

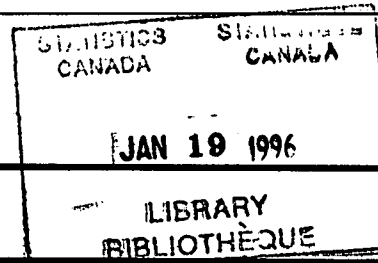


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 19, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Ontario and Quebec: Demographic similarities and differences** 3
Major demographic trends in Quebec and Ontario have converged over the years, but some significant differences remain.

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index, December 1995	6
Oilseed crushings, December 1995	6
Telephone statistics, November 1995	6
Civil aviation operating statistics, November 1995	6
Selected financial indexes, December 1995	7
Deliveries of major grains, December 1995	7

(continued on following page)

Canadian international merchandise trade—postponed

November 1995

The recent shutdown of non-essential U.S. government services has forced Statistics Canada to postpone its scheduled January 19 release in *The Daily* of international merchandise trade data for November 1995. The media lockup set for January 19 at the National Press Building in Ottawa has been cancelled and will be rescheduled. As well, printing of the publication *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001) will be delayed.

Under a 1990 agreement with the United States, each country uses the other's import data to replace its own export data. Because of the shutdown, these data are not yet available. Nevertheless, on January 19, import data from all countries—including the United States—and export data from all countries—except the United States—will be available electronically on CANSIM and by contacting the International Trade Division directly.

When the missing data become available, *The Daily* will report the export, import and trade balance figures for November 1995. A tentative release date has been proposed for February 5. Journalists will be notified as soon as that date has been confirmed.

For further information about this situation, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9797), International Trade Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

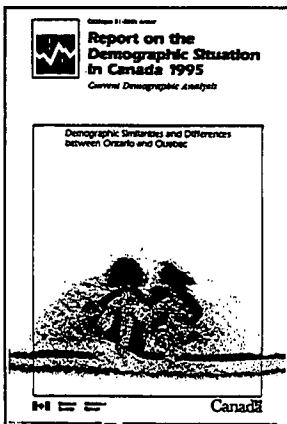
Potato production, 1995	7
Local government finance: Assets and liabilities, December 31, 1993 December 31, 1992	7
Consolidated government finance: Assets and liabilities, March 31, 1993	7
Annual survey of manufactures, 1994	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9

RELEASE DATES: January 22-26

10



Report on the demographic situation in Canada 1995

Today, Statistics Canada releases the 1995 edition of *Report on the demographic situation in Canada*.

As in the past, Part I of the report updates the emergent demographic trends in the different regions of the country, situating Canada among the other industrialized countries. The report analyses trends in population growth, births, marriages, divorces, mortality, interprovincial migration rates, and international immigration. Particular attention is given to the characteristics of immigrants and to institutionalized populations, such as long-term residents in health-related facilities.

Part II of the 1995 edition examines the demographic similarities of Ontario and Quebec, as well as some differences. A summary of that examination begins on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1995 (91-209, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.

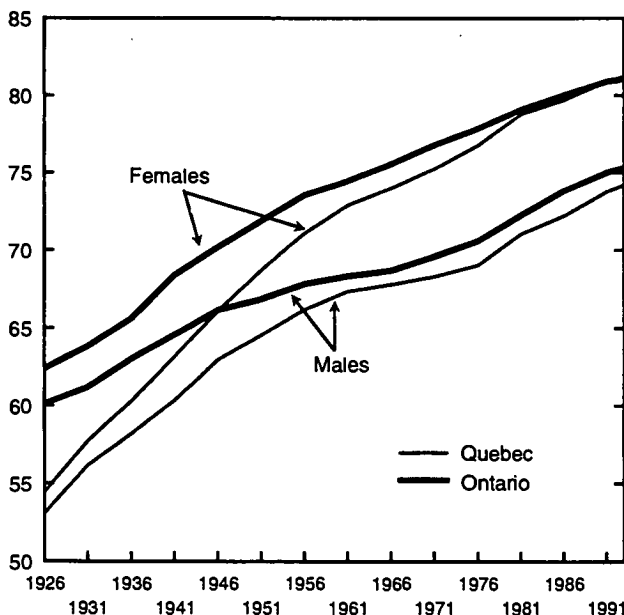
MAJOR RELEASES

Ontario and Quebec: Demographic similarities and differences

Ontario and Quebec have been settled differently by immigrants from countries with distinct languages, cultures, ways of living and traditions. And in the past, the populations of the two provinces displayed different demographic behaviours. At the end of the present century, however, the differences in many demographic factors are barely noticeable, even though some dissimilarities persist.

