



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, June 25, 1999**  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Industrial Product Price Index, May 1999**  
Industrial product prices in May remained close to their April level and stood less than 1% higher than a year earlier. May's decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar dampened the month-to-month change in industrial prices because of its effect on prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

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- **Raw Materials Price Index, May 1999**  
The Raw Materials Price Index rose 1.4% in May — the third consecutive monthly advance.

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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## RELEASE DATES: June 28-July 2

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial Product Price Index

May 1999 (preliminary)

Industrial product prices in May remained close to their April level (-0.1%) and stood less than 1% higher (+0.8%) than a year earlier. May's decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar dampened the month-to-month change in industrial prices because of its effect on prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

The Industrial Product Price Index in May was 119.9, down from April's (revised) level of 120.0 (1992=100).

In May, the major price declines were for transportation equipment, particularly exported motor vehicles. These declines were mostly offset by price increases for softwood lumber, non-ferrous primary metal products and pork.

#### Effect of exchange rate significant on May's month-to-month change

Between mid-April and mid-May, the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar weakened for a second consecutive month. It fell to about C\$1.46 in mid-May from about C\$1.49 in mid-April. In mid-May 1998, it had been about C\$1.45.

If the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar had remained the same in May as in April, industrial product prices would have increased 0.4%.

#### Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time when a good leaves the plant and the time when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by approximately 0.3%.

#### 12-month price changes

May 1998-May 1999

	Change	Excluding exchange rate effect
	%	
<b>Manufacturer's prices</b>		
All goods	0.8	0.5
Intermediate goods <sup>1</sup>	0.0	-0.2
First stage goods <sup>2</sup>	-2.6	-2.9
Second stage goods <sup>3</sup>	0.3	0.1
Finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.9	1.6
Foods and feeds	1.8	1.8
Capital goods	1.7	1.3
Other finished goods	2.1	1.7
<b>Other prices</b>		
Raw material prices (RMPI)	2.6	..
Retail prices (CPI)		
Food purchased from stores	1.4	..
Goods excluding food purchased from stores	1.6	..
U.S. manufacturers' prices	1.0	..

<sup>1</sup> Used as inputs into industry.

<sup>2</sup> Used as inputs into basic industries

<sup>3</sup> Used as inputs into other industries.

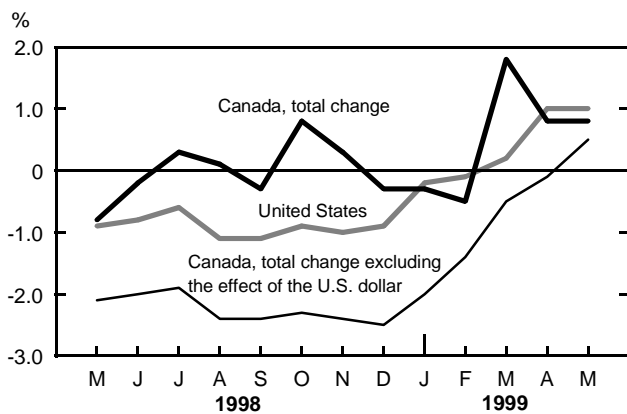
<sup>4</sup> Used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

.. Not available

**Twelve-month change in manufacturing industry prices, excluding the effect of the exchange rate, continues to rise**

In May, if the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar had been the same as a year earlier, the 12-month change in industrial product prices would have been 0.5%. This was the fifth consecutive increase in the 12-month change in industrial prices, excluding the effect of the exchange rate. In December 1998, it had been -2.5%.

**12-month change in manufacturing prices, excluding the effect of the U.S. dollar, again up**



In the United States, manufacturing industry output prices edged up 0.2% in May and continued to stand 1.0% higher than a year earlier. From November 1998 to April 1999, the 12-month change in U.S. manufacturing industry prices increased from -1.0% to +1.0%.

**Prices down for transport equipment**

Motor vehicle prices were down 1.6% in May. The largest part of the decrease was due to the effect of the fall in the value of the U.S. dollar in terms of the Canadian dollar. About 90% of motor vehicles manufactured in Canada are exported, mostly to the United States. Export prices were down 1.8% for automobiles and 1.7% for trucks. Domestically, prices declined 0.8% for cars and 0.3% for trucks as manufacturers adjusted their incentive programs.

The price level declined for both motor vehicle parts (-0.7%) and other transport equipment (-1.3%). Both of these decreases were almost entirely due to the month-to-month change in the exchange rate.

