



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 24, 1998
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Population estimates, July 1, 1998**

Canada's population reached an estimated 30,300,400 on July 1, 1998, an increase of 296,500 persons from July 1, 1997, according to a new series of population estimates. This increase represents a growth rate of just under 1%, the first time in 12 years that the population has increased by less than 1%.

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- **Government expenditures on culture, 1996/97**

Governments spent \$5.7 billion on culture in the fiscal year 1996/97, down 2.8% from the previous year. When adjusted for inflation, total spending on culture by all three levels of government was down 3.1%. It was the seventh consecutive year that spending on culture has declined in real terms.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Population estimates

July 1, 1998

Statistics Canada today releases preliminary population estimates for Canada, the provinces and the territories, as of July 1, 1998. These are the first estimates based on the 1996 Census counts and adjustments for people who were missed in the Census (undercoverage), and those who were enumerated more than once, or enumerated when they should not have been (overcoverage).

To assist comparison with earlier years, this release also provides historical revisions back to 1971. These revised estimates take into account methodological improvements in the estimates of under- and over-coverage introduced in the 1996 Census. For the purposes of this report, the reference date for every year is July 1.

Canada's population surpasses 30.3 million

On July 1, 1998, Canada's population reached an estimated 30,300,400, an increase of 296,500 persons from the same date in 1997. This increase represents a growth rate of just under 1%, the first time since 1986 that the population has risen by less than 1%. In comparison, the population increased 1.1% between July 1, 1996, and July 1, 1997.

The slowdown in growth rate during 1997/98 was due to declines in both the number of births and in the number of immigrants who settled in Canada.

During 1997/98, the population increased in only six provinces — Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. However, all these provinces incurred slower growth rates, except Alberta.

Interprovincial migration was a major factor in the population increase or decline for most provinces. In 1997/98, an estimated 358,800 people migrated from one province to another, up 1.6% from the previous year.

The West: Interprovincial migration to Alberta highest in almost two decades

As of July 1, 1998, Alberta's population reached 2,913,400, up 2.7% from last year compared with 2.0% during 1996/97. This was largely due to an increase in interprovincial migration into Alberta — one of only two provinces to record a net inflow of people from other provinces or territories. Ontario was the other.

Note to readers

The census attempts to count every person residing in Canada on Census Day. But as in any statistical inquiry, errors can occur.

Census counts are affected by two types of coverage error. "Undercoverage" occurs when people who should have been enumerated are missed. "Overcoverage" occurs when people are counted more than once, or are counted when they should not be enumerated. The difference between the two is referred to as the "net undercoverage". Statistics Canada measures net undercoverage using both sample surveys and a careful analysis of census records.

The accuracy of population estimates can be improved considerably by incorporating estimates of census net undercoverage. Since 1993, both net census undercoverage estimates as well as census counts have been used to produce population estimates.

The population estimates for July 1, 1998, are preliminary because the estimates for the components of population change (births, deaths, international and internal migrations) between the 1996 Census and that date are based on data which will be revised.

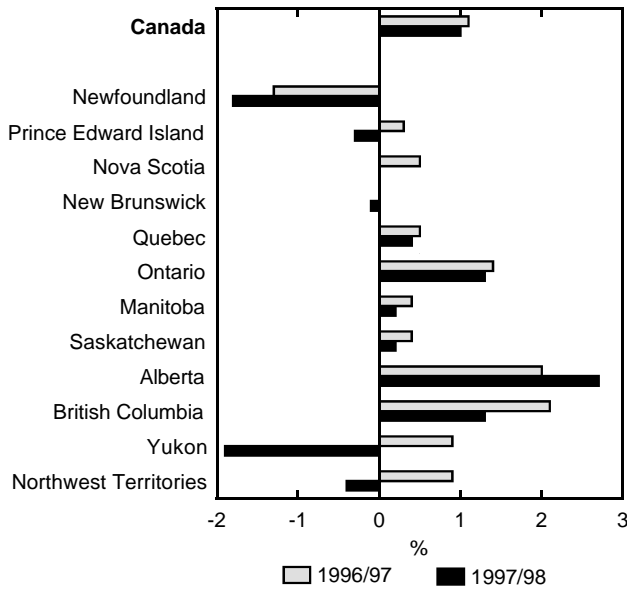
For further information on the 1996 Census Coverage Studies, contact Jocelyn Tourigny (613-951-0077), Social Survey Methods Division.

