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MAJOR RELEASES

- Retail Trade, October 1993

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- Youth Court Statistics, 1992-93

In 1992-93, youths courts reported a 7\% decrease in property offences but a 9\% increase in violent offences from the previous year. Two-thirds of this increase was due to the increase in minor assaults.

- Financlal Performance of Level I Air Carriers, Third Quarter 1993

The year-to-date operating losses of Canada's major airlines approached zero at the end of the third quarter of 1993. But this improvement has yet to affect their net losses, which amounted to $\$ 427.9$ million at the end of the third quarter.
(continued on page 2)

## Importer and Exporter Databases

1991 and 1992
By linking merchandise trade data to the industrial activity of more than 140,000 organizations that trade internationally, the Importer/Exporter Databases are the means for determining importer and exporter market shares in specific industries.

For the first time, analysts can study trade variables such as commodity, value, size of importer/exporter, mode of transport and frequency of shipments and then link the data on the industry that is trading with the data on the industry that is manufacturing the commodity.

For example, approximately $60 \%$ of the value of Canadian exports is accounted for by the largest 100 exporters. Manufacturing industries are responsible for over $50 \%$ of all imports and $65 \%$ of all exports. Almost one-third of all importers are involved in wholesale trade.

Information like this on the composition and structure of the importing and exporting community is now available on a cost-recovery basis from the Importer and Exporter Databases for 1991 and 1992. No specific company detail will be released. For details, contact Claude Graziadei (613-951-7259, fax: 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.

Statistics
Canada

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS




## MAJOR RELEASES

## Retall Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
1 Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

## Retail Trade

October 1993 (Preliminary)
After a steady increase since early 1992, seasonally adjusted retail sales flattened out during September and October. The trend had been increasing at a stable rate since March 1992 but slowed over the last two months.

## Major components

At $\$ 16.3$ billion, October sales were only $0.1 \%$ higher than in September, a result of contrasting movements among the major groups. Four of the seven major groups (which account for $54 \%$ of total retail sales) reported higher sales in October. The most notable increases were in the food ( $+0.6 \%$ ) and general merchandise ( $+1.3 \%$ ) sectors. These gains were almost counterbalanced by decreases in the automotive ( $-0.3 \%$ ) and furniture ( $-1.9 \%$ ) sectors.

The food sector's $0.6 \%$ sales increase in October was the third increase in four months. This increase offset the $0.5 \%$ decline in September and was
attributed to higher sales by supermarkets and grocery stores.

The automotive sector's $0.3 \%$ sales decline in October was a continuation of fluctuating movements since May. The largest downward influence came from a $1.8 \%$ sales decrease for gasoline service stations as sales closely followed gasoline price movements in October. Partly countering this decrease were higher sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers ( $+0.2 \%$ ).

The general merchandise sector's $1.3 \%$ sales gain in October followed no growth in September and a $0.7 \%$ gain in August. In contrast, lower sales were reported by the furniture sector ( $-1.9 \%$ ) in October after a $0.9 \%$ increase in September.

## Provinces and territories

Seven provinces and territories posted sales increases in October, ranging from $+0.1 \%$ in New Brunswick and Quebec to $+2.0 \%$ in the Yukon. Decreases ranged from $-0.4 \%$ in British Columbia to $-2.3 \%$ in the Northwest Territories. Sales levels for Ontario and Saskatchewan remained unchanged.

## Trend

The retail sales trend had been rising since February 1992, increasing steadily since March 1992. In October, the trend was still positive but had slowed since September. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

## Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first 10 months of 1993 totalled $\$ 156.8$ billion, up $4.4 \%$ from
the corresponding period in 1992. In September, cumulative sales were $4.8 \%$ higher than in the same period of 1992.

Avaliable on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The October 1993 issue of Retail Trade (63-005, $\$ 18.20 / \$ 182$ ) will be available the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retall sales


## Youth Court Statistics <br> 1992-93

In 1992-93, youths courts reported a 7\% decrease in property offences but a $9 \%$ increase in violent offences from the previous year. Two-thirds of this increase was due to the increase in minor assaults.

## Cases and charges

In 1992-93, the 114,716 cases that were heard in youth courts involved 211,017 federal statute charges. Compared to 1991-92, the youth courts' total caseload remained stable in 1992-93.

Among the 10 jurisdictions that reported full survey coverage for 1991-92 and 1992-93, five provinces and one territory recorded decreased caseloads: Newfoundland ( $-10 \%$ ), Prince Edward Island (-15\%), Nova Scotia (-12\%), New Brunswick $(-11 \%)$, Saskatchewan ( $-11 \%$ ) and the Yukon ( $-25 \%$ ). Only the Northwest Territories reported an increase in caseload ( $+14 \%$ ), while Manitoba, Quebec and Alberta remained near the same levels for both years.