**Widespread rise in softwood lumber prices**

Prices were up 2.9% overall for softwood lumber. Price levels for softwood lumber increased across the country, except on the coast of British Columbia. Price increases were noteworthy for varieties of spruce, pine and fir. The West Coast saw price declines for both Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar.

In Canada, domestic softwood lumber prices increased 4.2% while export prices, hurt by the month-to-month decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, only increased 2.6%. In the United States, softwood lumber prices were up 2.1%.

Housing starts in the United States recovered 6.3% in May after April's 9.7% decline. This may have reflected the 9.2% jump in April's sales of new homes as consumers rushed to sign, fearing possible increases in U.S. mortgage rates. In Canada, housing starts slipped 1.2% in May.

**Price increases general for base non-ferrous primary metal products**

Price increases among base non-ferrous primary metal products were fairly general.

Prices were up 4.4% for primary aluminum products, 4.2% for primary copper products, and 4.3% for primary nickel products. In all three cases, the size of the increase was reduced by the effect of the month-to-month decline in the value of the U.S. dollar.

May marked the third consecutive increase for primary aluminum products and the second for primary copper products. Reductions in world copper and nickel production, and hopes for a pick-up in the world economy contributed to the increases.

Zinc, lead and tin were among other base non-ferrous metals to see price increases.

**Pork prices jump in May**

Makers of meat products saw a 15.8% jump in pork prices in May, following a 6.6% recovery in April. Pork prices in May were back to slightly above their level of last September. Prices for hogs were also up, jumping 20.2% in May, as shown in the Raw Materials Price Index.

**Overview**

In May, Canadian seasonally adjusted total employment showed little change for a fourth consecutive month, edging down fractionally after a slight increase in April. In the manufacturing sector, however, an increase in employment made up for most

of its slight decline in April. Also in May, the number of housing starts fell 1.2%.

April's seasonally adjusted figures showed decreases in manufacturing shipments, exports and retail sales. In the wholesale sector, sales were virtually unchanged.

In the United States, Canada's major trading partner, total industrial production edged up 0.2% in May as manufacturing output rose 0.4%. Seasonally adjusted housing starts, after several declines, recovered somewhat. Although U.S. housing starts were at near record levels during the winter months, they have since retreated to more usual levels. Also in May, unemployment edged down marginally to 4.2% as non-farm employment showed little change.

In Japan, Canada's second largest national export market, industrial production dropped 3.4% in April, falling almost to the same level as its low point in January. The 12-month change in Japanese domestic wholesale prices registered -1.7% in May, after being unchanged in April at -1.9%.

Elsewhere in eastern Asia, there continues to be hopeful economic signs. The 12-month increase in industrial production in the People's Republic of China, at 9.0% in April, continues to show good growth. In South Korea, industrial production was 17.1% higher in April than a year earlier. Both the export and domestic market contributed to the recovery. Taiwan's industrial production was 6.4% higher in April than 12 months earlier. Its yearly increase in gross domestic product in the first quarter (+4.3%) was up slightly from its figure for the last quarter of 1998. In April, industrial production

was also higher than a year earlier in both Thailand and Malaysia.

The European Union (EU) is an even larger export market for Canada than Japan. The four European G7 members dominate it. For these countries, the most recent figures for the 12-month change in industrial prices were: -1.6% in Italy (April), -1.7% in Germany (April) and -2.6% in France (April). In the United Kingdom, the 12-month change in manufacturing prices in May was +0.9%; however, it was -0.3% excluding excise taxes.

In April, industrial production in the United Kingdom edged up for a second consecutive month. However, the February-April average remained 0.8% below its level a year earlier. In Italy, industrial production fell back in April after March's increase and stood 2.3% below its level a year earlier. In Germany, April's industrial production was up for a second consecutive month but failed to regain January's figure. In France, industrial production in April edged down but was slightly higher than a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1878.**

