



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 20, 1990

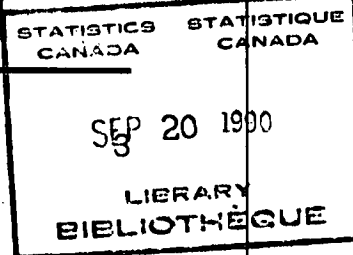
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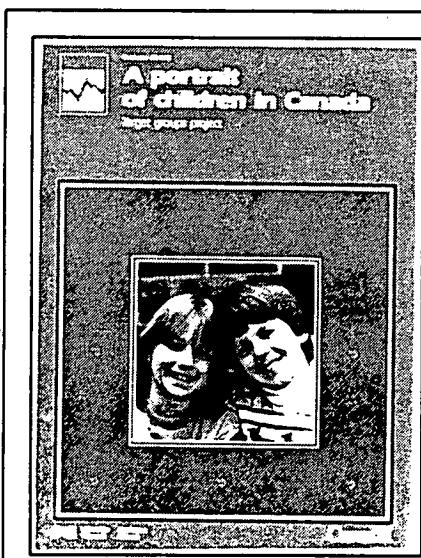
## MAJOR RELEASES

- Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Second Quarter 1990**  
 Capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector edged down 0.6% to 79.7%, as growth in production was outpaced by growth in plant capacity.
- Youth Court Statistics, 1989-90**  
 In 1989-90, just under 113,000 federal statute charges were brought against young persons in Canada (excluding Ontario). These charges involved approximately 58,000 cases and more than 37,000 young persons.
- A Portrait of Children in Canada, 1976-1989**  
 The percentage of children aged 14 years and under fell to 21% of the Canadian population in 1986 from 30% in 1971 and by the year 2001 is expected to be only 19%.



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### A Portrait of Children in Canada 1976-1989

Children aged 14 years and under are profiled in this chartbook which depicts their demographic, social, and economic conditions along with some of the characteristics of their parents and the households and dwellings in which they live.

More than 40 illuminating colour charts, supported by text, provide an insight into the situation of Canada's children by exploring, among other things, their demographic and cultural characteristics, living arrangements, education, health, and economic conditions.

*A Portrait of Children in Canada* (89-520, \$40) is now available. See "How to order Publications."

For more information on this publication, see page 6 of today's *DAILY* or contact Jack Scott (613-951-2556).



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## MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

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Over 1.9 million students attending English schools were enrolled in second language French courses (regular and immersion) in 1988-89.
  - **Crude Oil and Natural Gas, June 1990** 8  
Production of crude oil and equivalent declined 6.2% from June, 1989, the 16th decrease in the last 17 months.
  - **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 1990** 9  
The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades remained unchanged from July.
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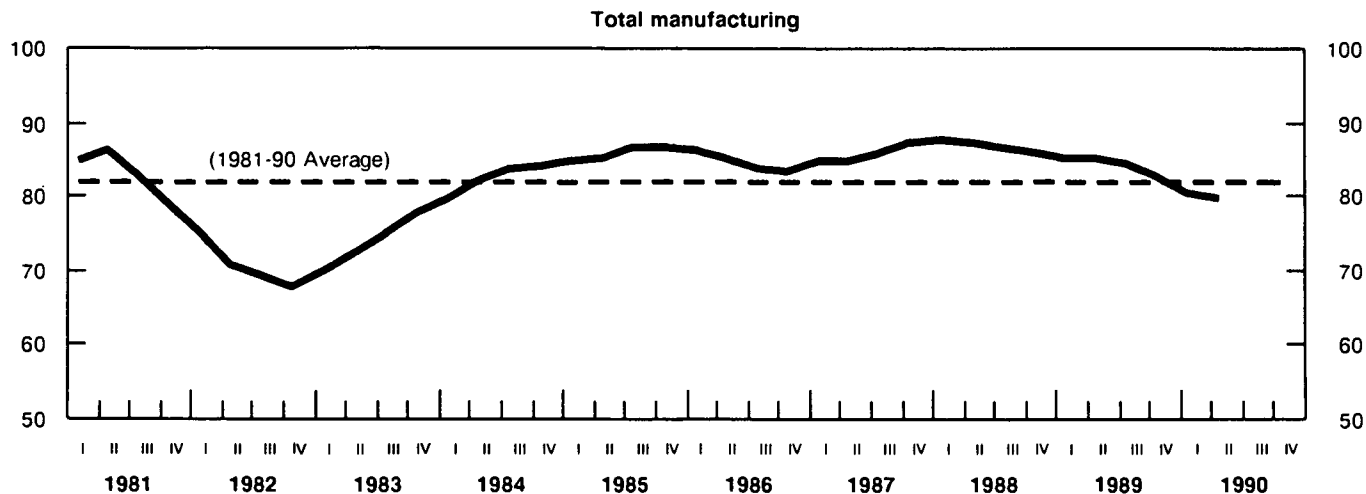
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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1990



### Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Second Quarter 1990

Capacity utilization in manufacturing industries edged down 0.6% to 79.7% in the second quarter, as growth in production was outpaced by growth in plant capacity. The increase in production was concentrated in a small number of industries while plant capacity growth was widespread. Capacity utilization rates have dropped steadily from a peak of 87.6% in the first quarter of 1988.

In non-durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate dropped 1.2% in the second quarter to 81.5%.

- Large declines in capacity utilization were recorded in leather products (5.5%) and clothing (3.8%) industries, as production declined in the face of reduced consumer demand.

The utilization rate for durable goods producers remained unchanged from the first quarter of 1990.

#### Note to Users

*The capacity utilization rates have been revised to reflect historical revisions to Gross Domestic Product.*

- The growth in capacity utilization in the transportation industries (7.7%) and the primary metals industries (2.2%) reflected increased production in anticipation of work stoppages.
- With the decline in construction activity, capacity utilization fell by 2.6% in the wood industries and by 3.4% in the non-metallic mineral products industries. This was the third consecutive decline in both production and capacity utilization in these industries.
- With the current investment boom showing signs of waning, capacity utilization dropped 3.6% in the machinery industries and 4.1% in the electrical and electronic products industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

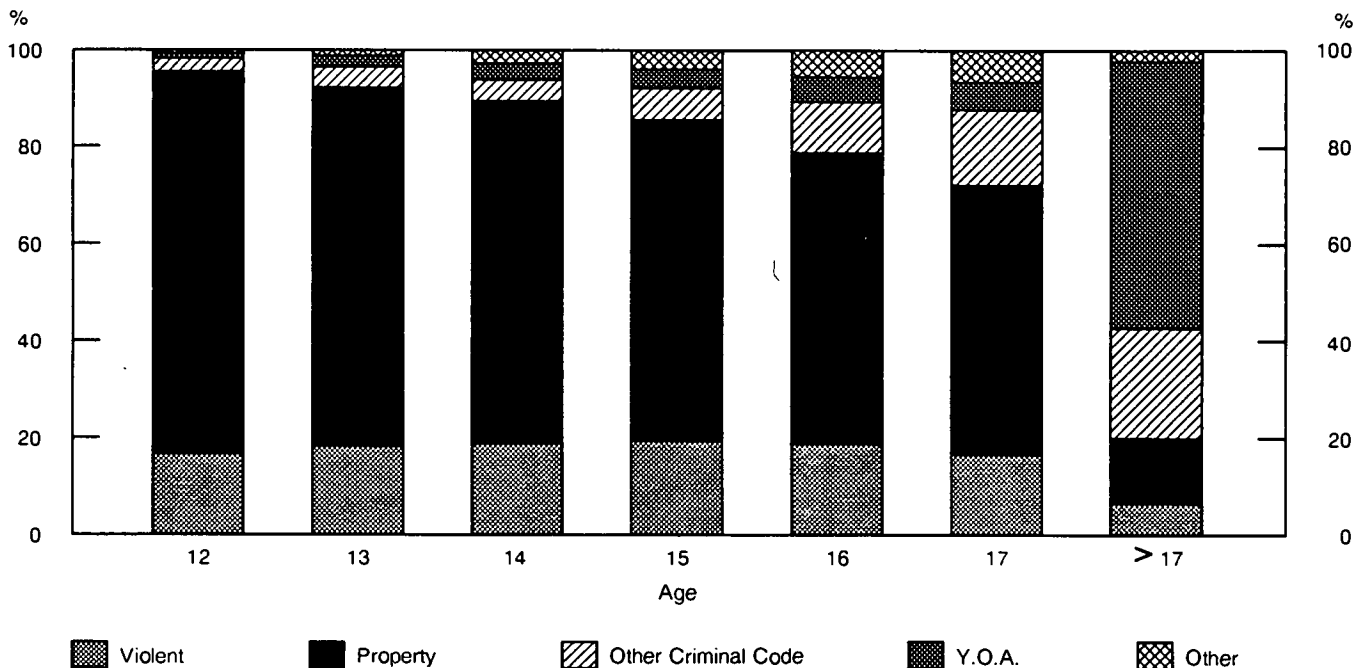
For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ☐

# Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Second Quarter 1990 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

| Industry                                    | QII<br>1990 | QI<br>1990  | QIV<br>1989 | QIII<br>1989 | Quarterly % Change   |                      |                        |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|   |             |             |             |              | QII 1990/<br>QI 1990 | QI 1990/<br>QIV 1989 | QIV 1989/<br>QIII 1989 |
| <b>Total Manufacturing</b>                  | <b>79.7</b> | <b>80.2</b> | <b>82.3</b> | <b>84.2</b>  | <b>-0.6</b>          | <b>-2.6</b>          | <b>-2.3</b>            |
| <b>Durable Manufacturing Industries</b>     | <b>78.1</b> | <b>78.1</b> | <b>81.0</b> | <b>83.3</b>  | <b>0.0</b>           | <b>-3.6</b>          | <b>-2.8</b>            |
| Wood Industries                             | 83.4        | 85.6        | 86.7        | 89.6         | -2.6                 | -1.3                 | -3.2                   |
| Furniture and Fixtures                      | 66.2        | 69.0        | 72.8        | 77.2         | -4.1                 | -5.2                 | -5.7                   |
| Primary Metals                              | 88.3        | 86.4        | 89.1        | 94.0         | 2.2                  | -3.0                 | -5.2                   |
| Fabricated Metal Products                   | 76.6        | 76.8        | 79.2        | 79.8         | -0.3                 | -3.0                 | -0.8                   |
| Machinery                                   | 69.0        | 71.6        | 74.0        | 75.9         | -3.6                 | -3.2                 | -2.5                   |
| Transportation Equipment                    | 71.3        | 66.2        | 72.2        | 74.7         | 7.7                  | -8.3                 | -3.3                   |
| Electrical and Electronic Products          | 83.6        | 87.2        | 89.9        | 91.0         | -4.1                 | -3.0                 | -1.2                   |
| Non-metallic Mineral Products               | 80.3        | 83.1        | 83.8        | 85.6         | -3.4                 | -0.8                 | -2.1                   |
| Other Manufacturing Industries              | 75.8        | 75.6        | 76.2        | 77.6         | 0.3                  | -0.8                 | -1.8                   |
| <b>Non-durable Manufacturing Industries</b> | <b>81.5</b> | <b>82.5</b> | <b>83.7</b> | <b>85.1</b>  | <b>-1.2</b>          | <b>-1.4</b>          | <b>-1.6</b>            |
| Food Industry                               | 80.4        | 80.9        | 81.3        | 81.6         | -0.6                 | -0.5                 | -0.4                   |
| Beverage Industry                           | 75.1        | 75.8        | 77.4        | 77.1         | -0.9                 | -2.1                 | 0.4                    |
| Tobacco Products                            | 65.6        | 65.8        | 70.2        | 72.0         | -0.3                 | -6.3                 | -2.5                   |
| Rubber Products                             | 85.1        | 85.4        | 88.9        | 92.3         | -0.4                 | -3.9                 | -3.7                   |
| Plastic Products                            | 72.0        | 73.3        | 75.7        | 79.2         | -1.8                 | -3.2                 | -4.4                   |
| Leather and Allied Products                 | 73.5        | 77.8        | 78.6        | 78.4         | -5.5                 | -1.0                 | 0.3                    |
| Primary Textiles                            | 87.1        | 86.9        | 86.8        | 88.6         | 0.2                  | 0.1                  | -2.0                   |
| Textile Products                            | 76.0        | 75.6        | 77.5        | 80.2         | 0.5                  | -2.5                 | -3.4                   |
| Clothing Industry                           | 75.2        | 78.2        | 81.3        | 82.0         | -3.8                 | -3.8                 | -0.9                   |
| Paper and Allied Products                   | 86.8        | 86.7        | 88.9        | 91.6         | 0.1                  | -2.5                 | -2.9                   |
| Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries  | 74.8        | 78.3        | 79.8        | 82.1         | -4.5                 | -1.9                 | -2.8                   |
| Refined Petroleum and Coal Products         | 89.5        | 93.1        | 91.4        | 90.8         | -3.9                 | 1.9                  | 0.7                    |
| Chemicals and Chemical Products             | 89.0        | 89.3        | 89.0        | 89.4         | -0.3                 | 0.3                  | -0.4                   |

