



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international investment position, first quarter 2004**

The increase in the value of Canadian assets abroad drove the country's net liability to foreign residents to its lowest level in more than 18 years during the first quarter of 2004.

2
- **Youth in Transition Survey: Education and labour market pathways of young adults, 2002**

Canada's young people are making the transition from school to the workforce through a complex set of pathways, rather than simply finishing their education and jumping straight into a full-time job, according to new data from the Youth in Transition Survey.

5

OTHER RELEASES

- Waste management industry: Business and government sectors, 2002

8
- Annual Survey of Manufactures, 2000, 2001 and 2002

9
- For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers, first quarter 2004

9
- Refined petroleum products, April 2004

9

NEW PRODUCTS

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

2001 Census topic-based tabulations

Additional topic-based tabulations for the "Income of Individuals, Families and Households" topic at the Canada, provincial and territorial levels of geography are available online at no cost.

From the *Census* page, choose *Data*, then *Topic-based Tabulations*.

For more information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



MAJOR RELEASES

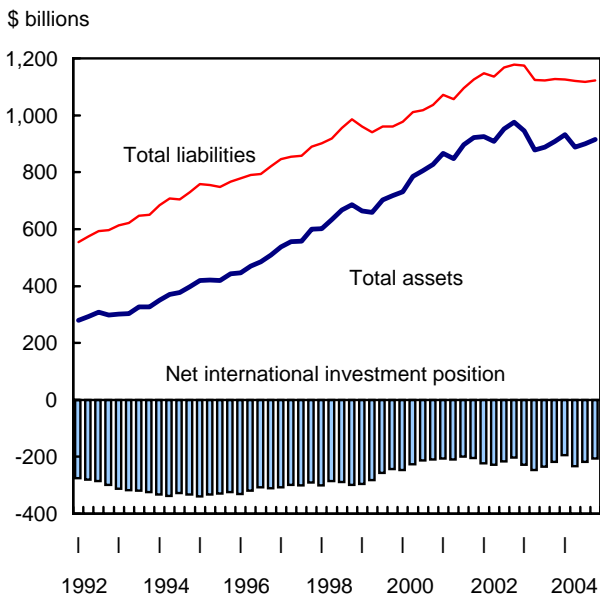
Canada's international investment position

First quarter 2004

The increase in the value of Canadian assets abroad drove the country's net liability to foreign residents to its lowest level in more than 18 years during the first quarter of 2004.

Canada's net foreign liabilities — the difference between its foreign assets and foreign liabilities — dropped \$23.7 billion to \$194.2 billion at the end of March.

Canada's international investment position



This left the ratio of net foreign liabilities to gross domestic product at 15.5%, down two full points from the 17.7% posted at the end of the fourth quarter of 2003.

The value of international assets totalled \$931.5 billion, up 2.5% from the fourth quarter. For a second consecutive quarter, Canadian direct investment abroad rose more than \$10 billion and contributed about half of this increase.

International liabilities fell slightly from the previous quarter to \$1,125.8 billion; this was short of the revised \$1,177.3 billion posted at the end of 2002.

The Canadian dollar lost ground against the US dollar in the first quarter of 2004, in sharp contrast to the

Note to readers

This release includes additional series measuring portfolio investment at market value. Data on Canadian and foreign shares as well as bonds are now available at market and book value. Data on other accounts such as money market instruments, international reserves and foreign direct investment will also be examined on a market value basis next year.

Estimates from 1990 to the first quarter of 2004 are now available. These data are part of a multi-year initiative to improve the balance sheet information for all sectors of the economy. For more information, consult the publication Latest developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts (13-605-XIE, free).

Revised estimates for Canadian money market securities

In addition, the quarterly series covering Canadian money market transactions and positions with non-residents have been revised back to the first quarter of 2003 based on new methodology. Money market securities are now estimated using an instrument-by-instrument approach, as has been the case for long-term debt for many years. The value of money market securities held now includes interest accruals, which are made up of accruals on coupons and the amortization between the issue price and the maturity price.

