

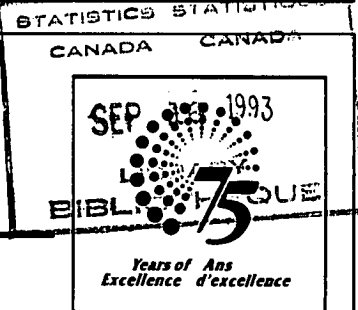


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 16, 1993  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

NOT FOR LOAN  
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS



## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1993** 3  
In spite of a \$120 million drop in Canada's merchandise trade balance in July, the year-to-date surplus stood at \$7.0 billion, double the surplus of the first seven months of 1992.
- **Building Permits, July 1993** 6  
The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada reached \$2,240 million in July 1993, up 9.1% from June's revised level. The non-residential sector contributed most to July's increase because of industrial construction.

## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Export and Import Price Indexes, July 1993 9
- Steel Primary Forms, Week Ending September 11, 1993 (Preliminary) 9

(continued on page 2)

### New Series of Population Estimates (First Release)

Addendum to today's issue of *The Daily*

Today, Statistics Canada introduces a new series of population estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories. The new estimates are based on 1991 Census results together with the Agency's estimates of net undercoverage in the Census.

This marks the first time that population estimates have included estimates of the number of people not counted in the Census. Today's release provides revised population estimates back to 1971, and outlines the nature and impact of these revisions.

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



Statistics  
Canada Statistique  
Canada

Canada

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS - Concluded

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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11

### StatCan: CANSIM Disc

September 1993

A comprehensive collection of data, with easy-to-use retrieval software and excellent support material, make *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* a valuable resource for information on Canada. This release puts nearly 520,000 CANSIM time series of socio-economic information on your desktop.

Two new elements have been added for this version of the disc: "About Statistics Canada Data", which gives you information about data and services available from Statistics Canada; and, "Statistics Canada Publications", an electronic version of our catalogue, which lists publications and other products.

Access to this combination of data and reference material is easier than ever. Information on the disc can still be searched by keyword, but now you can also "Search by Topic". This allows you to choose progressively narrower topics from a provided list, thus focusing your search, and retrieving just the information you need. A few keystrokes on your personal computer will give you detailed information on topics ranging from agriculture to zinc mining.

Prices for the September 1993 issue of *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* are as follows: Annual (one-copy): Canada: \$1,995; Other Countries: US\$1,995. Semi-annual subscription (including an update): Canada: \$2,995; Other Countries: US\$2,995. An educational discount is available as follows: Annual (one-copy): Canada: \$995; Other Countries: US\$995. Semi-annual subscription (including an update): Canada: \$1,495; Other Countries: US\$1,495. See "How to Order Publications".

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

July 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports rose for the third month in a row, growing by \$24 million in July to reach \$14.9 billion. The largest increase was for exports of industrial goods (+\$106 million). Moderating the overall increase were lower exports of machinery and equipment (-\$59 million), agricultural and fishing products (-\$58 million) and energy products (-\$17 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports grew by \$144 million to \$13.8 billion. Imports of machinery and equipment increased by \$247 million, more than offsetting June's decline. Increases of about \$40 million each were registered for imports of automotive products and industrial goods. The largest decreases were for imports of energy products (-\$161 million) and consumer goods (-\$110 million).

The merchandise trade surplus declined by \$120 million to \$1.0 billion in July. The year-to-date trade surplus for 1993 stood at \$7.0 billion, double the surplus of the first seven months of 1992.

#### Export Trends

The export trend rose for the nineteenth consecutive month to 15.8% above its June 1992 level. Increases continued in the trend for exports to all major trading partners except the European Community.

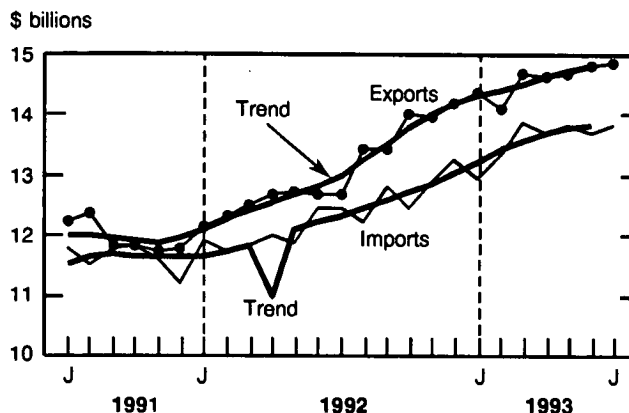
Agricultural and fishing products rose for the fifth consecutive month, aided in large part by recent increases for wheat (up almost 20% since the beginning of the year).

Energy exports also increased for the fifth consecutive month. Machinery and equipment exports (which have increased for 18 months to a level 15% higher than in June 1992) provided much of the continued strength in the overall trend.

Although the trend for automotive exports showed a slight downturn two months ago, large monthly increases toward the end of 1992 kept the trend some 27% higher than in June 1992. Over the last year, car exports grew 34%, trucks 19% and auto parts 23%.

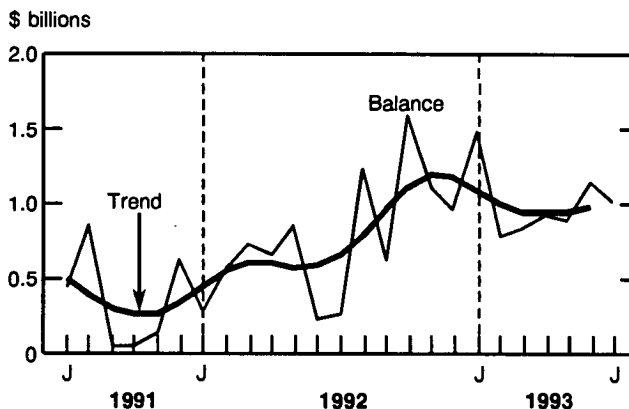
#### Merchandise Trade

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis



#### Merchandise Trade Balance

Seasonally Adjusted  
Balance of Payments Basis



Forestry exports have behaved in a similar fashion. Their trend has been down for the past four months, but because of steady increases earlier in the year, they were still 21% higher than a year earlier. Much of this strength came from lumber and sawmill products. The trend for exports of newsprint has been rising since March, bringing its latest level to 18% above a year earlier.

