



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 3, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Major releases

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There are no major releases today.

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### Study: Decline in homeownership rates among immigrant families

1981 to 2001

In 1981, homeownership rates among working-age immigrant families in Canada's three largest metropolitan centres (Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver) exceeded those of their Canadian-born counterparts.

However, a new study shows that by 2001, homeownership rates among immigrant families in which the main wage-earner was 25 to 54 had declined sharply.

In fact, rates had actually fallen below those of Canadian-born families in Montréal and Toronto.

The study, the first of a series, found that some of the decline can be linked to socio-economic and demographic factors, such as age, income, level of education, family type and the dramatic decline in the success of immigrants in Canada's labour market.

However, using census data, the study found that these factors explained only about one-third of the decline. Future papers in this series will explore other potential factors, such as changes in homeownership-relevant group characteristics (wealth, participation in occupations that might facilitate homeownership, etc.), shifts in the source countries and visible minority statuses of immigrants to Canada, and the emergence of ethnic enclaves.

In 1981, homeownership rates among working-age immigrant families in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver were all higher than those among their Canadian-born counterparts.

In Montréal, 52% of immigrant families owned their homes compared with 46% of Canadian-born families. In Toronto, 65% of immigrant families did so as opposed to 55% of Canadian-born. And in Vancouver, 70% of immigrant families owned their homes compared with only 58% of Canadian-born.

By 2001, the situation had reversed in both Montréal and Toronto. In Montréal only 42% of immigrant families owned their homes, while the proportion among Canadian-born had increased to 54%. In Toronto, the proportion among immigrant families had declined to 61%, while the proportion for Canadian-born had risen to 64%.

Only in Vancouver did the status quo remain. About 64% of immigrant families owned their own home in 2001, still ahead of the proportion of 55% among Canadian-born families. Change is also evident there.

**Definitions, data sources and methods:** survey number 3901.

The research paper *The Decline of the Immigrant Homeownership Advantage: Life-Cycle, Declining Fortunes and Changing Housing Careers in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, 1981 to 2001*, no. 238 (11F0019MIE2005238, free) is now available online. To access the *Analytical Studies Research Paper Series*, select *Studies*, on the left side bar, then under *Browse periodical and series* choose *Free and for sale*. Under *Series* select *Analytical Studies Branch*.

For further information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Haan (613-951-3762), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

### Foreign and domestic investment in Canada

2000 to 2004

Domestic firms have increased their capital investment in machinery and equipment in Canada at more than twice the pace of foreign-controlled firms since the turn of the millennium.

As a result, foreign companies represented a slightly lower share of total capital investment in Canada in 2004, according to new data.

#### Capital investment in Canada by country of control, 2004

	\$ millions
Canada	121,426
Foreign	39,477
United States of America	28,317
Germany	3,462
France	597
United Kingdom	1,320
Italy	38
Japan	2,887
Netherlands	1,315
Sweden	252
Switzerland	185
Hong Kong	212
Other countries	893
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,903</b>

Foreign-controlled companies invested \$39.5 billion in the country in 2004, up 5.8% from nearly \$37.3 billion in 2000.

However, during the same period, investment by Canadian companies rose 12.9% to more than \$121.4 billion.

Consequently, foreign investment accounted for 24.5% of total investment in 2004, down from 25.8% four years earlier.

These figures refer to investment in physical properties, specifically machinery, equipment and non-residential structures. They do not pertain to investment in equities, bonds or money markets.

The mining and oil and gas extraction sector has been a traditional recipient of heavy investment by foreign-controlled companies. However, in recent years their share of investment has fallen dramatically.

Between 2000 and 2004, investment by domestic-controlled establishments in mining rose by \$4.2 billion. This was far more than the gain of only about \$300 million among foreign-controlled establishments.

Investment by foreign-controlled establishments also used to be significant in retail trade. However, during this four-year period, investment by foreign firms in retail trade actually edged down, compared with a gain of nearly one-third in investment by domestic firms.

In two other sectors (finance and insurance, and real estate and leasing) investment by foreign establishments has increased sharply, while domestic-controlled investment has retreated.

In the finance and insurance sector, investment by domestic-controlled establishments fell by almost half.

This boosted the share of foreign control in the sector from 58% to 73%.

The share of foreign controlled establishments in total investment has changed little in many provinces during the four-year period.

However, in the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia, the share of foreign-controlled investment increased. The Northwest Territories was the only region in which foreign-controlled establishments made up the bulk of investments.

Elsewhere, the share of foreign investment declined in both Saskatchewan and Alberta between 2000 and 2004.

In Saskatchewan, this coincided with a sharp decline in total investment activity. In Alberta, total investment rose sharply despite a drop in investment by foreign-controlled firms.

This study was conducted on behalf of International Trade Canada (Investment Partnerships Branch).

The new issue of *Foreign and Domestic Investment in Canada, 2005* (61-232-XIB, free) will soon be available online.

