

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 31, 1987

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### Major Releases

#### Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1987

- It is estimated that 94,700 new cases of cancer will be registered in Canada in 1987.

#### Industrial Product Price Index, February 1987

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- The IPPI decreased by 0.2%, partly as a result of the increase in the Canadian dollar.

#### Raw Materials Price Index, February 1987

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- A seventh consecutive monthly increase for crude oil was the major contributor to the 2.2% increase in the RMPI.

#### Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1986

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- Property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of just over \$1-billion, an increase of 162% over 1985.

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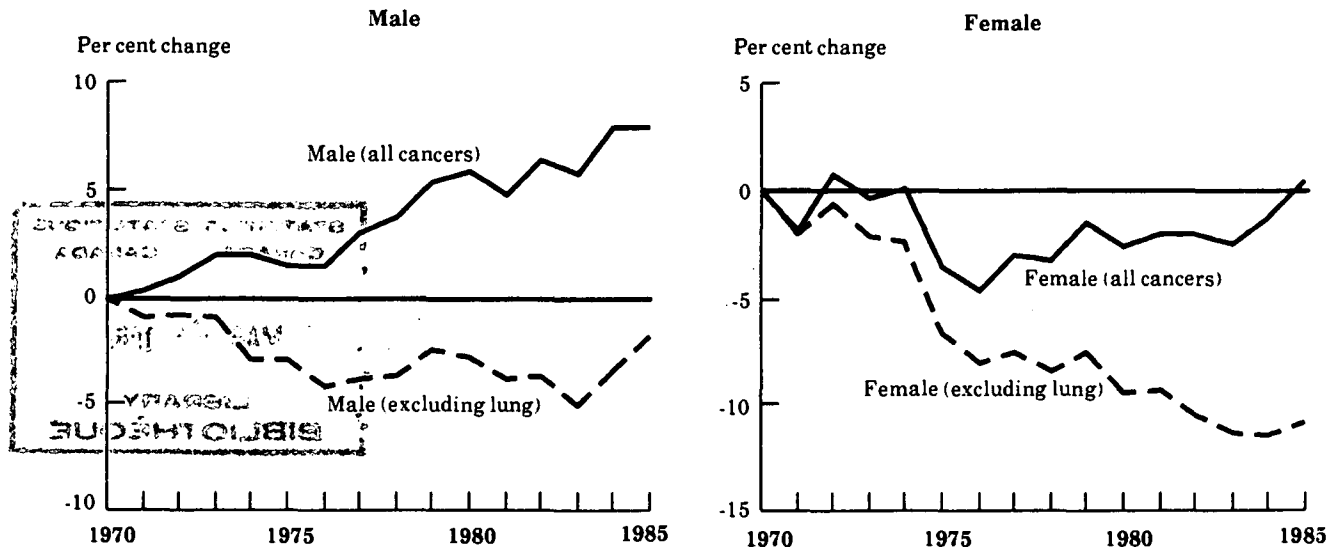
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## Major Releases

### Per Cent Change in Age-Standardized Mortality Rates <sup>(1,2)</sup> by Sex, Including and Excluding Lung Cancer, Canada, 1970-1985



- (1) Rates are adjusted to the age distribution of the world population.  
(2) All figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer.

### Canadian Cancer Statistics 1987

In 1987, it is estimated that 94,700 new cases of cancer will be registered in Canada (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). Estimated cancer deaths in 1987 will total 49,200. Lung cancer alone is expected to account for 14,900 (16%) of new registered cancers and 12,700 (26%) of all cancer deaths in 1987.

These and other figures are included in a new publication, jointly released today by the Canadian Cancer Society and Statistics Canada, which captures four aspects of the impact of cancer on Canadians - incidence, mortality, survival and the probability of developing cancer during one's lifetime.

Highlights from *Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1987*, include:

### Incidence and Mortality: Estimates for 1987<sup>1</sup>

- Based on projections of trends in recent data reported by provincial cancer registries, the most common form of cancer among males in 1987 will be cancer of the lung. However, this applies only for provinces east of Saskatchewan. In the west, cancer of the prostate is expected to overtake lung cancer. This development is partly due to an increase in the number of men surviving to old age, when the incidence of prostate cancer rises sharply.

<sup>1</sup> All estimates were produced by applying regression methodology to actual figures for cancer incidence and deaths as reported to Statistics Canada by provincial cancer registries and vital statistics registrars.

