



The Daily

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Education Matters

February 2005, number 6

The sixth issue of Statistics Canada's online publication, *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, contains two articles.

"The contribution of literacy to economic growth and individuals' earnings" examines the contribution of educational attainment and literacy skills to economic growth and the earnings of individuals.

"Early indicators of students at risk of dropping out of high school" identifies early indicators that a student might be at risk of dropping out of high school by the age of 17, by comparing high school dropouts to high school continuers and graduates on a range of characteristics at age 15.

Education Matters is a free, on-line publication released every two months. A source of facts and analysis on education, training and learning, *Education Matters* offers quick access to the latest education indicators and in-depth research from Statistics Canada. It also links electronically to a wide variety of data, news on education, learning resources and tables, charts and analysis.

The sixth issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* (81-004-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*, then *Education Matters*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.



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MAJOR RELEASES

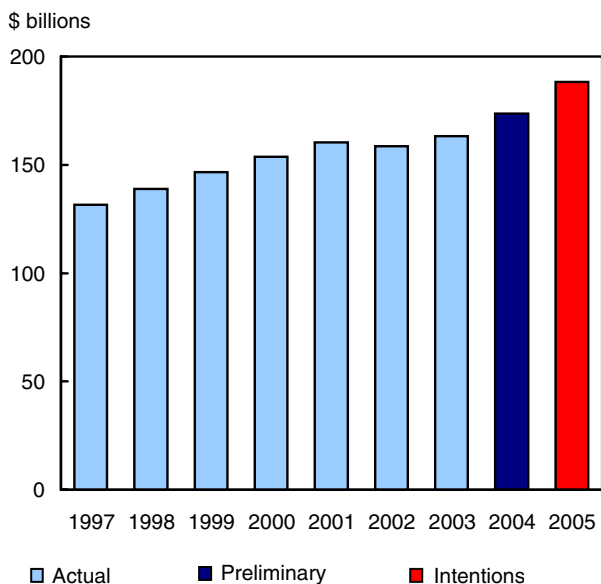
Private and public investment

2005 Intentions

Robust profits, high oil prices, infrastructure improvements and an increase in manufacturing investment should all combine to produce the largest boost to investment intentions in recent years. Businesses expect to increase investment by 8.4% in 2005 to \$188.3 billion.

This expected lift to business investment comes just as spending on housing appears to be leveling off. All together, investment should increase 6.0% to \$258.6 billion. Housing is expected to remain virtually unchanged in 2005 at just over \$70 billion. The expected decline in housing starts will be offset by higher house prices and the strength in the renovation segment.

Investment on the rise



Oil sands projects lead the increases

The non-conventional oil extraction industry, buoyed by prices that ensure the feasibility of many new projects, is the largest contributor to growth in the mining and oil and gas sector with an increase of \$2.4 billion. This increase, combined with just over \$1 billion from the conventional industry and another \$562 million from mining help push the sector up 12.2% to \$37.7 billion.

Manufacturing investment has seen lackluster increases for several years but 2005 appears to reverse

Note to readers

Investment intentions are based on a sample survey of 29,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey, which was conducted from October 2004 to January 2005, had an 85% response rate. The coefficient of variation, which measures the precision of the estimated data, is 0.3% at the Canada level. Data in this release are calendarized and expressed in current dollars.

Data back to 1998 have been revised significantly to reflect changes made to the survey to improve coverage of small businesses, capital items charged to operating expenditures and better information received from respondents after the reference periods were closed. The data are now more closely aligned with the figures for Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the system of national accounts. This change will not have any impact on GDP in the revised years. Information on these changes is available on request as well as within the soon to be released publication Private and public investment in Canada, Intentions 2005, (61-205-XIB).

this trend. Steadily high rates of capacity utilization and slowing rates of machinery replacement appear to have had an effect. Manufacturing investment is expected to increase 14.9% to \$22.1 billion, largely driven by investment in refineries (up 36.6%), wood products (up 60.8%) and chemical manufacturing (up 23.7%). Overall 18 of 21 manufacturing industries are planning increases.

Government investment continues to trend up, specifically investment in infrastructure. Both local (+18.9%) and provincial (+10.8%) governments are anticipating significant increases. In both cases the majority of the increase will be for construction.

