



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 25, 2002

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

- **Household Internet Use Survey, 2001** 2  
Internet use from home took another big jump in 2001, but the rate of growth is easing off, according to the Household Internet Use Survey.
- **Shift work and health** 4  
Three out of 10 employed Canadians worked some type of shift in 2000/01. Many shift workers reported problems that ranged from sleep disruption to difficulties with relationships.

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

- Steel primary forms, week ending July 20, 2002 6
- Stocks of frozen poultry meat, July 1, 2002 6

---

## NEW PRODUCTS

---



---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

### Household Internet Use Survey 2001

Internet use from home took another big jump in 2001, but the rate of growth is easing off, according to the Household Internet Use Survey (HIUS).

More than 5.8 million households, or 49% of all 12 million households, had at least one member that regularly used the Internet from home in 2001, up 1.1 million (+23%) from 2000. This was somewhat less than the gain of 1.4 million (+42%) from 1999 to 2000.

In 2001, 7.2 million households had at least one member who used the Internet regularly, either from home, work, school, a public library or other locations. This group represented 60% of all households, up from 51% in 2000.

#### Seven in 10 regular-use households went online daily from home

Households accessed the Internet as frequently in 2001 as they did in 2000. In 2001, 73% reported that someone in the household went online from home at least once a day on average, up from 71% the year before. In addition, the number of households that reported using the Internet at least seven times a week from home grew by 900,000 (+27%) in 2001.

Three out of five households reported spending 20 or more hours each month surfing the World Wide Web. The number of households that used the Internet 20 hours or more each month from home grew by about 723,000 (+25%).

#### Internet used from home as a tool for formal education

Almost half (2.75 million) of the regular users from home had at least one household member in 2001 who used the Internet as a tool for formal education or training. The bulk of this group went online to do research for projects or assignments, or to solve academic problems.

Other educational uses included communicating with teachers and colleagues and submitting assignments, as well as communicating with administration or verifying marks. Of the households that used the Internet for formal education and training, about 12% reported that at least one household member

#### Note to readers

The 2001 Household Internet Use Survey (HIUS) was conducted as a sub-sample of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the sample of which is representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 15 or older in the 10 provinces.

The respondent provides a proxy response to questions for all members of the household. Of households indicating that they regularly use the Internet, approximately 85% of the individuals answering the survey for their household were one of the members that regularly used from various locations. Regular-use households are those that responded "yes" to the question: "In a typical month, does anyone in the household use the Internet from any location?"

The HIUS collected information on the household as a whole. In total, 44,319 households were eligible for the HIUS and 34,158, or 77.1%, responded. The data gathered in January 2002 covered household Internet use in the 2001 calendar year.

had taken an online correspondence course or used the Internet for self-directed learning in 2001.

Since 1997, the survey has shown the increased regular use from home by the vast majority of households for e-mail and general browsing. This trend continued in 2001.

A greater number of households that reported regular home use turned to the Internet as a source of information, with over half accessing news sites or searching for government information online. Three in five households used the Internet as a source for medical or health-related information.

Half of the regular home users had a household member who played games. As well, household members increasingly turned to the Internet to plan vacations from home.

#### One-quarter of households use the Internet for work-related business

In 2001, about one-quarter of households that reported regular home use indicated that at least one member used the Internet for work-related business. This was the case for nearly 1.5 million households, up from just over 1 million in 2000.

About 900,000 households reported that at least one household member regularly used the Internet at home for self-employment activities.

Almost one-fifth of regular home use in 2001 was by employees taking advantage of the Internet to work scheduled hours at home.

### **Strong growth of Internet connection by cable continues**

The HIUS indicated strong growth in Internet connections by cable from home since 2000.

In 2001, an estimated 30% of households, or 1.75 million, accessed the Internet regularly from home by means of a cable connection. The majority of the remaining households (more than 4 million) connected using a telephone line.

### **Internet use highest in Alberta and British Columbia**

All provinces showed increased Internet use from each of the various locations of regular access: home, work, school, public library and other locations, referred to as a whole as "any location."

Alberta and British Columbia tied for first place, with 65% of their households accessing the Internet from any location in 2001.

However, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded the highest rates of growth for use from any location.

Ontario joined British Columbia and Alberta as one of the provinces with the highest rates of regular use from any location and from home. These three provinces surpassed the national average for regular use from any location (60%) and regular home use (49%).

