

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 26, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Farm input price index, first quarter 1994** 2  
The index increased 1.5% in the first quarter of 1994 as most prices for farm inputs rose; the exception was interest costs.
- **Tuberculosis incidence, 1992** 4  
Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) show that the rate of tuberculosis in Canada ranks among the lowest in the world. In 1992, 2,091 cases (representing a crude rate of 7.4 cases per 100,000 population) of new active and reactivated tuberculosis were reported in Canada. This was a slight increase from 2,018 cases (7.2 cases per 100,000 population) reported in 1991.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

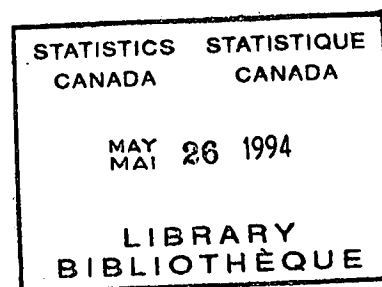
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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Farm input price index

First quarter 1994

The farm input price index (FIPI, 1986 = 100) for the first quarter of 1994 stood at a preliminary level of 116.2, up 1.5% from the previous quarter and 4.2% from the previous year. Of the nine major groups indexes that compose the FIPI, seven increased in the first quarter and two declined.

The animal production index rose 2.5% during the quarter, mainly because of higher prices for feed (+5.2%). This increase was recorded in Eastern Canada (+6.0%) and Western Canada (+3.9%). The animal production index was 9.8% higher than a year earlier, due primarily to increases in the feeder-livestock (+10.6%) and feed (+9.2%) indexes.

The machinery and motor vehicles index increased 1.6% for the quarter as two of its component indexes rose. The largest quarterly change was recorded by the machinery replacement index (+3.5%), where powered machinery was up 3.8% and non-powered machinery was up 2.6%. On a year-over-year basis, the machinery and motor vehicles index increased 3.3%. The major contributor was the machinery replacement index, which rose 6.0%.

The crop production index increased 1.2%, primarily due to higher prices for grains and oilseeds (+5.2%) and legume and grass (+5.4%). Western Canada had the largest increases, with grains and oilseeds up 9.1% and legume and grass seed up 6.9%. The crop production index was up 5.0% from

a year earlier, mainly due to higher prices for legume and grass seed (+13.2%).

The index for interest had an offsetting effect on the total quarterly change. It declined 1.0% as the mortgage index slipped 0.5% and the non-mortgage component decreased 2.4%. The interest index was 10.1% below its level in the first quarter of 1993.

The total index for Eastern Canada increased 1.5% during the quarter. The pattern of changes was similar to that at the national level. The most significant increases occurred in the animal production index (+3.2%) as weanling pig prices rose 6.9% and feed prices rose 6.0%. The total index for Eastern Canada was 5.1% higher than a year earlier.

The quarterly change in the total index for Western Canada was +1.4%. The main contributors to this increase were the machinery and motor vehicles (+1.5%), animal production (+1.5%) and crop production (+1.2%) indexes. Year-over-year, the total index for Western Canada was up 3.3%.

By province, the smallest quarterly changes in the FIPI total were in the Atlantic provinces; from Quebec west, changes ranged from a high of +2.3% for Quebec to a low of +0.7% for British Columbia.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.**

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, \$20/\$80) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

**Farm input price indexes**  
(1986 = 100)

	First quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	First quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to First quarter 1994
	% change				
<b>Canada</b>					
Total farm input	111.5	114.5	116.2	4.2	1.5
Building and fencing	119.9	121.3	128.2	6.9	5.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.4	118.3	120.2	3.3	1.6
Crop production	100.7	104.4	105.7	5.0	1.2
Animal production	107.9	115.6	118.5	9.8	2.5
Supplies and services	118.0	118.9	119.8	1.5	0.8
Hired farm labour	130.2	136.7	134.2	3.1	-1.8
Property taxes	131.6	131.6	135.6	3.0	3.0
Interest	101.9	92.5	91.6	-10.1	-1.0
Farm rent	109.5	109.5	111.3	1.6	1.6
<b>Eastern Canada</b>					
Total farm input	115.6	119.7	121.5	5.1	1.5
Building and fencing	125.2	126.8	133.7	6.8	5.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	120.7	123.2	125.3	3.8	1.7
Crop production	109.3	111.8	113.6	3.9	1.6
Animal production	105.8	113.9	117.6	11.2	3.2
Supplies and services	125.3	125.4	126.7	1.1	1.0
Hired farm labour	136.9	147.5	141.5	3.4	-4.1
Property taxes	152.7	152.7	158.1	3.5	3.5
Interest	107.5	96.9	96.2	-10.5	-0.7
Farm rent	147.3	147.3	151.1	2.6	2.6
<b>Western Canada</b>					
Total farm input	108.4	110.5	112.0	3.3	1.4
Building and fencing	113.9	115.1	122.0	7.1	6.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.2	115.8	117.5	2.9	1.5
Crop production	96.3	100.5	101.7	5.6	1.2
Animal production	110.8	118.0	119.8	8.1	1.5
Supplies and services	110.6	112.3	113.0	2.2	0.6
Hired farm labour	122.2	124.1	125.1	2.4	0.8
Property taxes	126.0	126.0	129.6	2.9	2.9
Interest	98.4	89.9	88.7	-9.9	-1.3
Farm rent	96.7	96.7	97.8	1.1	1.1

