



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Health Reports, Fourth Quarter 1992** 3
Caregiving helps seniors to remain independent in their own homes and to avoid institutionalization.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, February 1993** 5
The year-to-year increase in the Industrial Product Price Index decelerated to 3.3% in February from 4.2% in January.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, February 1993** 8
The Raw Materials Price Index was up 2.1% in February, due partly to a 4.6% increase in the mineral fuels index.

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NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS



Health Reports Fourth Quarter 1992

Seniors are the focus of the fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*. Featured is an article on help given and received by seniors from outside the household. Two other articles are presented: one describes reductions in mortality among older adults and children in Canada and the United States; the other describes deaths and hospitalizations resulting from accidental falls.

On a completely different subject, "An Investigation of the Increase in Preschool-age Asthma in Manitoba" looks at possible reasons for the increase in asthma rates among children under five years of age.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (82-003, \$26/\$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. Turn to page 3 of today's *Daily* for highlights.



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MAJOR RELEASES – Continued

- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Product, February 1993** 9
Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products increased 4.4% from January 1993.
-

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MAJOR RELEASES

Health Reports

Fourth Quarter 1992

Measures of Outside Care Given and Received by Seniors

Caregiving helps seniors to remain independent in their own homes and to avoid institutionalization. This report presents measures from the General Social Survey of 1990 on the help given to and received from family members not belonging to the senior's household as well as the wider community of neighbours and friends.

- Transportation was supplied to 48% of women and 25% of men, the largest provider being neighbours and friends. One in five seniors received help for heavy work, principally from sons outside the household and from neighbours. About 15% of women and 12% of men received help for light housework, mostly from daughters. Only 3% of seniors received help in personal care. Among the seniors receiving personal care, 67% obtained it from community organizations.
- Among senior women, 22% provided financial assistance, transportation, personal care and babysitting. Among senior men, 37% offered transportation and one in five offered heavy household work. Seniors offered help to their families' households mostly in the form of babysitting and light household work. Services also were provided to neighbours and friends.
- The higher the perception of good health, the greater the caregiving. Among seniors in excellent health, 67% of men and 63% of women provided assistance outside their households. Even when perception of health was poor, 44% of men and 34% of women gave help to others.

Reductions in Age-specific Mortality Among Children and Seniors in Canada and the United States

1971-1989

Since the introduction of universal medicare in Canada in the early 1970s, children's mortality rates have declined substantially. Mortality rates for American children have shown a smaller decline,

which may be due to uneven access to prenatal and early childhood medical care.

Among seniors, for whom universal medicare is available in both countries, mortality rate declines were similar in magnitude in both countries. These trends applied whether the Canadian experience was compared to all Americans or only to the white population of the United States.

- Children in Canada experienced rapid reductions in mortality from 1971 to 1989. For boys under 15 years of age, the mortality rate declined by 58%, from 194 to 82 deaths per 100,000 population. In the United States, the rate declined by 44%, from 196 to 109 deaths per 100,000 during the same period.
- In Canada, among girls under 15 years of age, the mortality rate declined by 57%, from 147 deaths to 64 per 100,000. Among the corresponding group in the United States, mortality declined by 42%, from 149 to 86 per 100,000 population.
- The decline in senior women's mortality rates was similar in both countries. However, among senior men in the United States, the decline in mortality rates was greater than among Canadian men during the 1971 to 1989 period, bringing the 1989 mortality rates to similar levels in both countries.

Accidental Falls and Injuries Among Seniors

In 1989, accidental falls represented 56% of all accidental deaths and 65% of related hospital separations among seniors. This report examines statistical patterns for deaths and hospitalizations.

- In 1989, falls accounted for 48% of all accidental deaths among senior men and 65% of all accidental deaths among senior women. The ratio increased with age; for those aged 85 or older, the ratio of accidental falls to accidental deaths was six times that for seniors aged 75-84 and three times that for those aged 65-74.
- In 1989, falls among senior men accounted for 56% of accident-related hospital separations and for 68% of related hospital days – compared with 70% of accident-related hospital separations and 74% of related hospital days among senior women. These percentages increased with age.

