



The Daily

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NEW PRODUCTS



MAJOR RELEASES

Deaths

2002

Life expectancy at birth increased only for men in 2002, according to new mortality data. This narrowed the life expectancy between men and women to just 4.9 years.

Men who were born in 2002 could expect to live to the record high age of 77.2, up 0.2 years from 2001. On the other hand, the life expectancy of women at birth remained unchanged at 82.1 years. Life expectancy at birth for both sexes combined reached 79.7 years in 2002—up 0.1 years from 2001 and entirely a result of the gain among men.

Between 1979 and 2002, life expectancy for men improved by 5.8 years while that of women improved by 3.3 years.

Life expectancy rising among seniors

Life expectancy at the age of 65 improved only for men in 2002. Their life expectancy rose 0.1 years, while senior women saw no gain. At age 65, life expectancy for women exceeds that for men by 3.4 years.

Based on 2002 mortality rates, Canadian men at the age of 65 could expect to live on average an additional 17.2 years. On the other hand, their female counterparts could expect to live an additional 20.6 years on average.

For both sexes combined, the remaining life span after age 65 would be 19.1 years.

Since 1979, life expectancy among men at 65 has increased by 2.6 years, while that of women has increased by 1.6 years.

Infant mortality rate

The infant mortality rate, that is, deaths in the first year of life, increased in 2002 to 5.4 deaths for every 1,000 live births, up from 5.2 in 2001. The entire increase resulted from female infant mortality.

The female infant mortality rate increased to 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births from 4.6 in 2001. The male infant mortality rate remained at 5.8.

The increase in the infant mortality rate was entirely due to the deaths of infants under one day old. The death rate of these newborns increased to 2.5 per 1,000 live births in 2002, from 2.3 the year before.

The increase in the infant mortality rate was especially pronounced in Alberta, where the rate rose to 7.3 deaths per 1,000 live births from 5.6.

Following a period of steady decline (to 4.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in both 1997 and 1998), Alberta infant mortality has risen in three of the last four years. Both the number and the rate of infant deaths in 2002 reached levels not seen since 1994.

Most of the increase in the Alberta infant mortality rate was due to the deaths of infants under one day old. Their mortality rate climbed to 3.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, up from 2.3 in 2001.

Low-birth weight and pre-term births have been found by researchers to put infants at higher risk of death. Birth data for Alberta from 1979 to 2002 show the province has had consistently higher proportions of both low-birth weight births and of pre-term births than Canada as a whole.

In 2002, 8.6% of Alberta newborns were pre-term, that is, under 37 weeks' gestation. In Canada, 7.5% of newborns were pre-term. In Alberta, 6.5% were low-birth weight, or under 2,500 grams compared with 5.7% of newborns in Canada.

Number of deaths up

The number of deaths in Canada rose 1.9% in 2002, continuing a long-term upward trend. A total of 223,603 people died, up from 219,538 the previous year.

The number of deaths increased in every province and territory. Increases were above the national level in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the three territories.

Age-standardized mortality rate increases for women

The age-standardized mortality rate, which controls for the impact of population aging, rose among women for the first time in nine years in 2002. The rate reached 485.7 deaths per 100,000 population.

This rate had been dropping consistently each year since its last peak of 540.2 in 1993. The age-standardized mortality rate for men continued to decline in 2002, falling to 747.8 deaths per 100,000. This was down from the most recent peak of 902.1 in 1993.

A total of 110,337 women died in 2002, up 2.6% from the previous year. The number of men who died rose 1.1% to 113,266.

The ratio of male-to-female deaths has almost reached equality. Just over one-half (51%) of those who died in 2002 were men. Three decades earlier, in 1972, men accounted for 58% of deaths and women 42%.

Men were much more likely than women to have had a spouse at the time of their death.

Almost 56% of men who died in 2002 were married at the time of their death, twice the proportion of women (27%). However, 54% of women were widows compared with only 18% of men who were widowers.

One-third of deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system

More than 74,600 deaths, or one-third of the total in 2002, were due to diseases of the circulatory system. Malignant neoplasms (cancers) accounted for 29% or 65,103 deaths. Combined, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were responsible for almost two-thirds of deaths. This proportion has remained relatively unchanged for several years.

Deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system have been decreasing for several years. In 2002, they fell a further 0.3%.

The number of deaths due to cancer increased 2.1%, also continuing a long-term trend. However, the age-standardized mortality rate for cancers dropped further in 2002 to 178.2 per 100,000 population. This rate peaked at 196.8 in 1988.

Large increases in deaths due to diabetes

More than 7,800 deaths were due to diabetes mellitus in Canada in 2002, a dramatic 10.9% increase over 2001. This followed a large 5.7% increase between 2000 and 2001. Deaths due to diabetes, which have increased in 8 of the last 10 years, were 75.8% higher than they were in 1992.

Results from both the National Population Health Survey and Canadian Community Health Survey show an increase (from 3.0% in 1994/95 to 4.6% in 2003) in the proportion of the Canadian population aged 12 and over reporting diabetes as a chronic condition.

Age-standardized mortality rates for diabetes rose to 20.9 per 100,000 population in 2002, up from 18.9 in 2000 and 19.3 in 2001.

Cancer deaths mainly in four locations

One-half of cancer deaths were due to malignant neoplasms in one of four sites: lung, colorectal, female breast and male prostate.

Colorectal cancer was responsible for the deaths of 7,023 people in 2002, up 5.9% from 2001. Age-standardized mortality rates for colorectal cancer were up for both men and women.

Prostate cancer resulted in 3,708 male deaths in 2002, down 3.1% from 2001. The age-standardized mortality rate for prostate cancer fell to 25.2 deaths per 100,000 population from 26.9.

Breast cancer resulted in the deaths of 4,977 women in 2002, a marginal 0.2% increase from 2001. The age-standardized mortality rate for female breast cancer fell in 2002 to 24.4 deaths per 100,000 population from 25.0 a year earlier.

Deaths from lung cancer, as well as age-standardized mortality rates, continued rising for both men and women. A total of 17,188 men and women died from lung cancer in 2002. The age-standardized mortality rate rose to 47.8 deaths per 100,000 population from 47.3.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.

The publication *Deaths, 2002* (84F0211XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free* then *Population and demography*.

For general information or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-1759; patricia.tully@statcan.ca) or Leslie Geran (613-951-5243; leslie.geran@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

□

Deaths

	Number of deaths		
	2001	2002	2001 to 2002
			% change
Canada¹	219,538	223,603	1.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,151	4,183	0.8
Prince Edward Island	1,160	1,236	6.6
Nova Scotia	7,879	7,997	1.5
New Brunswick	6,062	6,096	0.6
Quebec	54,194	55,534	2.5
Ontario	81,214	82,234	1.3
Manitoba	9,734	9,849	1.2
Saskatchewan	8,740	8,906	1.9
Alberta	17,579	18,234	3.7
British Columbia	28,353	28,883	1.9
Yukon	134	147	9.7
Northwest Territories	163	169	3.7
Nunavut	123	127	3.3

1. The total for Canada includes deaths of Canadian residents whose province or territory of residence was unknown; there were 52 such cases in 2001 and 8 in 2002.

Life expectancy¹

	Life expectancy at birth, 2002			Life expectancy at age 65, 2002		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	years			years		
Canada	79.7	77.2	82.1	19.1	17.2	20.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.3	75.7	80.9	17.6	15.8	19.3
Prince Edward Island	78.8	76.2	81.3	18.0	16.3	19.5
Nova Scotia	79.0	76.4	81.5	18.3	16.4	20.0
New Brunswick	79.3	76.5	82.0	18.5	16.6	20.2
Quebec	79.4	76.6	82.0	18.8	16.6	20.5
Ontario	80.1	77.7	82.2	19.1	17.5	20.6
Manitoba	78.7	76.2	81.1	18.8	16.9	20.4
Saskatchewan	79.1	76.3	82.0	19.1	16.8	21.2
Alberta	79.7	77.4	81.9	19.3	17.6	20.8
British Columbia	80.6	78.2	82.9	19.8	18.2	21.1
Yukon ²	76.7	73.9	80.3	17.3	15.6	19.5
Northwest Territories ²	75.8	73.2	79.6	16.2	14.5	19.2
Nunavut ²	68.5	67.2	69.6	11.9	12.3	11.2

1. Life expectancy is calculated from birth and death data that exclude the following: stillbirths; births and deaths of non-residents of Canada and residents of Canada whose province or territory of residence was unknown; and deaths for which the age of the decedent was unknown. The difference in life expectancy between men and women was calculated on unrounded figures.

