

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Tuesday, December 19, 2000**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

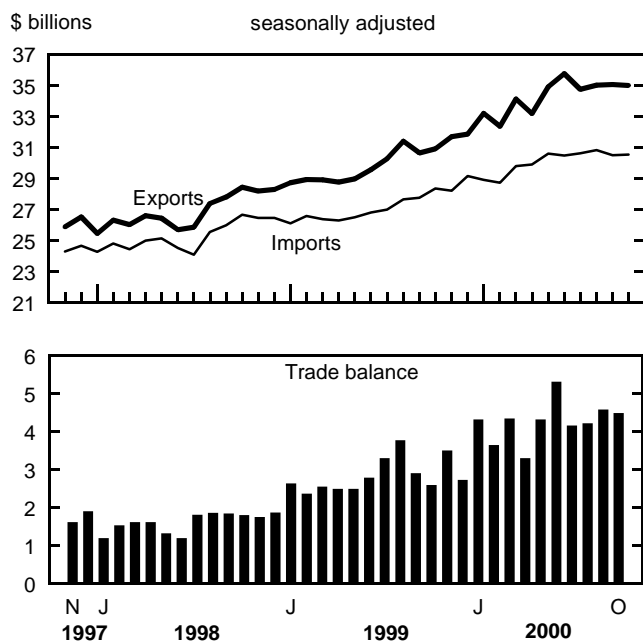
### Canadian international merchandise trade

October 2000

Exports, imports and the trade balance were virtually unchanged in October from September, largely because substantial increases in motor vehicle trade were almost entirely offset by declines in energy products export and industrial goods imports.

Canada exported \$35.1 billion worth of goods in October, up 0.1% from September. Exports of passenger cars were up 8.8%, but this rise was largely offset by a 9.7% drop in energy products exports, owing to a drop in exports of refined petroleum products, natural gas and electricity.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Imports were also virtually unchanged at \$30.5 billion. A 2.3% increase in imports of motor vehicle products was partly offset by a 2.0% decline in industrial goods and materials.

The resulting merchandise trade surplus remained was \$4.6 billion in October, unchanged from September.

#### Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

#### Exports were unchanged

Exports of motor vehicle products rose 4.6% to \$8.2 billion in October, owing to increases of 8.8% in exports of passenger cars and chassis and 0.1% in exports of parts. Truck exports edged down 0.3%.

In October the machinery and equipment sector, up 1.8% to \$9.1 billion, was influenced by increases in exports of other equipment and tools, such as measuring and optical instruments as well as furniture. These exports reached a record \$2.0 billion in October, up 3.1% from September. Exports of telecommunication equipment rose 2.6% to \$2.2 billion, while exports of office machinery increased 3.3% to \$894 million.

Energy exports were down in October. Natural gas exports fell 8.4% to \$1.5 billion, while crude petroleum exports fell 1.5% to \$1.7 billion and exports of refined petroleum products and coal dropped 17.5% to \$669 million. After four months of exceptionally high exports of electricity to California, the arrival of more temperate weather conditions brought those exports down to a more usual level of \$230 million.

Forestry exports were down 0.5% to \$3.4 billion in October. Lumber exports, which had moved back up in September, were off 2.8% in October. Wood pulp was also lower, down 4.5% in comparison with September. In contrast, paper exports advanced 2.4% to \$1.2 billion.

#### Imports remained stable

Imports of industrial goods and materials declined 2.0% to \$5.7 billion in October. There was a 3.1% drop in imports of metal fabricated basic products such as metal automotive parts and plumbing items. Imports of steel bars, rods and plates were down 8.7% to \$373 million, and imports of concentrated metals, especially copper, were down 3.8%.

Imports in the machinery and equipment sector were down 0.9% to \$10.4 billion in October. Imports of airplanes and airplane engines and parts, along with imports of ships and other transportation equipment, fell 9.5% in October to \$1.1 billion. In contrast, the upward movement of imports of communication equipment such as wireless telephone equipment, printed circuits and parts, which started at the beginning of 2000, continued in October. These imports rose 2.6%

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to a record \$2.5 billion. Similarly, imports of computers and parts rose 2.1% to \$1.7 billion.

Imports of motor vehicle products rose 2.3% to \$6.5 billion. Truck imports led the way with an increase of 22.0% to \$928 million. Imports of passenger cars and chassis rose 3.2%, while imports of engines and parts were down 2.0% owing to a slowdown in auto production in October.

In the consumer goods category, imports of miscellaneous end products such as pharmaceuticals reached a record \$1.2 billion in October. With the approach of the holiday season, imports of watches, toys, video games and sports items increased 6.7%. Imports of photographic products such as film, cameras and videodisks registered a fifth straight monthly increase, rising to \$251 million.

