



Infommat

A Weekly Review

Friday, April 17, 1998

OVERVIEW

◆ Unemployment rate edges down

The unemployment rate edged down in March, reaching its lowest level since August 1990. Employment increased slightly.

◆ Help-wanted ads on the rise

The number of help-wanted ads in Canadian newspapers rose between February and March.

◆ Housing prices increase

The cost of new housing was higher this February than it was a year earlier. Some builders passed on higher construction costs to new home buyers.

◆ Spending by foreign tourists picks up

Spending on transportation, especially airfares, continued to drive tourism demand in the fourth quarter of 1997. Spending by non-residents returned as the main source of growth.

◆ Family income rises slightly

In 1996, average family income was up slightly compared with 1995. The proportion of Canadians below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs was virtually unchanged.

◆ Heritage institutions are attracting more visitors

Although visitors are paying higher admission fees, attendance is up at Canada's museums, aquariums, nature parks and other heritage institutions.

Unemployment rate edges down

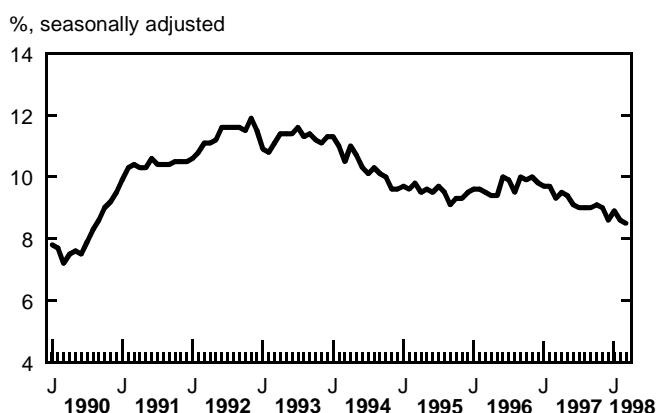
Canada's unemployment rate for March was 8.5%, a 0.1 percentage point decline compared with February. Employment rose slightly in March (+18,000), while unemployment fell by 25,000.

In March, employment among adult women rose by 34,000—all in full-time work. The employment situation for adult men changed little, as an increase in part-time work partially offset a decline in full-time. Following a jump in February, employment for youths aged 15 to 24 was unchanged.

The number of private sector employees climbed by 39,000 in March, which continued the strong upward trend observed since February 1997. Self-employment, which has been trending downward, showed no change. Public sector employment fell by 21,000.

For the second consecutive month, employment in manufacturing rose by 30,000. Health and social services and agriculture also posted higher employment in March, with increases of 22,000 and 9,000 respectively. These gains were partly offset by lower employment levels in business and personal services (-22,000), finance, insurance and real estate (-12,000) and utilities (-9,000).

Unemployment rate



(continued on page 2)

... Unemployment rate edges down

Labour Force Survey, March 1998

Seasonally adjusted

	Labour force		Employment		Unemployment	
	thousands	% change, previous month	thousands	% change, previous month	thousands	rate (%)
Canada	15,527.1	0.0	14,214.5	0.1	1,312.6	8.5
Newfoundland	235.8	- 0.5	194.2	- 0.7	41.6	17.6
Prince Edward Island	69.8	- 0.1	60.7	0.5	9.2	13.2
Nova Scotia	449.9	- 1.8	404.9	- 1.2	45.1	10.0
New Brunswick	364.6	- 1.2	317.7	- 1.3	46.9	12.9
Quebec	3,684.4	0.1	3,310.4	0.6	373.9	10.1
Ontario	6,017.2	- 0.2	5,571.7	0.1	445.5	7.4
Manitoba	573.7	- 0.2	543.9	0.5	29.7	5.2
Saskatchewan	508.0	- 0.5	480.6	- 0.4	27.4	5.4
Alberta	1,580.1	- 0.2	1,489.6	- 0.6	90.5	5.7
British Columbia	2,043.7	1.0	1,840.0	0.8	203.0	9.9

In Quebec, employment rose by 20,000 in March after an increase of 35,000 in February. These two increases completely offset the job losses recorded in January, when the ice storm led to a large number of temporary layoffs. The number of unemployed declined for a second straight month, dropping the unemployment rate to 10.1% in Quebec. British Columbia also posted higher employment in March (+14,000).