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## Import trends

The import trend has been increasing for 18 months, to stand 13.5% higher than in June 1992. Over the last year, the largest increases have been for imports from the United States and from non-OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries.

Imports of agricultural products have been increasing for the last 22 months, to stand 17% higher than last June. Industrial goods have grown by 24% over the past 20 months and by 16% in the last year. Machinery and equipment imports have been increasing since February 1992, growing by almost 20% since then and by 12% in the past year.

Pulling down the trend this period were imports of energy, forestry and automotive products. Energy imports began to turn down two months ago, but they were still 10% higher than last year. Similarly, although forestry imports fell for the fourth month in a row, they remained 7% above June 1992. And, this was only the second decline in automotive imports since January 1992, with total imports 15% higher than a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3887-3913.

Current account data that incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, \$27.50/\$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$10/\$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, \$250). See "How to Order Publications".

Readers should note that this month's publication also includes a special article entitled "The New Face of Automobile Transplants in Canada".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the July 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182), available the first week of October, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

### Merchandise Trade of Canada, Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports				Imports			
	July 1993	June 1993	May 1993	July 1992	July 1993	June 1993	May 1993	July 1992
	seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions							
United States	11,995	11,809	11,832	9,788	10,036	9,863	10,217	8,787
Other Trading Areas	2,858	3,020	2,874	2,880	3,810	3,839	3,601	3,631
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,853</b>	<b>14,829</b>	<b>14,706</b>	<b>12,668</b>	<b>13,846</b>	<b>13,702</b>	<b>13,817</b>	<b>12,418</b>
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,288	1,346	1,163	1,403	918	921	925	812
Energy Products	1,621	1,638	1,690	1,412	520	681	649	536
Forestry Products	1,915	1,897	1,926	1,515	117	125	119	116
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,578	2,472	2,543	2,398	2,568	2,528	2,594	2,243
Machinery and Equipment	2,946	3,005	2,951	2,621	4,432	4,185	4,290	3,994
Automotive Products	3,821	3,830	3,769	2,745	3,192	3,150	3,146	2,790
Other Consumer Goods	388	381	390	323	1,642	1,752	1,708	1,578
Special Transactions Trade	330	302	316	286	451	326	349	353

### Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	June 1992	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	June 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and Fishing Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Energy Products	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	-1.2	-0.4	1.2	2.9
Forestry Products	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	-1.6	-1.0	1.6
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.5	0.2	-0.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Machinery and Equipment	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
Automotive Products	-0.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.5
Other Consumer Goods	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1
Special Transactions Trade	0.7	-0.1	-3.1	0.8	4.3	3.6	2.2	-0.8

## Building Permits

July 1993 (Preliminary)

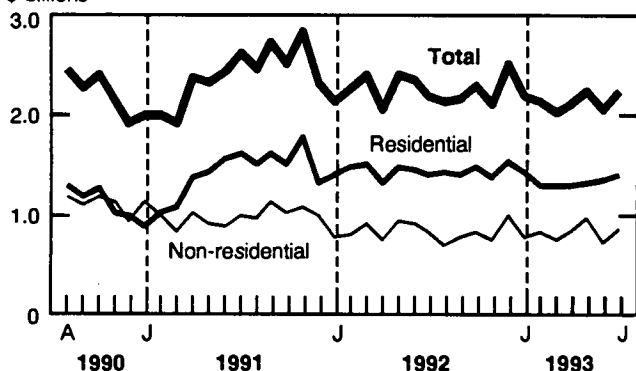
The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada reached \$2,240 million in July 1993, up 9.1% from June's revised \$2,052 million. The non-residential sector (+18.5%) was mainly responsible for July's increase. Industrial construction permits increased 71.6% in July due to large projects reported in British Columbia and Quebec.

All regions reported increases in the total value of building permits in July. The largest occurred in the Atlantic region (+22.1%) and in Ontario (+14.6%).

### Value of Building Permits Issued

Seasonally adjusted

\$ billions



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

### Residential Sector

The value of residential building permits increased 4.1% in July to \$1,390 million, up from June's revised \$1,335 million.

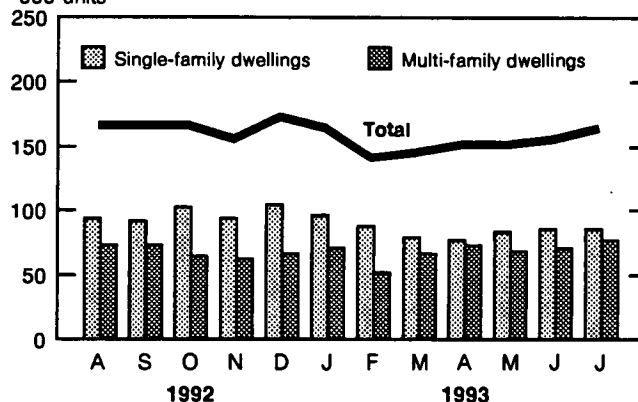
The value of residential permits increased in all regions except Quebec (-6.7%), down due to a decline in the multi-family dwelling sector (-19.3%).

The two components of the residential sector increased. The multi-family dwelling sector climbed 11.8% in July, to \$440 million. On the other hand, the single-family dwelling sector increased only slightly (+0.9%), to \$951 million.

