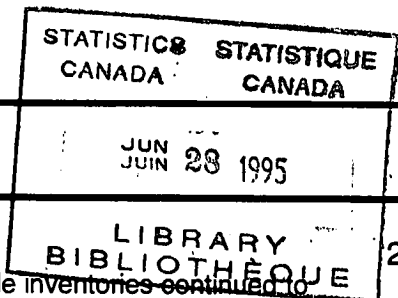




The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 28, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1995**
Manufacturers' shipments fell for the third month in a row in April, while inventories continued to pile up. The 1.1% decline in shipments was due mostly to the ailing motor vehicle industry.

2
- **Unemployment insurance, April 1995**
In April, nearly 721,000 Canadians received regular unemployment insurance benefits, down 2.4% from March and the lowest level since November 1981.

5
- **Foreign control in the Canadian corporate economy (CALURA), 1993**
From 1992 to 1993, the operating revenue of foreign-controlled firms grew faster than that of Canadian-controlled firms, increasing the share of foreign control in the Canadian economy.

8

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Sales of refined petroleum products, May 1995	10
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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

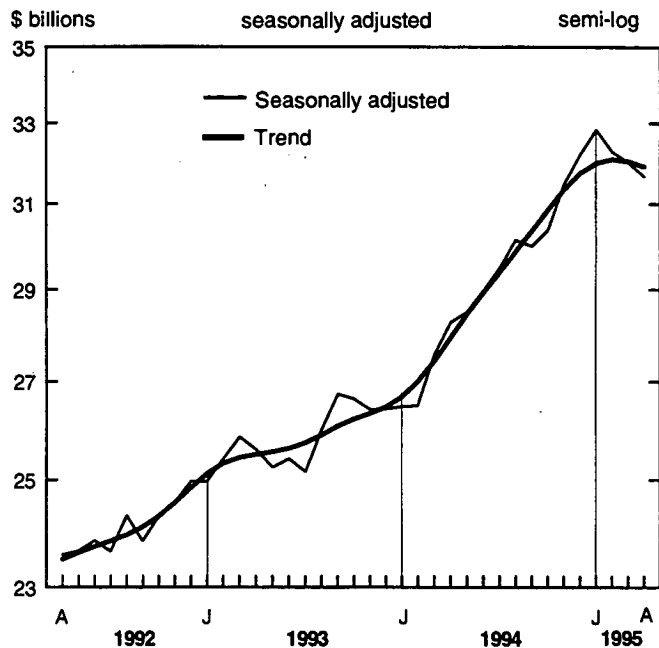
April 1995

The recent manufacturing downturn continued in April, as the seasonally adjusted value of shipments fell for the third month in a row (-1.1% to \$31.7 billion). Not since the first quarter of 1991 have shipments fallen for three consecutive months. Despite the recent decreases, monthly shipments were still 12% higher than at the same point last year.

Note to readers

With the April 1995 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1993. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1993 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), since the results of the ASM are now available almost a year earlier. The benchmarking and revising process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark years to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data, and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.

Monthly shipments fall for third consecutive month



April's decline in shipments was widespread as 16 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 63% of shipments) fell, while 6 posted increases. The largest monthly decline (in current dollars) was in the transportation equipment industry, where weak North American demand was behind a 3.3% drop. Slow markets and a price dip resulted in a 4.7% decline for primary metals. Manufacturers' shipments of refined petroleum and coal products were strong in April, up 5.9%.

Manufacturers' inventories continued to swell, though at a slower pace, as levels increased 1.1%. Record high inventory levels and falling shipments

resulted in an inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.36. The ratio has not been this high since February 1994. Order books were weak in April, as new orders dropped 2.6% and manufacturers cut their backlog of unfilled orders by 0.4%.

