



The Daily

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Releases

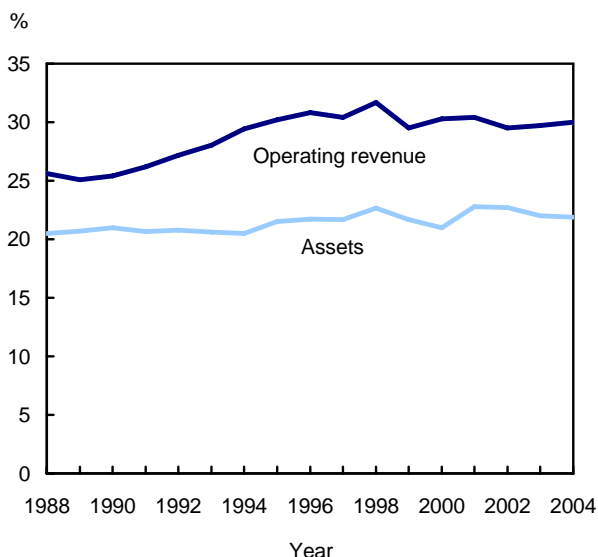
Foreign control in the Canadian economy

2004

The share of foreign control in the Canadian corporate economy remained stable in 2004, despite strong growth in both assets and revenues of foreign-controlled corporations.

Foreign-controlled corporations accounted for 21.9% of assets held in Canada, and 30.0% of operating revenues. Despite the odd fluctuation, these shares have remained fairly stable ever since the post-recessionary period of the mid-1990s.

Foreign control has been fairly stable since the mid-1990s



Assets of foreign-controlled corporations rose a healthy 8.3% to \$1.1 trillion in 2004, while those of Canadian-controlled corporations jumped 8.9% to \$3.9 trillion. This follows more moderate growth rates of 5.7% for Canadian-controlled corporations, and 1.5% for foreign-controlled corporations in 2003.

Foreign-controlled revenues increased 6.7% in 2004 to just shy of the \$800-billion mark, nearly double the level of a decade earlier. The global boom

Note to readers

The Corporations Returns Act is administered by the Chief Statistician of Canada under the authority of the Minister of Industry. The purpose of the Act is to collect financial and ownership information on corporations conducting business in Canada and to use this information to evaluate the extent and effect of non-resident control of the Canadian corporate economy.

The Act requires that an annual report be submitted to Parliament summarizing the extent to which foreign control is prevalent in Canada. The document being released today is that report for reference year 2004.

Asset-based measures of foreign control provide a longer-term perspective, reflecting economic decisions and market conditions that evolve more slowly over time. Revenue-based measures tend to reflect current business conditions and therefore, tend to be more volatile than asset-based measures. Both are of interest and both have been included in this report.

in mergers and acquisitions activity during the 1990s contributed to this rapid increase.

Of the nearly 1.3 million corporations doing business in Canada in 2004, all but about 8,000 were Canadian-controlled. In other words, less than 1% were foreign-controlled, a proportion that has changed little over time.

However, foreign-controlled corporations tend to be much larger. In 2004, their operating revenues averaged \$96 million, compared with less than \$2 million for their Canadian-controlled counterparts.

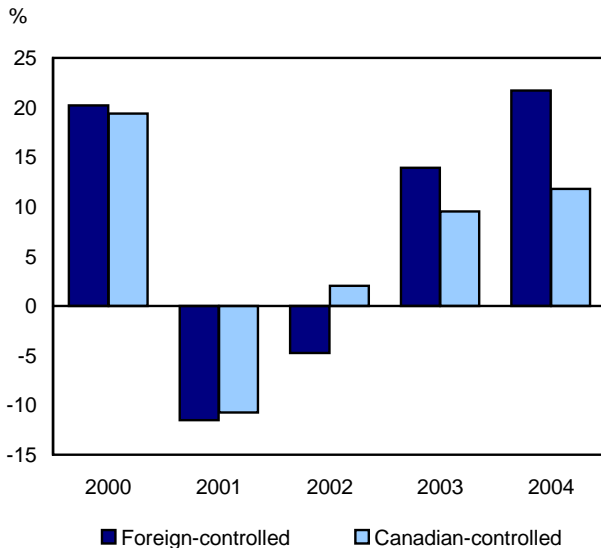
Record profits for foreign-controlled firms

Foreign-controlled profits soared to a record \$68 billion in 2004, up a staggering 21.7% from the previous year. Domestic-controlled profits also rose, although at a more moderate rate of 11.8%. Much of these gains, in both cases, came on the strength of the manufacturing sector, where profits rose 36.2%.

This was the second straight year that corporate profits were on the rise. Furthermore, in 2004, they hit an all-time high of \$217 billion, eclipsing the old mark of \$192 billion set in 2000.

Between 2002 and 2004, foreign-controlled corporations led the way with a 38.6% surge in profits, compared with a 22.4% gain for Canadian-controlled corporations.