### Dwelling Units Authorized

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

'000 units



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

From January to July 1993, the seasonally cumulative value of residential building permits decreased 7.0% from the same period last year. Ontario (-20.6%) reported the most significant decrease. By contrast, British Columbia (+11.0%) recorded the largest increase due to the influence of multi-family dwelling projects during this period.

The national estimate of dwelling units authorized reached 164,000 at an annual rate in July, up 5.2% from 156,000 units in June. The multi-family dwelling sector (+11.1% to 78,000 units) was mainly responsible for this growth. Strength in multi-family dwelling construction was particularly evident in British Columbia (+69.4%).

### Non-residential Sector

The value of non-residential building permits for July jumped 18.5% to \$849 million, up from \$717 million in June.

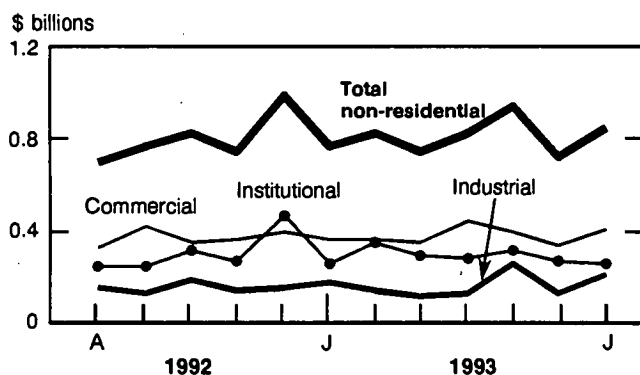
All regions except British Columbia reported increases in the value of non-residential building permits during July. British Columbia recorded a 22.5% decrease in the value of non-residential building permits despite its good performance in the industrial sector.

The industrial sector (+71.6%) contributed most to increased non-residential construction. The resurgence of activity in industrial construction was due to large projects in British Columbia (+254.9%) and Quebec (+172.8%).

The seasonally cumulative value of non-residential building permits from January to July 1993 decreased 2.9% from the same period last year.

### Value of Non-residential Permits Issued

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

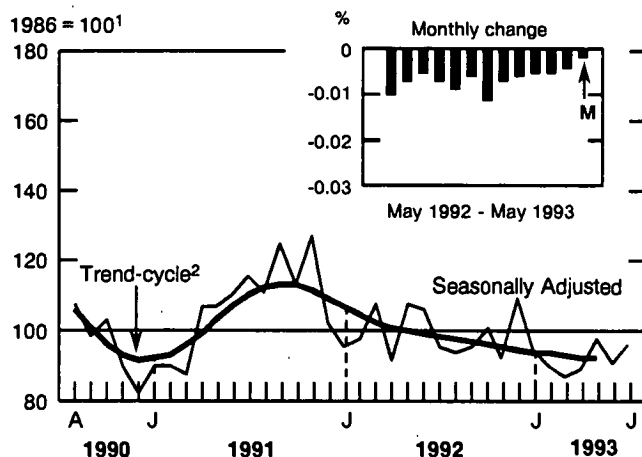
### Building Permits Indices

In July, the building permits index (excluding engineering projects), which depicts the real level of intentions, increased 6.5% to 95.7.

The short-term trend index (excluding engineering projects) decreased 0.2% to 91.8 in May 1993, from 92.0 in April. Nevertheless, this decrease was less than the average monthly decline of 1.0% recorded since September 1991, when the last monthly increase (to 112.6) occurred.

The short-term trend index for residential permits has been declining since November 1991, decreasing 0.5% in May 1993 to 99.7. In the non-residential sector, the short-term trend index increased by a weak 0.1% to 81.0.

### Building Permits Indices



<sup>1</sup> This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

<sup>2</sup> The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$22.10/\$221) is scheduled for release on September 24. The residential building permits advance estimate for August will be released on September 30.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

# Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

Regions and Type of Construction	June 1993 <sup>r</sup>	July 1993 <sup>p</sup>	July 1992 to July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993	June 1993 <sup>r</sup>	July 1993 <sup>p</sup>	July 1992 to July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
	\$ thousands		% change		\$ thousands		% change	
<b>Canada</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>2,051,979</b>	<b>2,239,624</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2,658,344</b>	<b>2,403,324</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
Residential	1,335,322	1,390,407	0.5	4.1	1,777,535	1,535,603	-0.4	-13.6
Non-residential	716,657	849,217	4.6	18.5	880,809	867,721	1.3	-1.5
Industrial	117,570	201,714	49.8	71.6	156,775	182,288	46.6	16.3
Commercial	335,377	404,080	-12.7	20.5	415,909	409,866	-12.5	-1.5
Institutional	263,710	243,423	13.4	-7.7	308,125	275,567	4.5	-10.6
<b>Atlantic</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>107,236</b>	<b>130,981</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>164,971</b>	<b>173,625</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Residential	77,156	77,872	0.1	0.9	131,870	107,580	-0.7	-18.4
Non-residential	30,080	53,109	-5.5	76.6	33,101	66,045	2.4	99.5
Industrial	5,510	6,707	55.7	21.7	5,258	9,352	114.0	77.9
Commercial	16,570	28,835	-14.8	74.0	18,959	39,816	-5.1	110.0
Institutional	8,000	17,567	-2.6	119.6	8,884	16,877	-7.0	90.0
<b>Quebec</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>470,498</b>	<b>508,077</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>599,226</b>	<b>415,632</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-30.6</b>
Residential	282,868	263,867	-3.7	-6.7	339,805	205,819	-9.9	-39.4
Non-residential	187,630	244,210	58.9	30.2	259,421	209,813	50.8	-19.1
Industrial	28,271	77,129	104.9	172.8	41,744	54,915	102.0	31.6
Commercial	90,407	98,825	27.9	9.3	107,529	86,221	25.7	-19.8
Institutional	68,952	68,256	76.2	-1.0	110,148	68,677	58.5	-37.7
<b>Ontario</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>653,984</b>	<b>749,463</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>905,486</b>	<b>841,316</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
Residential	442,306	447,590	-7.1	1.2	632,436	529,487	-6.9	-16.3
Non-residential	211,678	301,873	12.9	42.6	273,050	311,829	11.9	14.2
Industrial	58,878	75,673	31.1	28.5	67,038	67,998	34.6	1.4
Commercial	79,642	139,730	-4.3	75.4	112,531	132,946	-4.4	18.1
Institutional	73,158	86,470	35.8	18.2	93,481	110,885	24.7	18.6
<b>Prairies</b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>296,222</b>	<b>299,842</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>391,179</b>	<b>329,508</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
Residential	180,124	182,526	-2.9	1.3	238,495	204,320	-4.2	-14.3
Non-residential	116,098	117,316	-15.8	1.0	152,684	125,188	-18.7	-18.0
Industrial	17,897	17,310	-18.1	-3.3	30,355	16,309	-38.1	-46.3
Commercial	61,629	73,152	2.3	18.7	81,076	81,209	8.2	0.2
Institutional	36,572	26,854	-42.6	-26.6	41,253	27,670	-47.4	-32.9
<b>British Columbia<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>524,039</b>	<b>551,261</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>597,482</b>	<b>643,243</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Residential	352,868	418,552	15.7	18.6	434,929	488,397	15.4	12.3
Non-residential	171,171	132,709	-32.1	-22.5	162,553	154,846	-29.8	-4.7
Industrial	7,014	24,895	80.3	254.9	12,380	33,714	111.8	172.3
Commercial	87,129	63,538	-52.6	-27.1	95,814	69,674	-51.5	-27.3
Institutional	77,028	44,276	-6.6	-42.5	54,359	51,458	-15.4	-5.3

