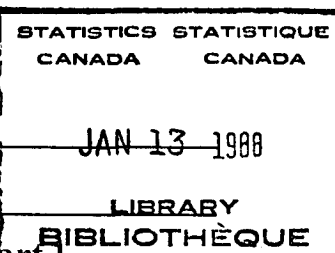


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 13, 1988



Major Releases

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act - Part I Corporations, 1985

2

- Foreign control of Canadian non-financial corporations declined, following marginal movements in recent years.

Causes of Death in Canada, 1986

4

- Cardiovascular disease remained the leading cause of death for men and women in Canada, accounting for 43% of deaths in 1986.

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, Second Quarter 1987

8

- General government employees increased 0.2% from a year earlier.

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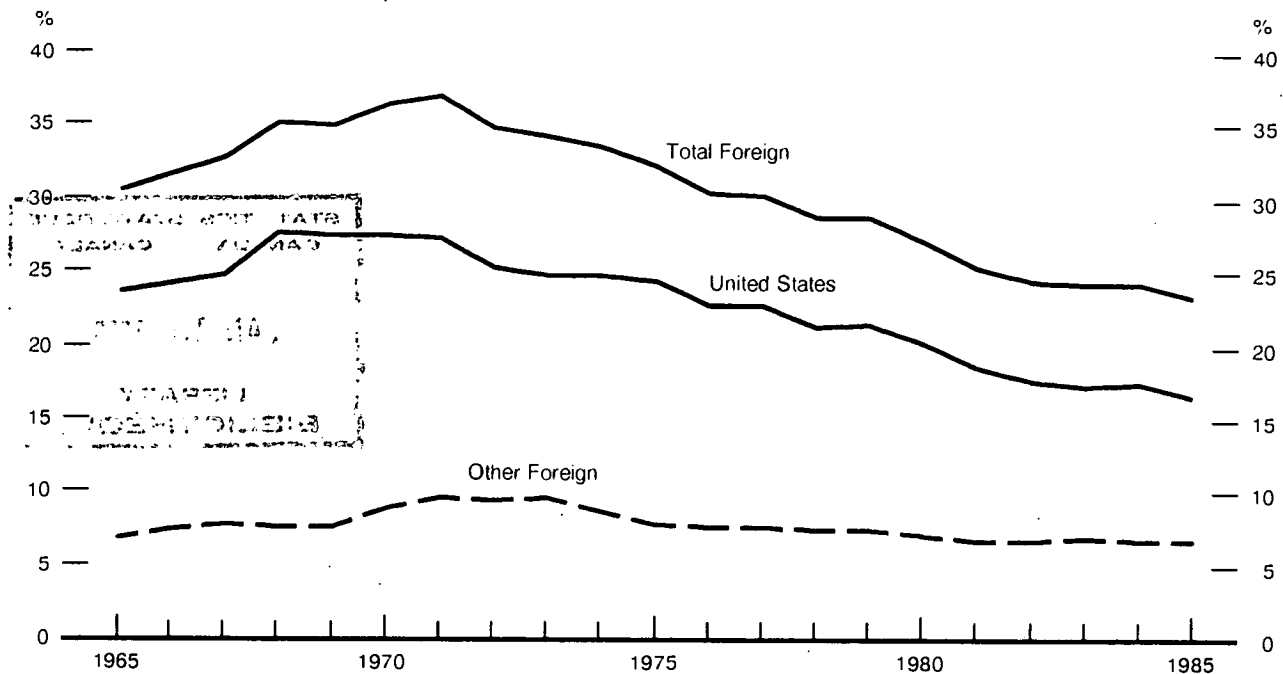
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Major Releases

The Foreign-controlled Assets Share, by Country of Control, 1965-1985



Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I - Corporations 1985

In 1985, foreign control of Canadian non-financial corporations declined, following marginal movements in recent years. Most of the decline was due to Canadian acquisitions of United States-controlled firms in the mining and petroleum industries.

