

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

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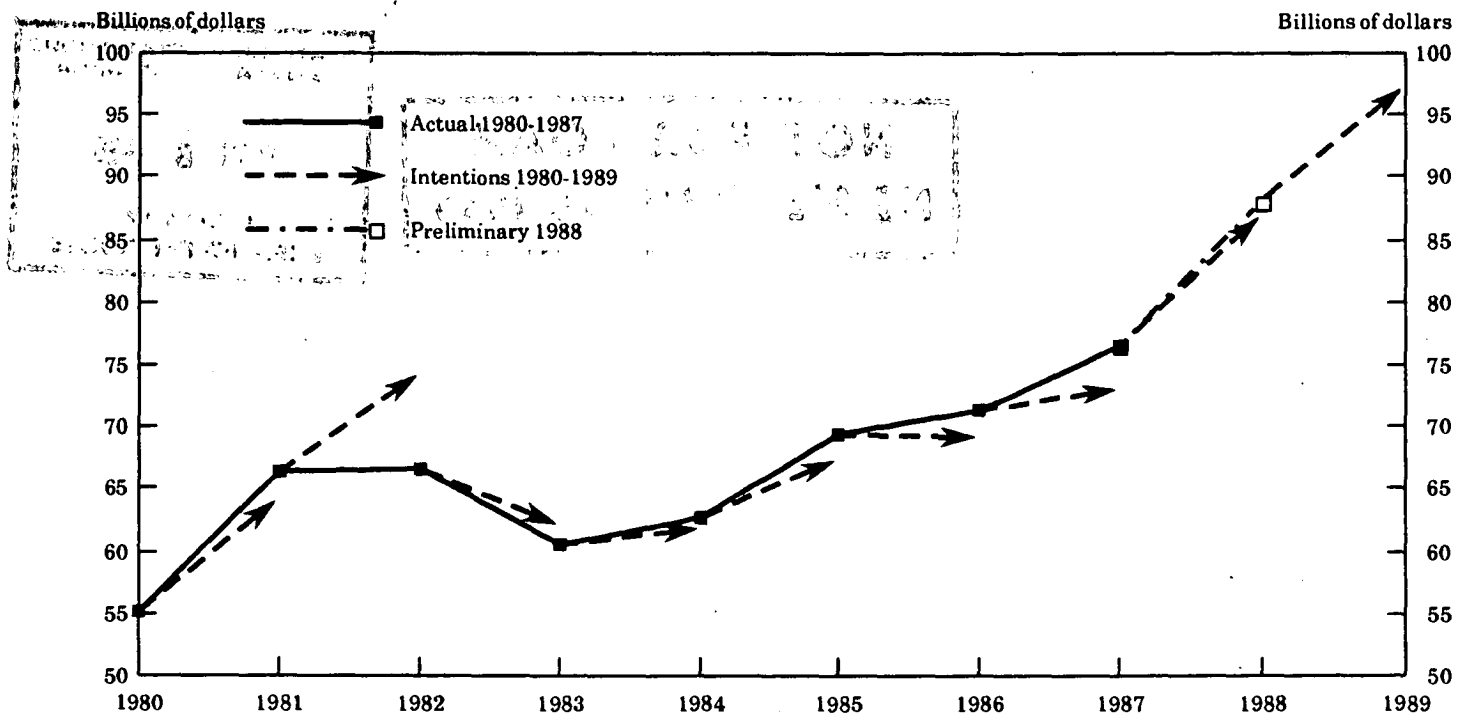
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## Major Releases

### Capital Expenditures

Excluding Expenditures on Housing



### Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1989

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1989 are estimated to be \$133.3 billion, or 8.2% above the latest estimate of \$123.2 billion for 1988. This planned growth is made up of increased spending of 4.9% on construction and 14.0% on machinery and equipment. All sectors share in the increase, with the exception of mining.

Manufacturing anticipates an increase in capital spending of 20.7% over 1988. Utilities expects a spending increase of 14.1%, the trade-finance-commercial group, 9.0%, institutions, 4.3% and governments, 16.3%. Housing expenditures are expected to rise by 1.2%. The mining sector, which

includes petroleum and gas wells, plans a decrease in capital spending of 11.8% in 1989.