<sup>1</sup> Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.



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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Export and Import Price Indices

July 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indices (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to July 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indices (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to July 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indices are the 10 all countries and U.S.-only SITC section indices.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.**

The July 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

### Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 11, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 11, 1993 totalled 272 996 tonnes, down 1.1% from the week-earlier 275 968 tonnes and down 2.9% from the year-earlier 281 217 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 025 754 tonnes, a 5.8% increase from 9 478 653 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1993

The August 1993 figures for the Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes are now available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements, 1986 = 100) for Canada remained unchanged in August from July's 133.0.

Year-over-year, the composite index increased by 1.2%, from 131.4 in August 1992 to 133.0 in August 1993. The year-over-year increases for most Ontario cities were above-average; those in Quebec decreased, with decreases ranging from -1.0% to -0.6%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.**

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

### Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1993

In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 11.8% from the same period last year, to 15 624 687 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Year-to-date receipts at end of June 1993 totalled 92 114 048 m<sup>3</sup>, up 5.2% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 24.1% from June 1992, to 4 218 883 cubic metres. Pipeline imports rose to 1 007 219 cubic metres, up 15.8% from June 1992. Year-to-date exports at the end of June 1993 (24 283 816 cubic metres) were up 4.8% from 1992, while year-to-date imports (5 322 848 cubic metres) were up 16.4%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 197 083 cubic metres in June 1993, up 7.9% from June 1992; deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 16.4% to 268 741 cubic metres.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.**

The June 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$10/\$100) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

## Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey: Large Carriers

Second Quarter 1993

During the second quarter of 1993, the 52 for-hire trucking carriers that earn \$25 million or more annually had total operating revenues of \$777.1 million and had operating expenses of \$768.4 million. The operating ratio for the second quarter of 1993 was 0.99, unchanged from the second quarters of 1991 and 1992.

The 34 large general freight carriers recorded an operating ratio of 0.99, their best financial performance since the second quarter of 1990. The major factors behind their performance were above-average revenues (\$543.2 million) and extremely low expenditures on salaries and wages (\$182.6 million).

Detailed data for the second quarter of 1993 will appear in the November 1993 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$9.40/\$75).

For further information on this release, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

## Selected Financial Indexes

## August 1993

Figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes for August 1993.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.**

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 95-02 (95-02-001) - 1995

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 5, 1998

For releases at 8:30 a.m.

### MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product and Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Real Domestic Product by Sector and real employment in 1997 following a 1.7% drop in jobs.
- Life Expectancy: Insurance Statistics, July 1998 6
- The number of nonfarmers requiring regular administrative insurance benefits, according to insurance company, increased 4.6% in July to 1.2 million
- Quarterly Product, July 1993 7
- The preliminary value of business services added in Canada declined 0.4% to \$2.16 billion in July from \$2.22 billion in June
- International Driving - Canada, 1997 10
- Paper 1287 to 1291: the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased 5.7% from 126,000 in 1997 to 117,200

### DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Ripe marketing loans, August 1998 12
- Asphalt Roading, August 1998 12

### PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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### MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992