Highlights of the report *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I - Corporations*, 1985, released today, include:

Assets

The foreign-controlled share of assets declined by 0.8 percentage points to 23.4%. This compared to a peak of 37.0% in 1971.

Sales

The foreign-controlled share of sales decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 29.0%, following marginal increases in the preceding three years. This represented an 8.6 percentage point reduction from the 1971 peak of 37.6%.

Profits

The foreign-controlled share of profits declined by 2.5 percentage points to a level of 40.7%, a 6.1 percentage point decline from the historic high recorded in 1969.

Taxable Income

In 1985, 44.1% of all taxable income was generated by foreign-controlled firms, slightly less than the average of 44.7% recorded from 1976 to 1984.

(continued on page 3)

Foreign-controlled firms generated 60.2% of Alberta's taxable income and 46.3% of Newfoundland's. All other provinces were below the national average of 44.1%.

United States-Controlled Firms

Among foreign-controlled firms, U.S.-controlled companies continued to hold a dominant position. In 1985 they represented 71.5% of the assets, 75.6% of the sales and 85.9% of the profits of all foreign-controlled firms.

United States-controlled firms generated \$1.47 in sales for each dollar of assets, compared to \$1.04 for Canadian-controlled companies.

Since 1965, U.S.-controlled firms have accounted for 96% of the overall decline in the share of foreign-controlled assets.

Concentration

Since 1975, Canada's leading 25 enterprises have increased their share of total assets by 4.3 percentage points to 33.5%, their share of sales by 2.4 percentage points to 23.2%, and their share of profits by 9.3 percentage points to 31.5%.

Industrial Dimension

Since 1971, the peak year of foreign control, the manufacturing and mining industries have accounted for over 70% of the overall decline in foreign control.

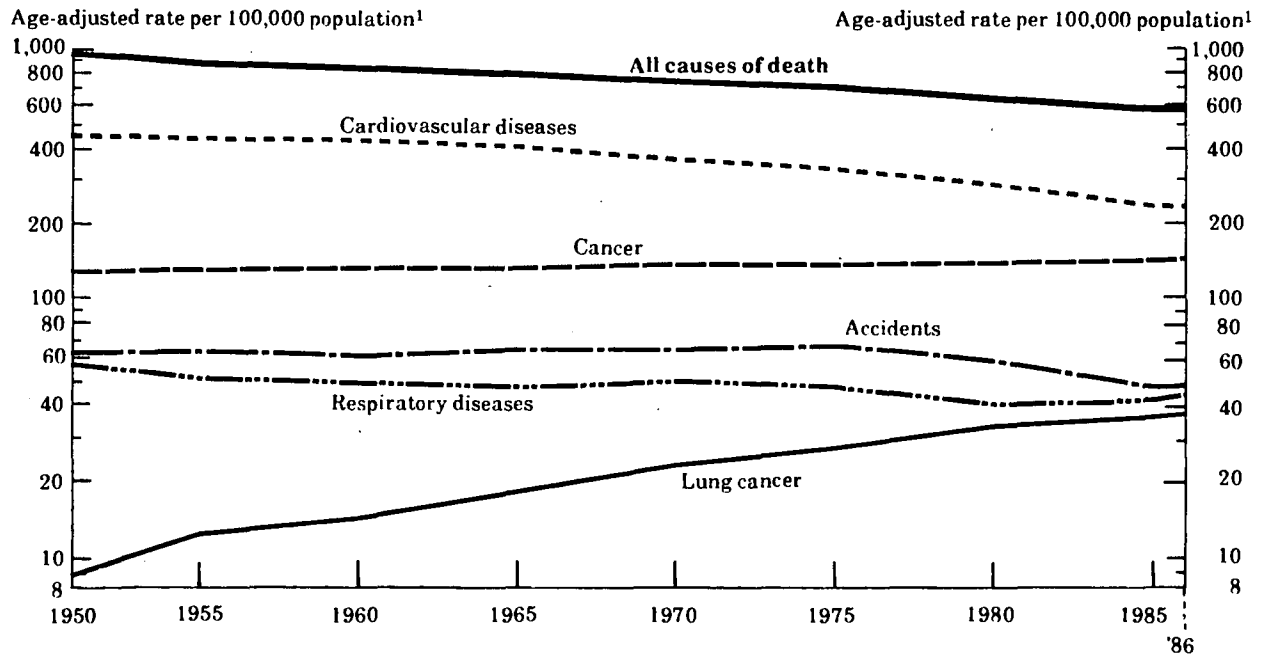
Within manufacturing, the petroleum and coal industry has seen the sharpest drop in the share of foreign-controlled assets, declining over the past 21 years from 99.7% to 42.1%.