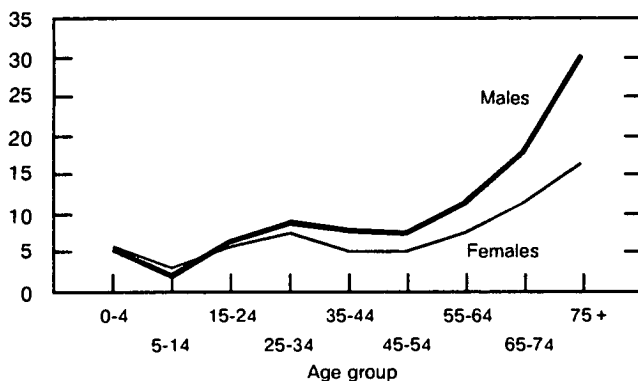
## Tuberculosis incidence 1992

Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) show that the rate of tuberculosis in Canada ranks among the lowest in the world. In 1992, 2,091 cases (representing a crude rate of 7.4 cases per 100,000 population) of new active and reactivated tuberculosis were reported in Canada. This was a slight increase from 2,018 cases (7.2 cases per 100,000 population) reported in 1991. By contrast, in the United States, the rate of reported tuberculosis cases in 1992 was 10.5 cases per 100,000 population.

The highest rates of tuberculosis in Canada occurred among the elderly, for males in particular. Rates were similar in both sexes for all ages up to about age 34. From age 45 onward, however, the rates rose sharply with age among males, and rose steadily but less sharply among females. The rate for males aged 75 and older was nearly double the rate for females that age and was four times higher than that for males aged 35 to 44.

### Age-specific rates of new and reactivated tuberculosis, by sex, 1992

Cases per 100,000 population

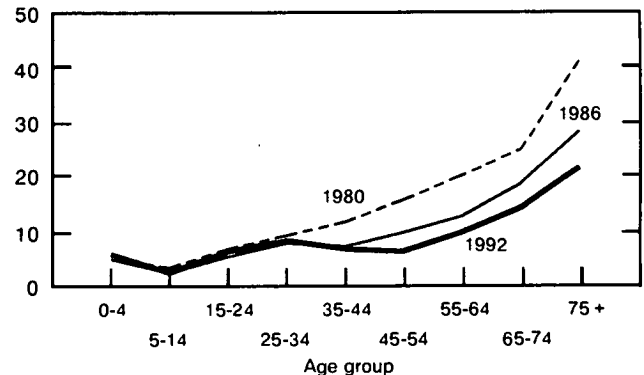


Between 1980 and 1992, appreciable decreases in rates of tuberculosis incidence occurred among Canadian adults aged 45 and older. As a result, the excess in the rate for older adults compared with younger adults was much less pronounced in 1992.

Besides the elderly, other groups at higher risk of tuberculosis are Aboriginals and persons born outside Canada. Of all cases reported in 1992, 53% occurred in persons who were born outside Canada, who accounted for 16% of Canada's population in the

### Age-specific rates of new and reactivated tuberculosis, 1980, 1986, 1992

Cases per 100,000 population

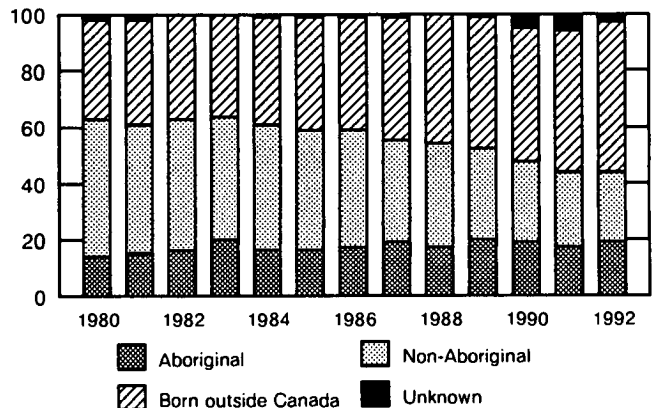


1991 Census. Of the 918 cases reported among persons born in Canada, 388 (19% of the total cases) occurred in Aboriginals, who accounted for 4% of Canada's population in the 1991 Census.

