



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 16, 1998

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1998**

The lingering effects of the General Motors strike in the United States, and longer than normal summer plant shutdowns in the motor vehicle industry, brought total manufacturing shipments down 2.4% to \$34.7 billion in July. Excluding the automotive sector shipments fell 0.4% in July.

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- **Travel between Canada and other countries, July 1998**

American travel to Canada remained at record levels in July 1998 as the Canadian dollar continued to decline in value against its U.S. counterpart. Americans made just over 1.2 million trips to Canada lasting one or more nights, marginally higher than the previous record set in June.

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Teachers, students: Back to school with the new E-STAT 1998

E-STAT, Statistics Canada's interactive learning tool, is continually evolving to meet the changing needs of the educational sector. This year, in addition to the Windows version, students can access the complete results of the 1996 Census. Data from all censuses between 1665 and 1871 inclusively have been added as well as statistics on the 1997 federal general election. In addition to the CD-ROM format, schools will be able to access E-STAT on-line via the Internet.

E-STAT brings current statistical and demographic data about Canada into the classroom. Students learn how to develop critical thinking skills, and transform data into colourful, easy-to-read graphs and maps. The lesson plans were written by teachers for teachers.

The 1998 edition of E-STAT (10F0174XCB) is now available. For further information, or to order, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you (1 800 263-1136) or consult the Internet (www.statcan.ca/english/Estat/estat.htm).



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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

July 1998

The lingering effects of the General Motors strike in the United States, and longer than normal summer plant shutdowns in the motor vehicle industry, brought total manufacturing shipments down 2.4% to \$34.7 billion in July. Excluding the automotive sector shipments fell 0.4% in July.

Total manufacturing shipments, which were generally on the rise throughout 1996 and 1997, have suffered from temporary setbacks in 1998 (such as the January ice storm, the General Motors strike in the United States, and a strike in the paper and allied products industry, which started in mid-June). A strong increase in unfilled orders was observed in July while inventories rose moderately. The General Motors strike was resolved at the end of July. However manufacturing employment fell for the second month in a row in August.

Shipments continue to decline due to strikes and plant closures

Manufacturers' shipments decreased in 12 of 22 major groups in July, representing 58.2% of total shipments. Combined, the motor vehicle (-12.8%), motor vehicle parts and accessories (-13.1%), and paper and allied products (-4.4%) industries accounted for 98.4% of the decline in July. The largest offsetting increases were in the food (+1.8%), and electrical and electronic products (+2.3%) industries. Shipments decreased in all provinces except Nova Scotia (+1.2%), Manitoba (+1.8%), and British Columbia (+0.1%).

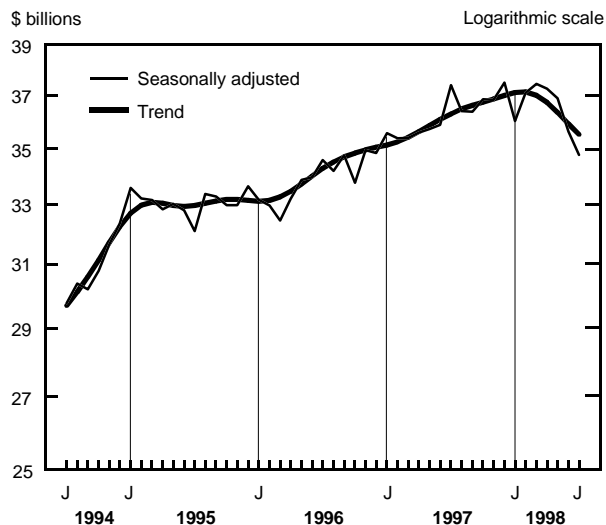
Note to readers

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

New orders represent orders received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate since the new orders variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Users should be aware that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile, particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is large in relation to the current month's change.

Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory shipments because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to other countries.