Currency revaluation

The value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted to Canadian dollars at the end of each period for which a balance sheet is calculated. Most of Canada's foreign assets are denominated in foreign currencies, while less than half of our international liabilities are in foreign currencies.

When the Canadian dollar is appreciating in value, the restatement of the value of these assets and liabilities in Canadian dollars lowers the recorded value. The opposite is true when the dollar is depreciating.

trend in 2003. In the first quarter of 2004, the loonie lost about 1% against the US dollar but gained almost 1% again the Euro.

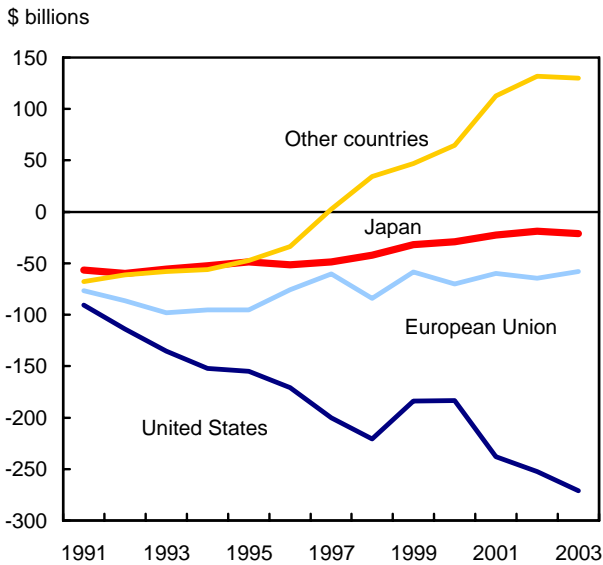
Rising Canadian assets abroad

Canadian direct investment abroad reached \$409.3 billion at the end of March, up \$10.1 billion from the end of December, the highest value in more than a year. Exchange rate variation, combined with investment of \$4.8 billion in the first quarter, accounted for most of this increase.

Canadian direct investment in the United States rose to \$168.8 billion, representing more than 41% of total Canadian direct investment abroad.

Canadian holdings of foreign bonds surged almost 7% to \$47.7 billion, the highest value on record. Canadians bought \$2.6 billion worth of foreign bonds during the first quarter — an active quarter for this type of instrument.

Net international investment position, by geographic area



Canadian holdings of foreign stocks reached \$191.2 billion, up \$2.4 billion from the end of December. Exchange rate variation is responsible for almost all the change in the value; virtually no net acquisitions of foreign stocks took place in the first quarter.

Foreign direct investment in Canada on the rise

After two consecutive quarters of small declines, foreign direct investment in Canada advanced \$2.4 billion to \$360.0 billion at the end of March, an unprecedented level.

The net direct investment position — the difference between Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada — reached \$49.3 billion at the end of the quarter.

Sharp decline in foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper

Foreign holdings of Canadian money market paper fell more than 12% to \$18.7 billion, the lowest level in 17 years. While foreign demand for short-term instruments was down, foreign holdings of Canadian bonds rose \$6.3 billion to \$411.7 billion. Of that total, foreign holdings of federal government enterprise bonds increased more than 10% to \$40.6 billion.

Foreign investors continued to buy Canadian shares during the first quarter. At the end of March, they held \$86.2 billion worth, a fourth consecutive quarter of growth for this type of investment. The gain in the

S&P/TSX Composite Index for a fourth consecutive quarter certainly played a role in foreign investors' acquisition of Canadian shares.