Corporate profits up substantially for a second straight year



Manufacturing on the rebound; oil and gas assets up

Manufacturing rebounded in 2004 from a weak performance the year before when the economy was hit by events such as forest fires and a power outage.

Operating revenues for manufacturers rose by \$43.1 billion in 2004. Half that growth came from foreign-controlled corporations.

Manufacturing enjoyed a surge in profits, with foreign-controlled profits rising by \$5.7 billion and those of Canadian-controlled corporations up by \$6.2 billion. This is an industry which has 50.3% of its assets under foreign control.

Oil and gas was second only to manufacturing in terms of share of assets under foreign control. Foreign-controlled corporations accounted for 44.9% in 2004, and Canadian-controlled corporations 55.1%. Escalating oil prices and large investments in

non-conventional oil sources have combined to boost Canada's energy sector, placing it among the world leaders.

In 2004, oil and gas assets rose by \$34 billion, the equivalent of 13.5%, with the bulk of the increase occurring in the Canadian-controlled portfolio.

United States still by far the biggest foreign player

Among foreign-controlled corporations operating in Canada, the United States continued to be the dominant force by a wide margin. American-controlled firms held 61.0% of foreign-based assets and generated 62.6% of foreign-based revenues.

Well back of the United States were the United Kingdom, which accounted for 12.0% of foreign-based assets and 7.0% of foreign-based revenues, and Germany, with 6.5% of foreign-based assets and 6.9% of foreign-based revenues.

Despite this dominance, the United States has seen a decline in its share of revenues, particularly in the financial sector, in recent years.

In 2004, US-controlled corporations accounted for 45.0% of foreign-controlled revenues generated in the financial sector, a steep drop from 56.3% in 2002. On the plus side, corporations under British control and Dutch control recorded a gain in their shares.

Available on CANSIM: table 179-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2503.

The report *Corporations Returns Act, 2004* (61-220-XIE, free) is now available online from the *Our products and services* page of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Sabourin (613-951-3735) or Stewart Taylor (613-951-9212), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Residential care facilities

2002/2003 and 2003/2004

Women outnumbered men by a ratio of more than two to one in Canada's residential care facilities for seniors in 2003/2004.

Data for all provinces and territories, except Quebec, show that nearly 103,500 women lived in homes for the aged, compared with just under 42,400 men. (The distribution of residents of facilities in Quebec by age group and sex was not available.)

Some 5.8% of women aged 65 or older lived in such facilities in 2003/2004, double the proportion of 2.8% among their male counterparts. These results follow the trend of previous years.

There were 1,941 homes for the aged in 2003/2004 that represented 46% of the national total of 4,185 residential care facilities in operation. The second largest group of residential care facilities consisted of 1,936 facilities for people with mental disorders and served just over 32,000 residents.

A third miscellaneous category, which served just under 8,000 residents, includes such facilities as homes for transient people and homes for emotionally disturbed children.

In total, these three types of facilities had 219,472 residents, up a marginal 1.1% from 2002/2003, which was similar to the trend over the last five years, but lower than the 2.9% increase the preceding year. They employed some 109,182 full-time and 85,113 part-time personnel who accumulated 382 million paid hours.

In contrast with the marginal gain in residents, operating revenues increased 6.6% to \$11.7 billion in 2003/2004, while expenditures rose 6.1% to \$11.6 billion. These increases are slightly lower than the trend observed over the last five years in which the average annual increase was 6.7% in expenditures and 6.8% in revenues.

Homes for the aged alone generated \$9 billion in revenue, while the facilities for people with mental disorders generated only \$2 billion in revenue. The other facilities grouped in the "other" category brought in a little less than \$500 million.

The cost for a resident to live in a home for the aged amounted to \$50,126 a year on average, or \$136.76 a day. In facilities for people with mental disorders, the average cost was \$64,538 a year, or \$175.76 a day.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3210.

The publication *Residential Care Facilities* (83-237-XIE, free) is now available online from the *Our products and services* page of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Baudelaire Augustin (613-951-6083; baudelaire.augustin@statcan.ca) or Richard Trudeau (613-951-8782; richard.trudeau@statcan.ca). For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198; hd-ds@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Farm Input Price Index

2005 (preliminary)

The Farm Input Price Index (1992=100) for Canada was 134.8 in 2005, up 4.0% from 2004. The total index was led by the jump in prices for animal production (+8.5%) and for machinery and motor vehicles (+5.3%) as well as for crop production (+3.3%). Lower prices for farm rent (-4.7%) and building and fencing (-1.1%) partly offset the annual increase.

The rise in prices of farm inputs in Western Canada (+5.5%) was much stronger than in Eastern Canada (+2.9%). Prices for animal production jumped 14.3% in the West, while the increase was only 2.4% in the East. This disparity in prices is the result of the stronger impact that animal disease had on livestock in Western Canada than in the Eastern Canada in 2004. In addition, compared to 2004, all of the other components of the Farm Input Price Index advanced in the East, while in the West, prices for farm rent and building and fencing were down 7.0% and 3.3%, respectively.