Shipments down 3.6% (\$1.2 billion) from January

April was another difficult month for transportation equipment manufacturers: their shipments fell 3.3%. Intensive marketing did little to bolster April motor vehicle sales. Responding to weak North American demand, manufacturers have cut vehicle shipments 20.9% (\$875 million) since January 1995, and production has been slashed to prevent inventories from building. Slumping demand has led to recent rebates and buyer incentives, revised production estimates, shift reductions and plant shutdowns. Additional plant closures announced for upcoming months will have an adverse effect on future shipments.

Slower markets and a 1.5% price dip caused a 4.7% decrease in shipments of primary metals. The largest increase in shipments was in the refined petroleum and coal industry, where a price increase contributed to a 5.9% jump.

Inventory pile-up continues

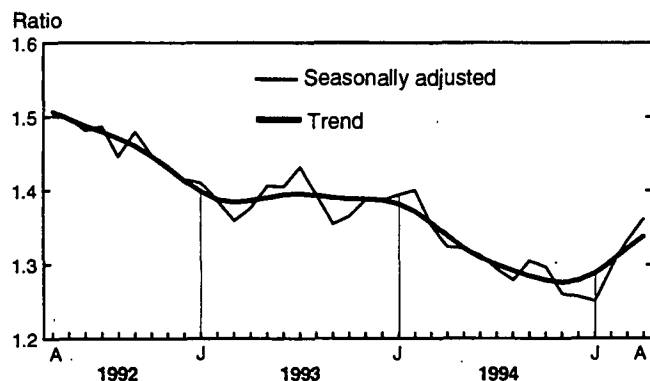
Inventories continued building in April, but at a slower pace than in previous months. Levels were up 1.1% in April. By contrast, inventory growth averaged 1.8% per month over the previous four months.

April figures for electrical and electronic products increased 4.6%. This jump, combined with gains for primary metals (+3.3%) and paper and allied products (+3.3%), accounted for the bulk of April's increase.

Rising inventories along with falling shipments resulted in an inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.36—the highest level since February 1994. This stands in

contrast to a January 1995 low of 1.25. If inventories continue their rapid growth while shipments continue to stumble, manufacturers may have to cut production. According to the January and April Business Conditions Surveys, a growing proportion of manufacturers are expressing concern over their finished-product inventory levels.

Inventory-to-shipments ratio reaches early 1994 levels



Unfilled orders fall for first time in 17 months

April's backlog of unfilled orders declined 0.4%. This marked the first time since November 1993 that unfilled orders fell and manufacturers were forced to dip into their backlog. Manufacturers in several major

Definitions

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

groups saw weaker order books in April. The largest declines in unfilled orders were in the transportation equipment (-0.5%) and fabricated metals (-1.7%) industries. Despite the dip, orders still stood 11.6% higher than at the same point last year.

New orders dropped 2.6% in April, following declines in February and March. The latest downturn was due mainly to large drops in transportation equipment (-6.2%) and fabricated metal products (-8.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579, 9581 and 9582.

The April 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

More detailed data on shipments by province are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventory and orders in all manufacturing industries

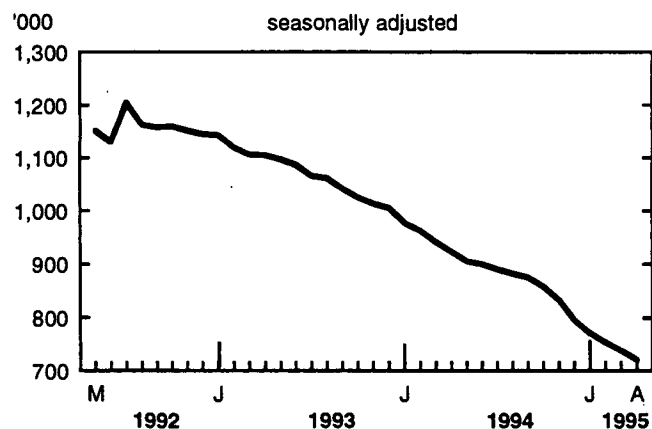
	Shipments		Inventory		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventory-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
April 1994	28,273	2.6	37,459	0.4	30,685	3.0	29,159	5.1	1.32
May 1994	28,503	0.8	37,701	0.6	30,818	0.4	28,636	-1.8	1.32
June 1994	28,978	1.7	38,051	0.9	30,985	0.5	29,145	1.8	1.31
July 1994	29,485	1.8	38,164	0.3	31,373	1.3	29,874	2.5	1.29
August 1994	30,116	2.1	38,528	1.0	31,762	1.2	30,504	2.1	1.28
September 1994	29,978	-0.5	39,128	1.6	32,483	2.3	30,699	0.6	1.31
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,266	-1.7	41,829	1.9	34,043	0.6	32,461	-2.1	1.30
March 1995	32,008	-0.8	42,653	2.0	34,394	1.0	32,360	-0.3	1.33
April 1995	31,664	-1.1	43,133	1.1	34,258	-0.4	31,528	-2.6	1.36