### Revisions

In general, merchandise trade data are regularly revised for each month of the current year. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs forms, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), changes in classification of merchandise based on more current information,

and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM matrices for revised data.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3618, 3619, 3651, 3685-3713, 3720, 3887-3913, 8430-8435 and 8438-8447.**

This release summarizes the merchandise trade data to be published soon in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188). The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, service transactions, investment income and transfers, are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124; 67-001-XIB, \$29/\$93). See *How to order products*.

Merchandise trade data are available by fax on the morning of release.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1 800 294-5583; 613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

## Merchandise trade

	Sept. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000	Jan. to Oct. 1999	Jan. to Oct. 2000	Jan.—Oct. 1999 to Jan.—Oct. 2000
seasonally adjusted, \$ current							
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change
<b>Principal trading partners</b>							
<b>Exports</b>							
United States	30,284	30,516	0.8	14.8	255,080	295,377	15.8
Japan	802	833	3.9	6.3	7,691	8,195	6.6
European Union	1,825	1,602	-12.2	1.3	15,006	17,283	15.2
Other OECD countries <sup>1</sup>	605	632	4.5	8.0	5,769	6,764	17.2
All other countries	1,551	1,508	-2.8	8.3	13,510	15,773	16.8
Total	35,067	35,090	0.1	13.5	297,059	343,392	15.6
<b>Imports</b>							
United States	22,380	22,387	0.0	4.8	206,251	221,881	7.6
Japan	954	1,020	6.9	9.4	8,630	9,755	13.0
European Union	2,818	2,925	3.8	16.0	23,216	27,630	19.0
Other OECD countries <sup>1</sup>	1,651	1,671	1.2	40.2	10,736	15,802	47.2
All other countries	2,702	2,525	-6.6	8.0	20,608	25,806	25.2
Total	30,505	30,529	0.1	7.7	269,442	300,874	11.7
<b>Balance</b>							
United States	7,904	8,129	...	...	48,829	73,496	...
Japan	-152	-187	...	...	-939	-1,560	...
European Union	-993	-1,323	...	...	-8,210	-10,347	...
Other OECD countries <sup>1</sup>	-1,046	-1,039	...	...	-4,967	-9,038	...
All other countries	-1,151	-1,017	...	...	-7,098	-10,033	...
Total	4,562	4,561	...	...	27,617	42,518	...
<b>Principal commodity groupings</b>							
<b>Exports</b>							
Agricultural and fishing products	2,307	2,223	-3.6	3.1	21,180	22,835	7.8
Energy products	4,604	4,158	-9.7	47.4	23,924	40,492	69.3
Forestry products	3,425	3,408	-0.5	2.3	32,311	34,716	7.4
Industrial goods and materials	5,382	5,470	1.6	10.4	47,253	53,564	13.4
Machinery and equipment	8,977	9,138	1.8	22.8	70,607	86,575	22.6
Automotive products	7,843	8,206	4.6	2.9	79,099	80,716	2.0
Other consumer goods	1,236	1,256	1.6	11.7	11,207	12,062	7.6
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	702	661	-5.8	15.6	6,094	6,626	8.7
Other balance of payments adjustments	590	569	-3.6	5.4	5,380	5,807	7.9
<b>Imports</b>							
Agricultural and fishing products	1,595	1,607	0.8	4.8	14,691	15,315	4.2
Energy products	1,504	1,525	1.4	43.3	8,275	14,501	75.2
Forestry products	263	253	-3.8	11.5	2,260	2,535	12.2
Industrial goods and materials	5,864	5,747	-2.0	7.8	50,982	58,354	14.5
Machinery and equipment	10,462	10,373	-0.9	8.8	89,471	101,326	13.3
Automotive products	6,331	6,479	2.3	0.3	62,931	64,991	3.3
Other consumer goods	3,388	3,477	2.6	10.2	30,519	33,029	8.2
Special transactions trade <sup>2</sup>	549	534	-2.7	2.5	5,139	5,344	4.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	549	534	-2.7	1.1	5,179	5,481	5.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures

... Figures not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Poland, South Korea, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

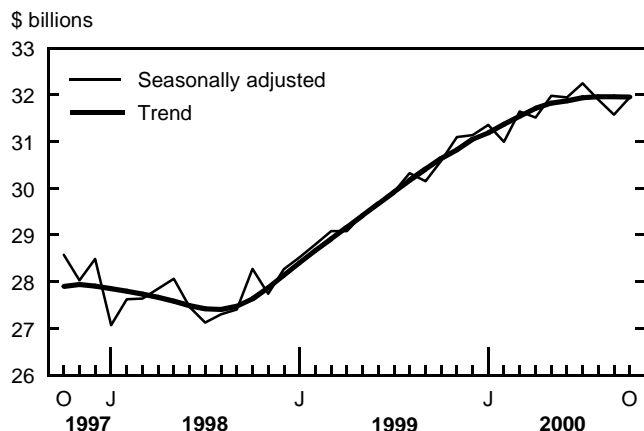
<sup>2</sup> These are mainly low valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment, and goods returned to country of origin.

