

Thursday, October 28, 1999
For release at 8:30 a.m.

## MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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## OTHER RELEASES

## Employment, earnings and hours

August 1999 (preliminary)
In August, average earnings for all employees edged down $\$ 0.76$ from July to an estimated $\$ 610.42$ per week. Employees earned $0.8 \%$ more per week than in August 1998. Annual gains in average earnings continue to be moderate and below the annual growth rate of the Consumer Price Index.

At the provincial level, average earnings growth in the last 12 months ranged from a $3.1 \%$ increase in Newfoundland to a $0.3 \%$ decrease in British Columbia. By industry, the strongest average weekly earnings growth in the past year was recorded by employees in the construction industry ( $+2.4 \%$ ).

Hourly rated employees in all industries worked an average of 31.7 hours (including overtime hours) in August, up 0.2 hours from July. Average overtime hours for hourly rated employees were at 1.1 hours per week, also unchanged from July. Average hourly earnings for hourly rated employees were up $0.8 \%$ over the preceding 12 months, with significant average earnings gains in goods-producing industries, especially mining and durable goods manufacturing.

The number of employees on payrolls in August was virtually unchanged from July. By industry, the only employment changes of significance were reductions in construction and retail trade. Employment levels in almost all provinces were also virtually unchanged from July.

Note: Beginning with the May 1998 release, Statistics Canada has completed the third phase of its redesign in the use of administrative records for the production of employment, earnings and hours estimates. With the change in methodology, employment estimates derived from administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous data, which were derived from survey questionnaires. The impacts on seasonal patterns due to this change in methodology can only be assessed over a longer time period. Statistics Canada will continue to monitor these impacts and will help users interpret its data. To minimize impacts, data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, particularly employment data, should be used in the context of longer time periods for detailed industry distributions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in November through standard tables in the monthly publication Employment, earnings and hours (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1998 are now available through CANSIM, on diskette, CD-ROM, via the Internet and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See How to order publications.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

The Daily, October 28, 1999

## Average weekly earnings for all employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | Aug. $1998$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { July } \\ 1999^{r} \end{gathered}$ | Aug. <br> $1999^{p}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ \hline 1999 \end{array}$ | Aug. 1998 to Aug. 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ |  |  | \% change |  |
| Industrial aggregate | 605.64 | 611.18 | 610.42 | -0.1 | 0.8 |
| Logging and forestry | 778.08 | 783.30 | 794.92 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 1,136.41 | 1,123.55 | 1,127.45 | 0.3 | -0.8 |
| Manufacturing | 752.77 | 764.41 | 760.69 | -0.5 | 1.1 |
| Construction | 681.97 | 696.91 | 698.64 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 732.95 | 736.86 | 736.13 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| Communication and other utilities | 802.60 | 816.54 | 817.59 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 665.07 | 664.56 | 662.90 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| Retail trade | 368.68 | 370.95 | 371.58 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 806.22 | 814.92 | 812.86 | -0.3 | 0.8 |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies | 626.58 | 644.17 | 641.58 | -0.4 | 2.4 |
| Business services | 691.54 | 701.45 | 700.19 | -0.2 | 1.3 |
| Education-related services | 656.25 | 639.87 | 642.87 | 0.5 | -2.0 |
| Health and social services | 524.82 | 526.84 | 526.15 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 227.33 | 231.55 | 232.20 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| Public administration | 740.77 | 744.36 | 742.15 | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous services | 403.91 | 409.58 | 410.51 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Provinces and territories |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 527.73 | 545.81 | 543.94 | -0.3 | 3.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 475.90 | 480.63 | 483.70 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 511.11 | 529.15 | 524.97 | -0.8 | 2.7 |
| New Brunswick | 532.25 | 531.35 | 537.00 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Quebec | 569.14 | 572.41 | 568.16 | -0.7 | -0.2 |
| Ontario | 643.55 | 652.24 | 653.18 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Manitoba | 542.32 | 545.24 | 543.22 | -0.4 | 0.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 536.71 | 542.18 | 542.69 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Alberta | 615.83 | 621.10 | 620.72 | -0.1 | 0.8 |
| British Columbia | 620.03 | 622.99 | 617.88 | -0.8 | -0.3 |
| Yukon | 676.43 | 683.29 | 692.13 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 719.50 | 788.94 | 793.01 | 0.5 | 10.2 |