Available on CANSIM: table 328-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2305.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax 613-951-1539, infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Index (1992=100)

	East			West			Canada		
	2004	2005 ^P	% change	2004	2005 ^P	% change	2004	2005 ^P	% change
Farm inputs, total	127.5	131.3	2.9	131.6	138.9	5.5	129.6	134.8	4.0
Building and fencing	136.2	138.6	1.8	138.8	134.2	-3.3	137.7	136.2	-1.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	156.4	163.6	4.5	154.3	164.1	6.3	155.3	163.6	5.3
Crop production	139.8	148.0	5.8	158.4	161.0	1.7	151.1	156.1	3.3
Animal production	117.6	120.4	2.4	111.4	127.3	14.3	114.4	124.2	8.5
Supplies and services	129.1	132.9	2.9	124.4	126.5	1.7	126.9	129.8	2.3
Hired farm labour	135.2	137.8	1.9	136.5	138.3	1.4	135.4	137.7	1.7
Property taxes	93.8	97.7	4.2	138.7	142.2	2.5	129.5	133.2	2.9
Interest	83.2	83.7	0.6	79.1	79.0	-0.1	80.7	80.8	0.2
Farm rent	101.4	102.4	1.0	152.8	142.2	-7.0	135.8	129.4	-4.7

^P preliminary

Survey of Innovation 2005 (preliminary)

More than two-thirds of manufacturing plants were innovative between 2002 and 2004, according to data from the 2005 Survey of Innovation.

However, among information and communications technology (ICT) manufacturing industries, this proportion reached over four out of five during the same time period.

An innovative plant is one that introduced a new or significantly improved product (good or service) onto the market and/or implemented a new or significantly improved production process in that plant during the period under review. This includes the introduction of new or significantly improved ways of processing products which are new to that plant.

The top two ICT manufacturing industries were computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing, and radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment manufacturing, in which 89% of plants were innovative.

The survey covered plants with at least 20 employees and \$250,000 in revenues from the logging and manufacturing industries. It covered: general information on the plant's operations; plant success factors; product and process innovation; ongoing or abandoned product and/or process innovations; innovation activities; sources of information and co-operation for innovation; impact of innovation; problems and obstacles to innovation; intellectual property protection and acquisition of technology; market and supply chain; and funding and support.

The survey is part of a program in Statistics Canada's Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division to provide information on innovation and related activities with the ultimate aim of assisting other government departments in developing policies and programs.

It resulted from collaboration among Statistics Canada and other government departments: Industry Canada; Natural Resources Canada; the Institut de la statistique du Québec; the Conseil de la science et de la technologie du Québec; Industry Canada, région Québec; the ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec; the ministère du Développement économique, de l'innovation et de l'exportation du Québec; the ministère des Finances du Québec; the Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

Available on CANSIM: table 358-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4218.

Data on a limited number of variables from the survey are now available.

For more information, to obtain data tables from the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Schaan, (613-951-1953; fax: 613-951-9920; susan.schaan@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. □

Innovative establishments in information and communication technology manufacturing industries, 2002 to 2004

Industries	Percentage of innovative establishments
Information and communication technology manufacturing industries	84.2
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	89.2
Radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment manufacturing	88.9
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	88.0
Audio and video equipment manufacturing	85.7
Navigational, measuring, medical and control instruments manufacturing	85.1
Measuring, medical and controlling devices manufacturing	85.1
Navigational and guidance instruments manufacturing	84.9
Telephone apparatus manufacturing	84.0
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	80.2
Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing	73.3



Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending May 27, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 27 totalled 309 879 metric tonnes, up 13.4% from 273 142 tonnes a week earlier and up 5.8% from 292 948 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of May 27 was 6 371 220 tonnes, down 2.2% from 6 517 271 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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. ■

Electric power statistics

March 2006

Data on electric power are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Corporations Returns Act, 2004
Catalogue number 61-220-XIE
(free).

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

Residential Care Facilities, 2003/2004
Catalogue number 83-237-XIE
(free).

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (if article 11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in the number of people taking urban transit. Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, 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 noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow moderate growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

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Release dates: June 5 to 9, 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	The Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating	2004
5	Canadian agriculture year-end review	2005
6	Building permits	April 2006
6	A profile of aboriginal people and crime	2004
7	Educational outcomes at age 19 associated with reading ability at age 15: Initial results from the third cycle of the Youth in Transition Survey	2004
7	Why did employment and earnings rise among lone mothers during the 1980s and 1990s?	1980 to 1990
8	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	First quarter 2006
8	The distribution of crime in Montreal neighbourhoods	2004
8	New Housing Price Index	April 2006
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2006
9	Labour Force Survey	May 2006