The outlook for investment in utilities has brightened thanks to a 13.5% increase in the electric power industry. On the whole, utilities are expected to increase investment 13.1% to \$15.4 billion.

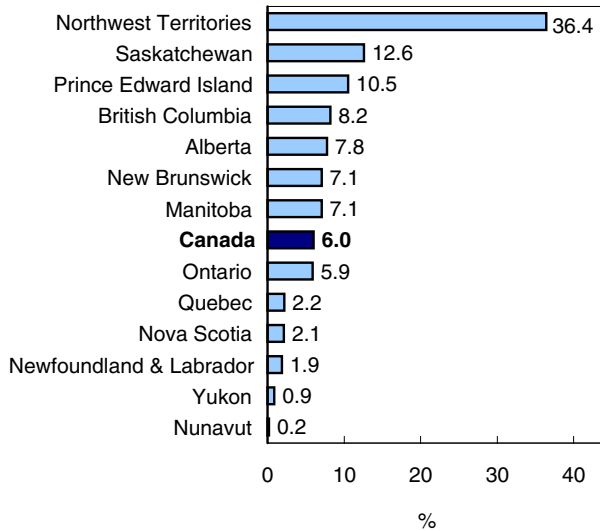
Ontario still has the largest share of the total investment intentions at 35%. Alberta takes over second place at 20% due to the increases in the oil and gas industry and Quebec is a close third at 19%.

Total spending on plant and equipment breaks down as follows; non residential construction is expected to increase 10.2% to \$88.5 billion in 2005, while spending on machinery and equipment is expected to rise 6.9% to \$99.8 billion.

All provinces and territories expect gains

Investment intentions increased in every province and territory, led by the Northwest Territories (+36.4%) and Saskatchewan (+12.6%).

All provinces and territories expect increases



Investment in Quebec is anticipated to edge up 2.2% to \$50.2 billion. Alberta should reach \$52.3 billion (+7.8%) and Ontario is expected to hit \$90.7 billion (+5.9%).

Stronger gains in 2004

Preliminary actual figures for 2004 indicate that investment is stronger now than original

intentions reported last year. Total investment should reach \$243.9 billion, an increase of 8.5% and much stronger than the 3.1% gain originally reported for 2004 intentions last year. The largest contributor is housing, up 14% to just over \$70 billion. The number of housing starts hit a 17-year high in 2004 as they were positively influenced by very attractive interest rates and their positive impact on affordability. Renovations (also positively affected by the low mortgage rates) contributed significantly to the growth. Investment in oil and gas extraction and public administration also made major contributions to growth in 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

A summary data table is also available under the *Canadian Statistics* module online.

The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 2005* (61-205-XIB, \$38) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Les Shinder (1-877-338-2368; 613-951-2030; shinder@statcan.ca) or Gilbert Paquette (1-800-571-0494; 613-951-9818; gilbert@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	2003 Actual	2004 Preliminary actual	2005 Intentions	Preliminary actual 2004 to intentions 2005	2003 Actual to preliminary actual 2004
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	224,849.7	243,871.4	258,610.3	6.0	8.5
Plant and equipment	163,242.2	173,660.5	188,256.7	8.4	6.4
Housing	61,607.5	70,210.9	70,353.6	0.2	14.0
NAICS sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,564.6	4,468.2	4,627.7	3.6	-2.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	30,403.8	33,632.7	37,743.0	12.2	10.6
Utilities	12,308.3	13,574.5	15,357.4	13.1	10.3
Construction	3,714.9	3,977.5	4,105.9	3.2	7.1
Manufacturing	19,514.9	19,233.5	22,093.7	14.9	-1.4
Wholesale trade	4,015.2	4,369.1	4,502.9	3.1	8.8
Retail trade	6,647.2	6,659.8	6,774.8	1.7	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	10,182.0	10,446.1	11,443.0	9.5	2.6
Information and cultural industries	8,019.9	8,910.3	9,417.5	5.7	11.1
Finance and insurance	12,946.0	14,179.5	15,470.6	9.1	9.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	10,610.1	11,310.0	11,980.1	5.9	6.6
Professional, scientific and technical service	3,246.5	3,648.7	3,336.7	-8.5	12.4
Management of companies and enterprises	150.1	173.7	138.5	-20.3	15.7
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	1,130.8	1,116.5	1,126.1	0.9	-1.3
Educational services	6,254.3	6,434.8	5,883.4	-8.6	2.9
Health care and social assistance	5,597.5	5,789.7	5,985.5	3.4	3.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,473.7	1,644.2	1,739.3	5.8	11.6
Accommodation and food services	2,141.2	2,144.2	2,083.1	-2.9	0.1
Other services (except public administration)	1,425.8	1,592.9	1,571.9	-1.3	11.7
Public administration	18,895.2	20,354.7	22,875.8	12.4	7.7