The May 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

**Industrial product price indexes**  
(1999 =100)

	Relative importance	May 1998	April 1999 <sup>r</sup>	May 1999 <sup>p</sup>	May 1998 to May 1999	April to May 1999
					% change	
<b>Industrial product price index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>59.28</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>2</sup>	7.91	119.6	115.8	116.5	-2.6	0.6
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	51.37	119.3	119.5	119.7	0.3	0.2
Finished goods <sup>4</sup>	40.72	118.5	121.5	120.8	1.9	-0.6
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	112.4	114.2	114.4	1.8	0.2
Capital equipment	10.21	122.1	125.4	124.2	1.7	-1.0
All other finished goods	20.13	119.8	123.2	122.3	2.1	-0.7
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	118.0	118.1	119.6	1.4	1.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	113.2	111.1	110.9	-2.0	-0.2
Beverages	2.12	112.2	117.0	116.9	4.2	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	131.6	138.2	138.2	5.0	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	113.4	112.6	112.5	-0.8	-0.1
Textile products	1.82	110.1	108.6	108.5	-1.5	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	109.4	110.0	110.0	0.5	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	133.2	144.7	147.5	10.7	1.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	115.3	115.5	115.7	0.3	0.2
Pulp and paper products	7.65	129.6	124.6	124.3	-4.1	-0.2
Printing and publishing	3.05	130.9	133.5	133.3	1.8	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.58	121.9	117.2	118.8	-2.5	1.4
Metal fabricated products	4.11	122.5	122.8	122.5	0.0	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.08	113.1	114.6	114.2	1.0	-0.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	127.9	132.1	130.3	1.9	-1.4
Electrical and communications products	6.03	105.8	106.8	106.6	0.8	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	112.9	113.5	113.5	0.5	0.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>5</sup>	6.01	97.5	100.4	100.9	3.5	0.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	114.2	114.2	113.1	-1.0	-1.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	116.7	118.2	117.7	0.9	-0.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	116.9	117.2	118.1	1.0	0.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Intermediate goods are used principally to produce other goods.

<sup>2</sup> First-stage intermediate goods are used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

<sup>3</sup> Second-stage intermediate goods are most commonly used to produce final goods.

<sup>4</sup> Finished goods are most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

<sup>5</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Raw Materials Price Index

May 1999

The Raw Materials Price Index rose 1.4% in May — the third consecutive monthly advance. Price increases were widespread, with hog prices accounting for much of the gain. Meanwhile, vegetable products was the only group to show a monthly price decline. Raw material prices posted a positive 12-month change (+2.6%) for a second consecutive month.

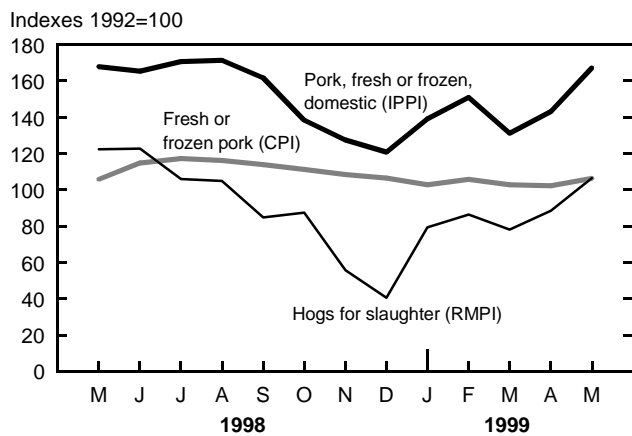
The Raw Materials Price Index stood at 113.5 in May, up from April's revised figure of 111.9 (1992=100).

### Hog prices continue recovery

Boosted by recovering hog prices, animal product prices rose 3.3% in May. Hog prices jumped 20.2% on strong North American demand and expectations of rising exports to Asia. This comes at a time when herds are declining. According to the Livestock Survey, there were fewer hogs on Canadian farms in both the last quarter of 1998 and the first quarter of 1999.

Hog prices, which tumbled 66.9% in the second half of 1998, have been improving throughout most of 1999. Nevertheless, hog prices in May remained 13.1% below their level of a year earlier.

Hog prices rebounding



Despite recent gains, animal product prices remained 2.1% below their May 1998 level. The effects of lower prices for hogs and chickens were somewhat dampened by higher prices for fluid milk and fish.

### Note to readers

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

### Non-ferrous metal prices strengthen

After increasing in April, non-ferrous metal prices rose again in May (+2.3%). Not since early 1997 have there been two consecutive monthly price increases in this category. Copper, nickel and aluminum concentrate prices were the major contributors to this increase, which was tempered by lower gold prices.

Copper concentrate prices were up 4.4% in May on the expectation of mine shutdowns and signs of revitalized demand from Asia. Up until two months ago, copper concentrate prices had been following a downward trend from their peak in January 1995. May's figure remained 46.3% below that point and 7.1% lower than a year ago.