Unemployment insurance

April 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular UI benefits dropped a further 2.4% to about 721,000 between March and April 1995. Since the peak in July 1992, when there were 1.2 million beneficiaries, the number has dropped 40.1%.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries* continues in 1995



* Receiving regular benefits.

Except for increases of 1.7% in Manitoba and 2.5% in Alberta, the number of Canadians receiving regular benefits was down in every province and territory. The largest decline occurred in British Columbia (-6.1%). Year-over-year decreases were observed in all provinces and territories.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries that started in mid-1992 has continued in 1995. Employment levels (as recorded by the Labour Force Survey) have shown little or no change in 1995. The unemployment rate fell in April because fewer people were looking for work. As well, long-term unemployment (those looking for work for more than a year) has continued to be high in 1995. This suggests that fewer people are eligible for benefits. In addition, tighter eligibility requirements were introduced in July 1994.

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (78.2% in April). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	720,890	-2.4
Newfoundland	37,520	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	10,280	-2.3
Nova Scotia	38,050	-2.5
New Brunswick	43,470	-1.7
Quebec	249,820	-2.8
Ontario	179,930	-3.8
Manitoba	18,900	1.7
Saskatchewan	14,570	-1.0
Alberta	51,970	2.5
British Columbia	76,950	-6.1
Yukon	1,290	-0.2
Northwest Territories	1,210	-2.7

Number of claims decreased 1.3% in April

In April, 253,000 persons submitted applications (claims) for benefits, down 1.3% from March. On an unadjusted basis, in the first four months of 1995, 967,000 persons filed claims for benefits, 1.6% lower than during the same period last year.

Benefits paid were 14.9% lower than in April 1994 (unadjusted)

In April, Canadians received \$1.3 billion in benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 15.7% from April 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest level since April 1990, when \$1.2 billion was paid. During the first four months of 1995, \$5.6 billion was paid to beneficiaries, down 14.9% from last year.

Men have higher insurable earnings than women

In April, 44.5% of the male beneficiaries receiving regular benefits had weekly insurable earnings of more than \$600. This compares with 12.6% for female beneficiaries. Females, on average, receive less benefits than males because benefits are calculated as a percentage of insurable earnings. Nearly three-fifths of the women had weekly insurable earnings under \$400.

The proportion of male beneficiaries with weekly insurable earnings of \$600 or more increases with age. For males aged 45 and over receiving regular benefits, the proportion was 57.0%. This compares with only 13.9% of females in the same earnings range and age group.

In contrast, for the 24-and-under age group, a higher proportion of both males and females had weekly insurable earnings under \$400. For this age group, 78.7% of the females receiving regular benefits and 52.7% of the males had insurable earnings under \$400. This is partly explained by the fact that more young people work part time and in entry level positions where earnings are lower.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The April 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for February, March and April. It will be available in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Benefits and insurable earnings

In the unemployment insurance program, insurable earnings are the contributor's gross earnings, up to a maximum as specified by the Unemployment Insurance Act. Maximum insurable earnings, which are calculated each year, were set at \$815 per week for 1995. When contributors become beneficiaries, they receive a specified percentage of their insurable earnings as benefits. The maximum benefit in 1995 is \$448 per week or 55% of insurable earnings.