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

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Characteristics of international travellers

Third quarter 2004 (preliminary)

A record 1.3 million Canadian residents took overnight trips to overseas countries between July and September 2004, up 9.1% from the third quarter of 2003.

Travel to Canada from overseas countries rebounded from the double-digit declines in 2003 when there were concerns about the war in Iraq and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) crisis. The number of overnight trips from overseas jumped 30.2%, as more than 1.6 million tourists from overseas countries visited Canada during the third quarter of 2004.

Just over 4.4 million Canadian residents visited the United States overnight in the third quarter, up 5.4% from same quarter of 2003.

In the other direction, over 6.5 million Americans made overnight trips to Canada, an increase of 7.7% over the third quarter of 2003.

Record number of Canadians travel overseas

Between July and September 2004, Canadian residents took a record 1.3 million overnight trips to overseas countries, a 9.1% increase from the same period in 2003. This was the seventh quarterly increase since the third quarter of 2002.

The number of overnight Canadian visits to Asia jumped by more than one-half during the third quarter compared with a year earlier, likely the result of dwindling concerns about SARS.

Top 12 overseas countries visited by Canadian tourists

	Third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2004	2003 to 2004 % change
Overnight visits ('000)			
France	225	277	22.9
United Kingdom	255	262	2.8
Germany	130	130	0.4
Italy	102	86	-15.7
Ireland	35	84	140.8
Netherlands	79	67	-15.1
Japan	39	58	50.5
Cuba	72	55	-23.2
China	37	55	49.2
Switzerland	50	52	4.0
Mexico	41	43	5.5
Hong Kong	20	39	92.5

Europe was still the destination of choice for most Canadian tourists, accounting for 7 out of the top 12 countries visited. Overnight visits to Europe were up 4.9% compared with the third quarter of 2003. For the first time since 2000, France was the most popular

overseas country visited by Canadian tourists in the third quarter.

However, Canadians were less likely to travel to the Caribbean, Oceania and Africa compared with the third quarter of 2003.

Canadian residents increased their spending by 13.2% to over \$2.3 billion on their overseas trips in the third quarter of 2004 and stayed longer (+8.0% to 28.0 million nights) compared with the same period a year earlier.

More Americans on business trips in Canada

More than 6.5 million Americans took overnight trips to Canada in the third quarter of 2004, a 7.7% increase from 2003. Americans also spent more (+12.0 to \$3.7 billion) and stayed longer (+7.6% to 28.8 million nights).

Pleasure travel accounted for two-thirds of all American overnight travel to Canada in the third quarter, up 7.2% from the same period in 2003. Americans also made 5.8% more trips to visit friends and relatives in Canada.

The number of overnight business trips to Canada jumped 14.5% compared with 2003, as over half a million Americans came north for that purpose in the third quarter of 2004.

More than 1.4 million Americans travelled by plane for an overnight stay in Canada, a 16.2% increase over the same period in 2003. Travel by air accounted for 22.0% of all overnight travel to Canada from the United States.

Overnight car travel from the United States rose a comparatively modest 4.4% in the third quarter of 2004.

Residents of the eastern regions of the United States began coming back to Canada in the third quarter following significant drops in 2003. The South-Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic and the East North Central regions all recorded double-digit gains in the number of overnight trips to Canada.

The top five American states of origin to Canada all recorded increases in overnight travel to Canada compared with the third quarter of 2003.

New York led the way with over 800,000 tourists visiting Canada followed by Michigan and Washington. Combined, these three states were home to more than two million American visitors in the third quarter of 2004, nearly one-third of the US market.

Canadian travel to the United States rises with the dollar

As the Canadian dollar increased in value compared to its US counterpart, the number of Canadian residents

making overnight trips to the United States also increased. The 5.4% increase in Canadian overnight travel to the States coincided with a 5.6% increase in the value of the loonie.