Canada's net foreign liabilities with the United States increase

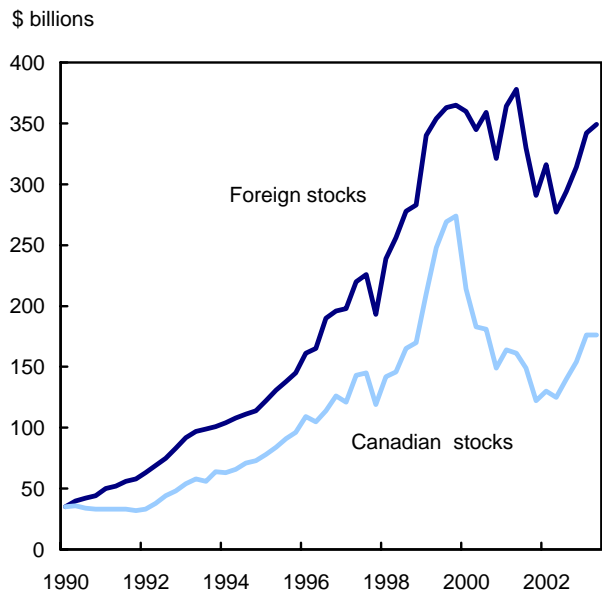
American investors hold a growing proportion of Canada's net foreign liabilities; this has been a long-term trend. For a third consecutive year, Canada's net foreign liabilities with the United States advanced, reaching \$271.0 billion at the end of 2003.

European Union countries decreased their net creditor position with Canada to \$57.8 billion at the end of 2003. Canada has a net asset position with all other countries as a group.

New data available on market value of portfolio investment

The market value of foreign portfolio investment in Canadian stocks and bonds at the end of March 2004 was triple what it was 14 years before. Foreign holdings of Canadian stocks and bonds grew from \$209.3 billion in March 1990 to \$629.3 billion in March 2004.

Portfolio investment in stocks at market value



Canadian portfolio investment in foreign stocks and bonds grew nine-fold in those 14 years. Canadian-held foreign stocks and bonds were valued at \$400.8 billion at the end of March 2004, compared with \$44.0 billion in March 1990.

On the stocks side, foreign investors saw their holdings of Canadian shares grow from \$38.1 billion to \$175.9 billion in 14 years. That value peaked at \$274.1 billion in September 2000, when the S&P/TSX Composite Index was at a historic high.

The market value of foreign stocks held by Canadians appreciated even more, from \$34.8 billion in March 1990 to \$348.7 billion in March 2004. In 1999 alone this value jumped 42%, as foreign markets were very strong. Despite declines in global financial markets from 2000 to 2002, Canadian investors' holdings of foreign stocks remained high, mostly because of large purchases of foreign stocks and higher foreign content limits for Registered Retirement Savings Plans.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0037, 376-0039 to 376-0042, 376-0055 to 376-0057 and 376-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.

The first quarter 2004 issue of *Canada's international investment position* (67-202-XIE, \$23/\$51) will be available soon.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Éric Simard (613-951-7244) or Éric Boulay (613-951-1872), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international investment position at period-end

	2000	2001	2002	2003	First quarter 2004
	\$ billions				
Assets					
Canadian direct investment abroad	356.5	398.9	429.6	399.1	409.3
Portfolio investment abroad					
Foreign bonds	35.6	38.6	43.0	44.7	47.7
Foreign bonds at market value	37.4	40.0	45.1	47.8	52.0
Foreign stocks	173.6	198.8	213.6	188.8	191.2
Foreign stocks at market value	359.8	363.6	316.3	342.0	348.7
Other investment					
Loans	60.5	68.6	71.9	59.3	66.1
Allowances	-11.0	-11.9	-11.9	-11.6	-11.5
Deposits	101.4	108.9	103.1	110.8	115.7
Official international reserves	47.8	53.3	56.2	45.7	46.1
Other assets	63.1	66.4	69.6	72.2	66.9
Total assets					
at book value	827.6	921.7	975.0	909.0	931.5
with portfolio investment at market value	1015.6	1087.8	1079.9	1065.3	1093.4
Liabilities					
Foreign direct investment in Canada	319.1	341.0	348.9	357.5	360.0
Portfolio investment					
Canadian bonds	372.4	426.9	448.1	405.3	411.7
Canadian bonds at market value	387.8	446.1	481.2	436.6	453.4
Canadian stocks	87.1	78.1	79.6	84.7	86.2
Canadian stocks at market value	213.9	164.4	130.1	175.6	175.9
Canadian money market	28.0	21.5	25.2	21.4	18.7
Other investment					
Loans	60.7	55.1	58.2	53.6	52.8
Deposits	147.8	181.1	195.0	183.1	174.6
Other liabilities	21.4	21.7	22.2	21.2	21.9
Total liabilities					
At book value	1036.4	1125.3	1177.3	1126.9	1125.8
With portfolio investment at market value	1178.5	1230.8	1260.9	1249.1	1257.2
Net international investment position					
At book value	-208.8	-203.7	-202.3	-218.0	-194.2
with portfolio investment at market value	-162.9	-143.0	-181.0	-183.9	-163.9

Youth in Transition Survey: Education and labour market pathways of young adults

2002

Canada's young people are making the transition from school to the workforce through a complex set of pathways, rather than simply finishing their education and jumping straight into a full-time job, according to new data from the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS).