In 1997/98, Alberta recorded a level of net migration from other provinces similar to the peak of the oil boom in 1980. An estimated 46,800 more people moved into Alberta than moved out, compared with 24,700 during 1996/97. About 36% of those migrants to Alberta came from British Columbia, another 18% from Ontario and 15% from Saskatchewan.

British Columbia's population passed the four-million mark to 4,014,300 as of July 1, 1998, a 1.3% increase compared with 2.1% the year before. This significant slowdown in its growth rate occurred for two reasons. First, British Columbia registered a decline in the number of immigrants who chose to settle there. Also, the province, which had strong net inflows through interprovincial migration in the early 1990s, experienced its first net outflow since 1985/86. During 1997/98, an estimated 4,200 more people moved out of British Columbia than moved in.

Slower growth rates in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were due to the higher net outflows of interprovincial migration. Manitoba's population increased 0.2% to 1,141,000, while Saskatchewan's rose 0.2% to 1,025,600.

Demographic growth rate



Central Canada: Marginally slower growth rates for both Quebec and Ontario

Ontario's population reached 11,404,800 as of July 1, 1998, up 1.3% compared with a growth rate of 1.4% the previous year. This slowdown occurred because Ontario's net inflow from the other provinces was more than offset by a decrease in the number of immigrants to the province.

During 1997/98, Ontario recorded a net inflow of 6,700 from other provinces, compared with a net outflow of 4,800 the year before. About a third (33%) of the migrants to Ontario came from Quebec, and another 18% from British Columbia.

Quebec's population reached 7,334,100, up 0.4% compared with 0.5% the year before. This marginally slower growth rate was due to a decline in the number of births.

Atlantic Canada: Population declined in all four provinces

All four Atlantic provinces experienced a decrease in population in 1997/98. It was the second decline during the past 10 years for Prince Edward Island. For Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the decrease was marginal.

During the year prior to July 1, 1998, the population of Newfoundland fell 1.8% to 543,200 — the fifth consecutive yearly decline. It was also Newfoundland's

largest annual decline. Since 1993, Newfoundland's population has decreased 6.4%.

The population declined throughout Atlantic Canada almost entirely because of interprovincial migration. All four provinces experienced net outflows to other provinces.

Population declined in both territories

The population of the Northwest Territories fell 0.5% to 67,900, while the Yukon declined 1.8% to 31,600. The major factor behind the decline for both was due to the higher net outflows of internal migration.

Nunavut

The proposed new northern territory of Nunavut will be officially created on April 1, 1999, when the current Northwest Territories is divided in two. Its population has been estimated using the 1991 and 1996 censuses adjusted for net undercoverage.

In 1996, the population of Nunavut would have been 25,600, an increase of 16.0% from 1991. This compares with an increase of 5.9% for Canada's population during the same time period.

The Western region, which has not yet been named, would have had a population of 41,900 in 1996, up 8.6% from 1991.

Net undercoverage in the 1996 Census

The census attempts to count every person residing in Canada on Census Day. But as in any statistical inquiry, errors can occur.

Census counts are affected by two types of coverage error. "Undercoverage" occurs when people who should have been enumerated are missed. "Overcoverage" occurs when people are counted more than once, or are counted when they should not be enumerated. The difference between the two is referred to as the "net undercoverage".

Nationally, the net undercoverage rate in the 1996 Census was an estimated 2.6%, compared with 2.5% in the 1991 Census. Net census undercoverage varies from province to province, and from one age group to another.