#### Note to Users:

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November and early February.

Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in the accompanying chart. Over the period 1981 to 1987, intentions were within 4.3% of actual expenditures, with the exception of 1982 when the difference was 11.6%.

(continued on page 3.)

Two sectors account for about 60% of the \$10.1 billion increase in planned expenditures: manufacturing, with an increase of \$3.7 billion and utilities, rising by \$2.6 billion. In neither sector were spending intentions for 1988, reported in July, realized. However, for most industries in these sectors, the shortfall of \$1.5 billion in manufacturing and \$0.4 billion in utilities was included in the 1989 capital investment intentions.

## Highlights

### Business Sector

- Most of the decline in intended capital spending in mining (down from \$8.5 billion in 1988 to \$7.5 billion in 1989) is accounted for by a 14.1% decrease (\$0.8 billion) for petroleum and gas wells, and a 26.3% decrease (\$0.3 billion) for gold mines. This is a change from 1988, when capital spending in both sectors was greater than in the previous year.
- The expected 20.7% increase in investment in manufacturing (up from \$17.6 billion in 1988 to \$21.3 billion in 1989) is due mainly to increases in paper products, primary metals, and chemical products. Wood and transportation equipment lead those industries which show a decline for 1989.
- The anticipated increase of 14.1% in utilities (up from \$18.1 billion in 1988 to \$20.7 billion in 1989) is attributable to greater spending on electric power, gas pipelines and telephones. The spending increases in utilities, in general, contrast with a decline of 37.9% (\$0.7 billion) in air transport.
- The expected gain of 9.0% in the trade-finance-commercial group (up from \$23.3 billion in 1988 to \$25.4 billion in 1989) is principally due to increased spending plans on commercial services, banks and wholesale trade. The leasing industries dominate the increased spending intentions in commercial services.

### Governments and Institutions

- The anticipated increase in spending by all levels of government of 16.3% (up from \$11.3 billion in 1988 to \$13.1 billion in 1989) is led by federal

government departments, with an expected increase of 21.9% to \$3.2 billion. Next come provincial governments, up 14.9% to \$4.0 billion, and municipal governments, up 14.3% to \$5.9 billion.

- Institutions plan a capital spending increase of 4.3% (up from \$3.9 billion in 1988 to \$4.0 billion in 1989), accounted for by hospitals (+8.4%) and schools (+4.0%).

### Housing

- The estimate of \$35.7 billion for residential construction represents a 1.2% increase from 1988. It is based on projected housing starts of 201,000 in 1989, compared with 223,000 starts in 1988, and 246,000 starts in 1987. Increased housing prices in all regions, and the value of renovation, are factors in the 1989 estimates.

### Provincial Comparisons of Private and Public Investment

By province, the Yukon and Northwest Territories lead with a 24.4% increase in planned capital spending for 1989, mainly in the government sector. Five provinces exceed the national rate for increased spending of 8.2%: New Brunswick (14.2%), British Columbia (13.7%), Manitoba (9.4%), Ontario (9.3%) and Newfoundland (9.2%).

(see tables on page 4 and 5)

Additional statistics for the provinces by industry or according to private or public categories can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327.

*Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1989* (61-205, \$29) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Fred Gault (613-951-9920) or Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589 or 613-951-9815), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

# **Comparison of Capital Expenditures**

	Total Capital Expenditures			Preliminary 1988 vs. Actual 1987	Intentions 1989 vs. Preliminary 1988
	1987 Actual	1988 Preliminary	1989 Intentions		
	Millions of dollars			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	2,922	3,137	3,324	7.4	6.0
Forestry	247	274	336	10.9	22.6
Mining	6,976	8,484	7,480	21.6	-11.8
Construction	1,583	1,839	1,968	16.2	7.0
Manufacturing	15,332	17,616	21,269	14.9	20.7
Utilities	14,348	18,113	20,668	26.2	14.1
Trade	2,908	3,122	3,405	7.4	9.1
Finance	8,845	9,901	10,260	11.9	3.6
Commercial	9,255	10,277	11,720	11.0	14.0
Sub-total Business	62,416	72,763	80,430	16.6	10.5
Institutions	3,875	3,874	4,041	-	4.3
Government departments	10,352	11,283	13,121	9.0	16.3
Sub-total Social	14,227	15,157	17,162	6.5	13.2
Housing	32,519	35,244	35,664	8.4	1.2
Grand Total	109,162	123,164	133,256	12.8	8.2

