

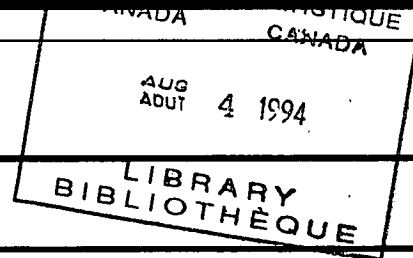


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 4, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



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Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec gained more migrants than they lost, while Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Manitoba lost more migrants than they gained in 1992-93.
- **Help-wanted index, July 1994** 5
The index for Canada continued its increase (+ 1%) reaching 96 in July.
- **Building permits, June 1994** 6
Municipalities issued building permits valued at \$2,438 million (seasonally adjusted) in June, a 5.6% increase from May. This continues the upward pattern displayed by the overall trend since October 1993.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Canadians on the move

1992-93

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec gained more migrants than they lost, while Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Manitoba lost more migrants than they gained in 1992-93.

Migration in 1992-93 decreased from 1991-92 levels. The total number of individuals migrating from one census division to another and those entering and leaving Canada, decreased 2.0% to a total of 1,554,675.

Ontario ranked first among provinces

Ontario ranked first in gaining more individuals than it lost from migration. Ontario had a net gain of 107,655 migrants. British Columbia was second with a net gain of 71,217, and Quebec was third with a net gain of 32,747.

Ontario's net gain of migrants was due to the large number of migrants settling there from abroad. The province's net gain from international migration has grown every year for the past 10 years. Although Ontario had a net gain of 121,844 people in 1992-93 from international migration, the province continued to lose people in the exchange with other provinces. For the last four years, Ontario has consistently shown a net loss of people to British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Note to users

Migration estimates are for "long distance" movers, that is, people who moved between census divisions, arrived from another country, or departed to another country. Moves that were made across town or across the street are not counted.

The migration year is from April 1992 to April 1993.

Census Division is a general term applying to geographic areas which are intermediate between the census subdivision (e.g. city, town) and the province.

The situation was similar for Quebec which would have lost population without a net gain of individuals from abroad. Quebec's population grew by 32,747 individuals in 1992-93. British Columbia received the largest portion of its migrants from other provinces and territories. For the last nine years, Ontario and Alberta have been the two largest sources of British Columbia's interprovincial gains.

Saskatchewan continued to lose more of its population to migration than any other province. Its population decreased by 4,705, down from a net loss of 6,735 the previous year. Newfoundland was second with a net loss of 2,594, and Manitoba was third with a net loss of 2,394.

The net interprovincial migration rate shows the net interprovincial gain or loss for every 1,000 inhabitants. Although Saskatchewan continued to lose migrants, the loss fell to 4.7 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants in 1992-93 from 8.5 migrants per 1,000 in 1991-92 and 10.9 per 1,000 in 1990-91.

Provincial migration flows

1992-93

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Newfoundland	7,558	10,636	-3,078	800	316	484	16,784	19,378	-2,594
Prince Edward Island	2,649	1,995	654	166	96	70	4,094	3,370	724
Nova Scotia	17,707	17,611	96	2,500	947	1,553	35,623	33,974	1,649
New Brunswick	11,671	13,073	-1,402	730	805	-75	28,918	30,395	-1,477
Quebec	25,550	33,970	-8,420	47,389	6,222	41,167	356,162	323,415	32,747
Ontario	66,385	80,574	-14,189	141,786	19,942	121,844	581,629	473,974	107,655
Manitoba	15,848	21,392	-5,544	5,211	2,061	3,150	50,062	52,456	-2,394
Saskatchewan	17,258	23,606	-6,348	2,465	822	1,643	48,246	52,951	-4,705
Alberta	54,069	55,250	-1,181	18,275	8,330	9,945	141,217	132,453	8,764
British Columbia	78,763	38,664	40,099	37,891	6,773	31,118	240,770	169,553	71,217
Yukon	2,073	2,338	-265	113	68	45	2,186	2,406	-220
Northwest Territories	3,338	3,760	-422	139	55	84	4,416	4,754	-338

Vancouver wins big again

For the second year in a row, Greater Vancouver, Peel and York were the census divisions whose populations grew the most from migration in 1992-93. Greater Vancouver had a net migration gain of 26,661, followed by Peel (+20,201) and York (+18,944). The census divisions with the largest net migration losses were: Montreal Urban Community, Sunbury County, N.B., the Winnipeg area (census division 11); and the Saskatoon, area (census division 11).

