



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 7, 1993  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

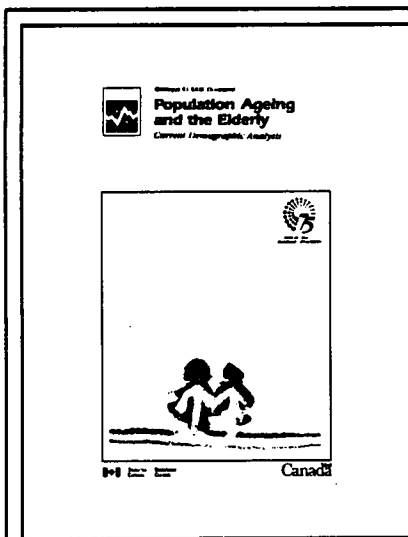
- **Population Ageing and the Elderly** 3

In the year 2036, persons aged 75 years and over will unquestionably constitute more than half of the group aged 65 and over. Today, they constitute already about 40%, compared to only 30% in 1950.

- **Help-wanted Index, March 1993** 4

The Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100) for Canada decreased five points to 87 in March.

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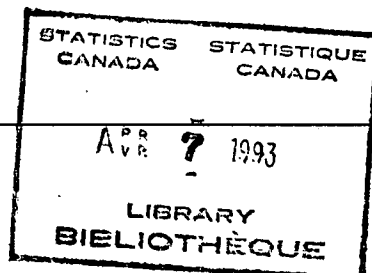


### Population Ageing and the Elderly

Today, Statistics Canada is releasing *Population Ageing and the Elderly* from the *Current Demographic Analysis Series*. The ageing of the population is a slow and unobtrusive process, the consequences of which can be formidable for those taken unaware and for those who only recognize the seriousness of events after they have come to pass. This report presents what is known in terms of ageing – its rate of progress, its implications, and the deadlines it imposes – in the Canadian context. In recent years, few phenomena have captured the interest of Canadians more frequently than the ageing of the population. Many have expressed concerns and proposed solutions to this problem – no one seems indifferent to it.

*Population Ageing and the Elderly* (91-533E, \$40) is now available. It contains over 100 pages of analysis, 66 tables and 21 charts. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Population Ageing and the Elderly

#### Highlights

- By 2036, persons aged 75 years and over will unquestionably constitute more than half of the group aged 65 and over, whereas in 1950 they only accounted for 30% of it. The proportion considered as very old (85+) will triple over the same period. This ageing of the ageing will only exacerbate the socio-economic consequences of the phenomenon itself.
- The continuation of present trends in mortality will increase the female to male ratio among the elderly population.
- Women aged 65 can still expect to live an average of 19 more years (an increase of 27% compared with 1951); men can expect to live another 15 years (only a 12% improvement). However, there is an important difference between life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy. For women aged 65, disability-free life expectancy is nine years, while for men it is eight years.
- In 1951, half of the 126,000 deaths in Canada occurred among persons over 66 years of age, but the average age of those who died was below 57. Forty years later, the 200,000 deaths that occurred in 1991 involved persons who were on average 13 years older, and the median age at death had risen by more than seven years.
- At the time of the 1991 Census, among the elderly, more than three males in four had a spouse, but less than one in two females had a spouse. One elderly male in 10 was a widower; one elderly female in two was a widow.
- Overall, 22% of Canada's private households in 1991 contained at least one elderly person. Of these, 43% were non-family households, almost all of which consisted of one elderly person living alone.
- As a whole, 63% of the elderly living in private households in 1991 owned their homes, but the proportion decreased with age (from 71% for those aged 65-69 to 42% for those over 85).
- Nowadays, for the average female, it is financially less advantageous to be in her fifties than to be a member of the elderly population.
- Recent socio-economic changes have caused the female labour force participation rate to evolve counter to the century-old male trend that, in industrial countries, shows a decline after age 50.
- The elderly are frequently hospitalized. For example, in the course of the 12-month period preceding the General Social Survey of 1986, 18% of the elderly had spent some time in hospital. This percentage underestimated reality, since residents of institutions, who are usually very old and more frequently hospitalized, were not interviewed.

*Population Ageing and the Elderly* (91-533E, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division. ■

## Help-wanted Index

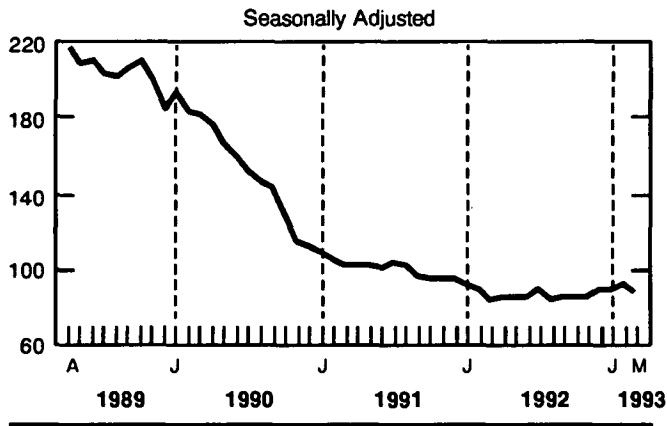
March 1993

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

### Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- In March, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991=100) decreased 5% to 87 – practically unchanged from the January level. After falling to a low of 83 in March 1992, the index hovered around this level until November. Then it rose to 88 in December and reached 92 in February 1993.

