

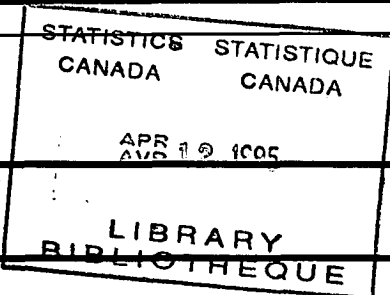


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 12, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

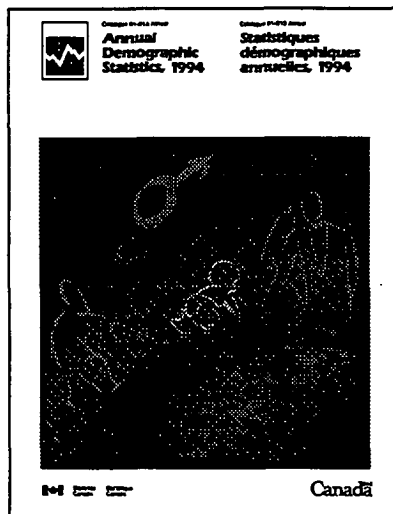


MAJOR RELEASES

- **Tuberculosis, 1993** 3
 In 1993, after six years of relative stability, the rate of tuberculosis in Canada fell to an all-time low. Aboriginal Canadians and foreign-born individuals were again the major high-risk groups, together accounting for more than two-thirds of all new cases.

- **Annual demographic statistics, 1994** 5
 Quebec has surpassed British Columbia as the province with the oldest median age in Canada. In 1994, half of Quebec's population was over the age of 35.3 (slightly higher than 35.1 years for British Columbia).

(continued on following page)



Annual demographic statistics 1994

Whether you're an analyst, researcher, planner, decision-maker or just interested in the evolution of the Canadian population, here is an indispensable reference document.

This compendium is the only source containing, in one volume, all the most recent data on 1994 demographic evolution at national, provincial and sub-provincial levels. It provides information on population, census families, private households, vital statistics, international migration, interprovincial migration and sub-provincial migration.

The 1994 edition of *Annual demographic statistics* (91-213, \$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320, fax: 613-951-2307, the Internet: riorrob@statcan.ca), Demography Division.



OTHER RELEASES

Shipments of rolled steel, February 1995	6
Farm product prices, February 1995	6
Processed fruits and vegetables, February 1995	6
Pack of apples and apple products, 1993	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

MAJOR RELEASES

Tuberculosis

1993

In 1993, after six years of relative stability, the rate of tuberculosis in Canada fell to an all-time low of 6.9 cases for every 100,000 population, down from 7.4 the previous year. From 1987 to 1992, the national rate had hovered between 7.2 and 7.4 cases for every 100,000 population.

By comparison, in 1993, the rate in the United States was 9.8 cases per 100,000 population; in Western Europe, 17 cases per 100,000 population; and, in Southeast Asia, 146 cases per 100,000 population.

Provincial and territorial health authorities across Canada reported 2,011 new cases of tuberculosis in 1993, a 4.5% drop from 1992.

High-risk groups

In 1993, 1,061 cases of tuberculosis (53% of all cases) were diagnosed in foreign-born individuals. The proportion of cases in such individuals has increased steadily since 1983, when these cases accounted for just over one-third of all cases. Potential immigrants must undergo a medical assessment to ensure they do not import active tuberculosis. But it is possible for some individuals to arrive in Canada with a latent form of tuberculosis which later reactivates.

New cases of tuberculosis (active and reactivated), by origin of patient

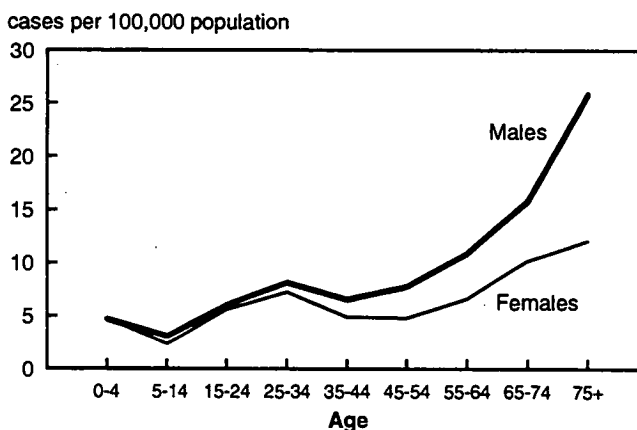
	1983		1993	
	cases	%	cases	%
Total cases in Canada	2,355	100	2,011	100
Origin of patient				
Foreign-born	849	36.1	1,061	52.7
Aboriginal	467	19.8	372	18.5
Non-aboriginal, Canadian-born	1,030	43.7	503	25.0
Unknown	9	0.4	75	3.7