Most of the 3,891 individuals that left the Montreal Urban Community moved to surrounding suburban census divisions. Winnipeg and Saskatoon lost 1,359 and 1,221, respectively, largely to the big cities in the West, including Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

Canadians head west

Of those who moved from one census division to another in 1992-93, 26% moved to a different province. The three census divisions that increased the most because of interprovincial migration were all in British Columbia. Greater Vancouver had a net gain of 18,512 from other provinces (up from 17,220 the previous year). The Victoria area (Capital Regional District) had a net gain of 3,959 migrants from other provinces (up slightly from 3,940 in 1991-92). Central Okanagan had a net gain of 3,337 migrants from other provinces (down from 3,663 the previous year).

Foreigners heading to big cities, while others move to suburbia

The census divisions which are losing the greatest numbers due to interprovincial migration are Montreal Urban Community (-7,718), the Winnipeg area (Division 11) (-3,663), and Metropolitan Toronto (-3,317).

Metropolitan Toronto registered a net gain of population from migration for the first time in over 16 years in 1992-93, despite net losses to other provinces. Metro Toronto had a net gain of 61,269 international migrants, up 17% over 1991-92.

In terms of international migration, the attraction is to our big cities. Of the over 250,000 immigrants to Canada, 50% moved to either Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. Of the immigrants to Ontario, 47% moved to Metropolitan Toronto; 64% of immigrants to Quebec moved to Montreal Urban Community; and 84% of immigrants to British Columbia moved to Vancouver.

While Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver are the cities of destination for the greatest number of people, all three cities are losing large numbers of people to surrounding census divisions within their respective provinces. Intraprovincial migration refers to movements of population from one census division to another within the same province. For the first time since 1988-89, Toronto's net loss of intraprovincial migration decreased 23% in 1992-93, from -58,012 in 1991-92 to -44,840 in 1992-93.

Migration rates paint different picture

While the census divisions that gained the most people are predominantly in Ontario, the census divisions with the highest migration rates are primarily in British Columbia.

Four of the five census divisions which grew the most from migration were in Ontario: Peel, York, Toronto and Ottawa-Carleton. When examining the rates of growth, however, British Columbia is the hot spot. The census division which grew at the fastest rate due to migration, was Les Pays-d'en-Haut (Quebec), a census division north of Montréal, which includes the ski resort town of St. Sauveur. The other census divisions in the top five were all in British Columbia: North Okanagan, Nanaimo, Central Okanagan, and Okanagan-Similkameen.

Top census divisions by net migration gain

Census division	Net migration gain	Net migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants
Vancouver, BC	26,661	16.5
Peel, Ont.	20,201	25.6
York, Ont.	18,944	34.6
Toronto, Ont.	13,112	5.6
Ottawa-Carleton, Ont.	10,464	14.6

Top census divisions by migration rate

Census Division	Net migration gain	Net migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants
Les Pays-d'en-Haut, PQ	1,188	48.9
North Okanagan, BC	2,975	44.8
Nanaimo, BC	4,822	43.9
Central Okanagan, BC	5,329	43.8
Okanagan-Similkameen, BC	3,090	43.3

Change in migration rates by age

Census division migration rates vary considerably by age group. Of the five census divisions whose populations aged 18-24 are growing the fastest due to migration, only two are in British Columbia. The top five are Squamish-Lillooet B.C., Mirabel, Que., Division 15, Alta. (which includes Banff and Jasper), Les Pays-d'en-Haut, Que. and Central Okanagan B.C.

The migration growth rate for 18- to 24-year-olds in Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, the census division north of Vancouver, was 105.2 per 1,000. In other words, the population aged 18-24 grew by 10.5% due to migration.

The population aged 45-64 shows high migration rates for British Columbia census divisions. Les-Pays-d'en-Haut's population aged 45-64 grew by 6.0% due

to migration, followed by Haliburton County, the popular cottage region in central Ontario. The next three census divisions with the highest growth rates due to migration were all in British Columbia: Okanagan-Similkameen, Nanaimo, and Cowichan Valley.

