



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 28, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Private and public investment, revised intentions 1999** 3
 Business and government investment in plant and equipment is expected to regain record levels with spending of \$135.8 billion, up 8.1% over 1998.
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Postal code conversion file

May 1999

The May 1999 *Postal code conversion file* (PCCF) is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The May 1999 version of the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (1996 representation order) is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and federal electoral districts (commonly known as federal ridings). By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

The *Postal code conversion file* (92F0027XDB) and the *Postal codes by federal riding file* (92F0028XDB) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM.

For more information, or to order these files, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Private and public investment

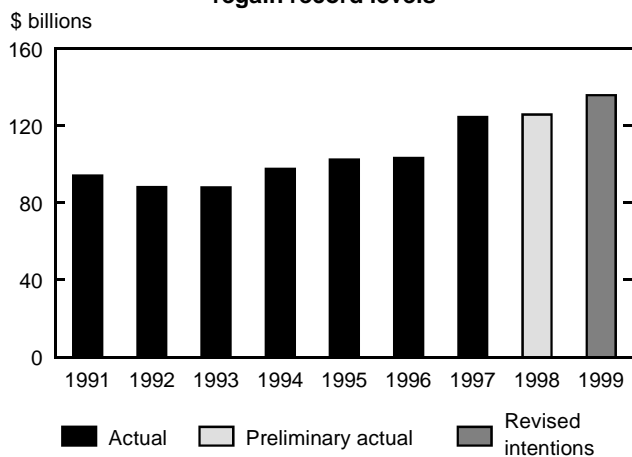
Revised intentions 1999

Business and government investment in plant and equipment is expected to regain record levels with spending of \$135.8 billion, an increase of 8.1% over 1998. Data from the latest survey show that investment plans have been revised upward significantly for 1999, with an increase of \$9.2 billion over what was originally planned.

Steady profits, high capacity utilization rates and low interest rates are still the underlying factors in this spending resurgence as witnessed by the continued growth in machinery and equipment imports. Spending plans for 1999 show increases coming from investment in both machinery and equipment and non-residential construction.

Leading the investment in machinery and equipment is the transportation and warehousing sector, where spending is expected to reach \$8.0 billion in 1999. Also contributing to the increase are the real estate and rental and leasing as well as the manufacturing sectors. The increase in construction is concentrated largely in the transportation and warehousing sector, up \$1.3 billion over 1998.

Plant and equipment spending expected to regain record levels



Housing investment should increase 2.7% in 1999 to \$38.4 billion, bringing total investment to \$174.2 billion in 1999, a 6.8% increase over 1998.

Note to readers

Revised investment intentions are based on a sample survey of 27,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey, which was conducted from April to June 1999, had a 76% response rate that covers 84% of the designed sample weight. The coefficient of variation, which measures the precision of the estimated data is 0.4%, at the Canada level. Data in this release are in current dollars.

Starting with these revised intentions for 1999, significant changes have been implemented to the survey and historical data have been recalculated on the same basis back to 1991 to ensure continuity. Note that the data were collected and compiled on the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) basis to provide for greater international comparability of economic data; this will differ markedly from the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). As well, data were produced on a January-December calendarized basis and conform to the System of National Accounts concept for capital. Information on these changes is available on request as well as within the soon-to-be-released publication Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions 1999 (61-206-XIB).

Pipeline projects driving the transportation sector

The transportation and warehousing sector expects to see spending increase 25.0% to \$14.3 billion in 1999. This increase is largely fuelled by new and ongoing projects in the pipeline industry, up 21.8% to \$3.9 billion.

Real estate and leasing both see big gains

Investment in the real estate and rental and leasing sector is expected to rise 27.4%, an increase of \$1.8 billion. The gains in non-residential construction originate from the investment by real estate industries in malls and other commercial real estate. The growth in machinery and equipment comes from spending by rental and leasing industries on vehicles for rent, computers and other equipment for lease to business.