### Young Persons Found Guilty in Youth Courts by Most Serious Charge and Age, 1989-90



*Comment: 17% of 17 year-old young offenders were charged with a violent offence as their most serious charge, 55% for a property offence, 16% for an "Other Criminal Code" offence, 6% for a Y.O.A. offence, and 7% for other federal statute offences.*  
*Note: Data exclude Ontario. "Other" refers to drug-related and other federal statute charges.*

### Youth Court Statistics

1989-90 (Preliminary Data)

In 1989-90, just under 113,000 federal statute charges were brought against young persons in Canada (excluding Ontario). These charges involved approximately 58,000 cases and more than 37,000 young persons. Youth courts have primary responsibility for the administration of the Young Offenders Act (YOA) covering young people charged with federal offences and aged between 12 and 17 years.

### Highlights

- Of all young persons who appeared before the courts in 1989-90, 83% were male. Slightly more than half (55%) of all young persons were 16 or 17 years of age, another one-third (32%) were 14 or 15, and 11% were 12 or 13 years of age.
- The majority (62%) of young persons who appeared before the courts faced property offences as their most serious charges. Violent offences, as their most serious charges, accounted for 18%, other Criminal Code offences for 10%, offences under YOA for 6%, and drug-related charges for 4%.
- About 80% of persons who appeared before youth courts were found guilty of at least one charge. About 16% had proceedings stayed or withdrawn, 4% were found not guilty or had charges dismissed, and less than 1% were transferred to adult court or incurred other decisions.
- The conviction rate for young persons charged with drug-related offences was 86% whereas those charged with a YOA offence were less likely to be found guilty (65%).

- The proportion of young offenders convicted of property offences declined with age. With 12-year-old offenders, 79% were convicted for a property offence; with 17-year-olds, this proportion dropped to 55%.
- Half of the young persons found guilty received probation as their most serious disposition. Fines were given to 14%, 11% received a secure custody order, 10% an open custody order, and 7% a community service order. Other dispositions and absolute discharges accounted for 7%.

This *Juristat Bulletin* is the fifth in a series prepared by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Youth Court Survey (YCS) generates statistical information on three types of counts: charges, cases and persons. The YCS is intended to be a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts in provinces and territories participating in this survey. Please note that Ontario is not covered in the analysis presented in the *Juristat*; also, other jurisdictions may be under-reporting their charge counts. Therefore, data collected by the YCS must be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive measures of volume and case characteristics.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 13 (85-002, \$3.90/\$78.00), *Youth Court Statistics*, 1989-90 (Preliminary Data) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), or the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6649), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## A Portrait of Children in Canada 1976-1989

While Canada's population is becoming increasingly "aged," the proportion classified as children (those aged 14 and under) continues to shrink. Furthermore, the socio-economic conditions in which children are raised have changed considerably in recent years.

More children today are living outside the "traditional" setting of a husband-wife family. Between 1976 and 1986, for example, the proportion

of children living in husband-wife families dropped, while the percentage in lone-parent families increased. Similarly, the proportion of children in husband-wife families where both parents worked full-time/full-year rose substantially. Nonetheless, the percentage of children living in a low-income setting showed relatively no improvement over this period. Indications are also that more children than ever are living in large urban areas and are living in households with entertainment facilities such as video recorders and compact disc players. More children outside Quebec are enrolled in French immersion programs than previously.

A *Portrait of Children in Canada*, 1976-1989, a new publication released today, uses more than 40 colour charts, supported by text, to provide an insight into the situation of Canada's children by exploring, among other things, their demographic and cultural characteristics, living arrangements, education, health, and economic conditions.

## Highlights

- In Canada, the proportion of children in the population declined from 30% in 1971 to 21% in 1986 when they numbered some 5.4 million, distributed almost equally among the age groups 0 to four years, five to nine years, and 10 to 14 years.
- The proportion of children living in husband-wife families declined from 89% in 1976 to 85% in 1986, while the proportion of children in lone-parent families increased from 9% to 13% during the same period.
- In 1988-89, three in every four children aged 0 to 15 years were living in households which had video recorders, while one in every five children were in households with home computers.
- Aboriginal children in Canada in 1986 numbered approximately 260,000, of whom 39% were of North American Indian origin, 34% were a combination of Indian and some other non-aboriginal origin, 8% were of Métis origin and 4% were of Inuit origin.
- There were some 146,600 children enrolled in French immersion programs (outside Quebec) in 1987-88, compared with only 53,300 in 1980-81, an increase of 175%.

