The Daily

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Releases

Study: Trends in homeownership by age and household income, 1981 to 2006

Between 1981 and 2006, Canadians increasingly chose to own, rather than rent, their homes. At the outset of this 25-year period, 62% of households owned a home; by 2006, this proportion had risen to 69%.

However, this trend was not shared equally across all types of households.

Among young households consisting of individuals aged 20 to 39 in the bottom 20% of the income distribution, homeownership rates fell over this 25-year period. For households in the same age group, but in the top income bracket, homeownership rates rose.

This study examines whether these differing trends in homeownership are related to a set of characteristics generally expected to influence the decision to own a home. These include income, wealth, and the employment situation of households, as well as overall housing market conditions.

Households with higher incomes, sufficient wealth for a downpayment and a stronger connection to the labour market were more likely to own rather than rent. A lower cost of owning relative to renting was associated with homeownership.

The affordability of mortgages was also an important factor. Between 1981 and 1986, the effect of mortgage carrying costs on homeownership rose sharply and persisted throughout the ensuing 20-year period.

After taking into account the influence of income, wealth, housing market conditions and employment on the decision to own, differing trends in homeownership were found for households in the lower and upper income brackets. This is evidence of an underlying shift in the nature of the housing market.

This shift was most evident when comparing homeownership rates across family types and income brackets.

For example, in the lowest income bracket, couples aged 20 to 39 with children saw homeownership rates fall from 47% to 35% between 1981 and 2006. At the same time, in the top income bracket, rates for couples with children rose from 88% to 94%.

Unlike couples with children, non-family individuals have turned progressively towards owning, regardless of their income level.

Between 1981 and 2006, in the bottom income bracket, homeownership rates among non-family individuals aged 20 to 39 rose from 9% to 17%. However, rates for these households in the top income bracket increased even more, from 38% to 60%.

Note to readers

This study used household data from the Census of Population as well as information from the Survey of Financial Security to model the decision to own across the income distribution.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2620 and 3901.

The research paper "Trends in Homeownership by Age and Household Income: Factors Associated with the Decision to Own, 1981 to 2006", part of the *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* (11F0027M, free), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Brown (613-951-7292) or Amélie Lafrance (613-951-0060), Economic Analysis Division.

Study: Select health indicators of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, 2007 to 2010

First Nations people living off reserve, Métis, and Inuit reported poorer health compared with non-Aboriginal people based on Canadian Community Health Survey data from 2007 to 2010.

The poorer self-reported health among First Nations people and Métis was partly a result of higher rates of chronic conditions. About 56% of First Nations and 55% of Métis reported being diagnosed with one or more chronic conditions, compared with 48% of non-Aboriginal people.

All three Aboriginal groups were more likely to report unhealthy behaviours, namely smoking and heavy drinking. Smoking rates among Aboriginal groups were more than twice as high as the non-Aboriginal population.

Aboriginal people were more likely to be exposed to second-hand smoke in the home. For example, 24% of Métis youth aged 12 to 24 were exposed to second-hand smoke in the home compared with 14% for non-Aboriginal youth.

All three Aboriginal groups had higher obesity rates: 26% for First Nations people and Inuit, and 22% for Métis. These compare with 16% for non-Aboriginal people.

Diabetes is one of many health issues related to obesity. First Nations people aged 45 and over had nearly twice the rate of diabetes compared with the non-Aboriginal population (19% versus 11%).

Household food insecurity occurs when food quality or quantity are compromised. Food insecurity was more common among the three Aboriginal groups, with the highest rate among Inuit at 27%, four times the proportion of 7% for non-Aboriginal people.

Note to readers

This release presents combined data from the 2007 to 2010 cycles of Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), featuring more than 30 health indicators. These include perceived health, smoking, second-hand smoke at home, access to a regular medical doctor, physical activity during leisure time, obesity, high blood pressure, drinking, fruit and vegetable consumption, diabetes, asthma, arthritis and life stress.

The CCHS is an ongoing survey that collects a wide range of information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health status and their use of health care services.

Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 105-0512 and 105-0513.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the *Health in Canada* module. This module is accessible from our homepage, under *Features*.

The article "Select health indicators of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit", in *Health at a Glance* (82-624-X, free), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

You can also access the companion CANSIM tables through the latest electronic issue of *Health Indicators* (82-221-X, free), on the *Other related data* page.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Asphalt roofing, December 2012

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for December.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Amusement and recreation industry, 2011

Data on the amusement and recreation industry are now available for 2011.

The 2011 edition of the publication *Amusement and Recreation*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 361-0015 and 361-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2425.

The publication *Amusement and Recreation*, 2011 (63-248-X, free), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Reid (613-951-2246; les.reid@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division.

Electric power thermal generating station fuel consumption, 2011

Data from the annual Electric Power Thermal Generating Station Fuel Consumption Survey are now available for 2011 on CANSIM.

Note to readers

The survey provides data on the amount of fuel consumed by thermal generating plants, the cost of the fuel consumed for electric power generation and the amount of electricity generated from these fuels.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0004 to 127-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2196.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Amusement and Recreation, 2011

Catalogue number 63-248-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Health Trends, No. 1

Catalogue number 82-213-X (HTML, free)

Health Indicators, No. 1

Catalogue number 82-221-X (HTML, free)

Health Profile, No. 1

Catalogue number 82-228-X (HTML, free)

Health at a Glance

Catalogue number 82-624-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series: "Trends in Homeownership by Age and Household Income: Factors Associated with the Decision to Own, 1981 to 2006", No. 83
Catalogue number 11F0027M2013083 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Select health indicators of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit **Health at a Glance**



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