## Wholesale trade

October 2000 (preliminary)

Wholesale sales rose 1.2% in October; all provinces except New Brunswick reported higher sales. This month's increase was broadly based; 7 of the 11 trade groups reported an upward swing in sales. Despite this month's climb, wholesale sales have weakened in recent months, after having risen since mid-1998.

Wholesale sales up



Wholesalers reported sales valued at \$31.9 billion in October. The sectors to report the largest increases were: the other products category, (which includes, for example, wholesalers of agricultural chemicals, seeds and seed processing, and industrial and household chemicals) (+4.3%); food products (+3.4%); and apparel and dry goods (+3.3%).

The small rise in October in sales of lumber and building materials (+0.5%) was far from sufficient to reverse this sector's downward sales trend, which dates from late 1999. Prior to this, sales had been rising since mid-1998. October's increase in sales could be attributed to housing starts being pushed back until later in the season as a result of strikes and bad weather during the spring and summer months.

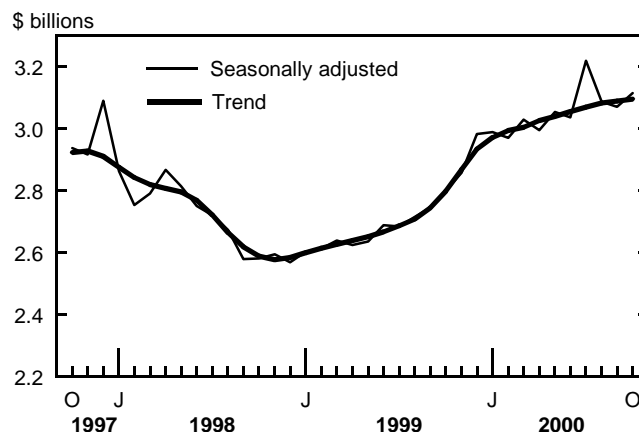
### Strong monthly growth in the Prairies

After two months of declining sales, Saskatchewan's sales rebounded strongly, posting a 7.6% rise in October. Alberta's wholesalers enjoyed a modest 1.4% increase in sales in October. In each province, the largest contributor was the other products category

(which includes, for example, wholesalers of agricultural chemicals, seeds and agricultural feeds). This category accounted for 34.2% of total provincial sales in Saskatchewan and 11.2% in Alberta in October. Within this category, agricultural chemicals accounted for the largest portion of the increase in both provinces.

Despite this month's increase, Saskatchewan's wholesale sales have been declining since the start of 2000. Prior to that, sales had been rising since mid-1998. In Alberta, wholesale sales have been generally climbing since late 1998.

Alberta's sales continue to rise



Manitoba also posted a strong October, with wholesale sales increasing by 3.1% over September. The apparel and dry goods sector, as well as the farm machinery, equipment and supplies sector, were major contributors to October's increase in wholesale sales.

Nova Scotia's economy posted a strong increase in wholesale sales (+5.5%) in October, which boosted this sector back to its July–August performance of approximately \$580 million. Strong upward swings in wholesale sales in the beverages, drugs and tobacco sector, the apparel and dry goods sector, and the motor vehicles, parts and accessories sector were the key contributors to this province's wholesale sales.

Following two consecutive months of declining sales, New Brunswick's wholesale sales went down again by 1.1%. The two sectors primarily responsible for New Brunswick's October decline in sales were the computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery sector and the industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies sector. Wholesale sales in New Brunswick have been generally weakening in 2000, following a rising sales trend observed since 1998.

## Wholesalers' inventories remain stable

The value of inventories remained unchanged at \$42.9 billion. Inventories have been generally rising over the past several years. The inventory-to-sales ratio fell from 1.36 in September to 1.34 in October. After dropping since the fall of 1998, the ratio has levelled off since late 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61 and 648-649.

The October 2000 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

Wholesale trade estimates for November will be released January 18, 2001.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Juliet Howland (613-951-0062; [howljul@statcan.ca](mailto:howljul@statcan.ca)), Distributive Trades Division.

## Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Oct. 1999	July 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 2000 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. to Oct. 2000	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Sales, all trade groups</b>	<b>30,592</b>	<b>32,248</b>	<b>31,894</b>	<b>31,578</b>	<b>31,954</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Food products	4,707	5,009	5,011	4,893	5,058	3.4	7.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,923	2,061	2,112	2,109	2,086	-1.1	8.5
Apparel and dry goods	549	537	504	537	555	3.3	1.1
Household goods	829	849	851	861	879	2.1	6.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,088	6,026	6,027	5,954	5,948	-0.1	-2.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,002	2,053	2,034	2,059	2,012	-2.3	0.5
Lumber and building materials	2,346	2,370	2,351	2,312	2,323	0.5	-1.0
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	646	612	643	613	626	2.2	-3.1
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,455	5,039	5,033	5,022	5,007	-0.3	12.4
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,990	3,008	2,911	2,925	2,981	1.9	-0.3
Other products	4,057	4,683	4,417	4,293	4,479	4.3	10.4
<b>Sales by province and territory</b>							
Newfoundland	209	224	227	228	229	0.6	9.6
Prince Edward Island	50	54	55	54	54	0.7	7.0
Nova Scotia	546	576	580	550	580	5.5	6.3
New Brunswick	389	411	410	407	402	-1.1	3.4
Quebec	6,260	6,646	6,524	6,417	6,492	1.2	3.7
Ontario	15,287	16,078	15,945	15,867	16,002	0.8	4.7
Manitoba	854	874	911	903	931	3.1	9.0
Saskatchewan	886	910	906	864	930	7.6	4.9
Alberta	2,800	3,220	3,087	3,071	3,115	1.4	11.2
British Columbia	3,285	3,229	3,224	3,194	3,194	0.0	-2.8
Yukon	10	10	11	10	10	5.0	-1.0
Northwest Territories	12	14	13	11	13	17.4	6.2
Nunavut	3	2	2	2	3	17.1	-3.2
<b>Inventories, all trade groups</b>	<b>40,887</b>	<b>42,638</b>	<b>42,794</b>	<b>42,967</b>	<b>42,953</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Food products	2,785	2,880	2,879	2,899	2,862	-1.3	2.8
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,375	2,525	2,631	2,676	2,702	1.0	13.7
Apparel and dry goods	1,234	1,049	1,089	1,114	1,095	-1.8	-11.3
Household goods	1,534	1,550	1,580	1,596	1,637	2.6	6.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	5,912	6,664	6,513	6,459	6,412	-0.7	8.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	3,697	3,962	4,042	4,040	4,020	-0.5	8.8
Lumber and building materials	3,875	3,976	3,994	4,007	4,059	1.3	4.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	2,062	1,934	1,940	1,943	1,918	-1.3	-7.0
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	9,802	10,505	10,565	10,649	10,762	1.1	9.8
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,515	2,274	2,346	2,321	2,294	-1.2	-8.8
Other products	5,095	5,319	5,217	5,264	5,193	-1.4	1.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

## Break and enter

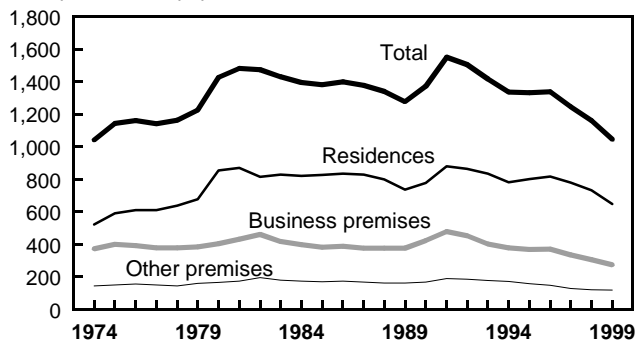
1999

The national rate of residential break-ins fell in 1999 to its lowest level in two decades, according to police data.

Police reported just under 200,000 residential break-ins in 1999, substantially fewer than the peak of nearly 250,000 in 1991. The rate of 649 break-ins for every 100,000 population in 1999 was down 11% from 1998, and was the lowest since 1978.

### Breaking and entering

Rate per 100,000 population



However, not all break-ins are reported to the police. A 1999 survey, in which 26,000 people were interviewed about their experiences of victimization, indicated a decline in reporting of break-ins to police between 1993 and 1999. Despite this decrease in reporting, the victimization data also appear to show a decline in the incidence of break-ins, although to a lesser degree.

One possible reason for the decline in reporting may be an increase in insurance deductible amounts in recent years, resulting in fewer minor break-ins being reported to police. Insurance industry data indicate that, in 1994, the deductible amount for 52% of homeowner policies was \$200. By 1998, 53% had a deductible of \$500. At the same time, the value of stolen or damaged property has remained about the same.

### Residential break-ins make up almost two-thirds of total

Residential break-ins accounted for 62% of the police-reported total in 1999. A further 26% of break-ins occurred at businesses and the remaining 12% at

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on Breaking and entering, a Juristat from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It provides an overview of residential, business and other breaking and entering offences in 1999, including trends at the national, provincial and Census Metropolitan Area levels.*

*Data include police-reported crime data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and victimization data from the General Social Survey. The report also examines court sentencing data for youths and adults convicted of breaking and entering offences. There is also a section examining robberies that take place in a private residence as well as the 1% of break and enters with an associated violent offence.*

other types of properties such as garages and storage facilities.

According to police-reported data, property was stolen in 82% of residential break-ins in 1999. The main target in residential break-ins was electronic equipment such as televisions, VCRs, stereos and computers. Damaged property was also reported in 80% of break-ins. The most common time of year for break-ins was the summer months. Police reported the fewest break-ins between January and May.

