



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 29, 1999

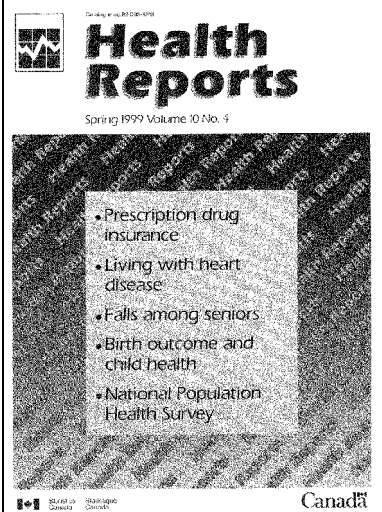
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Living with heart disease, 1996/97** 3
In 1996/97, about 3% of Canadians aged 35 to 64, or approximately 345,000 individuals, reported that they had been diagnosed with heart disease. Many of these people, particularly women, had a compromised quality of life, especially in terms of physical and financial well-being.

- **Low income among children** 5
Changes in the marital status of parents — and the subsequent changes in economic position of the family — are strongly linked to the movement of children into and out of low income. So too is the change in the labour market situation of the parents. Overall, the effect of these two factors appears to be about equal.

(continued on following page)



Health reports Spring 1999

The Spring 1999 issue of *Health reports* contains the following articles: "Disparities in prescription drug insurance coverage," "Living with heart disease-the working-age population," "Health care consequences of falls for seniors," "Birth outcome, the social environment and child health" and "The National Population Health Survey-its longitudinal nature."

Health reports provides comprehensive and timely analysis of national and provincial health information and vital statistics derived from surveys or administrative databases. It is designed for a broad audience that includes health professionals, researchers, policy makers, educators and students.

The Spring 1999 issue of *Health reports*, (82-003-XPB, \$35/\$116; Internet version; 82-003-XIE, \$26/\$87) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-4381; devemar@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Living with heart disease

1996/97

In 1996/97, about 3% of Canadians aged 35 to 64 — approximately 345,000 individuals — reported that they had been diagnosed with heart disease. Although women accounted for less than half of this group, their situation was particularly difficult.

Compared with men who had been diagnosed with heart disease, women were more likely to have at least two other chronic conditions and to suffer from chronic pain. These women were also much more likely than men to live alone, and to live in a low-income household.

Prevalence of heart disease rises sharply with age

In 1996/97, an estimated 200,400 men aged 35 to 64 reported that they had been diagnosed with heart disease (i.e. angina, heart failure, or rheumatic heart disease). About 144,500 women had received the same diagnosis.

The prevalence of heart disease rises sharply with age. In 1996/97, just 1% of men and women aged 35 to 44 reported a diagnosis, but at ages 55 to 64, the figure reached 7%. At ages 35 to 54, the proportion of men and women who had been diagnosed was not significantly different. However, this difference was statistically significant at ages 55 to 64: 8% for men and 5% for women.

Prevalence of heart disease,¹ household population aged 35 to 64, Canada excluding territories

1996/97

	Total		Men		Women	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total 35-64	344.9	3	200.4	3	144.5	3
35-44	56.4	1 ²	26.9	1 ²	29.6	1 ²
45-54	112.9	3	69.8	4	43.1	2 ²
55-64	175.6	7	103.7	8 ³	71.9	5

¹ Diagnosed by a health professional.

² Coefficient of variation between 16.6% and 25.0%

³ Significantly higher for men than for women.

Note: Because of rounding, results in categories may not add to totals.

A compromised quality of life

Substantial proportions of 35- to 64-year-olds with heart disease had a compromised quality of life, in terms of physical and mental health, and financial

Note to readers

This release is based on an article in the Spring 1999 issue of Health reports, available today. The article uses data from the 1996/97 National Population Health Survey (NPHS) to assess the situation of people aged 35 to 64 who reported a professional diagnosis of heart disease. It compares their health status, use of health care services and socio-economic characteristics with those of people in the same age group who were free of heart conditions. In addition, the circumstances of women with heart disease are contrasted with those of their male counterparts.

The analysis uses cross-sectional data from the second cycle of the NPHS. It is based on 33,686 respondents aged 35 to 64, 1,182 of whom reported that they had been diagnosed with heart disease.

