

# ERRATA

## *Toward a Healthy Future: Second Report on the Health of Canadians (1999)*

(Prepared by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health)

**Note to Readers:** the following revisions have been made to the PDF version of this document, as of March 2000.

### *Executive Summary*

Page xii, the third bulleted paragraph has been changed to read as follows:

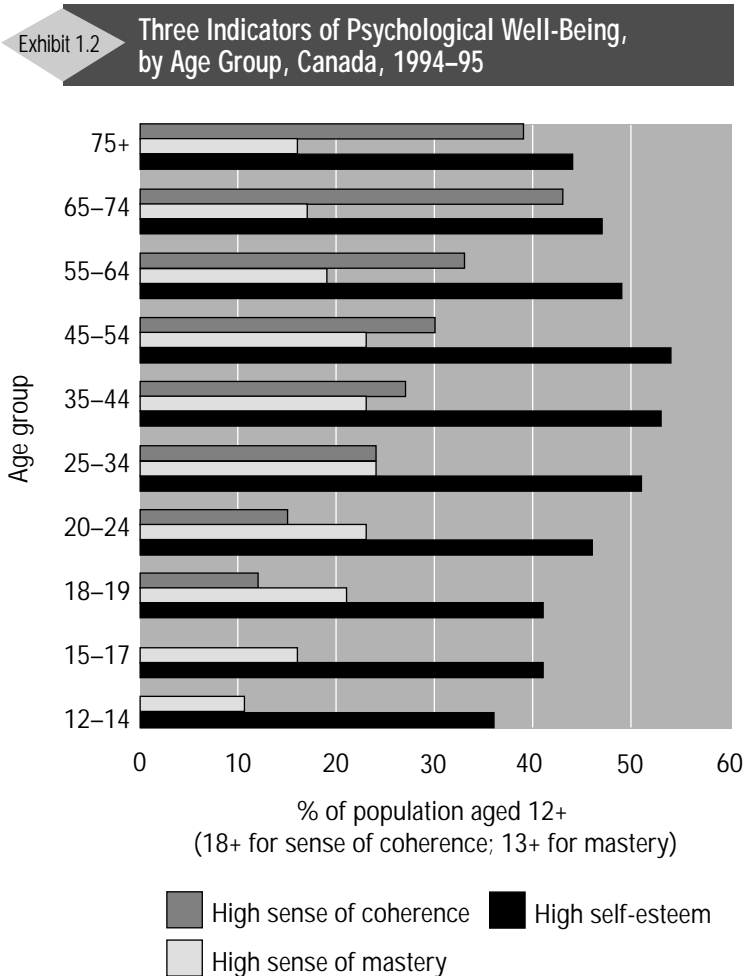
- ◆ Expenditures for medications have increased dramatically since 1975. With respect to the use of prescription drugs, in 1996–97, 9% of Canadians aged 12 and over and 35% of Canadians aged 75 and older used three or more medications (Chapter 6).

### *Part A, Chapter 1: How Healthy Are Canadians?*

#### Psychological Well-Being

Page 16, Exhibit 1.2:

The bar for high sense of mastery for the 12–14 age group has been changed to 11%. The label just below the horizontal axis has been changed to read “% of population aged 12+ (18+ for sense of coherence; 13+ for mastery)”. Exhibit 1.2 now appears as follows:



Source: Statistics Canada. *National Population Health Survey, 1994–95*.

## ***Part B, Chapter 5: Personal Health Practices***

### ***Highlights***

**Page 114, in the ninth bulleted paragraph, the third sentence has been changed to read as follows:**

By age 20 to 24, the percentage who were active dropped to 32% among males and 22% among females.

## ***Part B, Chapter 6: Health Services***

### ***Highlights***

**Page 138, the fourth bulleted paragraph has been changed to read as follows:**

- ◆ Expenditures for medication have increased dramatically since 1975. With respect to the use of prescription drugs, 9% of Canadians aged 12 and over and 35% of Canadians aged 75 and older reported using three or more medications over a two-day period in 1996–97. While 75% of high-income Canadians had prescription drug plans, this benefit was available to only 54% of middle-income Canadians and 39% of low-income Canadians.

## **Medication Expenditures and Use**

**Page 150, the last paragraph has been changed to read as follows:**

In 1996–97 almost one-half of Canadians (33% of men and 51% of women) reported that they took some form of medication (prescription or over-the-counter) in the last two days, and one-fifth of these persons (9% overall) reported that they took three or more medications at the same time.