# Summary of Provinces and Territories

1987 to 1989<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of Dollars)

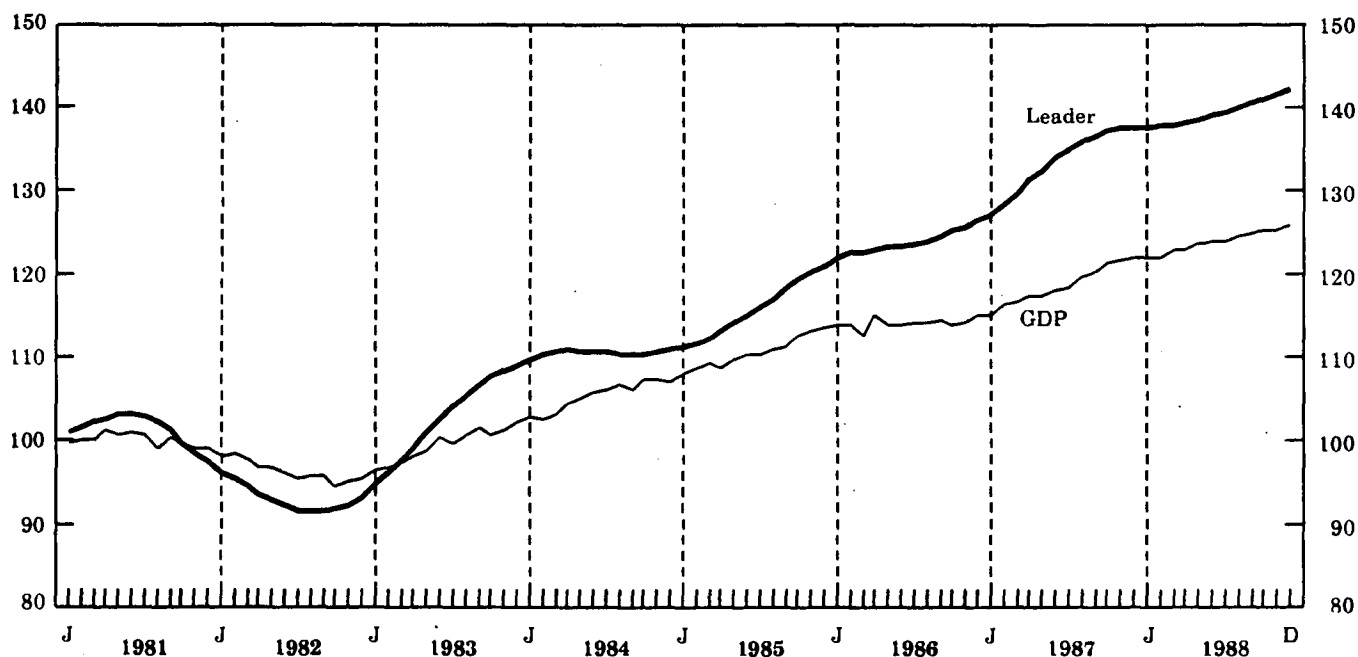
Item No.	Capital Expenditures		
	Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
<b>Atlantic Region:</b>			
1 Newfoundland	1987	1,310	534
	1988	1,363	645
	1989	1,380	811
2 Prince Edward Island	1987	235	99
	1988	277	108
	1989	279	121
3 Nova Scotia	1987	1,742	985
	1988	1,886	1,260
	1989	1,928	1,364
4 New Brunswick	1987	1,404	748
	1988	1,492	931
	1989	1,641	1,126
5 Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1987	4,691	2,366
	1988	5,018	2,944
	1989	5,228	3,423
6 Quebec	1987	16,154	8,787
	1988	18,095	9,689
	1989	18,316	11,425
7 Ontario	1987	27,300	17,666
	1988	30,213	19,875
	1989	32,498	22,272
<b>Prairie Region:</b>			
8 Manitoba	1987	2,392	1,124
	1988	2,499	1,215
	1989	2,736	1,327
9 Saskatchewan	1987	2,824	1,487
	1988	3,115	1,487
	1989	3,122	1,503
10 Alberta	1987	8,877	3,877
	1988	10,391	4,917
	1989	10,377	5,342
11 Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1987	14,093	6,488
	1988	16,005	7,619
	1989	16,235	8,172
12 British Columbia	1987	6,998	3,783
	1988	8,037	4,713
	1989	8,766	5,731
13 Yukon and Northwest Territories	1987	685	151
	1988	684	272
	1989	803	387
14 Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1987	69,921	39,241
	1988	78,052	45,112
	1989	81,846	51,410