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Statistics  
Canada

Canada

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

**Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually**

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Oils and Fats, July 1993.**

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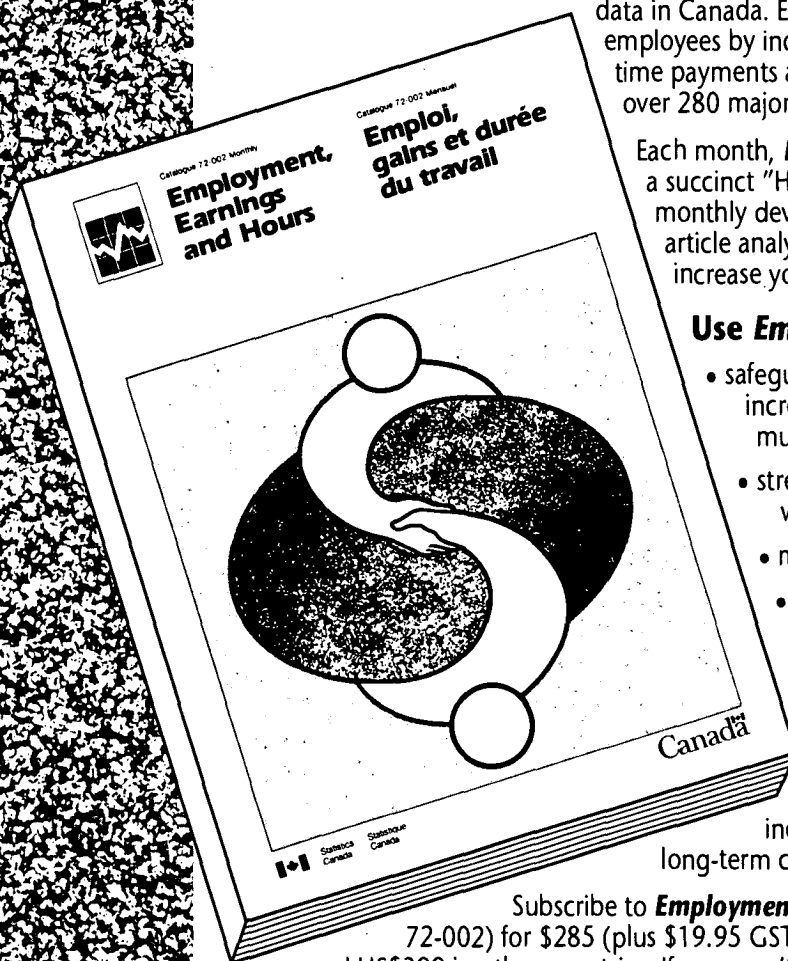
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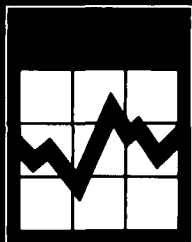
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 16, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



Years of Ans  
Excellence d'excellence

## ADDENDUM TO THE DAILY

### Population Estimates as of July 1, 1971-1993

2

#### Highlights

- On July 1, 1993, Canada's population reached an estimated 28,753,000, an increase of 317,400 (+ 1.1%) from July 1, 1992.
- The methodology used to compile population estimates has been improved. The estimates are now based on the results of the 1991 Census, including estimates of the population not counted in the Census. This adjustment has raised the national population estimates by amounts ranging from 1.6% to 2.9% over the period 1971 to 1991.

### REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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## Population Estimates as of July 1 1971-1993

Statistics Canada is introducing a new series of population estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories. These new estimates are based on 1991 Census results along with the Agency's estimates of the number of people not counted by the Census. In addition, the revised population estimates now include non-permanent residents (see box on page 5).

Today, Statistics Canada releases estimates of national, provincial and territorial population totals, as of July 1, 1993. To ease comparison with earlier years, historical revisions have been provided back to 1971. Inclusion of estimates of the population not counted in the Census has raised the national population estimates by amounts ranging from 1.6% to 2.9% over the 20-year period. Increases at the provincial level varied between 0.3% and 3.8%. Future annual population estimates use a reference date of July 1 rather than June 1 as was previously the case.

### We're now 28,753,000

On July 1, 1993, Canada's population reached 28,753,000, an increase of 6.95% or 1,858,200 persons over the five years between 1988 and 1993, according to a new series of estimates. These estimates show that Canada's population continued to increase; but after growth spurts of 1.8% in 1988-89 and 1.5% in 1989-90, the annual rate of growth levelled off in the early 1990s. The growth rate for 1992-93 was 1.1%.

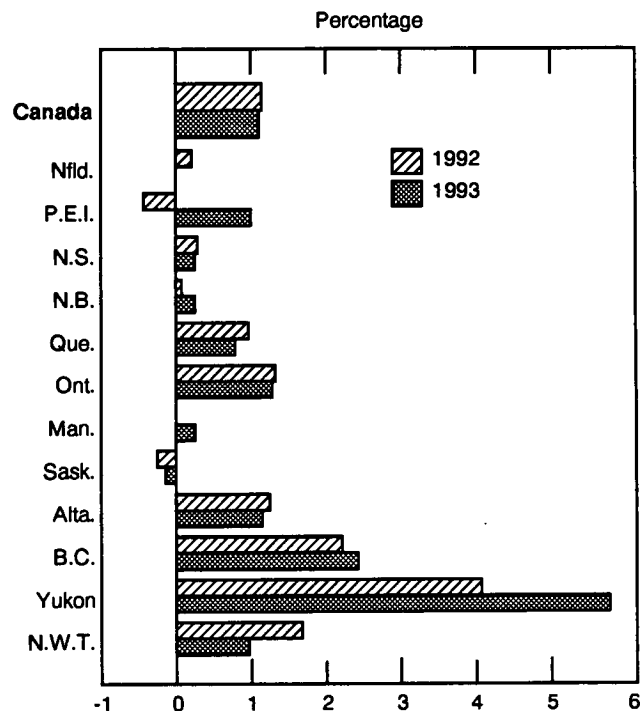
Among the provinces and territories, population growth varied somewhat in 1992-93:

- The Yukon Territory, at 5.8%, recorded the highest rate of increase followed by British Columbia at 2.4% and Ontario at 1.3%. The other provinces and the Northwest Territories registered growth rates below the national level of 1.1%.
- The higher growth rates of British Columbia and the Yukon were mainly caused by sizeable population gains from other provinces (41,600 and 1,300 people, respectively) while immigration was

the primary factor influencing an increase of 136,500 people in Ontario.

- Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Northwest Territories had growth rates at around 1.0%, slightly lower than the national rate of 1.1%. For the first time since 1990, Prince Edward Island's growth rate increased, the result of a rise in interprovincial migration. Alberta, Quebec and the Northwest Territories had lower growth rates than in 1991-92.
- Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba saw their populations grow by a slow 0.25%; Saskatchewan continued to experience a decline in population (-0.14%), but this decline was less significant than in previous years.