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan had the highest rate of residential break-ins, followed by Quebec. The lowest rates were in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Montréal had the highest rate among the nine largest Census Metropolitan Areas, and Toronto the lowest.

### Residential break and enter offences by province and territory 1999

	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percentage change in rate 1994 to 1999
<b>Canada</b>	<b>197,781</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>-17.1</b>
Newfoundland	2,539	469	17.6
Prince Edward Island	265	192	-44.0
Nova Scotia	5,436	578	7.7
New Brunswick	3,156	418	-11.1
Quebec	62,900	856	-7.0
Ontario	56,180	488	-22.4
Manitoba	8,907	779	-23.6
Saskatchewan	9,960	969	-3.4
Alberta	14,525	490	-30.3
British Columbia	33,004	820	-24.1
Yukon	311	1,015	1.3
Northwest Territories	410	985	...
Nunavut	188	695	...

<sup>1</sup> Rates per 100,000 population.

... Data not applicable.



# Residential break and enter offences by Census Metropolitan Area 1999

	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percentage change in rate 1994 to 1999
<b>Population 500,000 and over</b>			
Montréal	33,547	976	-1.8
Vancouver	18,259	905	-29.8
Winnipeg	5,266	777	-32.9
Québec	4,530	658	-21.3
Ottawa	5,089	629	-26.2
Calgary	5,424	581	-16.9
Hamilton	3,512	528	-5.2
Edmonton	4,333	466	-49.1
Toronto	17,355	371	-23.7
<b>Population 100,000 to 499,999</b>			
Regina	3,171	1,592	-22.0
Saskatoon	2,441	1,055	-6.4
Sherbrooke	1,486	970	-28.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	1,215	826	-13.6
Trois-Rivières	1,137	802	-28.6
Halifax	2,733	775	1.9
Hull	1,974	771	-5.1
London	2,956	706	-12.5
Sudbury	1,104	688	-31.9
Victoria	1,956	619	-22.0
Kitchener	2,675	609	2.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	2,271	537	-36.6
Saint John	713	487	-16.0
Windsor	1,409	470	-3.5
Thunder Bay	568	448	-53.1

<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

According to victimization data, households in urban areas were more at risk of a break-in (52 break-ins per 1,000 homes) than rural households (32 per 1,000 homes). As well, rates were also slightly higher for those who rented their home (60 break-ins per 1,000 homes) than for those who owned (44 per 1,000 homes).

Police-reported data can also shed some light on residential robberies, some of which could be considered "home invasions." Although no such offence exists in the *Criminal Code*, home invasion is generally defined as forced entry into a home with the intent to rob or inflict violence on the inhabitants. It is possible to estimate trends and characteristics of this type of crime by examining the number of robberies — defined as stealing using violence or the threat of violence — reported by police to have occurred in a private residence, as well as the 1% of residential break-ins with an associated violent offence.

Data from a sample of 106 Canadian police forces, including those of Toronto, Montréal, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, show that this type of offence has been declining over the past five years. While this sample

of police forces is not nationally representative, it does encompass 41% of the annual national volume of crime.

The number of robberies reported by police to have occurred in a private residence has declined by 12% since 1995. When this definition is widened to also include any break and enter involving a violent offence, the numbers have also declined since 1995, although by a smaller margin (-2%).

Fifty-eight percent of all persons accused of committing a residential robbery were strangers to the victim and 24% were casual acquaintances. Fifty-eight percent of residential robbery incidents involved a weapon, usually a firearm (22%) or a knife (21%).

## Business break-ins rate also declined during the 1990s

The national police-reported rate of break-ins at businesses has also been declining since 1991. Last year, 83,950 businesses reported break-ins to police, producing a rate of 275 for every 100,000 population. This rate represented a 43% decline since the peak in 1991.

Among businesses, the most frequently stolen items were consumable goods such as liquor and cigarettes, followed by cash, machinery and tools, and office equipment.

According to the Insurance Information Centre of Canada, which represents about 80% of the industry, property losses associated with break-ins, both residential and business, cost the insurance industry about \$366 million in 1998/99.

## More than one in three persons charged was a youth

In 1999, 38% of those charged with breaking and entering were youths aged 12 to 17. Of all major offences, only arson (for which 45% of persons charged were youths) and motor vehicle theft (40%) had a higher proportion of youth involvement.

Repeat offenders, those having one or more prior convictions, accounted for 43% of break-in cases in youth court. Repeat offenders were treated more harshly by the courts than first-time offenders. In 1998/99, 17% of first-time break-in offenders received custody, compared with 58% of repeat offenders.

*Juristat: Break and enter, 1999*, Vol. 20, no. 13 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## OTHER RELEASES

**Natural gas sales**

October 2000 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 329 million cubic metres in October, up 12.8% over October 1999. Use by the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 20.3% over October 1999, owing to higher use of natural gas for electricity generation and stronger demand by the chemical industry. Sales to the residential and commercial sectors declined.