<sup>1</sup> Actual 1987, followed by Preliminary Actual 1988, and then Intentions 1989.

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

## Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



### Composite Leading Indicator

December 1988

The composite leading indicator continued to rise at a rate of 0.5% in December, after increases of 0.5% in October and 0.3% in November. The unsmoothed version jumped by 1.7%, the largest gain since February 1987, led by the indicators of final demand. These increases, together with the upturn of employment and incomes at the turn of the year, suggest little change in the prospects for continued economic growth in the near-term.

Business investment continued to be an important source of growth in December. Employment in business and personal services, which reflects the early stages of business planning, posted its fourth straight increase of 0.8%. As well, new orders for durable goods turned up as a result of orders for capital goods. These increases conform

with the recent gains in business investment, which are projected to continue in 1989, according to the forecast results of the survey of Public and Private Investment in Canada.

The outlook for household demand remains favourable. Spending on durable goods and housing continued to rise in December, coincident with strong gains in both employment and incomes.

The U.S. leading indicator, which anticipates our export demand, firmed in December. New orders for consumer goods and residential building permits posted a second consecutive gain, while new orders for capital goods posted a large increase. The Canadian dollar continued to appreciate, however, which may dampen export demand.

*(continued on page 7.)*

The financial market indicators were mixed in December, as the real money supply posted a second consecutive increase while the stock market posted a slight increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the March issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), available the week of March 20. See "How to Order Publications".

### Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	October	November	December	December
<b>Composite Leading Indicator<sup>1</sup> (1981 = 100)</b>				
Smoothed	0.5	0.3	0.5	142.3
Unsmoothed	0.2	-0.4	1.7	144.4
<b>Retail trade</b>				
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.3	0.3	12,532 <sup>4</sup>
Other durable goods sales	0.6	0.3	0.6	47,073 <sup>4</sup>
<b>House spending index<sup>1</sup></b>	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.47.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
New orders - durable	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	10,078 <sup>4</sup>
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) <sup>2</sup>	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	1.43
Average workweek (hours)	0.1	0.1	0.1	38.9
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.8	0.8	0.8	1,705
<b>United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)</b>	0.1	0.1	0.2	193.5
<b>TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)</b>	0.7	0.3	0.4	3,348
<b>Money supply (M1) (\$1981)<sup>3</sup></b>	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	25,714 <sup>4</sup>

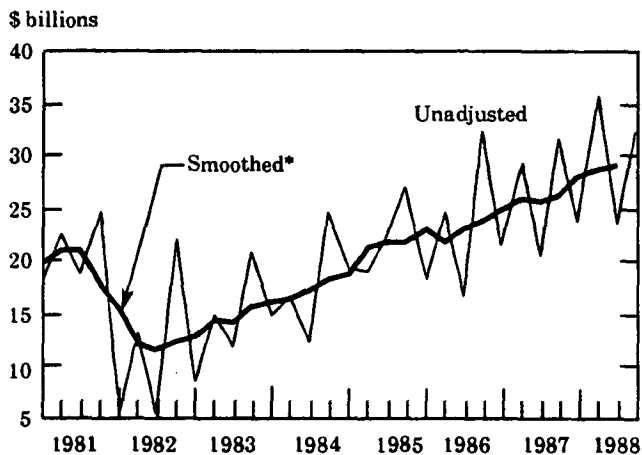
<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

<sup>2</sup> Difference from previous month.