2. Life expectancy for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut should be interpreted with caution because of small underlying counts of births and deaths.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Study: Neighbourhood inequality and self-perceived health status

People living in low income report somewhat better health when they share neighbourhoods with individuals who are more affluent and better educated, according to a new study.

The study examines whether health status, as reported by respondents, is associated with the income and education mix of their residential neighbourhoods, in addition to the well-established finding that individuals with higher incomes tend to be healthier.

The analysis was based on the 1996/1997 National Population Health Survey in combination with neighbourhood level data based on census tracts. The study sample included more than 34,000 people living in 3,044 census tracts in Canada's 25 largest census metropolitan areas.

The study found that most neighbourhoods in these large urban centres are economically heterogeneous, with almost as much variation in incomes within each neighbourhood as across their city as a whole. In other words, Canada's largest cities do not have that many neighbourhoods where residents mostly have either low income or are affluent. In fact, most low-income individuals in these cities do not live in neighbourhoods of concentrated low income.

Many previous studies have concentrated on the relationship between income inequality in a community and health status, hypothesizing that high inequality leads to poorer health outcomes. Most studies failed to find an association between income inequality and health status, once an individual's own socio-economic characteristics are taken into consideration.

This study was similar in finding that, when an individual's socio-economic characteristics are accounted for, high income inequality at the neighbourhood level is not associated with reduced self-rated health.

However, in neighbourhoods with a large proportion of affluent families and well-educated individuals, self-reported health status was higher among low-income persons than was the case for their counterparts in less affluent neighbourhoods.

These results suggest that low-income individuals living in neighbourhoods with more highly-educated and higher income families may benefit somewhat from richer community resources, such as recreational facilities, schools, family and health services.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3236.

The research paper *Neighbourhood Inequality, Relative Deprivation and Self-perceived Health Status*, no. 228 (11F0019MIE2004228, free) is now available online. To access the Analytical Studies Research Paper Series, select *Studies* on the left side bar from the home page, then, under *Browse periodical and series*, choose *Free and for sale*. Under *Series*, select *Analytical Studies Branch*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Feng Hou (613-951-4337; feng.hou@statcan.ca) or John Myles (416-323-0070; johnf.myles@statcan.ca), Business and Labour Market Analysis. ■

Study: Impact of broadband Internet on information and communications technologies 2003

The ability to access the Internet at much higher speeds enables firms to use advanced information and communications technologies (ICTs) more effectively, according to a new study of the use of these technologies by Canadian firms.

The analytical article "Broadband Internet: Removing the Speed Limit for Canadian Firms," examines the differences in ICT use between firms that use broadband Internet and those that still use low-speed Internet.

The use of high-speed Internet is a key complement for a firm trying to use other advanced technologies, such as Web sites, Intranets and Extranets, and to sell online. This is true across all sizes of enterprises.

Small firms using high-speed Internet were also more comparable with large firms in Canada in their use of advanced ICTs. By choosing to use high-speed Internet, firms are able to explore other technological advantages that may be available to them.

High-speed Internet use has increased each year that the Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology has collected data. In 2003, 66% of Canadian firms used broadband Internet, up from 48% in 2001.

In 2003, 50% of firms that used high-speed Internet also had a Web site. In contrast, only 29% of firms using low-speed Internet had a Web site.

This trend is also traced to other communication technologies such as Intranets and Extranets. While 27% of high-speed firms used an Intranet in 2003, only 7% of low-speed firms did. In addition, 10% of high-speed firms had an Extranet while only 2% of low-speed firms used one.

Not only were high-speed firms more likely to use ICTs, they also sold online more frequently. In 2003, high-speed firms accounted for 97% of the value of sales online in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4225.