Year-to-date sales were up 7.6% over the same period in 1999. Industrial sector sales (including direct sales) continued to maintain strong growth, posting a 12.0% increase over the same period of 1999. Consumption by the residential sector increased 0.8%, while the commercial sector decreased 1.6%.

**Natural gas sales**

	Oct. 2000 <sup>P</sup>	Oct. 1999	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>5 328 698</b>	<b>4 725 366</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Residential	901 769	909 340	-0.8
Commercial	631 057	660 505	-4.5
Industrial	1 903 099	1 734 152	20.3
Direct	1 892 773	1 421 369	
	year-to-date		
	2000 <sup>P</sup>	1999	1999 to 2000
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas sales</b>	<b>57 243 886</b>	<b>53 219 185</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Residential	11 308 164	11 215 573	0.8
Commercial	7 938 290	8 070 978	-1.6
Industrial	18 346 930	16 825 917	12.0
Direct	19 650 502	17 106 717	

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary figures.**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.**

The October 2000 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) will be available in January. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; [smalgar@statcan.ca](mailto:smalgar@statcan.ca)) or Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; [talewis@statcan.ca](mailto:talewis@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

**Demographic statistics**

Third quarter 2000 (preliminary estimates)

Alberta's population surpassed the three-million mark on October 1, according to quarterly population estimates available today.

An estimated 3,010,892 people now live in Alberta, which accounts for almost 10% of the nation's total population. It is Canada's fourth most populous province, following Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Between July 1 and October 1, Alberta's population grew by 13,700, a rate of almost 0.5%, compared with 0.3% during the same three months in 1999.

This increase was mainly the result of interprovincial migration, and, to a lesser extent, international migration. Alberta had a net inflow of 6,100 people from other provinces during the third quarter of 2000, three times the net inflow of 2,000 during the same quarter of 1999. Similarly, it had a net inflow of 2,100 from other countries between July 1 and October 1, compared with 1,300 in the same period of 1999.

The estimates show that Canada's total population reached 30,838,200 on October 1, up 88,200 from July 1.

Between July 1 and October 1, the nation's growth rate was 0.29%, up slightly compared with the same quarter in 1998 and 1999.

Despite a reduction in natural increase, that is, births minus deaths, Canada's population growth accelerated in the third quarter of 2000 as a result of international migration. About 66,400 immigrants arrived in Canada during this quarter, up from 53,800 during the same three months of 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1, 2, 4-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6516 and 6981.**

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25; 91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33), which will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

These data may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [chamlis@statcan.ca](mailto:chamlis@statcan.ca)), Demography Division or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; [daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca)). □

## Canada's population<sup>1</sup>

	July 1, 1999 <sup>PP</sup>	October 1, 1999 <sup>PP</sup>	July 1, 2000 <sup>PP</sup>	October 1, 2000 <sup>PP</sup>	1999 variation in %	2000 variation in %
<b>Canada</b>	<b>30,493,433</b>	<b>30,575,994</b>	<b>30,750,087</b>	<b>30,838,246</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.29</b>
Newfoundland	540,775	540,670	538,823	538,493	0.0	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	137,639	138,209	138,928	138,967	0.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	939,222	941,871	940,996	942,660	0.3	0.2
New Brunswick	754,348	754,994	756,598	757,151	0.1	0.1
Quebec	7,349,103	7,357,436	7,372,448	7,380,418	0.1	0.1
Ontario	11,517,304	11,564,357	11,669,344	11,725,282	0.4	0.5
Manitoba	1,142,562	1,143,759	1,147,880	1,148,700	0.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	1,025,720	1,025,161	1,023,636	1,022,702	-0.1	-0.1
Alberta	2,959,429	2,968,322	2,997,236	3,010,892	0.3	0.5
British Columbia	4,028,132	4,041,880	4,063,760	4,072,512	0.3	0.2
Yukon	31,084	30,850	30,663	30,423	-0.8	-0.8
Northwest Territories	41,113	41,348	42,083	42,154	0.6	0.2
Nunavut	27,002	27,137	27,692	27,892	0.5	0.7

<sup>PP</sup> Updated postcensal estimates.

<sup>PP</sup> Preliminary postcensal estimates.

<sup>1</sup> These estimates take into account the 1996 Census results adjusted for net undercoverage.

## Births

1998

Canada registered 342,418 live births in 1998, down 1.8% from 1997. This is the eighth consecutive year that the number of births has dropped, reflecting both the aging of the baby boomers and the decline in fertility rates among women under the age of 30.

All regions registered fewer births than the year before, except Alberta.

Some 175,258 baby boys and 167,160 baby girls were born in 1998, for a ratio of 104.84 boys for 100 girls.

National data for live births for 1998 are now available. Data are provided by provincial and territorial registries and compiled by Statistics Canada.

