



# Infomat

*A Weekly Review*

Friday, October 10, 2003

## INSIDE

### ◆ **Spotlight: Ethnic diversity**

This week's *Spotlight* is on the first-ever Ethnic Diversity Survey, which provides information on how individuals relate to their ancestry, and what impact it has on their lives in Canada. Data show that one in five Canadians who were visible minorities say they have experienced discrimination or unfair treatment because of their racial or ethnic background.

### ◆ **Energy consumption soaring**

Canadians consumed energy for their cars, trucks and other forms of transportation twice as fast as the country's industries did during the past 12 years, according to new data on energy supply and demand.

### ◆ **Increases in tuition fees: Middle class hardest hit**

Postsecondary education is no more the domain of students from well-to-do families than it was two decades ago, according to a new study. The study confirmed that individuals from higher-income families are much more likely to attend university. But young people from middle-class families were hardest hit by tuition fee increases during the 1990s.

## Record plunge in tourist spending in second quarter

Spending on tourism took a record-breaking nosedive between April and June, largely because of the SARS outbreak in Ontario. The number of international visitors to Canada, particularly from Asia, plummeted.

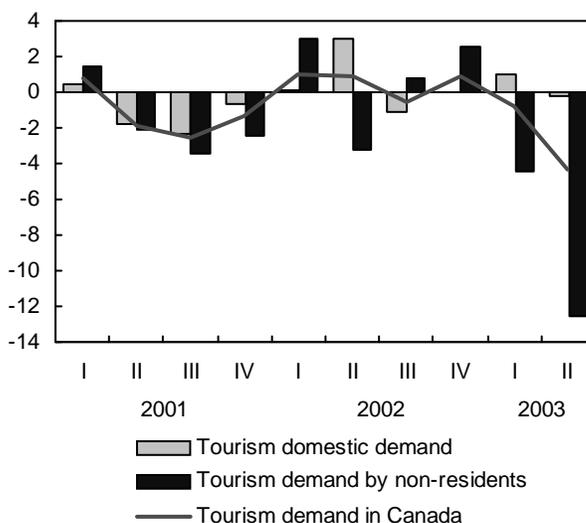
Tourism spending fell 4.3% during the second quarter (adjusted for inflation and seasonality), compared with the same three months a year ago. This was the largest quarterly decline on record for the National Tourism Indicators, which goes back to the first quarter of 1986.

Canadian and foreign tourists spent a total of \$12.2 billion in Canada between April and June, the lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1998. Spending was down in every major sector.

*(continued on page 2)*

### Tourism plunges with non-resident spending

% change, previous quarter  
Adjusted for seasonal variation and inflation



### **Record plunge in...** *(continued from page 1)*

The decline in foreign travel was reflected in spending shares. Foreign travelers accounted for only 30 cents out of every dollar spent on tourism, down from 34 cents in the second quarter of 2002. On the other hand, Canadians accounted for 70 cents out of every dollar, up from 66 cents.

Tourism was sent into a tailspin by a sharp 14% decline in international visitors to Canada, both from the United States and overseas countries. The main factor appeared to be concerns over SARS, especially for international visitors, whose spending plunged 12.6% to its lowest level in six years.

With the drop in spending by overseas visitors, Canada's international travel deficit in the second quarter deteriorated to just over \$1.1 billion at current prices. This was well above the deficit of \$838 million in the previous quarter. A deficit indicates that Canadian travellers spent more abroad than foreigners spent in Canada. The deficit was moderated by a decline in Canadian spending abroad.

The domestic tourism industry was hit by across-the-board declines during the second quarter: transportation (-6.0%); accommodation (-8.5%); and food and beverage services (-1.7%). Spending on passenger air transportation alone fell 9.4%.

As a result, gross domestic product for tourism, adjusted for inflation, fell 4.1% in the second quarter, after edging down 0.2% in the first. This put economic output in tourism 6.5% below its peak reached in the first quarter of 2001. The second-quarter drop in tourism was much greater than the 0.1% decline in output for the economy as a whole.

While overall employment was more or less flat in the second quarter, tourism employment fell 2.4% to 572,000 jobs.

The drop in tourism employment was widespread, the brunt of it borne by the accommodation, food and beverage and travel agency industries.

*For more information, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.*

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### **Crop outlook brighter for farmers**

After years of devastating drought, indications are that western farmers will put a good crop into their grain bins this year.

