Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 28, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

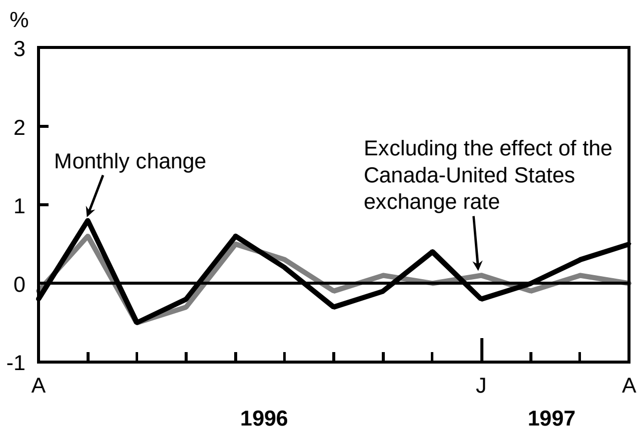
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

April 1997 (preliminary)

In April, industrial product prices rose 0.5% from their March level. However, excluding the effect of the rise in the value of the U.S. dollar on export prices quoted in U.S. currency, there would be almost no change in the price level for a seventh consecutive month. Compared with April 1996, industrial prices increased 1.6%. The Industrial Product Price Index stood at 130.7 in April, up from its revised March level of 130.1 (1986=100).

The monthly change in industrial prices, excluding the effect of the Canada-United States exchange rate, remained near zero



The increase in the 12-month change in industrial prices from last December (-0.2%) to April (+1.6%) was due more to declining prices in early 1996 than to rising prices in early 1997. During the first four months of 1996, the overall industrial price level declined 1.2% as pulp prices plunged. In the same period in 1997, however, industrial product prices rose only 0.6%.

In the United States, manufacturers saw their overall price level edge down 0.1% in April, leaving prices 1.1% higher than a year earlier.

12-month price change for consumer goods down for consumers and manufacturers

In the consumer goods sector in April, there was a decline in such inflationary pressure that existed at the retail and manufacturing level. At the retail level, the 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index for goods continued to decline, dropping to 1.6% in April. It had been at least 2.6% from November 1996 to February 1997. At the manufacturing level, the 12-month change in domestic consumer goods prices continued dropping, falling to about 1.7%. For most of the last half of 1996, the 12-month change for these goods was just over 3.0%.

Conversion of indexes to 1992=100

In July, Statistics Canada will be converting its economic series to 1992=100, as its time reference year. Series for Industrial Product Price Indexes, Raw material Price Indexes and the Electric Power Selling Price Indexes will be converted. These indexes will be converted with the Daily *release of July 1997 figures.*

New series will be on different matrices on CANSIM and will have different databank numbers. The existing series, on the 1986 time base, will be terminated with the publication of the June 1997 figures. The indexes will also be updated using a 1992 weighting pattern.

For further information, call Prices Division, Statistics Canada, at (613-951-9602), or any of the Regional Reference Centres.

Exchange rate movement dominates month-to-month change in industrial prices

The April increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar raised the value in Canadian dollars of all export prices quoted in U.S. currency. This increased the month-to-month change in industrial prices from zero to 0.5%. The impact was most noticeable for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. Producers frequently quote export prices for these items in U.S. dollars.

Prices up for motor vehicles, softwood lumber, newsprint and pulp

In April, the most important monthly price increases were for motor vehicles, softwood lumber, newsprint and pulp. The only notable decline was for petroleum products.

Virtually all of April's change in motor vehicle prices was due to the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar. While domestic prices for automobiles (-0.2%) and trucks (-0.1%) edged down, export prices for both types of vehicles were up by almost 2.5%.

The price of softwood lumber jumped 3.4% in April to stand 22.5% higher than a year ago. Softwood lumber price increases accounted for most of the rise in wood product prices (+1.7%) of which roughly a third was due to the rise in value of the U.S. dollar. Softwood lumber prices were up across Canada, with spruce prices in Central Canada (+6.5%) leading the way. In the United States, softwood lumber prices rose 2.2% in April to stand 20.4% higher than a year earlier. The increase in Canadian softwood lumber prices occurred despite April's drop in Canadian housing starts. In the United States, housing starts in April recovered somewhat after March's decline but were still below February's level.