Excluding Ontario and the Northwest Territories, there has been a $27 \%$ increase in the youth court caseload since 1986-87. Much of this caseload increase was due to administrative offences, such as failure to comply with a disposition (Young Offenders Act) and failure to appear in court (Criminal Code). Excluding these offences, the caseload heard has only increased by $5 \%$ since 1986-87. (Data exclude Ontario and the Northwest Territories, for which data from 1986-87 are not available. Subsequently, all trend analyses involving the base year 1986-87 are made excluding these jurisdictions.)

## Age and gender

Approximately 8 out of 10 youths appearing in youth courts were male and one-half of the caseload involved 16 and 17 year-olds. Males appearing in youth court were older than the females. The largest single age group was 17 year-olds for males ( $28 \%$ of male caseload), while the age category containing the largest number of cases for females was 15 year-olds ( $24 \%$ of female caseload).

## Types of cases

In 1992-93, 54\% of the youth courts' caseload involved property offences, $19 \%$ violent offences, $8 \%$ Young Offenders Act offences, and only $2 \%$ involved


#### Abstract

Methodology The analysis is based on Youth Court Survey (YCS) data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts. The survey collects data from youth courts on persons aged 12 to 17 years who appear on federal statute offences. The unit of analysis is the case, which is defined as one or more charges laid against a young person, presented in a youth court on the same date.


drug offences. The cases heard most often in youth court involved theft under $\$ 1,000$ (19\%), break and enter ( $15 \%$ ), failure to appear/comply ( $9 \%$ ), minor assault ( $9 \%$ ), and offences against the Young Offenders Act (8\%).

## Decisions and dispositions

In 1992-93, 76,911 or 67\% of the cases heard in youth courts resulted in a finding of guilt for at least one charge. Only 33 cases were transferred to adult court.

Youth court cases: dispositions and sentence lengths, 1992-93


[^0]Probation was the most significant disposition in $40 \%$ of cases that resulted in guilty findings. In the remaining cases, the most significant dispositions were open custody ( $17 \%$ of cases), secure custody ( $14 \%$ ), community service orders ( $13 \%$ ) and fines ( $7 \%$ ). Of all custody dispositions, $71 \%$ were for three months or less. The median sentence length for a probation disposition was one year. The average dollar amount for fines was $\$ 103$.

The Vol. 13, No. 5 issue of Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, 1992-93 (85-002, $\$ 3.60 / \$ 90$ ) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231) or contact the Courts Program (613-951-6611), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Youth court caseload
1992-93

| Principal charge |  | Age (years) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | > 17 | Unknown |
| Total | total | 114,716 | 3,424 | 8,571 | 16,877 | 23,477 | 29,034 | 30,373 | 1,440 | 1,520 |
|  | male | 94,005 | 2,736 | 6,558 | 12,885 | 18,600 | 24,475 | 26,276 | 1,255 | 1,220 |
|  |  | 20,711 | 688 | 2,013 | 3,992 | 4,877 | 4,559 | 4,097 | 185 | 300 |
| Violent offences | total | 21,583 | 778 | 1,853 | 3,417 | 4,392 | 5,253 | 5,454 | 39 | 397 |
|  | male | 17,642 | 638 | 1,446 | 2,610 | 3,486 | 4,391 | 4,735 | 30 | 306 |
|  | female | 3,941 | 140 | 407 | 807 | 906 | 862 | 719 | 9 | 91 |
| Property offences | total | 62,251 | 2,287 | 5,274 | 9,763 | 13,183 | 15,705 | 15,193 | 101 | 745 |
|  | male | 51,877 | 1,841 | 4,136 | 7,690 | 10,784 | 13,459 | 13,263 | 89 | 615 |
|  | female | 10,374 | 446 | 1,138 | 2,073 | 2,399 | 2,246 | 1,930 | 12 | 130 |
| Other criminal code | total | 18,423 | 276 | 903 | 2,202 | 3,361 | 4,938 | 5,918 | 564 | 261 |
|  | male | 14,558 | 196 | 632 | 1,554 | 2,482 | 4,049 | 4,968 | 468 | 209 |
|  | female | 3,865 | 80 | 271 | 648 | 879 | 889 | 950 | 96 | 52 |
| Drug offences | total | 2,323 | 12 | 56 | 153 | 351 | 690 | 1,034 | 5 | 22 |
|  | male | 1,977 | 9 | 42 | 114 | 293 | 593 | 905 | 3 | 18 |
|  | female | 346 | 3 | 14 | 39 | 58 | 97 | 129 | 2 | 4 |
| Young Offenders Act | total | 9,687 | 67 | 475 | 1,298 | 2,128 | 2,310 | 2,589 | 729 | 91 |
|  | male | 7,603 | 50 | 295 | 894 | 1,515 | 1,866 | 2,252 | 663 | 68 |
|  | female | 2,084 | 17 | 180 | 404 | 613 | 444 | 337 | 66 | 23 |
| Other federal statutes | total | 449 | 4 | 10 | 44 | 62 | 138 | 185 | 2 | 4 |
|  | male | 348 | 2 | 7 | 23 | 40 | 117 | 153 | 2 | 4 |
|  | female | 101 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 32 | - | - |