Migration estimates are available for census divisions and for the provinces and territories. They are derived by comparing the home addresses supplied on personal income tax returns from one year to the next. The four migration tables available include information on the ages of migrants, their gender and their census divisions of origin and destination.

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

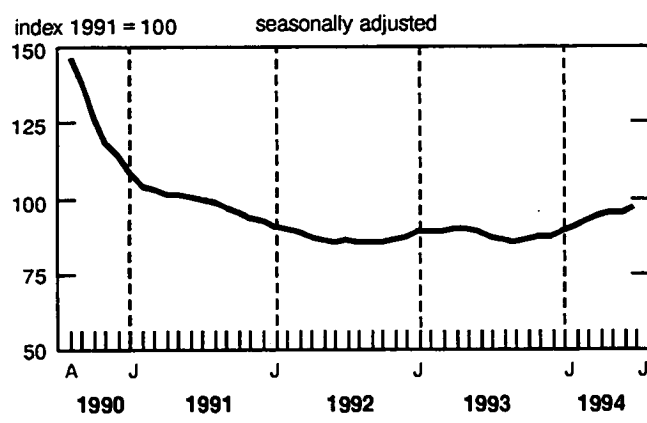
Help-wanted index

July 1994

Trend in help-wanted index up since the start of 1994

The help-wanted index for Canada (1991=100) continued its climb (+1%), reaching 96 in July. Since the start of the year, the index increased every month with the exception of June when it remained unchanged. Between January and July 1994 the index gained 9%. This period of growth is the longest since the index peaked in 1989.

The index continued to increase in July



The index, reflecting changing labour market conditions, reached a peak of 215 in March 1989. From then on it declined until August 1992 when it bottomed out at 85, and it remained practically unchanged throughout 1993. This downward trend was accompanied by increases in the unemployment rate which peaked in 1992 and then remained at an elevated level during 1993. In 1994, following

Note to users

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

The index is an economic indicator that reflects labour market conditions. An inverse relationship exists between the index and the unemployment rate. For example, increases in the index are usually accompanied by declines in the unemployment rate.

All data have been seasonally adjusted to facilitate month-to-month comparisons and the interpretation of the trend.

improvements in labour market conditions, the unemployment rate declined from 11.4% in January to 10.3% in June.

The index increased in all regions except British Columbia

Between June and July 1994 the help-wanted index increased 2% in Quebec and the Prairie provinces. While the index advanced throughout 1994 in the Prairie provinces, the rise in Quebec followed decreases in May and June. There was a 1% gain in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario. In both regions the index advanced since early 1994, but with a 13% increase between January and July, Ontario showed the strongest advance of all regions. Following increases for the first five months, the British Columbia help-wanted index decreased in June and July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index (1991 = 100)

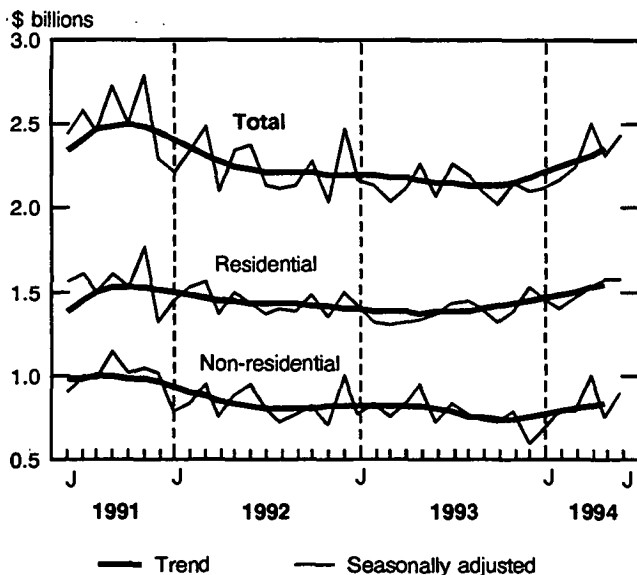
	July 1993	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	87	95	95	96	10	1
Atlantic Provinces	88	91	92	93	6	1
Quebec	93	98	96	98	5	2
Ontario	85	95	97	98	15	1
Prairie Provinces	82	91	92	94	15	2
British Columbia	84	90	88	87	4	-1

Building permits

June 1994

Municipalities issued building permits valued at \$2,438 million (seasonally adjusted) in June, a 5.6% increase from May. This continues the upward pattern displayed by the overall trend since October 1993.