Within mining, mineral fuels have seen foreign-controlled assets decline from a peak of 80.8% in 1965 to 37.7% in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9001-9022, 9026-9182, 9201-9234, 9301-9310, 9331-9340, 9381-9390 and 9411-9430.

Order Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1985, Part I - Corporations (61-210, \$35), now available. Contact William Krause (613-951-6904) Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Trends in Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes of Death, Canada, 1950-1986



¹ Standard population: Canada 1971

Causes of Death in Canada 1986

A total of 184,224 deaths were recorded in Canada in 1986. The number of deaths is influenced by the growth and aging of the population, and has risen virtually each year since 1950.

The age-adjusted death rate¹ of 582 deaths (per 100,000 population) in 1986 represents a slight increase over rates in the previous two years and signals that a plateau has been reached after more than three decades of declining death rates in Canada.

¹ These rates eliminate the effects of changes in the age structure, such as aging in the population. They are expressed per 100,000 population. The standard population is that of Canada in 1971.

The Leading Causes of Death

Cardiovascular Disease²

- Cardiovascular disease remained the leading cause of death in men and women in Canada, accounting for 43% of deaths in 1986. Deaths from heart disease, the major component of cardiovascular disease, were responsible for almost one in three deaths.

(continued on page 5)

² Cardiovascular disease refers to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes 390-459.

- In the last five years, age-adjusted death rates for cardiovascular disease have fallen by 14%, continuing the marked decline which started in the 1960s. It is not clear if the decline is explained by a reduction in risk factors (such as cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels and obesity) and thus a lower incidence of disease, by reduced severity, by improved treatment, or by a combination of these factors.

Cancer

- Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Canadian men and women. It was responsible for one-quarter of all deaths in 1986. Lung cancer (accounting for 33% of cancer deaths in men) and breast cancer (20% of cancer deaths in women) predominate among causes of cancer deaths.
- Age-adjusted death rates for all cancers increased slightly between 1981 and 1986, by 4.5% in men and by 4.1% in women. For men this is a continuation of the trend of steadily increasing rates since 1950. For women, the increases are recent, observed in the last decade only, and are a reversal of the earlier trend of slowly decreasing rates. Rates for men and women less than 65 years old are however stable – the overall increase is due to increases in the death rate at older ages.
- Lung cancer death rates in men have levelled off in recent years. Steep increases had been recorded over the last five decades but age-adjusted rates appear to have reached a peak (57.9 deaths per 100,000 men) in 1984, with the first slight decrease reported in 1985. Lung cancer death rates in women are still rising steeply, particularly at ages over 65 where they increased by 47% from 1981 to 1986.
- Age-adjusted death rates for breast cancer in women remained virtually unchanged between 1950 and 1984, but showed slight increases in the last two years.

Respiratory Diseases

- Since 1985, deaths from respiratory diseases (8.1% of deaths in 1986) have outnumbered those due to accidents (7.5%).
- Age-adjusted death rates for respiratory diseases have risen, albeit unevenly, by 17% in the last five years. Chronic obstructive lung disease as well as pneumonia and influenza were responsible for this increase. As was observed for cancer, rates were stable in persons under 65 years, while large increases (27% from 1981 to 1986) occurred for those over 65 years old.

