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Thursday, March 29, 1990
For release at 10:00 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

LIERARY BIBLIOTHE゙QUE:

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, January 1990
Gross Domestic Product decreased 0.2\% in January, following gains of 0.2\% in December and $0.5 \%$ in November.
- Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1989

Property and casualty insurers reported a loss before income taxes and extraordinary items of $\$ 97$ million. This compared to a profit of $\$ 146$ million in the fourth quarter of 1988.
(Continued on page 2.)


The Health and Activity Limitation Survey Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada 1986-87

There are $1,767,640$ disabled adults aged 15 to 64 in Canada, almost $56 \%$ of whom reported having a total income of less than $\$ 10,000$ in $1985,13 \%$ an income of $\$ 30,000$ or more, Some $51 \%$ reported that they were not in the labour force.

Of the $1,026,915$ disabled persons aged 65 years and over residing in households, $30 \%$ reported living alone.

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a comprehensive survey of persons with disabilities in Canada, today releases Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada (82-602, \$25), its new publication which profiles Canada's disabled population residing in households.

This profile includes selected demographic data as well as information on the nature and severity of disability, lifestyle, out-of-pocket expenses, income, and the barriers encountered in everyday activities. Data are presented for various age groups, at the Canada, province and territory level.

For a copy of Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada (82-602, \$25), contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre or Janet Pantalone (613-951-0025), Post-Censal Surveys Program.

## MAJOR RELEASES - Concluded

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Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased, $3.0 \%$ from January 1990.
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## MAJOR RELEASES

## Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)
January 1990

## Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, decreased $0.2 \%$ in January, following gains of $0.2 \%$ in December and $0.5 \%$ in November. Output in January stood 2.0\% above the level of January last year. Production of goods declined $0.8 \%$, while output of services advanced $0.3 \%$.

## Goods Producing Industries

A sharp cutback in motor vehicle manufacturing, following several months of sluggish sales and accumulating inventories, was the most important factor contributing to the decline in goods output. As well, output by public utilities fell substantially, as mild weather in January followed colder than normal temperatures in November and December. These, and smaller declines in agriculture and fishing, were partially offset by an advance in construction.

The cutback in motor vehicle production was the major contributor to a $1.3 \%$ decline in manufacturing output. Large-scale layoffs went into effect in January in the motor vehicle industry, and some assembly lines were shut down for most of the month. Automobile and truck production fell $31 \%$, the largest monthly decrease since January 1982. Preliminary information, however, indicates a large increase in production of motor vehicles in February. Automobile exports fell $23 \%$ in January, following a $13 \%$ decline in December. Similarly, truck exports were down 5\%, after a $6 \%$ decline in December. Unit sales of motor vehicles advanced $8.8 \%$ within Canada in January, but the gain was mostly in sales of imported vehicles.

Motor vehicle production was also cut sharply in the United States $(-33 \%)$. Canadian manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories were affected by the cutbacks in both countries, as output fell $14 \%$ and exports were down almost $20 \%$.

Elsewhere in manufacturing lower output was reported by manufacturers of primary metals, furniture and fixtures, clothing, and beverages. Machinery and equipment, paper and allied products, chemicals, and printing and publishing industries all recorded higher output in January.

Following strong growth due to cold weather in November and December, output by public utilities
decreased $4.9 \%$ in January, when milder weather resulted in lower production of both electric power and natural gas.

Construction output was up $1.3 \%$ in January, with. residential and non-residential building activity accounting for most of the gain.

## Services Producing Industries

Output of services producing industries advanced $0.3 \%$ in January, with gains recorded by transportation and storage, communication, wholesale trade, community, business and personal services industries and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate services declined.

Much of the growth in the transportation and storage industry resulted from increased handling and shipments of grain during the month. Output of storage industries increased $33 \%$ as receipts and shipments by grain elevators were up substantially. Output of railway transport was up $1.9 \%$, with railway carloadings of both wheat and other grain products rising almost $45 \%$ above the December level. Wheat exports increased $36 \%$. The increased movement of wheat and grain products was also reflected in a substantial increase in water transport activity.

Output of communication industries increased $1.6 \%$ on the strength of gains by telecommunication carriers and postal services.

Following growth of $0.9 \%$ in November and $1.4 \%$ in December, wholesale trade rose $0.7 \%$ in January, due mostly to gains by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, and farm machinery and equipment.