Shipments continue to fall in July



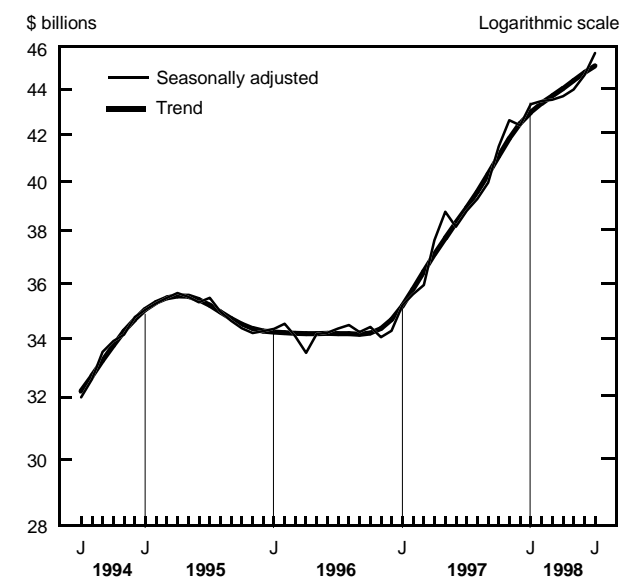
Shipments by province

	June 1998	July 1998	
	seasonally adjusted		
	\$ millions		% change
Newfoundland	153	127	-17.2
Prince Edward Island	76	75	-1.1
Nova Scotia	553	560	1.2
New Brunswick	644	571	-11.4
Quebec	8,669	8,462	-2.4
Ontario	18,628	18,070	-3.0
Manitoba	905	922	1.8
Saskatchewan	495	475	-3.9
Alberta	2,735	2,727	-0.3
British Columbia	2,756	2,758	0.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3	3	-4.2

Unfilled orders increase strongly in July

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders increased 2.3% to \$45.7 billion in July. The increase continues the upward growth trend observed since late 1996.

Unfilled orders continue upward trend



The largest increases in unfilled orders in July were in the machinery (+7.3%), and aircraft and parts (+2.2%) industries.

Unfilled orders are often considered a key determinant of future shipments. However, roughly half of the increase in unfilled orders since the beginning of

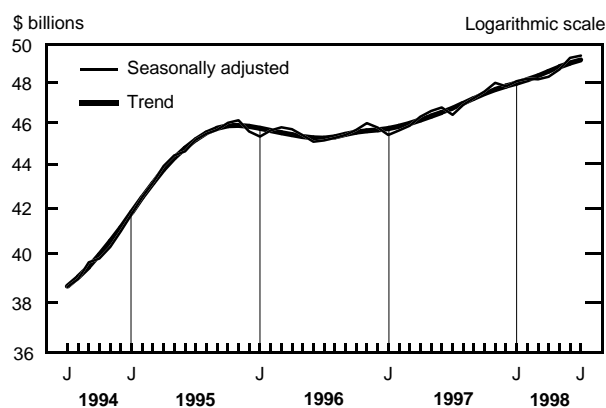
1997 has been in the aircraft and parts industry, where some orders can be stretched out over a number of years before they are completed. In addition, large orders in any industry may occasionally have a component that is manufactured in other countries.

Inventories edge up in July

Manufacturers' inventories edged up 0.2% in July to \$49.4 billion. The increase in inventories was due primarily to a build up of raw materials (+0.5%) inventories by manufacturers.

The major contributors to July's increase in inventories were the railway rolling stock (+12.5%), and electrical and electronic products (+1.9%) industries. The largest offsetting decreases were in the machinery (-2.5%), and aircraft and parts (-2.0%) industries.

Inventories edge up in July



July's decrease in shipments combined with the rise in inventories resulted in an increased inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.42 — up from 1.38 in June. The trend of the inventory-to-shipments ratio has increased dramatically in the last few months after hovering near record low levels since early 1997. Omitting the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories industries, the inventory-to-shipments ratio increased to 1.56 in July from 1.55 in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9555, 9558, 9559, 9562-9565, 9568-9579 and 9581-9595.

For further information, the July 1998 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XPB, \$20/\$196) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, method and data quality of this

release, contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-7092; kuncrai@statcan.ca), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section.

Manufacturing industries — except motor vehicle, parts and accessories

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%
July 1997	29,916	2.9	43,876	0.1	33,988	1.6	30,455	7.0
August 1997	29,538	-1.3	44,419	1.2	34,493	1.5	30,044	-1.3
September 1997	29,660	0.4	44,662	0.5	35,052	1.6	30,218	0.6
October 1997	29,892	0.8	44,984	0.7	36,420	3.9	31,260	3.4
November 1997	29,787	-0.4	45,298	0.7	37,384	2.6	30,750	-1.6
December1997	30,154	1.2	45,141	-0.3	36,881	-1.3	29,651	-3.6
January 1998	29,254	-3.0	45,266	0.3	37,568	1.9	29,942	1.0
February 1998	29,883	2.2	45,402	0.3	37,557	-0.0	29,872	-0.2
March 1998	30,131	0.8	45,435	0.1	37,539	-0.0	30,113	0.8
April 1998	30,063	-0.2	45,466	0.1	37,770	0.6	30,294	0.6
May 1998	29,683	-1.3	45,922	1.0	37,965	0.5	29,787	-1.4
June 1998	29,896	0.7	46,395	1.0	38,528	1.5	30,460	1.9
July 1998	29,767	-0.4	46,541	0.3	39,339	2.1	30,578	0.4