(continued on page 3)

- Among females, cancer of the breast is likely to continue to be the most common form of cancer diagnosed in 1987, as well as the most common cause of cancer death among women.

#### **Trends in Incidence and Mortality Since 1970**

- The rate of new cases per year has increased steadily for both sexes, even after adjusting for changes in the age structure of the population.
- Mortality rates, in contrast, have risen only slightly for males and remained constant for females. If lung cancer is excluded, mortality rates have fallen by about 3% to 5% for men since 1970, while a drop of 10% in cancer mortality occurred in women.
- The increase in incidence combined with relatively stable mortality rates is attributed to a combination of the following factors: more complete registration of new cases over time; improvements in diagnostic methods; and the possibility that fewer cancer patients are dying of the disease.
- Lung cancer mortality has increased steadily for both sexes since 1970, although there is some evidence that the rise in lung cancer mortality in males has slackened off in the past few years. For females however, the age-standardized rates have tripled between 1970 and 1985, and if present trends continue lung cancer will soon overtake breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer death in females.

#### **Survival<sup>2</sup>**

- At least 40% of persons with the most common types of cancer (except lung) survive five years after diagnosis. Over 60% of persons with female breast and uterine cancer, male and female bladder cancer, and male oral cancer survive five years after diagnosis.

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<sup>2</sup> *Survival data in Canada are currently available from only one province, but these are typical of the North American experience.*

- In contrast, five-year survival is less than 20% for cancers of the lung, stomach and pancreas.

#### **Lifetime Probability of Developing Cancer**

- During their lifetime, just over one in three Canadians can expect to develop some form of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), based on calculations using actual cancer incidence rates for 1981.
- Over 9% of women can expect to develop breast cancer, while lung cancer is anticipated to occur in close to 8% of men.
- The lifetime probability of developing cancer is also over 5% for prostate cancer in males and colorectal cancers in both sexes; the risks for other types of cancer are generally less than about 3%.

*Canadian Cancer Statistics* was developed under the direction of a subcommittee appointed by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, which included representatives from the Canadian Cancer Society, Statistics Canada, Health and Welfare Canada and provincial cancer registries. Copies of this free report can be obtained from the Canadian Cancer Society, 77 Bloor St. West, Suite 1702, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3A1 (416-961-7223) or contact Leslie Gaudette (613-991-1774), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

## Industrial Product Price Index

February 1987

Preliminary figures show that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) was down 0.2% in February 1987. A significant part of this monthly decrease was attributable to the impact of the increase of the Canadian dollar on prices for wood pulps, newspaper, aluminum, nickel and motor vehicles. Price decreases observed for meat products, veneer and plywood, and primary refined non-ferrous metals also contributed to the decline in the overall index. These drops were partly offset by increases recorded for softwood lumber and petroleum and coal products.

The IPPI recorded a year-over-year decline of 0.8% from February 1986 to February 1987, a decline comparable to that observed the month before. However, if the petroleum and coal component were excluded, the IPPI would have posted a year-over-year advance of 2.8%. This advance marks a fourth consecutive monthly deceleration, after reaching a peak of 4.8% in October 1986.

Mainly as a result of the impact that the 2.0% increase in the Canadian dollar had on export prices quoted in U.S. currency, significant price decreases were recorded in February 1987 for wood pulps (-1.2%), newspaper (-1.5%), aluminum products (-1.3%), nickel products (-2.1%) and motor vehicles (-1.6%). (It should be noted that, within the IPPI, any increase in the Canadian dollar automatically causes a decrease in the value in Canadian dollars of goods quoted in American currency.)

The price index for meat products was down by 1.9% in February 1987, though it was up by 6.7% from February 1986. Overall, prices for the main meat products dropped, with decreases ranging from 1.2% for chicken to 4.3% for the various cuts of pork. Veneer and plywood prices fell by 6.1%, mainly as a result of a drop of 8.7% for plywood, Douglas fir. Primary refined non-ferrous metals fell by 5.9%, with significant decreases for refined gold bullion (-6.4%), refined zinc (-8.8%) and lead primary forms (-9.8%).