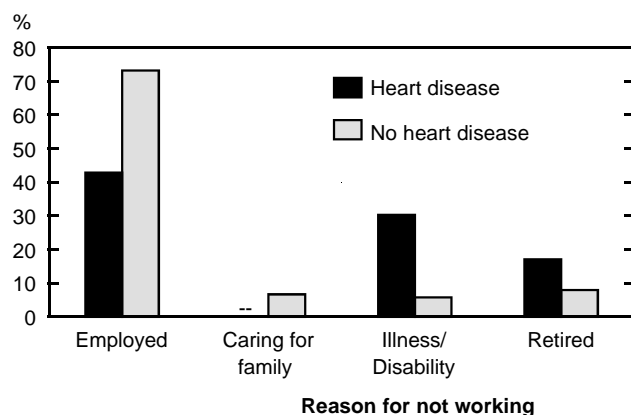
The NPHS, which began in 1994/95, collects information about the health of the Canadian population every two years. It covers household and institutional residents in all provinces and territories, except people living on Indian reserves, on Canadian Forces bases and in some remote areas. This analysis is restricted to the household population in the 10 provinces.

well-being. For many of these individuals, heart disease was only one of several health problems. More than one-third reported having at least two other major illnesses, such as asthma, arthritis, stroke, high blood pressure or diabetes, whereas this was the case for just 6% of people without heart disease. Even when age was taken into account, people with heart disease had much higher odds of having at least two other chronic conditions.

Individuals aged 35 to 64 with heart disease were also heavy users of health care resources. They accounted for more than 1 million hospital days in 1996/97, 16% of the total for this age group. However, because of the large proportion of them reporting other serious chronic conditions, the care received may not have been exclusively for heart disease.

It also appears that the health of individuals with heart disease may have affected their employment and income situation. Just 48% of men and 36% of women with heart disease aged 35 to 64 reported they were working for pay or profit at the time of the NPHS, compared with 83% of men and 64% of women without heart disease. Even when age was taken into account, the odds that people with heart disease would not be working because of illness or disability were much higher than those for people without heart disease.

Employment status of household population aged 35 to 64, by heart disease¹ status, Canada excluding territories, 1996/97



¹ Diagnosed by a health professional.

-- Amount too small to provide reliable estimate.

In 1996/97, about 22% of 35- to 64-year-olds with heart disease were living in low income households, compared with 12% of those with no heart disease.

Women with heart disease face greater difficulties

In many respects, women with heart disease appeared to encounter particularly unfavourable circumstances. Nearly 16% of them had suffered a major depressive episode in the year before their NPHS interview, compared with 5% of women without heart disease. (Men with heart disease were also more likely than their counterparts without it to have suffered from depression, although the difference was less pronounced.)

Compared with men who had been diagnosed, women with heart disease had about twice the odds of

having at least two other chronic conditions, of suffering chronic pain, and of having one or more disability days in the previous two weeks.

Women with heart disease had significantly lower odds of being employed than their male counterparts, and significantly higher odds of living in a low-income household. Close to one-third (30%) of them lived in low-income households, almost double the proportion for men with a heart condition (16%).

Such results support other studies that have found poorer health among women than among men after a heart attack. During the first year after a heart attack, women have been shown to have a greater risk of death, cardiac distress and another attack. A number of reasons for this difference have been suggested. For example, diagnosis of heart disease is more complicated in women than in men. Symptoms among women are different, and they have more heart failure. Women may also undergo different treatment than men.

Other studies, too, have shown that women with heart disease had less favourable socio-economic circumstances than their male counterparts. In general, women had lower incomes to begin with, and they returned to work less frequently, often after a longer absence. This makes it harder for them to pay for the help they need. As well, the costs of transportation to a rehabilitation centre, of a healthier diet, and of medications could be a greater burden for women.

The Spring 1999 edition of *Health reports* (82-003-XPB, \$35/\$116; Internet version: 82-003-XIE, \$26/\$87) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Helen Johansen (613-722-5570; johahel@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Low income among children

For children, a divorce or marriage in the family and the related change in the families' economic position can have a substantial impact on whether they move into or out of a low-income situation.

Similarly, a change in a parent's job status, such as an increase or decrease in wages or hours worked, may also have a bearing on low income for a child. This new study assesses the relative importance of changes in the parents' marital status and labour market status on a child's low-income situation.

From 1993 to 1994, when they occur, changes in family composition were far more likely than changes in a parent's job to move a child into or out of low income. However, changes in family status are relatively rare events compared with job changes. Parents are much more likely to lose or find a job, or experience ups and downs in hours or wages, than they are to marry or divorce.

