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MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Challenges of late adolescence, 2000/01** 2
An overwhelming majority (95%) of young people aged 16 and 17 say they are healthy and optimistic about their future, according to the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. However, the data also reflect the challenges teens face in dealing with complex decisions about their academic plans, risky behaviours and emotional health.

OTHER RELEASES

- Television broadcasting, 2002 4
- Primary iron and steel, April 2003 5
- Steel wire and specified wire products, April 2003 5
- Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, April 2003 6

NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Challenges of late adolescence

2000/01

An overwhelming majority (95%) of young people aged 16 and 17 say they are healthy and optimistic about their future, according to the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY).

Changes in family structure between 1994 and 1999 did not make a difference to how children reported their own health in 2000/01. This held true whether children's family arrangement changed during the previous six years from living in a two-parent family to living with a single-parent or vice versa.

As they are getting older, some youth begin to engage in risky behaviours. While 26% of 16- and 17-year-olds reported staying out all night without permission, 29% admitted they had taken money from parents without permission.

Young people also reported more symptoms of depression as they grew older, with 24% of 16- and 17-year-olds reporting symptoms of depression, compared with 9% when they were 12 and 13.

When asked about their academic aspirations, 88% of youth aged 16 and 17 reported that they expect to go beyond a secondary or high school graduation, and more than half stated that they wished to obtain a university degree. However, some of these adolescents may change their plans, at least during the first few years following high school: according to 2001 Census results, only 30% of young adults aged 20 to 24 had gone on to university.

As they grew older, more youth reported staying out all night and taking money from parents

The persistence of behaviours such as taking money from parents without permission and fighting that caused physical injuries was assessed by comparing the responses of 12- and 13-year-olds in 1996/97 with responses from the same youth at ages 16 and 17 in 2000/01.

This comparison shows that certain behaviours increased, while others tended to remain stable over time. For example, 9% of youth aged 12 and 13 in 1996/97 reported staying out all night without the permission of their parents at least once. By 2000/01, 27% of youth now aged 16 to 17 reported having stayed out all night without permission at least once, about a

Note to readers

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), developed jointly by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, is a comprehensive survey that follows the development of children in Canada and paints a picture of their lives. The survey monitors children's development and measures the incidence of various factors that influence this development, both positively and negatively.

This article highlights findings based on a preliminary analysis of information that has been collected from youth aged 16 and 17 in 2000/01 who were followed from the time they were aged 10 and 11 in 1994/95.

Like all longitudinal surveys, the NLSCY experiences non-response. The level of non-response has gradually increased over the years, in particular for the questionnaire completed by the youth themselves. In 2000/01, the response rate for most of the questions discussed in this article stood between 75% and 80% of those completing other components of the survey. The analysis presented in this article was performed on respondents only. There is therefore, a potential for some degree of non-response bias. A report on data quality relative to this article, providing the coefficients of variation for variables under study and response rates for key questions, is available upon request.

The first cycle of the NLSCY, conducted in late 1994 and early 1995, interviewed parents of about 23,000 children up to the age of 11. The parents gave information, not only about their children, schools and neighbourhoods, but also about themselves and their families. About 3,400 children aged 10 and 11 at that time were asked questions directly about themselves. These data were unique in that they came directly from the child. This release focuses on the self-reported data for these same youth from the fourth cycle of the NLSCY conducted in 2000/01. The youth provided self-assessment of experiences, health status and risky behaviours such as taking money from parents and staying out all night without permission.

The NLSCY asked 16- and 17-year-olds to rate how often they had a group of specific emotional problems. These problems ranged from a poor appetite, to a restless sleep, loss of optimism about the future, loneliness, feeling like everything they did was an effort, or difficulty shaking off the blues. If a person responded as having a threshold number and intensity of feelings they were deemed to have symptoms of depression. In this article, youth are identified as having symptoms of depression if they scored in the top 10% of the distribution of the depression scale.

The survey will continue to collect information about these same youth every two years as they move into adulthood.

third of whom reported doing so three times or more in the previous year.