Total wheat production could hit 22 million tonnes, a return to the five-year average and a 36% increase from last year, according to crop production estimates from a September survey of farmers.

The spring wheat crop in western Canada alone is expected to reach nearly 15 million tonnes, up 44%. Production of durum wheat should rise 4% to just over 4 million tonnes.

Winter wheat production in Ontario will likely hit a record 2.1 million tonnes, easily passing the record of 1.4 million tonnes set in 1999.

Canola production is estimated at 6.3 million tonnes, up substantially from last year's 4.1 million tonnes. Farmers in western Canada also reported strong increases in production of barley production and field peas.

In eastern Canada, corn and soybean production are both likely to improve. In Quebec, farmers are anticipating a record corn crop of 3.3 million tonnes, 5% above last year's record. Their soybean production should rise 35% to 425,000 tonnes.

In Ontario, corn production is expected to ease up 1% to 5.5 million tonnes, well above the 10-year average of 5.2 million tonnes. Ontario soybean production should rise 11% to an estimated 2.1 million tonnes.

*For more information, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division.*

# SPOTLIGHT: Ethnic diversity

## One in five visible minorities report unfair treatment

One in five Canadians who were visible minorities say they have experienced discrimination or unfair treatment because of their racial or ethnic background in the past five years, according to a new survey.

The Ethnic Diversity Survey, the first large-scale survey of its kind, was developed by Statistics Canada in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage. Almost 42,500 people aged 15 and older were interviewed between April and August 2002 about how they relate to their ancestry, and what impact it has on their lives in Canada.

Overall, the vast majority (86%) of respondents said that they had never, or rarely, experienced discrimination. Another 7%, or an estimated 1.6 million, said they had experienced it sometimes or often.

However, the data paint a different picture for Canada's 3 million visible minorities. About 20% of them, around 587,000 people, said they had sometimes or often experienced discrimination or unfair treatment in the five years prior to the survey because of their ethnicity, culture, race, skin colour, language, accent or religion. An additional 15% reported such treatment occurring rarely.

The highest levels were recorded among Blacks. Nearly one-third (32%) of Blacks, about 135,000, said that they had had these experiences, compared with 21% of South Asians and 18% of Chinese.

Discrimination or unfair treatment was most likely to occur at work, or when applying for a job or promotion. The next most common locations were stores, banks or restaurants.

Among individuals who belonged to visible minorities, 64% said they had never experienced discrimination, compared with 90% of those who were not members of a visible minority. For people in visible minorities, there was little variation in the levels of discrimination or unfair treatment by length of time in Canada.

The survey asked respondents about their participation in groups or organizations in the previous year as one measure of the integration of people of diverse ethnic backgrounds in the broader Canadian society.

### Many report "Canadian" as their ethnic identity

*In addition to asking about ethnic ancestry, the Ethnic Diversity Survey also asked people to report their ethnic or cultural identity.*

*In total, 11.6 million people, or 55% of the population aged 15 and older, said Canadian was either their only ethnic identity, or was part of their ethnic identity.*

*In addition to Canadian, provincial or regional identities, such as Québécois, Acadian and Newfoundlander, were also frequently reported.*

*For example, in Quebec, Québécois was the most common ethnic identity. It was reported by 37% of Quebec's population aged 15 and over, either as their only identity or alongside other identities.*

Recent arrivals who had immigrated to Canada in the past 10 years were less likely to participate in groups or organizations in Canada, than were immigrants who had lived here for more than 10 years, or people who were born here.

This might have been because new immigrants to Canada need time to adjust to their new country, establish networks and settle into new jobs and their community.

Only 34% of those who had immigrated to Canada between 1991 and 2001 were members of, or had participated in, groups or organizations in the year prior to the survey. This proportion jumped to 41% among those who had immigrated to Canada before 1991, 49% among second-generation Canadians, and 48% among third-generation Canadians.

One-half of the population aged 15 and older indicated that they had a strong sense of belonging to their ethnic or cultural group. But this sense of belonging was more important to some people than to others. For example, 78% of Filipinos reported a strong sense of belonging, compared with 65% of Portuguese and 58% of Chinese.