Government investment on the increase

The increase in government spending on capital, which is now at \$14.4 billion, is coming from the municipal and federal levels. Municipal governments plan an increase of 16.5% in capital spending to \$8.0 billion while federal government departments foresee a spending increase of 8.3% to \$2.8 billion.

Manufacturing continues up

Spending by manufacturing industries is also expected to improve, up 6.1% to \$20.6 billion. The increases are widespread among industries such as primary metal (+34.7%), petroleum refineries (+54.1%), and food (+19.2%).

Oil and gas shows signs of bottoming out

Though the entire mining and oil and gas extraction sector is down 9.5%, spending in the oil and gas sector is down only 6.1% over 1998. This represents a decline of only 1.5% from the previous survey for 1999. This slowdown in the decline may be setting the stage for a recovery similar to that of oil prices. This survey was conducted just as prices were returning to the \$20 per barrel level and a different investment picture is expected at the next measurement to be released in February 2000.

Housing continues to build

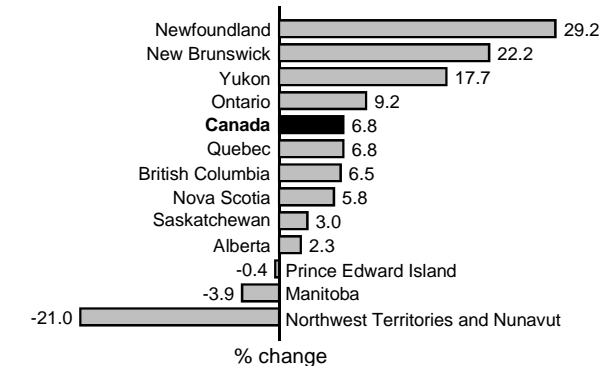
Housing investment is expected to continue upward in 1999, rising 2.7% to \$38.4 billion. The growth is largely due to mounting levels of renovation which now sit at the highest levels ever.

Most regions still expect increases

In 1999, Newfoundland and New Brunswick are expected to outpace all other regions in investment growth, with spending increases of 29.2% and 22.2% respectively. Expecting declines are Nunavut and the Northwest Territories (-21.0%) and Manitoba (-3.9%).

Since this is the first release with separate data for Nunavut, the territory was combined with the Northwest Territories to calculate change from the previous year.

Newfoundland and New Brunswick expect to outpace other provinces in spending increases



Available on CANSIM: matrices 11500-11536.

Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions 1999 (61-206-XIB, \$33) will be available shortly. A special article is included which discusses the various recent changes to the data series.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gilbert Paquette (1-800-571-0494; 613-951-9818; gilbert@statcan.ca) or Les Shinder (1-800-345-2294, ext. 122; 613-951-9815, ext. 122; shinder@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Preliminary actual 1998	1999 Intentions	1999 Revised intentions	Intentions 1999 to revised intentions 1999	Preliminary actual 1998 to revised intentions 1999
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	163,092.8	165,087.2	174,240.9	5.5	6.8
Plant and equipment	125,678.2	126,649.7	135,803.4	7.2	8.1
Housing	37,414.6	38,437.5	38,437.5	0.0	2.7
NAICS sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,569.8	4,606.6	5,228.3	13.5	14.4
Mining and oil and gas extraction	18,567.2	17,305.1	16,794.6	-2.9	-9.5
Utilities	7,921.0	8,867.2	9,032.3	1.9	14.0
Construction	3,071.6	3,197.4	3,247.9	1.6	5.7
Manufacturing	19,427.0	19,088.5	20,619.5	8.0	6.1
Wholesale trade	2,959.8	2,909.7	2,796.8	-3.9	-5.5
Retail trade	4,264.7	4,134.4	4,371.9	5.7	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	11,477.1	12,280.4	14,346.9	16.8	25.0
Information and cultural industries	7,814.2	8,500.6	9,204.9	8.3	17.8
Finance and insurance	13,618.5	13,365.7	14,162.7	6.0	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,525.1	6,726.7	8,310.9	23.6	27.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,533.5	2,264.8	2,844.9	25.6	12.3
Management of companies and enterprises	205.3	126.3	255.9	102.6	24.6
Administrative, support, waste management and remedial services	913.2	867.4	870.5	0.4	-4.7
Educational services	2,915.0	2,724.6	2,772.2	1.7	-4.9
Health care and social assistance	2,168.7	2,403.1	2,781.7	15.8	28.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	747.0	549.0	1,067.3	94.4	42.9
Accommodation and food services	1,439.2	1,362.3	1,409.2	3.4	-2.1
Other services (except public administration)	1,496.4	1,448.0	1,251.7	-13.6	-16.4
Public administration	13,043.6	13,921.9	14,433.4	3.7	10.7