<sup>3</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

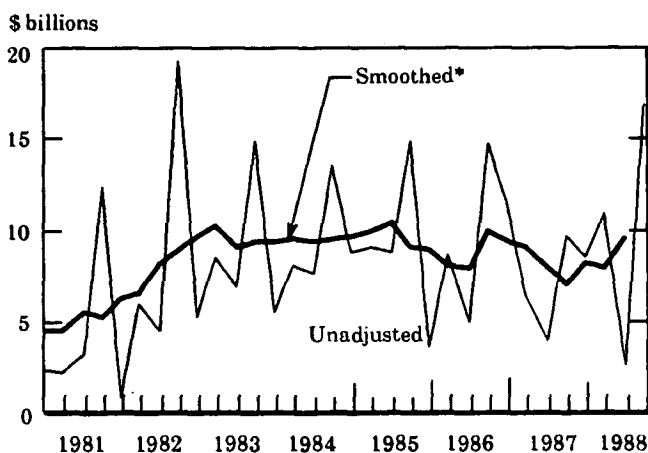
<sup>4</sup> Millions of 1981 dollars.

### Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



\* 4 quarter moving average

### Funds Raised by Governments



### Financial Activity in Canada Fourth Quarter 1988

Non-financial sectors of the Canadian economy raised \$32.4 billion on conventional credit markets during the quarter, a small increase in nominal value from \$31.4 billion a year earlier. Increases in borrowing by governments and government business enterprises were greater than reductions registered by households and non-financial private corporations.

Increases during the quarter in consumer credit outstanding of \$2 billion and mortgages of \$4.5 billion approached, but remained below those of the previous year, as they had throughout most of the earlier part of the year. Personal sector borrowing in the form of mortgages and consumer credit reflected the continuing strength of residential investment and expenditure on consumer durables. Growth in borrowing exceeded growth in income, so that, at

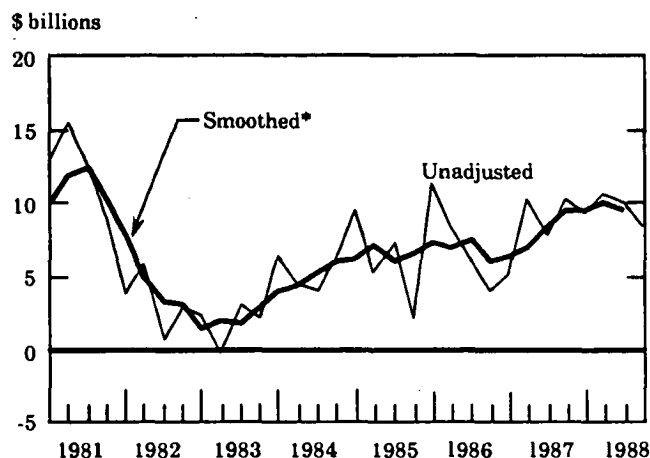
year-end, the level outstanding of consumer credit and mortgage debt combined represented 74% of personal disposable income, up from 72% at the beginning of the year.

Demand for funds by non-financial private corporations was less than in the same quarter of the previous year, with reduced demand for loans accounting for most of the difference. The relative importance of issues of short-term paper and of bonds continued. These instruments were the source of 45% of funds raised in the fourth quarter and in the three previous quarters. The increase in demand for funds during the year as a whole of \$4 billion was in line with the strong growth of investment in fixed capital which outstripped increases in the sector's saving.

(continued on page 9.)