Quebec and Prince Edward Island had the highest growth rates for regular access from home. For the fifth straight year, however, British Columbia had the highest proportion of households regularly accessing the Internet from home.

### **Rates of Internet use from any location still vary across family types**

Rates of Internet use still varied substantially across family types, and the key factor was the presence of children. Single-family households with unmarried children under the age of 18 had the highest rate of Internet use from any location last year, about 80%. This proportion was double the level of 38% in 1997.

In contrast, about 56% of single-family households in which there were no children used the Internet, up from 27% in 1997.

Regular Internet use increased for all income groups, and the gains during the past five years have been substantial. In 2001, 87% of the one-quarter of households in the highest income bracket used the Internet from one location or another, up from 58% in 1997.

In contrast, only 32% of the one-quarter of households with the lowest income level regularly used the Internet in 2001. Still, this was almost triple the rate of 12% in 1997.

### **Available on CANSIM: tables 358-0002 to 358-0006.**

Additional data tables related to the information presented in this series are available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Culture, leisure and travel*, then *Internet*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jonathan Ellison (613-951-5882, [jonathan.ellison@statcan.ca](mailto:jonathan.ellison@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## Shift work and health

Three out of 10 employed Canadians worked some type of shift in 2000/01. Many shift workers reported problems that ranged from sleep disruption to difficulties with relationships. For most of them, working shift was not a choice, but a requirement of employment.

For both sexes, an evening shift in 1994/95 was associated with increases in psychological distress over the following two years, according to a new profile of shift workers published in the latest issue of *Health reports*.

Men who worked an evening, rotating or irregular shift in 1994/95 had increased odds of having been diagnosed with a chronic condition over a four-year period. For women, a non-standard schedule was not associated with a new diagnosis of chronic conditions during that period.

In 2000/01, 30% of men and 26% of women aged 18 to 54 who were employed throughout the year had non-standard schedules. About one-quarter of shift workers reported evening or night shifts. Rotating and irregular shifts were reported more frequently, each accounting for about 4 in 10 of these workers.

Whether they had an evening, rotating or irregular shift, the majority of shift workers had no choice. However, men were more likely than women to say that it was a requirement of the job: 65% of men and 53% of women working an evening shift reported that they had to. In contrast, 11% of women, but just 3% of men, working an evening shift did so because they were caring for family.

### Shift work more common among blue-collar, sales and service workers

Shift work was more common in blue-collar or sales and service occupations than in white-collar or clerical jobs. People working fewer than 30 hours a week were more likely to have non-standard schedules, as were those who worked on weekends.

The likelihood of working shift decreased with advancing age, possibly because older workers with seniority have more choice in their hours than do younger, less experienced workers.

Single or previously married workers were more likely than those who were married to have non-standard schedules.

Male workers living in households with children were less likely than those in childless households to work shifts. There was no difference for female workers, which may be, in part, because of women's greater tendency to cite caring for family as their reason for shift work.

### Note to readers

*This release is based on the article "Shift workers and health," now available in Health reports. The article describes the characteristics of shift workers and compares their stress factors and health behaviours with those of regular daytime workers. It also explores the incidence of chronic conditions and changes in psychological distress in relation to shift work.*

*The analysis is based on data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (2000/01), the National Population Health Survey (1994/95, 1996/97 and 1998/99), and the Survey of Work Arrangements (1991 and 1995).*

*Shift work prevalence rates among full-year workers aged 18 to 54 were estimated for 2000/01 from a sample of 46,762 workers, and for 1994/95 from a sample of 6,856 workers.*

### Sleep problems common

Men and women who worked shift were more likely to have trouble falling asleep and staying asleep than regular daytime workers. They were also more likely to report that their sleep was not always refreshing.

Few workers got less than six hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, but this was generally more common among shift than daytime workers.

### Evening shift particularly difficult for men

In 1994/95, several types of work stress were relatively common among shift workers: job strain (high psychological demands, but little decision-making authority) for those who worked an evening or rotating shift, and job insecurity for those who worked a rotating or irregular shift. High physical demands were reported by women who did all types of shift work and by men with rotating shifts.

The evening shift seemed to be particularly difficult for men. A high percentage of married men working evenings reported relationship problems with their spouse. For single men, difficulty finding a partner was more common for those working evenings than for those with regular daytime hours.