The analytical article *Broadband Internet: Removing the Speed Limit for Canadian Firms*, no 16 (11-621-MIE2004016, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Trade*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Uhrbach (613-951-2856) or Bryan van Tol (613-951-6663), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Aboriginal Entrepreneurs Survey 2002

In 2002, most Aboriginal business owners reported profits and expected their business to grow during the next two years, according to a new survey.

Findings from a recent survey of 1,126 Aboriginal entrepreneurs (North American Indian, Inuit and Métis) show that 72% of Aboriginal entrepreneurs reported profits in 2002, and 43% reported an increase in sales revenues from 2001. Sales remained stable for 39% of businesses surveyed.

Nationally, nearly two out of three Aboriginal business owners (63%) anticipated growth in the next two years. This proportion reached 70% for entrepreneurs residing in British Columbia and the Yukon, where it was highest.

However, 37% of respondents did not expect their businesses to grow. Of this number, over half (56%) mentioned barriers to growth, citing the 2002 overall economic situation most frequently, followed by taxes and access to financing. Businesses in manufacturing, transportation and warehousing mentioned these barriers more frequently, while entrepreneurs operating in wholesale and retail trade were less likely to mention such barriers.

The vast majority of businesses (85%) operated full time in 2002, and two out of three had been in operation for more than five years.

Approximately 5 out of every 10 Aboriginal businesses had been in operation for 10 years or more in three sectors: primary industries; construction; and manufacturing, transportation and warehousing. The youngest businesses were in professional, technical and social services, where only 30% had been in business for 10 years or more.

Two-thirds of the businesses surveyed operated under a sole proprietorship structure, and over half stated that they operated in a highly competitive industry.

Aboriginal business owners in primary industries were the most likely to hire Aboriginal people, with 7 out of 10 reporting one or more Aboriginal employee. Professional, technical and social services had the lowest proportion of Aboriginal employees with 44%. Overall, over one-third (35%) of Aboriginal businesses had at least one full-time employee.

One-quarter of Aboriginal entrepreneurs had taken business training at the college or university level. Accounting, bookkeeping, business administration and management were the most popular courses.

In terms of business objectives pursued, Aboriginal entrepreneurs rated stability (84%) and profitability (80%) as very important, followed by personal and family employment (69%). In 2002, one in five business owners had a written business plan to achieve their goals.

Most Aboriginal business owners (80%) indicated that they needed less than \$50,000 to start their businesses. In the professional, technical and social services, this proportion reached 91%.

In the primary industries, start-up funding requirements were greater and 72% required less than \$50,000.

Nationally, most Aboriginal business owners (83%) used personal savings as a source of start-up funds. Personal savings were used most frequently for businesses in the professional, technical and social services sector, where start-up costs are generally lower. The second most frequently used source of funds by all Aboriginal businesses were commercial loans from banks or credit unions (51%).

Most businesses surveyed focused on local markets to sell their goods and services, while 13% sold goods and services outside of Canada.

Note: This report summarizes findings of the Aboriginal Entrepreneurs Survey conducted by Statistics Canada in

the fall of 2003 on behalf of Industry Canada's Aboriginal Business Canada program.

Information from the 2001 Census was used to identify self-employed Aboriginal people for the purposes of the survey. A total of 1,126 Aboriginal business owners, located on and off-reserve, responded to the survey. Included in the Aboriginal population are those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*, and/or who reported they were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5048.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-1572; gilles.pare@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Farm Product Price Index

July 2004

Prices received by farmers for their agricultural commodities increased 3.4% in July compared with the same period a year earlier, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI).

The livestock and animal products index was 17.2% above year-earlier levels, marking the second consecutive year-over-year increase since June 2003. Meanwhile, the crop index was down 8.6% to 96.5 compared with the July 2003 level of 105.6—continuing the monthly year-over-year declines which began last July. The oilseed, special crop and potato indexes all recorded increases on the crops side. In the livestock and animal product index, all but the poultry index increased compared with July 2003.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 99.7 in July, down 1.3% from the revised June index. The total index had peaked at 111.3 in February 2003, and then slid to the recent low of 93.8 in September 2003.