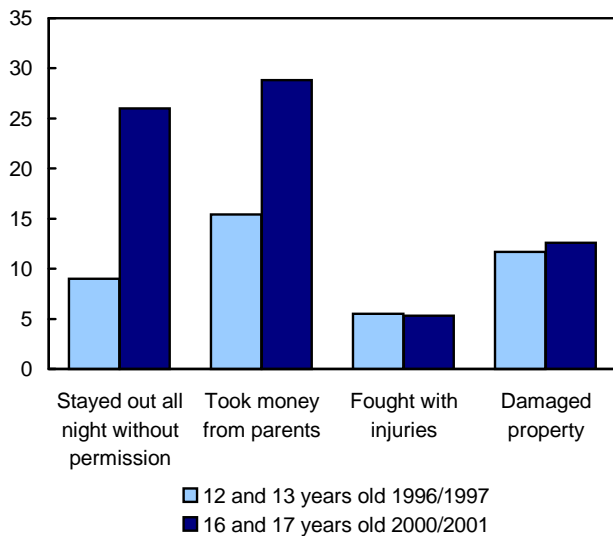
Looking at another type of risky behaviour, 15% of young people who were aged 12 and 13 in 1996/97 reported that they had taken money from their parents without permission at least once. Four years later, among the same group of young people now aged 16

and 17, about 29% admitted they had taken money from their parents without permission once or twice, about a quarter of whom indicated they had done it three times or more over the previous 12 months.

However, the proportions of young people engaging in other behaviours that might be considered more delinquent in nature, such as fighting that resulted in physical injuries (5%) or damaging property (12%), remained relatively stable during this four-year period.

As they grew older more youth reported staying out all night and taking money from parents

% reporting risky behaviours

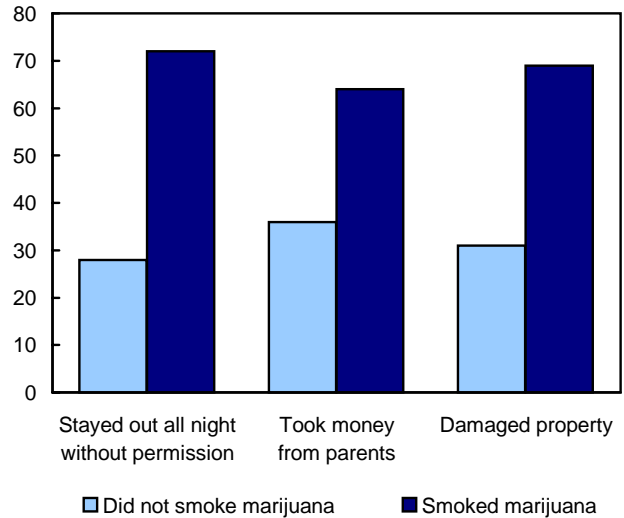


Some of these risky behaviours are also associated with marijuana smoking. When asked about their drug use during the 12 months prior to the survey, 44% of 16- and 17-year-olds reported that they had smoked marijuana. The incidence of marijuana use was 1.8 to 2.6 times higher among youth who reported participating in risky behaviours such as staying out all night without permission, taking money from parents and damaging others' property.

Among 16- and 17-year-olds who reported staying out all night without permission, 72% reported that they had tried smoking marijuana, while the remaining 28% reported that they had not. For 16- and 17-year-olds who reported that they had taken money from their parents, 64% reported that they smoked marijuana, and for those who reported that they had damaged others' property, 69% reported that they had smoked marijuana.

Marijuana use higher among youth who engage in risky behaviours

% reporting marijuana use



Symptoms of depression increased with age

The NLSCY asked 16- and 17-year-olds to rate how often they had a group of specific emotional problems. Data show that reports of symptoms of depression, anxiety and distress among adolescents increased as they grew older from 1996/97 to 2000/01.

In 1996/97, 9% of youth aged 12 and 13 reported having symptoms of depression. By 2000/01, when these same young people were aged 16 and 17, the proportion who reported having symptoms of depression had more than doubled to 24%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.

This report provides some preliminary findings from the fourth cycle of the NLSCY. A more in-depth analytical paper on late adolescence will be available in the fall of 2003. This article will explore the relationship between risky behaviours as well as depression and school performance, parenting style, socio-economic background and family arrangement.