Value of building permits issued



The rise in June was attributable to a 17.7% jump in the value of non-residential permits. In contrast, the value of residential permits decreased slightly (-0.3%), after three consecutive monthly increases.

For the first half of 1994, the value of building permits issued rose 7.7% from the same period in 1993. This is consistent with the Private and public investment survey, which recently reported a 5.4% increase in intended expenditures on construction.

Non-residential construction intentions rebound

After a decline of 24.1% in May, non-residential construction intentions jumped 17.7% to \$882 million in June 1994. This represents the fourth increase since the beginning of 1994. June's increase came mainly from plans for commercial projects (+32.4%).

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., water-works, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

The trend, generally declining since late 1991, has been rising since November 1993. June's increase indicates that the upturn is strengthening. Robust activity in non-residential projects coincides with increased sales in the retail and wholesale industries.

For the first half of 1994, the value of non-residential permits edged up 1.0% from the same period in 1993. This is due to marked increases in the industrial (+12.2%) and commercial (+11.8%) components. Also, this is the first time in 1994 that the year-to-date value of non-residential permits has increased.

Residential sector continues its momentum

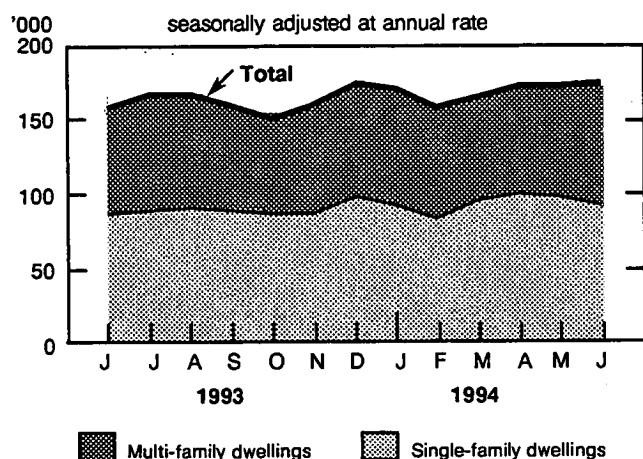
After three consecutive monthly increases, the value for the residential sector decreased a slight 0.3% to \$1,557 million in June. However, June's decrease did not change the upward pattern of the residential trend.

June 1993 to May 1994 is the longest period of increase in the residential trend since 1991. The growth in the first half of 1994 (+11.7%) compared with the same period last year, came from all regions, reflecting increased consumer confidence and favorable labour market conditions.

The annualized number of authorized dwelling units issued in June rose 1.7% to 175,100 units, a level not seen since May 1992. On a year-to-date basis, the total number of authorized dwelling units rose 9.6% from the corresponding figure for last year.

All regions except Quebec (-3.3%) showed an increase in year-to-date residential building intentions from the corresponding period in 1993. Increased residential activity in 1994 has led to a marked improvement in employment in the construction industry where there has been a gain of 86,000 jobs since January.

Dwelling units authorized



Building permits are an early indicator of future demand for labour and material by construction and construction-related industries. According to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), about 95% of residential building permits issued translate into actual housing starts.

Year-to-date increase in residential building permits has been reflected in the latest CMHC data: the number of starts reached 166,700 in the second quarter of 1994, up 7.3% from 155,300 the year before.

All regions post better year-to-date performances

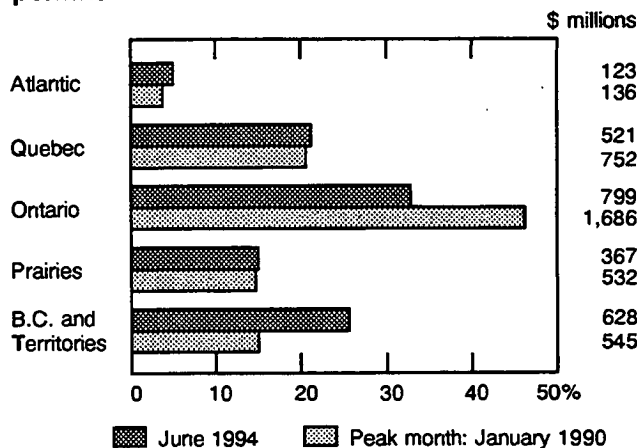
In the first half of 1994, the value of all permits continued to be higher in all regions compared to the same period in 1993. British Columbia (+11.7%) contributed more than one third of the national increase, with an impressive gain of 20.5% in the residential sector. The increases were almost the same for Quebec (+6.7%) and Ontario (+6.0%).