[^0]Number of employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | June 1999 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { July } \\ 1999^{r} \end{gathered}$ | Aug. 1999 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { July } \\ 1999 \end{array}$ | July to Aug. 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |
|  | thousands |  |  | \% ch |  |
| Industrial aggregate | 11,778 | 11,820 | 11,799 | 0.4 | -0.2 |
| Logging and forestry | 65 | 65 | 65 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | 135 | 135 | 135 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1,889 | 1,910 | 1,909 | 1.1 | -0.1 |
| Construction | 519 | 519 | 514 | 0.0 | -1.0 |
| Transportation and storage | 499 | 502 | 500 | 0.6 | -0.4 |
| Communication and other utilities | 381 | 382 | 382 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 758 | 768 | 767 | 1.3 | -0.1 |
| Retail trade | 1,438 | 1,448 | 1,434 | 0.7 | -1.0 |
| Finance and insurance | 528 | 527 | 526 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Real estate operators and insurances agencies | 198 | 198 | 195 | 0.0 | -1.5 |
| Business services | 851 | 858 | 859 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Education-related services | 928 | 929 | 927 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Health and social services | 1,213 | 1,215 | 1,215 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services | 843 | 846 | 846 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Public administration | 677 | 676 | 678 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Miscellaneous services | 694 | 696 | 700 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Provinces and territories |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 152 | 151 | 150 | -0.7 | -0.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 50 | 50 | 51 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 325 | 328 | 328 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| New Brunswick | 261 | 265 | 264 | 1.5 | -0.4 |
| Quebec | 2,764 | 2,794 | 2,783 | 1.1 | -0.4 |
| Ontario | 4,665 | 4,679 | 4,676 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Manitoba | 456 | 460 | 458 | 0.9 | -0.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 353 | 355 | 354 | 0.6 | -0.3 |
| Alberta | 1,215 | 1,224 | 1,227 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| British Columbia | 1,476 | 1,477 | 1,471 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| Yukon | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 26 | 27 | 26 | 3.8 | -3.7 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised estimates.
$p$ Preliminary estimates.

## Monthly Survey of Large Retailers <br> August 1999 (preliminary)

Sales for the group of large retailers hit $\$ 5.9$ billion in August, up $5.5 \%$ over the same month last year. However, this group was affected by an industry restructuring of the large supermarket chains. A significant number of food stores that were included in the August 1998 estimates have now left the group. If we exclude food retailers from the survey, the August 1999 year-over-year sales increase would be $9.6 \%$. (All data in this release are unadjusted for seasonality.)

With the exception of food and beverage sales $(-1.3 \%)$, all major product lines sold by the group of large retailers in August experienced healthy sales increases compared with the same month last year.

The largest increases were in health and personal care products, home furnishings and electronics, and sporting and leisure goods. Sales in August include those made by Eaton's before its bankruptcy and those made afterwards by its merchandise liquidator.

Sales of health and personal care products by the group of large retailers posted the largest increase ( $+13.7 \%$ ) compared with August 1998. This increase was fuelled by a $26.5 \%$ rise in the sales of prescription and over-the-counter drugs.

Prescription and over-the-counter drugs accounted for $43.3 \%$ or $\$ 186.1$ million of all health and personal care products sold by the group of large retailers. Sales of cosmetics and other toiletries accounted for 55.2\% of the sales in this category. In August, consumers purchased $38.6 \%$ of their health and personal care
products from the food stores belonging to the group of large retailers.