Together, the three border states of New York, Washington and Maine hosted one-third of Canadian overnight visitors to the United States. New York remained the most popular state for Canadian residents as well as the state where they spent the most nights (2.8 million) and the most money (\$212 million).

However, Hawaii and southern states such as Florida, South Carolina and California registered the longest average length of stay, reaching over 12 nights for Hawaii. Among the top 15 most popular states, Nevada had the highest average spending per visitor per night (\$170), more than double the average spent per visitor per night by Canadians in the United States (\$82).

Canadian residents spent nearly \$1.9 billion on overnight trips to the United States in the third quarter of 2004, up 2.6% from a year ago. Canadians also spent 22.4 million nights in the United States, a 2.4% increase from the third quarter of 2003.

Selected US states visited by Canadian tourists, third quarter 2004

	Visits	Spending	Nights	Length of visit	Spending/ visit	Spending/ night
	('000)	\$ millions	('000)	Days		\$
New York	931	212	2,751	3.0	228	77
Washington	602	109	1,843	3.1	180	59
Maine	414	102	1,488	3.6	248	69
Michigan	386	75	1,193	3.1	194	63
Minnesota	271	64	684	2.5	237	94
Vermont	255	30	780	3.1	118	39
California	214	170	1,580	7.4	791	107
Florida	204	143	1,741	8.5	703	82
Montana	196	45	663	3.4	231	68
Pennsylvania	179	35	472	2.6	196	74
Nevada	141	112	656	4.7	793	170
Hawaii	43	75	528	12.3	1,755	142

Overseas visitors returning to Canada

The number of overseas tourists to Canada increased 30.2% between July and September 2004. More than 1.6 million visitors came to Canada from overseas, the highest third quarter figure since 2001.

Over the last three years, overseas travel to Canada has been buffeted by a series of events. Significant declines not only followed the events of September 11, 2001, but also occurred after the start of the war in Iraq, the outbreak of SARS, and the discovery of a cow infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), all in the spring and early summer of 2003.

The third-quarter rise in overnight travel from overseas was mainly attributable to gains in the number of Asian (+37.6%) and European (+25.9%) visitors.

The United Kingdom continued to lead the list of Canada's top overseas markets as about 324,000 residents travelled to Canada in the third quarter of 2004. All of the top 12 overseas markets recorded double digit increases in the number of overnight trips to Canada. The most significant gains were recorded by Japan, Italy, Mexico, Australia and France.

Business trips led the way with a 39.0% increase in the third quarter. Pleasure trips, which represented over half of all overnight trips from overseas, were also up 36.5%.

Spending by tourists from overseas countries was up 25.1% compared with the third quarter of 2003 to \$2.2 billion. The number of nights spent in Canada by overseas residents also rose 8.2% to 22.3 million nights.

Canada's top 12 overseas markets

	Third quarter 2003	Third quarter 2004	2003 to 2004 % change
Overnight trips ('000)			
United Kingdom	257	324	26.1
France	114	156	36.2
Japan	80	148	85.7
Germany	122	143	16.9
Mexico	51	75	47.1
South Korea	54	63	17.6
Australia	44	63	42.9
Netherlands	48	57	20.2
Switzerland	39	44	11.5
Hong Kong	34	42	22.8
Italy	24	41	67.2
China	28	36	28.4

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using revised second quarter 2004 data as well as the preliminary third quarter 2004 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the fourth quarter and full year 2004 will be released on May 27.

To obtain one or more of these products, or to get a more detailed description of the new initiatives, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; kremfra@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	Second quarter 2004 ^r	Third quarter 2003 ^r	Third quarter 2004 ^p	2003 to 2004	Second quarter 2004 ^r	Third quarter 2003 ^r	Third quarter 2004 ^p	2003 to 2004
	'000		% change		\$ millions		% change	
Canadian trips abroad	4,722	5,414	5,751	6.2	4,748	3,863	4,181	8.2
To the United States	3,416	4,180	4,404	5.4	2,635	1,819	1,866	2.6
To other countries	1,307	1,234	1,347	9.1	2,114	2,045	2,315	13.2
Travel to Canada	4,892	7,301	8,146	11.6	3,467	5,034	5,866	16.5
From the United States	3,851	6,050	6,516	7.7	2,040	3,296	3,692	12.0
From other countries	1,040	1,251	1,629	30.2	1,428	1,738	2,174	25.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Dynamics of Immigrants' Health in Canada: Evidence from the National Population Health Survey 1994/95 to 2002/03

Recent immigrants from non-European countries were twice as likely as the Canadian-born to report deterioration in their health over an eight year period, according to a new study using longitudinal data.