For more information, or to order custom tabulations, call Client Custom Services (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Leslie Geran (613-951-5243), Health Statistics Division.

## Births<sup>1</sup>

	1998	1997	1997 to 1998 % change
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>342,418</b>	<b>348,598</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Newfoundland	4,994	5,416	-7.8
Prince Edward Island	1,504	1,591	-5.5
Nova Scotia	9,595	9,952	-3.6
New Brunswick	7,885	7,922	-0.5
Quebec	75,856	79,774	-4.9
Ontario	132,618	133,004	-0.3
Manitoba	14,461	14,655	-1.3
Saskatchewan	12,777	12,860	-0.6
Alberta	37,905	36,905	2.7
British Columbia	43,072	44,577	-3.4
Yukon	396	474	-16.5
Northwest Territories <sup>3</sup>	1,348	1,468	-8.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes births to non-residents of Canada and stillbirths.

<sup>2</sup> Canada total for 1998 includes seven births where the province of residence of the mother was unknown.

<sup>3</sup> For 1998, data for Nunavut are included with the Northwest Territories. Excluding Nunavut, the number of births in the Northwest Territories declined from 723 in 1997 to 681 in 1998 (-5.8%). The number of births in Nunavut declined from 745 in 1997 to 667 in 1998 (-10.5%).

## National Population Health Survey, household component public-use microdata files

1998–1999

Statistics Canada released today the cross-sectional, public use microdata files from the third cycle (1998–1999) of the household component of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS).

The third cycle of the NPHS collected data from selected individuals sampled in the first cycle of the survey (1994–1995), their household members, and from a supplementary sample of households with infants and immigrants. General health information was collected from all household members and, in each household, the selected respondent provided more detailed information on his or her health. In the third cycle of the NPHS, approximately 49,000 people answered the general questionnaire and about 17,200 answered the more detailed health questionnaire.

Available on CD-ROM, the public use microdata files include a wide range of health information that covers, for example, general health status, use of health services and health determinants such as smoking, alcohol use and physical activity. The special focus in the third cycle of the NPHS included the medical history of immediate family members, self-care and nutrition. Demographic and socio-economic variables are also available on these files.

The data from the third cycle of the NPHS, household component, were first released in *The Daily* on March 29, 2000. Several analytical articles, based on these data and containing detailed findings, were released on March 31, 2000 in *Health Reports*, Winter 1999 (82-003-XPB). The downloadable publication *Information about the National Population Health Survey* (82F0068XIE) contains links to the questionnaires and other sources of information on the NPHS. Some tabular data from the NPHS are available on the *Canadian statistics* page of Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). Public-use microdata files are also available for the first and second cycles of the NPHS household component and the NPHS health institutions component.

To order a copy of the *National Population Health Survey, household component, 1998–1999 public-use microdata files* (82M0009XCB, \$2,000), other NPHS public-use files or custom tabulations, contact Client Custom Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-0792; [hd-ds@statcan.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division.

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

Mario Bédard (613-951-8933; fax: 613-951-4198; [mario.bedard@statcan.ca](mailto:mario.bedard@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■

## National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Third cycle

1998–1999

Data for the third cycle of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), conducted in 1998–1999, are now available. This first release consists only of data covering characteristics of the children, their parents and their families. Summary highlights and analysis from Cycle 3 of the NLSCY will be released in early 2001. A public-use microdata file will be available next spring.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, developed jointly by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, is a comprehensive survey that follows the development of children in Canada and paints a picture of their lives. The survey monitors children's development and measures the incidence of various factors that influence their development, both positively and negatively.

The first cycle of the NLSCY, conducted in 1994–1995, interviewed parents of approximately 23,000 children up to and including age 11. They shared information not only about their children, but also about themselves and the children's families, schools and neighbourhoods. In the second and third cycles, parents of the same children were interviewed. The NLSCY will continue to collect information on these same children every two years as they move into youth and adulthood.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597; [robilec@statcan.ca](mailto:robilec@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada or Susan McKellar (613-953-8101; [susan.mckellar@spg.org](mailto:susan.mckellar@spg.org)), Applied Research Branch, Human Resources Development Canada. ■

## Export and import price indexes

October 2000

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1992=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1992 to October 2000 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1992=100) are also available on a customs basis.