Alberta saw employment fall by 9,000 in March. Nova Scotia recorded its first drop since April 1997, as employment there fell by 5,000. New Brunswick also posted a decline (-4,000).

Employment was unchanged in Ontario, following large gains in the previous two months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

Labour force information (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103; fax version: 71-001-PFB, \$300/year) for the week ending March 21, 1998 is now available. For further information, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division.

Help-wanted ads on the rise

The Help-wanted Index advanced 1.5% between February and March, as more companies advertised for workers. Compared with March 1996, the index rose nearly 41% to stand at its highest level since November 1990. These recent upward movements are in line with other economic indicators, especially employment growth.

Six of the provincial indexes posted increases in March. In Quebec, the number of help-wanted ads grew 4.0%. The Quebec index rose 9.2% in the first three months of 1998, more than half the increase recorded for all of 1997. Ontario's index rose 2.9% in March, to reach its highest level since September 1990. Manitoba was the only Prairie province to show an increase between February and March (+1.3%). In the Atlantic, the indexes in Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia all advanced.

British Columbia's index dropped 2.6% in March, down for a third consecutive month. Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick also posted declines.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

For further information, contact Michael Scrim (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

Note to readers

The Help-wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index measures companies' intentions to hire new workers. These indices have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

Help-wanted Index, March 1998

(1996=100), seasonally adjusted

	Level	% change, previous year	% change, previous month
Canada	138	19.0	1.5
Newfoundland	142	23.5	4.4
Prince Edward Island	140	12.9	6.1
Nova Scotia	134	17.5	0.8
New Brunswick	145	25.0	- 0.7
Quebec	131	23.6	4.0
Ontario	143	21.2	2.9
Manitoba	152	22.6	1.3
Saskatchewan	138	14.0	- 0.7
Alberta	157	16.3	- 1.3
British Columbia	114	0.0	- 2.6

Housing prices increase

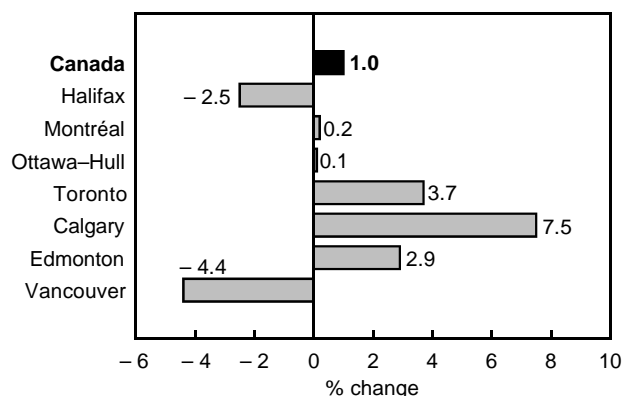
In February 1998, the New Housing Price Index was 1.0% higher compared with the same month a year earlier. Between January and February, this index of contractors' selling prices for new houses showed virtually no change.

The largest monthly increases were recorded in Charlottetown (+1.4%), Regina (+0.6%) and Hamilton (+0.5%), as some builders passed on higher construction costs to new home buyers. Several other cities posted smaller increases as builders reacted to improving market conditions. However, these increases were offset by monthly decreases in Victoria (−0.7%), Sudbury–Thunder Bay (−0.5%) and Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton (−0.3%). Generally, contractors attributed these decreases to competitive market conditions.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9921.