Nickel concentrate prices were also up on a monthly basis, continuing their recent rally. In order to boost prices, firms have held back production. At the same time, optimism for renewed demand in Asia spurred further price increases.

Gold prices did not fare as well in May, declining 4.5% to stand at their lowest level in many years. Gold prices lost ground when Britain announced its intentions to sell more than half of its gold reserves, which sparked fears that other countries would follow suit. Using gold as a store of value has been less popular in recent times of low inflation; countries are looking to other investments with higher returns. These effects were somewhat dampened by stronger demand from jewellers in Asia and the United States.

On a yearly basis, non-ferrous metal prices fell 4.1%, reflecting sector-wide declines. In general, non-ferrous metal prices have been falling since their peak in January 1995. May's prices remained 34.8% below that peak.

### Crude oil prices stabilize

As a group, the mineral fuels category edged up 0.9% in May. This gain can be attributed to higher prices for crude oil (+0.9%) and coal (+2.4%).

Crude oil prices stabilized in May after rising 46.5% during the previous two months. Despite the fact that world oil producers seem to be successfully cutting

production, U.S. inventories appear to be ample for the peak-driving season. As a result, crude oil prices rose more modestly in May than in the two previous months.

Overall, crude oil prices have recovered substantially in the past year to stand 21.1% above their level in May 1998. Similarly, mineral fuels prices stood 19.6% higher this May while increased prices for coal (+2.8%) and natural gas (+6.8%) were less pronounced.

In contrast with the previous two months, May's crude oil price increase was quite modest, limiting the overall impact of mineral fuel prices on the total monthly index. The Raw Materials Price Index, excluding mineral fuels (90% of which is crude oil), increased 1.6% in May compared with 1.4% when mineral fuels were included.

The situation is different, however, on a 12-month basis. In this case, mineral fuels strongly influenced the total index as raw material prices excluding mineral fuels would have been negative (-3.2%) instead of the actual +2.6%.

#### **Wood prices edge up**

Wood prices edged up in May (+0.5%), advancing for a fourth straight month. Log prices gained 0.5% amid a strong housing market. These prices followed a downward trend from the second half of 1997 to the end of 1998 but have picked up so far in 1999.

For the first time since January, pulpwood showed a positive price movement, increasing marginally in May (+0.2%). Recently, companies have responded to weak demand by announcing production cuts.

On a yearly basis, the effects of an 8.4% increase in log prices were somewhat dampened by a 3.0% decline in pulpwood prices, leaving wood prices up 5.8%.

#### **Vegetable product prices fall further**

Vegetable product prices continued their downward trend, dropping 0.5% in May. Lower prices for wheat and canola were partly offset by higher coffee and barley prices.

Wheat prices fell 3.9%, as supplies remained abundant in the midst of weak demand. In general,

wheat prices have been falling since their peak in May 1996 and now stand 48.3% below that level. Corn and oats were also down, while barley was the only grain whose prices grew in May.

Overwhelming supply conditions also dampened the canola market, causing prices to slip 1.3% in May. Good planting weather for soybeans, canola's competitor, also led to weaker prices.

In contrast, coffee prices firmed up in May (+3.7%) as temperatures dropped in Brazil, raising concern that potential frost damage could reduce next year's output. This gain is marginal, however, as coffee prices have fallen dramatically over the past two years. Altogether, prices have tumbled 60.8% below their peak of June 1997.

Vegetable product prices have not fared well over the past 12 months, dropping 14.8%. Substantial stockpiles meant sluggish prices for most of the vegetable commodities. Canola, sugar, wheat and soybeans were all worth much less than they were a year earlier, with price declines ranging from 12.3% to 35.5%.

#### **Ferrous material prices rise**

The effect of May's 3.2% rise in iron and steel scrap prices was dampened by a 1.8% decline in iron ore prices, leaving ferrous material prices 1.0% higher on a monthly basis. Nonetheless, ferrous material prices were still down substantially (-16.2%) on a yearly basis, largely due to a 22.1% drop in iron and steel scrap prices.

#### **Available on CANSIM: matrix 1879.**

The May 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

**Raw materials price indexes**  
(1992=100)

	Relative importance	May 1998	April 1999 <sup>r</sup>	May 1999 <sup>p</sup>	May 1998 to May 1999	April to May 1999
					% change	
<b>Raw materials price index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Mineral fuels	31.47	89.1	105.7	106.6	19.6	0.9
Vegetable products	9.41	136.2	116.7	116.1	-14.8	-0.5
Animals and animal products	24.41	113.2	107.3	110.8	-2.1	3.3
Wood	14.88	129.0	135.8	136.5	5.8	0.5
Ferrous materials	3.17	137.7	114.3	115.4	-16.2	1.0
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	110.7	103.8	106.2	-4.1	2.3
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	114.9	117.9	118.0	2.7	0.1
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>68.53</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.