### Annual Population Growth, Years Ending June 30th, 1992 and 1993



**Table 1**  
**Population Estimates as of July 1**  
 1971 to 1993

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	
thousands							
1971 (IR)	22,026.4	532.9	112.8	799.3	644.4	6,155.6	
1972 (IR)	22,284.5	541.2	113.7	804.1	650.7	6,194.4	
1973 (IR)	22,559.5	547.8	114.8	814.1	658.7	6,235.2	
1974 (IR)	22,874.7	551.2	116.1	820.4	666.7	6,290.6	
1975 (IR)	23,209.2	557.6	117.9	828.1	679.0	6,352.4	
1976 (IR)	23,517.5	563.9	118.8	836.6	691.5	6,420.5	
1977 (IR)	23,796.4	566.6	120.2	841.2	697.8	6,455.1	
1978 (IR)	24,036.3	568.6	121.9	846.1	701.6	6,463.4	
1979 (IR)	24,276.9	571.0	123.2	850.9	705.2	6,488.8	
1980 (IR)	24,593.3	574.2	124.0	854.6	708.1	6,528.2	
1981 (IR)	24,900.0	576.5	124.0	856.4	708.4	6,568.0	
1982 (IR)	25,201.9	576.3	124.2	862.0	710.4	6,600.6	
1983 (IR)	25,456.3	581.2	125.8	871.4	717.6	6,624.7	
1984 (IR)	25,701.8	581.8	127.0	879.6	723.4	6,654.7	
1985 (IR)	25,941.6	580.9	128.1	887.7	726.1	6,690.3	
1986 (IR)	26,203.8	578.1	128.8	892.1	727.7	6,733.8	
1987 (IR)	26,549.7	576.5	129.0	896.3	730.5	6,805.9	
1988 (IR)	26,894.8	576.2	129.7	900.2	733.1	6,860.4	
1989 (IR)	27,379.3	577.4	130.6	906.7	738.0	6,948.0	
1990 (IR)	27,790.6	578.9	131.0	912.5	743.0	7,020.7	
1991 (PR)	28,117.6	579.9	130.8	918.1	748.5	7,081.2	
1992 (PR)	28,435.6	581.1	130.3	920.8	749.1	7,150.7	
1993 (PP)	28,753.0	581.1	131.6	923.0	750.9	7,208.8	
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
thousands							
1971 (IR)	7,868.4	1,000.8	934.4	1,671.9	2,250.2	19.1	36.7
1972 (IR)	7,982.3	1,003.6	923.1	1,700.0	2,312.1	20.3	39.1
1973 (IR)	8,094.4	1,009.3	914.2	1,731.0	2,377.6	21.3	41.1
1974 (IR)	8,222.9	1,020.2	910.7	1,760.0	2,453.2	21.2	41.4
1975 (IR)	8,338.1	1,026.9	919.6	1,813.9	2,510.5	22.0	43.2
1976 (IR)	8,432.1	1,033.7	933.8	1,874.3	2,545.0	22.6	44.6
1977 (IR)	8,525.6	1,040.0	947.0	1,953.6	2,581.2	23.0	45.0
1978 (IR)	8,613.3	1,043.3	954.2	2,028.7	2,625.8	23.9	45.6
1979 (IR)	8,685.9	1,039.4	961.8	2,105.4	2,675.0	24.1	46.1
1980 (IR)	8,770.1	1,036.7	969.7	2,201.2	2,755.5	24.5	46.7
1981 (IR)	8,837.8	1,038.5	978.2	2,303.8	2,836.5	24.1	47.9
1982 (IR)	8,951.4	1,048.9	989.9	2,377.5	2,886.3	24.7	50.0
1983 (IR)	9,073.4	1,063.2	1,004.7	2,399.3	2,919.6	23.8	51.5
1984 (IR)	9,206.2	1,074.1	1,018.6	2,398.6	2,960.6	24.1	53.1
1985 (IR)	9,334.4	1,084.6	1,028.8	2,411.1	2,990.0	24.6	55.0
1986 (IR)	9,477.2	1,094.0	1,032.9	2,438.7	3,020.4	24.8	55.4
1987 (IR)	9,684.9	1,100.5	1,036.4	2,443.5	3,064.6	26.0	55.7
1988 (IR)	9,884.4	1,104.7	1,031.7	2,463.0	3,128.2	26.9	56.3
1989 (IR)	10,151.0	1,106.2	1,023.0	2,504.3	3,209.2	27.4	57.5
1990 (IR)	10,341.4	1,108.4	1,010.8	2,556.4	3,300.1	28.0	59.4
1991 (PR)	10,471.2	1,113.3	1,007.0	2,600.3	3,376.9	29.0	61.2
1992 (PR)	10,609.8	1,113.1	1,004.5	2,632.4	3,451.3	30.2	62.3
1993 (PP)	10,746.3	1,116.0	1,003.1	2,662.3	3,535.1	32.0	62.9

(IR) Revised intercensal estimates.

(PR) Updated postcensal estimates.

(PP) Preliminary postcensal estimates.

**Note:** Quarterly estimates of population from July 1, 1951 to April 1, 1971 are available in publication catalogue number 91-001, Vol. 11, No. 3.