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Year ¹	Capital expenditures				Intentions 1999 to revised intentions 1999	Preliminary actual 1998 to revised intentions 1999
		Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total			
		\$ millions			% change		
Canada	1998	91,898.2	71,194.6	163,092.8			
	1999	94,046.7	71,040.4	165,087.2			
	1999	96,596.3	77,644.6	174,240.9	5.5	6.8	
Newfoundland	1998	1,965.3	770.8	2,736.1			
	1999	2,592.9	661.7	3,254.5			
	1999	2,755.5	778.6	3,534.1	8.6	29.2	
Prince Edward Island	1998	266.2	206.0	472.1			
	1999	276.9	196.9	473.8			
	1999	258.1	211.9	470.0	-0.8	-0.4	
Nova Scotia	1998	2,731.4	1,838.0	4,569.4			
	1999	2,841.9	1,671.7	4,513.6			
	1999	2,975.1	1,859.9	4,835.0	7.1	5.8	
New Brunswick	1998	1,746.0	1,187.5	2,933.6			
	1999	2,000.6	1,521.7	3,522.3			
	1999	1,981.4	1,603.9	3,585.3	1.8	22.2	
Quebec	1998	17,431.7	13,835.5	31,267.2			
	1999	17,477.0	14,855.1	32,332.1			
	1999	17,284.0	16,122.5	33,406.6	3.3	6.8	
Ontario	1998	27,935.4	31,094.0	59,029.4			
	1999	31,945.9	29,864.0	61,809.9			
	1999	32,641.7	31,804.4	64,446.1	4.3	9.2	
Manitoba	1998	2,879.2	2,301.8	5,181.0			
	1999	2,539.7	2,364.1	4,903.1			
	1999	2,499.7	2,479.6	4,979.4	1.5	-3.9	
Saskatchewan	1998	3,871.2	2,911.8	6,783.0			
	1999	3,170.0	2,761.1	5,931.1			
	1999	3,678.8	3,308.1	6,986.9	17.8	3.0	
Alberta	1998	19,354.4	10,116.4	29,470.8			
	1999	18,775.2	10,096.5	28,871.7			
	1999	19,071.5	11,088.0	30,159.5	4.5	2.3	
British Columbia	1998	12,898.2	6,717.7	19,615.9			
	1999	11,648.8	6,859.4	18,508.3			
	1998	12,762.3	8,134.2	20,896.4	12.9	6.5	
Yukon	1998	258.7	62.0	320.7			
	1999	305.2	65.1	370.3			
	1999	302.7	75.0	377.6	2.0	17.7	
Northwest Territories	1998	560.5	153.2	713.7			
	1999	472.6	123.2	595.8			
	1999	242.7	146.4	389.1	
Nunavut	1998	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	1999	142.7	32.1	174.8	

¹ Preliminary actual 1998, followed by Intentions 1999, then Revised intentions 1999.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

May 1999 (preliminary)

In May, average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$607.39, virtually unchanged from April and about the same level as in May 1998. The annual growth rate of average weekly earnings has been under 1.0% since January 1999 and has also been below the annual growth rate of the Consumer Price Index since January.

Estimated average weekly earnings for the past 12 months are virtually unchanged for almost all major industry divisions. One of the exceptions is business services, where the 12-month increase was 2.0%. In business services there has been strong growth in estimated average earnings in the past 12 months, particularly in computer and related services and management consulting services.