An increase of $8.8 \%$ in the number of motor vehicles sold in Canada accounted for most of the increase of $0.3 \%$ in retail trade.

Finance, insurance and real estate services fell $0.4 \%$ in January, following a flat December. Most of the decrease occurred among real estate agencies and brokers as the resale housing market softened. Reduced activity by security brokers and dealers and by stock exchanges also contributed to the decline.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

Order the January 1990 issue of Gross Domestic Product by Industry (15-001, $\$ 12.10 / \$ 121$ ), scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

The Daily, March 29, 1990

## Gross Domestlc Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

Total Economy




Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

|  | 1989 |  |  |  | $\frac{1990}{\text { January }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | October | November | December |  |
| Total Economy | 407,512.5 | 413,726.5 | 415,777.7 | 416,501.4 | 415,875.5 |
| Business Sector: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and related services industries | 8,951.3 | 10,043.9 | 9,907.0 | 9,743.9 | 9,674.9 |
| Fishing and trapping industries | 800.2 | 644.9 | 612.3 | 541.4 | 523.2 |
| Logging and forestry industry | 2,883.2 | 2,726.3 | 2,653.2 | 2,753.8 | 2,755.2 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil well industries | 22,774.9 | 22,886.6 | 23,204.2 | 22,999.5 | 23,008.8 |
| Manufacturing industries | 78,481.7 | 78,509.6 | 78,778.0 | 78,929.3 | 77,889.6 |
| Construction industries | 31,304.5 | 32,599.2. | 32,624.3 | 32,693.8 | 33,109.2 |
| Transportation and storage industries | 19,215.4 | 19,603.8 | 19,745.3 | 19,216.4 | 19,538.2 |
| Communication industries | 13,253.0 | 14,352.2 | 14,496.2 | 14,597.0 | 14,827.2 |
| Other utility industries | 11,468.0 | 11,156.8 | 11,545.2 | 12,150.0 | 11,556.0 |
| Wholesale trade industries | 25,481.2 | 25,035.3 | 25,258.3 | 25,609.5 | 25,799.5 |
| Retail trade industries | 26,222.8 | 26,149.8 | 26,426.2 | 26,433.4 | 26,509.0 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 59,865.3 | 61,471.5 | 61,717.4 | 61,700.9 | 61,428.0 |
| Community, business and personal services | 41,809.0 | 42,802.4 | 43,004.6 | 43,135.0 | 43,218.3 |

## Non-business Sector:

| Mining industries | 86.3 | 74.3 | 70.7 | 69.5 | 66.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing industries | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 |
| Forestry services industry | 326.9 | 336.5 | 335.3 | 340.1 | 337.2 |
| Transportation industries | 1,574.6 | 1,585.4 | 1,577.0 | 1,579.4 | 1,590.0 |
| Communication industries | 49.2 | 48.0 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 43.2 |
| Water systems industry | 560.5 | 568.9 | 567.7 | 571.3 | 573.6 |
| Insurance and othertinance industry | 418.5 | 429.3 | 430.5 | 432.9 | $435.6{ }^{\text { }}$ |
| Government service industry | 24,240.9 | 24,662.1 | 24,709.0 | 24,814.6 | 24,837.6 |
| Community and personal services | 37,697.1 | 37,991.7 | 38,022.9 | 38,097.3 | 38,107.2 |

## Special aggregations:

| Business sector: | $342,510.5$ | $347,982.3$ | $349,972.2$ | $350,503.9$ | $349,837.1$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - goods | $156,663.8$ | $158,567.3$ | $159,324.2$ | $159,811.7$ | $158,516.9$ |
| - services | $185,846.7$ | $189,415.0$ | $190,648.0$ | $190,692.2$ | $191,320.2$ |
| Non-business sector | $65,002.0$ | $65,744.2$ | $65,805.5$ | $65,997.5$ | $66,038.4$ |
| - goods | 694.8 | 691.2 | 686.4 | 688.8 | 687.6 |
| - services | $64,307.2$ | $65,053.0$ | $65,119.1$ | $65,308.7$ | $65,350.8$ |
| Goods producing industry | $157,358.6$ | $159,258.5$ | $160,010.6$ | $160,500.5$ | $159,204.5$ |
| Services producing industry |  | $250,153.9$ | $254,468.0$ | $255,767.1$ | $256,000.9$ |
| Industrial production | $113,419.4$ | $113,244.2$ | $114,213.8$ | $114,767.6$ | $113,671.0$ |
| Non-durable manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |
| industries | $33,169.7$ | $33,497.1$ | $33,505.5$ | $33,414.6$ | 33.602 .4 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | $45,312.0$ | $45,012.5$ | $\mathbf{4 5 , 2 7 2 . 5}$ | $45,514.7$ | $44,287.2$ |

## Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989

## Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported a loss before income taxes and extraordinary items of $\$ 97$ million in the fourth quarter of 1989, reflecting higher claims. This compared to a profit of $\$ 146$ million in the fourth quarter of 1988 and a profit of $\$ 78$ million in the fourth quarter of 1987.

The underwriting loss grew to $\$ 656$ million in the fourth quarter, compared to a loss of $\$ 376$ million a year earlier and a loss of $\$ 390$ million for the fourth quarter of 1987.

Net investment income rose to $\$ 559$ million, compared to $\$ 552$ million a year earlier and $\$ 468$ million for the fourth quarter of 1987.

The annual underwriting loss for 1989 rose to $\$ 1.4$ billion, nearly double the loss of $\$ 774$ million for 1988. Net investment income earned during 1989 increased to $\$ 2.1$ billion, from $\$ 1.9$ billion in 1988. Income before taxes and extraordinary items decreased to $\$ 761$ million from $\$ 1.1$ billion in 1988.

## Investment Funds

Sales of investment funds increased to $\$ 4.1$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1989 , compared to $\$ 3.0$ billion a year earlier. Redemptions were $\$ 3.1$ billion, compared to $\$ 3.2$ billion the year before. Consequently, sales outpaced redemptions by $\$ 974$ million, in contrast to a year earlier when redemptions outpaced sales by $\$ 199$ million.

For 1989 as a whole, sales exceeded redemptions by $\$ 1.2$ billion, in contrast to 1988 , when redemptions were greater than sales by $\$ 304$ million.

Total assets of funds at market value were $\$ 35.6$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1989, compared to $\$ 30.7$ billion registered a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 38833886.

Order the fourth quarter 1989 issue of Financial Institutions (61-006, \$42/\$168), available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions
Fourth Quarter 1989

|  | Fourth Quarter 1989 | Change from Third Quarter 1989 |  | Change from Fourth Quarter 1988 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | millions of dollars |  | \% |
| Trust Companies |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgages | 77,062 | 2,983 | 11,747 | 17.9 |
| Total assets | 119,798 | 3,974 | 14,968 | 14.2 |
| Deposits | 107,028 | 4,067 | 13,378 | 14.2 |
| Mortgage Companies |  |  |  |  |
| Morigages | 94,828 | 4,989 | 16,408 | 21.1 |
| Total assets | 117,517 | 6,213 | 23,129 | 24.6 |
| Deposits | 99,571 | 6,581 | 23,785 | 31.4 |
| Financial Corporations |  |  |  |  |
| Retail sales financing: |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and Commercial | 5,574 | -202 | 36 | 0.6 |
| Consumer | 8,832 | 156 | 1,311 | 17.4 |
| Wholesale financing | 4,182 | 414 | 16 | 0.3 |
| Personal loans | 1,237 | 215 | 156 | 13.2 |
| Total assets | 23,952 | 1,080 | 2,180 | 9.6 |
| Finance Leasing Corporations |  |  |  |  |
| Lease contracts outstanding | 5,194 | 71 | 405 | 8.5 |
| Total assets | 6,305 | 16 | 558 | 9.7 |
| Investment Funds |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets: |  |  |  |  |
| Cost | 32,375 | 458 | 875 | 3.0 |
| Market | 35,621 | 396 | 2,446 | 8.0 |
| Total Portfolio: |  |  |  |  |
| Cost | 31,451 | 445 | 933 | 3.3 |
| Market | 34,698 | 383 | 2,504 | 8.3 |
| Property and Casualty Insurance Companies |  |  |  |  |
| Net premiums earned | 3,207 | 35 | 111 | 3.6 |
| Underwriting gains | -656 | -428 | -280 | ... |
| After-tax income before |  | -287 | -204 |  |
| Total Assets | 29,676 | 289 | 2,010 | 7.3 |

[^0]The Daily, March 29, 1990

## Sales of Refined Petroleum <br> Products

February 1990

## Seasonaily Adjusted

Preliminary estimates of February sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.9 million cubic metres $\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$, a decrease of $3.0 \%$ from January and the second consecutive decline of this year.