Data from the 1996 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.

Net census undercoverage rate

	1991 ¹	1996
	%	
Canada	2.5	2.6
Newfoundland	1.9	1.7
Prince Edward Island	0.5	1.0
Nova Scotia	1.6	2.2
New Brunswick	2.9	2.0
Quebec	2.3	1.8
Ontario	3.2	2.9
Manitoba	1.6	1.7
Saskatchewan	1.4	2.8
Alberta	1.6	2.8
British Columbia	2.5	3.8
Yukon	3.2	3.2
Northwest Territories	4.9	4.5

¹ revised.

Future releases

All future releases from the Population Estimates Program will be based on these revised population

Population estimates¹ as of July 1, selected years

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998
	in thousands							
Canada	21,962.1	23,449.8	24,820.4	26,100.6	28,030.9	29,671.9	30,004.0	30,300.4
Newfoundland	530.9	562.7	574.8	576.5	579.5	560.6	553.2	543.2
Prince Edward Island	112.6	118.6	123.7	128.4	130.3	136.2	136.6	136.2
Nova Scotia	797.3	835.2	854.6	889.3	915.1	931.2	936.3	936.1
New Brunswick	642.5	689.5	706.3	725.1	745.5	753.0	753.3	752.4
Quebec	6,137.4	6,396.7	6,547.7	6,708.4	7,064.7	7,274.0	7,308.4	7,334.1
Ontario	7,849.0	8,413.8	8,811.3	9,437.8	10,427.6	11,100.9	11,253.6	11,404.8
Manitoba	998.9	1,031.8	1,036.4	1,091.7	1,109.6	1,134.3	1,138.9	1,141.0
Saskatchewan	932.0	931.6	975.9	1,029.3	1,002.7	1,019.5	1,023.4	1,025.6
Alberta	1,665.7	1,869.3	2,294.2	2,430.9	2,592.6	2,780.6	2,836.2	2,913.4
British Columbia	2,240.5	2,533.8	2,823.9	3,004.1	3,373.4	3,882.0	3,963.7	4,014.3
Yukon	19.0	22.5	23.9	24.5	28.9	31.9	32.2	31.6
Northwest Territories	36.4	44.3	47.6	54.7	60.9	67.6	68.2	67.9

¹ Independently rounded to the nearest hundred.

estimates. These include population by age, sex and marital status for Canada, the provinces and territories; estimates of the number of families; and population by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas.

The revised population estimates will also serve as the basis for the next updated set of population projections and for a revision, in January 2000, of the monthly series of the Labour Force Survey.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 5772-5779, 6470, 6471, 6516 and 6981; tables 10102, 20104 and 40102.

For further information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts and data quality of the population estimates, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694), or François Nault (613-951-9582), Demography Division. For more information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320).

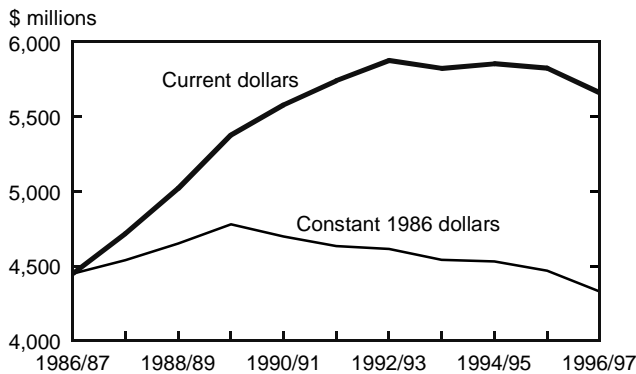
Government expenditures on culture

1996/97

Governments spent \$5.7 billion on culture in the fiscal year 1996/97, down 2.8% from the previous year.