Over the years, the two provinces have converged insofar as basic demographic trends such as fertility and mortality are concerned. In the mid-1990s, they are about the same in each province. For example, in 1926, men in Ontario could expect to live 7.1 years longer than men in Quebec, and Ontario women 7.9 years longer than their Quebec counterparts. Now, life expectancy at birth for each sex is almost identical in both provinces.

Life expectancy at birth, 1926-93



Populations have grown differently

In 1995, Ontario and Quebec combined represented 62% of Canada's total population. This proportion has fluctuated only slightly since the First World War. In addition, Ontario's and Quebec's populations were never far from a ratio of 60 to 40, in favour of Ontario.

Quebec's growth has mostly resulted from natural increase (more births than deaths), while in Ontario immigration has also played an important role. Consequently, Quebec's population is much more homogeneous than Ontario's, which has become more cosmopolitan.

Some 50 years ago, population projections suggested Quebec might be the most populous province by the 1970s. Now, projections suggest that in 2016 Quebec's population could be about 60% of its neighbour's, down from about 65% in 1995. Indeed, over the past two decades, Ontario's population has grown at about double the annual rate of Quebec's.

Differences in population growth in the two provinces have had two major consequences: Quebec's share of Canada's total population declined from 29% in 1961 to 25% in 1994; and Quebec's population has aged faster than Ontario's.

In other fields such as domestic life, ethnic composition and migration flows, some long-standing demographic differences between the two provinces persist.

Marriage patterns have always been different

Marital behaviour has always been different in Quebec and Ontario, and it continues to be so. Quebecers have always married less than Ontarians, and the phenomenon is increasing. Between 1971 and 1991, the marriage rate in Ontario fell 18%, compared with a drop of 49% in Quebec.

As for propensity to marry in the 1990s, nearly three out of five men would still be single when they reach 50 in Quebec, whereas only one in three would still be single at age 50 in Ontario; for women, the difference is about the same.

Common-law unions are far more frequent in Quebec. A 1990 survey showed that about 30% of individuals aged 15 and over living in Quebec had been in a common-law union at some time in their lives, compared with only about 18% in Ontario.

In both provinces, divorced individuals have the greatest propensity to form common-law unions. However, the proportion is higher in Quebec.

Most first births in Quebec today are to unmarried women, most of whom are in common-law relationships. In Ontario, by comparison, the proportion of first births to unmarried women is much lower.

In 1982, 25% of all births were to unmarried mothers in Quebec, compared with 12% in Ontario. In 1992, the proportions had gone up to 41% in Quebec and 16% in Ontario.

Except at advanced ages, living alone is more common in Quebec. Over the past few years, it has grown at a faster pace than in Ontario.

Immigration to Quebec: A matter of attraction and retention

Quebec does not attract as many foreigners or Canadians from other provinces as does Ontario, and it retains relatively fewer of those who do settle there. Over the three decades ending in 1991, Quebec received 850,000 international immigrants, while 2.5 million settled in Ontario.

