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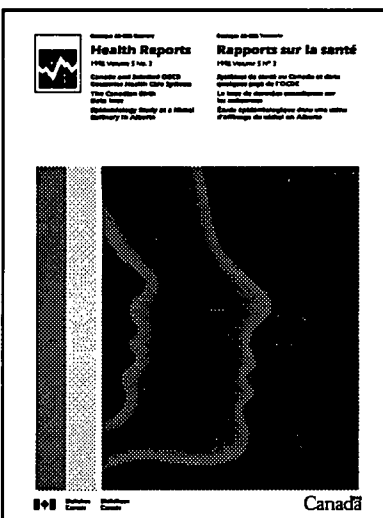
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Health Reports Third Quarter 1993

This issue of *Health Reports* looks at the health care systems of Canada and seven other OECD countries, comparing selected health indicators for these countries. Statistics Canada's new national survey on children and the national birth database are briefly described in this issue. Data are analyzed on the growing number of nurses who are enrolling in universities. This issue also updates an epidemiological study of workers in an Alberta nickel refinery and presents data from a survey on adult day-care centres in British Columbia.

The third quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, \$26/\$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.



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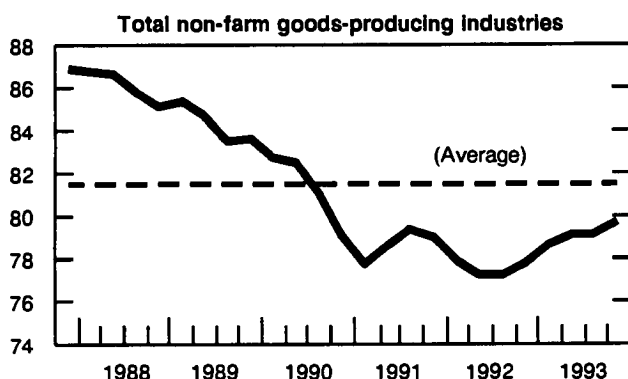
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates

Fourth Quarter 1993

Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries increased 0.9% in the fourth quarter, to 79.7%. This was the highest level since the third quarter of 1990, but still well below the 86.9% high recorded in the fourth quarter of 1987. Since then, the minimum rate was 77.2%, recorded in both the second and third quarters of 1992.

Industrial capacity utilization rates



The largest contribution came from manufacturing industries, where the rate increased by 2.0%. All but three of the 22 industry groups showed increases—durable goods manufacturing industries were the major contributors. Increased domestic demand in machinery industries led to a 4.3% increase in

capacity utilization. In electrical and electronic products, increased export and domestic demand for office machinery raised the rate by 4.1%. In fabricated metal products, the rate rose 4.0%. In transportation equipment industries, increased exports and a buildup of inventories by parts manufacturers raised capacity utilization by 3.8%. In wood industries (+3.8%), sawmills increased production due to increases in exports and in domestic residential construction.

Construction industries also contributed to the increase in utilization: engineering construction activities—especially those related to the oil and gas industries—led to an increase of 0.8% in capacity utilization. In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization increased by 1.4%, reflecting strong exports of forestry products and increased activity in the wood industries.

Mining, quarrying and oil well industries recorded a 1.2% decrease in capacity utilization. A 2.6% increase in the rate for mining and quarrying industries was insufficient to offset the decrease in the crude petroleum and natural gas industries, where reduced domestic demand and lower exports softened capacity utilization by 3.7%.