The share of cases diagnosed in aboriginal people (includes status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and the Inuit) has remained fairly steady in recent years, at about one-fifth of all cases. In contrast, the share of cases accounted for by non-aboriginal, Canadian-born individuals fell steadily between 1983 and 1993 (from 44% to 25%). Just over one-third of the 1993 cases in aboriginal people were detected by screening the

population and investigating contacts, which involves following up and testing those exposed to an infected individual.

Overall, elderly males are at the greatest risk of tuberculosis. In 1993, the rate for males of all ages was 7.9 cases for every 100,000 population, compared with 6.0 for females of all ages. The rates for the two sexes differed little until age 35, after which there was a marked progression in the rates for males. In those aged 75 and over, the rate for males was more than twice as high as that for females.

Rates of tuberculosis in Canada, 1993
 New active and reactivated cases



TB rates up in most provinces

Although the national rate of tuberculosis fell in 1993, rates rose in 7 of the 12 provinces and territories. In Newfoundland, where the rate almost doubled from 5.8 cases per 100,000 population in 1992 to 10.6 in 1993, the jump was largely due to a sizable outbreak in an Inuit community. As for the biggest provinces, a substantial drop in the rate for individuals aged 75 and over contributed to decreases in the overall rates, from 7.7 to 7.1 in Ontario and from 5.9 to 4.9 in Quebec.

The highest 1993 rates occurred in the Northwest Territories (53.6 cases per 100,000 population) and Saskatchewan (15.1 cases per 100,000 population). Since 1989, these two jurisdictions have consistently reported the highest annual rates in Canada.

TB death rate remains stable

In total, tuberculosis or its effects accounted for 167 deaths in 1993, up slightly from 148 deaths the year before. Since 1987, the tuberculosis death rate has been stable at about 0.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

However, the 1993 tuberculosis death rate in the Northwest Territories, at 6.3 deaths per 100,000 population, was 10 times higher than the rate for Canada. The rate in the Northwest Territories is based

on a smaller population and, therefore, is subject to increased fluctuations. Even so, it has been the highest rate in Canada nearly every year since 1950.

Tuberculosis statistics, 1993 (82-220, \$20) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769), Health Statistics Division.

Rates of tuberculosis (new active and reactivated cases) ¹

	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
	cases per 100,000 population				
Canada	11.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.9
Newfoundland	15.5	5.0	6.0	5.8	10.6
Prince Edward Island	5.6	0.8	2.3	1.5	3.8
Nova Scotia	9.7	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.8
New Brunswick	8.3	4.6	3.6	2.5	2.0
Quebec	12.4	5.9	5.6	5.9	4.9
Ontario	8.7	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.1
Manitoba	16.6	8.3	9.1	7.7	9.6
Saskatchewan	14.1	22.1	18.3	13.2	15.1
Alberta	10.9	6.1	6.7	8.4	5.8
British Columbia	13.5	8.1	8.3	9.3	9.4
Yukon	8.2	35.7	30.9	9.9	9.8
Northwest Territories	60.0	38.8	35.9	41.5	53.6

¹ Rates are calculated using population estimates that have been adjusted for net census undercoverage. Non-permanent residents are included.

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 12, 1995
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Economic dependency profiles, 1992
- Quarterly survey of manufacturing, April 1995
- Industrial production index, May 1994
- Major metropolitan police forces, May 1994

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Data of interest published previously, May 1994
- Our last news release, April 1995
- Business statistics, May 1995
- Business statistics and related data with reader, May 1994
- Business statistics, 1993-1991

PUBLICATION RELEASED

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Annual demographic statistics

1994

Quebec has surpassed British Columbia as the province with the oldest median age in Canada. In 1994, half of Quebec's population was over the age of 35.3 years (slightly higher than 35.1 for British Columbia).

Since 1945, British Columbia has had the highest median age in Canada. In 1974, the median age of Quebec's population was only 26.8 years, compared with 28.2 years for British Columbia's population. Quebec's large increase over the past 20 years has been due primarily to its lower fertility.

