



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 13, 2007
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Study: Work stress among health care providers, 2003	2
Nearly half of all health care providers in 2003 suffered a high degree of work stress, with nurses, doctors and lab technicians reporting the highest levels, according to a new study published today in <i>Health Reports</i> .	
Study: Multinationals in Canada	3
Foreign-controlled businesses operating in Canada make large investments in knowledge creation via investments in innovation, advanced technology and skilled labour, according to a new report assessing the activities of foreign multinationals.	
Study: Hip fracture outcomes in the household population, 2003	5
Non-residential Building Construction Price Index, third quarter 2007	5
Commercial Software Price Index, September 2007	6
Cement, September 2007	6

New products	7
---------------------	---

Releases

Study: Work stress among health care providers

2003

Nearly half of all health care providers in 2003 suffered a high degree of work stress, with nurses, doctors and lab technicians reporting the highest levels, according to a new study.

Among health care providers, 45%, or 413,000, reported that most days at work were "quite" or "extremely" stressful, according to the 2003 Canadian Community Health Survey. By comparison, 31% of all other employed people reported this level of stress.

The study, published today in *Health Reports*, compares work stress among various types of health care providers.

Besides physicians and nurses, the study included occupations such as ambulance attendants, technicians and therapists. In 2003, health care providers comprised 6% of the work force aged 18 to 75.

Head nurses report high stress

Two-thirds, or 67%, of head nurses and nurse supervisors reported high work stress, among the highest of the health care occupations, the study found.

Others with high work stress were medical laboratory technicians, specialist physicians, general practitioners and family physicians, and registered nurses (other than head nurses and supervisors). In these groups, the proportions reporting high work stress ranged from 58% to 64%.

Even when influences outside the job were taken into account, nurses and physicians were significantly more likely to report high work stress than all other health care workers.

Dental hygienists were among the least likely to report high job stress, at 19%. Other health professionals relatively less likely to report high job stress included physiotherapists (29%) and nurse aides and orderlies (34%).

Life stress related to work stress

Among health care workers who reported high levels of stress in their daily lives, 78% also reported

high work stress. Similarly, 75% of health care providers who reported being "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" with their lives reported high work stress.

There was no statistically significant difference between the proportions of men and women in health care occupations who reported high work stress. Age was a factor, however, with about half of health care providers aged 35 to 54 reporting high work stress, the highest among age groups.

In comparison, the proportions were lower, at 41%, among those aged 55 to 75, and 31% among those younger than 25.

Longer hours, higher work stress

Health care providers who worked 35 or more hours per week were much more likely than those working fewer than 35 hours per week to report high stress.

As well, those who had a schedule other than a regular daytime shift were more likely to report high work stress.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The study, "Work stress among health care providers", part of *Health Reports*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (82-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769; kathryn.wilkins@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

The complete version of the latest issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (82-003-XWE, free), is also now available. A printed version (82-003-XPE, \$22/\$63) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division. ■

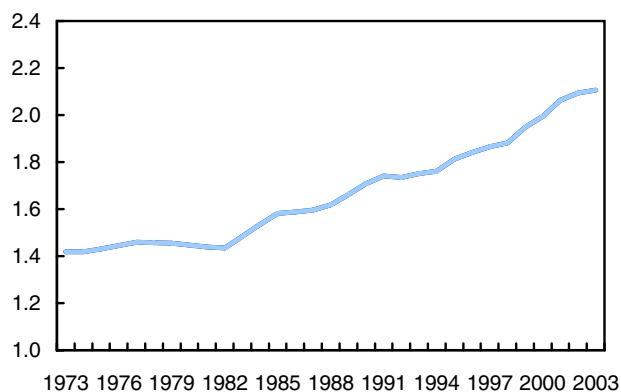
Study: Multinationals in Canada

Foreign-controlled businesses operating in Canada make large investments in knowledge creation via investments in innovation, advanced technology and skilled labour, according to a new report assessing the activities of foreign multinationals.