**Table 2**  
**Annual Demographic Growth**  
 1971-72 to 1992-93

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	percent					
1971-72 (IR)	1.17	1.57	0.75	0.61	0.98	0.63
1972-73 (IR)	1.23	1.21	1.00	1.25	1.23	0.66
1973-74 (IR)	1.40	0.63	1.15	0.77	1.22	0.89
1974-75 (IR)	1.46	1.16	1.49	0.94	1.84	0.98
1975-76 (IR)	1.33	1.12	0.77	1.03	1.84	1.07
1976-77 (IR)	1.19	0.48	1.19	0.55	0.91	0.54
1977-78 (IR)	1.01	0.35	1.43	0.58	0.54	0.13
1978-79 (IR)	1.00	0.42	1.08	0.56	0.52	0.39
1979-1980 (IR)	1.30	0.56	0.61	0.44	0.41	0.61
1980-81 (IR)	1.25	0.40	0.04	0.22	0.04	0.61
1981-82 (IR)	1.21	-0.03	0.12	0.64	0.28	0.50
1982-83 (IR)	1.01	0.86	1.30	1.09	1.02	0.37
1983-84 (IR)	0.96	0.10	0.95	0.94	0.80	0.45
1984-85 (IR)	0.93	-0.16	0.85	0.93	0.38	0.53
1985-86 (IR)	1.01	-0.49	0.61	0.50	0.21	0.65
1986-87 (IR)	1.32	-0.27	0.15	0.46	0.39	1.07
1987-88 (IR)	1.30	-0.06	0.56	0.44	0.35	0.80
1988-89 (IR)	1.80	0.21	0.63	0.72	0.67	1.28
1989-1990 (IR)	1.50	0.25	0.36	0.64	0.67	1.05
1990-91 (PR)	1.18	0.18	-0.15	0.61	0.75	0.86
1991-92 (PR)	1.13	0.21	-0.43	0.29	0.08	0.98
1992-93 (PP)	1.12	-0.01	1.01	0.24	0.24	0.81

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
	percent						
1971-72 (IR)	1.45	0.28	-1.21	1.68	2.75	6.03	6.47
1972-73 (IR)	1.41	0.57	-0.96	1.82	2.83	4.97	5.08
1973-74 (IR)	1.59	1.08	-0.39	1.68	3.18	-0.36	0.93
1974-75 (IR)	1.40	0.66	0.98	3.06	2.34	3.97	4.15
1975-76 (IR)	1.13	0.66	1.54	3.33	1.38	2.55	3.42
1976-77 (IR)	1.11	0.61	1.42	4.23	1.42	1.65	0.79
1977-78 (IR)	1.03	0.31	0.76	3.84	1.73	3.95	1.38
1978-79 (IR)	0.84	-0.37	0.80	3.78	1.88	1.06	1.01
1979-1980 (IR)	0.97	-0.26	0.82	4.55	3.01	1.42	1.26
1980-81 (IR)	0.77	0.17	0.88	4.66	2.94	-1.72	2.73
1981-82 (IR)	1.29	1.00	1.19	3.20	1.76	2.47	4.22
1982-83 (IR)	1.36	1.37	1.50	0.92	1.16	-3.36	3.15
1983-84 (IR)	1.46	1.02	1.38	-0.03	1.40	1.35	3.11
1984-85 (IR)	1.39	0.97	1.01	0.52	0.99	1.97	3.58
1985-86 (IR)	1.53	0.87	0.39	1.15	1.02	0.56	0.63
1986-87 (IR)	2.19	0.59	0.34	0.20	1.46	4.93	0.51
1987-88 (IR)	2.06	0.38	-0.45	0.80	2.08	3.48	1.08
1988-89 (IR)	2.70	0.14	-0.85	1.68	2.59	1.82	2.26
1989-1990 (IR)	1.88	0.20	-1.19	2.08	2.83	2.37	3.17
1990-91 (PR)	1.26	0.44	-0.38	1.72	2.33	3.65	3.14
1991-92 (PR)	1.32	-0.01	-0.25	1.24	2.20	4.07	1.69
1992-93 (PP)	1.29	0.26	-0.14	1.14	2.43	5.79	0.97

(IR) Revised intercensal estimates.

(PR) Updated postcensal estimates.

(PP) Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: Quarterly estimates of population from July 1, 1951 to April 1, 1971 are available in publication catalogue number 91-001, Vol. 11, No. 3.



**Table 3**  
**Quinquennial Demographic Growth**  
 1973-1978 to 1988-1993

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	percent					
1973-1978 (IR)	6.55	3.80	6.17	3.93	6.51	3.66
1978-1983 (IR)	5.91	2.22	3.19	2.98	2.28	2.50
1983-1988 (IR)	5.65	-0.87	3.15	3.31	2.15	3.56
1988-1993 (PP)	6.91	0.84	1.42	2.53	2.44	5.08

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
	percent						
1973-1978 (IR)	6.41	3.36	4.37	17.20	10.44	12.24	11.09
1978-1983 (IR)	5.34	1.92	5.30	18.27	11.19	-0.25	12.96
1983-1988 (IR)	8.94	3.90	2.69	2.66	7.14	12.85	9.20
1988-1993 (PP)	8.72	1.02	-2.78	8.09	13.01	18.95	11.72

(IR) Revised intercensal estimates.

(PP) Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: Quarterly estimates of population from July 1, 1951 to April 1, 1971 are available in publication catalogue number 91-001, Vol. 11, No. 3.

## Interprovincial Migration

During 1992-93, 351,800 persons changed their province of residence. This was a slight decrease from 357,300 persons in 1991-92. Among the provinces and territories, British Columbia was the only province to gain more people than it lost to interprovincial migration.

## Why revise the methodology for population estimates?

For the past several years, Statistics Canada has been reviewing the methods by which it compiles population estimates. After deliberation, it has determined that the accuracy of these figures could be improved considerably by incorporating estimates of "net undercoverage" in the Census into the population estimates program.

Undercoverage occurs when people are missed by the Census. Overcoverage occurs when people are counted more than once or are counted when they should not be. The net effect of these two types of errors is referred to as "net undercoverage" – the estimated numbers of persons who were not counted

less the much smaller number of persons who should not have been counted or who were counted more than once. Undercoverage varies from one census to another, from province to province, and from one age group to another.

