



# The Daily

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Food insecurity in Canadian households, 1998/99** 2  
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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Food insecurity in Canadian households

1998/99

About 8% of Canadians, or just under 2.5 million people, had to compromise the quality or the quantity of their diet at least once in 1998/99 because of a lack of money, according to the National Population Health Survey (NPHS).

In the same period, an additional 0.5 million people worried that they would not have enough to eat because they were short on cash.

In total, the survey found that an estimated 3 million Canadians, about 10%, were considered to be living in what is known as a "food-insecure" household at some point during 1998/99. (Information is not available about the duration or possible recurrences of food insecurity.)

For purposes of the NPHS, households were considered to be food insecure if the person responding on behalf of the household acknowledged any of three circumstances stemming from a lack of money: worry that funds would be insufficient to buy food; not eating the quality or variety of food desired; or not having enough to eat.

In general, households with food insecurity have limited or uncertain access to enough food for a healthy, active life. These households have reduced quality and variety of meals, and may have irregular food intake. There may be a need for recourse to emergency food sources or to other services to meet basic food needs.

The NPHS found that about one-fifth of individuals in food-insecure households received help from food banks, soup kitchens or other charitable agencies in the year before the survey.

Children aged 0 to 17 were the age group most likely to live in a food-insecure household (14%), and seniors aged 65 or older, least likely (4%). But children in such households are not necessarily undernourished. Adult caregivers tend to sacrifice their own diet so that children will not be hungry.

#### Not limited to low-income households

Food insecurity in Canada is strongly associated with household income. More than one-third (35%) of people in low-income households reported some form of food insecurity in 1998/99. About 30% felt that their diet had been compromised. (For the purposes

#### Note to readers

*This release is drawn from "Food insecurity in Canadian households", one of three feature articles that appear in the latest edition of Health reports, available today. Data for all three articles came from the National Population Health Survey.*

*For the article on food insecurity, data from the cross-sectional household component of the 1998/99 NPHS are analyzed. Those who identified themselves as living in food-insecure households were asked a set of supplementary questions, such as the use of food banks and problems feeding children. These questions were posed on behalf of Human Resources Development Canada.*

*Data for the other two articles, which are on heart disease and physical activity, were derived from the longitudinal household components of the 1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99 NPHS.*

of the NPHS, a household of three or four people was considered low-income if it had total income of less than \$20,000.)

But the NPHS found that food insecurity is not limited to low-income households. About 14% of residents of middle-income households reported some form of food insecurity, and nearly 12% reported that their diet had been compromised. To some extent, the existence of food insecurity at higher income levels may have to do with the fact that annual income is a static measure that may not be sensitive to sudden economic changes that contribute to temporary bouts of food insecurity. For example, the impact of a job loss around the time of the NPHS interview would not be reflected in annual income, which covered the previous 12 months. As well, the possibility of some misinterpretation of the questions cannot be discounted.

Food insecurity also varied with the source of household income. About 58% of households relying on social assistance reported food insecurity. It was also relatively common in households dependent on Employment Insurance, Workers' Compensation, the Child Tax Benefit, support or alimony, or that had no income.

#### Lone-parent households at risk

Many lone-parent households, particularly those headed by women, have low incomes and depend on social assistance. Not surprisingly, then, one-third (32%) of all single-mother households were food insecure to some extent, and 28% reported their diet had been compromised.

### Related to health

Although the NPHS cannot show a cause-and-effect relationship between food insecurity and health, there are associations.

According to the 1998/99 NPHS, several health problems were more prevalent among people in food-insecure households than among those in households where the financial ability to acquire food was not a concern.

Results of the analysis indicate that 17% of individuals in food-insecure households described their health as "fair" or "poor" — more than twice the proportion (7%) for those who did not experience food insecurity.

Almost one-third (31%) of people in food-insecure households reported emotional distress, three times the rate of 10% in food-secure households.

Paradoxically, food insecurity was associated with obesity. Some research has shown that food-insecure people are more likely to "binge eat" or choose higher calorie foods when food is available. The analysis of NPHS data indicates that 15% of residents of food-insecure households were obese, compared with 12% of residents of households where food security was not a problem.