When immigrants arrive in Canada, they are generally in better health than the Canadian-born population. An earlier study found that 97% of new immigrants rated their health as good, very good or excellent six months after their arrival, compared with 88% for the general population. However, as time passes, this so-called "healthy immigrant effect" tends to diminish as their health status converges with that of the general population.

This new study followed initially healthy individuals across five waves of longitudinal data from the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). It showed that between 1994/95 and 2002/03, immigrants in general were more likely than the Canadian-born population to report a shift towards fair or poor health. Moreover, recent immigrants from non-European countries who arrived in Canada between 1984 and 1994 were twice as likely as Canadian-born to report deterioration in their health during the study period.

This might suggest that these recent immigrants from non-European countries, who were initially healthy in 1994/95, adopt some unhealthy lifestyles in the process of adapting to a new culture. Indeed, the study found that these immigrants were almost twice as likely as Canadian-born to have a 10% or more increase in their body mass index. This index is a measure to determine a person's weight relative to his or her height. An increase in this index reflects a weight gain, which might be harmful for one's health.

As for daily smoking, no corresponding evidence was found as non-European immigrants overall were less likely than the Canadian-born to become daily smokers.

The fact that recent non-European immigrants were at higher risk of experiencing deterioration in their health is mirrored in their greater likelihood of becoming frequent visitors to the doctor (at least six consultations a year).

This longitudinal analysis accounted for differences in age, sex and socio-economic status, specifically, education levels and household income, as reported by respondents in 1994/95. These factors also tended to be significantly associated with deterioration in self-reported health status.

Immigrants overall make up an increasing share of the total population (18.4% in 2001) and without sufficient immigration to compensate for below-replacement fertility, the Canadian population could start to decline in about 30 years. Moreover, immigrants from non-European countries constitute an increasingly important segment of Canadian society, as about three-quarters of recent immigrants come from non-European nations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3225.

This release is based on the article *Dynamics of Immigrants' Health in Canada: Evidence from the National Population Health Survey (82-618-MWE2005002, free)*, which is now available online. This article is the second of four to be released in the Internet publication *Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow? Findings from the National Population Health Survey (82-618-MWE, free)*. The next articles will be on healthy ageing and obesity.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Edward Ng (613-951-5308; edward.ng@statcan.ca), Health Analysis and Measurement Group.

NPHS micro data are available at Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres. For more information, visit *The Research Data Centres Program* page of our Web site.

To order custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

For further information on the Household Component of NPHS, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Mario Bédard (613-951-8933; mario.bedard@statcan.ca) or France Bilocq (613-951-6956; france.bilocq@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

November 2004

The November 2004 monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site at the following URL (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA

air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

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

Steel wire and specified wire products

December 2004

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The December 2004 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products*, Vol. 59, no. 12 (41-006-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products,
December 2004, Vol. 59, no. 12
Catalogue number 41-006-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Aviation: Service Bulletin, Vol. 37, no. 1
Catalogue number 51-004-XIB (\$9).

Imports by Country, January-December 2004, Vol. 61,
no. 4
Catalogue number 65-006-XMB (\$67/\$221).

Imports by Country, January-December 2004, Vol. 61,
no. 4
Catalogue number 65-006-XPB (\$133/\$441).

Imports by Commodity, December 2004, Vol. 61,
no. 12
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$40/\$387).

Imports by Commodity, December 2004, Vol. 61,
no. 12
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$84/\$828).

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**Healthy Today, Healthy Tomorrow? Findings
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Dynamics of Immigrants' Health in Canada:
Evidence from the National Population Health
Survey, 1994/95 to 2002/03**, no. 2
Catalogue number 82-618-MWE2005002
(free).

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
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE001-0007-0-000	
 The Daily	
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 six 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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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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