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
July 1997	37,382	4.2	46,386	-0.8	38,804	1.7	38,022	7.8	1.24
August 1997	36,375	-2.7	46,889	1.1	39,278	1.2	36,849	-3.1	1.29
September 1997	36,363	0.0	47,231	0.7	39,954	1.7	37,040	0.5	1.30
October 1997	36,836	1.3	47,565	0.7	41,466	3.8	38,348	3.5	1.29
November 1997	36,823	0.0	48,004	0.9	42,610	2.8	37,967	-1.0	1.30
December 1997	37,492	1.8	47,815	-0.4	42,394	-0.5	37,276	-1.8	1.28
January 1998	36,015	-3.9	48,079	0.6	43,315	2.2	36,936	-0.9	1.33
February 1998	37,093	3.0	48,220	0.3	43,473	0.4	37,250	0.9	1.30
March 1998	37,442	0.9	48,189	-0.1	43,518	0.1	37,487	0.6	1.29
April 1998	37,254	-0.5	48,314	0.3	43,676	0.4	37,412	-0.2	1.30
May 1998	36,878	-1.0	48,695	0.8	43,987	0.7	37,189	-0.6	1.32
June 1998	35,617	-3.4	49,301	1.2	44,645	1.5	36,274	-2.5	1.38
July 1998	34,749	-2.4	49,417	0.2	45,676	2.3	35,780	-1.4	1.42

■

Travel between Canada and other countries

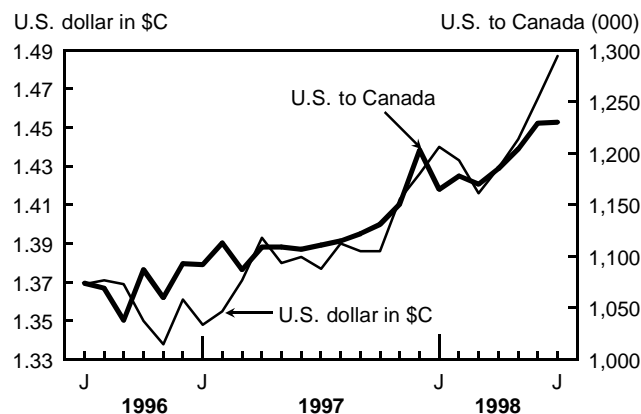
July 1998

American travel to Canada remained at record levels in July as the Canadian dollar continued to decline in value against its U.S. counterpart.

Americans made more than 1.2 million trips to Canada lasting one or more nights in July, marginally higher than the previous record set in June. More than 322,000 American visitors arrived by plane, a new record for air travel to Canada and up 4.5% from June.

The tourism industry is crediting the boom in American tourism to the strength of the U.S. economy, the attraction of Canada as a tourist destination and the relative value of the Canadian dollar. In July, the Canadian dollar fell to US\$0.67 compared with US\$0.73 in July 1997.

Exchange rate and the number of overnight trips by Americans to Canada



American visits to Canada were up substantially in July 1998 compared with the same month a year earlier (on the basis of unadjusted data). The total number of trips of one or more nights to Canada increased 9.9% on a year-over-year basis, as did travel by car (+9.4%) and travel by plane (+19.6%).

The exchange rate also appeared to be influencing the habits of Canadian travellers. Canadian travel to the United States declined in July compared with June, while Canadian travel overseas held steady.

Canadian travel south of the border continues to decline

Canadian travel to the United States continued to decline. Overnight trips (lasting one or more nights) by

Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, data in this release are seasonally adjusted, (that is, adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data. Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

An excursion is a same-day trip.

Canadians to the United States fell 6.3% in July to 1.1 million — the lowest level since March 1988. Car trips of more than one night declined 9.6%.

