



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **International travel account, third quarter 1999** 2
 The international travel account deficit fell from a revised \$525 million in the second quarter to just under \$500 million in the third quarter of 1999, mostly due to a decrease of Canadian spending south of the border.

OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers, second quarter 1999	4
Farming operating revenues and expenses, 1998	4
Energy supply and demand, 1998 and fourth quarter 1998	5
Crude oil and natural gas, September 1999	6
Shipments of rolled steel, September 1999	7
Asphalt roofing, October 1999	7
Crushing statistics, October 1999	7
A graphical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada, 1998	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 9



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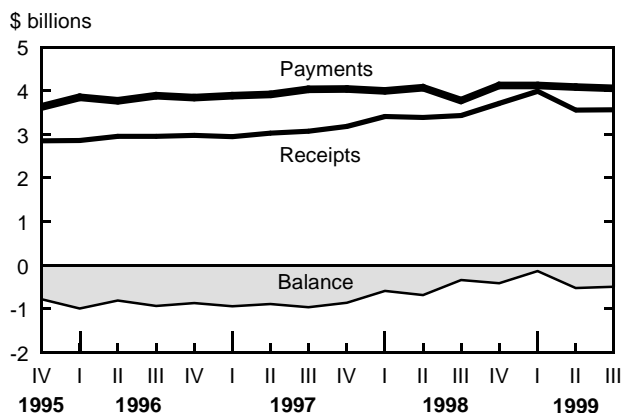
International travel account

Third quarter 1999 (preliminary)

The international travel account deficit fell from a revised \$525 million in the second quarter to just under \$500 million in the third quarter of 1999, mostly due to a decrease of Canadian spending south of the border.

In total, Canadians spent \$4.1 billion outside the country during the third quarter of 1999, down slightly from the previous three months. Meanwhile, foreigners spent \$3.6 billion in Canada, unchanged from the second quarter.

Canada's international travel account deficit fell from the previous quarter



Decrease in Canadian spending south of the border

Despite a 3.7% increase in the number of Canadian overnight trips to the United States, Canadian spending south of the border decreased from the previous quarter to just under \$2.5 billion. During the same period, the Canadian dollar lost 1.5% over the American dollar, from an average of US\$0.68 in the second quarter of 1999 to an average of US\$0.67 in the third quarter of 1999.

American travellers, for their part, spent \$2.2 billion in Canada between July and September 1999, up slightly from the previous quarter. The number

Note to readers

This International travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education-related spending and medical-related spending. Payments represent spending by Canadians travelling abroad, including education-related spending and medical-related spending.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

of overnight trips by Americans to Canada remained practically unchanged from the previous quarter (-0.1%).

The result was a deficit with the United States of \$284 million in the third quarter of 1999, down from a revised \$391 million in the previous quarter.

However, in comparison with the same period last year, the deficit between Canada and the United States more than doubled. The Canadian dollar reached an all-time low compared with the American dollar during the third quarter of 1998, slipping below US\$0.66. This resulted in the lowest deficit in more than a decade.

Increase of the deficit between Canada and overseas countries

Between July and September, Canadians spent more in countries other than the United States than overseas residents spent here, resulting in a deficit of \$208 million, up from a revised \$135 million from the previous quarter.

Canadian spending in overseas countries increased from the second quarter to \$1.6 billion. On the other hand, spending by overseas residents in Canada fell slightly to just under \$1.4 billion.

For data requests, contact Michel Campbell (613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; michel.campbell@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Johanne Plante (613-951-1910; fax: 613-951-2909; johanne.plante@statcan.ca), Tourism Statistics Program. □