Accidents³

- While accidental deaths ranked fourth overall, they ranked third in men (9.4% of deaths), followed by respiratory diseases (8.8% of deaths). In women, respiratory diseases (7.3% of deaths) took more lives than accidents (5.1% of deaths).
- In children and young adults, under 25 years of age, accidents are by far the leading causes of death: they were responsible for 43% of all deaths in this age range.
- Age-adjusted death rates for all accidents, which had been on the decrease in the last 10 years, have levelled off in the most recent years. Rates for fatal motor vehicle accidents (29% of all accidental deaths in 1986) continued their downward trend which started in the mid-1970s. This reduction in risk has been attributed to the lowering of speed limits (implemented in 1976-1977) and mandatory use of seat belts (implemented over the period 1976-1986 in most provinces).

(continued on page 6)

³ Accidents refer to all external causes of injury and poisoning, International Classification of Disease (ICD) codes E800-E999.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy has continued to increase for Canadian males and females since the 1980-1982 period. According to preliminary abridged life tables⁴, life expectancy at birth has reached 73 years for men and almost 80 years for women (Table 1). Between 1980-82 and 1984-86, males have gained .32 years more than females. Although the expectation of life at birth for both males and females has converged by half a year during the 1975 to 1986 period, female life expectancy remains nearly seven years greater than that for males.

Potential Years of Life Lost

Compared to the count of deaths, the measure of potential years of life lost (PYLL)⁵ gives heavier weight to deaths at younger ages and

thus serves as a useful indicator of premature death. Several contrasts emerge when leading causes of PYLL before age 75 are compared with the leading causes of death in 1986:

- Cancer and heart diseases have a much smaller impact on PYLL than on the number of deaths. While these causes accounted for 60% of deaths below age 75 in Canada in 1986, they represented just 42% of potential years of life lost.
- Accidents, in contrast, are much more prominent as a cause of PYLL. They caused 12% of deaths before age 75 but more than twice this proportion, 25%, of potential years of life lost.

(see table on page 7)

Order *Causes of Death* (84-203, \$40), available in February 1988. Contact Anna Brancker (613-951-1769), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

⁴ Prepared from age/sex-specific counts of death occurring during the 1984-86 period and centred on the June 1, 1985 population estimates (from the Population Estimates Section, Demography Division).

⁵ This calculation is applied to deaths occurring between birth and age 75, multiplying the number of deaths in a specific age group by the remaining years of life to age 75.

Table 1
Life Expectancy at Birth: Canadian Males and Females, 1975-77 to 1984-86

	1975-77 ¹	1980-82 ¹	1984-86	1980-82/ 1975-77	1984-86/ 1980-82
	Years			Change in years	
Males	70.19	71.88	73.00	1.69	1.12
Females	77.48	78.98	79.78	1.50	.80
Male-female Difference	-7.29	-7.10	-6.78	0.19	.32

¹ Sources: 1975-77 and 1980-82 issues of *Life Tables, Canada and Provinces*, Health Division, Catalogue 84-532.

Table 2
The Leading Causes of Death, Canada, 1981, 1985 and 1986

Cause of death	Sex	Numbers			Age-adjusted rates ¹			% change in rate from 1981 to 1986
		1981	1985	1986	1981	1985	1986	
Cardio-vascular disease	M	43,429	41,911	41,838	327.8	285.2	281.2	-14.2
	F	36,098	36,599	37,421	236.5	205.7	207.1	-12.4
	Total	79,527	78,510	79,259	279.4	242.5	241.5	-13.6
Cancer	M	22,440	25,534	26,184	168.5	173.7	176.1	4.5
	F	17,974	20,799	21,264	126.1	130.2	131.3	4.1
	Total	40,414	46,333	47,448	145.6	150.0	151.6	4.1
Respiratory disease	M	6,999	8,570	8,847	53.1	58.2	59.5	12.1
	F	3,980	5,486	6,084	26.6	31.0	33.8	27.1
	Total	10,979	14,056	14,931	38.7	43.0	45.1	16.5
Accidents and adverse effects	M	11,096	9,404	9,532	86.0	68.8	69.9	-18.8
	F	4,436	4,013	4,209	33.2	27.5	28.4	-14.5
	Total	15,532	13,417	13,741	59.4	47.9	48.9	-17.7
All causes of death	M	97,055	100,460	100,969	738.7	693.5	690.3	-6.6
	F	73,974	80,863	83,255	504.5	481.0	487.4	-3.4
	Total	171,029	181,323	184,224	615.3	579.7	581.7	-5.5

¹ Per 100,000 population.