Consequently, overall, changes in both family composition and in the labour market situation of the parents have a roughly equal effect on the movement of all children into or out of low income. When it occurs, a change in family composition has more effect than a labour market change, but it occurs less frequently.

This study, which used longitudinal data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics for 1993 and 1994, covered all children under the age of 17. For this report, the low-income measure was defined as 50% of the 1993 median adult-equivalent adjusted family income. This is a measure that adjusts for the economies of scale inherent in family size.

Children in two-parent families: moving out of low income

From 1993 to 1994, 38% of children in two-parent families managed to climb out of a low-income situation. During the year in which their parents separate, children in low-income, two-parent families have virtually no chance of escaping. Their likelihood of doing so declined from 35% to a mere 1% if there was a separation.

On the other hand, changes in wages or weeks worked had a less dramatic impact. In fact, a weekly increase of \$213 in family earnings only increased the likelihood of climbing out of low-income from 32% to 36%. On the surface, therefore, family events appeared to be more significant. However, only about 3% of low-income children actually lived in a family that experienced a separation during the study period, while more than one-half were in families that experienced a decline in weekly earnings or weeks worked.

Note to readers

This release is based on a research paper available today titled "Why do children move into and out of low income: changing labour market conditions, or marriage and divorce?"

This study uses longitudinal data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for 1993 and 1994 to investigate whether the movement of children into and out of low income is associated primarily with changes in the parents' labour market status or marital status.

To develop policies that will help prevent low income or encourage movement out of it, it is necessary to know something about the determinants of the flows and duration of low income.

SLID is a longitudinal survey that is building a picture of Canadians' jobs, income changes and family events over time. The same people are interviewed from one year to the next to capture transitions in the nation's labour market and other changes experienced by individuals and families. The target population for the survey consisted of about 35,000 individuals of all ages, who were selected in 1993 and interviewed in 1994, 1995 and 1996 to gather information on their demographic characteristics, family income and labour market activities.

Moving into low income

Since children in high-income families have a very low probability of moving into low income, this study focused on children in families with income between the low-income measure and 1.5 times that level (i.e. families close to the low-income line). Among this group, about 15% of children in two-parent families fell into low income. Of this group, 61% fell below the low-income line if there was a marital separation between 1993 and 1994. This was almost five times the proportion (13%) where there was no separation. In contrast, a decline in weekly earnings or weeks worked had only a small effect on the probability of falling below the line.

When they occur, changes in marital status have a significant effect on the probability of movement. To determine the overall impact, the study looked at the change in family earnings associated with a move into or out of low income. It further asked whether this fall in income originated with change in family composition (a worker leaving the family), or a change in the employment earnings of parents in the family during both 1993 and 1994, which would originate from a change in job status. Almost half (48%) of the fall in income associated with the move into low income stemmed from changes in labour market earnings of the parents (in the family in both years); 45% resulted from changes in family composition.

Overall, both factors — a drop in employment earnings and a change in family composition —

From 1993 to 1994, about 27% of children in lone-parent families managed to climb out of a low-income situation. When this occurred, marriage had a much greater impact on pulling a child out of low income than a change in the parent's job status. Virtually all (99%) children with a single parent who married or formed a common-law union were able to climb out of low income, compared with only 21% of children in families where there was no such union. Changes in the parent's job had a significant, but less profound, impact. For example, an \$117 increase in weekly earnings increased the probability of climbing out of low income from 22% to 46%. However, only 7% of children were in a lone-parent family in which a marriage occurred.

Both family composition and labour market changes appear to be equally important, when looking at the source of the rise in earnings associated with a move out of low income for all children in single-parent families. Of the increase in earnings, 43% stemmed from earnings change among parents in the family during both years, and 48% from a marriage or common-law union.

Eleven percent of children in low-income families (i.e. those between between the low-income measure and 1.5 times that level) moved into low income. Among children living in families where there was a marriage or common-law union, only 3% entered low income compared with almost 13% if there was no such union.

However, changes in the parent's job situation were also important, more so than the case for two-parent families. In the case of a lone parent, almost one-fifth (19%) of children in lone-parent families fell into a low-income situation when the parent's earnings fell, compared with only 5% when they did not.