### Other articles: heart disease, physical activity

The latest *Health reports* contains two other research articles. The first, "Heart disease, family

history and physical activity", provides new evidence that even among people with a family history of heart disease, physical activity confers some protection against its development. This supports other studies suggesting that, through participation in physical activity, people with a family history of heart disease may be able to prevent or delay its onset.

The second, "Starting and sustaining physical activity", discusses factors associated with becoming and remaining active. Longitudinal data from the NPHS show that environmental, social and psychological factors may either facilitate or impede physical activity, although significant factors for men and women sometimes differ.

For example, women who were overweight or who were parents with children younger than 18 had significantly low odds of undertaking at least moderate leisure-time physical activity. Among men, neither weight nor household composition made any difference to becoming active.

The Summer 2001 issue of *Health reports*, Vol. 12, no. 4 (82-003-XIE, \$15/\$44; 82-003-XPE, \$20/\$58) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Janet Che (613-951-2544; [cheajan@statcan.ca](mailto:cheajan@statcan.ca)) or Jiajian Chen (613-951-5059; [chenjia@statcan.ca](mailto:chenjia@statcan.ca)). ■

## OTHER RELEASES

### Income of individuals

1999

The number of people reporting earnings from wages, salaries or commissions continued to increase in 1999. This number, and their proportion of the population, has been increasing since 1993. At the same time, fewer people received employment insurance or social assistance benefits in 1999 than in 1998. The number of self-employed stayed virtually the same.

There were more wage and salary earners in all provinces and territories in 1999. Newfoundland and Nunavut were the only places where the increased number of wage and salary earners represented a slightly lower proportion of the total population in 1999 than in 1998.

The increased number of wage and salary earners was accompanied by an increase in median employment income, particularly in the eastern and central provinces. Median employment income has been increasing gradually since 1996. The median employment income of women rose in all provinces and territories in 1999. (The median income of any group is the value at which half the group have a higher income and half have a lower.)

At the national level, Canadians received only slightly more money in government transfers in 1999 compared with the previous year. In general, income from employment insurance (EI) continued to decline. Only in Alberta, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan did the number of EI recipients increase, as did the average amounts received. Between 1998 and 1999, the number of recipients of social assistance benefits fell 5.9%, while average benefits declined only 1.6%.

The stability in dollars paid in government transfers and the increase in employment income led to a decline in the economic dependency ratio, which measures, for each geographic area, the amount of transfer payments received for every \$100 of employment income. Canadians' economic dependency ratio fell to 16.62 in 1999, down from 17.61 the year before.

### Median employment income and economic dependency ratio, by census metropolitan area 1999

	Median employment income	1998 to 1999	Economic dependency ratio
	\$	% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16.62</b>
Calgary	25,400	0.0	8.13
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	20,900	2.2	20.95
Edmonton	23,400	-0.8	12.45
Halifax	23,500	1.3	13.82
Hamilton	26,800	0.6	15.31
Kitchener	26,800	1.7	12.30
London	24,700	1.2	16.26
Montréal	22,800	1.9	17.21
Oshawa	29,700	1.8	11.53
Ottawa-Hull	28,200	2.3	12.33
Québec	23,300	2.3	17.32
Regina	24,500	0.8	14.60
Saint John	21,400	5.2	19.07
Saskatoon	21,600	-0.2	15.45
Sherbrooke	21,000	2.7	21.09
St. Catharines-Niagara	21,500	1.2	20.49
St. John's	21,300	2.7	19.44
Sudbury	21,600	-2.1	21.52
Thunder Bay	25,200	1.6	20.08
Toronto	26,700	1.8	11.05
Trois-Rivières	20,000	2.4	24.21
Vancouver	24,300	-0.4	13.58
Victoria	24,400	1.2	18.71
Windsor	27,700	3.2	13.12
Winnipeg	22,400	0.5	16.43

**Note:** The data for this release were obtained primarily from income tax returns filed in the spring of 2000.

The data for *Neighbourhood income and demographics* (13C0015, various prices), the *Labour force income profile* (71C0018, various prices) and the *Economic dependency profile* (13C0017, various prices) are available for letter carrier routes, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, provinces, territories and Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613 951-9720; fax 613-951-4745; [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

## Registered apprenticeship training 1999

In 1999, the number of registered apprentices increased 6% to 188,776. Since 1994, the number of such apprentices has grown 14% — almost returning to the peak reached in the early 1990s.