## OTHER RELEASES

### Demographic statistics

First quarter 1999 (preliminary)

Postcensal estimates as of April 1, 1999 for Canada, the provinces and the territories are now available. The Canadian population increased by 64,700 during the first quarter of this year to reach 30,482,900 on April 1, 1999. This growth is similar to that observed for the first quarter of 1998. Demographic estimates for Nunavut and the western part of the Northwest Territories for April 1 are also included.

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471, 6516, 6981 and tables 00010102, 00020104 and 00040102.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33; 91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

These data may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [chamlis@statcan.ca](mailto:chamlis@statcan.ca)), Demography Division or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For information on the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; [lardani@statcan.ca](mailto:lardani@statcan.ca)), Demography Division.

### Canada's population<sup>1</sup>

	Jan. 1, 1998 <sup>r</sup>	April 1, 1998 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1, 1999 <sup>p</sup>	April 1, 1999 <sup>p</sup>	1998 Quarterly population growth (%)	1999
<b>Canada</b>	<b>30,155,333</b>	<b>30,219,383</b>	<b>30,418,148</b>	<b>30,482,862</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland	549,434	546,344	541,391	539,824	-0.6	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	136,624	136,377	136,868	136,984	-0.2	0.1
Nova Scotia	934,799	934,444	935,583	935,593	0.0	0.0
New Brunswick	753,850	753,275	752,877	753,132	-0.1	0.0
Quebec	7,322,978	7,328,595	7,350,222	7,357,204	0.1	0.1
Ontario	11,334,154	11,368,363	11,469,442	11,506,398	0.3	0.3
Manitoba	1,136,194	1,137,114	1,140,231	1,142,142	0.1	0.2
Saskatchewan	1,023,168	1,023,453	1,026,895	1,026,959	0.0	0.0
Alberta	2,871,022	2,891,145	2,944,613	2,957,420	0.7	0.4
British Columbia	3,993,492	4,001,056	4,021,360	4,028,331	0.2	0.2
Yukon	32,087	31,862	30,964	30,718	-0.7	-0.8
Northwest Territories	41,505	41,308	41,325	41,571	-0.5	0.6
Nunavut	26,026	26,047	26,377	26,586	0.1	0.8

<sup>r</sup> Updated postcensal estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary postcensal estimates.

<sup>1</sup> These estimates take into account the 1996 Census results.

### National Population Health Survey, Cycle 2 — Residents of health care institutions

1996/97

The apparent stability in the number of seniors living in health care facilities between 1994/95 and 1996/97 conceals significant movements made by this population group over the two-year period, according to data from the National Population Health Survey (NPHS).

The number of persons aged 65 and over living in health care institutions in 1996/97 (185,000) was virtually unchanged from 1994/95 (186,000). However, one-half (51%) of seniors living in these facilities in 1996/97 were recent arrivals, having just moved to the institution within the past two years.

While 37% of these new senior residents reported that their previous residence had been a hospital, seniors' residence or nursing/convalescent home, almost three in five (59%) were living in a private household prior to institutionalization.

In fact, results from the household component of the NPHS revealed that, between 1994/95 and 1996/97, 1.7% of the household population aged 65 and over was institutionalized for long-term care purposes. Movers to health care facilities were older seniors, with 54% of them aged 80 and over, while only 16% of seniors who remained in private households were in that age group.

The survey suggests that certain chronic health conditions, which necessitate greater levels of daily care, are more likely to result in a transition from private household to institution for the elderly population. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of household seniors who had moved to health care facilities by 1996/97 had experienced the onset of incontinence, stroke or Alzheimer's disease or other dementia since 1994/95. In contrast, only 8% of seniors who remained in private households reported a new diagnosis of these chronic conditions in 1996/97.

The major changes in the make-up of the institutional population aged 65 and over was also due to the high mortality rate observed among senior residents from 1994/95 to 1996/97. After adjusting for age and sex differences between institutional and private household populations, the proportion of senior institutional residents who died in that two-year period (29%) was almost four times the proportion of deaths among seniors in private households (8%).

