

Foodborne Diseases in Canada, 1983.

Province	Number of Cases	Frequency of cases (per 100 000 persons)
BC	482	17.1
AB	495	21.0
SK	798	80.4
MB	143	13.7
ON	3 186	36.1
PQ	726	11.1
NB	0	0
NS	23	2.7
PE	0	0
NF	101	17.5
YK	0	0
NT	1	2.1
Canada	5 955	23.9

Foodborne Diseases in Canada, 1984

Province	Number of Cases	Frequency of cases (per 100 000 persons)
BC	813	28.3
AB	228	9.7
SK	154	15.3
MB	146	13.8
ON	4 589	51.3
PQ	900	13.7
NB	51	7.1
NS	112	12.1
PE	0	0
NF	135	23.3
YK	21	96.3
NT	8	16.2
Canada	9 857	39.2

Compare the benefits and costs of an activity they voluntarily assume, such as riding in or driving a motor vehicle, or playing a sport. Discuss how the number and relative worth of costs and benefits can be changed.

Then compare the costs and benefits of an involuntary activity such as the risk of homicide. How can the number and relative worth of the costs and benefits be changed?

Finally, use data from the Deaths in Canada table and Accidental Deaths in Canada table to complete the numerical risk and risk probability

equivalents of those charts. Discuss some of the questions that arise from the data. Why do the numerical risks vary so much from cause to cause and from group to group? Why are 15 to 19 year-old males 9 times more likely to die accidentally than 10 to 14 year-old females? Why is cancer more prevalent in males?

- ◆ Read the article titled "Study Claims" (Guide, page 926). Write a two paragraph review of this article. Find a magazine article or advertisement to use to illustrate some of the ideas presented in this article. Analyze the presentation in the advertisement.

Rank the risk of death in Canada from each of these events.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| ___ choking | ___ homicide |
| ___ drowning | ___ motor vehicle accidents |
| ___ falling | ___ pedestrian accidents |
| ___ fire | ___ accidental poisoning |
| ___ heart disease | |

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Risk Data

Risk	Estimated Population at Risk	Deaths per year	Numerical Risk per 100 000 persons
Choking	26 500 000	299	
Drowning	8 000 000	385	
Falling	26 500 000	1 944	
Fire	26 500 000	419	
Heart disease (all Canadians)	26 500 000	57 861	
Heart disease (10-19 years old Canadians)	3 800 000	26	
Homicide	26 500 000	654	
Motor vehicle accidents	26 000 000	4 355	
Pedestrian accidents (SK data)	850 000	10	
Poisoning (accidental)	26 500 000	523	

** data from Statistics Canada, 1988 and 1990

Deaths in Canada

Cause of death*	all males**	age: 10-19 years	all females**	age: 10-19 years
accidental	6 051	727**	2 908	226**
cancer	28 104	91	22 552	61
heart disease	31 969	13	25 892	13
respiratory disease	9 460	28	6 519	19
stroke	5 571	5	7879	5

* 1988 data from Statistics Canada

** estimated populations females: 13.4 million, males: 13.1 million

*** see also chart below

Accidental Deaths in Canada

age group	f 10-14	m 10-14	f 15-19	m 15-19
estimated population	920 000	990 000	920 000	970 000
# of accidental deaths	61	136	165	591

* data from Statistics Canada, 1988

Numerical Risk* for Deaths in Canada

Cause of death	all males	age: 10-19 years	all females	age: 10-19 years
accidental				
cancer				
heart disease				
respiratory disease				
stroke				

* risk per 100 000 population

Numerical Risk* of Accidental Death in Canada

age group	f 10-14	m 10-14	f 15-19	m 15-19
accidental death				

* risk per 100 000 population

Risk Probabilities for Deaths in Canada

Cause of death	all males	age: 10-19 years	all females	age: 10-19 years
accidental		1 in 2700		
cancer				
heart disease			1 in 520	
respiratory disease	1 in 1390			
stroke				

Risk Probabilities of Accidental Death in Canada

age group	f 10-14	m 10-14	f 15-19	m 15-19
accidental death		1 in 7300		