When adjusted for inflation, total spending on culture by all three levels of government was down 3.1% from the previous year. It was the seventh consecutive year that spending on culture has declined in real terms. Remaining data in this release are expressed in terms of current dollars with no adjustment for inflation.

Total government expenditures on culture



The federal government spent \$2.8 billion in 1996/97, down 5.0% from the previous year, while provincial and territorial spending declined 3.4% to \$1.7 billion. Municipalities, the only level of government in which spending increased (+1.6%), allocated just over \$1.4 billion to culture.

Federal spending accounted for 47% of the total in 1996/97, compared with 29% for the provinces and territories and 24% for municipalities. A decade ago, federal spending represented 52%, provincial/territorial 30% and municipal 18%.

On a per capita basis, the federal government spent \$93 per citizen on culture in 1996/97. The provinces and territories spent \$58 and municipalities \$48.

First decline in three years in federal cultural spending

The \$2.8 billion spent by the federal government on culture in 1996/97 represented the first decline in three years. The amount spent represented about 1.7% of the total federal budget.

Note to readers

The Survey of Federal and Provincial-Territorial Government Expenditures on Culture is a census of all federal and provincial-territorial cultural departments and agencies. An annual survey of 29 federal and 180 provincial-territorial cultural departments and agencies yielded data based on a financial year April 1, 1996, to March 31, 1997. A sample of municipalities was used to estimate the spending of all municipalities. Municipal data are based on a financial year from January 1 to December 31, 1996.

There are three main categories of spending on culture: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions. Operating expenditures include costs incurred in running cultural departments and agencies. Capital expenditures are those associated with the construction and acquisition of buildings, machinery, equipment and land. Grants and contributions represent financial assistance to artists and organizations in the culture sector. Government cultural spending is primarily financed through government appropriations, but also through other sources such as advertising revenues.

Unless otherwise stated, all values are expressed in current dollars with no adjustment for inflation. Where adjustment for inflation has been made, the Implicit Price Index for government current expenditures on goods and services has been used.

The decline was attributable to a 7.9% decrease from 1995/96 for departmental operations and capital budgets, which accounted for 85% of federal cultural outlays. In turn, this decline was largely the result of reduced spending on broadcasting.

The federal operating budget also included expenses associated with downsizing cultural departments and agencies, including staff severance packages. These expenses, which fell significantly in 1996/97 from the previous year, were partly responsible for the drop in the federal cultural operating budget for broadcasting in 1996/97.

On the other hand, grants, contributions and other transfers to cultural organizations, institutions and artists, which accounted for 15% of the federal cultural budget, increased 14.6% to \$427.9 million, after three straight annual declines. This increase was largely the result of increased financial assistance to the film and video sector.

The largest declines in federal spending on culture occurred in Alberta (-8.0%) and Newfoundland (-7.1%), due largely to a reduction in expenditures on broadcasting. The biggest percentage increases in spending occurred in the Northwest Territories (+13.3%) and the Yukon (+11.9%), where broadcasting and the heritage sector reaped the largest benefits.

Federal spending remained concentrated on culture industries, followed by the heritage sector and arts sector.

The cultural industries, which include broadcasting, film and video production, book and periodical publishing, and the sound recording industry, consumed \$1.9 billion in 1996/97, or 70% of the federal cultural budget. Broadcasting, the largest cultural industry, accounted for 77% of the total spending on cultural industries. Spending was concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, largely as a result of continued support for the existing physical concentration of production facilities and related infrastructure.

The heritage sector, which includes museums, archives, historical sites and nature parks, received \$621.7 million, or 22% of the total federal cultural budget in 1996/97. This amount was down slightly from the previous year.

The arts sector, including performing arts, and visual arts and crafts, and arts education, received \$114.3 million in 1996/97, down 7.6%. This total represented 4% of the total federal cultural budget. Quebec and Alberta were hit hardest by cuts in federal support to this area — primarily in the performing arts.

Provincial/territorial spending down for four straight years

Spending by provincial and territorial governments on culture has declined for four consecutive years after eight annual increases.