You can read the full report on the survey titled *Ethnic Diversity Survey: Portrait of a multicultural society* (89-593-XIE), free, on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

*For more information, contact Jane Badets (613-951-2561), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.*

## Portrait of the population by generation

The Ethnic Diversity Survey takes a three-pronged look at Canada's generational portrait:

**First generation:** Almost one-quarter (23%) of Canada's population aged 15 and over, or 5.3 million people, were first generation in 2002. That is, they were born outside Canada. Not since 1931 has the proportion of people born outside the country been this high. Nearly one-half (46%) of the first generation, or 2.4 million people, had only non-European ethnic ancestry.

**Second generation:** This consisted of 3.9 million individuals who were Canadian-born, but had at least one parent born outside Canada. They accounted for 17% of the population. The largest group, 1.4 million people, or about 36% of the second generation, reported only European ethnic origins, other than British or French.

**Third-plus generation:** At 13.0 million, this was the largest group, representing 58% of people aged 15 and older. These people were born in Canada to two Canadian-born parents (and possibly Canadian-born grandparents as well). The majority of the third-plus generation, 8.3 million or 63%, reported only British, French and/or Canadian origins.

## Energy consumption soaring

Canadians consumed energy for their cars, trucks and other forms of transportation twice as fast as the country's industries did during the past 12 years, according to new data on energy supply and demand.

From 1990 to 2002, energy consumption in the transportation sector increased 22.7%, while demand in the industrial sector rose only 11.7%. Consumption in the combined public administration and commercial sector increased 33.8%.

In contrast, energy consumption in the residential and agriculture sector, covering households and farms, rose only 7.0%.

Overall, the country consumed 7,405 petajoules of energy in 2002, up 17.6% from 1990. One petajoule roughly equals the amount of energy required to operate the Montreal subway system for one year.

During the entire 12-year period from 1990, energy use declined only twice – in 1998 and 2001.

In 2002, the transportation sector accounted for 30% of energy consumption, up from 29% in 1990. The industrial sector also accounted for 30%, but its share was down from 32%. The public administration and commercial sector represented 19%, up from 17%, while the residential and agriculture sector accounted for 20%, down from 22%.

This analysis used 1990 as a starting point because it is the base year for estimating and reporting energy inventories for the Kyoto climate-change protocol. The international agreement commits Canada to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 6% below 1990 levels by 2012.

Overall, consumption of the three main fossil fuels – natural gas, refined petroleum products and coal – increased 18.1% from 1990 to 2002. However, consumption of natural gas during the 12-year period increased at a much faster rate (+23.4%) than the others.

As a result, natural gas accounted for 32% of total energy consumption in 2002, up from 30%. Refined petroleum products accounted for 39%, down slightly from 40%. Coal accounted for only 0.7%, about the same as it did in 1990.

Refined petroleum products represent the lion's share of energy consumption because of the heavy demand in the transportation sector.

Primary electricity production, that is, electrical energy produced by water, nuclear power, wind and tidal action, accounted for 25% of energy consumption in 2002, unchanged from 1990. Secondary electricity generation, which is electrical energy produced using fossil fuels, has increased steadily. In 2002, this type of generation accounted for 8% of total consumption, up from 6% in 1990.

### Energy supply and demand

	1990	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002	1990 to 2002	2001 <sup>r</sup> to 2002
	petajoules <sup>1</sup>			% change	
<b>Production<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>11 495</b>	<b>15 895</b>	<b>16 022</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Exports <sup>2</sup>	4 622	8 444	8 462	83.1	0.2
Imports <sup>2</sup>	1 715	3 013	2 755	60.6	-8.6
Availability <sup>2</sup>	9 230	10 950	11 076	20.0	1.2
Electricity generation	1 112	1 673	1 588	42.8	-5.1
Producer consumption	954	1 265	1 370	43.6	8.3
Non-energy use	689	863	894	29.8	3.6
<b>Final demand<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6 299</b>	<b>7 175</b>	<b>7 405</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Industrial	2 009	2 166	2 244	11.7	3.6
Transportation	1 833	2 240	2 250	22.7	0.4
Residential and agriculture	1 403	1 458	1 501	7.0	2.9
Commercial and government	1 054	1 311	1 410	33.8	7.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	123	117	119	-3.3	1.7
Prince Edward Island	21	23	24	14.3	4.3
Nova Scotia	162	171	174	7.4	1.8
New Brunswick	149	173	178	19.5	2.9
Quebec	1 356	1 483	1 581	16.6	6.6
Ontario	2 239	2 471	2 511	12.1	1.6
Manitoba	240	241	251	4.6	4.1
Saskatchewan	290	339	352	21.4	3.8
Alberta	955	1 213	1 248	30.7	2.9
British Columbia	741	914	940	26.9	2.8
North <sup>4</sup>	25	30	27	8	-10.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>1</sup> A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.