The price index for softwood lumber rose by 2.9% in February 1987. Despite the increase in the Canadian dollar, softwood lumber export prices rose by 4.3%, while prices on the domestic market posted a slight decrease of 0.9%. From a regional point of view, the increases were appreciable in Quebec (5.6%) and more modest in Ontario (3.1%) and British Columbia (2.2%).

According to preliminary estimates, the price index for petroleum and coal products rose by 1.9% in February 1987. However, it was down by 27.4% from February 1986. This was a second straight monthly increase for this index, which declined throughout 1986.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of April. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

**Industrial Product Price Index**  
(1981=100)

Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index <sup>2</sup> Feb. '87	% Change	
			Feb. '87/ Jan. '87	Feb. '87/ Feb. '86
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	103.6	-0.6	0.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	118.7	0	-1.7
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	130.4	-0.3	5.0
Capital equipment	10.2	128.8	-0.6	1.1
All other finished goods	17.9	124.5	0	-4.0
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	123.5	-1.0	6.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	117.9	0.2	1.6
Beverages	1.9	139.8	0.2	2.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	149.8	0.1	7.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	118.7	0.2	2.1
Textile products	2.4	112.4	0	1.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	119.2	0.2	2.6
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	119.8	0.7	7.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	130.9	0.2	4.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	124.4	-0.7	9.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	139.7	0.2	5.8
Primary metal products	8.8	105.3	-1.0	-0.5
Metal fabricated products	5.3	123.8	-0.2	2.6
Machinery and equipment	4.8	123.7	-0.2	1.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.4	-1.1	0.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	123.6	-0.1	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	133.1	0.2	3.3
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	10.7	97.3	1.9	-27.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	115.9	0.3	-1.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	129.6	-0.8	4.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	97.2	-1.6	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Raw Materials Price Index

February 1987

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) increased 2.2% in February 1987 from the January level. This increase was mainly the result of an estimated 6.1% increase for the mineral fuels component. The February 1987 RMPI was 7.9% lower than its year-earlier level. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI decreased 0.6% over the month – mainly as a result of a 3.6% decrease in the index for non-ferrous metals – but was up 1.5% over the year. Of the seven components making up the Raw Materials Price Index, three registered decreases, three indicated increases and one showed no change.

The mineral fuels component index increased 6.1% in February but remained 18.1% below the year-earlier level. Crude oil prices were estimated to have increased 7.8%, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. This left the crude oil index 36.7% above its July 1986 trough, but still 37.3% below the March 1985 peak and 21.5% below the level of February 1986.

The wood component index increased 0.8% in February to stand at a level 10% higher than a year ago. Logs and bolts prices were up 1.9% over the month and 13.8% over the year. Pulpwood had a slightly moderating influence on the monthly movement, registering a 0.9% decrease.

Most base metals registered price decreases in February and as a result, the non-ferrous metals component index dropped 3.6% over the month and was down 0.5% over the year. Notable monthly decreases were registered by copper (-2.0%), lead (-14.0%), zinc (-11.3%) and precious metals (-5.2%).

A 0.5% decrease in February was registered by the vegetable products component index. It now stands at a level 9.3% lower than a year ago. A continuation of the trade war between the United States and the EEC countries kept grain and oilseed prices down. This was reflected in the indexes, with grain down 0.7% and oilseeds down 6.3% in February. Between February 1986 and February 1987, grains decreased 8.3% while oilseeds dropped 18.8%. Also contributing to the monthly decline of the component index was a 3.7% drop in cocoa, coffee and tea prices. Partially offsetting these declines were increases for unrefined sugar, up 12% over the month and for citrus and tropical fruits, up 22.9% in February.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the February 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150), available towards the end of April. Contact: the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9606/7), Prices Division.

## Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Feb. '87 <sup>1</sup>	% Change	
			Feb. '87/ Jan. '87	Feb. '87/ Feb. '86
Raw materials total	100	99.4	2.2	-7.9
Mineral fuels	45	93.7	6.1	-18.1
Vegetable products	11	84.4	-0.5	-9.3
Animal and animal products	20	114.7	0.1	4.5
Wood products	8	118.9	0.8	10.0
Ferrous materials	2	107.3	-1.2	-3.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	86.6	-3.6	-0.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.9	0.0	0.9
Total excl. mineral fuels	55	104.1	-0.6	1.5

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.