- Nil or zero.


## Financial Performance of Level I Air Carriers

## Third Quarter 1993

The year-to-date operating losses of Canada's major airlines approached zero at the end of the third quarter of 1993. But this improvement has yet to affect their net losses, which amounted to $\$ 427.9$ million at the end of the third quarter.

These operating losses (revenues minus expenses from passenger and freight operations) decreased to $\$ 1.2$ million at the end of the third quarter of 1993. This was a substantial improvement ( $99.3 \%$ ) from losses totalling $\$ 175.6$ million at the same point a year earlier.


Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd (CAIL) both attribute this year's improvement to controlled costs and higher productivity of fewer employees.

In fact, recent wage cuts have been significant. As of November, 65\% of Air Canada's employees had accepted wage reductions. Moreover, as the accompanying table shows, the four Level I carriers together reported that, as of the third quarter, both the number of employees and the wages paid had decreased by nearly $9 \%$ from the third quarter of 1992.

## Note to Users

The four Level I air carriers and their shares of the industry's total operating revenue for 1992 are as follows: Air Canada 35.6\%, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) 32.1\%, Time Air 2.3\% and Air BC 2.2\%.

These carriers file monthly, quarterly and annual data. The monthly operational data (passengers, goods, etc.) are filed as soon as they become available. The monthly financial data (scheduled revenue, charter revenue, operating revenue, operating expenses and interest expense) are filed at the and of each quarter, after the carriers have released their quarterly reports to their shareholders. Revisions to the monthly series may be made in the quarterly or annual income statements, which are filed at a later date.

The comments by the major air carriers that are cited here can be found in the press releases that were issued along with their quarterly results.

A similar but short-lived round of cost-cutting occurred in 1983 after the industry was shocked by a net loss of $\$ 89$ million in 1982. By the end of the third quarter of 1983 , employment was cut $8.5 \%$ while total wages paid were reduced by $5.2 \%$ in constant dollars. Employment and wages paid then levelled off for the next few years.

Productivity of the Level I carriers' remaining employees increased in 1993 with respect to passengers and freight carried. Most significant, for the first three quarters of 1993, productivity with respect to passengers rose $6.5 \%$ over the same period of 1992. (An indicator of the productivity of passenger operations is "passenger-kilometre per employee", where one passenger flown one kilometre is one passenger-kilometre. Similarly, an indicator of the productivity of freight operations is "goods tonnekilometres per employee", where one tonne of goods flown one kilometre is one goods tonne-kilometre. In 1992, passenger operations generated $90 \%$ of the operating revenues of Level I air carriers; air freight generated only $10 \%$.)

Despite the better operating figures, the net losses of Level I carriers continue to be large. Their 1993 year-to-date net losses increased by $10 \%$ to $\$ 427.9$ million at the end of the third quarter, from $\$ 390.6$ million a year earlier. Net financial performance takes into account factors such as the effects of income tax, interest expenses, capital gains, and expenses such as restructuring costs.

The Dally, December 21, 1993

Air Canada cited several factors behind their net losses in 1993: first-quarter provisions for staff reductions; retirement costs; and a write-off to reduce the value of their investment in the GPA group (an aircraft leasing company). Meanwhile, CAIL cited a one-time charge for foreign exchange losses, as well as restructuring costs. Both major carriers have cited the recession and overcapacity-particularly in the domestic market-as factors. Also, competition from Canadian charter carriers (Canada 3000, Air Transat, Royal and others) has been increasing on domestic transcontinental routes.