The survey, which tracked movements between high school, postsecondary education and the labour market, interviewed young people at two stages.

The first cycle assessed their education and labour market status as of December 1999, when they were 20 years old. Two years later, the same respondents, now 22, were re-interviewed and their activities measured as of December 2001.

YITS shows that finishing high school is a longer process for some youths than for others. Young people who drop out of high school may subsequently return to high school studies. Other high school dropouts may return to classes, but in some form of postsecondary education.

In December 1999, 12% of 20-year-olds were no longer in high school and had left high school without graduating. Two years later, this dropout rate had edged down to 11% as some of these young people had returned to high school.

Some high school dropouts went on to postsecondary studies without having completed their high school diploma. When this was taken into account, by the age of 22, only 9% of youths had dropped out of high school and had not pursued any further education.

Most youths, in fact, continue their education beyond high school. By the age of 22, 76% of youths had some postsecondary experience, up from 70% at age 20.

As with high school, pathways through postsecondary education are complex. By the age of 22, just over 1 in 10 youths had left their postsecondary studies without graduating, according to YITS. However, this did not necessarily mean they had called a halt to higher education; some may continue their education later.

Youths take a variety of pathways from initial education to full-time work. In December 1999, just over one-quarter of the 20-year-olds were out of school and working full-time. Two years later, the proportion of those out of school and working full-time increased to 34%.

Note to readers

This report uses data from the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS), a longitudinal survey undertaken jointly by Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. This survey is designed to examine the major transitions in the lives of youths, particularly between education, training and work.

YITS contacts the same respondents at two-year intervals and can therefore provide information on patterns of education and work activities over time for the same individuals.

This report uses data from the first two cycles of YITS to examine the education and labour market status of young people and their pathways. In the first cycle of YITS, collected in 2000, youths were aged between 18 and 20. Their education and labour market status were assessed as of December 1999. Two years later, in 2002, the same respondents, aged 20 to 22, were re-interviewed and their activities measured as of December 2001.

This report focusses on the oldest youths participating in the survey in order to better evaluate what proportion completed high school and what proportion of high school graduates and dropouts ended up participating in postsecondary education. These young people were 20 years old in December 1999 and 22 in December 2001.

Many high school dropouts take the opportunity to return to school

In December 2001, 87% of 22-year-olds had graduated from high school, and very few were still continuing their high school education. About 11% of youths were no longer in high school and were without a high school diploma.

Education systems in Canada generally afford a second chance to high school dropouts. In December 1999, 12% of 20-year-olds were no longer in high school, and had left high school without graduating. Of the youths who had dropped out of school by age 20, just over 1 in 10 had either completed high school or were continuing their high school education two years later. As a result of these dropouts who returned to high school, the dropout rate edged down in December 2001.

An additional 16% of high school dropouts continued their education at the postsecondary level, even though they hadn't obtained a high school diploma. When this was taken into account, only 9% of youths had dropped out of high school by age 22 and had not pursued any further education.

At the age of 20, dropout rates were much higher for males than for females. This gender difference in dropout rates remained at age 22; 14% for males compared with 8% for females.

As youths age from 20 to 22, more head into postsecondary education

More youths moved into some form of postsecondary education as they age from 20 to 22. In December 2001, 76% of young people had taken some form of postsecondary education by age 22. This was up from 70% in 1999, when those same youths were aged 20.

That such a high proportion of youths pursue postsecondary school indicates that they recognize more and more the importance of higher education.