All four of the main products contributed to the monthly decrease. After closing out 1989 with three successive monthly gains, motor gasoline sales posted a second consecutive decline, as volumes dropped $2.3 \%$ below January levels. Following a gain of $4.6 \%$ in January, diesel fuel sales were down $3.3 \%$. Light fuel sales $(-4.6 \%)$ were down for the fourth time in the last five months, while heavy fuel sales fell $6.0 \%$, a fourth consecutive decrease.

## Unadjusted

Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased $1.9 \%$ from February 1989, to 6.5 million $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ sold. Results for the four main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales were down $1.4 \%$ from February 1989, while heavy fuel sales recorded a decrease of $11.3 \%$ from the same period. Diesel fuel sales rose $5.2 \%$ above February 1989 volumes, while light fuel sales registered a modest increase of $0.5 \%$.

Following this February decrease, total product sales for 1990 lag by $2.0 \%$ behind volumes recorded in the first two months of 1989. Within this total, diesel fuel sales have climbed $4.4 \%$, while sales of light fuel oil have declined $0.3 \%$ and motor gasoline by $2.2 \%$. Heavy fuel sales are down $2.8 \%$ from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644647.

The February 1990 issue of Refined Petroleum Products (45-004, $\$ 17.30 / \$ 173$ ) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Saies of Refined Petroieum Products

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { November } \\ 1989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { December } \\ 1989 \end{array}$ | January 1990 r | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & 1990 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | February 1990/ <br> January 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (thousands of cubic metres) |  |  |  | \% |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, All Products | 7256.2 | 7364.5 | 7164.5 | 6949.4 | -3.0 |
| Main Products: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Gasoline | 2930.7 | 2944.8 | 2895.3 | 2829.1 | -2.3 |
| Diesel Fuel Oil | 1449.6 | 1441.3 | 1507.4 | 1458.2 | -3.3 |
| Light Fuel Oil | 532.6 | 677.1 | 562.9 | 537.0 | -4.6 |
| Heavy Fuel Oil | 884.0 | 793.7 | 778.7 | 732.1 | -6.0 |
|  | February | February |  |  | Cumulative |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { February } \\ 1989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { February } \\ 1990 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | (thousands of cubic metres) |  |  |  | \% |
| Unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, All Products | 6634.2 | 6505.0 | 13663.1 | 13406.1 | -2.0 |
| - Main Products: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor Gasoline | 2487.6 | 2452.2 | 5070.1 | 4958.3 | -2.2 |
| Diesel Fuel Oil | 1178.9 | 1240.4 | 2386.6 | 2492.0 | 4.4 |
| Light Fuel Oil | 904.1 | 908.5 | 1942.0 | 1936.3 | -0.3 |
| Heavy Fuel Oil | 874.0 | 775.1 | 1785.1 | 1735.1 | -2.8 |

## Annual Survey of Manufactures

 1987The total value of shipments and other revenue rose $6.9 \%$ to $\$ 314.3$ billion in 1987 , from $\$ 293.9$ billion a year earlier, according to preliminary figures. Total value added increased $10.2 \%$ to $\$ 118.5$ billion.

The number of persons employed by these manufacturing establishments increased by $3.1 \%$ to 1.86 million, with their total wages and salaries rising $6.3 \%$ to $\$ 51.8$ billion.

The accompanying table shows selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

For further information on this release, contact R. Staveley or G. Welsh or H. Villeneuve (613-9519497), Industry Division. Complete data will be published later in Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1987 (31-203, \$61).

1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures - Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province