Hourly rated employees in all industries worked an average of 31.4 hours (including overtime hours) in May, virtually unchanged from April. Average overtime hours for hourly rated employees were unchanged from April.

Employment remained virtually unchanged in May. The return to work of striking employees in the manufacturing and telecommunication sectors was offset by employment losses in construction, retail trade and miscellaneous services.

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 August 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 and data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	May 1998	April 1999 ^r	May 1999 ^p	April to May 1999	May 1998 to May 1999
	seasonally adjusted				
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	604.16	607.13	607.39	0.0	0.5
Logging and forestry	770.38	758.91	776.75	2.4	0.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,102.26	1,102.26	1,088.07	-1.3	-1.3
Manufacturing	758.05	745.86	749.20	0.4	-1.2
Construction	698.60	698.65	689.45	-1.3	-1.3
Transportation and storage	728.92	740.77	740.14	-0.1	1.5
Communication and other utilities	810.80	816.54	816.32	0.0	0.7
Wholesale trade	661.13	660.01	660.70	0.1	-0.1
Retail trade	361.96	370.20	368.64	-0.4	1.8
Finance and insurance	807.87	803.42	803.11	0.0	-0.6
Real estate operators and insurance agencies	621.45	649.06	644.65	-0.7	3.7
Business services	680.78	695.68	694.14	-0.2	2.0
Education-related services	669.05	671.04	657.83	-2.0	-1.7
Health and social services	515.87	525.42	525.90	0.1	1.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	229.31	234.89	231.80	-1.3	1.1
Public administration	747.44	736.02	745.77	1.3	-0.2
Miscellaneous services	405.95	409.07	412.17	0.8	1.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	528.90	552.54	552.05	-0.1	4.4
Prince Edward Island	481.69	480.14	472.85	-1.5	-1.8
Nova Scotia	513.07	522.58	518.67	-0.7	1.1
New Brunswick	527.29	523.01	521.73	-0.2	-1.1
Quebec	569.18	570.32	568.98	-0.2	0.0
Ontario	645.21	644.76	645.13	0.1	0.0
Manitoba	540.33	546.02	540.72	-1.0	0.1
Saskatchewan	537.64	539.79	539.41	-0.1	0.3
Alberta	612.50	622.67	616.47	-1.0	0.6
British Columbia	617.21	628.26	625.63	-0.4	1.4
Yukon	678.56	662.53	647.84	-2.2	-4.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	752.20	733.85	731.77	-0.3	-2.7

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	March 1999	April 1999 ^r	May 1999 ^p	March to April 1999	April to May 1999
seasonally adjusted					
	thousands			% change	
Industrial aggregate	11,787	11,771	11,766	-0.1	0.0
Logging and forestry	66	66	65	0.0	-1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	137	136	135	-0.7	-0.7
Manufacturing	1,897	1,880	1,880	-0.9	0.0
Construction	525	528	526	0.6	-0.4
Transportation and storage	501	501	503	0.0	0.4
Communication and other utilities	383	377	382	-1.6	1.3
Wholesale trade	761	758	758	-0.4	0.0
Retail trade	1,440	1,448	1,446	0.6	-0.1
Finance and insurance	527	524	528	-0.6	0.8
Real estate operators and insurances agencies	194	200	196	3.1	-2.0
Business services	836	841	845	0.6	0.5
Education-related services	925	929	930	0.4	0.1
Health and social services	1,210	1,212	1,212	0.2	0.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	846	845	845	-0.1	0.0
Public administration	675	677	676	0.3	-0.1
Miscellaneous services	694	694	692	0.0	-0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	150	154	154	2.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	49	50	50	2.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	330	331	329	0.3	-0.6
New Brunswick	270	268	266	-0.7	-0.7
Quebec	2,801	2,787	2,776	-0.5	-0.4
Ontario	4,643	4,631	4,649	-0.3	0.4
Manitoba	457	459	457	0.4	-0.4
Saskatchewan	354	355	353	0.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,206	1,213	1,216	0.6	0.2
British Columbia	1,493	1,488	1,477	-0.3	-0.7
Yukon	16	16	15	0.0	-6.3
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	27	27	27	0.0	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

Labour force income profile 1997

In 1997, the number of Canadians reporting income from employment rose 2.4%. This increase was fuelled by continued growth in the number of self-employed, particularly among women.