These investments often translate into superior market outcomes, as foreign-controlled businesses often enjoy relatively high rates of productivity compared with many of their domestic competitors.

Labour productivity of foreign-controlled plants compared with domestic-controlled plants in the manufacturing sector

Relative labour productivity



Note: The relative labour productivity is the value-added per worker of foreign-controlled plants divided by the value-added per worker of domestic-controlled plants.

The labour productivity of foreign-controlled plants in the manufacturing sector has increased considerably relative to domestic plants over the last three decades.

The report puts into perspective the results of a large number of analytical studies conducted at Statistics Canada that examined the importance of multinationals to the Canadian economy.

Foreign multinationals make valuable contributions to the Canadian economy. Their plants not only have higher productivity, they tend to be more capital intensive, pay higher wages, and hire more white-collar workers than their domestic competitors.

The higher productivity of foreign-controlled plants stems from a variety of factors, such as size, industry membership, technology use, and research and development activity. When these factors are not taken into account, the performance gap between foreign multinationals and domestic companies is large.

Note to readers

This release is based on a new report that provides a concise synthesis of a wide array of data and research published by Statistics Canada on multinationals, focusing on both historical and current studies.

The first section of the report discusses the macroeconomic contribution of foreign multinationals operating in Canada, focusing on two indicators of multinational activity: foreign control and foreign direct investment.

The second section concentrates on the strategies and activities of foreign multinationals that are relevant to ongoing debates over whether the presence of foreign multinationals promotes or hampers Canada's industrial competitiveness.

The third section focuses on studies that examine the foreign activities of Canadian-owned multinationals, and how their domestic plants compare to foreign-controlled plants operating in Canada.

But even after differences in size and industry are accounted for, multinationals still enjoy performance advantages over many domestic companies.

Little difference between foreign multinationals and domestic firms with an external outlook

The report cautions against concluding that the plants of foreign multinationals are "simply better" than their Canadian-owned competitors.

Canadian firms that develop an external orientation—those that are active in export markets or that have production activities outside Canada—often stack up well against foreign multinationals.

New research described in the report found that there is little difference between foreign-controlled plants and Canadian-controlled plants whose parent has an international orientation.

These two groups have very similar profiles when it comes to measures of value-added per worker, gross output per worker, wages, skilled workers and technology use.

In terms of research and development and innovation, Canadian companies with an external orientation exhibit slightly better performance than foreign multinationals after differences in firm size, age and industry are taken into account.

Foreign multinationals have long had a substantial presence in domestic markets

Several of the studies described in this report show that multinational firms have long had a substantial presence in Canadian markets in terms of their share of corporate assets and revenues.

The studies note that changes in the amount of multinational activity in Canada in recent decades have

coincided with important transitions in the regulatory regime governing foreign direct investment.

The share of non-financial assets under foreign control fell during the more restrictive era of the 1970s and the early 1980s, and rebounded with the subsequent introduction of a less restrictive regulatory environment.

As a result, current levels of multinational activity are similar to historical levels. By 2005, the overall level of foreign control in non-financial industries was at almost the same level as it was during the mid-1960s.

Foreign control is concentrated in the non-financial sector of the economy, especially when measured by operating revenue. This is due, in part, to stricter regulations on foreign control in the finance and insurance industries, especially in banking.

Foreign companies often gravitate to sectors of the economy where their competitive advantages can be more fully exploited. These include the sectors where economies of returns to scale and capital intensity are large, and high-tech sectors, where competition is often based on new innovative technologies.

Since 2000, the foreign-controlled share of operating revenue in non-financial industries has been fairly constant, hovering around 30%.

In terms of assets, foreign-controlled corporations accounted for 27.2% of assets held in non-financial industries in 2005. This has changed little since 2001.

However, these foreign companies are playing an increasingly important role in shaping Canada's economic performance, as the overall contribution that they make to aggregate productivity growth has increased over the last three decades.