Since 1980, decreases in reported cases of tuberculosis among non-Aboriginal persons born in Canada, together with a fairly constant number of incident cases in Aboriginals, have caused the differences in rates between these two groups to widen. For example, cases reported among non-Aboriginal persons born in Canada declined steadily to 530 cases in 1992, from 1,366 cases in 1980. Meanwhile, among Aboriginals, the annual number of cases did not vary much from the 390 cases reported in 1980 and the 388 cases reported in 1992.

### New and reactivated tuberculosis, among Canadian residents, by origin, 1992

% of cases



### Impact of AIDS

In Africa, as well as in the United States, recent increases in tuberculosis incidence are attributed partly to the AIDS epidemic, because the risk of tuberculosis is higher in persons infected with HIV. In Canada, evidence of the impact of AIDS on tuberculosis incidence is limited. Recent reports from British Columbia and Ontario indicate that only about

2% of the tuberculosis cases reported there during the latter half of the 1980s occurred in persons also afflicted with HIV/AIDS. WHO has estimated that, in 1990, 4.6% of all incident tuberculosis cases worldwide were attributable to HIV infection.

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. ■

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

### Winnipeg Family Violence Court

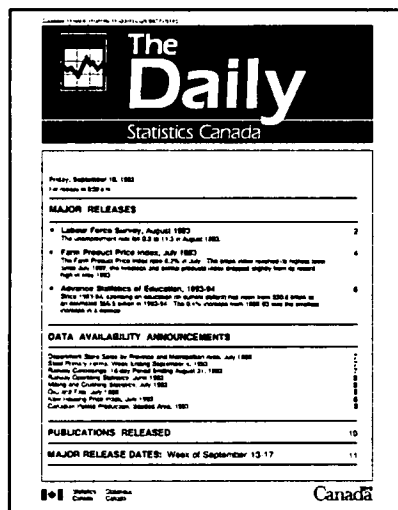
This report examines the functioning of the Winnipeg Family Violence Court since it began in September 1990. The court specializes in cases of spousal, child and elder abuse. It is the first court of its kind in Canada. Its creation was a direct response to the rising charge rates in family violence cases. During the court's first two years, 4,080 cases were processed. Over 80% were cases of spousal assault.

Of those charged, 60% were either found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these cases, 22% resulted in

incarceration. This figure represents a 100% increase in the percentage of those sentenced to incarceration since the court's creation.

The vol. 14, no. 12 issue of *Juristat service bulletin: The Winnipeg Family Violence Court* (85-002, \$5/\$60) is now available. Included in the report are data on case characteristics, case processing time, the rigour of prosecution, and the sentences delivered. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Monthly production of soft drinks**, April 1994.

**Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$40;  
other countries: US\$4/US\$40).

**Corrugated boxes and wrappers**, April 1994.

**Catalogue number 36-004**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$7/US\$70;  
other countries: US\$8/US\$80).

**Gypsum products**, April 1994.

**Catalogue number 44-003**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$7/US\$70;  
other countries: US\$8/US\$80).

**Railway carloadings**, March 1994, vol. 71, no 3.

**Catalogue number 52-001**

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

**Juristat service bulletin: The Winnipeg Family-  
violence Court**, vol. 14, no. 12.

**Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72;  
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are remarkably aware of the many steps they can take to reduce the household's impact on the environment. These steps are simple, requiring only a change in attitude. Some steps require a greater effort -- digging out weeds by hand or applying a pesticide on a lawn.

Statistics Canada conducted a national survey of 43,000 households to examine some of these actions. The product of this survey is a publication entitled ***Households and the Environment***.

This 40-page publication includes detailed analysis of socio-economic characteristics related to household environmental practices, and highlights Canadian's efforts to:

- conserve energy and water
- recycle and compost waste
- manage potentially harmful products

The survey asked questions on a wide range of environmental concerns, including usage of:

- recycling services
- composters
- own shopping bags
- programmable thermostats
- energy-saving light bulbs
- low-flow showerheads

...and much more!

This one-of-kind publication highlights such interesting details as:

- 53% of households have access to recycling, and 86% of these households use the services available.
- Nearly 1 in 5 households compost waste.
- 19% of households in Ontario use water filters or purifiers.
- 63% of households with infants use disposable diapers exclusively.

Only with reliable information about the environment can government, business institutions and private citizens respond appropriately.



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