Heart disease was the major cause of death and accounted for 29% of deaths among institutional residents aged 65 and over, almost the same proportion as that observed among all seniors residing anywhere in Canada (including those in institutions) in 1997 (30%). There was, however, a striking difference in the proportion of deaths from cancer between seniors living in institutions (8%) and all seniors in Canada (25%).

One explanation for this is the prevalence of multiple health problems among elderly residents of health care facilities. For example, 76% of seniors who reported being diagnosed with cancer in 1994/95 said they had at least three other chronic health conditions; 40% reported at least five other health problems. Almost two in five (39%) senior residents with cancer in 1994/95 were also diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia.

As a result, while fewer senior residents died of cancer, Alzheimer's disease and other dementia accounted for a greater proportion of deaths among seniors living in health institutions (9%) than among all seniors in Canada (3%). Multiple health problems also increased their chances of dying from pneumonia and influenza (11%) compared with all Canadian seniors (4%).

This release is based on the second cycle of the health institutions component of the NPHS. It provides the first available longitudinal data on long-term residents of health care institutions. Selection of an additional sample for cycle 2 ensured that representative cross-sectional estimates could also be produced, despite the high attrition rate due to deaths in the original sample.

A public-use micro-data file will be released in the fall of 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lucie Cossette (613-951-8933; fax: 613-951-4198; [cossluc@statcan.ca](mailto:cossluc@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. To request custom tabulations of the data, contact the Client Custom Services Unit (613-951-1746). ■

## Electric lamps

May 1999

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20.2 million light bulbs and tubes in May, a 3.3% decrease from the year-earlier 20.9 million light bulbs and tubes sold.

Year-to-date sales at the end of May totalled 110.6 million light bulbs and tubes, a 7.6% decrease from the 119.7 million sold a year earlier.

The May 1999 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; [kowarus@statcan.ca](mailto:kowarus@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Cereals and oilseeds review

April 1999

Data from the April issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, crop quality, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The May situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the April issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in early July. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this

release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; [graykar@statcan.ca](mailto:graykar@statcan.ca)) or Les Macartney (613-951-8714; [macales@statcan.ca](mailto:macales@statcan.ca)), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

### **Insights on...**

Spring 1999

*Insights on...* is a newsletter on trends in business and trade. It documents developments in Canadian industry and shows how businesses are responding to new challenges and opportunities. This issue also includes information on new products and services about businesses and industry available from Statistics Canada.

This issue features two articles. The first article is entitled "Change in the share of employment by firm size over the period 1989-1996". It provides a general overview of small-, medium- and large-size firms as well as their employment contributions. The second article, "The eating habits of Canadians", examines changes in this matter.

The newsletter, *Insights on...* (61F0019XPE, \$40/\$100; 61F0019XIE, free), is now available. See *How to order publications*

To order, or for information on the concepts, methods, or data quality for this release, contact Jenny Grenier (613-951-1020; [grenjen@statcan.ca](mailto:grenjen@statcan.ca)), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Infomat - A weekly review**, June 25, 1999  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XIE**  
(Canada: \$3/\$109).

**Infomat - A weekly review**, June 25, 1999  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE**  
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

**Fruit and vegetable production**, June 1999  
**Catalogue number 22-003SXIB**  
(Canada: \$23/\$46).

**Particle, oriented strandboard and fibreboard**,  
April 1999  
**Catalogue number 36-003-XIB**  
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Electric lamps: light bulbs and tubes**, May 1999  
**Catalogue number 43-009-XIB**  
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

**Insights on...**, Spring 1999  
**Catalogue number 61F0019XIE**  
(Free).

**Insights on...**, Spring 1999  
**Catalogue number 61F0019XPE**  
(Canada: \$40/\$100; outside Canada: US\$40/US\$100).

**Imports by commodity**, April 1999  
**Catalogue number 65-007-XMB**  
(Canada: \$37/\$361; outside Canada: US\$37/US\$361).

**Imports by commodity**, April 1999  
**Catalogue number 65-007-XPB**  
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- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 10
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

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**RELEASE DATES: JUNE 28-JULY 2**

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**June 28-July 2**  
(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
29	<b>Field crop reporting series: seeded area, principal field crops</b>	1999
29	<b>Employment, earnings, and hours</b>	April 1999
29	<b>Justice: Alternative measures for youth in Canada</b>	1997-1998
30	<b>Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry</b>	April 1999
30	<b>Labour productivity</b>	1998
30	<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	First quarter 1999

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