The Analytical Studies Branch research paper no. 132 *Why do children move into and out of low income: Changing labour market conditions or marriage and divorce?* is now available. To obtain a copy contact H  l  ne Lamadeleine (613-951-5231). The paper is available free on the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Products and services*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214; fax: 613-951-5403), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

February 1999 (preliminary)

In February, employees' average weekly earnings increased \$1.35 to \$607.97, leaving earnings virtually unchanged from February 1998.

In the past 12 months, growth in earnings differed markedly by industry. Employees in real estate and insurance agencies had the strongest earnings gain, where weekly earnings rose 3.4% since February 1998. This increase reflects earnings gains by salaried employees and commissioned salespersons in real estate operators and insurance agencies and real estate agencies.

The largest declines in weekly earnings were in education (-2.5%) and construction (-3.2%). The decrease in construction average weekly earnings is due to declining hourly wage rates for hourly paid employees, especially in special trade contracting.

Hourly rated employees in all industries worked an average of 31.3 hours (including overtime hours) in February, unchanged from January. Average hourly earnings paid to hourly rated employees were up \$0.25 (+1.7%) in the past year to \$15.24.

Employment increased in February as employers added 40,000 additional workers to their payrolls. Employment gains were strongest in durable goods manufacturing and wholesale trade.

in the use of administrative records for the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates. With the change in methodology, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data, which were derived from survey questionnaires. The impacts on seasonal patterns due to this change in methodology can only be assessed over a longer time period. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor these impacts and will help users interpret its data. To minimize the effect of impacts, data from the Survey on Employment, Payrolls and Hours, particularly employment data, should be used in the context of longer time periods for detailed industry distributions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in May through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1998 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Note: Beginning with the May 1998 release, the Labour Division has completed the third phase of its redesign

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	Feb. 1998	Jan. 1999 ^r	Feb. 1999 ^p	Jan. to Feb. 1999	Feb. 1998 to Feb. 1999
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	607.63	606.62	607.97	0.2	0.1
Logging and forestry	768.35	744.48	761.30	2.3	-0.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,118.68	1,091.58	1,123.64	2.9	0.4
Manufacturing	754.49	756.28	751.67	-0.6	-0.4
Construction	726.93	701.22	703.86	0.4	-3.2
Transportation and storage	734.63	742.46	740.51	-0.3	0.8
Communication and other utilities	807.94	803.80	801.11	-0.3	-0.8
Wholesale trade	666.05	661.63	658.99	-0.4	-1.1
Retail trade	365.48	370.09	372.42	0.6	1.9
Finance and insurance	783.10	799.40	793.36	-0.8	1.3
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	632.92	648.74	654.20	0.8	3.4
Business services	675.95	696.73	694.60	-0.3	2.8
Education-related services	674.77	654.30	657.66	0.5	-2.5
Health and social services	516.41	519.59	521.77	0.4	1.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	232.54	236.84	239.02	0.9	2.8
Public administration	739.26	730.88	731.46	0.1	-1.1
Miscellaneous services	408.89	410.06	411.64	0.4	0.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	516.46	533.13	535.91	0.5	3.8
Prince Edward Island	488.09	485.12	486.32	0.2	-0.4
Nova Scotia	501.09	505.83	513.80	1.6	2.5
New Brunswick	519.69	523.27	523.56	0.1	0.7
Quebec	573.96	569.19	568.99	0.0	-0.9
Ontario	650.54	647.91	649.18	0.2	-0.2
Manitoba	540.32	543.17	546.09	0.5	1.1
Saskatchewan	537.89	543.13	543.24	0.0	1.0
Alberta	615.28	618.63	622.29	0.6	1.1
British Columbia	616.76	621.53	622.62	0.2	1.0
Yukon	686.13	645.59	673.09	4.3	-1.9
Northwest Territories	720.30	704.31	708.42	0.6	-1.6