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

Second Quarter 1987

Highlights

General Government

- Employment increased slightly in June 1987 compared to June 1986.
- There were 513,538 employees in June 1987, compared to 512,540 employees in June 1986, an increase of 0.2% or 998 employees. This continues the gradual year-over-year increase in provincial and territorial general government employment that has occurred for the last two years.
- Employment for the departmental component of general government rose slightly over June 1986 to 330,257 employees. The small increase of 0.9% or 3,051 employees continues the trend of the last few months.
- Employment for the institutional component increased 1.9% or 2,693 employees as compared to June 1986. Higher employment at most community colleges, especially in Ontario, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island was mainly responsible for the increase.
- Employment for the other special funds component had a significant decrease of 10.4% or 4,746 employees to 40,916 as compared to June 1986. This decline was due to the large decrease in employees with the Expo 86 Corporation (mainly temporary employees hired for Expo 86).

Significant variations in general government employment were noted in six provinces and territories when compared to June 1986:

Increases

• Yukon Territory	424	(18.3%)
• Northwest Territories	739	(17.5%)
• Ontario	5,202	(4.0%)
• New Brunswick	1,279	(3.9%)

Decreases

• British Columbia	2,932	(-4.9%)
• Alberta	3,012	(-4.1%)

The increase in employment for the Yukon Territory is due to increased seasonal hiring by some departments and higher employment by the Department of Education for an expansion of services. The Northwest Territories showed higher employment due to greater seasonal hiring and the continued conversion of federal employees, at nursing stations in the Baffin Island region, to territorial employees. Ontario's increase in employment is due mainly to increased seasonal employment in the Ministries of Natural Resources and Agriculture as well as those special funds associated with tourism. For New Brunswick, both the Departments of Highways and of Tourism recorded larger increases in seasonal hirings. The decrease in employment for British Columbia reflected the layoffs by the Expo 86 Corporation as noted above. For Alberta, a reduction in departmental person-years and an early retirement incentive program were primarily responsible for the decline in employment.

(continued on page 9)

Government Enterprises

- Employment decreased in government enterprises by 4.0% or 6,539 employees to 156,108 employees as compared to June 1986.

Four provinces had significant employment decreases during this period:

- Prince Edward Island 58 (-16.3%)
 - Saskatchewan 1,566 (-10.8%)
 - Quebec 3,519 (-8.6%)
 - Ontario 1,358 (-3.2%)
- Privatization of some enterprises, layoffs and lower seasonal hiring by government business enterprises were the primary reasons for these decreases.

Total Government Employment

- Compared to June 1986, total provincial and territorial government employment decreased slightly by 0.8% or 5,541 employees to 669,646. This decrease continues the trend of the last few months.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 4 to 4.12.

Order the April-June 1987 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$16.50/\$66), to be released at the end of January. Contact Terry Moore (613-951-8306) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1987

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,352 million in November 1987, down 0.8% from the November 1986 level of \$1,362 million. Adjusted to remove the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department, sales rose 1.9% over the November 1986 level.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to November 1987 totalled \$10,882 million, up 1.0% over the corresponding period in 1986. Adjusted sales were up 3.2% over the 1986 period.
- Department store sales during November 1987, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from November 1986 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$18.3 million (4.1%)
- Prince Edward Island, \$8.7 million (23.5%)
- Nova Scotia, \$51.8 million (4.9%)
- New Brunswick, \$35.3 million (12.9%)
- Quebec, \$245.6 million (-0.1%)
- Ontario, \$565.6 million (4.2%)
- Manitoba, \$59.8 million (-10.1%)
- Saskatchewan, \$39.6 million (-8.8%)
- Alberta, \$147.3 million (-11.1%)
- British Columbia, \$180.0 million (-6.7%)