- In 1988, about 836,000 children (representing 15.7% of all children) were living in low-income census families. The comparable figures for 1981 were slightly lower: 830,000 children corresponding to 15.6% of the total.
- Total licensed or provincially-approved spaces in daycare centres and family daycare centres reached 298,100 in March 1989, some 34,500 more than in 1988 and a tenfold increase since 1973.
- In 1981 and 1988, one or both parents of roughly 26% of children in husband-wife families were unemployed at some time during the year. In approximately 4% of the cases, both parents experienced some unemployment.

*A Portrait of Children in Canada* (89-520, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this publication, contact Jack Scott (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

## **Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels**

1988-89

### **Highlights**

- In 1988-89, more than half of eligible students in public elementary-secondary schools outside Quebec were enrolled in second language programs (regular and immersion), up from one-third in 1970-71. This represents an increase of

468,000 second language students during a period when eligible elementary-secondary school enrolment declined by 317,000 students.

- Over 1.9 million students attending English schools were enrolled in second language French courses (regular and immersion) in 1988-89.
- Typically, 1988-89 participation rates in second language programs were lowest in Grades 1 and 2 and rose steadily in successive grades to a high in the late elementary or early secondary years.
- In 1970-71, there were virtually no French immersion students outside Quebec; by 1988-89, 12% of all second language students and 6% of eligible students were enrolled in immersion programs.
- The number of French immersion programs and the enrolment in these programs have grown simultaneously, the latter increasing annually by between 10% and 20% over the past five years.
- Overall, from 1970-71 to 1988-89, enrolment in minority language programs dropped 21% (from 196,000 to 154,000).
- Enrolment in English schools in Quebec has decreased steadily, dropping 57% from 249,000 to 106,000 between 1970-71 and 1988-89.

The publication *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1988-89* (81-257, \$26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1990

### Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent in June 1990 amounted to 7.6 million cubic metres, down 6.2% from June 1989 and the 16<sup>th</sup> decrease in the last 17 months. Exports climbed 1.1%, but this was only the third increase since January 1989. Imports were also up, 11.4% over the June 1989 level. Year-to-date figures show production and exports down 4.1% and 3.8% respectively, while imports were up 10.3% over the 1989 period. Refinery receipts were running at 0.2% above the level of the first six months of 1989.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.2 billion cubic metres, increased 3.3% from June 1989, the 15<sup>th</sup> increase in the last 17 months. Exports were up 9.2%, while Canadian sales were off 6.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, production was up 1.3%, exports up 6.2%, and domestic sales down 5.2%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.**

The June 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 \$10/\$100) will be available the last week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

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

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

|                                 | June<br>1990 | % Change<br>from<br>June 1989 | January-<br>June<br>1990 | % Change<br>from<br>January-<br>June 1989 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| (thousands of cubic metres)     |              |                               |                          |   |
| <b>Crude oil and equivalent</b> |              |                               |                          |   |
| Production                      | 7 617.8      | -6.2                          | 46 475.0                 | -4.1                                      |
| Exports                         | 3 288.8      | 1.1                           | 18 289.1                 | -3.8                                      |
| Imports                         | 2 299.6      | 11.4                          | 15 103.7                 | 10.3                                      |
| Refinery receipts               | 6 800.8      | -4.7                          | 43 667.5                 | 0.2                                       |
| (millions of cubic metres)      |              |                               |                          |   |
| <b>Natural Gas</b>              |              |                               |                          |   |
| Marketable production           | 7 246.6      | 3.3                           | 49 275.5                 | 1.3                                       |
| Exports                         | 3 169.3      | 9.2                           | 19 528.1                 | 6.2                                       |
| Canadian sales                  | 2 974.7      | -6.3                          | 30 412.4                 | -5.2                                      |



## Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986=100) showed no change in August from July's figure of 117.0. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 3.5% to 117.0 from 113.0.