The first quarter 1998 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848, infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

New housing price indexes,
February 1997 to February 1998



Spending by foreign tourists picks up

Tourism expenditures in Canada reached \$8,686 million in the fourth quarter of 1997. This represented a 6.9% increase compared with the same period of 1996, and a substantial rise after two quarters of slower growth. Spending on transportation, especially airfares, continued to drive tourism demand. And spending by non-residents returned as the main source of growth, following two quarters in which domestic spending dominated.

Expenditures by non-residents, or tourism exports, reached \$2,101 million in the fourth quarter (about one in every four tourism dollars spent in Canada). Increases were recorded in every major spending category (transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services). Visitors from the United States took advantage of the weak Canadian dollar, making 6.0 million same-day visits and 2.3 million overnight stays, up 7.1% and 8.8% respectively from the fourth quarter of 1996. However, travellers from outside the United States cut back on visits to Canada as the Canadian dollar gained against several major Asian and European currencies. In total, they made only 0.7 million trips (−8.5%).

After adjusting for inflation and seasonal variation, the strength in tourism demand by non-residents was even more apparent, with outlays showing a 3.3% jump from the third quarter. The most notable increases were in transportation and food and beverages.

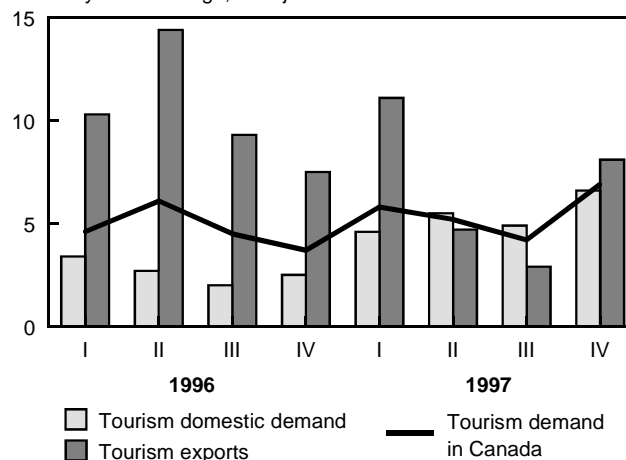
Spending by Canadians (tourism domestic demand) amounted to \$6,585 million, an increase of 6.6% from the fourth quarter of 1996. Increases were registered in outlays on all major categories, especially airfares (+14.7%). Canadians made fewer trips to the United States during the fourth quarter (−4.0%). But this decline in trips to the United States combined with favourable economic conditions in Canada to boost domestic demand for tourism. Adjusted for seasonal variations and inflation, domestic spending on tourism advanced 0.6% in the fourth quarter, following a weak 0.3% gain in the previous quarter.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, the data are not seasonally adjusted and are expressed at current prices.

Tourism spending

Year-to-year % change, unadjusted data



Employment generated by tourism reached 502,200 in the quarter, up 4.0% from the fourth quarter of 1996. Notable gains were made in transportation, especially air transport (+8.7%). On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, tourism employment grew at a much slower pace than earlier in the year. Following four quarters during which tourism employment outpaced overall business employment, the fourth quarter showed the opposite.

(continued on page 4)

... Spending by foreign tourists picks up

For 1997 as a whole, tourism expenditures reached \$43,987 million, up 5.3% compared with 1996. The growth was widespread, with important advances in passenger air transport (+10.3%).

The fourth quarter 1997 issue of *National tourism indicators* (13-009-XPB, \$21/\$70) is now available. To order the publication, contact the client services officer (613-951-3640; fax: 613-951-3618); for further information, contact Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814) or Jacques Delisle (613-951-3796), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Family income rises slightly

Average family income in 1996 was an estimated \$56,629, up slightly (+1.0%) from 1995, after adjusting for inflation. The proportion of Canadians below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs was virtually unchanged at 17.9% of the population, or an estimated 5.3 million people. About 1.5 million children under the age of 18 lived in low-income families in 1996. This represented 21.1% of all children, virtually unchanged from 1995. Children in female lone-parent families were five times as likely to be in a low-income situation as those in two-parent families.