In 1996/97, the provinces and territories reduced their expenditures on operations and capital projects 2.6% to \$706.2 million. Provincial and territorial grants, contributions and other transfers to cultural organizations, institutions and artists declined 3.9% to \$1.0 billion in 1996/97, in contrast to increased federal spending in this area.

Changes in provincial/territorial spending on culture varied widely. Five provinces and territories reported declines, while the remainder reported increases. The largest percentage decline occurred in the Northwest Territories (-43.2%), followed by Ontario (-16.5%).

The largest cultural allocation by provincial and territorial governments in 1996/97 was \$665.6 million for libraries, down 4.6%. Expenditures on libraries

accounted for 38% of provincial/territorial cultural budgets. Outlays on the heritage sector amounted to \$448.3 million (26% of their cultural budgets), up 2.0%.

For cultural industries, spending reached \$250 million (14% of their cultural budgets), down 14.3%. Spending on cultural industries varied widely from province to province. For example, both Quebec and Ontario allocated about one-fifth of their cultural budget to cultural industries, the highest proportion of any province or territory. This reflects the concentration of broadcasting production facilities in both provinces.

Provincial/territorial spending on the arts totalled \$230.7 million (13% of their cultural budgets), down 6.2%. Alberta devoted 26% of its budget to this activity, the highest proportion.

Libraries received majority of municipal cultural spending

Municipal cultural expenditures have increased in each of the last 12 years — except for 1995/96 when spending declined slightly. Libraries consumed 80% of the municipal cultural budget in 1996/97.

Municipal cultural spending fell in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. All other provinces and territories reported growth.

On a per capita basis, municipal cultural outlays exceeded the national average of \$48 in British Columbia (\$77), the Yukon (\$74), Ontario (\$54) and Saskatchewan (\$51).

Selected details from the Government Expenditures on Culture Survey are available in table format (87F0001XPB, \$50). Data from this survey are also available by province and territory. Researchers may request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Norman Verma (613-951-6863; fax: 613-951-9040; vermnor@statcan.ca), Culture Statistics Program, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Government expenditures on culture

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96 to 1996/97
	\$ millions					% change
Federal	2,883	2,832	2,876	2,923	2,776	-5.0
Provincial/territorial	1,964	1,929	1,868	1,790	1,730	-3.4
Municipal ¹	1,363	1,413	1,427	1,420	1,443	+1.6
All levels ² (current dollars)	5,875	5,823	5,854	5,825	5,660	- 2.8
All levels ² (1986 constant dollars)	4,615	4,542	4,531	4,470	4,330	- 3.1

¹ Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis; for example, 1996/97 represents the period from January 1 to December 31, 1996.

² These totals exclude inter-governmental transfers and thus cannot be derived by adding the three figures above.

Per capita government expenditures on culture 1996/97

	Federal	Provincial/ territorial	Municipal ¹
	\$		
Canada	93²	58	48
Newfoundland	79	71	22
Prince Edward Island	99	89	9
Nova Scotia	91	58	34
New Brunswick	62	46	25
Quebec	114	79	33
Ontario	102	39	54
Manitoba	57	73	43
Saskatchewan	40	63	51
Alberta	52	47	48
British Columbia	38	68	77
Yukon	416	583	74
Northwest Territories	571	129	38

¹ Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.

² Also includes unallocated expenditures.



OTHER RELEASES

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry — Capital and operating expenditures 1997

Capital expenditures for the conventional crude petroleum and natural gas industry reached a record high of \$17.0 billion in 1997, up 40.7% from 1996. Increased expenditures in the exploratory and development drilling categories reflected increased drilling activity for both crude oil and natural gas. Production facilities expenditures rose 38.4% over 1996. Pipeline expansions for both crude oil and natural gas are scheduled to be completed in late 1998. For the non-conventional sector, capital expenditures reached record levels in 1997 (\$1.9 billion). Over the next 10 years expenditures on oilsands and heavy oil development are anticipated to amount to \$18.0 billion.