Number of beneficiaries¹

	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	10,210	-15.6
Halifax	11,040	-24.2
Saint John	5,920	-3.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,610	-14.3
Québec	30,220	-14.1
Sherbrooke	5,960	-17.9
Trois-Rivières	6,860	-17.2
Montréal	120,270	-17.7
Hull	9,380	-11.3
Ottawa	15,360	-11.7
Oshawa	5,620	-27.8
Toronto	100,070	-19.9
Hamilton	13,470	-24.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,250	-24.3
Kitchener	7,280	-31.8
London	8,270	-17.1
Windsor	5,780	-23.0
Sudbury	4,740	-21.4
Thunder Bay	4,400	-20.3
Winnipeg	17,970	-17.2
Regina	3,880	-18.5
Saskatoon	5,420	-19.0
Calgary	22,430	-12.0
Edmonton	25,860	-15.7
Vancouver	44,900	-23.8
Victoria	6,700	-19.3

¹ Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness)

Unemployment insurance statistics

		April 1994	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	March 1995 to April 1995
seasonally adjusted						
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	924	754 ^r	738 ^p	721 ^p	-2.4
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,046,550	865,793	857,774	841,199	-1.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,132	3,438	3,391	3,308	-2.4
Total claims received	'000	253	250	256	253	-1.3
		April 1994	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	April 1994 to April 1995
unadjusted						
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,303	1,192 ^r	1,155 ^p	1,083 ^p	-16.9
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,062	941 ^r	908 ^p	847 ^p	-20.2
Male	'000	658	597 ^r	574 ^p	536 ^p	-18.4
Female	'000	404	344 ^r	334 ^p	311 ^p	-23.2
Claims received	'000	198	203	232	190	-3.9
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,487,312	1,353,298	1,468,970	1,253,544	-15.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,369	4,779	5,255	4,362	-18.8
Average weekly benefit	\$	261.78	265.26	265.10	264.19	0.9
Year-to-date (January to April)						
		1994	1995			1994 to 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,372	1,156 ^p			-15.8
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,125	913 ^p			-18.9
Claims received	'000	983	967			-1.6
Amount paid	\$ '000	6,594,341	5,610,585			-14.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	23,928	20,051			-16.2
Average weekly benefit	\$	263.73	264.50			0.3

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

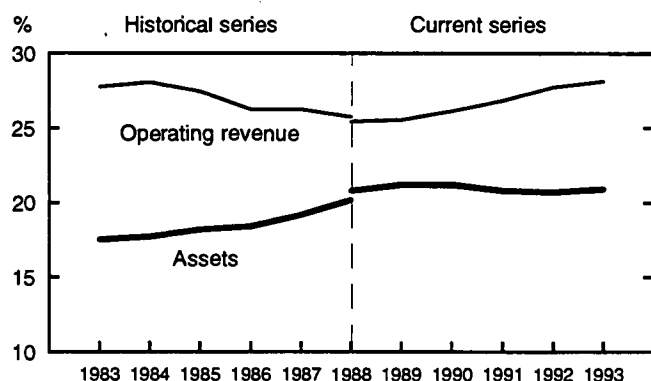
Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

Foreign control in the Canadian corporate economy (CALURA)

1993 (preliminary)

The foreign-controlled share of corporate assets in Canada remained relatively stable from 1992 to 1993.

Foreign-controlled share of assets and operating revenue in all industries



Note: The overlapping reference year for both the historical series and the current series is 1988.

However, the foreign-controlled share of operating revenue increased to 28.1% (\$354.5 billion) in 1993, up 0.4 of a percentage point from 1992 and 2.6 percentage points from 1988. The emergence of the corporate economy from the recession played a role in the level of foreign control. Canadian-controlled firms were more negatively affected by the recession and were slower to recover than their foreign counterparts. From 1992 to 1993, the rate of growth of foreign-controlled operating revenue (+9.0%) exceeded that of Canadian-controlled companies (+6.6%).