Although average family income was little changed overall, results varied considerably depending on where families were situated along the income spectrum. For the 20% of families with the lowest incomes (the lowest quintile), average family income declined 3.0%, the result of both lower earnings and lower transfer payments. This group depends heavily on transfers (59% of their income). Female lone-parent families account for one in four families in this group.

Average income was basically unchanged for the second lowest 20% of families. Reduced earnings and transfers were countered by increases in other income, primarily private pensions and annuities. One in three families in this group are elderly. For the middle group, the average increased 1.0%, as small reductions in earnings and transfers were more than offset by gains from other sources such as pensions and annuities. At the top of the income distribution, improvements in earnings resulted in real income gains of 1.4% for the fourth quintile and 1.8% for the highest quintile of families.

In 1996, transfers continued to decline, particularly Employment Insurance and social assistance payments. As a result, 1996 was the third straight year that the proportion of family income from transfers decreased, to 11.7% of total income, down from the peak of 12.9% in 1993.

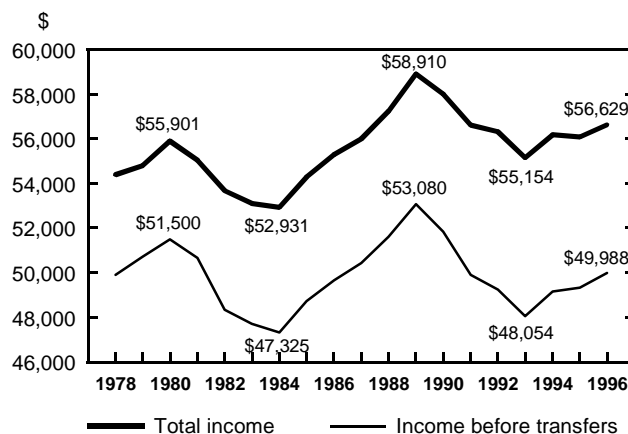
An estimated 722,000 elderly people had low incomes in 1996. This represented 20.8% of the elderly population, up from the record low of 18.7% in 1995. While one in seven families overall (14.5%) had incomes below the low income cut-offs in 1996, the proportion for young families was two in five. Where the age of the reference person (a parent or the primary

Note to readers

Estimates of the number of families and persons with low income are derived using Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs (LICOs), 1992 base. These cut-offs were selected on the basis that families with incomes below these limits usually spend more than 54.7% of their income on food, shelter and clothing, and hence are considered to live in straitened circumstances.

"Income" refers to money receipts of families and individuals. Cash benefits from government programs are included in the income reported, but not income tax payments to the government.

Average family income



breadwinner) was less than 25 years of age, the proportion with low incomes was 42.1%.

Income distributions by size in Canada, 1996 (13-207-XPB, \$46) is now available. For more information, contact the Dissemination Unit (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; Internet: income@statcan.ca), Households Surveys Division.

Heritage institutions are attracting more visitors

More people visited Canada's heritage institutions in the fiscal year 1995/96, as attendance hit close to 113 million. This represented a 2% increase from 1993/94, when attendance figures were last collected. But visitors faced higher admission fees as cutbacks in government funding have forced heritage institutions to increase their revenue from other sources.

Although government grants to heritage institutions have increased since 1989/90, they have not kept pace with increased operating expenditures. Total operating expenditures of all heritage institutions excluding nature parks grew by 33% between 1989/90 and 1995/96, while operating grants from all governments rose 16% in the same period. The nation's heritage institutions have been looking to higher admission fees, commercial ventures (gift shops and concessions, for example) and private and corporate donations to increase revenues.