Foreign-controlled multinationals have contributed positively to productivity in three ways. First, productivity growth has been relatively high in foreign-controlled plants compared with domestic plants. Second, there are productivity spillovers from foreign-controlled plants to domestic producers. Third, mergers involving foreign producers more frequently lead to gains in productivity, wages, profitability or market share than do mergers between domestic firms.

About two-thirds of labour productivity growth in manufacturing during the last two decades came from foreign-controlled firms, despite the fact that they accounted for less than 40% of employment.

Foreign multinationals contribute to head-office employment growth

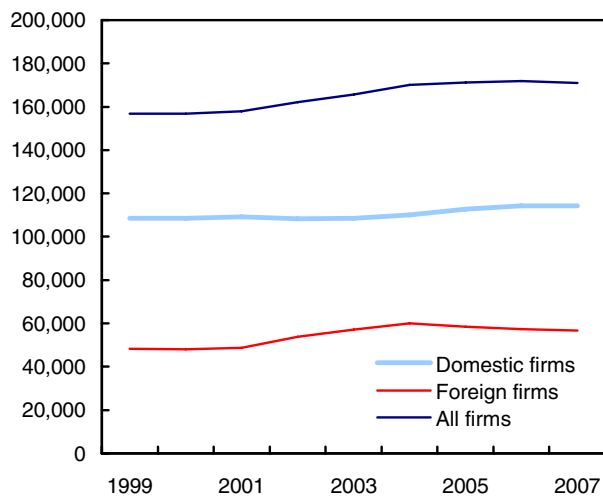
The report also notes the impact that foreign companies have had on recent trends in head-office employment. It found little evidence that foreign

takeovers lead, in the aggregate, to hollowing out, that is, multinationals shedding head-office employment and moving it abroad.

The impact of foreign takeovers between 1999 and 2005 has not been to reduce the number of head offices in Canada or head-office employment. As a result of foreign takeovers, more new head offices were created than lost from 1999 to 2005, and employment in head offices was as high after the takeovers as it was before.

Business sector head-office employment

Number of head-office employees



Note: All estimates are smoothed with a moving average.

Over the entire period from 1999 to 2007, total employment in the head offices of foreign-controlled firms was, on average, about one-half of the total head-office employment of domestic firms. Despite this, foreign firms made approximately the same contribution as did domestic firms to the growth in head-office employment during this period.

The research paper, "Global Links: Multinationals in Canada: An Overview of Research at Statistics Canada", part of *The Canadian Economy in Transition*, no. 14 (11-622-MIE2007014, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

More studies related to multinationals are available free of charge at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/studies/economic.htm>.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), or Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758), Micro Economic Analysis Division. ■

Study: Hip fracture outcomes in the household population

2003

In 2003-2004, close to 24,000 Canadians aged 60 or older were treated in hospital for a hip fracture, according to a new study. After the fracture, about half of them were living in a private household.

Compared with other seniors living at home, those who had suffered a hip fracture had high odds of requiring help with daily living activities and of receiving government-subsidized home care.

The study, published today in *Health Reports*, profiles individuals aged 60 or over who had suffered a hip fracture and who were living in a household during the year after that fracture.

Using data from the 2003 Canadian Community Health Survey, the study compared household-dwelling seniors who suffered hip fractures with four other groups in the same age range.

Two groups were comprised of seniors who had sustained another type of fracture that could impair mobility and functionality, while another group consisted of those coping with the effects of a stroke. A "control" group reported neither fractures nor strokes.

Seniors who had suffered hip fractures in the past year had four times the odds of requiring help with daily living activities, compared with their uninjured contemporaries, and ten times the odds of receiving government-subsidized home care.

In addition, they had nearly three times the odds of reporting their general health as "fair" or "poor", compared with those in the control group.

The median age of the seniors who had suffered a fracture was 80, older than the median age of any of the comparison groups. Over a third of the people (37%) who had sustained a hip fracture in the past year were living alone when surveyed. More than half (53%) of the hip fractures had occurred at or close to home. The vast majority (93%) of the hip fractures had resulted from a fall.