Although there were still fewer women than men reporting self-employment income in 1997, the number of self-employed women has grown 45% since 1992 compared with about 19% growth for men. However, despite this growth in numbers, the growth rate of those reporting self-employment income has been declining since 1994-1995 for women and 1995-1996 for men. In 1997, men earned on average \$15,000 from self-employment while women earned an average of \$8,000.

Among the provinces, only Nova Scotia experienced a drop in the number of self-employed from 1996 to 1997. Leading all provinces and territories were Quebec (+4.6%) and Ontario (+4.1%).

The growth in the total number reporting income from employment was primarily in the central and western provinces. Among the provinces and territories, Alberta (+5.6%) and Saskatchewan (+2.4%) had the highest percentage increases. Yukon was the only territory or province to record a drop in employment income recipients (-2.4%).

The median employment income, which includes the earnings of both full- and part-time workers, remained essentially unchanged from 1996 when adjusted for inflation. The median for Canada was \$21,100. The Northwest Territories had the highest median employment income of any province or

territory at \$26,900 while Newfoundland had the lowest at \$13,000. The median is the middle point where half are above and half below.

Median employment income 1997

	Men	Women	Total
	\$		
Canada	26,500	16,500	21,100
Newfoundland	16,200	10,200	13,000
Prince Edward Island	16,000	11,000	13,500
Nova Scotia	22,300	13,000	17,300
New Brunswick	20,400	12,000	15,800
Quebec	24,400	15,800	20,000
Ontario	29,800	18,600	23,700
Manitoba	24,000	15,200	19,100
Saskatchewan	22,100	14,100	17,700
Alberta	28,600	15,500	21,400
British Columbia	28,000	17,300	22,000
Yukon	27,900	21,900	24,900
Northwest Territories	32,800	21,600	26,900
Nunavut	19,000	11,700	15,400

These 1997 data have been tabulated for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut according to the new boundaries which came into effect on April 1, 1999. For data for years prior to 1997, the old boundaries were used.

Note: Data for the *Labour force income profile* for 1997 were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1998. Employment income refers to income received at any time in 1997 from either wages, salaries, commissions, or self-employment and includes remuneration for both full- and part-time work. The labour force is defined as all persons who report employment income or Employment Insurance benefits. This definition differs from that used by the Labour Force Survey in that it is based on income and refers to a year rather than a month.

The data for the *Labour force income profile* (71C0018) are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities and towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions as well as for areas as small as urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code) and for letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this

release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products July 1999

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of July amounted to 62,459 tonnes as compared with 63,867 tonnes last month and 42,388 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 the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Products and services*, followed by *Downloadable publications* then *Goods-producing industries*.

For more information, call 1-800-216-2299. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Jamie Duffy (613-951-6356; duffjam@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review May 1999

Data contained in the May issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. Included are data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, crop quality, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

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

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Retail trade, May 1999
Catalogue number 63-005-XIB
(Canada: \$16/\$155).

Retail trade, May 1999
Catalogue number 63-005-XPB
(Canada: \$21/\$206; outside Canada: US\$21/US\$206).

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 1999
Catalogue number 67-001-XIB
(Canada: \$29/\$93).

Canada's international transactions in securities, May 1999
Catalogue number 67-002-XIB
(Canada: \$14/\$132).

Canada's international transactions in securities, May 1999
Catalogue number 67-002-XPB
(Canada: \$18/\$176; outside Canada: US\$18/US\$176).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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Catalogue 11-001E (PDF) 11-001E (11-001E) 11-001E (11-001E)	
	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997	
For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 4.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, April 1997	12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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