For more information, contact Irfan Hashmi (1-800-571-0494; 613-951-0087; [irfan.hashmi@statcan.ca](mailto:irfan.hashmi@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

## Capital investment by country of control

	Canada		Foreign	
	2000	2004	2000	2004
	\$ millions			
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,519</b>	<b>121,426</b>	<b>37,310</b>	<b>39,477</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,884	3,748	129	99
Mining and oil and gas extraction	15,091	19,255	9,669	10,008
Utilities	7,894	12,543	77	203
Construction	2,696	3,614	93	282
Manufacturing	12,617	9,935	9,218	8,540
Wholesale trade	2,426	3,286	795	994
Retail trade	2,910	3,726	1,969	1,929
Transportation and warehousing	9,436	10,618	1,103	1,580
Information and cultural industries	10,070	8,340	374	118
Finance and Insurance	5,861	3,137	8,001	8,502
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,673	5,470	2,893	4,173
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,336	1,100	2,463	1,772
Management of companies and enterprises	140	141	16	41
Admin. and support, waste and remediation services	565	432	156	317
Educational services	4,438	5,599	19	1
Health care and social assistance	3,869	5,856	1	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,000	1,634	24	15
Accommodation and food services	985	777	173	441
Other services (except public administration)	1,010	852	135	461
Public administration	15,619	21,362	...	...

... not applicable.

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## Telecommunications statistics

Third quarter 2004

The insatiable appetite of Canadians for wireless telecommunications continued to drive growth in the wireless services industry between July and September last year. As a result revenues in the wireless industry have boomed.

Operating revenues in the wireless industry reached more than \$2.5 billion between July and September last year, up 17.8% from the same three months in 2003.

At the same time, revenues in the wireline industry increased a modest 1.0% to just over \$5.8 billion. That accounted for 67% of total revenues in telecommunication services industries, down from 70% in the same three months of 2003.

More Canadians than ever leave home or work with a mobile telecommunication device in hand and they are spending increasingly more for mobile communications services.

The number of subscribers to wireless services surpassed 14 million at the end of the third quarter of 2004, a jump of 12.2% from the third quarter of 2003. The industry's average revenue per subscriber rose 5.0% to \$176.20.

Operating profits in the wireless sector hit \$753 million, a 39.0% surge compared with the third quarter of 2003. The third quarter operating profit margin of 30.0% was the best ever for the industry. The margin of 27.7% margin for the first nine months of 2004 puts the industry on track for its best year in history.

In the wireline industry, phone companies have seen a steady decline of their traditional customer base.

About 19.7 million residential and business lines were connected to the network at the end of the third quarter of 2004, 1.2% fewer than at the end of the third quarter of 2003. This continues a trend that began in the first quarter of 2002, generally considered to be driven by technology substitution.

The shrinking customer base in traditional markets has resulted in sluggish revenue growth for the wireline industry. Operating revenues for the first nine months of 2004 were down 1.1% from the first nine months of 2003.

The stagnation of revenues has forced the wireline industry to turn to a cost containment strategy. The strategy has been executed with some success as evidenced by the increase in the industry's profit margin.

The operating profit margin of 20.5% for the wireline industry in the third quarter of 2004 was the highest since

the first quarter of 2000. The 19.6% profit margin for the first nine months of 2004 was an improvement on the 18.7% margin for the same period in 2003.

While traditional wireline markets are eroding, new ones are in full bloom. The major incumbent wireline companies had 2.6 million subscribers to their high speed Internet services at the end of the third quarter of 2004, 27.8% more than a year earlier.

Investments in the first nine months of 2004 outpaced those in the same period the year before in both sectors. In the wireless industry, investments totalled \$1.0 billion (+26.3%), and in the wireline industry, \$2.9 billion (+21.6%).

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2721.**

The third quarter 2004 issue of *Quarterly Telecommunications Statistics* (56-002-XIE, \$23/\$43) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177) or Jo Anne Lambert (613-951-6673), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## Production and disposition of tobacco products

December 2004

Total cigarettes sold in December by Canadian manufacturers increased 21.2% from November to 3.3 billion cigarettes, up 5.9% from December 2003.

Cigarette production for December fell 38.3% from November to 2.4 billion cigarettes, down 11.7% from December 2003.

At 4.5 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for December was down 26.7% from November and 2.7% lower compared with December 2003.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.**

The December 2004 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 33, no. 12 (32-022-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

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contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497; 1-866 873-8789; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## **Postal code conversion file plus**

July 2004

The Postal code conversion file plus (PCCF+) (82F0086XDB) Version 4E with postal codes to July 2004 complements the Postal code conversion file (PCCF). When the association between the postal code

and census geography is not unique, the PCCF+ allows for a proportional allocation based on the population count.

The PCCF+ is free, and only available to purchasers of the PCCF. Users also need SAS to run this application. For a copy of the documentation, or to obtain the PCCF+, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information, contact Russell Wilkins 613-951-5305; ([russell.wilkins@statcan.ca](mailto:russell.wilkins@statcan.ca)), Health Analysis and Measurement Group. ■

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## New products

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**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series:**  
**The Decline of the Immigrant Homeownership Advantage: Life-cycle, Declining Fortunes and Changing Housing Careers in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, 1981 to 2001**, no. 238  
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2005238  
(free).

**Survey Methodology**, December 2004, Vol. 30, no. 2  
Catalogue number 12-001-XPB (\$30/\$58).

**Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**,  
December 2004, Vol. 33, no. 12  
Catalogue number 32-022-XIB (\$6/\$51).

**Canadian Foreign Post Indexes**, February 2005  
Catalogue number 62-013-XIE  
(free).

**Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning:**  
**Public Use Microdata File**, 1999 (revised data)  
Catalogue number 81M0017XCB (\$2,140).

**Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning:**  
**Public Use Microdata File**, 2002  
Catalogue number 81M0017XCB (\$2,140).

**Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)**, July 2004  
Catalogue number 82F0086XDB  
(free).

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

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
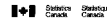

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-001-XIE	
 <b>The Daily</b> Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on 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.</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map-based index, May 1997</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short-term Expectations Survey</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997</li> </ul>	12
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## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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