



The Daily

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- **Health of the off-reserve Aboriginal population, 2000/01** 2
Aboriginal people who live off-reserve in cities and towns are generally in poorer health than the non-Aboriginal population, according to a first-ever study using new data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Health of the off-reserve Aboriginal population

2000/01

Aboriginal people who live off-reserve in cities and towns are generally in poorer health than the non-Aboriginal population, according to a first-ever study using new data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).

The study found that inequalities in health persisted between Aboriginal people who lived off-reserve and other Canadians after socio-economic and health behaviour factors were taken into account.

The study compared the off-reserve Aboriginal population with the non-Aboriginal population on the basis of four health status measures: self-perceived health, chronic conditions, long-term activity restriction and depression. Because the off-reserve Aboriginal population is much younger than the non-Aboriginal population, all data were age-standardized to the Canadian population.

Except for chronic conditions, off-reserve Aboriginal people living in the provinces and those living in the territories reported similar levels of health status.

As well as supplying data on health status and determinants, the CCHS captured information on use of the health care system.

In 2000/01, 79% of the off-reserve Aboriginal population living in the provinces reported seeing a general practitioner at least once in the year before the survey, the same level as the provincial non-Aboriginal population. However, in the territories the off-reserve Aboriginal population was much less likely to have had contact with a doctor (59%) than the non-Aboriginal population living there (76%) and much more likely to have contacted a nurse (49% compared with 22%).

In 2000/01, 20% of off-reserve Aboriginal people reported an unmet health care need, significantly higher than 13% for the non-Aboriginal population. This pattern prevailed across all areas examined.

Off-reserve Aboriginal people report higher levels of fair or poor health

Research has consistently shown that low socio-economic status is associated with poor health. However, when a broad range of socio-economic factors such as education, work status and household income were taken into account, the off-reserve Aboriginal population was still 1.5 times more likely than the non-Aboriginal population to report fair or poor health.

Note to readers

This report is the third in a series of articles that examine various aspects of the health of Canadians using new data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).

This article focuses on the health status, health behaviours and health care utilization of the Aboriginal population living off-reserve in cities and towns across the country. Similar analysis on Aboriginal populations living on-reserve will be possible when data from the post-censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey are released in the fall of 2003.

All data have been age-standardized and compared with findings for the non-Aboriginal population. Data are also adjusted for differences in socio-economic and health behaviour factors.

According to the CCHS, an estimated 337,000 people aged 15 or older, or about 1.4% of the Canadian population, indicated that they belonged to an Aboriginal cultural or racial group, living off-reserve. The difference between this estimate and that of the 1996 Census (374,400) can be explained by different collection methods and the wording of the question that was used to define the Aboriginal population.

For this analysis, 3,555 respondents indicated they were an Aboriginal person of North America. Within this group, 573 respondents (representing 88,000 people) reported a combination of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal racial background.

Respondents who answered the question on their cultural or racial background but did not indicate having an Aboriginal culture or race were considered non-Aboriginal.

This indicates that socio-economic factors alone do not fully explain why off-reserve Aboriginal people are more likely to report fair or poor health.

Research has also shown that certain behaviours have an adverse impact on one's health. Once again, however, when a range of behaviours such as smoking, obesity and heavy drinking, more prevalent in the off-reserve Aboriginal population, were taken into account, off-reserve Aboriginal people were 1.3 times more likely than non-Aboriginal people to report fair or poor health.

This indicates that both socio-economic and health behaviour factors, as measured in this analysis, did not fully explain the disparity between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in reporting fair or poor health.

Adjusting for age only, 23% of Aboriginal people living off-reserve rated their health as either fair or poor in 2000/01, compared with 12% for the non-Aboriginal population. The percentage of off-reserve Aboriginal people reporting fair or poor health did not vary significantly across regions and the gap between off-reserve Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people remained in all geographic regions.

The gap between reported health for Aboriginal and for non-Aboriginal people persisted at all income levels as well: 33% of off-reserve Aboriginal people in low-income households reported fair or poor health compared with 25% for non-Aboriginals; for middle-income households, the proportion was 26% for off-reserve Aboriginal people versus 16% for non-Aboriginal, and for high-income households it was 13% versus 8%.