Sales of health and personal care products have been strong throughout 1999. For the first half of the year (the most recent period for which commodity estimates for all retail store sales are available), total sales of health and personal care products rose $9.8 \%$ ( $\$ 769.2$ million) over the same period of 1998 . Sales of these products for the group of large retailers increased $16.2 \%$ (up $\$ 345.3$ million) over the same period. As a result, the share of health and personal care products for the group grew from just over 27.0\% to nearly $29.0 \%$.

Sales of home furnishings and electronics by the group of large retailers rose $11.7 \%$ in August compared with August 1998. The largest year-over-year percentage sales increases within this category were for artwork and other home decorating products ( $+40.1 \%$ ), bedding, linens and bathroom accessories ( $+17.5 \%$ ), nursery furniture and equipment ( $+16.3 \%$ ), and computers and related equipment ( $+14.9 \%$ ). The group of large retailers accounted for $48.7 \%$ of total retail sales of home furnishings and electronics in the first six months of 1999.

Sales of sporting and leisure goods also recorded a strong year-over-year increase ( $+10.0 \%$ ) in August. Sporting and leisure goods sales accounted for $4.1 \%$ ( $\$ 241.1$ million) of total sales for the group of large retailers in August. The group accounted for $32.8 \%$ of total retail sales in this category in the first half of 1999.

Sales of sporting goods alone ( $\$ 103.5$ million in August 1999) rose $13.5 \%$ compared with the same month last year. For every $\$ 100$ of sporting
goods purchased from the group of large retailers, approximately $\$ 44$ went toward the purchase of hunting, fishing and camping equipment, and another $\$ 16$ was spent on bicycles, equipment and accessories. Consumers spent $\$ 34$ on specialized sports equipment and accessories (e.g., hockey, ski, soccer and golf) and $\$ 6$ was spent on exercise and fitness equipment. Sales of leisure
large goods by the group August 1998 to $\$ 137.6$ million. The sale of crafts and fabrics rose $11.5 \%$ to $\$ 13.8$ million in the same period. Toys, games and hobby supplies were up $8.1 \%$, with sales reaching $\$ 52.6$ million. Sales of audio and video tapes increased $7.2 \%$ to $\$ 42.8$ million, and sales of books, newspapers and magazines rose $4.5 \%$ to $\$ 28.3$ million.

For the first half of 1999, almost 51.0\% (\$324.2 million) of all consumer purchases of toys, games and hobby supplies and $40.6 \%$ ( $\$ 246.2$ million) of all purchases of pre-recorded audio and video tapes were made from the group of large retailers. As well, over the same period, $14.8 \%$ or $\$ 148.9$ million of all books, newspapers and magazines sold were purchased from the group of large retailers.

For the list of retailers included in the survey or for data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3549 or 1877 421-3067; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Catherine Draper (613-951-0669; drapcat@statcan.ca), Retail Commodity Section, Distributive Trades Division.

## Sales for the group of large retailers

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1998 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { July } \\ 1999 \text { r } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1998 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { July } \\ 1999 \end{array}$ | Aug. 1998 | Aug. 1999p | Aug. <br> 1998 <br> to <br> Aug. <br> 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$000,000 |  | \% change | \$000,000 |  | \% change |
| Commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and beverages | 2,097 | 2,210 | 5.4 | 1,988 | 1,963 | -1.3 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 1,012 | 1,108 | 9.4 | 1,197 | 1,292 | 8.0 |
| Home furnishings and electronics | 735 | 822 | 11.8 | 743 | 830 | 11.7 |
| Health and personal care products | 386 | 445 | 15.1 | 378 | 429 | 13.7 |
| Housewares | 270 | 291 | 7.8 | 265 | 287 | 8.4 |
| Sporting and leisure goods | 264 | 289 | 9.7 | 219 | 241 | 10.0 |
| Hardware and lawn and garden products | 240 | 264 | 10.3 | 184 | 200 | 8.7 |
| All other goods and services | 602 | 639 | 6.1 | 594 | 633 | 6.4 |
| Total | 5,607 | 6,068 | 8.2 | 5,567 | 5,875 | 5.5 |

[^1]
## Marriages

1997
The number of marriage ceremonies conducted in 1997 fell to 153,306, down 2\% from 1996 and 24\% below the 1972 peak of 200,470 .

Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories were the only regions where marriage ceremonies increased from 1996 to 1997 and these increases were slight (under $2 \%$ ). All other provinces and territories reported declines, ranging from under 1\% in Alberta and Quebec to 6\% in New Brunswick and $15 \%$ in Yukon.

While the average age of brides was 30.9 years in 1997 - up from 28.4 years 10 years earlier over half ( $56 \%$ ) of the marriage ceremonies conducted in 1997 involved a bride aged 20 to 29. The average age of first-time brides was 27.4 years. Previously divorced brides averaged 39.8 years and previously widowed brides, 55.5 years.

The average age of grooms in 1997 was 33.5 years - an increase from 31.1 years 10 years earlier - with over half ( $52 \%$ ) of the marriage ceremonies conducted in 1997 involving a groom aged 25 to 34. The average age of first-time grooms was 29.5 years. Previously divorced or widowed grooms were, respectively, 43.4-years-old and 62.1 -years-old on average.

Three out of four brides and the same proportion of grooms were married for the first time in 1997. Most of the remaining brides ( $21 \%$ ) and grooms (22\%) had been previously divorced and the rest had been widowed ( $3 \%$ of brides and grooms).

In two out of three marriages in 1997, both spouses were marrying for the first time. A first-time partner married a divorced partner $18 \%$ of the time and both partners had been divorced in $12 \%$ of the marriages. Very few marriages in 1997 involved a widowed partner (under 5\%).

Two-thirds (67\%) of Canadian marriage ceremonies occurred in the warm weather months of May to September. August was the most popular month, accounting for $20 \%$ of all 1997 marriages.

The majority ( $76 \%$ ) of 1997 marriage ceremonies were conducted by a member of the clergy; the remainder were solemnized by marriage commissioners, judges, justices of the peace and clerks of the court. There were striking differences among the provinces and territories in the type of officiant involved. In Ontario and the Atlantic provinces, the majority of marriage ceremonies were conducted by clergy - $94 \%$ in Ontario and $80 \%$ to $86 \%$ in the Atlantic provinces. In contrast, the far western region saw the majority of marriage ceremonies performed
by officiants with no religious designation; only $29 \%$ of marriage ceremonies in Yukon and $44 \%$ in British Columbia were conducted by a member of the clergy.

When both spouses were marrying for the first time, the proportion of ceremonies conducted by members of the clergy climbed to $82 \%$. In comparison, the proportion was down to $58 \%$ when both spouses had been previously divorced.

## Marriages

|  | 1996 | 1997 | $\begin{array}{r} 1996 \\ \text { to } \\ 1997 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  | \% change |
| Canada | 156,691 | 153,306 | -2.2 |
| Newfoundland | 3,194 | 3,227 | 1.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 924 | 876 | -5.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,392 | 5,177 | -4.0 |
| New Brunswick | 4,366 | 4,089 | -6.3 |
| Quebec | 23,968 | 23,958 | -0.0 |
| Ontario | 66,208 | 64,535 | -2.5 |
| Manitoba | 6,448 | 6,261 | -2.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,671 | 5,707 | 0.6 |
| Alberta | 17,283 | 17,254 | -0.2 |
| British Columbia | 22,834 | 21,845 | -4.3 |
| Yukon | 197 | 167 | -15.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 206 | 210 | 1.9 |
| Marriages, 84F0212XPB, \$ | $7$ |  | tabl |

To request custom data extractions or to order the shelf table, contact Client Custom Services (613-951-1746). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-1759) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6379), Health Statistics Division.