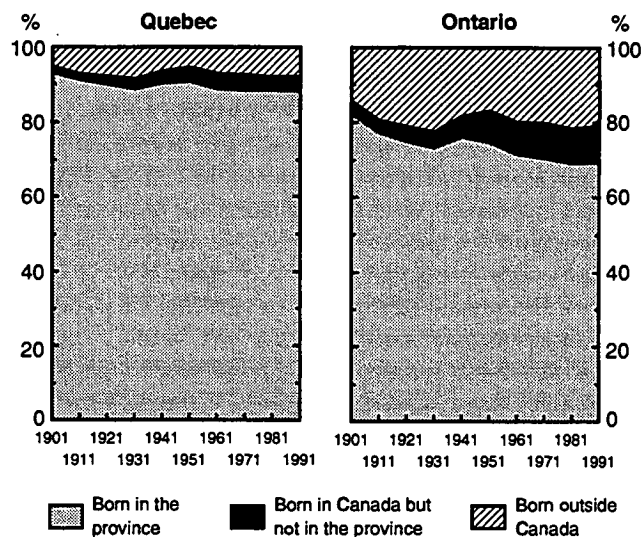
During the 1970s, 231,000 immigrants settled in Quebec. However, according to the 1991 Census, only 61% of foreign-born individuals who came to Quebec during the decade stayed, compared with 75% of those who went to Ontario.

Migration, whether internal or international, is increasingly toward large cities. Under these circumstances, Ontario has an advantage over Quebec, since it has a greater number of large cities with substantial commercial or industrial sectors. Aside from Montréal, Quebec has no metropolitan areas with profiles resembling those of Oshawa, Windsor, London or Hamilton. For this reason, immigrants in Quebec are much more concentrated in Montréal than immigrants in Ontario are in Toronto.

Between 1901 and 1991, the proportion of foreign-born people in Quebec rose from 5.4% to 8.6%, an increase of 3.2 percentage points. Over the same period, the increase in Ontario was 8.7 percentage points. Consequently, in 1991, nearly 1 person out of 4 in Ontario was born outside Canada, compared with only 1 out of 12 in Quebec.

At the same time, Ontario also attracted more Canadians from other provinces. Internal migration patterns have thus contributed to the homogeneity of the Quebec population, which has changed little during the century. Still, about 9 out of 10 Quebec residents are born in the province, compared with nearly 6 out of 10 in Ontario.

Percentage distribution of the population of Quebec and Ontario by place of birth, 1901-91



Significant shifts in mother tongue

In both provinces, the population by mother tongue (the first language the individual learned as an infant and still understands) has changed over time.

In Quebec, the francophone share of the population has held steady at 82% and experienced a two-thirds increase in their numbers, while the anglophone population dropped from 14% to 9%.

On the other hand, the number of anglophones in Ontario doubled. But they represented only 75% of the population in 1991, compared with 82% in 1951. The francophone share of Ontario's population fell from 7% to 5%.

Over the past four decades, both provinces have experienced a four-fold increase in the number of allophones (individuals whose mother tongue is neither English nor French). As a result, the allophone share of the population has jumped from 4% to 9% in Quebec and from 11% to 20% in Ontario.

As for the language used to communicate at home, in both provinces the language of the majority has gained users over the past 20 years. In Quebec, the number of anglophones speaking French in the home has increased, while the number of francophones speaking English as their home language has declined.

In Ontario, people whose mother tongue is French speak more English at home, while anglophones rarely use French as their language of domestic communication. The overall impression is the same in

each province: both are becoming more homogeneous in terms of language spoken at home.

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1995 (91-209, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index

December 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in December 1995 at November's level of 137.7. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% to 137.7 in December 1995, from 137.5 in December 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for cities where most trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Oilseed crushings

December 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 237 000 tonnes of canola in December. Oil production totalled 99 000 tonnes and meal production amounted to 150 000 tonnes. Canola seed stocks at processing plants rose substantially as crushers brought in winter supplies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Telephone statistics

November 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,205.4 million in November, up 3.7% from November 1994.

Operating expenses amounted to \$946.0 million, up 6.5% from November 1994. Net operating revenues totalled \$259.5 million, a 5.0% decrease from November 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

November 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported a 3% increase in passenger-kilometres on their international scheduled routes in November 1995. This seasonally adjusted figure was down slightly from its record high in September (2.9 billion passenger-kilometres). Increases in passenger-kilometres have been reported since May 1991. In the last few months (to November 1995), passenger-kilometres have been greatly influenced by the new bilateral agreement between Canada and the United States.