Car excursions between Canada and the United States

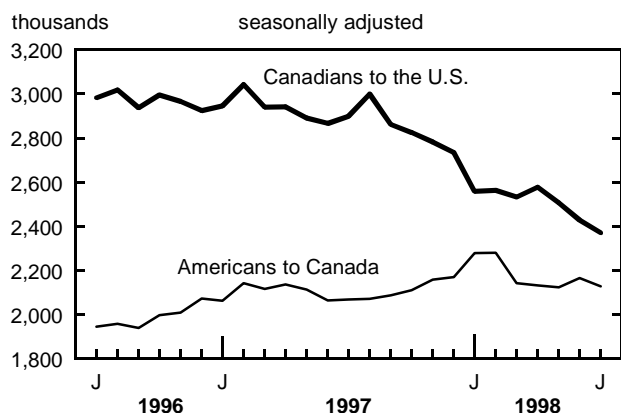
	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	July 1998 ^P	July 1997 to July 1998	July 1998 ^P	July 1997 to July 1998
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	3,071	2.2	2,895	-17.8
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	187	0.4	460	-13.0
Quebec	139	0.8	297	-23.4
Ontario	2,376	2.4	1,321	-14.5
Manitoba	51	-7.4	79	-13.9
Saskatchewan	13	19.8	18	-24.8
Alberta	25	7.0	20	-5.6
British Columbia	273	4.0	694	-24.6
Yukon	6	-15.6	6	7.3

^P Preliminary figures.

Same-day car trips by Canadians, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, fell 2.4% to 2.4 million in July, the third consecutive monthly decline. However, same-day car trips by Americans declined 1.8% to 2.1 million between June and July — despite the increased value of the American dollar in Canada.

On a year-over-year basis, the decline in Canadian travel to the United States was even more pronounced. Canadians made 2.9 million same-day car trips south of the border in July, down 17.8% from July 1997 (unadjusted data). About 1.3 million of these trips originated in Ontario, a 14.5% decline.

Car excursions between Canada and the United States



Rise in American visitors helped compensate for drop in visits from overseas

The increase in American travel to Canada helped to compensate for a sharp decline in travellers from overseas in July 1998.

Residents of countries other than the United States made 321,000 trips to Canada lasting one night or more in July, down 1.1% from June. This was the second lowest number of overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents since April 1995. It was also 20% lower than the peak reached in February 1997.

Number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of selected overseas countries

	July 1998 ^P	July 1997 to July 1998
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Europe	363	-0.5
Germany	62	-10.1
France	64	-5.4
United Kingdom	110	4.1
Other European countries	127	3.5
Asia	168	-13.7
South Korea	11	-57.0
Hong Kong	30	65.0
Japan	63	-11.1
Taiwan	19	-20.5
Other Asian countries	45	-19.3
Other regions	106	2.0
Australia	18	-12.2
Mexico	25	18.9
Other countries	64	1.0

^P Preliminary figures.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of visitors from Europe declined a marginal 0.5% from July 1997 (unadjusted). Strong declines in travel from Germany (-10.1%) and France (-5.4%) slightly exceeded the combined increase in visitors from the United Kingdom (+4.1%) and other European countries (+3.5%).

In addition, travel to Canada from Asia has declined sharply during the past year, likely the victim of tough economic times. Using unadjusted data, travel from the continent as a whole was down 13.7% from July 1997, with South Korea (-57.0%), Japan (-11.1%) and Taiwan (-20.5%) all posting declines.

The exception has been Hong Kong. In July 1998, travellers from Hong Kong made 30,000 trips to Canada (unadjusted), up 65.0% from July 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6048 and 8200-8329.

The July 1998 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$8/\$73) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Mark Irving (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; Mark.Irving@statcan.ca), or André Cyr (613-951-0277; fax: 613-951-2909; andre.cyr@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	May 1998 ^r	June 1998 ^r	July 1998 ^p	June 1998 to July 1998 ^p
seasonally adjusted				
	'000		% change	
Canadian trips abroad				
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,506	2,428	2,370	-2.4
Total trips, one or more nights	1,542	1,497	1,425	-4.8
United States ¹	1,196	1,147	1,074	-6.3
Car	691	658	595	-9.6
Plane	400	387	378	-2.3
Other modes of transportation	105	101	101	-0.4
Other countries ²	347	350	351	0.2
Travel to Canada				
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,124	2,166	2,128	-1.8
Total trips, one or more nights	1,525	1,553	1,551	-0.2
United States ¹	1,204	1,229	1,230	-
Car	757	772	762	-1.3
Plane	299	308	322	4.5
Other modes of transportation	148	149	146	-2.4
Other countries ²	322	324	321	-1.1
	July 1998 ^p	July 1997 to July 1998 ^p	Jan.-July 1998 ^p	Jan.-July 1997 to Jan.-July 1998 ^p
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,895	-17.8	17,263	-14.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,849	-11.6	10,743	-5.6
United States ¹	1,533	-14.5	8,106	-8.8
Car	1,052	-20.3	4,541	-13.7
Plane	290	3.0	2,836	-1.3
Other modes of transportation	192	-0.1	729	-3.3
Other countries ²	316	5.6	2,637	5.9
Travel to Canada				
Same-day car trips from the United States	3,071	2.2	15,098	4.2
Total trips, one or more nights	3,161	6.8	10,418	5.7
United States ¹	2,524	9.9	8,199	9.8
Car	1,712	9.4	5,149	9.7
Plane	500	19.6	2,046	14.3
Other modes of transportation	312	-0.3	1,003	2.1
Other countries ²	637	-4.0	2,219	-6.9

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

- - Amount too small to be expressed.

