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Friday, March 5, 1993

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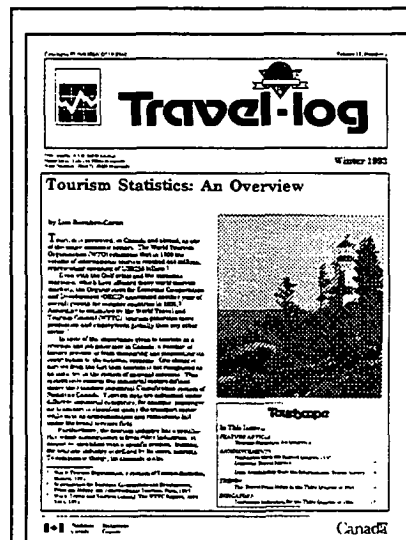


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While real income declined again in 1991, households continued to acquire time-saving and leisure equipment. For example, in 1992, 76.0% of households had a microwave oven compared to 73.5% in 1991.
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Travel-log Winter 1993

The Winter 1993 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

The feature article this quarter is "Tourism Statistics: An Overview." This issue includes a look at the results of the Canadian Travel Survey for the second quarter of 1992. It also features an analysis of the performance of the Travel Price Index in the third quarter of 1992.

The Winter 1993, Vol. 12, No. 1 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$10.50/\$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, call Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

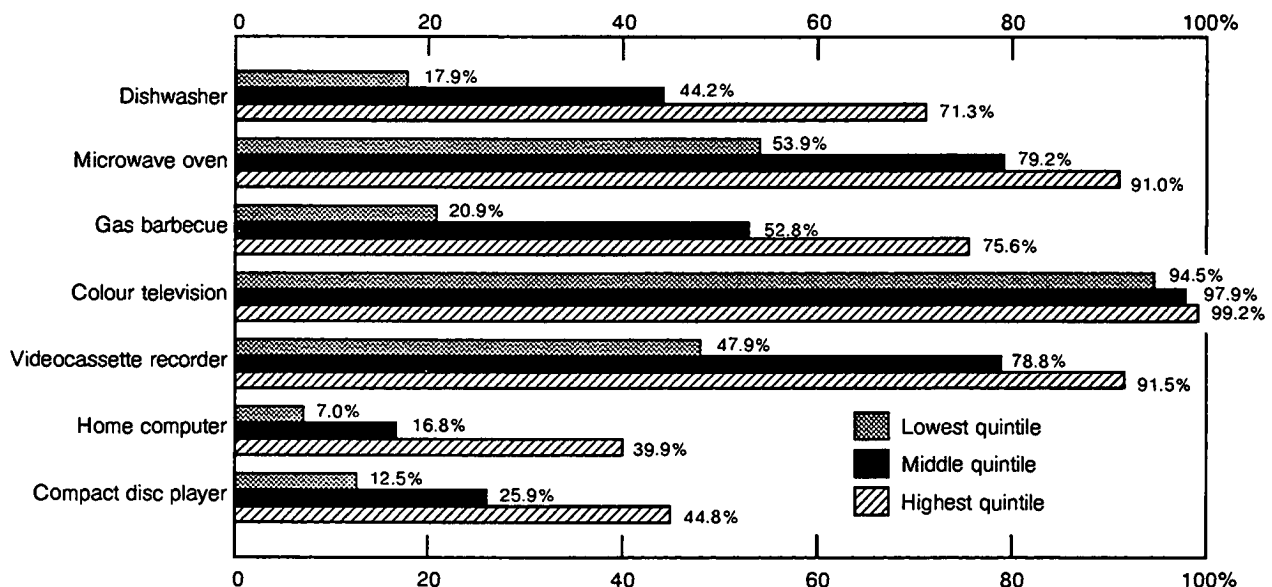
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MAJOR RELEASES

Selected Household Equipment (1992) with Income Quintiles (1991)



Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics 1992

While real income declined again in 1991, households continued to acquire time-saving and leisure equipment. For example, in 1992, 76.0% of households had a microwave oven compared to 73.5% in 1991. Similarly, ownership of video cassette recorders increased to 73.8% from 68.5%, compact disc players to 26.9% from 20.9%, and home computers to 20.0% from 18.6%.

In 1991, the average household income was \$46,122, a 3.5% decrease from 1990 after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index. This was the second consecutive year that inflation adjusted household income declined and was consistent with the previously reported reduction in average family income in 1991.

By 1992, microwave ovens and videocassette recorders (VCRs) gained favour within all income quintiles. Fully 91% of households in the highest quintile (the 20% of households with the highest

incomes) had a microwave oven and a VCR, whereas 48% of households in the lowest quintile (the 20% of households with the lowest income) had a VCR and 54% had a microwave oven.