Overall, in 1994, half of Canadians were over the age of 34.4. This rise in the median age over the past two decades confirms the ageing trend of Canada's population. Population projections released in January show that, by 2016, half the population will be over 40, with a very large increase in the number and proportion of elderly.

Ageing of the population has accelerated

The increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is yet another indication of an ageing population.

In 1994, 11.9% of Canada's population of 29,248,100 (as of July 1, 1994) were 65 and over, compared with only 8.3% two decades ago.

Over the same time, the proportion of young people 14 and under dropped considerably, from 26.9% in 1974 to 20.4% in 1994. The proportion of the working age population (those aged 15 to 64) has remained more or less stable at 66% over the past 20 years.

Medium-growth scenarios have projected that the proportion of the population aged 65 and over will soar from its current 12% to 16% by 2016.

Census metropolitan areas are growing faster than the national average

Over the past three years, the major census metropolitan areas (CMAs) have grown at a faster

pace than Canada as a whole. Between July 1, 1991 and 1994, five CMAs registered an average annual growth rate of 2.0% and over: Vancouver, 2.5%; Oshawa, 2.3%; and Ottawa-Hull, Toronto and Calgary, all at 2.0%. These compare with the Canadian average growth rate of 1.3%.

On July 1, 1994, there were an estimated 1 million people living in Ottawa-Hull, which joined Toronto (4.3 million), Montreal (3.3 million) and Vancouver (1.8 million) in the "one-million-plus" group of urban areas.

Vancouver's population also grew rapidly, as a result of both natural increase (births minus deaths) and very high international and interprovincial migration. These increases more than compensated for losses to other areas in the province.

Toronto continued to exert a strong attraction for immigrants, but experienced losses to other areas in the country. Although it attracted fewer immigrants than Vancouver and Toronto, Ottawa-Hull benefited from a relatively significant level of immigration. Oshawa's strong growth primarily resulted from persons relocating there from other areas of Ontario.

Toronto became home to 97,000 new Canadians in 1992-93 (the most recent year for which data are available). Among the remaining "big four" metropolitan areas, Montreal absorbed 38,300 people, Vancouver accommodated 34,000 and 17,000 settled in Ottawa-Hull. Except for Montreal, these numbers are about double the level observed as recently as 1988-89.

The 1994 edition of *Annual demographic statistics* (91-213, \$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ronald Raby (613-951-9582) or Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328), Population Estimates Section, Demography Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Shipments of rolled steel

February 1995

Rolled steel shipments for February totalled 1 074 074 tonnes, down 4.7% from 1 126 653 tonnes in January 1995, but up 4.3% from 1 029 434 tonnes in February 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of February 1995 totalled 2 200 727 tonnes, up 5.2% from 2 091 237 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 (except level 2, series 3) and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Farm product prices

February 1995

In February, the prices that farmers received for their products increased 1.5%. This increase was the net result of a 1.7% increase in crop prices and a 1.5% increase in livestock and animal product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February 1995 issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, \$8/\$76) will be released April 18. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

February 1995

Data for February 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

Pack of apples and apple products

1993

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

Pack of apples and apple products, 1993 (32-241, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel wire and specified wire products, February 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Energy statistics handbook, April 1995
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other countries: US\$460).

Industry price indexes, February 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Wholesale trade, January 1995
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds, third quarter 1994
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: \$15/\$60; United States: US\$18/US\$72; other countries: US\$21/US\$84).

Annual demographic statistics, 1994
Catalogue number 91-213
(Canada: \$60; United States: US\$72; other countries: US\$84).

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How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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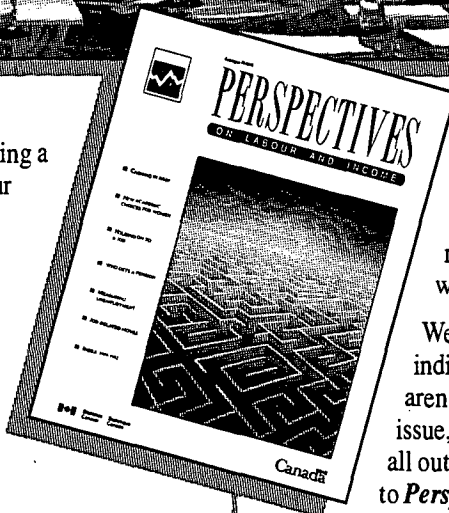
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