Chronic conditions prevalent

After socio-economic factors were taken into account, the off-reserve Aboriginal population was 1.5 times more likely than the non-Aboriginal population to report at least one chronic condition such as diabetes, high blood pressure or arthritis. When health behaviours were also controlled, the increased odds of reporting a chronic condition persisted but were reduced to 1.3 times.

Adjusting for age only, 60% of the off-reserve Aboriginal population reported at least one chronic condition in 2000/01, compared with only 49% of the non-Aboriginal population. By geographic region, off-reserve Aboriginal people living in the territories reported a lower prevalence of chronic conditions (45%) than those living in either rural (60%) or urban areas (63%) in the provinces. This may be because of the reduced opportunity for those in the north to see a doctor in order to be diagnosed with such a condition.

By household income level, 65% of off-reserve Aboriginal people living in low- and middle-income households and 52% of those living in high-income households reported a chronic condition. The gap between Aboriginal off-reserve and non-Aboriginal people was significant among low- and middle-income households, but not among high-income households.

Long-term activity restrictions more common

When socio-economic factors were taken into account, the off-reserve Aboriginal population was 1.4 times more likely than the non-Aboriginal population to report a long-term activity restriction than the non-Aboriginal population. This difference was eliminated, however, once health behaviour factors were also taken into account.

Adjusting for age only, 16% of the off-reserve Aboriginal population across all regions reported a long-term activity restriction in 2000/01, compared with 10% for the non-Aboriginal population. However, this difference was only significant in the provinces; in the territories, the percentage reporting an activity

restriction did not differ significantly between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

By household income level, 21% of off-reserve Aboriginal people in low-income households reported a long-term activity restriction, compared with 17% of those living in middle-income households and 9% of those living in high-income households. The gap between off-reserve Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people was only significant among middle-income households; the difference was not significant for low- or high-income households.

Prevalence of depression significantly higher

When socio-economic factors were taken into account, the off-reserve Aboriginal population was 1.5 times more likely than the non-Aboriginal population to experience a major depressive episode in the year before the survey. When health behaviour factors were accounted for, the odds were reduced to 1.3 times.

Adjusting for age only, about 13% of the off-reserve Aboriginal population had experienced a major depressive episode in the year before the survey, compared with 7% for the non-Aboriginal population. By geographic region, 14% of off-reserve Aboriginal people living in provincial urban areas, and 13% of those living in provincial rural areas, had a major depressive episode; each of these proportions is significantly higher than the one for the non-Aboriginal population in the corresponding region. In the territories, the difference between the proportion reported by the off-reserve Aboriginal population (9%) and the non-Aboriginal population was not significant.

By household income level, 21% of off-reserve Aboriginal people in low-income households had a major depressive episode, compared with 13% of those living in middle-income households and 8% of those living in high-income households. The gap between off-reserve Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people was significant in low- and middle-income households, but not among high-income households.

The article *The health of the off-reserve Aboriginal population* (82-003-SIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Health*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Tjepkema (416-952-4620; michael.tjepkema@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

June 2002 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in June was down 0.5% from May to 551,480. The largest month-to-month decreases were in Alberta (-2.5%), Ontario (-1.7%) and Nova Scotia (-1.1%). Decreases in six provinces offset increases in the other provinces and territories. At the national level, the number of regular beneficiaries has edged down since the start of 2002, following steady increases through most of 2001.

Regular benefit payments made in June totalled \$670.5 million, down 9.3% from May and virtually unchanged from June 2001. In June, 203,430 claims were received, down 14.3% from May and 13.9% from June 2001.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	June 2002 ^P	May to June 2002	June to June 2002
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	551,480	-0.5	8.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,080	0.4	9.8
Prince Edward Island	7,980	1.4	16.8
Nova Scotia	29,730	-1.1	6.7
New Brunswick	35,030	1.3	-5.0
Quebec	181,140	-0.3	2.3
Ontario	135,980	-1.7	11.8
Manitoba	14,220	-0.4	7.1
Saskatchewan	11,940	-0.3	11.6
Alberta	31,890	-2.5	35.3
British Columbia	65,770	1.9	11.8
Yukon	900	20.0	4.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,130	6.6	14.1
Unadjusted			
Northwest Territories	740	-8.6	32.1
Nunavut	350	2.9	-5.4

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies individuals received for the entire month. These different reference periods must be taken into consideration when comparisons are made between the two series.