<sup>2</sup> Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.

<sup>3</sup> Final demand represents the sum of energy use by mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration and commercial and other institutional.

<sup>4</sup> North includes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Driven by a booming economy and surging population, the rate of growth in energy use in Alberta was double that of Ontario and Quebec since 1990.

From 1990 to 2002, Alberta's overall consumption soared 30.7%, the strongest provincial growth rate in Canada. In contrast, energy consumption went up only 12.1% in Ontario and 16.6% in Quebec.

In terms of annual data for 2002 alone, Canadian demand for energy continued to grow, rising 3.2% from 2001. Energy use derived from the three main fossil fuels increased 4.0%.

Ontario was the country's biggest energy user in 2002, accounting for 34% of the country's entire energy demand. Quebec's share was 21%, while Alberta's was 17%. Ontario alone accounted for 38% of all the natural gas consumed in the country, as well as 32% of all refined petroleum products.

For more information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Increases in tuition fees: Middle class hardest hit

Postsecondary education is no more the domain of students from well-to-do families than it was two decades ago, according to a new study. The study confirmed that individuals from higher-income families are much more likely to attend university.

However, this has been a long-standing tendency, and in fact, the participation gap between rich and poor students narrowed through the 1990s. This in part reflects increases in the participation rates among students from the lower-income families and declines in those from higher-income families.

The study also showed that young people from middle-class families were hit hardest by dramatic tuition fee increases in the last decade.

University participation among low-income families (those earning less than \$25,000) actually increased in the 1990s as student-loans programs expanded. The participation rate among their middle-class counterparts (those earning between \$25,000 and \$100,000) dropped.

The correlation between parental income and university participation did in fact become stronger, but only to about the mid-1990s, just after tuition fees first experienced substantial increases. The strength of the relationship has weakened since then and students, in an era of rising tuition fees, borrowed more once changes increasing the maximum loan limits were introduced to student loan programs.

By the late 1990s, young people from families with incomes of \$25,000 or less were almost as likely to be attending university as those whose parents had \$25,000 to \$50,000 in income. In

addition, their level of university participation was much closer to that of people whose parents had up to \$100,000 than was the case earlier in the 1990s.

About 40% of young people from families with incomes of \$100,000 or more had a university degree or were enrolled in university and this rate did not experience serious changes along the years. The rates ranged from 20% to 30% for students from families with more than \$75,000 to \$100,000

However, the pattern of change has not varied greatly once family income exceeded \$25,000. Participation rates trended up throughout the 1980s, then stopped growing and even declined during the 1990s.

The peak in participation rates seems to have occurred in 1991 or 1992. Only in the case of individuals from the lowest income families – \$25,000 or less – has there been a steady progress in participation rates throughout the 1990s. Rates among this group started at less than 10% during the early 1980s and rose to 19% by 1997.

Even though the link between university participation and parental income has eased, student borrowing soared. This is consistent with the fact that changes in the Canada Student Loan Program (CSLP) raising the maximum amount of a loan occurred only after tuition fees had already begun to rise.

Data from the Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation show that between the academic years 1986/87 and 1988/89, the number of borrowers fell by about 15%, but during the 1990s this trend was reversed. The total number of borrowers rose from just over 300,000 at the beginning of the decade to more than 500,000 by the end.

*For more information contact, John Zhao (613-951-1508), Family and Labour Studies Division.*

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### Building permits hit the brakes

Construction intentions cooled off in August, as the value of building permits experienced an across-the-board decline in both the housing and the non-residential sectors.

Municipalities issued \$4.1 billion worth of permits, down 13.4% from a revised level of \$4.7 billion in July, which was a record high. It was the biggest month-to-month drop in almost eight years.

Permits for housing declined 8.3% to \$2.6 billion, halting three straight monthly gains. Intentions fell for both single- and multi-family dwellings.