Highlights

- Average household income ranged from \$23,448 for one-person households (24.3% of total households) to \$53,428 for single-family households (70.8% of total households) and \$53,122 for multi-unit households (4.9% of total households).
- The homeownership rate of households in the lowest quintile declined to 35.2% in 1992 from 37.1% in 1991. Homeownership in the highest quintile was little changed in 1992 (87.1%) compared to 1991 (87.8%). Over the decade, homeownership declined steadily in the lowest quintile (43.3% in 1982), but increased in the highest quintile (84.0% in 1982).

-
- The proportion of renters spending 30% or more of their income on rent increased to 29.5% in 1992 from 28.0% in 1991. The 1982 proportion was substantially lower at 22.0%.
 - Single-family households with children under 18 years of age were likely to own a wide variety of household equipment. These households had high rates of ownership for dishwashers (55.7%), microwaves (85.8%), gas barbecues (68.4%), videorecorders (89.1%), home computers (28.6%) and camcorders (16.6%).

This report presents data on variations in household items and dwelling characteristics by income, province, rural/urban classification, age of household head and household type. Tables are based on household facilities and equipment data as of the survey date (May 1992) and on income data for the 1991 calendar year.

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1992 (13-218, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

A microdata tape containing 1991 household income and 1992 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household, will be available this summer. This tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

Cardiovascular Disease in Canada 1993

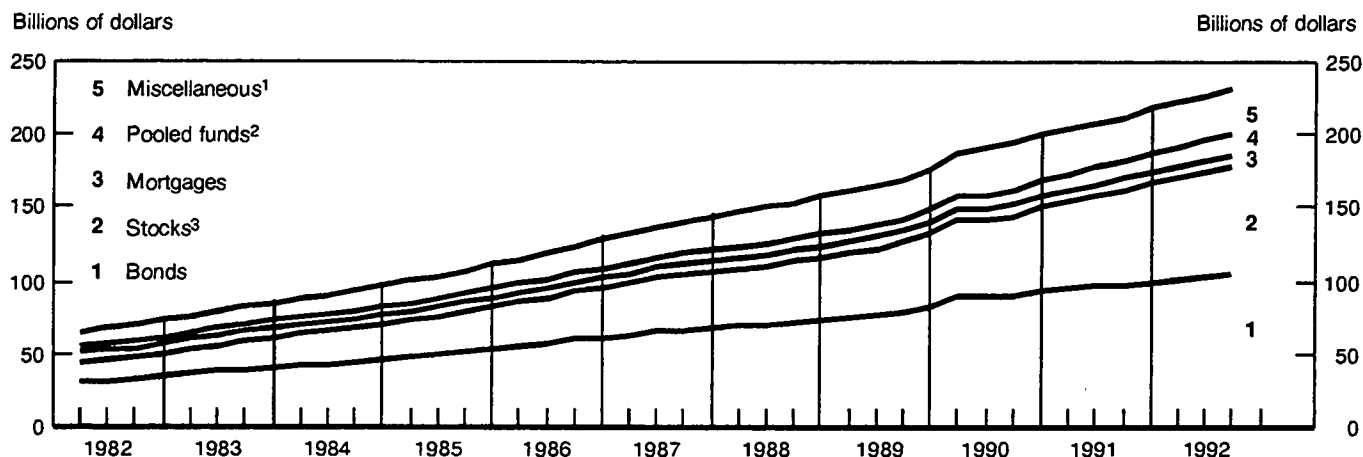
Highlights

- Cardiovascular disease (CVD) has been the leading cause of death in Canada for over 70 years. In 1990, over 75,000 Canadians died from CVD.
- The (age-standardized) mortality rate of cardiovascular disease continues the steady decline evident since the early 1960s. It now accounts for 39% of all deaths.
- There is a gradient in mortality ranges from East to West in Canada, with the highest total CVD age-standardized mortality rates in Newfoundland (418 and 248 per 100,000 men and women, respectively) and the lowest in British Columbia (308 and 187 per 100,000 men and women, respectively). This difference is partly explained by a higher prevalence of CVD risk factors in Atlantic Canada than in the West.
- Cardiovascular disease is the most frequent single cause for hospital admission, accounting for 426,000 admissions in 1985-90 (12% of total). It accounts for 10% of all physician consultations and 12.5% of all pharmaceutical prescriptions dispensed in 1991. Twenty-one percent of the total costs of illness in Canada are due to cardiovascular disease.
- Native men living on reserves have the same mortality rate from ischemic heart disease (IHD) (which includes heart attack) as Canadian men in general, whereas they experience a 40% greater mortality from stroke. For Native women, the mortality rate is 40% greater for IHD and 90% greater for stroke than for Canadian women in general.
- The recent Canadian Heart Health Surveys showed that 64% of Canadian adults have one or more risk factors for cardiovascular disease. In particular, 30% of men and 28% of women are smokers, 16% of men and 13% of women have high blood pressure, 48% of men and 43% of women have high blood cholesterol, and 35% of men and 27% of women are obese.
- Men in the lowest income quintile have a 30% greater mortality rate from CVD than those in the highest quintile; for women, the difference is less marked (10%). This difference may be attributable, in part, to less knowledge of CVD risk factors among those with less education and income. Among men, for example, the percentage of individuals who know of selected risk factors as a cause of heart disease was consistently lower among those with elementary education than among those with post-secondary education.
- A study in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan has shown that an average of 79% of men and 74% of women are still alive one year after they experienced a heart attack.