## **Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics**

Fourth Quarter 1986

### **Property and Casualty Insurers**

Property and casualty insurers reported underwriting losses of \$202 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, a decrease of 57% from the losses reported for the fourth quarter of 1985. This decrease reflects an increase in earned premiums of 18%, while losses due to claims increased by less than 2%.

For the year, property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income of just over \$1-billion, an increase of 162% over 1985.

### **Investment Funds**

Net sales, after redemptions, of Canadian investment funds for the fourth quarter of 1986 reached \$1.1 billion, comparable with the fourth quarter of 1985. Despite fourth quarter profit-taking by investors, investment fund sales finished the year at record highs with net sales, after redemptions, reaching \$5.9 billion.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$23.3 billion at the end of 1986 compared with \$15 billion at the end of 1985, an increase of 55%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

(see table on page 8)

Order the Fourth Quarter 1986 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$40/\$160), available towards the end of April. Contact: Robert Moreau (613-991-2571) or Garry Somers (613-991-2669), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

# Financial Institutions

Fourth Quarter 1986

	Fourth Quarter 1986	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
		millions of dollars		%
<b>Trust companies</b>				
Mortgages	46,149	2,173	7,045	18.9
Total assets	79,360	4,474	12,339	19.1
Deposits	70,360	4,443	10,976	19.2
<b>Mortgage companies</b>				
Mortgages	48,868	1,843	8,504	20.0
Total assets	57,784	1,989	9,543	18.2
Deposits	40,447	4,320	10,185	30.7
<b>Financial corporations</b>				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and Commercial	4,196	154	772	22.6
Consumer	5,887	566	1,305	28.5
Wholesale financing	3,587	8	538	17.6
Personal loans	768	18	-21	-2.6
Total assets	17,682	-1,151	886	5.3
<b>Finance leasing corporations</b>				
Lease contracts outstanding	3,734	321	562	18.6
Total assets	4,295	370	801	23.4
<b>Investment funds</b>				
Total assets:				
Cost	20,719	1,270	6,566	51.5
Market	23,789	1,884	8,487	55.5
Total portfolio:				
Cost	19,756	1,303	6,158	50.4
Market	22,825	1,917	8,067	54.7
<b>Property and casualty insurance companies</b>				
Net premiums earned	2,681	135	407	17.9
Underwriting gains	-202	-101	268	...
Total assets	21,867	861	3,117	17.1

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

February 1987

In February 1987, with corresponding figures for February 1986 in brackets, Canadian firms shipped 136,682,000 (128,456,000) standard grocery bags, an increase of 6.4% and 65,178,000 (73,453,000) checkstand sacks, a decrease of 11.3%.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags amounted to 279,632,000 (268,186,000), an increase of 4.3% while shipments of checkstand sacks totalled 120,448,000 (151,082,000), a decrease of 20.3%.

Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-991-3510), Industry Division.

### Exports of Major Grains

January 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during January 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat,	1 292.9;
● Oats,	17.6;
● Barley,	411.7;
● Rye,	20.5;
● Flaxseed,	49.4;
● Canola (rapeseed),	186.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of March. Contact: Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or T. Depuis (613-991-3871) Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.

### Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

January 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during January 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour,	7.0;
● Malt,	13.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5613.

Order the January 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release at the end of March. Contact: Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Anthony Dupuis (613-991-3871), Agriculture/Natural Resources Division, Ottawa.



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## Publications Released

**Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers, 1983.**

**Catalogue number 31-211**

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1987. Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

**Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 13, Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash, 1986.**

**Catalogue number 32-023**

(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).

**Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1987. Catalogue number 32-024**

(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1986. Catalogue number 35-002**

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1986. Catalogue number 35-006**

(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

**Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries - Abrasives Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**

**Catalogue number 44-250B 3571**

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1986. Catalogue number 45-002**

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Chemical and Chemical Products Industries - Adhesives Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures.**

**Catalogue number 46-250B 3792**

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

**Railway Carloadings, 7-day Period Ending March 7, 1987. Catalogue number 52-005**

(Canada: \$75; Other Countries: \$100).

**Electric Power Statistics, December 1986. Catalogue number 57-001**

(Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 1986. Catalogue number 61-005**

(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$11/\$110).

**Retail Trade, December 1986.**

**Catalogue number 63-005**

(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).

**Vending Machine Operators, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1986.**

**Catalogue number 63-213**

(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

**Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1986.**

**Catalogue number 72-205**

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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