- Among senior men and women who suffered accidental falls in 1989, hip fracture was the most common injury that required hospitalization.

An Investigation of the Increase in Preschool-Age Asthma in Manitoba

Young Canadians have long suffered from asthma. Between 1970-71 and 1987-88, hospital admissions increased significantly for children under 14 years of age – especially for those under the age of five. In order to find out more about this changing pattern, physician claims and hospital data were merged to estimate the number of children seeking physician and hospital services for asthma from 1984-85 to 1988-89 and to estimate changes in population rates.

- From 1984-85 to 1988-89, both the number of cases and the new case rates for children under the age of five increased. Case rates showed strong seasonal peaks in the spring and fall.

Rates were higher for boys than for girls and rates increased over the five-year period for both boys and girls: from 36 to 49 cases per 1,000 boys and from 21 to 28 cases per 1,000 girls.

- There was no indication that asthma increased in severity during the period. From 1984 to 1989, the hospitalization rate decreased for boys (from 17.3 to 12.6 admissions per 1,000 treated) and decreased slightly for girls (from 11.9 to 10.8 admissions per 1,000 treated). The average number of days in hospital did not increase and the number of hospital visits per patient remained stable at 1.5 for boys and 1.4 for girls.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (82-003, \$26/\$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1993

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) remained unchanged in February 1993 at January's revised level of 111.7. Indices for 10 of the 21 major product groupings increased while eight decreased and three did not change. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index increased by a significant 5.8%, but this was offset by declines in the automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (-1.3%) and the paper and paper products price (-1.4%) indices.

During February, the value of the U.S. dollar fell 2.2% against the Canadian dollar, reducing the value of exports priced in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment and paper and paper products. In February 1993, the U.S. dollar was 5.7% higher against the Canadian dollar than in January 1992.

Compared to February 1992, the IPPI was 3.3% higher – a deceleration from January's year-to-year rise of 4.2%. The most significant increases over the last 12 months were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (26.2%) and autos, trucks, and other transport equipment (4.9%). There were also increases of over 4% in petroleum and coal products (7.0%), tobacco and tobacco products (5.5%) and in meat, fish, and dairy products (4.4%). Three indices declined, all less than 1.0%: rubber, leather, and plastic fabricated products and primary metal products both fell 0.7%, while knitted products and clothing fell 0.3%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change for the index was 3.1%.

The first-stage intermediate goods index decreased 0.8% from January, but the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.6%. The finished foods and feeds index rose 0.2% from January, but the capital equipment and the all other finished goods indices both slipped 0.7%. All five of these indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from first-stage intermediate goods at 0.4% to second-stage intermediate goods at 4.5%.