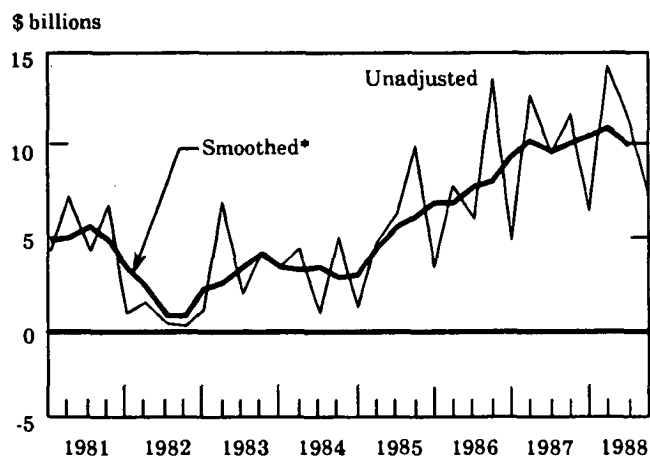


### Funds Raised by Non-financial Corporations



\* 4 quarter moving average

### Funds Raised by Persons and Unincorporated Business



Federal government borrowing during the quarter increased from a year earlier, despite a drop in the net proceeds of the Canada Savings Bond sales campaign of \$9 billion. Net issues of treasury bills of \$6.6 billion made up most of the difference, in contrast to net retirements in the previous year. Provincial and local governments also increased borrowing during the quarter. Part of the provincial government borrowing was undertaken on behalf of their enterprises. Direct borrowing by government enterprises on capital markets also increased. Provincial government enterprises raised \$1 billion more during the year than in the previous year, with the increase attributable to a requirement to finance capital formation.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

(see table on page 10.)

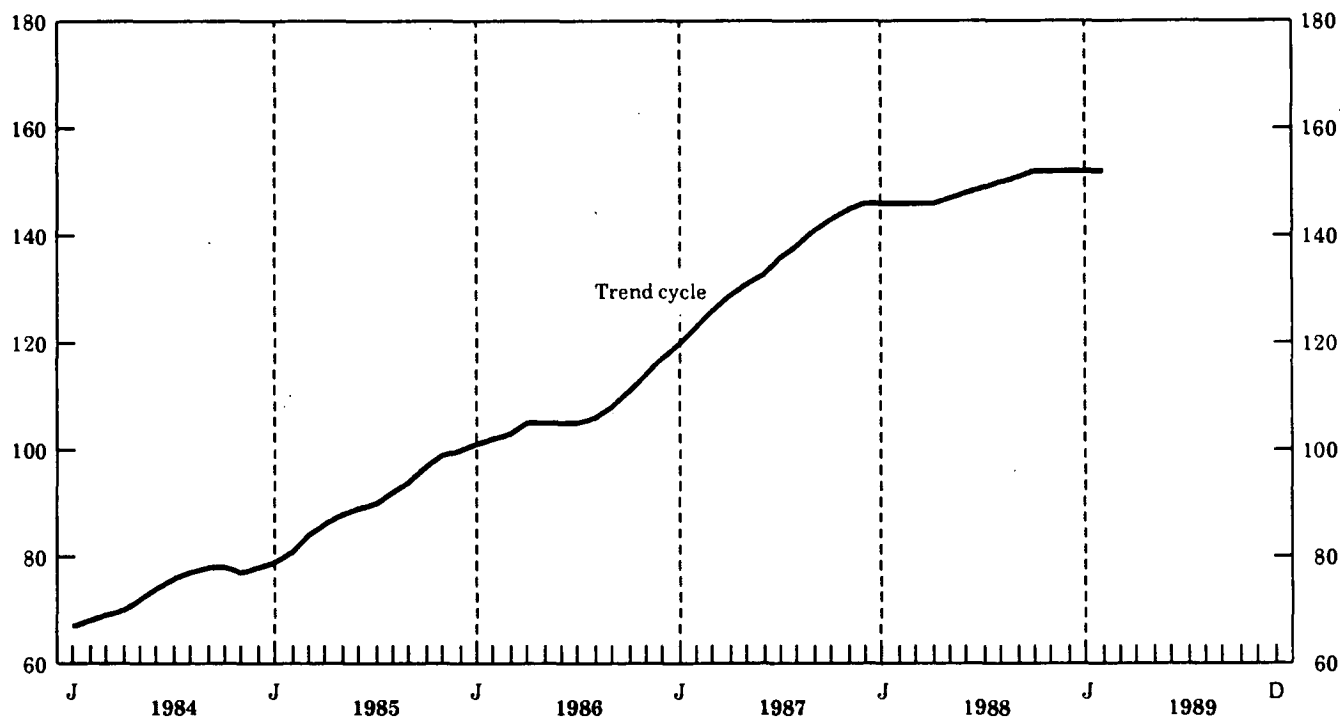
The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, \$11.50/\$12.50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