In April, Canadian paper prices were up 2.8% overall, but still stood 14% below their level of a year earlier. About half of April's increase was due to the effect of the rise in the value of the U.S. dollar. In the United States, paper prices rose 1.2% but were 7.2% lower than in April 1996. The increase in Canadian paper prices was mainly due to the 4.1% increase in newsprint prices. Newsprint prices appear to have begun recovering in March and prices in April were up 8.7% since February. However, newsprint prices remain 23.3% below their peak in February 1996. Producers may be encouraged by recent shipment increases in February and March.

Canadian pulp prices rose 1.0% in April. The rise in the value of the U.S. dollar prevented a decline of perhaps 0.5% in overall pulp prices. In the United States, pulp prices fell 2.9%. High inventories, relative to demand, remain an ongoing problem.

Gasoline and fuel oil prices partly offset increases

In April, the overall price level for gasoline and fuel oil continued down, falling 2.7% at the manufacturers' level. Crude oil prices also continued to decline, dropping 3.8%, as noted in the Raw Material Price Index release. At the fuel pumps, consumers paid 1.5% less for gasoline than in March.

Overview

In April, with the effect of the exchange rate on export prices accounting for the rise in industrial prices, Canadian economic conditions were relatively encouraging. April saw employment continue to increase overall and, in the manufacturing sector, employment hung on to March's gains. The increase in the average workweek in manufacturing from December to April shows promise for future employment prospects. In March, both shipments and exports had increased. Retail sales, though down slightly, still showed a noticeable increase from a year earlier. March's unfilled orders for manufacturing also showed another increase, albeit slight.

In the United States, Canada's major trading partner, inflationary fears were slightly eased as overall industrial production was virtually unchanged with manufacturing edging down marginally. Employment, however, continued to increase and the unemployment rate continued to fall.

In Japan, the 12-month change in industrial prices rose to 3.2% in April. Industrial production, which had jumped strongly in January, fell back somewhat in the remainder of the quarter.

Among the European members of the G-7, the most recent figures for the 12-month change in industrial prices were: 0.8%, United Kingdom and Italy; 0.7%, Germany; and -2.5%, France. Industrial production seems to have hit a plateau in the United Kingdom, but the most recent figures indicate increases in the other three European members of the G-7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The April 1997 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, $22/$217) will be available at the end of June. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: *danipau@statcan.ca*) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes (1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	April 1996	March 1997[r]	April 1997[p]	April 1996 to April 1997	March 1997 to April 1997
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.0**	**128.7**	**130.1**	**130.7**	**1.6**	**0.5**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	130.3	131.3	132.2	1.5	0.7
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.4**	**130.6**	**131.1**	**131.7**	**0.8**	**0.5**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	13.4	130.3	130.7	130.7	0.3	0.0
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	47.0	130.7	131.2	132.0	1.0	0.6
Finished goods[4]	**39.6**	**125.9**	**128.4**	**129.2**	**2.6**	**0.6**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	125.6	128.4	129.1	2.8	0.5
Capital equipment	10.4	127.8	130.9	132.0	3.3	0.8
All other finished goods	19.3	125.0	127.1	127.7	2.2	0.5
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	122.8	127.5	128.9	5.0	1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	131.5	130.7	131.4	-0.1	0.5
Beverages	2.0	130.8	132.7	132.8	1.5	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	177.1	186.1	186.1	5.1	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	126.8	127.7	127.9	0.9	0.2
Textile products	2.2	119.0	119.8	120.1	0.9	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	120.7	122.8	122.8	1.7	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	151.3	164.2	167.0	10.4	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	125.9	125.8	126.0	0.1	0.2
Pulp and paper products	8.1	141.7	129.3	131.0	-7.6	1.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	170.2	168.8	168.9	-0.8	0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	129.1	129.7	129.5	0.3	-0.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	130.0	131.6	131.9	1.5	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	130.1	132.8	133.1	2.3	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	123.0	125.5	127.4	3.6	1.5
Electrical and communications products	5.1	118.7	121.0	121.3	2.2	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	123.0	125.0	125.3	1.9	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[5]	6.4	106.3	111.5	109.0	2.5	-2.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	133.3	134.5	134.6	1.0	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	125.0	124.4	124.8	-0.2	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	96.8	91.7	88.7	-8.4	-3.3

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1 *Intermediate goods are used principally to produce other goods.*
2 *First-stage intermediate goods are used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
3 *Second-stage intermediate are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
4 *Finished goods are most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*
5 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