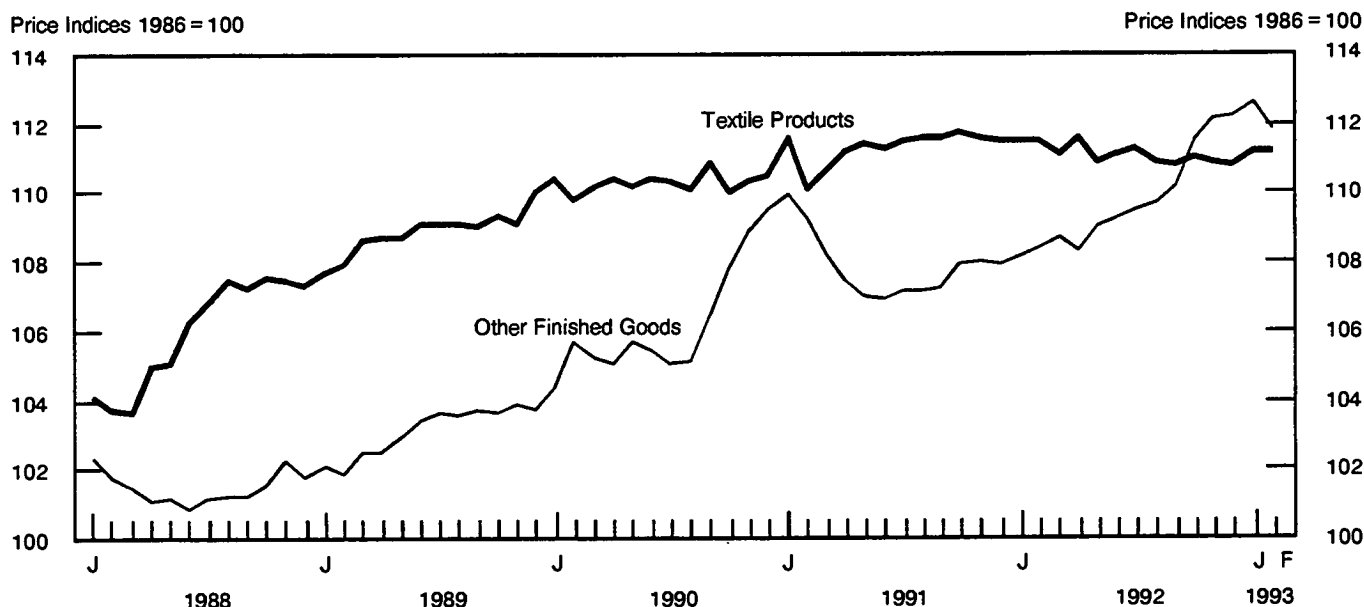
Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index increased for the fourth consecutive month in February, rising by 5.8%, and was 26.2% higher than in February 1992. Softwood lumber prices continued their rapid rise in most of Canada, but slowed in British Columbia, particularly on the coast – where prices began rising strongly earlier. Price increases were supported by increases in housing starts on both sides of the border, particularly in the United States. Supply limitations due to environmental issues and plant closings (because of the recession) also contributed to the rise in wood prices.
- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment price index fell 1.3% in January (as the value of the U.S. dollar fell) despite a 0.1% increase in the domestic automobile price index and a 0.4% increase in the domestic truck price index. Overall, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index was 4.9% higher than a year earlier; contributing factors were a lower dollar's effect on the price of exports, as well as a 2.7% increase in domestic automobile prices and a 7.0% increase in domestic truck prices.
- The paper and paper products index fell 1.4% in February and stood 0.6% lower than a year earlier, mostly due to a 6.2% fall in the sulphate woodpulp export price index – its fourth consecutive monthly decline. Other declines were widespread, though less significant. These included domestic sulphate woodpulp (-6.3%), sulphite woodpulp (-3.9%), and newsprint and other paper stock (-0.4%). The year-to-year decline (-0.6%) was also due primarily to a drop in the sulphate woodpulp export index (-3.8%), but it was supported by a decrease in the newsprint and other paper stock index (-0.1%).

Textile Products Price Index

The Textile Products Price Index tracks the price movements of 28 classes of yarn and man-made fibre, 27 classes of fabrics, and 38 classes of other textile products (including rope, threads, twine, carpets, mats, rugs, various household textiles and others).