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$58.5 million (-7.3%)
- Edmonton, \$63.3 million (-11.8%)
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$27.0 million (-8.1%)
- Hamilton, \$41.7 million (9.7%)
- Montreal, \$142.1 million (-4.3%)
- Ottawa-Hull, \$63.4 million (1.9%)
- Quebec City, \$34.7 million (-1.1%)
- Toronto, \$226.4 million (2.5%)
- Vancouver, \$105.1 million (-7.4%)
- Winnipeg, \$54.5 million (-8.8%)

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd. and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in November are as follows: Alberta (-2.4%) and British Columbia (+4.7%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude the release of adjusted movements for Prince Edward Island, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of January 18, 1988.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the first week of February 1988. Contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Housing Starts

November 1987

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Housing starts in November 1987 began to recover, following the relative slowdown of the past months. Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 234,000 housing units were started in November, a 4.9% increase from 223,000 the previous month.
- Activity increased in both the single and multi-family sectors.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Urban starts were up 5.6% from October.
- On a regional basis, Quebec and the Prairie region reported substantial increases while Ontario and British Columbia posted declines. Housing starts in the Atlantic region levelled off during November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the third week of February. Contact P. Pichette (613-951-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Enrolment and Graduates of Community Colleges

1986

Data on full-time and part-time enrolments (1986-87) and graduates (1985-86 academic year) of postsecondary programs of community colleges and related institutions are now available for all provinces.

Available on CANSIM: table 00580402.

Contact T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-951-1526/25), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Gypsum Products

November 1987

Manufacturers shipped 28 664 949 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1987, up 12.8% from the 25 407 960 square metres shipped in November 1986 but down 3.6% from the 29 732 909 square metres shipped in October 1987. Year-to-date shipments were 311 854 769 square metres, an increase of 15.6% over the January to November 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

November 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,820,716 pairs of footwear in November 1987, a decrease of 14.2% from the 3,286,393 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to November 1987 period totalled 36,544,122 pairs of footwear, down 10.2% from 40,684,154 pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the November issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 20. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending November 21, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending November 21, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Sawmills in British Columbia

October 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 359 000 cubic metres (1,423.5 million board feet) of lumber and ties in October 1987, an increase of 62.8% over the 2 062 900 cubic metres (874.2 million board feet) produced in October 1986.

January to October 1987 production was 31 371 600 cubic metres (13,294.5 million board feet), an increase of 15.4% over the 27 184 200 cubic metres (11,520.0 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2 and 2.2).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.50/\$65), to be released the week of January 18. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Publications Released

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
October 1987. **Catalogue number 46-002**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

**Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in
Canada,** October 1987.
Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:
\$5.50/\$55).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1987.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Telephone Statistics, October 1987.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:
\$8.50/\$85).

Electric Power Statistics, September 1987.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Retail Trade, September 1987.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries:
\$15/\$150).

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian
International Trade,** December 1987.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries:
\$6.50/\$65).
Available January 14th at 7:00 a.m.

**Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian
Balance of International Payments,** Third
Quarter 1987. **Catalogue number 67-001**
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:
\$26/\$104).

Security Transactions with Non-residents,
September 1987. **Catalogue number 67-002**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:
\$16/\$160).

Agriculture – Newfoundland, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-103
(Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$45.50).

**Agriculture – Prince Edward Island, 1986
Census. Catalogue number 96-104**
(Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$45.50).

Agriculture – Nova Scotia, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-105
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).

**Agriculture – New Brunswick, 1986
Census. Catalogue number 96-106**
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).

Agriculture – Quebec, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-107
(Canada: \$66; Other Countries: \$76).

Agriculture – Ontario, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-108
(Canada: \$61; Other Countries: \$71).

Agriculture – Manitoba, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-109
(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$56.50).

Agriculture – Saskatchewan, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-110
(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$65).

Agriculture – Alberta, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-111
(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$56.50).

**Agriculture – British Columbia, 1986
Census. Catalogue number 96-112**
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$60).

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