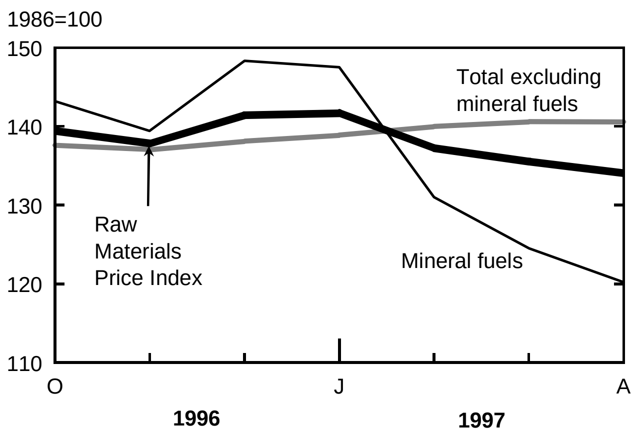
■

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1997 (preliminary)

Manufacturers paid 1.1% less for raw materials in April, almost entirely the result of lower crude oil prices, which fell for the fourth straight month, and weaker prices for non-ferrous metals. The Raw Materials Price Index stood at 134.0 in April (1986=100), down from its revised March level of 135.5.

Crude oil down for fourth consecutive month



Crude oil fell 3.8%, while non-ferrous metals were down 4.4%. Lower prices for wheat, canola, logs and iron and steel scrap were also factors in the monthly decline. Higher prices for hogs, green coffee, soybeans and unrefined sugar in April partly offset the overall monthly decline.

If mineral fuels (90% of which is crude oil) were excluded, raw material prices for April would have declined 0.1% from March. On a 12-month basis, manufacturers paid 2.6% less for raw materials compared with April 1996. Similarly, if mineral fuels were excluded, the 12-month change in April would have been an increase of 0.3%.

Increased supply lowers crude oil prices

Crude oil prices fell 3.8% in April and have dropped 20% since the beginning of 1997. On a 12-month basis, crude oil prices were down 10.2% compared with April 1996.

The increase in supply and warmer weather contributed to lower crude oil prices in April. Rising global production, particularly from OPEC, has created a sense of supply availability that was not prevalent a few months earlier. OPEC has recently been overproducing — almost 2 million barrels a day more — compared with their official supply target. This new sense of availability may offset the greater seasonal demand for gasoline due to summer driving. On the downside, if recent political uncertainties in the Middle East develop further, this new sense of supply availability could be easily displaced.

Conversion of indexes to 1992=100

In July, Statistics Canada will be converting its economic series to 1992=100, as its time reference year. Series for Industrial Product Price Indexes, Raw material Price Indexes and the Electric Power Selling Price Indexes will be converted. These indexes will be converted with the Daily *release of July 1997 figures.*

New series will be on different matrices on CANSIM and will have different databank numbers. The existing series, on the 1986 time base, will be terminated with the publication of the June 1997 figures. The indexes will also be updated using a 1992 weighting pattern.

For further information, call Prices Division, Statistics Canada, at (613-951-9602), or any of the Regional Reference Centres.

Non-ferrous metal prices weaken

On a month-to-month basis, non-ferrous metal prices declined 4.4% in April. Lower prices for copper concentrates (-2.8%), radioactive concentrates (-7.4%), nickel (-5.8%) and lead (-3.7%) were mostly responsible for the decline.

Compared with April 1996, non-ferrous metal prices were down 8.4%. Lower prices for copper concentrates (-6.0%), radioactive concentrates (-24.3%), gold (-9.7%) and lead (-11.2%) were somewhat offset by higher prices for aluminum scrap (+17.3%).

Copper prices fell off in April, and they may weaken further if new forecasted world supplies, such as those from Chile, come on line and are too much for the market to accommodate. Industrial demand for copper could also slow if interest rates increase in the United States. However, present London Metal Exchange warehouse copper stocks are at almost half the level of a year ago. Recent brisk car and truck sales have also spurred demand for copper.

Last year, there was an inventory correction in the G-7 countries, as stockpiles of base metals were slowly reduced. Therefore, given a moderate upward change in demand, prices for most base metals should strengthen somewhat.

Hog prices rebound

In April, animals and animal product prices were up 2.3% from March and 8.2% higher compared with 12 months earlier. Higher prices for hogs (+13.6%) and chickens (+0.5%) were partly offset by lower prices for furs, hides and skins, and turkeys.

Compared with April 1996, higher prices for cattle for slaughter (+19.7%), hogs (+14.3%) and milk (+2.6%) were marginally offset by lower fish prices. Hog prices have recently been given an upward push by the depleted hog stock in Taiwan. The herd in Taiwan has been subject to disease, thereby opening the door to Japan for other hog exporting countries such as Canada and the United States.