Both the electric power and the gas distribution industries reduced capacity utilization by 2.9%, a result of decreases in production—due to reduced domestic demand—together with slight increases in plant capacity.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Fourth Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1993	Fourth Quarter 1992 to Fourth Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993 to Fourth Quarter 1993
	%			% change	
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	77.77	79.0	79.7	2.6	0.9
Logging and forestry industries	87.6	86.7	87.9	0.3	1.4
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	81.5	89.0	87.9	7.9	-1.2
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	77.0	85.0	87.2	13.2	2.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas	84.5	91.7	88.3	4.5	-3.7
Manufacturing industries	76.8	78.5	80.1	4.3	2.0
Durable goods	75.2	77.6	80.2	6.6	3.4
Wood	85.6	89.5	92.9	8.5	3.8
Furniture and fixtures	64.4	67.9	69.2	7.5	1.9
Primary metal	86.3	90.2	92.5	7.2	2.5
Fabricated metal products	66.2	70.6	73.4	10.9	4.0
Machinery	66.2	73.8	77.0	16.3	4.3
Transportation equipment	73.5	75.4	78.3	6.5	3.8
Electrical and electronic products	79.2	76.4	79.5	0.4	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	67.1	71.9	72.5	8.0	0.8
Other manufacturing	74.6	74.5	75.9	1.7	1.9
Non-durable goods	78.8	79.6	79.8	1.3	0.3
Food	74.5	75.2	75.3	1.1	0.1
Beverage	69.7	72.1	70.4	1.0	-2.4
Tobacco products	66.0	64.2	65.3	-1.1	1.7
Rubber products	85.1	89.0	91.1	7.1	2.4
Plastic products	76.0	79.8	81.0	6.6	1.5
Leather and allied products	60.9	64.0	67.4	10.7	5.3
Primary textile	85.5	82.2	83.5	-2.3	1.6
Textile products	69.3	70.2	70.0	1.0	-0.3
Clothing	70.7	74.8	72.7	2.8	-2.8
Paper and allied products	92.0	89.0	89.3	-2.9	0.3
Printing, publishing and allied	73.1	72.5	72.5	-0.8	0.0
Refined petroleum and coal products	86.0	87.1	89.9	4.5	3.2
Chemical and chemical products	83.3	86.4	87.0	4.4	0.7
Construction industries	74.3	72.3	72.9	-1.9	0.8
Electric power and gas distribution systems	83.1	81.2	78.8	-5.2	-3.0
Electric power	83.7	81.4	79.0	-5.6	-2.9
Gas distribution	79.0	80.0	77.7	-1.6	-2.9
Special aggregates					
Intermediate goods manufacturing ¹	81.2	83.7	85.3	5.0	1.9
Final goods manufacturing ²	73.3	74.4	76.0	3.7	2.2
Energy industries ³	84.1	84.0	81.8	-2.7	-2.6
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	76.4	77.5	78.9	3.3	1.8

¹ Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.

² These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.

³ These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for the non-farm goods producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.

An Overview of Health Care Systems: Canada and Selected OECD Countries

Based on several key indicators of health, Canada ranks as one of the highest among eight countries with regard to life expectancy at birth (second place), life expectancy at age 60 (second place) and at age 80 (first place), maternal mortality (second place), infant mortality (third place), proportion of babies with low birth-weight (fourth place), and mortality from all causes (first place for males, second place for females).

Nevertheless, with 10% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) allocated to health care in 1991, Canada's health care system is one of the most expensive. Only the United States allocates a larger share of GDP to health care (13.4% in 1991). This is not to say that higher spending guarantees better health status. Compared with Canada, many European countries spend a lower percentage of GDP on health care, but they still rank equal or higher on a number of health indicators.

For example, in 1991, Sweden spent 8.6% of its GDP on health care and Finland spent 8.9%, yet their infant mortality rates and their percentages of low birth-weight babies are among the lowest. By contrast, the United States, with the highest health-care spending as a percentage of GDP (13.4% in 1991), also has the highest infant mortality rate (9.1 births per 1,000 in 1989) and the highest percentage of low birth-weight babies (7.1% in 1990) among the eight countries studied.

Note to users

For a number of years, Canada and the other OECD member countries have been providing health statistics to the OECD, which compiles and publishes them in the form of a software package, OECD Health Data, Comparative Analysis of Health System. No comparison is perfect and, despite the OECD's efforts to standardize concepts and definitions, further research is needed before it will be possible to link, in an unequivocal way, the health expenditures of a country and the health status of its population.

Clearly, health care expenditure is only one of many factors upon which a country's health status depends.