### Help-wanted Index, Canada (1991 = 100)



#### Note to Users

In January 1993, the Help-wanted Index was rebased to 1991 (1991=100). The revised estimates (starting in January 1981) are available on CANSIM and will be published in April in an occasional report, Help-wanted Index (71-540). On request, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained for \$30 by fax or on diskette. Please contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) for more information.

### Changes by Region

- Between February and March 1993, all of the regional Help-wanted Indexes decreased, except for the Atlantic provinces, where the index remained unchanged at 93. The regional index decreased 8% in British Columbia (from 88 to 81), 7% in Ontario (from 91 to 85), 5% in Quebec (from 93 to 88) and 3% in the Prairie provinces (from 87 to 84).
- Compared with March 1992, the Help-wanted Index rose 15% in the Atlantic provinces, 9% in Ontario, and 2% in Quebec. Year-over-year, the index decreased 8% in the Prairie provinces and 5% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

# **Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100), Canada and Regions**

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
Seasonally Adjusted						
<b>1992</b>						
March	83	81	86	78	91	85
April	85	80	90	83	82	83
May	84	87	83	87	81	87
June	84	85	85	85	80	86
July	89	83	94	91	78	87
August	83	84	82	85	81	86
September	84	84	84	88	77	85
October	85	93	86	86	79	91
November	84	87	81	88	81	87
December	88	91	87	91	83	89
<b>1993</b>						
January	88	93	89	84	82	88
February	92	93	93	91	87	88
March	87	93	88	85	84	81

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Steel Primary Forms

February 1993

Steel primary forms production for February 1993 totalled 1 089 127 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from 1 106 651 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of February reached 2 222 672<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes, up 2.5% from 2 169 127 tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Steel Pipe and Tubing

February 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1993 totalled 155 628 tonnes, an increase of 25.1% from the 124 437 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of February totalled 300 910<sup>r</sup> (revised) tonnes, up 22.5% from the 245 591 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 35.

The February 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1993

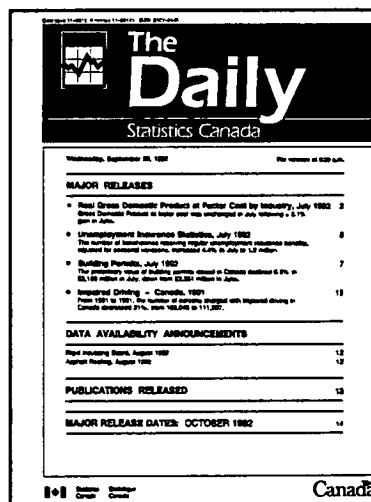
#### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 587 kilotonnes in January 1993, down 15.5% from January 1992.
- Exports in January fell to 1 580 kilotonnes, down 29.8% from January 1992.
- Coke production increased to 312 kilotonnes, up 11.3% from January 1992.

**Available on CANSIM:** matrix 9.

The January 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■



### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,**  
February 1993.

**Catalogue number 43-003**

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

**Oil Pipeline Transport,** January 1993.

**Catalogue number 55-001**

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

**Retail Trade,** January 1993.

**Catalogue number 63-005**

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182;  
United States: US\$21.80/US\$218;  
Other Countries: US\$25.50/US\$255).

**Labour Force Information,** March 1993.

**Catalogue number 71-001P**

(Canada: \$6.30/\$63;  
United States: US\$7.60/US\$76;  
Other Countries: US\$8.80/US\$88).

**Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 8, 1993**

**International Student Participation in Canadian Education,** 1991.

**Catalogue number 81-261**

(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24;  
Other Countries: US\$28).

**Population Ageing and the Elderly.**

**Catalogue number 91-533E**

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48;  
Other Countries: US\$56).

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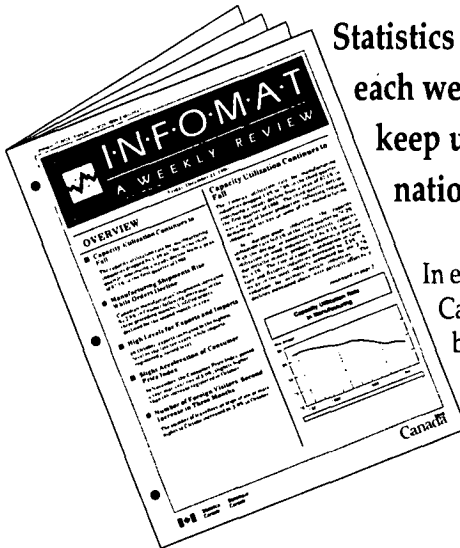
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