## Non-permanent Residents

The new series also encompasses five groups, referred to globally as "non-permanent residents", which were added to the census population universe in 1991. The five groups are as follows: persons in Canada claiming refugee status; persons in Canada who hold a student authorization; persons in Canada who hold an employment authorization; persons in Canada who hold a minister's permit; and all non-Canadian-born dependants residing in Canada of those individuals.

## How is net undercoverage calculated?

Statistics Canada used two sample surveys to measure net undercoverage in the 1991 Census. The Reverse Record Check measured undercoverage, while the Overcoverage Study measured overcoverage.

In the Reverse Record Check, the Agency created a sample of 56,000 persons who should have been enumerated in the 1991 Census (using sources such as the 1986 Census, birth registrations and immigration records). Each person in the sample was checked against 1991 Census returns to see if they had been enumerated or missed. The sample was then weighted to produce estimates of the total number of persons missed in the 1991 Census.

The Overcoverage Study selected a sample of persons who were enumerated in the 1991 Census and determined whether each person should have been enumerated and, if so, whether the person was enumerated more than once. For example, in the case of persons living in private households, a sample of some 30,000 households was contacted by telephone to obtain other addresses where the household members could have been enumerated. As well, a sample of households enumerated in the same neighbourhood and whose occupants had very similar characteristics were verified to see if they were in fact the same individuals enumerated twice. The samples were then weighted to produce estimates of the total number of persons overcovered.

### How are historical revisions calculated?

Prior to the 1991 Census, there were no direct measures of overcoverage. For provinces, overcoverage was estimated by using the ratio of overcoverage and undercoverage levels for the total of the 10 provinces for 1991 and applying the result to the undercoverage level estimates for each province in the Censuses of 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

Since no undercoverage studies were conducted for the territories prior to 1991, estimates of net undercoverage were derived. The ratio of net undercoverage of each territory over the sum of net undercoverage for the provinces in 1991 was calculated and applied to the net undercoverage level estimates from the 10 provinces for previous censuses.

### Effect of Revised Population Estimates on Statistics Canada's Products

Published data of the 1991 Census will not be revised for net undercoverage, since there is not enough information to accurately adjust census data at all geographical levels and for small subgroups of the population.

**Table 4**  
**Census Net Undercoverage Rate**  
1971-1991

	1971 <sup>1</sup>	1976 <sup>1</sup>	1981 <sup>1</sup>	1986 <sup>1</sup>	1991 <sup>2</sup>
	percent				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.87</b>
Newfoundland	1.80	0.84	1.38	1.59	1.99
Prince Edward Island	0.96	0.25	0.91	1.75	0.93
Nova Scotia	1.03	0.66	0.80	1.77	1.89
New Brunswick	1.29	1.81	1.46	2.26	3.25
Quebec	1.75	2.51	1.54	2.42	2.61
Ontario	1.38	1.25	1.58	2.90	3.64
Manitoba	0.90	0.84	0.74	2.46	1.86
Saskatchewan	0.69	1.05	0.70	1.94	1.80
Alberta	2.11	1.17	2.04	2.50	2.00
British Columbia	2.37	2.61	2.63	3.78	2.73
Yukon	2.80	2.70	2.59	4.36	3.83
Northwest Territories	4.36	4.08	3.87	5.78	5.44

<sup>1</sup> The 1971-1986 rates are based on information from the Reverse Record Check and on estimates of overcoverage and exclude non-permanent residents.

<sup>2</sup> The 1991 rates are based on the Reverse Record Check and the Overcoverage Study, include non-permanent residents, and are not corrected for overestimated net undercount at age 0-4 years for females.

The adjusted population estimates will, however, affect a number of the Agency's surveys. For example, they will be used to weight the monthly figures from the Labour Force Survey; its estimates of people of working age will be higher than those weighted to unadjusted population figures. Similarly, per capita rates for births, deaths, marriages and other characteristics will vary marginally when calculated using the new population estimates.

Most of the Agency's household surveys will not start using the new population estimates until 1996. By then, a decennial redesign of the Labour Force Survey's sample will be completed and the adjusted population estimates will be used to weight the survey results.

### Impact on Population Projections

The new population estimates also will serve as the basis for an updated set of population projections to the year 2016, to be published later this year.

### Future Releases from the Population Estimates Program

All future releases from the Population Estimates Program will be based on the adjusted population estimate base and will use as their reference dates July 1 rather than June 1. These include the following: population by age, sex and marital status for Canada, the provinces and territories; population by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas.

Over the next few months, Statistics Canada will release various types of population estimates. The planned release dates are as follows:

Population by Age and Sex  
for Canada, Provinces and  
Territories as of July 1,  
1971-1991 October 14, 1993

Population by Age, Sex and  
Marital Status as of July 1,  
1971-1991 October 21, 1993

Total Population, Census  
Divisions and Census  
Metropolitan Areas as of  
July 1, 1986-1991 November 30, 1993

Population by Age and Sex  
for Census Divisions and  
Census Metropolitan Areas  
as of July 1, 1986-1991 December 14, 1993

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 5772-5779, 6470-6471, 6516, 6981 and 6982.**

All of the annual revised intercensal population estimates from 1971-1991 will be published in *Revised Intercensal Population Estimates, 1971-1991 (91-537)* during the first quarter of 1994.

Total population estimates as of July 1, 1971-1993 will be published in the Vol. 7, No. 2 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Statistics (91-002)*, which will be available in October.

All other annual estimates at national, provincial and territory, census division and census metropolitan area levels for July 1, 1992 and 1993 will appear in *Annual Demographic Statistics (91-213)*, which will replace catalogued publications numbered 91-204, 91-210, 91-211 and 91-212.

For more information, contact: Ronald Raby (613-951-9582) and Rosemary Bender (613-951-2324) about methodology on population estimates; Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) about net undercoverage prior to 1991; Lise Champagne (613-951-2320) about other demographic estimates; and Don Royce (613-951-6940) about 1991 Census Coverage Studies. ■



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The Daily, September 16, 1993

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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