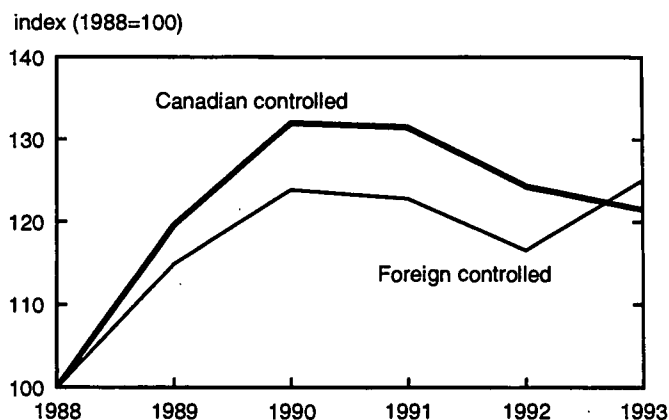
In 1993, foreign-controlled firms in the finance and insurance industries accounted for 24.7% of operating revenue, up from 23.0% in 1992. This increase was due to healthy growth among foreign firms in the insurance industry, combined with continued declines in revenue among the largely Canadian-controlled deposit-accepting industry as interest rates dropped.

Note to readers

The data contained in this release are based on information obtained under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA). CALURA was passed by Parliament in 1962 to collect financial and other information on the affairs of certain corporations and labour unions in Canada. Among other things, it was designed to evaluate the impact of foreign ownership and control of corporations in Canada, and the impact of the association of Canadians with international labour unions. Today's release announces information on foreign control of Canadian corporations. Part II, data on the financial operations of labour unions, was released in The Daily on February 10, 1995.

The current series is based on new data sources and methodology. Important changes include switching from a census to a sample survey, and changing the industrial classification of firms from the establishment-based system (SIC-E) to the company-based system (SIC-C). The break between the historical and the current data series occurs in 1988. Data for the historical series (which are based on the old methodology) are also available on CANSIM in matrices 7101 to 7353.

Revenue growth in the finance and insurance industries



Led by foreign-controlled enterprises, the financial position of non-financial industries improved substantially in 1993. The growth of foreign-controlled firms partly reflected rapid increases in exports to related enterprises abroad. In 1993, foreign-controlled firms accounted for 28.5% of total operating revenue in the non-financial industries, up from 28.3% a year earlier.

As the non-financial industries accounted for over 85% of all operating revenue in Canada, they contributed most heavily to the overall increase in foreign-controlled revenue in the Canadian economy.

Growth in foreign control was led by U.S.-controlled firms

U.S.-controlled firms continued to dominate the foreign sector of the Canadian economy and accounted for 18.4% of total operating revenue and 10.6% of total assets in 1993. The overall increase in foreign-controlled operating revenue was largely attributable to U.S.-controlled firms, whose share grew from 17.7% in 1992. However, while the U.S. share of operating revenue increased, its share of total corporate assets remained below its pre-recessionary level of 11.4% in 1988.

Corporate restructuring impacted slightly on concentration

Corporate concentration, as measured by the share of operating revenue generated by the top 25 enterprises, declined marginally from 1992 to 1993. Corporate restructuring that resulted in the

Definitions

For enterprises in the non-financial industries, operating revenue equals gross revenue from non-financial operations (that is, it excludes interest and dividend income). In the case of the finance and insurance industries, operating revenue equals total revenue.

sale of subsidiaries primarily by Canadian-controlled enterprises were prevalent in 1993. Such restructuring accounted for the decline in the top 25's share of operating revenue. Their share of assets, however, remained relatively stable as the growth in assets of Canadian banks countered the impact of corporate divestitures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3275-3296.

