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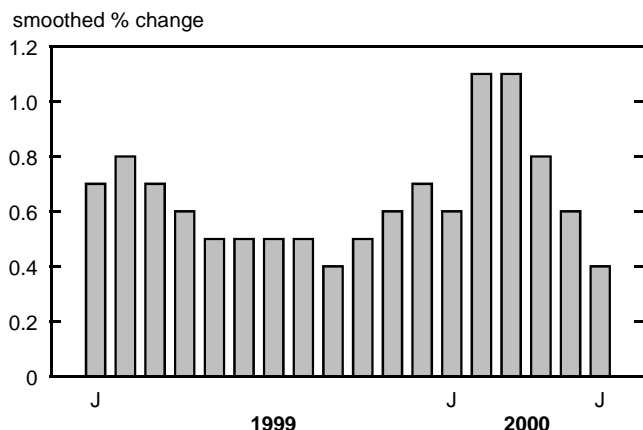
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Index

June 2000

The growth of the leading indicator continued to moderate from the peak rate of 1.1% set in February and March to a downward-revised 0.6% in May and then 0.4% in June. Housing posted the largest drop of the four components that fell. Five components remained positive and one was unchanged.

Composite Index



The housing index tumbled 1.1% in June, as the resolution of strikes in Toronto's construction industry in mid-month did not offset losses in all the other regions. However, household demand for durable goods continued to grow, as incomes and confidence were buoyant in the second quarter.

The ratio of shipments to inventories fell for the second time in three months, although this largely originated in the booming investment sector, where manufacturers built up stocks to meet steadily growing demand, especially for electronic products. In the stock market, technology-related issues led an upturn. Growing business demand also was reflected in accelerating employment in services.

Like the Canadian index, the U.S. leading indicator continued to slow down, as the U.S. economy cooled off after torrid growth at the start of the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 193.

For more information on the economy, the July issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) 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 Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Composite Index

	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	March 2000	April 2000	May 2000	June 2000	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	156.7	158.4	160.1	161.4	162.4	163.0	0.4
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	97.7	98.4	100.4	100.3	100.5	99.4	-1.1
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,365	2,373	2,381	2,387	2,395	2,404	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	7,726	8,161	8,602	8,967	9,134	9,477	3.8
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	82,780	83,964	85,882	87,987	88,499	88,985	0.5
U.S. composite leading indicator (1992=100) ³	108.0	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.5	0.0
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.8	-0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	21,581	21,831	21,925	21,884	22,154	22,118	-0.2
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.91	1.90	-0.01 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	1,417	1,421	1,435	1,446	1,452	1,473	1.4
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	6,609	6,666	6,715	6,705	6,808	6,833	0.4
Unsmoothed composite	160.0	162.6	163.6	162.5	163.2	162.8	-0.2

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

⁵ Difference from previous month.



Family violence

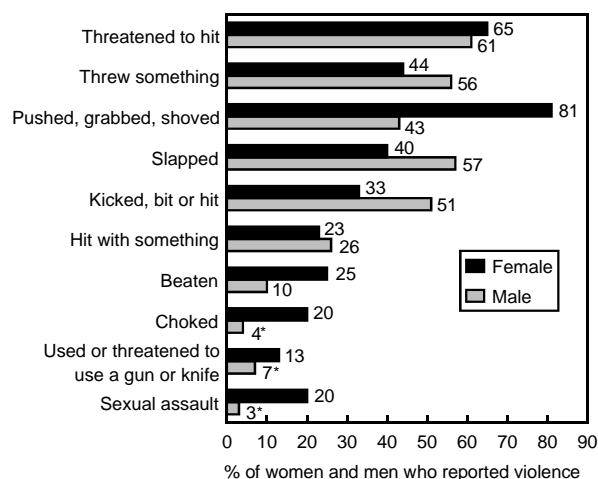
1999

An estimated 1.2 million men and women faced some form of violence in their marriage or common-law relationship during the five years up to and including 1999, according to a survey on victimization and spousal violence.