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 1998	Second quarter 1998	Third quarter 1998	Fourth quarter 1998	First quarter 1999 ^r	Second quarter 1999 ^r	Third quarter 1999 ^p	1997	1998
seasonally adjusted ¹									
\$ millions									
United States									
Receipts	2,101	2,064	2,143	2,342	2,491	2,158	2,183	6,921	8,650
Payments	2,498	2,591	2,278	2,519	2,517	2,549	2,467	10,259	9,885
Balance	-397	-526	-136	-177	-26	-391	-284	-3,337	-1,235
All other countries									
Receipts	1,306	1,320	1,290	1,369	1,499	1,397	1,377	5,300	5,285
Payments	1,497	1,476	1,493	1,603	1,605	1,532	1,586	5,613	6,070
Balance	-191	-156	-203	-234	-106	-135	-208	-313	-785
Total									
Receipts	3,407	3,385	3,433	3,711	3,990	3,555	3,560	12,221	13,935
Payments	3,995	4,067	3,772	4,121	4,122	4,081	4,052	15,871	15,955
Balance	-588	-682	-339	-411	-132	-526	-492	-3,651	-2,020
	First quarter 1998	Second quarter 1998	Third quarter 1998	Fourth quarter 1998	First quarter 1999 ^r	Second quarter 1999 ^r	Third quarter 1999 ^p	1997	1998
unadjusted ¹									
\$ millions									
United States									
Receipts	1,149	2,200	3,734	1,568	1,369	2,275	3,775	6,921	8,650
Payments	2,909	2,795	2,155	2,026	2,875	2,785	2,295	10,259	9,885
Balance	-1,760	-595	1,579	-459	-1,506	-510	1,480	-3,337	-1,235
All other countries									
Receipts	820	1,371	2,100	994	929	1,443	2,216	5,300	5,285
Payments	1,621	1,400	1,657	1,392	1,779	1,437	1,753	5,613	6,070
Balance	-801	-28	443	-399	-849	6	462	-313	-785
Total									
Receipts	1,968	3,571	5,834	2,561	2,298	3,718	5,991	12,221	13,935
Payments	4,530	4,195	3,812	3,419	4,653	4,222	4,049	15,871	15,955
Balance	-2,562	-623	2,022	-857	-2,355	-504	1,943	-3,651	-2,020

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers

Second quarter 1999

International travel to Canada slowed sharply in the second quarter of 1999 compared with the same period a year earlier as visits from both the United States and Canada's traditional European markets eased off.

In total, just under 5.0 million international tourists made overnight trips to Canada between April and June 1999, up 1.2% from the same quarter in 1998. This contrasts sharply with increases in the first quarter (+11%) and in 1998 overall (+7%).

The majority of tourists, about 3.9 million, came from the United States, up just 0.9%. This was the first sign of weakening in the U.S. travel market following four quarters of year-over-year double-digit increases. Overseas travel to Canada increased 2.2% to 1.1 million, the second consecutive quarterly increase.

Tourism from the United States declined 3% in Ontario and 4% in New Brunswick during the second quarter. Otherwise, it increased slightly or remained stable in other regions. Quebec recorded the largest increase in American visitors (+8.6%), the result of increased visits from the New England states.

Overnight visitors from the United States injected almost \$1.8 billion into the Canadian economy in the second quarter of 1999, up 3.3% over the same period in 1998. Americans spent about \$462 per trip, a 2.3% increase.

American air travel to Canada expanded just 0.4% in the second quarter, after posting four years of stellar growth. Automobile trips increased 2.3% over the same period.

Visitors from countries other than the United States took 1.1 million trips to Canada between April and June, a 2.2% increase over the same quarter a year ago. This came on the heels of a 9.4% improvement in the first quarter of 1999. Asian travel to Canada expanded 6.2%, the second positive movement in Asian traffic since the winter of 1997. Overnight trips from Europe expanded a modest 1.2%, as most European currencies lost value against the Canadian dollar.

Overseas visitors spent \$1.3 billion in the second quarter of 1999, 5.3% more than in the same quarter of 1998.

Meanwhile, overnight trips by Canadians to the United States rose 0.1% to 3.5 million in the second quarter of 1999, bringing a halt to the decline that began in the fourth quarter of 1996.

Canadians made a record 950,000 second-quarter overseas trips (+2.4%), continuing the growing but slowing trend in overseas outbound travel. They spent \$1.4 billion during these trips, a 1.7% gain over the same quarter in 1998. Although visits to European destinations declined overall, there was a 7.2% growth in the number of Canadians visiting the United Kingdom during the second quarter of 1999.

This release presents a brief overview of data now available from the International Travel Survey. The tables on which this analysis is based, and various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers for the second quarter of 1999 are now available on request. To order one or more of these products, contact Michel Campbell (613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; michel.campbell@statcan.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-6766; fax: 613-951-2909; mcdolau@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Farming operating revenues and expenses

1998 (preliminary)

Average operating revenues per farm declined 1.1% in 1998 to \$144,663, according to taxation records. This decrease was due to lower average livestock revenues (-2.5%). During the same period, average operating expenses declined 0.6% to \$122,414. Operating margins were 15.4 cents per revenue dollar, down from 15.8 cents in 1997. In current dollars, average operating revenues in 1998 were 8.5% higher than the previous five-year average, but operating margins were lower by 1 cent per dollar of revenue.

In 1998, the average operating revenues of poultry and egg farms ranked first at \$492,916, a 2.3% decline from the 1997 level of \$504,477. Average operating expenses also declined, dropping 4.1% to \$428,751 in 1998.

Potato farms ranked second in average operating revenues at \$448,413, an 18.7% increase over 1997 to mark the largest gain among all farm types.

Five of the 11 major farm types experienced declines in average operating revenues in 1998, according to taxation records. Average operating

revenues of grain and oilseed farms dropped 4.5% followed by hog farms which had average revenue declines of 3.7%.