Postsecondary status of youths no longer attending high school

	Age 20 in December 1999	Age 22 in December 2001
	%	
No postsecondary education	30	24
Some postsecondary education	70	76
Postsecondary leavers	8	11
Postsecondary continuers with no previous postsecondary credential	48	31
Postsecondary continuers with a previous postsecondary credential	7	13
Postsecondary graduates	8	21

As in the case of high school, pathways through postsecondary education are complex. While most youths went on to further studies, not all stayed until graduation. In December 2001, by the age of 22, about 11% of youths had left postsecondary education without graduating.

However, this did not necessarily mean they had called a halt to higher education. Thirty-five percent of those who had left postsecondary education when they were 20 returned to it by the time they were 22.

About one-third of youths completed at least one postsecondary credential by age 22. In December 2001, 13% of the 22 year-olds were continuing their postsecondary education after having already graduated; 21% had graduated and were no longer in postsecondary studies.

About one-third of youths are out of school and working full-time by age 22

Youths take a variety of pathways from initial education to full-time work, including multiple routes through postsecondary education. In December 1999, more than half of 20-year-olds were still in school and 27% were out of school and working full-time.

Two years later, the proportion of youths who were in school dropped to 44%, while the proportion of those out of school and working full-time increased to 34%.

The proportion of youths who were not working and not studying increased from 10% at age 20 to 14% by age 22. However, not all of those who were not in school and not working necessarily experienced difficulties in the transition from school to work. Some youths may choose to leave school and or the labour market to travel, to undertake volunteer activities or to care for family.

Youths at school and work

	Age 20 in December 1999	Age 22 in December 2001
	%	
In school	56	44
Not in school and working full-time	27	34
Not in school and working part-time	7	7
Not in school and not working	10	14

The transition from initial education to the labour market does not mean the end of continuing education. Once in the workforce, young people may still go back to school. About one in five youths who were working and not in school at the age of 20 returned to school by age 22.

In addition, many students combine school and work. Among youths who were in school both in December 1999 and December 2001, 58% combined school and work at age 20. By age 22, this proportion increased slightly to 61%.

Small group of young adults not working, not in school

This study identified a small group of individuals, about 3%, who were not in school and not working in December 1999 and again two years later in December 2001.

Forty-five percent of this group were high school dropouts, 28% were high school graduates and just 15% were postsecondary graduates.

The fact that this group was not in school or working consistently over a two-year period suggests that they may have been experiencing difficulties making the transition from school to work. However, some may have chosen to travel, to volunteer or to care for family for an extended period of time.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4435.

The report *Education and labour market pathways of young Canadians between age 20 and 22: an overview* (81-595-MIE2004018, free) is now available

online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Waste management industry: Business and government sectors

2002 (preliminary)

Canadian households and businesses generated more than 31 million tonnes of non-hazardous solid waste in 2002, the equivalent of about one tonne per person.

Households alone produced 38% of these waste materials, on average 382 kg for each Canadian, about 15 kg more per person than in 2000.

Twenty-one percent of all waste materials were diverted from disposal to be recycled or composted, up slightly from revised 2000 levels. The remainder, about 24 million tonnes, was either placed in a landfill or incinerated.

Current expenditures of municipalities and other government bodies providing waste management services totalled \$1.5 billion in 2002; 55% of that amount represented payments to contracted waste management firms. The municipal sector employed more than 8,100 people in waste management service activities.

Operating revenues of businesses in the waste management industry totalled \$4.1 billion in 2002;

operating expenditures reached \$3.4 billion. In addition, these firms invested \$342 million in capital expenditures. More than 24,300 people were employed in this industry across Canada.

These preliminary data come from two biennial waste management industry surveys that covered the government and business sectors for 2002.