**Financial Market Summary Table**  
(Millions of Dollars)

	1987		1988				
	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual
<b>A. Persons and Unincorporated Business</b>	11,631	38,449	6,256	14,297	11,152	7,154	38,859
Consumer Credit	2,643	9,850	859	4,250	2,116	1,936	9,161
Bank Loans	830	1,290	1,160	2,123	567	-963	2,887
Other Loans	2,758	3,535	585	1,075	1,023	1,651	4,334
Mortgages	5,419	23,968	3,641	6,878	7,428	4,548	22,495
Bonds	-19	-194	11	-29	18	-18	-18
<b>B. Non-financial Private Corporations</b>	10,582	32,231	9,153	9,991	9,779	7,127	36,050
Bank Loans	1,801	2,329	2,374	2,233	-218	701	5,090
Other Loans	3,525	4,003	-97	699	-1,209	354	-253
Short-term Paper	2,323	6,793	3,146	1,027	4,954	2,078	11,205
Mortgages	1,563	5,678	1,576	3,193	2,604	2,084	9,457
Bonds	311	2,809	1,147	859	2,913	1,163	6,082
Stocks	1,059	10,619	1,007	1,980	735	747	4,469
<b>C. Non-financial Government Enterprises</b>	-402	640	50	532	148	1,234	1,964
Bank Loans	-362	-744	-40	-50	-169	709	450
Other Loans	-181	-691	-177	-250	-44	-39	-510
Short-term Paper	-208	557	451	741	-328	-301	563
Mortgages	-2	-9	-3	-2	-12	-2	-19
Government of Canada Bonds	-94	-94	-	-	362	-	362
Provincial Government Bonds	552	1,713	-72	894	339	861	2,022
Municipal Government Bonds	-16	-	-8	-5	-	-	-13
Other Bonds	-	-1	-	-66	-	-240	-306
Stocks	-91	-91	-101	-730	-	246	-585
<b>D. Federal Government</b>	8,306	24,530	6,628	8,260	1,149	12,784	28,821
Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Loans	310	150	-101	-120	-1,171	381	-1,011
Treasury Bills	-7,164	4,276	6,386	6,675	348	6,595	20,004
Government of Canada Bonds	15,160	20,104	343	1,705	1,972	5,808	9,828
<b>E. Other Levels of Government</b>	1,280	6,597	1,762	2,543	1,353	4,120	9,778
Bank Loans	244	215	203	-397	-67	146	-115
Other Loans	20	351	723	433	688	234	2,078
Short-Term Paper	1,152	1,235	-2,323	855	-226	797	-897
Provincial Government Bonds	6	5,179	2,994	1,203	742	2,526	7,465
Municipal Government Bonds	-131	-332	182	457	191	426	1,256
Other Bonds	-11	-51	-17	-8	25	-9	-9
<b>F. Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors</b>	31,397	102,447	23,849	35,623	23,581	32,419	115,472
(as a percentage of GDP)	24.9	18.6	17.2	24.1	15.0	20.9	19.3
<b>G. Rest of the World</b>	4,588	4,795	-647	2,535	622	2,019	4,529
<b>H. Domestic Financial Institutions</b>	4,421	24,402	3,633	5,146	4,738	4,613	18,130
<b>I. Total Funds Raised</b>	40,406	131,644	26,835	43,304	28,941	39,051	138,131

### Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



### Help-wanted Index

February 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

### Highlights

#### Trend Cycle Estimates

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) remained unchanged at 152 in February 1989. After remaining steady at 146 during the first five months of 1988, the index started to increase in June and reached its current level of 152 in October. The increases observed in three regions were offset by decreases in Quebec and Ontario.