For more information about the data collected during the first four cycles of the NLSCY or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; ssd@statcan.ca) or Teresa Abada (613-951-3017; teresa.abada@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada, or Satya Brink (613-953-6622; satya.brink@hrdc-drhc.gc.ca), Human Resources Development Canada. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Television broadcasting 2002

The expansion of the Canadian television broadcasting industry continued in 2002 with the launch of 47 digital channels. This explosion happened at a time when growth in the advertising market was sluggish, leaving broadcasters fighting for available advertising dollars and struggling to maintain profit margins.

The airtime sales of television broadcasters grew a modest 2.0% in 2002, less than half the growth achieved in 2001. Conventional private broadcasters were the hardest hit by this slowdown. Their airtime sales dropped 1.8%, the first year-over-year decline since 1993. The growth of airtime sales remained robust in the specialty segment of the industry, at 16.1%.

The strong competition for advertising dollars and audiences exercised a downward pressure on profit margins (before interest and taxes). The profit margin of private conventional broadcasters fell below 10% in 2002 for the first time since 1991. This was the third consecutive year-over-year decline for this segment of the industry.

The specialty segment also experienced a substantial decrease of its profit margin, a result of the \$54.9 million losses incurred by the new digital networks. As a whole, this segment's profit before interest and taxes represented 8.4% of its revenues, compared with 17.3% in 2001. When the results of

digital networks are excluded, the profit margin of the segment rose to 19.4%.

The pay television segment was the most profitable of the industry. Its profit before interest and taxes represented 24.7% of its revenues in 2002, up from 21.7% in 2001.

The slow growth in airtime sales was partly offset by a strong 13.4% climb in subscription revenues. The rapid expansion of pay and specialty television has increased the dependence of the Canadian television broadcasting system on this source of income. Subscription revenue has surpassed the \$1.0 billion mark and represented 24.4% of all revenues of television broadcasters in 2002, significantly more than the 17.8% share it accounted for in 1999.

Available on CANSIM: table 357-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2724.

The Broadcasting and telecommunications bulletin, Vol. 33, no. 1 (56-001-XIE, \$10/\$32) 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 Daniel April (613-951-3177; daniel.april@statcan.ca) or Dany Gravel (613-951-0390; dany.gravel@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. □

Financial indicators by type of television broadcasters

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
	\$ thousands				% change
Revenues					
Total	3,981,375.8	4,290,406.2	4,527,571.5	4,774,224.8	5.4%
Private conventional television	1,873,901.6	1,887,221.3	1,910,852.5	1,898,188.3	-0.7%
Public and non-commercial conventional television	1,070,136.4	1,132,753.4	1,126,210.0	1,175,232.1	4.4%
Specialty television ¹	880,655.9	1,056,762.3	1,204,515.3	1,368,291.3	13.6%
Pay television ¹	156,681.9	213,669.2	285,993.8	332,513.1	16.3%
	\$ thousands				% change
Sale of airtime					
Total	2,386,629.2	2,456,089.6	2,561,573.4	2,612,415.2	2.0%
Private conventional television	1,758,751.3	1,763,473.6	1,790,681.3	1,758,765.9	-1.8%
Public and non-commercial conventional television	323,494.9	311,914.8	332,868.5	345,166.5	3.7%
Specialty television ¹	304,383.0	380,701.1	438,023.7	508,482.9	16.1%
Pay television ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
	%				
Profit margin (PBIT) (private)					
Total	14.7	15.2	15.1	10.5	...
Private conventional television	14.9	13.8	12.6	9.6	...
Specialty television ¹	13.3	18.5	17.3	8.4	...
Pay television ¹	20.2	12.3	21.7	24.2	...

¹ Statistics collected and published by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), Industry Statistics and Analysis, Broadcast Analysis Branch.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Primary iron and steel

April 2003

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The April 2003 issue of *Primary iron and steel*, Vol 58, no. 4 (41-001-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. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

April 2003

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The April 2003 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products*, Vol. 58, no. 4 (41-006-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. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

April 2003

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.

The April 2003 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, Vol. 46, no. 4 (46-002-XIE, \$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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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Primary iron and steel, April 2003, Vol. 58, no. 4
Catalogue number **41-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Steel wire and specified wire products, April 2003, Vol. 58, no. 4
Catalogue number **41-006-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, April 2003, Vol. 46, no. 4
Catalogue number **46-002-XIE** (\$5/\$47).

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

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in expenditures on taking urban transit; Canadians are riding it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of 860 out of 5 ps 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 relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **High-wired Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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