Employment Insurance statistics

	June 2002	May 2002	June 2001	May to June 2002	June to June 2002
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	551,480 ^P	554,190 ^P	510,070	-0.5	8.1
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	670.5	739.6	670.6	-9.3	0.0
Claims received ('000)	203.4	237.4	236.2	-14.3	-13.9
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	684.6 ^P	762.1 ^P	586.7	-10.2	16.7
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	432.7 ^P	502.1 ^P	402.8	-13.8	7.4
Claims received ('000)	155.3	168.8	174.5	-8.0	-11.0
Payments (\$ millions)	1,008.1	1,069.7	774.4	-5.8	30.2
Year-to-date (January to June)					
	2002	2001	2001 to 2002	% change	
Claims received ('000)		1,263.3	1,304.8	-3.2	
Payments (\$ millions)		7,980.7	6,638.8	20.2	

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: All beneficiaries includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0012, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091) or Robert Keay (613-951-4008), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Labour productivity and related variables — Erratum

Annual revisions and update to 2001

Some of the annual data for labour productivity and related variables for the business sector and for all manufacturing industries were reported incorrectly in the August 1 issue of *The Daily*.

The labour productivity and labour unit cost indexes were particularly affected. A technical problem that occurred during processing was detected.

Available on CANSIM: table 383-0005.

The corrected version of this table is now available.

We regret any inconvenience this error may have caused to our users.

For more information, contact Andrée Girard (613-951-8581; fax: 613-951-5403; giraand@statcan.ca), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

June 2002 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production totalled 11 175 300 cubic metres in June, up 7.8% from June 2001. The advance was the result of increased production in Newfoundland and Labrador. Newfoundland and Labrador crude oil production increased 806 700 cubic metres from June 2001. With the commencement of Terra Nova, year-to-date crude oil production in Newfoundland and Labrador has risen 3 857 700 cubic metres from the same period in 2001. Exports, which accounted for 63.1% of total production, increased 2.5% from June 2001.

Year-to-date production of crude oil increased 5.4% from the same period of 2001, and crude oil exports grew 2.1%.

Marketable natural gas production advanced 0.7% from June 2001, and domestic sales increased 2.8%. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 62.5% of total production, rose 0.7%.

Year-to-date marketable production of natural gas rose 0.3% from the same period of 2001; domestic sales increased 3.8% but exports of natural gas were down 1.2%.

Crude oil and natural gas

	June 2001	June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 367.0	11 175.3	7.8
Exports	6 875.3	7 049.7	2.5
Imports ²	3 998.4	4 296.5	7.5
Refinery receipts	7 975.6	8 203.1	2.9
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 419.4	13 506.7	0.7
Exports	8 387.2	8 447.5	0.7
Domestic sales ⁴	3 704.3	3 808.2	2.8
	Jan. to June 2001	Jan. to June 2002	Jan.-June 2001 to Jan.-June 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	63 987.8	67 468.8	5.4
Exports	40 503.8	41 352.9	2.1
Imports ²	28 015.1	24 850.9	-11.3
Refinery receipts	51 482.6	50 886.4	-1.2
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	85 759.8	86 027.0	0.3
Exports	54 450.7	53 798.3	-1.2
Domestic sales ⁴	37 034.0	38 455.0	3.8

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

The June 2002 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins, (613-951-4368, desjger@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

July 2002

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 563 114 metric bundles in July, up 25.4% from 2 840 755 metric bundles in July 2001.

Year-to-date production to the end of July amounted to 25 089 496 metric bundles, up 13.5% from 22 095 624 metric bundles in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0006.

The July 2002 issue of *Asphalt roofing*, Vol. 54, no. 7 (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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. ■

Placement of chicks and turkey poults

July 2002 (preliminary)

Chick placements were estimated at 57.9 million birds in July, down 1.8% from July 2001. Turkey poult placements increased 0.9% to 1.9 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

The dairy review, April–June 2002, Vol. 63, no. 2
Catalogue number **23-001-XIB** (\$27/\$89).

Asphalt roofing, July 2002, Vol. 54, no. 7
Catalogue number **45-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, June 2002,
Vol. 34, no. 6
Catalogue number **63-011-XIE** (\$6/\$55).

The health of the off-reserve Aboriginal population, 2000–2001
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 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 economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Harvested Index, May 1997** 3
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