At the same time, the value of non-residential building permits plunged 21.1% to just under \$1.5 billion, again with declines in all three components: industrial, commercial and institutional. (July's value had been the highest in the last 14 years.)

Despite the overall decline in August, the value of building permits, a leading indicator for construction activity, was 3.8% higher than the average monthly level in 2002, which was an exceptional year.

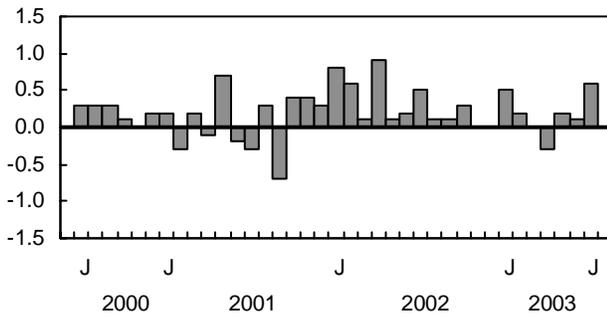
Declines in August were widespread. Construction intentions for the residential and non-residential sectors fell in every province except Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Alberta, only non-residential permits were down.

*For more information contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.*

## Current trends

### Gross domestic product

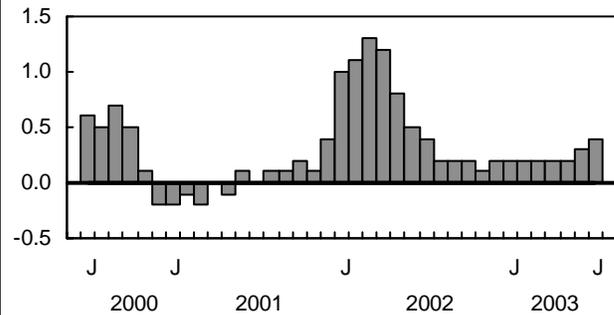
% change, previous month



Total economic activity jumped 0.6% in July, after a 0.1% gain in June.

### Composite Index

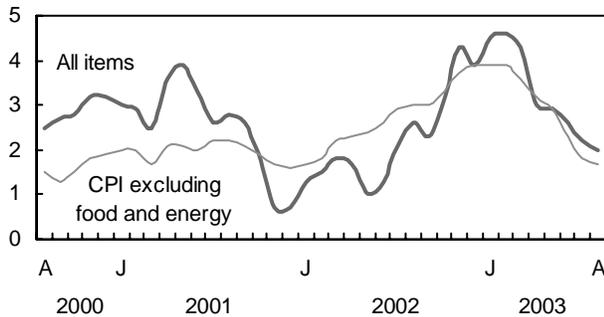
% change, previous month



The leading indicator grew 0.4% in July after rising 0.3% in June.

### Consumer Price Index

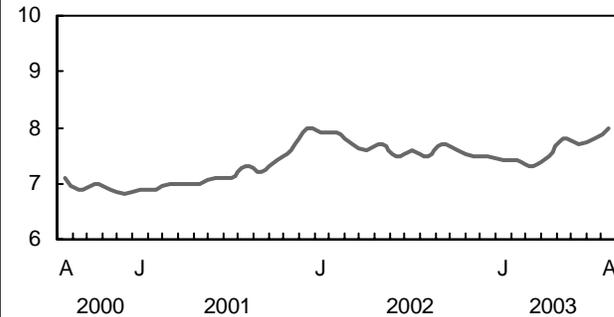
% change, previous year



Consumer prices for goods and services were 2.0% higher in August than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 1.7%.

### Unemployment rate

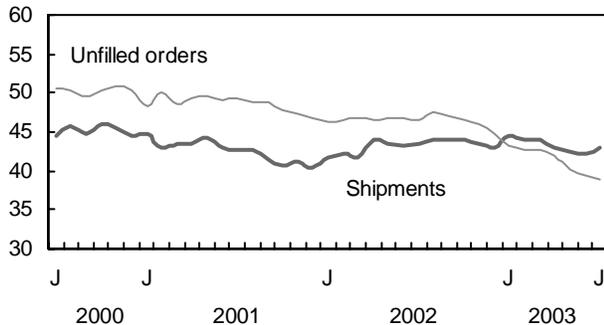
%



In August, the unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 8.0%.