The average distance flown per passenger on international scheduled routes dropped from nearly 3,600 kilometres in November 1994 to under 3,200 kilometres in November 1995. This second substantial monthly drop in average distance indicates that an increasing proportion of international passengers are travelling on transborder routes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for November 1995 on civil aviation (operational data for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) will be published in the February 1996 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

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

Selected financial indexes

December 1995

December 1995 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

December 1995

Data on the deliveries of major grains for December 1995 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 976-981.

The data on grain deliveries for December 1995 will appear in the December 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144), which will be released in March. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Potato production

1995 (revised)

Revised data for 1995 on the area harvested, yield and production of potatoes are now available. The data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are published in a bulletin titled *Canadian potato production* (\$21/year). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Mark Elward (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■

Local government finance: Assets and liabilities

December 31, 1993 (estimates), December 31, 1992 (actual)

At December 31, 1993, the local governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached an estimated \$22.9 billion, an increase of \$0.3 billion (+1.6%) over December 31, 1992. These data are presented on a financial management system basis. Actual balance sheet data of local government finance (tabulated by province and territory) as of December 31, 1992 are also available.

The financial management system (FMS) standardizes individual governments' accounts to make the data comparable. Thus, FMS statistics may differ from the figures published in government financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Bride Hearty (613-951-1813), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products or services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

Consolidated government finance: Assets and liabilities

March 31, 1993 (actual)

At March 31, 1993, the consolidated net debt of governments amounted to \$623.5 billion: 74.1% of which was attributed to the federal government, 22.3% to the provincial and territorial governments, and 3.6% to local governments.

These data are presented on a financial management system basis. The financial management system (FMS) standardizes individual governments' accounts to make the data comparable. Thus, FMS statistics may differ from the figures published in government financial statements. In consolidating the data on a FMS basis, inter- and intra-governmental transactions are eliminated to avoid double counting.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3254-3266.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products or services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

Annual survey of manufactures 1994

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are released today.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5454, 5471, 5502-5503, 5522, 5534, 6851, 6862 and 6879.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Clothing industries* (34-252, \$38), *Wood industries* (35-250, \$53), *Printing, publishing and allied industries* (36-251, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, \$38), *Non-metallic mineral products industries* (44-250, \$38) and *Chemical and chemical products industries* (46-250, \$38). The publications will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

Value of shipments

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	Catalogue	Contact	Phone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Hosiery (2494)	309.6	339.6	9.7	34-252	N. Charron	951-3510
Waferboard (2593)	669.2	945.7	41.3	35-250	B. Pépin	951-3516
Newspaper, magazine and periodical (2841)	2,713.5	2,789.3	2.8	36-251	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Other combined publishing and printing (2849)	143.3	160.5	12.0	36-251	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Prefabricated portable metal buildings (3032)	73.6	93.5	27.0	41-251	D. Higgins	951-9837
Other hardware and cutlery (3069)	307.4	281.9	-8.3	41-251	D. Higgins	951-9837
Cement (3521)	787.0	895.4	13.8	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Gypsum products (3593)	357.2	414.2	16.0	44-250	S. O'Brien	951-3514
Toilet preparations (3771)	967.2	965.1	-0.2	46-250	B. Meyer	951-3528

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, December 1995
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, November 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Primary iron and steel, November 1995
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, vol. 12, no. 1
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$11/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96; other countries: US\$16/US\$112).

Railway carloadings, November 1995
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Marriages, 1993, microfiche version
Catalogue number 84-2120XMB
(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Marriages, 1993, paper version
Catalogue number 84-2120XPB
(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

Report on the demographic situation in Canada, 1995
Catalogue number 91-209E
(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1995. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

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.

Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:
From other countries call:
Or fax your order to us:

1-800-267-6677
1-613-951-7277
1-613-951-1584

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

To order a publication by mail write: Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages or your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



1010205078

RELEASE DATES

January 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
23	Consumer price index	December 1995
23	Retail trade	November 1995
24	Wholesale trade	November 1995
24	Inter-generational income mobility of men	
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1995
26	Industrial product price index	December 1995
26	Raw materials price index	December 1995