Museum attendance grew steadily between 1989/90 and 1995/96, rising to almost 26.9 million (+11%). Total operating revenues for museums increased 40% to \$574.9 million during this time. This jump in revenue was due largely to growth in admission receipts and revenues from gift shops and concessions. In 1989/90, 34% of museums charged admission fees. Seven years later, this had increased to more than 40%.

A record number of visitors flocked to nature parks in 1995/96. Attendance reached 58.5 million, surpassing the 1989/90 peak of 56.8 million. Nature parks include major attractions such as Banff

Note to readers

The biennial Survey of Heritage Institutions collects data on not-for-profit heritage institutions in Canada. These data are based on 2,562 institutions reporting for their financial year ending between April 1, 1995 and March 31, 1996.

Heritage institutions include museums, historic sites, archives, and other related institutions such as exhibition centres, planetariums, observatories, aquariums and zoos, and botanical gardens, arboreta and conservatories. Data are also available on nature parks, which include only those parks, wildlife and conservation areas that have interpretation and educational programs.

and Jasper national parks. The increased attendance resulted in earned revenue of \$87.1 million in 1995/96, up 17% over the previous two years. In 1989/90, admission receipts at nature parks totalled \$12.3 million; by 1995/96, receipts had reached \$38.1 million.

Archives, exhibition centres, planetariums, zoos and botanical gardens recorded a combined 30% decline in attendance between 1989/90 and 1995/96. However, their combined operating revenues rose 18% to \$246.6, largely due to increased admission fees and sales from gift shops and concessions.

For further information, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569; fax: 613-951-9040), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

New from Statistics Canada

Services indicators Fourth quarter 1997

The fourth quarter 1997 issue of *Services indicators* features two articles. The first describes and quantifies the growth of Canada's dynamic software and computer services industry in the 1990s. The second examines logistics services and the challenges associated with statistically measuring this industry.

Services indicators is a quarterly publication that profiles Canada's services industries. It contains 34 updated tables and nearly 100 charts based on various service industries' output, finances, employment and remuneration data over the past eight quarters.

The fourth quarter 1997 issue of Services indicators (63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. For further information, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; littldon@statcan.ca), Services Division.

Classification Tracking System for international trade 1998

Are you trying to keep track of changes to the Harmonized System? The International Trade Division is releasing the ultimate H.S. tracking tool: The Classification Tracking System, or CTS (1998).

The CTS tracks all changes to the Harmonized System of classification since its inception in 1988. You can look for changes to HS codes or their units of measure. The history is displayed graphically, showing the new codes, units of measure, and effective dates.

Save your more popular queries. Export your query as an ASCII text file for use in other applications. Perform searches by entering a precise code, a range of codes or keywords. The CTS also features point-and-click operation, pull-down menus, and a help function.

For further information, contact Jocelyne Elibani (613-951-9647; 1 800 294-5538), International Trade Division.

New from Statistics Canada – concluded

Education, mobility and migration

1996 Census

The following 1996 Census products are now available:

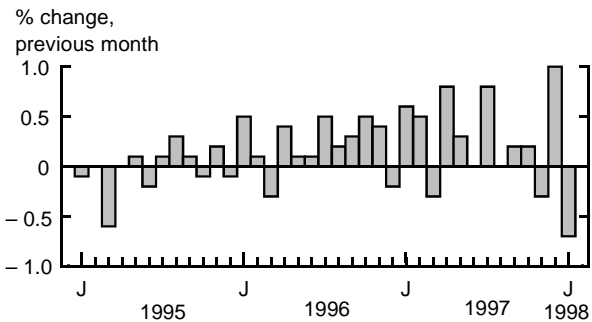
From *The Nation* series: 22 tables (education: 9 tables; mobility and migration: 13 tables), for Canada, the provinces and territories, and in some cases for census metropolitan areas and census divisions (Package no. 8, catalogue no. 93F0028XDB96000). The price for the set or any subset of tables is \$60. Seven extracts from some of these tables will be available free of charge on the Statistics Canada Internet site (www.statcan.ca) under “1996 Census.”