This information was made possible through the collaboration of the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, Statistics Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, the Universities of Montreal, Saskatchewan (Saskatoon) and Ottawa and the Pan-American Health Organization.

For further information about the data, please contact either Cyril Nair (613-951-8387), Canadian Centre for Health Information or Bruce Reeder (306-966-7934), University of Saskatchewan or Diana Gibbs, Director of Communications (613-237-4361), Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada. ■

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1982-1992



¹ Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

² Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

³ Includes venture capital investments.

Trusteed Pension Funds

Third Quarter 1992¹

Highlights

Assets

- The estimated book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1992 reached \$231.9 billion, up \$20.2 billion from a year earlier. The 9.5% annual growth rate was marginally better than the one posted in the third quarter of 1991 (9.2%), but still marked the second weakest year-over-year increase in a third quarter since 1970. On the other hand, the 12-month increase was the largest in seven quarters.
- Bonds and stocks² continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 44% and 32%, respectively, of total assets. Short-term investments³ accounted for 8%, while mortgage holdings and real estate each accounted for about 3.5%. The remainder was divided among pooled, mutual and segregated funds, as well as among some accruals and receivables.

- The proportion of assets invested in bonds has been declining somewhat during the past 10 years, from a high of 48% to just over 44%; whereas the percentage held in stocks has risen steadily, from 22% to 32% of assets. Private sector funds held an equal proportion of their assets in stocks (37%) and bonds (37%), while public sector funds held 29% in stocks and 49% in bonds.
- The amount invested outside Canada increased by 0.1% in the third quarter of 1992 (to \$19.6 billion), considerably less than the increases of more than 12% in the previous two quarters. The proportion of total assets invested in foreign markets decreased by 0.2 percentage points (to 8.5%), the first decline since 1990, when the increased limit on foreign investment was first proposed. Stocks represented 89% of foreign investment, bonds 6.5%, short-term investments 2.0% and pooled funds 2.6%.

¹ Based on a survey of 199 funds, constituting nearly 6% of all trusteed pension funds with almost 88% of total assets.

² Stocks, bonds and short-term investments exclude amounts in pooled vehicles.

³ Includes cash, deposits and short-term investments. Previously included accruals and receivables.

- Between the second and third quarters of 1992, assets grew by 2.3%. Since 1988, third-quarter growth rates have generally been about one or two percentage points lower than in the early 1980s. The largest increases in the third quarter of 1992 were in short-term investments (3.8%) and real estate (3.2%). Investment in both stocks and bonds was up 1.8%. The slump in the TSE 300 Index at the end of the third quarter and continuing low bond rates may have prompted pension fund managers to increase their reserves of liquid assets.

Income and Expenditures

- In the third quarter of 1992, income of trustee pension funds was an estimated \$8.3 billion, up 20% from a year earlier; at the same time, expenditures increased by 14%. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the third quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to \$4.6 billion.
- Investment income (excluding profits on the sale of securities) and employee/employer contributions, the major sources of revenue, represented 46% and 33%, respectively, of total income. Third-quarter investment income, which had increased very modestly from 1990 to 1991 (0.4%), decreased by 0.2% in 1992, its first ever third-quarter decline. Continuing low interest rates have restrained growth in investment

income. In 1989 and 1990, when the bank rate ranged between 12% and 14%, investment income in the third quarter grew by 14% and 17%, respectively.

- Relative to the previous quarter, net profits⁴ generated from the sale of securities more than doubled. Their proportion of total income (18%) also doubled relative to the previous quarter and was the largest since the third quarter of 1987 (22%).
- Payments to retired employees or their survivors were estimated at \$2.7 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures (73% of the total). These payments increased by 10% from the third quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trustee Pension Funds* (74-001, \$11/\$44) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034) or Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087). ■

⁴ Profits and losses reported by any single fund are netted and recorded as either net profit or net loss.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales

February 1993

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 78 643 tonnes for all types of sugar in February 1993, comprising 66 697 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 946 tonnes in export sales. At the end of February 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 156 502 tonnes: 131 872 tonnes in domestic sales and 24 630 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 77 652 tonnes in February 1992, of which 64 700 tonnes were domestic sales and 12 952 tonnes were export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 151 640 tonnes: 129 512 tonnes in domestic sales and 22 128 tonnes in export sales.