Textile Products 1988-1993



In 1988, textile prices were rising faster than the other finished goods (excluding foods and feeds and capital equipment) index. By 1989, textile prices were tending to rise more slowly than the other finished goods index. Since the first quarter of 1991, textile prices have shown little change, other than slight fluctuations, although the prices of other finished goods have tended to continue rising. Textile product prices were not particularly affected by the Gulf War that caused the late-1990 to early-1991 spike in the other finished goods index due to the rise and fall of petroleum prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index February 1993 ²	February 1993/ January 1993	February 1993/ February 1992
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	111.7	0.0	3.3
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.0	0.0	3.1
Intermediate goods	60.4	110.2	0.4	3.6
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.2	-0.8	0.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	112.2	0.6	4.5
Finished goods	39.6	113.9	-0.4	2.9
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.6	0.2	2.1
Capital equipment	10.4	114.3	-0.7	3.4
All other finished goods	19.3	111.8	-0.7	3.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	114.1	0.5	4.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.1	-0.3	1.6
Beverages	2.0	123.3	0.2	1.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.7	0.1	5.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	0.1	-0.7
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.0	0.6
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	0.1	-0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	141.6	5.8	26.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.3	-0.3	0.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.0	-1.4	-0.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.8	0.2	1.6
Primary metal products	7.7	100.4	-0.5	-0.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.5	0.2	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.1	-0.2	1.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	107.5	-1.3	4.9
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.3	0.0	1.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.8	0.0	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	6.4	91.8	-0.1	7.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.9	0.3	1.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	113.1	0.4	1.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.1	-1.8	12.4

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

February 1993

According to preliminary data, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) stood at 110.6 for February 1993, up 2.1% from 108.3 in January. Five of the seven components increased, particularly the component indexes for mineral fuels (4.6%), wood (4.6%) and animal and animal products (0.7%). These gains were partly offset by decreases in the non-ferrous metals (-1.5%) and vegetable products (-1.5%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 1.2% from the previous month.

In February, the RMPI increased 10.0% over the February 1992 level, mainly because of higher prices for wood (24.9%), mineral fuels (12.0%) and animal and animal products (4.8%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was up 9.2% on a year-over-year basis.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index rose in February by 4.6% due to higher prices for crude mineral oil (4.9%). After six months of increase, the coal index dropped 1.8%. The mineral fuels index jumped by 12.0% from February 1992, due primarily to a 12.8% increase in the crude mineral oil index.
- The wood index rose 4.6% in February, due primarily to a 6.2% increase in prices for logs and bolts, the 13th consecutive increase. On a year-over-year basis, the wood index increased 24.9%, mainly because of a 34.0% climb in the logs and bolts index. By contrast, the pulpwood index increased 3.0% from its February 1992 level.
- The animal and animal products index posted a 0.7% increase over January. The major contributors to this increase were the furs, hides and skins (14.1%) and hogs for slaughter (2.3%) indexes. Year-over-year, the animal and animal products index increased 4.8% due to higher cattle for slaughter (16.3%) and hogs for slaughter (8.2%) prices.
- The non-ferrous metals index slipped 1.5% in February, mainly due to lower prices for copper concentrates (-1.7%), aluminum materials (-2.2%) and radio-active concentrates (-4.4%). However, the indexes for nickel concentrates (3.5%) and lead concentrates (1.6%) increased. Compared to February 1992, the non-ferrous metals index was up 2.3%, primarily due to higher prices for radio-active concentrates (25.2%), copper concentrates (2.4%) and aluminum materials (7.2%).
- The vegetable products index posted a decrease of 1.5%, mainly due to lower prices for wheat (-5.8%), corn (-2.8%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-5.8%). These declines were partly offset by a 5.3% increase in the index for raw tobacco. The vegetable products index rose 5.3% from its February 1992 level, primarily the result of higher prices for rapeseed (26.2%), raw tobacco (18.4%) and unrefined sugar (18.3%). By contrast, the wheat index dropped 11.5% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986=100)

Index	Relative Importance	Index February 1993 ¹	February 1993/ January 1993	February 1993/ February 1992
% Change				
Raw Materials total	100	110.6	2.1	10.0
Mineral fuels	32	105.4	4.6	12.0
Vegetable products	10	94.2	-1.5	5.3
Animal and animal products	26	108.6	0.7	4.8
Wood	13	158.8	4.6	24.9
Ferrous materials	4	97.5	1.7	6.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	97.6	-1.5	2.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.2	0.2	0.9
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	113.0	1.2	9.2

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.0 million cubic metres in February 1993, an increase of 4.4% from January 1993.
- Sales of all four main products increased in February: light fuel oil (16.1%), heavy fuel oil (7.5%), motor gasoline (3.1%) and diesel fuel oil (0.5%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.4% from February 1992, to 6.4 million cubic metres. Sales of all four main products increased: light fuel oil (15.1%), diesel fuel oil (6.7%), heavy fuel oil (2.8%) and motor gasoline (1.5%).