Among those who had suffered a hip fracture, 66% also reported having arthritis or rheumatism, compared with about half of those who had suffered another type of fracture. Those in the stroke and uninjured groups were much less likely to have arthritis or rheumatism than were those with hip fractures.

Despite their relatively common perceptions of poor health and dependence on others, seniors who had suffered a hip fracture were just as likely as those who were uninjured to report very good or excellent mental health, and to be somewhat or very satisfied with life.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

The study, "Hip fracture outcomes in the household population", part of *Health Reports*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (82-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gisèle Carrière (604-666-5907; gisele.carriere@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division.

The complete version of the latest issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (82-003-XWE, free), is now available. A printed version (82-003-XPE, \$22/\$63) is also available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.ca), Health Information and Research Division. ■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Third quarter 2007

The composite price index for non-residential building construction increased 1.6% from the previous quarter to 159.9 (1997=100) in the third quarter, and 9.6% from the third quarter of 2006. As in the first half of 2007, the quarterly increase was mostly the result of higher labour and material costs, and the persistent strength of the non-residential building construction market.

Western Canada recorded the highest increases from the second quarter of 2007, with Edmonton posting a 3.3% increase, followed by Vancouver (+2.7%) and Calgary (+2.5%). Smaller upward movements were recorded in Eastern Canada, with Halifax recording a rise of 0.8%, followed by Toronto (+0.7%), Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+0.5%) and Montréal (+0.2%).

Edmonton had the largest change (+17.9%) from the third quarter of 2006, followed by Calgary (+17.1%), Vancouver (+13.3%), Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+6.5%), Toronto (+6.4%), Halifax (+5.9%) and Montréal (+3.4%).

Note: The non-residential building construction price index provides an indication of the changes in new construction costs in six census metropolitan areas or CMAs (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

Three construction categories (industrial, commercial and institutional buildings) are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school).

Besides the CMA and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical) within the building types.

These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0039 and 327-0040.

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

The third quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in February.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Non-residential building construction price indexes¹

	Third quarter 2007	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007	Second to third quarter 2007
	(1997=100)	% change	
Composite	159.9	9.6	1.6
Halifax	136.3	5.9	0.8
Montréal	139.0	3.4	0.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	151.4	6.5	0.5
Toronto	159.6	6.4	0.7
Calgary	183.9	17.1	2.5
Edmonton	179.4	17.9	3.3
Vancouver	160.7	13.3	2.7

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

Commercial Software Price Index September 2007

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for September was 63.3 (2001=100), down 2.5% from August.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on this index, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; prices-prix@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Neil

Killips (613-951-5722; neil.killips@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Cement September 2007

Data on cement are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

New products

The Canadian Economy in Transition: "Global Links: Multinationals in Canada: An Overview of Research at Statistics Canada", no. 14
Catalogue number 11-622-MIE2007014
 (free).

Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series: "Estimation of Water Use in Canadian Agriculture in 2001"
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE2007087
 (free).

Health Reports, Vol. 18, no. 4
Catalogue number 82-003-XWE
 (free).

Health Reports, Vol. 18, no. 4
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.

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; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

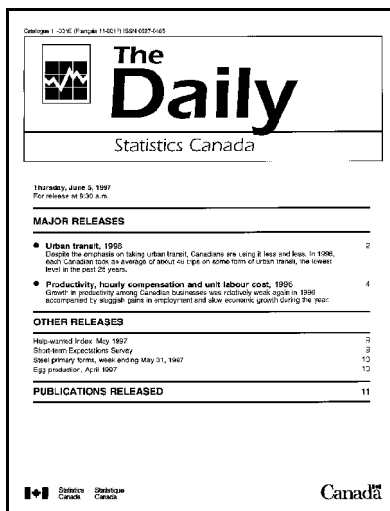
- The title
- The catalogue number
- The volume number
- The issue number
- Your credit card number.

From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
 From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
 To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
 For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
 Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 6% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

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



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2007. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy— or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.