The table below shows wage rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958, 2033 to 2038.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

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

### Construction Union Wage Rates<sup>1</sup>

August 1990 (in dollars)

|             | Trades     |   |             |   |            |   |
|-------------|------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|
|             | Carpenter  |   | Electrician |   | Plumber    |   |
|             | Basic Rate | Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements | Basic Rate  | Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements | Basic Rate | Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements |
| St. John's  | 16.29      | 19.74                                   | 19.15       | 23.36                                   | 19.09      | 23.59                                   |
| Halifax     | 18.69      | 21.79                                   | 21.51       | 26.49                                   | 21.17      | 26.49                                   |
| Saint John  | 17.38      | 20.15                                   | 15.51       | 27.06                                   | 19.24      | 25.19                                   |
| Montreal    | 20.66      | 24.41                                   | 21.67       | 25.61                                   | 21.67      | 25.53                                   |
| Ottawa      | 21.41      | 26.32                                   | 21.93       | 27.74                                   | 21.63      | 27.56                                   |
| Toronto     | 21.97      | 27.70                                   | 22.56       | 28.19                                   | 22.64      | 28.46                                   |
| Thunder Bay | 22.98      | 26.35                                   | 22.45       | 27.05                                   | 21.84      | 27.22                                   |
| Winnipeg    | 19.47      | 21.97                                   | 22.80       | 25.93                                   | 22.79      | 26.31                                   |
| Regina      | 18.26      | 20.85                                   | 19.52       | 22.62                                   | 18.75      | 22.54                                   |
| Edmonton    | 20.25      | 23.91                                   | 17.00       | 20.22                                   | 21.25      | 25.66                                   |
| Vancouver   | 22.45      | 28.14                                   | 23.28       | 29.06                                   | 21.65      | 29.14                                   |

<sup>1</sup> Rates are available for other trades and other cities. Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Tobacco Products

August 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.75 billion cigarettes in August 1990, a 2.8% decrease from the 3.86 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989. Production for January to August 1990 totalled 30.05 billion cigarettes, down 6.7% from a revised 32.22 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in August 1990 totalled 4.45 billion cigarettes, an increase of 1.4% over the 4.39 billion cigarettes sold in August 1989. Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 30.23 billion cigarettes, down 4.5% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 31.66 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the August 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Deliveries of Major Grains

July 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from July 1989, except in the case of wheat, durum and rye where marketings increased. Deliveries for July 1989 and July 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

|                           | 1989   | 1990   |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| • Wheat (excluding durum) | 1157.6 | 1430.4 |
| • Durum wheat             | 234.5  | 244.0  |
| • Total wheat             | 1392.1 | 1674.4 |
| • Oats                    | 126.1  | 86.8   |
| • Barley                  | 875.4  | 629.5  |
| • Rye                     | 42.2   | 53.5   |
| • Flaxseed                | 40.4   | 5.9    |
| • Canola                  | 400.0  | 279.2  |
| • Total                   | 2876.2 | 2729.3 |

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 15, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 15, 1990 totalled 159 248 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 158 653 tonnes, but down 44.5% from the year-earlier level of 286 816 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 9 421 764 tonnes, a decrease of 15.5% from 11 143 714 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

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

### Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

July 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The July 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$55.10/\$551) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

## **Soft Drinks**

August 1990

Data on soft drinks for August 1990 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.**

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.70/\$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

## **Selected Financial Indexes**

August 1990

August 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.**

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72), will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■



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The Daily, September 20, 1990

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### **Exports by Country, January-June 1990.** **Catalogue number 65-003**

(Canada: \$82.75/\$331.00; United States: US\$99.25/US\$397.00; Other Countries: US\$115.75/US\$463.00).

### **System of National Accounts – Canada's Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1990.** **Catalogue number 67-001**

(Canada: \$27.50/\$110.00; United States: US\$33.00/US\$132.00; Other Countries: US\$38.50/US\$154.00).

### **Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1988-89.** **Catalogue number 81-257**

(Canada: \$26.00; United States: US\$31.00; Other Countries: US\$36.00).

### **Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 13, Youth Court Statistics, 1989-1990.** **Catalogue number 85-002**

(Canada: \$3.90/\$78.00; United States: US\$4.70/US\$94.00; Other Countries: US\$5.45/US\$109.00).

### **A Portrait of Children in Canada, 1976-1989.** **Catalogue number 89-520**

(Canada: \$40.00; United States: US\$48.00; Other Countries: US\$56.00).

## How to Order Publications

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*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 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.*

**The  
Daily**

### **Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information**

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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