Data from the 1999 General Social Survey show that an estimated 8% of women and 7% of men who were married or living in a common-law relationship during the previous five-year period experienced some type of violence committed by their partner on at least one occasion. This amounts to about 690,000 women and 549,000 men.

While men reported a significant amount of violence, the survey showed that the nature and consequences of spousal violence were more severe for women.

Women more likely than men to report serious types of violence, past five years



* Coefficient of variation is high (16.6% to 33.3%).
Figures do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Women in violent unions were more likely than men to report what could be considered more severe forms of violence. For example, women were more than twice as likely as men to report having been beaten and five times more likely to say they had been choked. In contrast, men were more likely than women to report having been slapped, having had something thrown at them, and having been kicked, bitten or hit.

In addition, women in violent unions were almost five times more likely than men to fear for their lives. They

Note to readers

This release is based on the 2000 edition of Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, which provides estimates on the nature and extent of family violence and trends over time. This report focuses on spousal violence reported by both women and men in the family violence module of the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS). It also provides the most recent police-reported data on spousal abuse, abuse of older adults, child abuse and family homicides.

The 1999 GSS was the first attempt by Statistics Canada to measure spousal violence through detailed questions on a traditional victimization survey. Steps were taken to improve the wording of questions, and to provide special training for interviewers to ensure sensitivity while collecting the most accurate data possible. This survey follows the 1993 Violence Against Women Survey, which focussed on physical and sexual violence against women. Unlike that survey, the GSS also measures violence against men.

The GSS is an annual telephone sample survey covering the non-institutionalized population aged 15 and over in all provinces. The focus in 1999 was on the nature and extent of criminal victimization, including attitudes toward the various components of the justice system, awareness of victim services, perceptions of personal safety, and spousal violence. The survey was conducted between February and December 1999. A total of 25,874 people were interviewed, more than double the usual sample of 10,000. This report includes the results of the special module on spousal violence. Results of other aspects of the GSS will be released in October.

Measuring violence

"Spousal violence" was defined as experiences of physical or sexual assault that are consistent with legal definitions of these offences and that could, if reported, be acted upon by police.

Violence by spouses was measured by a module of 10 questions:

During the past five years, has your partner:

Threatened to hit you with his/her fist or anything else that could have hurt you; thrown anything at you that could have hurt you; pushed, grabbed or shoved you in a way that could have hurt you; slapped you; kicked, bit, or hit you with his/her fist; hit you with something that could have hurt you; beaten you; choked you; used or threatened to use a gun or knife on you; forced you into any unwanted sexual activity by threatening you, holding you down, or hurting you in some way.

These questions closely follow the corresponding questions used in the 1993 Violence Against Women Survey, with only minor modifications to ensure reliable measures of spousal violence for men and women.

were three times more likely than men to report having been physically injured by the assault, and they were five times as likely to have required medical attention.

Younger women and men, and couples in common-law unions, were at the greatest risk of being assaulted by a spouse or partner. In addition, women and men whose partners were emotionally abusive or who drank heavily were more likely to

experience spousal violence than women and men whose partners were not emotionally abusive or who drank moderately or not at all.

Women more likely to report serious violence

Women were more likely than men to report what could be considered more severe forms of violence.

Twenty-five percent of women who experienced violence reported having been beaten on at least one occasion during the five years prior to the survey, more than twice the proportion of men (10%).

Similarly, 20% of women experiencing spousal violence reported having been sexually assaulted, almost seven times the rate of 3% for men. About 13% of women who experienced spousal violence reported having had a gun or knife used against them, or having faced the threat of it, compared with about 7% of men.

Among men, 57% who experienced violence reported having been slapped, compared with 40% of women. About 51% of men experiencing spousal violence said they had been kicked, bitten or hit, compared with 33% of women.

About 40% of women in violent unions reported experiencing some form of physical injury, compared with 13% of men. Similarly, 15% of women said they required medical attention as a result of the violence, compared with 3% of men. Thirty-eight percent of women in violent unions said the abuse or threat of abuse was so severe that they feared for their lives, compared with 7% of men in violent unions.