Quebec's growth came from the non-residential sector and Ontario's from the residential.

Compared to May, the total value of building permits in June rose in all regions except the Atlantic region (-3.4%). The most significant increases were in British Columbia (+12.2%) and Quebec (+9.2%), due to the non-residential sector in both regions.

Looking at regional shares of the total value of building permits in comparison with the peak month, January 1990, British Columbia increased to 25.7% in June, from 14.9%. Meanwhile, Ontario's share declined from 46.2% to 32.8%, its second lowest level in 1994. Quebec's share improved to 21.4%, from 20.6% in January 1990.

Regional shares of the total value of building permits



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

The June 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released August 11.

The June building permits estimate will be released on September 6.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	June 1993	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
	\$ millions				% change		
	seasonally adjusted						
Canada	2,060	2,234	2,490	2,310	2,438	18.4	5.6
Residential	1,353	1,459	1,503	1,561	1,557	15.0	-0.3
Non-residential	707	775	987	749	882	24.8	17.7
Atlantic	105	136	138	128	123	17.7	-3.4
Residential	76	94	94	81	81	6.6	-0.2
Non-residential	29	42	44	46	42	46.7	-9.1
Quebec	472	502	586	477	521	10.4	9.2
Residential	280	312	307	289	286	2.1	-0.9
Non-residential	192	190	279	188	235	22.4	24.6
Ontario	660	808	917	782	799	21.2	2.3
Residential	455	499	514	544	532	17.0	-2.3
Non-residential	205	309	403	237	268	30.5	12.8
Prairies	293	264	303	364	367	25.4	0.8
Residential	182	187	201	205	208	14.5	1.5
Non-residential	110	77	102	159	159	43.5	-0.1
British Columbia¹	531	524	546	560	628	18.3	12.2
Residential	360	368	388	441	449	24.7	1.8
Non-residential	170	157	158	118	178	4.7	50.9

¹ Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
 Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Apartment building construction price indexes

Second Quarter 1994

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1994 for apartment building construction (1986=100) are now available. The composite price index for the seven cities surveyed rose 0.8% to a level of 119.4 over the first quarter 1994 and increased 2.1% over the same quarter one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Cigarette sales and production - Errata

June 1994

The table accompanying the cigarette sales and production release in *The Daily* on July 28, 1994, was intended to show the volume of cigarettes. The values were inadvertently expressed in millions of dollars instead of millions of cigarettes.

July production and sales data are scheduled for release August 24, 1994.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week Ending July 30, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 30, 1994 totalled 237 028 tonnes, down 1.1% from the week-earlier 239 639 tonnes and down 11.3% from the year-earlier 267 150 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 849 852 tonnes, a 5.6% decrease from 8 311 499 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

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

Steel wire and specified wire products

June 1994

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for June 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 72 771 tonnes in June 1994, up 4.1% from 69 938 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Cement

June 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 218 858 tonnes of cement in June 1994, up 15.2% from 1 057 765^r (revised) tonnes in June 1993 but up 14.9% from 1 060 904 tonnes in May 1994.

For January to June 1994, shipments totalled 4 147 825 tonnes, up 12.5% from 3 686 210^r tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs July 1994

Average prices for selected farm inputs for July 1994 are now available by geographic regions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

	
Friday, September 16, 1993 For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.3 in August 1993.	2
• Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index rose for the eighth time since July 1992, the heaviest and longest period of gains since the index began in May 1992.	4
• Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 Since 1992-93, spending on education in Canada's federal states has risen from \$20.3 billion to \$21.3 billion, an increase of 5.0%. The 1993-94 figures are preliminary.	6
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, May 1994.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Rigid insulating board, June 1994.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, June 1994.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, June 1994.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), June 1994.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Farm product price index, May 1994.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$11/US\$107).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

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