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic travel

1997

Canadians made 129 million trips within Canada in 1997 and spent \$16.4 billion. About half of the trips reported (66 million) included at least one night away from home and involved an average amount spent of \$198 per person. Same day trips accounted for the other half with an average trip spending of \$53 per person. In total, overnight trips accounted for \$13.1 billion or 80% of total travel spending while same day trips represented the remaining \$3.3 billion.

Of every travel dollar, just over 60 cents went to food and beverage, transportation fares and accommodation in 1997. Spending on food and beverage amounted to \$3.8 billion, or 23% of the overall total, followed by \$3.4 billion on transportation fares, about 21% of the total, and \$2.8 billion on accommodation.

Canadians took 66 million, or 8 out of 10 overnight trips (52 million) within their own province in 1997. The remaining 20% or 14 million involved the crossing of at least one provincial boundary. While smaller in numbers, inter-provincial trips result in longer trips on average in terms of distance (1,067 km) and duration (5.5 nights) and thus accounted for 48% of total overnight trip spending. Ontario and Quebec attracted most overnight travellers from other provinces in 1997 (38%) with 2.7 and 2.5 million person-trips respectively. On the other hand, the Atlantic provinces received 16% of these travellers, the Prairies 29% and British Columbia 17%.

More than 80% of all overnight trips reported in 1997 were to visit friends or relatives (28 million) or simply for pleasure (25 million). Business and convention trips accounted for 8 million of overnight trips (12%) with expenditures over \$4.7 billion or 36% of total overnight trip spending. Trips for personal reasons totalled 5 million.

The automobile was the main mode of transportation for Canadians with more than 87% (58 million) of all overnight trips. Airplane transportation followed a distant second with 5 million and bus, rail and boat with 3 million.

Data included in this release came from the Canadian Travel Survey, a supplement to the Labour

Force Survey. In 1997 the travel survey covered a sample of 90,000 individuals for intra-provincial trips and 270,000 for inter-provincial trips.

To qualify as domestic, a trip must cover 80 kilometres or more one way, be taken by a Canadian, and have a Canadian destination.

Figures on the number of travellers are measured in person-trips, that is the number of trips made by one Canadian multiplied by the number of people from the same household who were on each of those trips. For example, if four persons go on a trip together, it is counted as four person-trips. The distribution of trips by province is based on the province of destination rather than the province of residence or province of visit.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3822-3831.

Various statistical profiles and microdata files are available on request. A publication highlighting the results of the *1997 Canadian Travel Survey* (87-504-XPB, \$42; Internet version: 87-504-XIB, \$32) will be available early next year. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672; fax: 613-951-2909; gervliz@statcan.ca), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section. For data requests, contact Michèle Lanoue (613-951-6321; fax: 613-951-2909; lanomic@statcan.ca). ■

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM

Third quarter 1998

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM (61-517-XCB, annual subscription with quarterly updates: \$995; single copy without updates: \$350) is now available. *The Inter-corporate ownership 1997* directory is also available in hard copy (61-517-XPB, \$350). See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Gail Sharland (613-951-9843) or Mike Nagrodski (613-951-0393), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway carloadings, July 1998

Catalogue number 52-001-XPB

(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$ 11/US\$103).

Oil pipeline transport, June 1998

Catalogue number 55-001-XPB

(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$ 12/US\$114).

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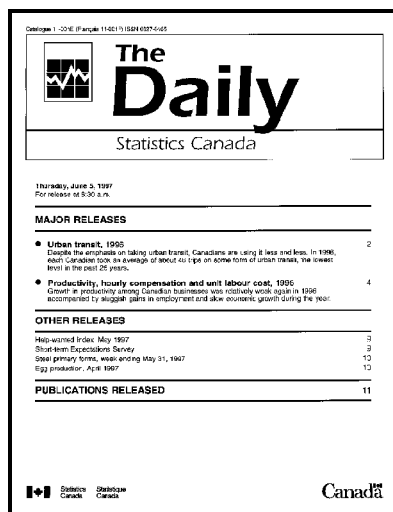
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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
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Statistics Canada
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Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629