

The Daily

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Releases

Study: Canadians with unmet home care needs, 2012

In 2012, 792,000 Canadians 15 years of age and older reported that their needs for care in the home for a long-term illness, aging or disability condition were only partly met or not met at all.

In its most recent cycle on caregiving and care receiving, the General Social Survey asked respondents 15 years of age and older about their home care needs. The survey did not cover those living in institutions or in long-term care facilities.

The 792,000 Canadians can be divided into two groups. The first group, some 461,000 in all, needed care at home to deal with a long-term illness, aging or disability condition but did not receive any care.

The second group, about 331,000, received care at home for a long-term illness, aging or disability condition but reported not receiving all the care they needed.

These numbers compare with 1.8 million Canadians who were care recipients in 2012 and received all the care they needed.

Individuals with unmet home care needs are generally younger than care recipients

Among the 461,000 Canadians who had unmet home care needs, 24% were 65 years of age and older, 40% were 45 to 64 years old and 37% were 15 to 44 years old.

In comparison, among those receiving home care, 40% were 65 years of age and older, 31% were 45 to 64 years old and 30% were 15 to 44 years old.

Because they were younger than those already receiving care, individuals who had unmet home care needs were less likely to report physical problems (including vision, hearing, speech, mobility, pain or dexterity problems) than care recipients.

In 2012, 59% of those with unmet needs reported that they had at least one physical problem, compared with 70% among care recipients.

The lower prevalence of physical problems among those who had unmet needs, however, did not extend to all conditions.

For instance, individuals with unmet needs and those who already received care were just as likely to report that they suffered from pain or discomfort. This was the case of more than half of the individuals in both groups.

Other socioeconomic characteristics were also associated with the probability of having unmet home care needs. In particular, immigrants and individuals with a household income of less than \$20,000 were more likely to report that they had unmet home care needs.

Care recipients with back problems most likely to have partly met needs

The 331,000 Canadians who received care or help at home in 2012 differed from the other 1.8 million care recipients whose needs were fully met.

For example, Canadians with certain types of health conditions or problems were more likely to report that their needs were partially met.

Among those who received care or help for back problems, 30% reported that they had not received all the help they needed, compared with 11% among those who received care or help because of cancer.

Other factors related to partly met needs among care recipients included the relationship to the main caregiver.

For example, 17% of care receivers aged 65 and older and who were primarily helped by friends or neighbours reported that not all their needs were met.

Conversely, that rate was lower among care recipients 65 years of age and older and who were primarily receiving help from their daughter (8%), their spouse (11%) or their son (12%).

The extent to which professional help was received was also associated with partly met needs. About 10% of care recipients who received at least 10 hours a week of professional help reported that not all their needs were met, compared with 16% among those who received less than 10 hours of professional help a week.

Adverse effects for persons with unmet or partially met needs

Individuals who lacked the home care they needed reported lower levels of mental well-being than those who received all the care they needed.

In 2012, 48% of those with unmet home care needs and 62% of care recipients who did not have all the help they needed reported loneliness, compared with 31% among care recipients who received all the help they needed.

Other indicators of mental well-being that were covered by the survey include sleeping problems and feelings of stress.

Two-thirds of care recipients with partly met needs reported sleeping problems, compared with 58% of individuals with unmet needs and 44% of care recipients whose needs were fully met.

Those with partly met needs were also the most likely to report that most days were quite a bit or extremely stressful (50% compared with 27% of care recipient with met care needs).

Note to readers

In this study, data from the General Social Survey are used to examine the characteristics of individuals with a long-term illness, aging or disability condition who needed home care, but did not receive any—or were care recipients, but did not receive all the help they needed.

Care recipients (or care receivers) are defined as individuals 15 years of age and older who had a long-term illness, aging or disability condition and benefited from home care services over the 12 months preceding the survey collection in 2012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4502.

The article "Canadians with unmet home care needs" is now available online in *Insights on Canadian Society* (75-006-X). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Study: Productivity growth and international competitiveness, 1995 to 2007

Gains in productivity and international competitiveness in Canadian industries are partly attributable to technical progress in the United States, according to a new study released today.

The study examines the impact that technical progress in foreign countries has on productivity growth and international competitiveness in Canada as well as in several other countries. Technical progress abroad is gaining in importance as domestic industries increasingly import intermediate inputs to lower their production costs.

Canadian industries have notably benefited from productivity gains and technical progress in US industries, with many importing a large share of intermediate inputs from the United States.

From 1995 to 2000, productivity in Canada's production of goods and services grew 0.86% per year on average. About one-quarter of this growth was attributable to productivity gains in foreign countries, mostly the United States.

Between 2000 and 2007, productivity in Canadian industries grew at a slower pace, increasing 0.23% per year on average. Over 65% of the overall growth was attributable to productivity gains in foreign countries.

The research paper "Productivity Growth and International Competitiveness," part of *The Canadian Productivity Review* (15-206-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are also available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, June 2014

Data on the supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent as well as natural gas, and on the supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants are now available for June.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables 126-0001, 131-0001 and 131-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power generating stations, 2013

Data on electric power generating stations are now available for 2013.

Note to readers

The survey on electric power generating stations provides a list of generating stations in Canada and includes the name, ownership, year of installation, capacity (in kilowatts), type of fuel or water supply, and source (hydro, steam, internal combustion, combustion turbine, nuclear, wind, solar and tidal).

Data for 2010 and 2011 have been revised. Data for 2012 are not available as the survey was not conducted that year.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0009 and 127-0010.

Table 127-0009: Installed generating capacity by class of electricity producer.

Table 127-0010: Conventional thermal generating capacity by class of electricity producer and by principal fuel.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2193.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Building Permits, July 2014, Vol. 58, no. 7
Catalogue number 64-001-X (HTML | PDF)

Insights on Canadian Society
Catalogue number 75-006-X (HTML | PDF)

New studies

The Canadian Productivity Review: "Productivity Growth and International Competitiveness", No. 37
Catalogue number 15-206-X2014037 (HTML | PDF)

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Insights on Canadian Society



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