The February 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

January 1993

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for January 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 48 960 tonnes in January 1993, an increase of 13.3% from the 43 196 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

January 1993

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 44,480 kitchen appliances in January 1993, down 25.8% from 59,913 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 13,388 units in January 1993.

The January 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Part-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities

1990-91

The first results from a new survey of part-time teaching staff at Canadian universities are now available. This new survey covers all teaching staff appointed on a part-time (fractional load) basis and all teaching staff appointed for a term of less than 12 months, whether full-time or part-time. It complements information available from Statistics Canada's longstanding survey of full-time university teachers. The first year of this new survey covers the 1990-91 academic year.

Highlights

- An estimated 25,300 teachers were contracted on a part-time basis by Canadian universities in 1990-91, compared with 37,500 full-time staff.
- Compared with full-time teachers, a higher proportion of part-time teachers were female (40%, compared with 20% of full-time teachers); younger (median age of 42, compared with 47.5 for full-time teachers); and had different qualifications (32% had a doctorate, compared with 74% of full-time teachers).

- Part-time teachers were more concentrated in the fields of social sciences, humanities, fine and applied arts and education than their full-time counterparts.
- Part-time staff accounted for an estimated teaching load equivalent to 10,500 full-time teachers. However, teaching comprised only part of the overall workload of full-time staff. Full-time staff were often assigned other activities in addition to teaching (e.g., university administration, research and student counselling), while part-time staff were rarely assigned such activities.

For further information on this release, please contact Teresa Omiecinski (613-951-1527) or Grafton Ross (613-951-0608), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled \$218.6 million, down 19.1% from \$270.3 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

The data for this industry will be released in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas* (31-203, \$68).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

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Thursday, September 10, 1992 For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992: Shows Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 1.1% gain in June.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, required for continued eligibility, totalled 67,600 in July.
- Building Permits, July 1992: The preliminary total of building permits issued in Canada declined 8.9% to 62,148 million in July after high 65,281 million in June.
- Imported Clothing - Canada, 1989: From 1981 to 1989, the number of permits shipped with imported clothing in Canada declined 21%, from 142,048 to 111,207.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Importing Goods, August 1992: September 1992, August 1992.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992

1-800-267-8800

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1992.

Catalogue number 13-218

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; Other Countries: US\$49).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, November 1992.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Canada's Mineral Production, 1992 Preliminary Estimates.

Catalogue number 26-202

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26; Other Countries: US\$31).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, December 1992.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1993.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5.60/\$56; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67; Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1992.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$14.70/\$147; United States: US\$17.60/US\$176; Other Countries: US\$20.60/US\$206).

Travel-Log: Tourism Statistics - An Overview, Winter 1993.

Catalogue number 87-003

(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; United States: US\$12.50/US\$50; Other Countries: US\$14.75/US\$59).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 8-12
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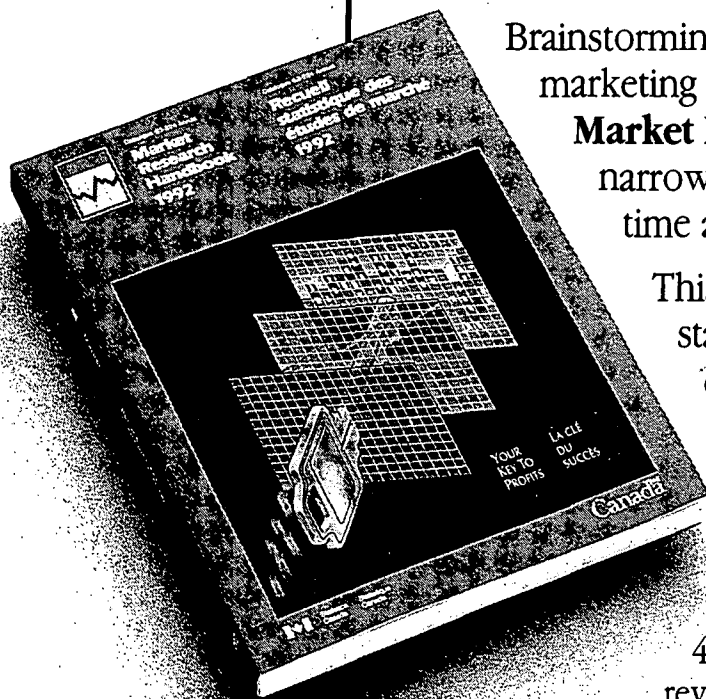
Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1993
9	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1992
9	Short-term Expectations Survey	
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	January 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1993
12	Labour Force Survey	February 1993
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1993

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