Operating costs for the conventional sector decreased 3.2% from 1996 to \$10.4 billion. Despite higher production of crude oil in 1997, price decreases resulted in a reduction of royalty payments — a major component of operating expenditures. Operating costs for the non-conventional sector reached \$2.1 billion, down 19.0% from 1996. The decrease was primarily due to lower royalty payments.

Capital and operating expenditures

	1997	1996 to 1997
	\$ millions	% change
Capital		
Conventional	16,978.9	40.7
Non-conventional	1,914.5	48.8
Operating		
Conventional	10,399.0	-3.2
Non-conventional	2,115.2	-19.0

The 1997 issue of the *Crude petroleum and natural gas industry* (26-213-XPB, \$29), will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567, Internet: smalgar@statcan.ca), or Réjean Saumure (613-951-7204; saumrej@statcan.ca) Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry — Volume and value of marketable production 1997

Crude oil and equivalent production rose 4.7% from 1996, as a result of stronger demand by both U.S. and Canadian refineries. Synthetic crude oil production (including crude bitumen) has increased solidly in the last 10 years. (In 1997, it accounted for 25% of total crude oil and equivalent production, compared with 17% in 1986.)

In 1997, natural gas production advanced 1.7% compared with 1996. The increase was largely due to stronger Canadian sales, as capacity limitations on pipelines transporting natural gas to the United States restricted export growth.

The value of natural gas production is estimated at \$10.7 billion in 1997. This represents a sharp 22.7% increase from 1996 — a result of much higher natural gas prices. The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 1997 totalled an estimated \$17.8 billion, down 6.4% from 1996, reflecting weaker wellhead prices.

Volume and value of marketable production

	1997	1996 to 1997
		% change
Crude oil and equivalent		
Volume '000's m ³	123,129.9	4.7
Value \$ millions	17,807.7	-6.4
Natural gas		
Volume 000,000's m ³	156,171.2	1.7
Value \$ millions	10,719.2	22.7
Natural gas by - products¹		
Volume '000's m ³	26,427.2	-0.9
Value \$ millions	2,599.6	-8.4

¹ Excludes volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.

The 1997 issue of the *Crude petroleum and natural gas industry* (26-213-XPB, \$29) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; smalgar@statcan.ca), or Réjean Saumure (613-951-7204; saumrej@statcan.ca) Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 19, 1998 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 19, 1998, totalled 310 860 metric tonnes, up by 8.5% from the week-earlier 286 608 tonnes and up 1.6% from the year-earlier 306 032 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 716 227 tonnes, a 6.3% increase compared with 11 026 632 tonnes for the same period in 1997.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

August 1998

Manufacturers shipped 2 969 415 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August, up 20.7% from 2 459 987 square metres a year earlier and up 33.7% from 2 221 159 square metres a month earlier. Year-to-date shipments to the end of August totalled 21 011 262 square metres, a 29.6% increase from the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The August 1998 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Etienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; saineti@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Adoption of technology

Statistics Canada today released two research papers on various facets in the adoption of technology by firms in the manufacturing sector.

"Technology adoption: A comparison between Canada and the United States" (paper 119) examines differences in technology use in Canada as opposed to the United States as well as reasons for these differences.

"The determinants of the adoption lag for advanced manufacturing technologies" (paper 117) examines why it takes certain firms so long to adopt new technology.

These two studies are available on the Statistics Canada web site for free, or a paper copy is available by calling Louise Laurin (613-951-4676). The URL address is (www.statcan.ca/english/Vlib/Research/analytical).

For further information on this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588; baldjoh@statcan.ca), Micro Economic Analysis Division, Analytical Studies Branch. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Employment, earnings and hours, June 1998
Catalogue number 72-002-XPB
 (Canada: \$32/\$320; outside Canada: US\$32/US\$320).

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