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	Dec. 1998	Jan. 1999 ^r	Feb. 1999 ^p	Dec. 1998 to Jan. 1999	Jan. to Feb. 1999
seasonally adjusted					
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	11,709	11,723	11,763	0.1	0.3
Logging and forestry	64	64	64	0.0	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	137	137	138	0.0	0.7
Manufacturing	1,895	1,890	1,901	-0.3	0.6
Construction	519	523	525	0.8	0.4
Transportation and storage	496	498	500	0.4	0.4
Communication and other utilities	388	386	386	-0.5	0.0
Wholesale trade	739	741	754	0.3	1.8
Retail trade	1,416	1,421	1,428	0.4	0.5
Finance and insurance	521	523	525	0.4	0.4
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	197	198	193	0.5	-2.5
Business services	825	821	826	-0.5	0.6
Education-related services	925	926	924	0.1	-0.2
Health and social services	1,217	1,218	1,216	0.1	-0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	851	851	851	0.0	0.0
Public administration	673	674	674	0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous services	697	694	693	-0.4	-0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	153	153	153	0.0	0.0
Prince Edward Island	49	48	49	-2.0	2.1
Nova Scotia	324	327	328	0.9	0.3
New Brunswick	263	264	266	0.4	0.8
Quebec	2,794	2,792	2,800	-0.1	0.3
Ontario	4,598	4,602	4,633	0.1	0.7
Manitoba	450	451	455	0.2	0.9
Saskatchewan	351	351	352	0.0	0.3
Alberta	1,214	1,207	1,207	-0.6	0.0
British Columbia	1,477	1,485	1,488	0.5	0.2
Yukon	16	16	16	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	26	26	27	0.0	3.8

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Steel primary forms

Week ending April 24, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending April 24 1999, totalled 321 907 tonnes, up 19.7% from the week-earlier 268 863 tonnes and up 3.6% from the year-earlier 310 743 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 900 792 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease compared with 5 147 858 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufacturers

1997

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry are released on CANSIM as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available. To date, data for 157 industries have now been released.

The industries listed in the table appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada, national and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68) and *Products shipped by Canadian Manufacturers* (31-211-XPB, \$67). See *How to order publications*. In addition, a CD-ROM on *Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers 1988-1996* (31-211-XCB, \$430 for

single use) is available from the Manufacturing Dissemination Unit at (613-951-9497).

contact the name listed in the table below (fax: 613-951-9499; desrosi@statcan.ca).

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

Value of shipments

	1996	1997	1996 to 1997	Matrix	Contact	
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (Standard Industry Classification)						
Plastic film and sheeting 1631	1,054.1	1,173.8	11.4	5416	R. Sheldrick	613-951-7199
Carpet, mat and rug 1921	872.1	854.0	-2.1	5431	Y. Sheikh	613-951-2518
Household products of textile materials 1993	573.6	611.8	6.7	5435	Y. Sheikh	613-951-2518
Men's and boys' coat 2431	185.2	196.9	6.3	5440	Y. Sheikh	613-951-2518
Men's and boys' suit and jacket 2432	599.1	686.9	14.7	5441	Y. Sheikh	613-951-2518
Women's dress 2443	328.9	345.8	5.1	5447	Y. Sheikh	613-951-2518
Other primary steel 2919	10,196.1	10,654.3	4.5	5507	A. Shinnan	613-951-3515
Other primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals 2959	2,921.4	3,004.6	2.8	5374	A. Shinnan	613-951-3515
Compressor, pump and industrial fan 3191	1,161.3	1,439.4	23.9	5543	R. Kowaluk	613-951-0600
Motor vehicle wiring assemblies 3252	1,160.1	1,119.6	-3.5	5556	A. Shinnan	613-951-3515
Other communication and electronic equipment 3359	3,003.3	3,481.2	15.9	5576	R. Kowaluk	613-951-0600
Other electrical industrial equipment 3379	985.3	1,268.3	28.7	5582	R. Kowaluk	613-951-0600
Asbestos products 3592	31.5	34.9	10.6	6861	É. Saint-Pierre	613-951-9837
Non-metallic mineral insulating materials 3594	439.9	410.7	-6.6	6863	É. Saint-Pierre	613-951-9837
Toys and games 3932	376.0	373.3	-0.7	6891	R. Kowaluk	613-951-0600

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Imports by commodity, February 1999

Catalogue number 65-007-XMB

(Canada: \$37/\$361; outside Canada: US\$37/US\$361).

Imports by commodity, February 1999

Catalogue number 65-007-XPB

(Canada: \$78/\$773; outside Canada: US\$78/US\$773).

Canada's international transactions in securities,

February 1999

Catalogue number 67-002-XPB

(Canada: \$18/\$176; outside Canada: US\$18/US\$176).

Health reports, Spring 1999

Catalogue number 82-003-XIE

(Canada: \$26/\$87; outside Canada: US\$26/US\$87).

Health reports, Spring 1999

Catalogue number 82-003-XPB

(Canada: \$35/\$116; outside Canada: US\$35/US\$116).

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
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Catalogue 11-001E (PDF) 11-001E (11-001E) 11-001E (11-001E)	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997	
For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	4
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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