### Changes by Region

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic region increased by four points to 199. The index has not decreased since November 1982 when it stood at 64.
- The preliminary index for Quebec decreased two points to 170. The index has been declining since September 1988 when it stood at 175.
- After hovering around 179 for most of 1988, the preliminary Ontario index started to decrease towards the end of the year, falling to 176 in February 1989.

(continued on page 12.)

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie region increased steadily over the past 12 months, albeit slowly during the latter part of the year, reaching a level of 89 in February 1989.
- The preliminary index for British Columbia increased four points to 116. This is a continuation of a trend which started with January 1988 when the index stood at 85.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (series level 5).

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613- 951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

**Note to Users:**

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can mask the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, a trend-cycle estimate has been calculated and is published.

Essentially, the trend-cycle of the index is a nine or 13-term Henderson moving average which removes the irregular influences from the seasonally adjusted data.

The reader should note that the three most recent data points are preliminary and they are subject to revisions. Since the new data points carry the most weight, they have the most influence on the current trend-cycle estimates, and therefore, can change the direction of the trend.

**Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle**

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
<b>1988</b>						
February	146	174	171	179	75	86
March	146	175	170	179	77	88
April	146	175	170	178	79	90
May	147	175	170	178	80	92
June	148	175	171	178	82	95
July	149	174	171	179	83	98
August	150	179	173	179	83	100
September	151	183	175	180	84	102
October	152	186	173	181	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	191	174	179	85	109
<b>1989</b>						
January	152	195	172	177	87	112
February	152	199	170	176	89	116

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

January 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 127 405 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1989, an increase of 1.2% from the 125 861 tonnes (revised figure) produced in January 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for January 1989 and January 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

### Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

January 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 93,413 kitchen appliances in January 1989, up 23.5% from the 75,625 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 49,272 in January 1989, an increase of 35.2% from the previous year.

The January 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

### Electric Power Statistics

December 1988

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in December 1988 increased to 46 686 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.7% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 43.1% to 1 866 GWh, while imports climbed from 442 GWh to 667 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 489 044 GWh, up 1.4% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 34 029 GWh, were down 28.2%, while imports, at 6 305 GWh, were up 81.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Processed Blueberries

1988

Data on processed blueberries for 1988 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Blueberries* (32-023, Vol. 17, No. 19, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## Publications Released

**Financial Flow Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1988.**  
**Catalogue number 13-014**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$46; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

**Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 17, No. 18,**  
**Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts, 1988.**  
**Catalogue number 32-023**  
(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

**Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 17, No. 22,**  
**Pack of Processed Mushrooms, 1988.**  
**Catalogue number 32-023**  
(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

**Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products),**  
**January 1989.**  
**Catalogue number 36-002**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

**Gypsum Products, January 1989.**  
**Catalogue number 44-003**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

**Railway Carloadings, January 1989.**  
**Catalogue number 52-001**  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

**Telephone Statistics, December 1988.**  
**Catalogue number 56-002**  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

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### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)  
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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## Regional Reference Centres

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3rd floor  
Viking Building  
Crosbie Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073

Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

### **Maritime Provinces**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331

Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### **Quebec**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.  
Guy Favreau Complex  
Suite 412 East Tower  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725

Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

### **National Capital Region**

Advisory Services  
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby  
R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116

If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

### **Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10th Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586

Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

### **Nipissing Region**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Civic Administration Centre  
225 Holditch Street  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario  
P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-3200

If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number given for Ontario residents.

### **Manitoba**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
6th Floor  
General Post Office Building  
266 Graham Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020

Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

### **Saskatchewan**

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

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

### **Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
8th Floor  
Park Square  
10001 Bellamy Hill  
Edmonton, Alberta.  
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027

Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907

N.W.T. - Call collect (403) 495-3028

### **Southern Alberta**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Box 2390, Station M  
Room 245  
220-4th Avenue South East  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717

Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

### **British Columbia and the Yukon**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3rd Floor  
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre  
757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691

Toll free service:

1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)

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