In terms of operating margins, dairy farms ranked first at 25.1 cents per dollar of revenue, up 2 cents from 1997. Tobacco farms ranked second at 22.5 cents per dollar of revenue. Eight of the 11 farm types had higher operating margins in 1998, with only hogs, livestock combination and grain and oilseed farm types experiencing declines. On a sales-class basis, farms with operating revenues ranging between \$100,000 to \$250,000 had the highest operating margins, estimated at 21.3 cents, down from 21.9 cents in 1997.

Average operating revenues and expenses per farm and operating margins 1998

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Operating margins
	dollars		cents
All farms	144,663	122,414	15.4
Poultry and eggs	492,916	428,751	13.0
Potato	448,413	378,791	15.5
Greenhouse and nursery	423,095	369,454	12.7
Hogs	375,499	359,818	4.2
Tobacco	236,819	183,518	22.5
Dairy	219,146	164,201	25.1
Livestock combination	156,309	136,163	12.9
Fruit and vegetable	148,244	126,625	14.6
Cattle	129,301	120,510	6.8
Grain and oilseed	106,096	82,359	22.4
Other farm types	82,744	72,203	12.7

Note: These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over, and corporations with total farm sales of \$25,000 and over for which 51% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities. Estimates presented in this release exclude communal farming organizations. Operating margin is defined as one dollar less operating expenses per dollar of revenue. These estimates represent over 90% of all filed tax returns of farming operations for 1998. Final 1998 estimates will be released in March 2000.

For custom-data requests, contact Client Services (613-951-5027), Agriculture Division. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Bruce Orok (613-951-8722), Agriculture Division. ■

Energy supply and demand

1998 and fourth quarter 1998

Production of primary energy increased 1.6% in 1998 — the lowest yearly advance since 1990 when energy production rose 1.1%. The slowdown was a result of declines in the production of coal (-5.1%) and primary electricity (-6.8%). The decrease in coal production was in response to lower demand by Pacific Rim countries. The decline in primary electricity production was largely due to the January 1998 ice storm, which reduced output in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritimes. A shift from nuclear to more fossil fuel electricity generation in Ontario also contributed to the decline.

Total exports of primary energy products rose 6.1% from 1997. Increases were recorded for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. Crude oil exports to the United States increased a solid 7.4% in 1998, while natural gas exports rose 8.6%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where a decline in indigenous production has increased the demand for shipments from Canada. Coal and primary electricity exports decreased in 1998. Natural gas from Canada accounted for 12.9% of U.S. consumption.

In 1998, energy consumption in Canada was 1.7% lower than in 1997 — the first yearly decrease since 1991 when energy use declined 1.4%. The decline was widespread with all key sectors other than transportation recording decreases. The overall decrease was the result of a combination of factors, including unseasonably mild temperatures in 1998, which reduced demand for heating fuels, and the January 1998 ice storm, which lowered energy use by the industrial and commercial sectors. The transportation sector consumed 2.8% more energy than it did a year earlier.

In the fourth quarter of 1998, production of primary energy decreased 0.8% from the same quarter in 1997. Production of coal, crude oil and primary electricity also declined.

Energy final demand increased 0.1% from the fourth quarter of 1997. Increases in energy use by the transportation and commercial sectors were largely offset by declines by the industrial and residential sectors.

Energy supply and demand

	Fourth quarter 1997 ^r	Fourth quarter 1998	Fourth quarter 1997 to fourth quarter 1998
	petajoules ¹		% change
Production²	3,987	3,956	-0.8
Exports ²	1,945	1,964	1.0
Imports ²	631	627	-0.6
Availability ²	2,717	2,684	-1.2
Electricity generation ²	311	337	8.4
Producer consumption	260	307	18.1
Non-energy use	207	168	-18.8
Final demand³	1,861	1,862	0.1
Industrial	574	578	0.7
Transportation	556	564	1.4
Residential and agriculture	416	403	-3.1
Commercial and government	315	317	0.6

	Year-to-date		
	1997 ^r	1998	1997 to 1998
	petajoules ¹		% change
Production²	15,284	15,534	1.6
Exports ²	7,496	7,951	6.1
Imports ²	2,232	2,369	6.1
Availability ²	10,200	10,137	-0.6
Electricity generation ²	1,193	1,305	9.4
Producer consumption	999	1,076	7.7
Non-energy use	833	777	-6.7
Final demand³	7,096	6,973	-1.7
Industrial	2,197	2,182	-0.7
Transportation	2,183	2,244	2.8
Residential and agriculture	1,525	1,405	-7.9
Commercial and government	1,191	1,142	-4.1

^r Revised data.

¹ A 30-litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.

² Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.