### Manufacturing

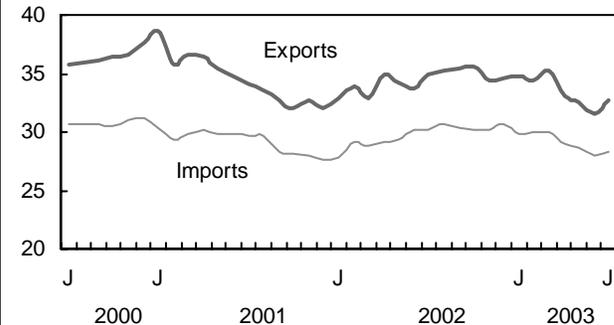
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments increased 1.7% in July to \$43.0 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders declined 0.4% to \$39.0 billion.

### Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In July, the value of merchandise increased 1.1% to \$32.7 billion. Imports fell 0.3% to \$28.3 billion.

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.

## Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
<b>GENERAL</b>				
Gross domestic product (\$ billions, 1997) <sup>1</sup>	July	1,017.0	0.6%	1.9%
Composite Index (1992=100)	July	182.5	0.4%	2.4%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billions)	Q2 2003	40.4	-1.3%	11.7%
Capacity utilization rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	Q1 2003	82.8	0.3†	1.2†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billions)	July	26.6	0.8%	3.8%
New motor vehicle sales (thousands of units)	July	143.5	12.6%	3.7%
Wholesale trade (\$ billions)	July	36.2	1.1%	3.7%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	August	15.7	-0.1%	1.4%
Unemployment rate (%)	August	8.0	0.2†	0.5†
Participation rate (%)	August	67.5	0.0†	0.5†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	July	687.74	-0.3%	1.0%
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries (in thousands)	July	581.54	2.1%	0.5%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billions)	July	32.7	0.5%	-6.7%
Merchandise imports (\$ billions)	July	28.3	1.2%	-5.9%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billions)	July	4.4	-0.2	-0.6
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billions)	July	43.0	1.7%	0.8%
New orders (\$ billions)	July	42.5	2.1%	-0.8%
Unfilled orders (\$ billions)	July	39.1	-1.5%	-16.6%
Inventory/shipments ratio	July	1.46	-0.03	1.42
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	August	122.5	0.2%	2.0%
Industrial Product Price Index (1997=100)	August	105.6	0.3%	-2.0%
Raw Materials Price Index (1997=100)	August	111.0	1.1%	-3.0%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	July	116.7	0.3%	4.7%

*Note:* All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

\* new this week

† percentage point

<sup>1</sup> 1997 replaces 1992 as the base year used in determining prices for gross domestic product by industry. Also, valuation has been changed from factor cost to basic prices.

<sup>2</sup> Calculation of the rates of capacity use is now based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which has replaced the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

# Infomat

## A weekly review

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SUBJECT AREA Title of product	Period	Catalogue number	Price (\$) (issue/subscription)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Field crop reporting series	Vol. 82, no. 7	22-002-XIB	12/71
Field crop reporting series	Vol. 82, no. 7	22-002-XPB	17/95
<b>ANALYTICAL STUDIES</b>			
Analytical Studies Branch research paper series:			
Family income and participation in post-secondary education	No. 210	11F0019MIE2003210	Free
Analytical Studies Branch research paper series:			
Will they ever converge? Earnings of immigrants and Canadian-born workers over the last two decades	No. 215	11F0019MIE2003215	Free
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS</b>			
Canada's international investment position	Q2 2003	67-202-XIE	23/51
<b>CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS</b>			
Foreign and domestic investment in Canada		61-232-XIB	Free
<b>INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS</b>			
Gross domestic product by industry	July 2003	15-001-XIE	11/110
<b>INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK</b>			
Building permits	August 2003	64-001-XIE	15/156
<b>LABOUR STATISTICS</b>			
Employment, earnings and hours	July 2003	72-002-XIB	24/240
<b>MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY</b>			
Cement	August 2003	44-001-XIB	6/51
Production and disposition of tobacco products	August 2003	32-022-XIB	5/47
Report on energy supply-demand in Canada	2002	57-003-XIB	21
<b>PRICES</b>			
Industry price indexes	August 2003	62-011-XIE	19/175
Industry price indexes	August 2003	62-011-XPE	24/233
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
Aircraft movements statistics	August 2003	51F0001PIE	Free
Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly	Q1 2003	53F0004XIE	Free

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