## Crude oil and natural gas <br> August 1999 (preliminary)

In August, crude oil production was 6.5\% lower than in August 1998, the tenth consecutive monthly year-over-year decrease. The August 1999 drop was attributable to decreases in production of crude oil in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Exports, which accounted for $61.7 \%$ of total production, were down $3.0 \%$ from the year-earlier level. For the first eight months of 1999, production of crude oil was down $6.5 \%$ compared with the same period in 1998.

Natural gas production was up $0.9 \%$ from August 1998. Canadian domestic sales were down $10.1 \%$ following a monthly year-over-year
increase last month. Exports, which accounted for $60.6 \%$ of the total production, continued to increase, posting a 1.6\% gain from August 1998.

Year-to-date exports of natural gas were up 4.4\% over the same period in 1998. Natural gas from Canada now accounts for $13.0 \%$ of U.S. consumption. Year-to-date Canadian sales rose $4.1 \%$ over the same period in 1998. Sales to the residential and commercial sectors increased largely due to the unseasonably cold weather in the first half of 1999. The industrial sector posted a gain, partly due to higher demand for natural gas by the electric utilities and chemical industry.

## Crude oil and natural gas

|  | Aug. | Aug. | Aug. | 1998 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 1999 | 1998 |  |
| to |  |  |  |  |

[^2]Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The August 1999 issue of Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in November. See How to order publications.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gérard Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; palamic@statcan.ca) Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Population estimates by age and sex <br> July 1, 1999 (preliminary)

The preliminary postcensal estimates by age and sex at July 1, 1999 for Canada, the provinces and territories as well as the updated postcensal figures at July 1, 1998 and July 1, 1997 are now available. Furthermore, the corresponding components of population growth for the years ending June 30 from 1997 to 1999 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6270-6281, 6283-6294, 6303-6314, 6316-6327, 6329-6340, 6367-6378, 6380-6392 and 6396-6409.

These estimates will appear in Annual demographic statistics, 1999 (91-213-XPB, \$125; 91-213-XIB, \$56). See How to order publications.

These estimates may be obtained by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; chamlis@statcan.ca), Demography Division. For information on the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; lardani@statcan.ca), Demography Division.

## Steel primary forms

Week ending October 23, 1999 (preliminary)
Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 23, 1999 totalled 306615 tonnes, down 2.5\% from the week-earlier 314508 tonnes and up 29.2\% from the year-earlier 237274 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13081440 tonnes, a $0.1 \%$ increase compared with 13068728 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093;
milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

## Cereals and oilseeds review

August 1999
Data from the August issue of Cereals and oilseeds review are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, crop quality, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The September situation report, an overview of current market conditions (both domestic and international) is also included in the August issue of Cereals and oilseeds review (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in early November. See How to order publications.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca) or Les Macartney (613-951-8714), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

## Stocks of frozen meat products

October 1999
Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of October amounted to 56,096 tonnes, down from 58,635 tonnes in September and up from 48,701 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9518-9525.
Data for stocks of frozen meat (23-009-XIE) are available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under Products and services then Downloadable publications (free).

For more information, call toll free at 1800 216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Duffy at (613-951-6356; duffjam@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

## There are no publications released today.




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Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Fax: 1-613-951-0581
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

## Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
$10^{\text {th }}$ Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
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Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

## Manitoba

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123 Main Street
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Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
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## Saskatchewan

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Toll-free fax order line (Canada and the United States): 1-877-287-4369
Toll-free telecommunications device for the hearing impaired: 1-800-363-7629


[^0]:    $r$ Revised estimates.
    $p$ Preliminary estimates.

[^1]:    $r$ Revised figures.
    p Preliminary figures.

[^2]:    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 may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in the ITD data of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
    3 Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
    4 Includes direct sales.