Note to Users

Light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil estimates are subject to significant month-to-month variations and revisions.

- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first two months of 1993 amounted to 12.7 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.8% from the corresponding period in 1992. Heavy fuel oil and motor gasoline sales decreased 9.7% and 1.2%, respectively, but diesel fuel oil and light fuel oil sales each increased by 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	November 1992 ^r	December 1992 ^r	January 1993 ^r	February 1993 ^p	February 1993/ January 1993
Seasonally Adjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	6 747.7	6 586.7	6 693.5	6 987.0	4.4
Motor Gasoline	2 789.2	2 807.2	2 792.5	2 879.3	3.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 334.3	1 312.8	1 384.8	1 392.1	0.5
Light Fuel Oil	502.7	465.3	478.8	556.0	16.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	667.7	602.4	631.9	679.3	7.5
All Other Refined Products	1 453.8	1 399.0	1 405.5	1 480.3	5.3
Total					
	February 1992	February 1993 ^p	January- February 1992	January- February 1993 ^p	Cumulative 1993/1992
Unadjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	6 172.5	6 382.6	12 819.3	12 720.8	-0.8
Motor Gasoline	2 430.5	2 465.8	4 989.4	4 930.4	-1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 107.7	1 182.4	2 199.9	2 273.1	3.3
Light Fuel Oil	820.7	944.4	1 741.5	1 798.4	3.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	652.2	670.2	1 543.5	1 393.8	-9.7
All Other Refined Products	1 161.4	1 119.8	2 345.0	2 325.1	-0.8

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement

February 1993

Canadian manufacturers shipped 326 994 tonnes of cement in February 1993, a decrease of 0.3% from the 328 051 tonnes shipped a year earlier but an increase of 26.9% from the 257 701 tonnes shipped in January 1993.

For January to February 1993, shipments totalled 584 695 tonnes, down 6.4% from the 624 816 (revised) tonnes shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The February 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

March 1, 1993

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1, 1993 amounted to 28 450 tonnes, compared with 27 650 tonnes a month earlier and 32 950 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Carrots

1992

Data on the pack of processed carrots for 1992 are now available.

Pack of Processed Carrots (32-239, \$13) will be released at a later date.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin,
March 1993. Vol. 9, No. 2.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$9.40/\$75; United States: US\$11.25/US\$90;
Other Countries: US\$13.15/US\$105).

Health Reports, Fourth Quarter 1992. Vol. 4, No. 4.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: \$26/\$104; United States:
US\$31.25/US\$125;
Other Countries: US\$36.50/US\$146).

Government Expenditures on Culture, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-206
(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20;
Other Countries: US\$24).

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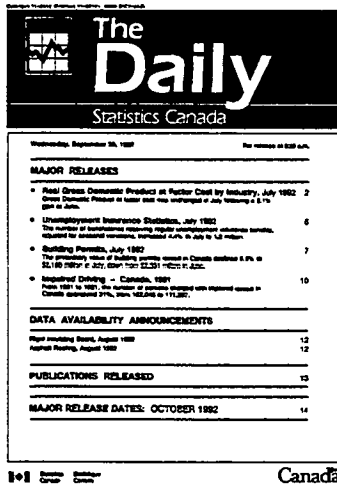
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 29 to April 2
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
March		
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1993
30	Census of Population: Aboriginal Data	1991 Census
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1993
31	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1993



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