Registrations have increased by 15% or more since 1994 in all but two of the major trade groups. The two exceptions are building construction and electrical and electronics trades, where increases over the last year raised registrations to about the same level as in 1994.

As apprenticeship numbers have been increasing, the age profile of apprentices has been changing. Between 1994 and 1999, a decrease has occurred in

the 25-to-34 age group, with the increase in apprentices occurring in the older and younger age groups.

While the 20-to-24 age group now makes up the largest age group, the most noticeable growth has been in the 19 and under age group. The increase in the number of younger apprentices in recent years may have resulted from the extensive promotions of apprenticeship training in high schools by governments and trade associations concerned about the ageing of the work force in the trades.

To obtain more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

## Registered apprenticeship training, by major trade group 1994 to 1999

Major trade groups	1994	1998	1999	% change	
				1994 to 1999	1998 to 1999
Building construction trades	37,708	34,673	38,166	1.2	10.1
Electrical, electronics and related	30,416	29,065	30,753	1.1	5.8
Food and services trades	13,851	18,088	18,819	35.9	4.0
Industrial and mechanical trades	12,900	14,617	15,753	22.1	7.8
Metal fabricating trades	33,115	38,262	40,681	22.8	6.3
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	34,567	38,658	39,993	15.7	3.4
Miscellaneous other trades	3,111	4,378	4,611	48.2	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,668</b>	<b>177,741</b>	<b>188,776</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>

## Registered apprenticeship training, by age group 1994 to 1999

Age group <sup>1</sup>	1994	1999	% change	
			1994 to 1999	1999
Under 20	4,178	8,279		98.2
20-24	42,860	49,107		14.6
25-29	46,877	46,680		-0.4
30-34	33,913	31,733		-6.4
35-39	19,370	24,071		24.3
40-44	9,995	14,716		47.2
45+	8,475	14,190		67.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,668</b>	<b>188,776</b>		<b>13.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Non-reported ages of 6% in 1994 and 2% in 1999 have been distributed across existing age groups.

## Machinery and equipment price indexes Second quarter 2001

In the second quarter, the Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986=100) was 137.8, up 0.7% from the first quarter. The domestic and imported components increased by 0.4% and 1.0% respectively. Compared with the second quarter of 2000, the overall index

advanced 3.5%; the domestic component was up 1.7% and the imported component rose 4.9%.

Compared with the first quarter of 2001, three industry groups contributed to the rise in the index in the second quarter: manufacturing (+0.8%), transport (+0.7%) and agriculture (+0.7%). The largest portion of the increase in manufacturing was due to rises in paper and allied products (+0.9%), chemicals (+0.7%) and primary metals (+0.8%). In the transport sector,

electricity, air transport and telephones increased by 0.5%, 1.4% and 0.7%, respectively.

Year-over-year, the increase was spread among almost all sectors. The largest contributors were manufacturing (+3.8%), transport (+2.9%) and agriculture (+4.3%). Within the manufacturing sector, chemicals (+4.6%), paper and allied products (+3.9%), primary metals (+3.6%), transportation equipment (+3.9%) and food and beverages (+3.7%) led the way. The rise in the transport sector was due to increases in electricity (+2.5%) and air transport (+6.6%).

In the second quarter, more commodities contributed to the index's increase. Specialized industrial equipment (+0.9%), trucks (+0.8%), agricultural machinery excluding tractors (+1.4%), modifications and conversions services in air transport (+2.1%), and aircraft (+1.5%) contributed substantially. In the case of specialized industrial equipment, gas distribution, wood products and furniture showed the strongest growth. The domestic component rose 2.0%, 1.4% and 1.8% respectively for these industries, while imported wood products jumped to 2.6%. However a decrease in passenger automobiles (-0.4%) and office machinery (-0.7%) dampened the increase.

### Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1986=100)

	Relative importance	Second quarter 2001 <sup>P</sup>	% change	
			First quarter to second quarter 2001	Second quarter 2000 to second quarter 2001
<b>Machinery and Equipment Price Index</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Agriculture	11.0	166.3	0.7	4.3
Forestry	1.5	148.6	0.6	2.3
Fishing	0.6	127.0	0.7	-0.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	141.3	0.9	3.9
Manufacturing	29.9	146.7	0.8	3.8
Construction	3.5	145.9	1.0	4.0
Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.9	128.4	0.7	2.9
Trade	4.0	123.3	0.6	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	111.5	0.2	2.4
Community, business and personal services	11.1	113.3	0.4	2.5
Public administration	4.7	134.0	0.7	3.2

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.

The Canadian dollar was worth an average of 64.8 U.S. cents in the second quarter, a decrease of 0.9% from the prior quarter and down 3.9% from the second quarter of 2000.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 3270013, 3270014 and 3270016 and matrices 2023-2025.**

The second quarter issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606, fax 613-951-1539, [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Philippe Rhul (951-3818; [rhulphi@statcan.ca](mailto:rhulphi@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

### Annual Survey of Manufactures 1999

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 250 different industries. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available for Canada.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3010003 and matrices 11744, 11930, 11931, 11933, 11934, 11940, 11941, 11943, 11944-11948, 11951, 11952, 12093, 12094, 12097, 12098, 12103, 12104 and 12113-12116.**

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: national and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68). Research papers on manufacturing are available on Statistics Canada Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

To order data, for general 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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

**Value of shipments**

Industry	North American Industry Classification System	1998	1999	1998 to 1999	Matrix
		\$ millions		% change	
Women's and girls' cut and sew suit, coat, tailored jacket and skirt manufacturing	315234	562.5	560.1	-0.4	11744
Iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy manufacturing	331110	10,567.4	10,711.3	1.4	11931
Iron and steel pipes and tubes manufacturing from purchased steel	331210	2,746.0	2,646.4	-3.6	11934
Primary production of alumina and aluminum	331313	4,872.4	4,883.6	0.2	11940
Aluminum rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	331317	2,956.4	3,091.7	4.6	11941
Non-ferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining	331410	3,352.7	4,234.9	26.3	11944
Copper rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	331420	753.6	783.9	4.0	11946
Non-ferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding and alloying	331490	344.8	379.9	10.2	11948
Iron foundries	331511	1,075.0	1,043.4	-2.9	11951
Steel foundries	331514	392.7	443.2	12.9	11952
Heavy-duty truck manufacturing	336120	5,084.6	7,092.3	39.5	12094
Motor vehicle body manufacturing	336211	1,080.4	1,157.4	7.1	12097
Truck trailer manufacturing	336212	992.6	997.2	0.5	12098
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	336320	1,441.9	1,300.5	-9.8	12104
Motor vehicle metal stamping	336370	3,748.6	4,404.8	17.5	12114
Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	336390	4,005.4	4,145.4	3.5	12116

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Neighbourhood income and demographics, 1999**  
Catalogue number **13C0015** (\$various prices).

**Economic dependency profiles, 1999**  
Catalogue number **13C0017** (\$various prices).

**Industry price indexes, June 2001**  
Catalogue number **62-011-XPB** (\$22/\$217).

**Labour force income profiles, 1999**  
Catalogue number **71C0018** (\$various prices).

**Health reports, Vol. 12, no. 4**  
Catalogue number **82-003-XIE** (\$15/\$44).

**Health reports, Vol. 12, no. 4**  
Catalogue number **82-003-XPE** (\$20/\$58).

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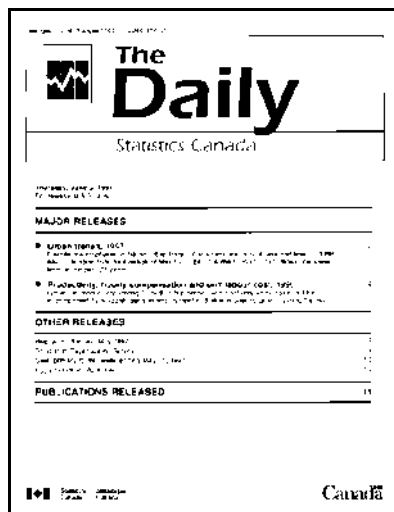
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