Coffee and soybean prices up

Vegetable product prices were up 0.9% in April, but down 7.3% compared with 12 months earlier. Higher prices in April for green coffee (+14.6%), soybeans (+5.0%) and unrefined sugar (+2.7%) were somewhat offset by lower prices for wheat (-2.5%), canola (-2.5%) and rubber (-4.7%).

Compared with April 1996, green coffee prices have jumped 89%. Expectations are that coffee prices may continue to rise on forecasts of smaller than normal harvests this year from the world's two largest producers, Brazil and Columbia. Coffee stocks, as monitored by the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, are 44% below a year ago.

Soybean prices increased 40.6% over the last six months mainly due to strong export business. However, depending on the Brazilian crop — the world's second largest grower of soybeans after the United States — prices could fall off somewhat in the coming months. Soybean plantings in the United States are projected to be the largest since the 1980s. Farmers are trying to take advantage of higher soybean prices.

Wheat prices are down but show signs of recovery

Wheat prices fell 2.5% in April compared with March and were down almost 30% from a year earlier. Recent Canadian wheat sales to China raised hopes that other buyers may also be set to place orders. As well, recent forecasts of tighter-than-expected U.S. and global stockpiles of wheat because of strong world demand may indicate higher wheat prices in the coming months. U.S. winter wheat crops, which comprise almost 70% of the total U.S. wheat crop, have been subject to some frost and cold weather damage. Flooding in North Dakota and the Red River Valley in Manitoba will also severely cut spring wheat planting.

Other notable monthly price changes in April for raw materials were: iron and steel scrap (-3.3%), logs (-0.6%), iron ore (+1.9%) and calves for slaughter (+3.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The April 1997 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, $22/$217) will be available at the end of June. See *How to order publications.*

For further information on this release, please contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: *danipau@statcan.ca*), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index (1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	April 1996	March 1997[r]	April 1997[p]	April 1996 to April 1997	March 1997 to April 1997
					% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	**100.0**	**137.6**	**135.5**	**134.0**	**-2.6**	**-1.1**
Mineral fuels	31.7	132.4	124.5	120.2	-9.2	-3.5
Vegetable products	10.3	143.3	131.6	132.8	-7.3	0.9
Animals and animal products	25.5	113.3	119.8	122.6	8.2	2.3
Wood	13.1	209.1	213.6	212.6	1.7	-0.5
Ferrous materials	3.6	116.2	117.1	116.2	0.0	-0.8
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	133.9	128.4	122.7	-8.4	-4.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.6	107.8	107.5	107.7	-0.1	0.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.3	140.1	140.6	140.5	0.3	-0.1

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

March 1997

Despite small declines in natural gas and crude oil production, exports to the United States increased strongly from March 1996. Higher-than-normal demand from the United States resulted in an unusually high increase of 11.6% in exports of natural gas from March 1996. Overall, natural gas production remained stable, declining only 0.1% from a year earlier. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due to growing demand for Canadian natural gas by electric co-generation facilities in the United States. Most of the March increase in natural gas exports was directly attributable to much higher consumption by U.S. electric utilities.

Although crude oil production declined slightly (-1.7%) from March 1996, exports increased 4.6%. Reduction in synthetic and conventional crude oil were responsible for the drop in March production. At the same time, production in the United States dropped to the lowest March level since 1958, resulting in a record level of crude exports for March to the United States. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where a greater reliance on exports from neighbouring countries has been adopted. Sourcing from suppliers located nearby allows for greater flexibility in meeting day-to-day requirements.

Crude oil and natural gas

	March 1996	March 1997	March 1996 to March 1997
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	10 060.3	9 884.4	-1.7
Exports	5 251.6	5 492.7	4.6
Imports[2]	3 863.0	3 869.2	0.2
Refinery receipts	8 478.3	8 276.8	-2.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	13 006.6	12 997.9	-0.1
Exports	6 704.5	7 480.0	11.6
Canadian sales[4]	7 219.8	7 326.9	1.5

	Jan. to Mar. 1996	Jan. to Mar. 1997	Jan.-Mar. 1996 to Jan.-Mar. 1997
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	28 921.2	29 288.0	1.3
Exports	15 731.3	16 477.2	4.7
Imports[2]	10 487.8	10 922.7	4.1
Refinery receipts	23 854.4	24 047.3	0.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	39 226.8	39 748.7	1.3
Exports	20 320.6	21 490.9	5.8
Canadian sales[4]	23 287.1	23 197.6	-0.4

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates because of timing differences and because crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export is included in "trade".*
3 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4 *Includes direct sales.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The March 1997 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, $19/$186) will be available in June. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O’Connor (613-951-3562; Internet: *oconger@statcan.ca*), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

March 1997

Air Canada reported a 5% increase in passenger-kilometres flown (seasonally adjusted) on international (schedule and charter) routes in March. Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported a 1% increase in international services.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Civil aviation data (operational) for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. for March will be published in the June issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004-XPB, $11/$109). See *How to order publications*.