The 1993 *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part 1: Corporations* (61-220, \$38) is now available. This publication is the first in a set of three. The entire set can be ordered by requesting catalogue number 10-020 (\$92). See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Krishna Sahay (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products May 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 058 100 cubic metres in May, up 3.1% from May 1994. The largest sales increases were recorded in petrochemical feedstocks (+157 900 cubic metres or +58.8%) and light fuel oil (+20 900 cubic metres or +7.5%). Offsetting these advances was a sharp decline in the demand for heavy fuel oil (-79 200 cubic metres or -14.2%).

In the first five months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product have been rising over the 18 months ending in May. Year-to-date sales of light fuel oil were reduced by warmer than normal temperatures during the heating season.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	May 1994	May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	6 844.6	7 058.1	3.1
Motor gasoline	2 973.9	3 047.5	2.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 660.4	1 742.7	5.0
Light fuel oil	279.0	299.9	7.5
Heavy fuel oil	559.4	480.2	-14.2
Aviation turbo fuels	412.4	418.1	1.4
Petrochemical feed- stocks ¹	268.6	426.5	58.8
All other refined products	690.9	643.2	-6.9
	January-May 1994	January-May 1995	Jan.-May 1994 to Jan.- May 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	33 198.5	33 649.1	1.4
Motor gasoline	13 688.9	13 799.8	0.8
Diesel fuel oil	6 998.3	7 383.5	5.5
Light fuel oil	3 430.9	2 951.1	-14.0
Heavy fuel oil	2 932.3	2 769.7	-5.5
Aviation turbo fuels	1 794.1	1 895.8	5.7
Petrochemical feed- stocks ¹	1 508.9	1 987.8	31.7
All other refined Products	2 845.1	2 861.4	0.6

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Air carrier fare basis statistics

Third quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the third quarter of 1994, the average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was a record \$201, up 4.4% from \$193 in the third quarter of 1993 and up 12.2% from \$179 in the same period of 1992.

In the third quarter of 1994, 72.9% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, up from 67.8% in the third quarter of 1993 and from 69.3% in the third quarter of 1992.

Discount fares accounted for 77.9% of domestic passenger-kilometres in the third quarter of 1994, up from 73.2% in the third quarter of 1993 and from 74.0% in the third quarter of 1992.

The greatest use of discount fares was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 78.0% of passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 53.5% of passengers travelled on a discount fare.

Preliminary estimates of fare-type utilization, according to data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd., 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 third quarter of 1994.

These estimates will be published in the July 1995 issue of the *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-1385) or Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

RCMP Public Complaints Commission Survey—analytical report

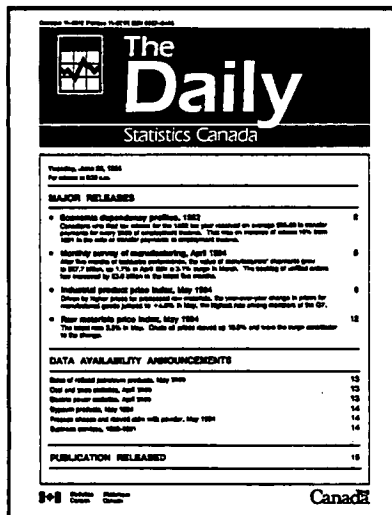
June 1995

The RCMP Public Complaints Commission Survey was conducted by the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada on behalf of the RCMP Public Complaints Commission. The purpose of the survey was to obtain some measure of the quality of service provided by the Public Complaints Commission during the review process. The information collected will be used as a

tool to guide the commission in assessing the quality of their service. The *Analytical report* summarizes the findings of the survey.

Data from this survey and *RCMP Public Complaints Commission Survey analytical report, June 1995* (85F0017XPE, Canada: \$25; other countries: US\$25) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Joan Conway (613-951-5692), Special Surveys Division. PUBS



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Services indicators, first quarter 1995

Catalogue number 63-016

(Canada: \$34/\$112; United States: US\$41/US\$135;
other countries: US\$48/US\$157).

**Crude petroleum and natural gas production,
March 1995**

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216;
other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

**Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part
I: Corporations, 1993**

Catalogue number 61-220

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries:
US\$54).

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Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library
Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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