Men who worked an evening shift were more likely than those with a regular daytime schedule to report a low sense of "mastery," (for example, feeling little control over their life). As well, 45% of men working an evening shift were daily smokers, compared with 27% of daytime workers.

For women, an irregular shift was related to high personal stress (for example, trying to do too many things at once or feeling that others expect too much), and a rotating shift was related to a low sense of mastery.

### Shift work may exact a toll on health in long run

The prevalence of chronic conditions among shift workers did not differ significantly from that of daytime workers in 1994/95.

And although disruption of daily living patterns and of sleep might contribute to mental health problems, in 1994/95, distress levels among men and women with non-standard schedules were similar to those of workers with regular daytime schedules.

In the long run, however, shift work may exact a toll on health. Men working an evening, rotating or irregular shift in 1994/95 had higher odds of reporting a diagnosis of a chronic condition in the next four years than did men with regular daytime schedules. For both sexes, working the evening shift in 1994/95 was associated with an increase in psychological distress by 1996/97.

The rigours of working shift may be reflected in the fact that few maintain those hours over several years. Among men and women who worked shift in 1994/95, less than a third continued to do so in both 1996/97 and 1998/99. For the evening shift, the figure was less than one in five. In contrast, three-quarters of workers with regular daytime schedules in 1994/95 still had these hours two and four years later.

The article "Shift work and health" is now available in *Health reports*, Vol. 13, no 4 (82-003-XIE, \$15/\$44). A paper version (82-003-XPE, \$20/\$58) will be available soon. See *How to order products*. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Margot Shields (613-951-4177; [margot.shields@statcan.ca](mailto:margot.shields@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division.

This issue of *Health reports* contains two other articles. "Loss and recovery of independence among seniors" examines the characteristics and behaviours that are associated with seniors losing their independence, as well as with dependent seniors regaining their independence. For information on this article, contact Laurent Martel (613-951-2352), Demography Division.

"Disability-free life expectancy by health region" shows substantial differences across health regions in estimates of the years residents can expect to live free of conditions that impede their ability to function in society. For more information on this article, contact Nancy Ross (514-398-4307), Health Analysis and Measurement Group.

For more information about *Health reports*, contact Marie P. Beudet (613-951-7025; [beaumar@statcan.ca](mailto:beaumar@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

### Steel primary forms

Week ending July 20, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 20 totalled 310 374 metric tonnes, up 9.6% from 283 096 tonnes a week earlier and 2.7% from 302 110 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total as of July 20 was 9 070 081 tonnes, up 8.5% from 8 361 033 in the same period of 2001.

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Stocks of frozen poultry meat

July 1, 2002 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on July 1 totalled 75 516 metric tonnes, up 12.0% from July 1, 2001.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860; [conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca](mailto:conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas,**  
February 2002, Vol. 54, no. 2  
Catalogue number **26-006-XPB** (\$19/\$186).

**Health reports,** Vol. 13, no. 4  
Catalogue number **82-003-XIE** (\$15/\$44).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

### How to order products

#### Order products by phone:

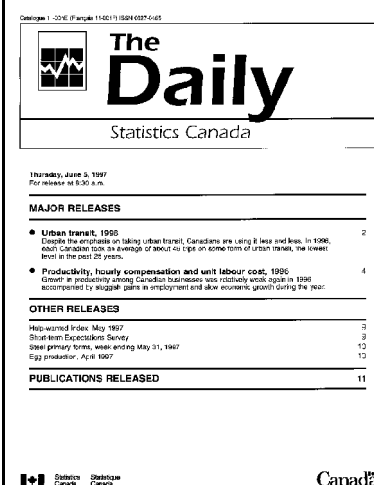
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:	<b>1-800-267-6677</b>
From other countries call:	<b>1-613-951-7277</b>
To fax your order:	<b>1-877-287-4369</b>
Address changes or account inquiries:	<b>1-800-700-1033</b>

**To order a product by mail write:** Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet:** write to [order@statcan.ca](mailto:order@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under the headings *Our products and services* and *Publications for sale* (\$).

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



The Daily  
Statistics Canada

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

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Discusses the importance of taking urban transit. Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, about Canadian took an average of about 4.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 27 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was historically weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Highways Index, May 1997** 3
- **Statcan's Expedited Survey** 10
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 11

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

### 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.

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](mailto: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, 2002. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.