Price indexes are listed from January 1992 to October 2000. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices: 3618, 3619, 3651, 3685, 8430-8435, and 8438-8447.**

The October 2000 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141; 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jocelyne Elibani (1-800-294-5583; 613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

## Annual Survey of Manufacturers 1998

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers has adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

### Value of shipments

NAICS		1997	1998	1997 to 1998
		\$ millions		% change
Sawmills (except shingle and shake mills)	321111	16,953.2	16,019.7	-5.5
Shingle and shake mills	321112	306.1	282.7	-7.6
Wood preservation	321114	433.0	489.2	13.0
Hardwood veneer and plywood mills	321211	684.9	728.5	6.4
Softwood veneer and plywood mills	321212	1,068.4	962.1	-10.0
Structural wood product manufacturing	321215	479.6	550.3	14.7
Particle board and fibreboard mills	321216	1,048.6	1,275.0	21.6
Waferboard mills	321217	863.4	1,425.2	65.1
Wood window and door manufacturing	321911	1,156.1	1,184.7	2.5
Other millwork	321919	1,511.1	1,563.3	3.5
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	321920	405.4	440.1	8.6
Manufactured (mobile) home manufacturing	321991	278.9	268.3	-3.8
Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	321992	437.0	422.3	-3.4
All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	321999	334.7	383.0	14.4
Mechanical pulp mills	322111	595.1	425.2	-28.6
Chemical pulp mills	322112	5,770.5	5,799.0	-1.1
Paper (except newsprint) mills	322121	5,381.3	4,935.8	-8.3
Newsprint mills	322122	9,630.7	9,236.4	-4.1
Paperboard mills	322130	1,970.4	1,865.8	-5.3
Corrugated and solid fibre box manufacturing	322211	2,192.6	2,396.7	9.3
Folding paperboard box manufacturing	322212	1,065.6	1,018.2	-4.5
Other paperboard container manufacturing	322219	421.6	408.1	-3.2
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	322220	1,621.9	1,871.8	15.4
Stationary product manufacturing	322230	478.4	489.6	2.3
Sanitary paper product manufacturing	322291	370.0	1,033.6	179.4
All other converted paper product manufacturing	322299	263.4	309.9	17.6

for its 1998 reference year. Previous years' data have been re-aggregated to the new classification system back to 1990. Information on more than 250 different industries will be provided. Principal statistics for each industry are released on CANSIM as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available for Canada. Data for 258 industries have now been released.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 11766-11768, 11771-11775, 11778, 11779, 11781, 11783-11785, 11789, 11790, 11792, 11793, 11795, 11798-11800, 11802, 11804, 11806 and 11807.**

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68). The 1998 issue of this publication will be available shortly. See *How to order products*. Industry review papers are accessible on the Statistics Canada Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Beaulieu (613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)).

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## Statistical research data centres

Statistics Canada, in collaboration with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), is launching an initiative that will help strengthen the country's social research capacity, support policy relevant research, and provide insights on important issues to the Canadian public. The initiative involves the creation of nine research data centres that will open at universities across the country over the coming year. Six of the centres will receive funding from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation.

The university-based centres are secure physical locations at which quantitative social science research will be conducted. They will operate as extensions of Statistics Canada offices, with a full-time Statistics Canada employee at each site. Data files used by researchers in the centres will be stripped of all identifying information such as names, addresses and telephone numbers. Nonetheless, to ensure absolute confidentiality, the centres will be subject to the same security provisions as all other Statistics Canada offices. Researchers will conduct the work under the terms of the *Statistics Act*, as would any other Statistics Canada employee. This means that the centres are protected by a secure access system; that computers containing data will not be linked to external networks; that researchers must swear a legally binding oath to keep all identifiable information confidential; and that the results of their research will be published by Statistics Canada.

The strictly controlled environment of the centres makes it possible to perform essential social research while assuring the security of the data. Statistics Canada has developed new surveys that offer a rich source of information for analysing social issues such as those related to children, youth, the economy, health and health care. While fully protecting the confidentiality of identifiable information, these surveys must be analytically exploited in order to illuminate important public policy issues for the benefit of all Canadians. The new data could be used to examine, for example, why children move into or out of low-income living situations; significant aspects of the home and school environment that contribute to child development; and the impact that factors like stress and physical activity may have on health.

Prospective researchers who wish to work with data from the surveys must submit project proposals to an

adjudicating committee operating under the auspices of SSHRC and Statistics Canada. Approval of proposals will be based on the merit of the research project and on the need to access detailed data. The centres and research projects will be evaluated periodically to assess security standards and the success of analysis resulting from the projects.

The first Research Data Centre opens today at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. The eight remaining centres will be hosted by the Université de Montréal, Dalhousie University, and the Universities of Toronto, Waterloo, Calgary, Alberta, New Brunswick (Fredericton), and British Columbia and will open at various times in the next six to eight months.

For more information, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

## Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 2000 (preliminary)

Data for stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on December 1 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Giefeldt (613-951-2505), or Gilles Beaudry (613-951-6480), Agriculture Division. ■

## Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM

Fourth quarter 2000

*Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM* (61-517-XCB) is now available. An annual subscription with quarterly updates is \$995; a single copy without updates is \$350. The *Inter-corporate ownership 2000 directory* is also available (61-517-XPB, \$350/\$995). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-2604) or Steve Dufour (613-951-2651), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 8:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.</li> </ul>	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-wind index May 1997</li> </ul>	3
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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](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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