From the *Area Profile* series: electronic area profiles for census divisions and census subdivisions. Profiles for the remaining geographic levels—CMA/tracted CA/CT, CMA/CA, FED (1996 Representation Order and 1987 Representation Order/EA), and FSA—will be available on May 14, 1998. Prices for area profiles vary depending on the format and geographic level required by the user.

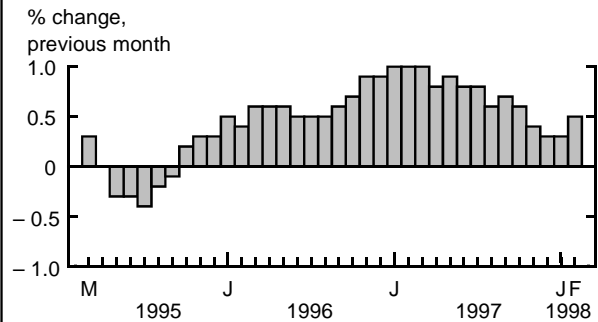
For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Current trends

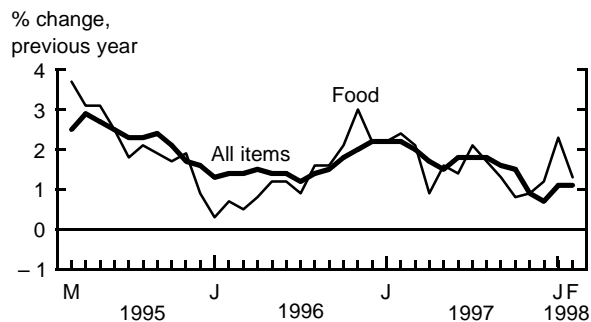
Gross domestic product



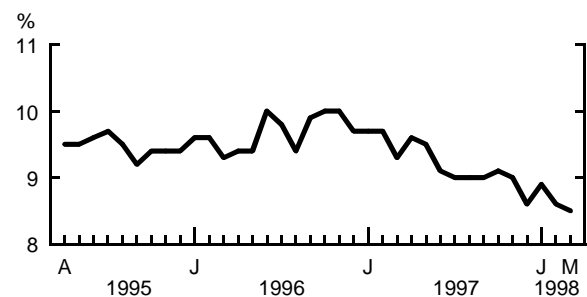
Composite Index



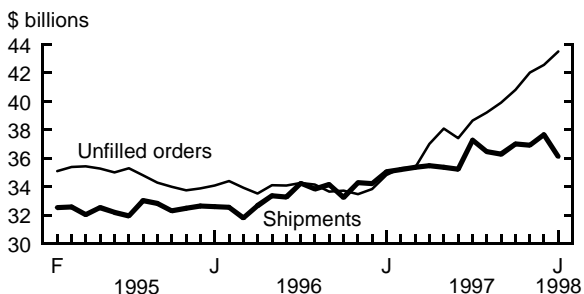
Consumer Price Index



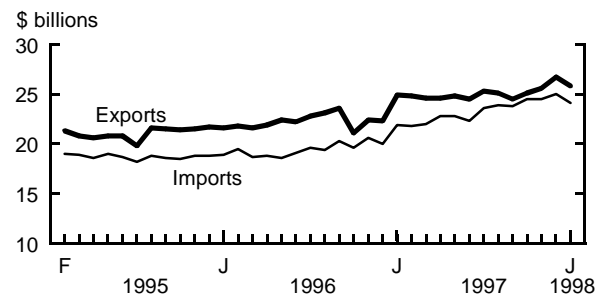
Unemployment rate



Manufacturing



Merchandise trade



Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.