³ Final demand represents the sum of usage by the industrial, transportation, residential and farm, and commercial and government sectors.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The fourth quarter 1998 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003-XPB, \$43/\$141) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

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

Crude oil and natural gas

September 1999 (preliminary)

In September, crude oil production was 7.6% lower than in September 1998, the 11th consecutive monthly year-over-year decrease. The September 1999 drop is attributable to decreases in production of crude oil in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Exports, which accounted for 57.6% of total production, were down 6.6% from September 1998. Canada is one of the major suppliers of crude oil to the United States along with Mexico, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. For the first nine months of 1999, production of crude oil was down 6.4% compared with the same period in 1998.

Natural gas production was up 1.1% from September 1998. Canadian domestic sales were down 3.1%, the fourth consecutive monthly year-over-year decrease. Exports, which accounted for 58.8% of the total production, continued to increase, gaining 2.5% from September 1998.

Year-to-date exports of natural gas were up 4.5% over the same period in 1998. Natural gas from Canada now accounts for 12.9% of U.S. consumption. Year-to-date Canadian sales rose 3.3% over 1998. Sales to the residential and commercial sectors increased largely as a result of the unseasonably cold weather in the first half of 1999. Increased sales in the industrial sector were due primarily to higher demand for natural gas by the electric utilities and chemical industry.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Sept. 1998	Sept. 1999	Sept. 1998 to Sept. 1999
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10,664.0	9,855.0	-7.6
Exports	6,079.0	5,677.4	-6.6
Imports ²	3,972.8	3,748.5	-5.6
Refinery receipts	8,344.0	8,511.8	2.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	12,866.5	13,012.1	1.1
Exports	7,467.5	7,651.1	2.5
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	3,727.0	3,612.4	-3.1
	Jan. to Sept. 1998	Jan. to Sept. 1999	Jan.-Sept. 1998 to Jan.-Sept. 1999
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	96,285.4	90,076.6	-6.4
Exports	58,509.7	52,976.8	-9.5
Imports ²	33,412.6	35,142.9	5.2
Refinery receipts	71,241.3	73,134.2	2.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	119,052.6	120,524.3	1.2
Exports	66,888.6	69,908.6	4.5
Canadian domestic sales ⁴	45,943.2	47,460.2	3.3

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in the ITD data of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The September 1999 issue of *Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in December. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gérard Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca) Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

September 1999

Shipments of rolled steel for September totalled 1 317 120 tonnes, up 5.0% from 1 254 695 tonnes in August and up 10.1% from 1 196 673 tonnes in September 1998.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September 1999 totalled 11 234 232 tonnes, up 4.9% from 10 705 999 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; shinand@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

October 1999

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 982 136 metric bundles in October, an 8.3% increase from 3 677 429 metric bundles produced in October 1998.

From January to October, production amounted to 37 706 982 metric bundles, a 3.8% increase from 36 373 547 metric bundles produced during the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The October 1999 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crushing statistics

October 1999

Canadian oilseed processors crushed 266 903 metric tonnes of canola in October, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production totalled 110 590 tonnes while meal production amounted to 167 379 tonnes.

In the first three months of the 1999-2000 crop year, the canola crush volume was 718 958 tonnes, a 15% decline from the crush quantity of 846 087 tonnes in the same three months of 1998-99.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The October 1999 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be released in January 2000. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca) or Les Macartney (613-951-8714), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

A graphical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada

1998

The 101-page publication, *A graphical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada*, contains 69 graphs illustrating current and historical data from a number of Statistics Canada surveys. They include data on crime, police administration, adult and youth court activity, the correctional population and transition homes. Each graphic is accompanied by a short explanatory text.

This report is ideal for lectures and overheads, and as a teaching aid for secondary and postsecondary social studies, law, criminology and sociology classes. Justice personnel and the media will also find this report a helpful reference tool.

A graphical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada 1998 (85F0018XPE, \$35; 85F0018XIE, \$26) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, July-September 1999
Catalogue number 23-001-XIB
(Canada: \$27/\$89).

The dairy review, July-September 1999
Catalogue number 23-001-XPB
(Canada: \$36/\$119; outside Canada: US\$36/US\$119).

Primary iron and steel, September 1999
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Asphalt roofing, October 1999
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47).

Wholesale trade, September 1999
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB
(Canada: \$14/\$140).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
September 1999
Catalogue number 67-002-XIB
(Canada: \$14/\$132).

**A graphical overview of crime and the
administration of criminal justice in Canada**, 1998
Catalogue number 85F0018XIE
(Canada: \$26).

**A graphical overview of crime and the
administration of criminal justice in Canada**, 1998
Catalogue number 85F0018XPE
(Canada: \$35; outside Canada: US\$35).

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MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow modest growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, April 1997	12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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