Along with financial and employment characteristics, the surveys collected information on the quantities of waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators, as well as on materials that were recycled or composted. Data from the two surveys were combined to provide a full picture of residential and non-residential solid non-hazardous waste.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1736 and 2009

Tables are available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; environ@statcan.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. □

Waste disposal, diversion and generation per capita, all sources, by province and territory

	Disposal ¹		Diversion ²		Generation ³		Rate of diversion per capita	
	2000 ^r	2002	2000 ^r	2002	2000 ^r	2002	2000 ^r	2002
	kilograms per capita						percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	742	725	80	74	822	799	10	9
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	20	28
Nova Scotia	416	417	150	139	566	555	26	25
New Brunswick	550	551	152	164	702	715	22	23
Quebec ⁴	936	872	209	234	1,145	1,106	18	21
Ontario	764	797	202	200	966	997	21	20
Manitoba	798	786	188	193	986	979	19	20
Saskatchewan	804	799	147	147	951	946	15	16
Alberta	914	928	140	189	1,054	1,117	13	17
British Columbia	636	667	278	269	914	936	30	29
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	10
Canada	789	791	199	209	988	1,000	20	21

Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

^r Revised figures.

x Suppressed to meet confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

1. Total amount of non-hazardous waste disposed of in public and private waste disposal facilities. This includes waste that is exported out of the source province or country for disposal. This does not include waste disposed of in hazardous waste disposal facilities or waste managed by the waste generator on site.
2. Diversion represents the quantity of non-hazardous materials diverted from disposal facilities and represents the sum of all materials processed for recycling or re-use at an off-site recycling facility.
3. Total generation is the sum of total non-hazardous residential and non-residential solid waste disposed of in an off-site disposal facility and total materials processed for recycling at an off-site recycling facility. Note that these data only include those materials that are managed (disposed of or recycled) off-site by a municipality or waste management firm.
4. Figures are derived from the results of surveys conducted by the province.

Annual Survey of Manufactures 2000, 2001 and 2002

The Annual Survey of Manufactures collects information on more than 250 different industries. Principal statistics are now available for Canada, the provinces and the Territories for 2002. The principal statistics for 2000 and 2001 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 301-0003 and 301-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2103.

To order data, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers

First quarter 2004

The top 82 for-hire motor carriers of freight (Canada-based trucking companies earning \$25 million or more annually) generated operating revenues

of \$1.85 billion and expenses of \$1.75 billion in the first quarter. Average per-carrier revenue increased by 5.7% from the first quarter of 2003, reaching \$22.6 million. Average per-carrier expenses increased 4.5% to \$21.3 million.

The top for-hire carriers' operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) improved by 1 point to 0.94 compared with the 0.95 posted in the first quarter of 2003. A ratio of greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ron Chrétien (613-951-8774; ron.chretien@statcan.ca) or Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; denis.pilon@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. Fax: 613-951-0579. ■

Refined petroleum products

April 2004 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for April. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Energy, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Agriculture and rural working paper series: The effect of FDI on agriculture and food trade: An empirical analysis, 1987-2001, no. 68
Catalogue number 21-601-MIE2004068
(free).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 2004, Vol. 58, no. 4
Catalogue number 31-001-XIE (\$17/\$158).

New motor vehicle sales, April 2004, Vol. 76, no. 4
Catalogue number 63-007-XIE (\$14/\$133).

Imports by commodity, April 2004, Vol. 61, no. 4
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$84/\$828).

Imports by commodity, April 2004, Vol. 61, no. 4
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$40/\$387).

Education, skills and learning research papers: Education and labour market pathways of young Canadians between age 20 and 22: an overview, 2002, no. 18
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2004018
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:

1-800-700-1033


To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to infostats@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Design 1 - 2004 / IP: 146.171.152/4037-6145



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 16, 2004
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak during 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Map-warmed index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr 19 1997 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2004. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and sales counter where you can consult or purchase publications, diskettes, CD-ROM discs, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's data retrieval system. A telephone enquiry service is available with toll-free access for those located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd Floor, Box 11
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3X8
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
4th Floor, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Via Rail Building, Suite 200
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4V9
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Park Plaza, Suite 440
2365 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4K1
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Alberta, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Pacific Plaza, Suite 900
10909 Jasper Avenue, N.W.
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4J3
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 6C7
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-877-287-4369
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

National toll-free enquiries line (Canada and the United States): 1-800-263-1136
Toll-free order-only line (Canada and the United States): 1-800-267-6677
Toll-free fax order line (Canada and the United States): 1-877-287-4369
Toll-free telecommunications device for the hearing impaired: 1-800-363-7629