Latest monthly statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product (\$ billion, 1992)	January	700.4	- 0.7%	3.3%
Composite Index (1981=100)	February	203.7	0.5%	7.9%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q4 1997	29.2	3.1%	16.0%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q4 1997	85.6	0.3†	2.5†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	January	19.8	- 1.9%	5.1%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	January	105.6	-27.0%	0.7%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	March*	14.2	0.1%	2.9%
Unemployment rate (%)	March*	8.5	-0.1†	- 0.8†
Participation rate (%)	March*	64.9	-0.1†	0.3†
Labour income (\$ billion)	January	37.7	-0.0%	3.2%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	January	605.23	0.7%	1.4%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	January	25.8	- 4.3%	3.9%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	January	24.1	- 3.6%	9.7%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	January	1.7	- 0.2	- 1.2
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	January	36.1	- 3.8%	2.2%
New orders (\$ billion)	January	37.1	- 0.8%	1.9%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	January	43.5	2.3%	23.1%
Inventory/shipments ratio	January	1.33	0.05	0.04
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	February	107.2	0.1%	1.0%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	February	119.6	- 0.1%	0.5%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	February	113.3	- 1.4%	- 13.4%
New Housing Price Index (1986=100)	February*	99.8	-	1.0%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

* new this week

† percentage point

- Nil or zero

Infomat

A weekly review

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Editor: Barbara Riggs (613) 951-1197; riggb@statcan.ca
Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613) 951-1088; prevcha@statcan.ca

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada: \$4.00 per issue, \$145.00 per year. Outside Canada: US\$4.00 per issue, US\$145.00 per year. All prices exclude sales tax.

To subscribe: Send a money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada/Statistics Canada, Operations and Integration Division, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. To order by telephone call (613) 951-7277, or 1 800 700-1033 both in Canada and outside of Canada.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1998. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6, Canada.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Publications released from April 9 to 16, 1998

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS				
Adult correctional services in Canada	1996-97	85-211-XIE	28	28
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE				
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Q4 1997	61-008-XPB	35/114	35/114
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Exports by commodity:	January 1998			
microfiche		65-004-XMB	37/361	37/361
paper		65-004-XPB	78/773	78/773
Imports by commodity:	January 1998			
microfiche		65-007-XMB	37/361	37/361
paper		65-007-XPB	78/773	78/773
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Asphalt roofing	February 1998	45-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Oil pipeline transport	January 1998	55-001-XPB	12/114	12/114
Primary iron and steel	February 1998	41-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing	February 1998	41-011-XPB	7/62	7/62
Sawmills and planing mills	January 1998	35-003-XPB	12/114	12/114
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REDESIGN PROJECT				
Cable television	1996	56-205-XPB	42	42
Radio and television	1996	56-204-XPB	42	42
SERVICES				
Services indicators :	Q4 1997			
Internet		63-016-XIB	26/87	26/87
Paper		63-016-XPB	35/116	35/116

How to order publications

To order Infomat or other publications:

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

In Canada and outside Canada call: **(613) 951-7277 or 1 800 700-1033**

Fax your order to us: **(613) 951-1584 or 1 800 889-9734**

Or order on the Internet: **order@statcan.ca**

To order a publication by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Operations and Integration Division, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

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

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

Regional Reference Centres

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

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

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

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd Floor, Box 11
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3X8

Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (902) 426-9538
Internet: atlantic.info@statcan.ca

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 412, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (514) 283-9350

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Internet: infostats@statcan.ca
Fax: (613) 951-0581

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (416) 973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Via Rail Building, Suite 200
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4V9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (204) 983-7543
Internet: statswpg@Solutions.net

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Park Plaza, Suite 440
2365 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4K1

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (306) 780-5403
Internet: statcan@sk.sympatico.ca

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Discovery Place, Room 201
3553-31 Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2L 2K7

Local calls: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (403) 292-4958
Internet: degagnej@cadvision.com

Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (403) 495-5318
Internet: ewieall@statcan.ca

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (604) 666-4863
Internet: stcvan@statcan.ca

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1 800 363-7629