| Province | Number of estab-lishments | Total activity |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employees |  | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale | Value of shipments and other revenue | Value added |
|  |  | Number | Salaries and wages |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$'000 |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 318 | 18,627 | 397,423 | 97,528 | 1,181,306 | 2,056,117 | 786,407 |
| Prince Edward Island | 134 | 3,518 | 60,589 | 7,579 | 276,639 | 416,729 | 137,733 |
| Nova Scotia | 761 | 37,700 | 904,642 | 155,234 | 3,528,073 | 5,629,641 | 1,977,995 |
| New Brunswick | 691 | 32,439 | 838,687 | 253,059 | 3,715,621 | 6,018,550 | 2,092,485 |
| Quebec | 11,184 | 520,471 | 13,443,594 | 2,067,000 | 40,411,844 | 72,608,489 | 30,287,550 |
| Ontario | 15,109 | 956,400 | 27,488,737 | 3,007,220 | 109,406,283 | 174,969,963 | 62,678,358 |
| Manitoba | 1,186 | 54,031 | 1,284,561 | 165,220 | 3,904,361 | 6,992,457 | 2,910,052 |
| Saskatchewan | 810 | 19,772 | 516,865 | 110,302 | 2,050,042 | 3,522,989 | 1,371,214 |
| Alberta | 2,590 | 78,220 | 2,278,685 | 438,604 | 11,275,650 | 17,242,833 | 5,538,627 |
| British Columbia | 3,969 | 142,512 | 4,610,679 | 751,600 | 13,450,792 | 24,805,204 | 10,708,896 |
| Yukon | 15 | 101 | 2,359 | 227 | 3,647 | 9,069 | 5,204 |
| Northwest Territories | 23 | 227 | 5,426 | 569 | 26,586 | 47,181 | 20,755 |
| Canada 1987 | 36,790 | 1,864,018 | 51,832,248 | 7,054,140 | 189,230,844 | 314,319,221 | 118,515,276 |
| Canada 1986r | 38,380 | 1,808,716 | 48,749,085 | 6,999,645 | 178,740,310 | 293,937,278 | 107,581,862 |
| Percentage Change | -4.1 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 10.2 |

' Revised.
Note: components may not add to totals due to rounding.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Canada-United States Comparison for Selected Service Industries

1985 to 1987
Now available is the first comparison of Canada and United States information on service industries selected from business, leisure and personal services. The information compared includes industry receipts, annual growth rates and per-capita earnings presented in Canadian dollars.

The Volume 1, Number 2 issue of the Service Industry Bulletin (63-015, $\$ 6.75 / \$ 40.50$ ) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services, Science and Technology.

## Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots) <br> Week Ending March 24, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 24, 1990 totalled 291525 tonnes, an increase of $7.4 \%$ over the preceding week's total of 271365 tonnes, but down $5.0 \%$ from the year-earlier level of 306867 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 3206974 tonnes, a decrease of $12.7 \%$ from 3672466 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1990
Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of $9.4 \%$ over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased $1.1 \%$, while the number of cars loaded increased $2.6 \%$ over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is $5.8 \%$ higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Rigid Insulating Board

February 1990
Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2398 thousand square metres ( 12.7 mm basis) in February 1990, a decrease of $14.7 \%$ compared to 2810 r thousand square metres ( 12.7 mm basis) in February 1989.

January-to-February 1990 shipments amounted to 5098 thousand square metres ( 12.7 mm basis), a decrease of $0.4 \%$ from $5118^{r}$ thousand square metres ( 12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989.

## Avallable on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1 ) and 122 (series 4-7).

The February 1990 issue of Rigid Insulating Board (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Logging Industry, 1987.
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).
Coal Mines, 1988.
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).
Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 9: Pack of Processed Plums, 1989. Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $\$ 7.40 / \$ 121 ;$ Other Countries: $\$ 8.90 / \$ 145$ ).
Service Industry Bulletin, Canada-United States Comparisons for Selected Service Industries, 1985 to 1987.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $\$ 6.75 / \$ 40.50$; Other Countries: $\$ 8.20 / \$ 49$ ).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 2, Continuing Education in Canadian Universities, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $\$ 4.70 / \$ 47$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.60 / \$ 56$ ).
Health and Activity Limitation Survey -
Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada, 1986-87.
Catalogue number 82-602
(Canada: $\$ 25$; Other Countries: $\$ 30$ ).
Heritage Institutions, 1986-87.
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

## How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6 or phone 613-951-7277.
Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.
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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

## Quebec

Advisory Services
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Montreal, Quebec
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Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building

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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6
Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

## Ontario

Advisory Services
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## M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136

## Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
$6^{\text {th }}$ Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C OK4
Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

## Saskatchewan

## Advisory Services

Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P OR7
Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

## Alberta and the Northwest <br> Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
$8^{\text {th }}$ Floor
Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6
Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

## Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6
Local calls: 292.6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
$3^{\text {rd }}$ Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9
Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913


[^0]:    Further information will appear in Financial Institutions, Fourth Quarter 1989. (\$42/\$168 per year)
    ... Figures not appropriate.