During 1992 and 1993, the differences between the operating and net losses of the Level I carriers were much greater than in previous years. For example, in 1992 (the latest year for which annual data are available), operating losses totalled $\$ 304$ million while net losses totalled a whopping $\$ 841$ million, a difference of $\$ 538$ million. In 1991, this difference was only $\$ 100$ million. Most of the increase between 1991 and the last two years is in restructuring costs and reduced income tax refunds. Especially notable was a $\$ 199$ million restructuring cost that CAIL reported in the fourth quarter of 1992.

In future, unrecognized tax benefits from current losses may allow these carriers to produce a net income, when they achieve an operating income.

Preliminary monthly financial data (from July to September 1993) for the Level I air carriers are now available.

Avallable on CANSIM: matrix 385.

## Net iosses continue unabated

Year-to-date net income (loss) after taxes, interest expenses, restructuring costs, etc.


Third-quarter data on operating performance, net performance, employment and wages are also available.

The annual publication Canadian Civil Aviation, 1992 ( $51-206, \$ 36$ ) will be available shortly. This publication will contain a detailed analysis of the trends in Canadian aviation. See "How to Order Publications".

For details on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Key indicators for Level I air carriers

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan. to } \\ \text { Sept. } 1991 \end{array}$ | Jan. to <br> Sept. 1992 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan. to } \\ \text { Sept. } 1993 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan.-Sept. } \\ 1991 \text { to } \\ \text { Jan.-Sept. } \\ 1992 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Jan. Sept. } \\ 1992 \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. Sept. } \\ 1993 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% change |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employees | 40,877 | 38,470 | 35,150 | -5.9 | -8.6 |
| Total wages (\$ millions) | 1,345 | 1,251 | 1,141 | -7.0 | -8.7 |
| Average wages (\$) | 32,893 | 32,512 | 32,474 | -1.2 | -0.1 |
| Productivity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passenger-kilometres (PK) (millions) | 33,490 | 36,113 | 35,136 | 7.8 | -2.7 |
| Goods tonne-kilometres (GTK) (millions) | 982 | 976 | 1,049 | -0.6 | 7.4 |
| PK per employee | 819,288 | 938,735 | 999,614 | 14.6 | 6.5 |
| GTK per employee | 24,032 | 25,345 | 29,830 | 5.5 | 17.7 |

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## CIvill Aviation Statistics

October 1993 (Preliminary)
In October 1993, Level | air carriers (Air BC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines international Ltd. and Time Air) continued to report decreased domestic operations and increased international operations. In year-over-year comparisons, domestic passenger kilometres have decreased since August 1992.

## Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary monthly operational data for October 1993 are now available. Preliminary civil aviation data for October 1993 will be published in the December issue of Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin (51-004, \$9.30/\$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

## Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)
In the first quarter of 1993, $61.3 \%$ of all passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, down from $64.1 \%$ in the first quarter of 1992 and still lower than the $62.2 \%$ reported in the first quarter of 1991.

Discount fares accounted for $64.4 \%$ of total domestic passenger-kilometres in the first quarter of 1993, down from $67.7 \%$ in the first quarter of 1992 and again lower than the $65.4 \%$ reported in the first quarter of 1991.

Discount fares were used most on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where $64.3 \%$ of the passengers travelled on a discount fare.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs in the first quarter of 1993 was \$183, up 2.3\% from $\$ 179$ in the first quarter of 1992 and up $2.4 \%$ from $\$ 178$ in the first quarter of 1991.

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization, according to data from the four major carriers (Air BC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1993), are now available for the first quarter of 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176) or Bradley Snider (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.


## Statistics Canada's Officlal Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $\$ 120$; United States: US\$144; Other Countries: US\$168.)
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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 1993. Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; United States:
US\$20.80/US\$208; Other Countries: US\$24.20/US\$242).

Canned and Frozen Frults and Vegetables, Monthly, October 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other
Countries: US\$7/US\$70).
Construction Type Plywood, October 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1993. Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, October 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Plpe and Tubing, October 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, November 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Quarterly Financlal Statlstics for Enterprises, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $\$ 23 / \$ 92$; United States: US\$27.50/US\$110;
Other Countries: US\$32.25/US\$129).
Exports by Country, January-September 1993.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $\$ 82.75 / \$ 331$; United States:
US\$99.25/US\$397; Other Countries:
US\$115.75/US\$463).
Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, 1992-93. Vol. 13, No. 5. Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $\$ 3.60 / \$ 90$; United States: US\$4.30/US\$108; Other Countries: US\$5/US\$126).

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- Sentencing in Adult Provincial Courts
- Street Prostitution in Canada
- Violence Against Women Survey: Findings of a National Survey

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[^0]:    * "Other" dispositions includes absolute discharge, compensation, detention for treatment, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfelture, or other disposition.