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

Electric power selling price indexes

January-April 1997

Electric power selling price indexes (1986=100) are now available for January to April 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The April 1997 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, $22/$217) will be available at the end of June. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613- 951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: *danipau@statcan.ca*), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

March 1997

During April, Statistics Canada released the results of farmers’ seeding intentions. At the same time, planting was starting in southern districts of the Prairie provinces and Ontario and field operations were under way in more northerly regions. Flooding in the Red River Valley of Manitoba halted all farm activity and contributed to price increases for malting barley.

The March issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, $15/$149), which contains the *April situation report*, will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; Internet: *graykar@statcan.ca*), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Adult criminal court statistics

1995/96

Provincial criminal courts in nine participating jurisdictions (excluding British Columbia, New Brunswick and Manitoba) disposed of 886,300 charges, or 435,500 cases during 1995/96. Most cases (55%) contained only one charge, 27% had two charges, and the remaining 18% of cases contained three or more charges.

Approximately 85% of cases heard in provincial criminal courts in 1995/96 were against males. In addition, most of the cases heard (65%) were against adults under 35 years of age. The proportion of the provincial criminal court caseload decreased with each subsequent age group. The overall median age of males appearing in court was 30 years, while the median age of females was 31 years.

A finding of guilt for at least one charge in the case was reached in 270,200 cases, or 64% of the cases tried in reporting provincial criminal courts during 1995/96. The final dispositions for the remaining cases completed included stayed/withdrawn (30% of cases heard), acquittal (3%), and other (4%).

Forty percent of all cases with a guilty finding involved only one sanction, 45% resulted in two sanctions, and almost 10% involved three or more sanctions. For cases resulting in multiple sanctions, the most frequent sanction combinations included probation with another sanction, fine with another sanction, prison and probation, and probation and fine.

Twenty percent of all cases were dealt with in a single appearance and most cases (59%) were completed within 16 weeks of the first court appearance.

Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics, 1995/96, Vol. 17, no. 6 (85-002-XPE, $10/$93) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For shelf tables or for further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; 1 800 387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, February 1997
Catalogue number 26-006-XPB
(Canada: $19/$186; outside Canada: US$19/US$186).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, April 1997
Catalogue number 44-004-XPB
(Canada: $7/$62; outside Canada: US$7/US$62).

Gas utilities, February 1997
Catalogue number 55-002-XPB
(Canada: $17/$165; outside Canada: US$17/US$165).

Vending machine operators, fiscal year ended March 31, 1995
Catalogue number 63-213-XPB
(Canada: $25; outside Canada: US$25).

Imports by commodity, March 1997 (microfiche version)
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB
(Canada: $37/$361; outside Canada: US$37/US$361).

Imports by commodity, March 1997 (paper version)
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB
(Canada: $78/$773; outside Canada: US$78/US$773).

Imports: merchandise trade, 1996 Vol. I and Vol. II (microfiche version)
Catalogue number 65-203-XMB
(Canada: $103; outside Canada: US$103).

Imports: merchandise trade, 1996 Vol. I and Vol. II (paper version)
Catalogue number 65-203-XPB
(Canada: $258; outside Canada: US$258).

Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics, 1995/96, Vol. 17, no. 6
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE
(Canada: $10/$93; outside Canada: US$10/US$93).

All prices exclude sales tax.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, $15; United States: US$18; other countries: US$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries call: **1-613-951-7277**
Or fax your order to us: **1-613-951-1584**

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

To order a publication by mail write: Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

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 or your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

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

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 sales counter where you can consult or purchase publications, diskettes, 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 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
1770 Market Street
3rd Floor
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

Quebec
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
4th Floor, 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: 1-514-283-9350

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

If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.
Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

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: 1-416-973-7475

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: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

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: 1-403-292-4958

Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
9th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

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: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired
Toll free: 1-800-363-7629