On a month-to-month basis, the crop index fell 2.4% in July, with only the fruits and potatoes indexes posting advances. Decreases ranged from a 3.5% drop in the special crop index to a 1.0% decline in the oilseed index.

The oilseed index fell to 104.8 in July, after having climbed steadily from 93.6 last November and peaking at 111.5 this May. Canadian oilseed prices had found support from increased world oilseed consumption, tight United States soybean supplies and very strong

soybean prices. However, the prospect of a record United States soybean crop this fall started to pressure prices downward.

The potato index jumped to 152.9 in July, marking the first year-over-year increase since November 2002 when producers started to harvest two consecutive bumper potato crops. This summer, Canadian producers reduced their total area planted with potatoes for the first time in 16 years.

The livestock and animal products index slipped from a revised 102.9 in June to 102.8 in July. On a month-to-month basis, only the cattle and hogs indexes recorded declines. The eggs index was unchanged, the dairy index was up 2.0% and the poultry index edged up 0.3%.

After strong growth for the first five months of 2004, the hog index dropped for the second consecutive month, down 2.5% from the revised June index to 100.4. It started the year at 66.1 in January and had steadily climbed to peak at 103.6 in May. Hog prices had been supported by robust exports and strong consumer demand. However, adequate supplies have eased prices downward.

The July 2004 cattle and calves index dipped slightly (-0.3%) to 90.9. Since the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in May 2003, changes in the month-to-month index have ranged from a decline of 30.1% in July 2003 to a 35.4% advance in September 2003, when the border re-opened to exports of select cuts of beef. Prolonged closure to live cattle exports and a record number of cattle on Canadian farms continue to plague cattle prices.

Farm Product Price Index (1997=100)

	July 2003 ^r	June 2004 ^r	July 2004 ^p	July 2003 to July 2004 2004	June to July 2004
	% change				
Farm Product Price Index	96.4	101.0	99.7	3.4	-1.3
Crops	105.6	98.9	96.5	-8.6	-2.4
Grains	109.9	90.5	87.4	-20.5	-3.4
Oilseeds	87.6	105.9	104.8	19.6	-1.0
Specialty crops	105.7	111.5	107.6	1.8	-3.5
Fruit	101.5	98.3	99.6	-1.9	1.3
Vegetables	110.2	110.5	106.8	-3.1	-3.3
Potatoes	145.1	123.8	152.9	5.4	23.5
Livestock and animal products	87.7	102.9	102.8	17.2	-0.1
Cattle and calves	63.6	91.2	90.9	42.9	-0.3
Hogs	82.3	103.0	100.4	22.0	-2.5
Poultry	97.1	96.6	96.9	-0.2	0.3
Eggs	102.0	108.6	108.6	6.5	0.0
Dairy	115.3	118.9	121.3	5.2	2.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The July 2004 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 4, no. 7 (21-007-XIB, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

North American Transportation Statistics

The *North American Transportation Statistics* (NATS) database, a unique online source for comprehensive information on transportation activity, is officially launched today. The database is the result of a tripartite initiative representing the transportation and statistical agencies of Canada, United States and Mexico.

The database covers 12 specific areas of interest, including transportation and the economy, passenger and freight transportation, transportation and energy consumption, as well as transportation safety.

The NATS database provides consistent and comparable data across modes of transportation and countries to help evaluate transportation benefits and impacts. It will help in understanding changes in dynamic transportation markets in this era of global economic growth.

For example, the database shows that in North America in 2000, transportation and transportation-related industries accounted for 15% of the gross domestic product in Canada compared with 11% in the United States. About 15.9 million people, or 9% of the employed labour force in North America, worked in transportation and transportation-related industries.

Over 259 million road motor vehicles traveled on more than 8 million kilometres of road in North America in 2000. Canada's motor vehicle fatality rate was 1.6 fatalities per 10,000 road motor vehicles in 2000 compared with a rate of 1.9 in the United States and 7.0 in Mexico.

Written in English, French and Spanish, the NATS database is available online (<http://nats.inegi.gob.mx/nats/>).

For more information on the NATS database in Canada, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jan Patenaude (613-951-4889; jan.patenaude@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

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
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MAJOR RELEASES	
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• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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