**Page 151, the second paragraph has been changed to read as follows:**

Generally, medication use increased with age, although the use of allergy medications was highest among youth under the age of 25. Twenty-one percent of Canadians aged 12 to 14 reported the use of at least one medication within the previous two days. This increased steadily across age groups to 78% among seniors aged 75 and over. A negligible number of young Canadians aged 12 to 14 used three or more medications. This rose to 30% of men and 38% among women aged 75 and older. These proportions are substantially higher than the 20% of seniors who reported using the same number of medications a generation earlier.

**Page 151, in the third paragraph, the first sentence has been changed to read as follows:**

Across all age groups, women were more likely than men to be taking medications, 51% compared to 33%.

**Page 151, in the fourth paragraph, the fourth sentence has been changed to read as follows:**

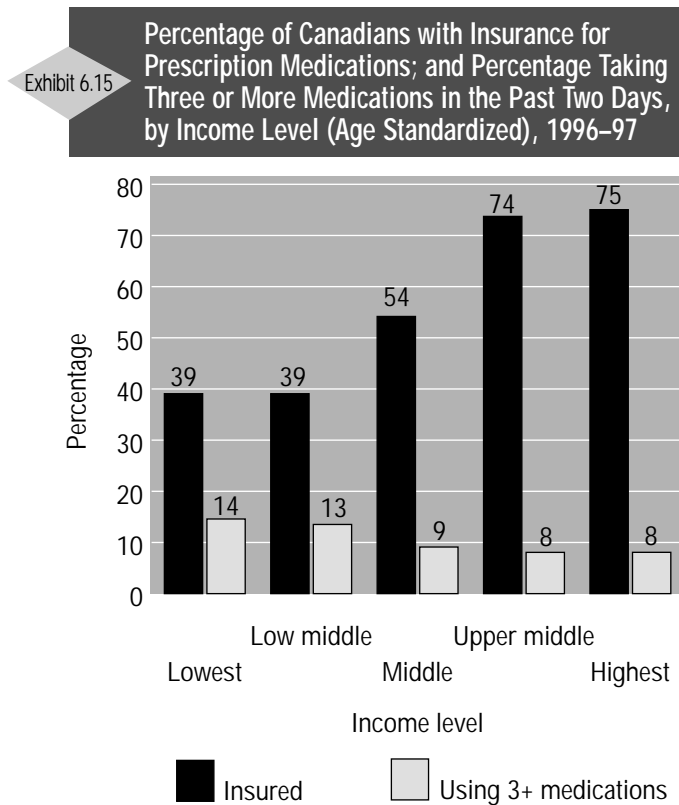
While 75% of high-income Canadians had prescription drug plan subsidies, this benefit was available to only 54% of middle-income Canadians and 39% of low-income Canadians.

**Page 151, in the fifth paragraph, the second sentence has been changed to read as follows:**

Residents of Alberta (69%), Nova Scotia (68%) and Ontario (68%) were most likely to have drug insurance and residents of Saskatchewan (40%) and Manitoba (50%) were least likely to report having drug insurance.

**Page 151, Exhibit 6.15:**

Some of the values in this Exhibit have changed. Exhibit 6.15 now appears as follows:



Source: Statistics Canada. *National Population Health Survey, 1996–97.*

**Medications**

**Page 155, in the first paragraph after the heading “Medications”, the first two sentences have been changed to read as follows:**

The use of medications among seniors has increased dramatically over the last 20 years. The number of Canadians of all ages using three or more medications has risen slightly, with a significant increase among seniors aged 65 and older.

**Appendix B**

**Pages 202 and 203, Table: Indicator Data: Canada, Provinces and Territories**

For high mastery (row 3), the following figures have been revised:

Newfoundland (14% instead of 13%); Prince Edward Island (18% instead of 17%); Nova Scotia (20% instead of 19%); British Columbia (22% instead of 21%).

**Page 208, Table: Indicator Data: Canada, Provinces and Territories**

The following figures have been changed to read as follows:

Indicator	Canada	NF	PEI	NS	NB	QC	ON
(Row 24) 1+ medications used, past two days	42%	41%	48%	54%	49%	38%	42%
(Row 25) Insurance for prescriptions meds.	62%	57%	59%	68%	63%	55%	68%

**Page 209, Table: Indicator Data: Canada, Provinces and Territories**

The following figures have been changed to read as follows:

Indicator	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT	NT	Canada
(Row 24) 1+ medications used, past two days	47%	49%	43%	44%	—	—	42%
(Row 25) Insurance for prescriptions meds.	50%	40%	69%	63%	—	—	62%

**Page 210, Table: Indicator Data: Notes and Sources**

For high mastery (row 3), the beginning of the note has been changed to read “Age 13+” instead of “Age 12+”.