"An Overview of Health Care Systems: Canada and Selected OECD Countries" is published today in the third quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, \$26/\$104). The article compares various features of the health care systems in eight OECD countries, including the organization of health care systems, health care expenditure, the availability and utilization of health services, and the health status of the population.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Nursing Education: Increased Enrolment in and Graduation from Degree Programs

1992

A growing number of nurses are enrolling in university degree programs. This upward trend reflects the Canadian Nurses Association's (CNA) position that by 2000 the requirement for entry into nursing practice will be a degree. The nursing profession is responding to the challenge of a health care system that is becoming increasingly complex as the 21st century approaches.

In 1992, a record number of nurses with a diploma were enrolled in post-RN baccalaureate degree programs. At 6,061 enrolled, this represents a 17% increase in four years. This number is expected to increase as nurses already in the work force are joined by large cohorts of nurses with a university degree.

In addition to the 6,061 students in post-RN baccalaureate programs, the 13,003 students enrolled in university schools of nursing included 6,020 in generic baccalaureate degree programs, 904 in master's degree programs and 18 in doctorate programs.

Note to users

Statistics Canada releases data annually on students in nursing programs across Canada. The Canadian Nurses Association (CNA), provincial and territorial nurses' associations, the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing and the nation's schools of nursing all collaborate in the collection of these data.

But despite these trends, the majority of nursing students are continuing to choose diploma programs: 24,651 students were enrolled in nursing diploma programs in 1992, nearly twice the number enrolled in university degree programs.

"Nursing Education: Increased Enrolment in and Graduation from Degree Programs" is published today in the third quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, \$26/\$104). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Susan Hicks or Tina Lobin (613-237-2133), Canadian Nurses Association.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates by Census Division and Census Metropolitan Area

Change in Availability Date

Please note that estimates for 1986 to 1992—broken down by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas—will be available on March 15, but upon request only.

For further information, contact Rob Riordan (613-951-2287), Demography Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 26, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 26, 1994 totalled 259 188 tonnes, up 0.3% from the week-earlier 258 299 tonnes but down 7.9% from the year-earlier 281 443 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 033 542 tonnes, a 7.4% decrease from 2 195 892 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Cement

January 1994

Manufacturers shipped 285 555 tonnes of cement in January 1994, up 11.2% from 256 867^r (revised) tonnes in January 1993 but down 47.5% from 543 506 tonnes in December 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The January 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Operations

January to March 1993

In the first quarter of 1993, the domestic charter market grew by 45% (in terms of passenger-kilometres) from the first quarter of 1992. Growth has been continuous since the second quarter of 1989, and has resulted from increasing operations by such carriers as Canada 3000, Air Transat and Royal Airlines. These carriers compete with the major carriers, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd., on long-haul markets that use large jet aircraft. The growth continued even during periods of low demand as passengers switched to the charter carriers in search of lower fares. In the first quarter of 1989, charter operations comprised only 1% of the total domestic market; in the first quarter of 1993, however, they comprised roughly 10%.

During the first quarter of 1993, the average fare paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was \$183, up 2% from the average of \$179 reported a year earlier. The average fare paid by international passengers was \$316, almost unchanged from a year earlier.

The January-March 1993 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$24.95/\$97) will be released shortly.

For further information, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Processed Carrots

1993

Data on the pack of processed carrots for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Processed Carrots (32-239, \$13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



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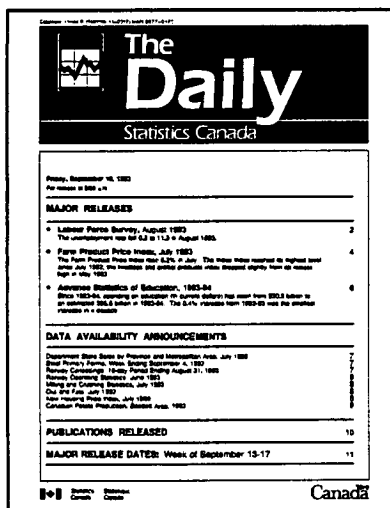
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