Severity of spousal violence by sex of victim

	Total		Victims			
			Female		Male	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Total violence by any spouse	1,239	100	690	100	549	100
Severity of the violence						
Physical injury	351	28	279	40	72	13
No physical injury	858	69	396	57	462	84
Not stated/Don't know	30	2 ¹	15	2 ¹	15	3
Received medical attention	119	10	104	15	15	3 ¹
Did not receive medical attention	231	19	174	25	57	10
No physical injury	858	69	396	57	462	84
Not stated/Don't know	31	3 ¹	16	2 ¹	15	3 ¹
Feared for their life	300	24	259	38	41	7 ¹
Did not fear for their life	904	73	414	60	490	89
Not stated/Don't know	35	3 ¹	16	2 ¹	19	3 ¹

¹ Coefficient of variation is high (16.6% to 33.3%).

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Violence by former partners more severe

Individuals reported more severe forms of violence at the hands of a former partner than at the hands of a current partner. This could be because individuals might be more likely to leave violent marriages. Or, it may be that individuals in a current violent relationship might not have been as willing to discuss violence as people whose relationship had ended.

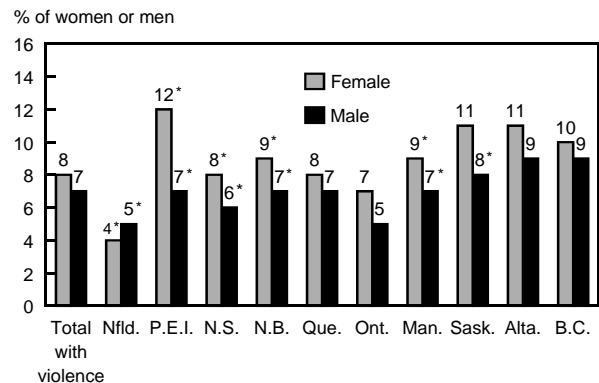
Individuals who had had contact with a previous partner in the five years preceding the survey reported more frequent episodes of violence and more serious types of violence. About 26% reported having been beaten, 19% sexually assaulted, 19% choked, and 17% threatened with a gun or knife, or having had a gun or knife used against them.

Men who reported violence by a previous partner were more likely than women to report having been slapped, kicked, bitten or hit, or having had something thrown at them. Women who reported violence by a previous partner were more likely than men to report having been beaten, choked, and sexually assaulted.

Provincial rates of spousal violence

Provincial rates of spousal violence against women ranged from 4% in Newfoundland to 12% in Prince Edward Island. Among men, rates of spousal violence ranged from 5% in Newfoundland and Ontario to 9% in Alberta and British Columbia. Other than in Ontario, the differences in provincial rates of spousal violence between women and men were not statistically significant.

Women more likely than men to experience spousal violence in most provinces, past five years



* Coefficient of variation is high (16.6% to 33.3%).

Spousal violence not an isolated incident

In the majority of cases, spousal violence did not consist of an isolated incident. The frequency of violence directed at women by their partners was significantly greater than the frequency of violence directed at men by their partners.

Overall, 61% of people who reported spousal violence had been victimized on more than one occasion during the five-year period prior to the survey.

In addition to exposure to more severe forms of violence, women in violent unions were more likely than men to report repeated victimizations. Sixty-five percent of women who reported being assaulted by a partner said they were victimized on more than one occasion. Twenty-six percent said they were victimized more than 10 times in the five years before the survey.

In contrast, 54% of men who experienced marital violence in the previous five-year period were the targets of more than one such incident, and 13% said it happened more than 10 times.

Young women and men and those in common-law relationships at greatest risk of spousal violence

Younger women and men were at greater risk of experiencing spousal violence than were older people. About 5% of young women under the age of 25 reported at least one incident of violence in a current union during the 12 months prior to the survey, compared with 1% of women 45 and over. Similarly, men 25 to 34 were four times as likely to report an incident of violence than their older counterparts.

The risk of being a victim of spousal violence was also much higher for women and men living in common-law unions. About 4% of those living in a common-law union reported spousal violence during the 12 months before the survey, compared with 1% of those who were married.

Heavy drinking and emotional abuse were two other risk factors associated with higher rates of spousal violence. Twelve-month rates of violence were six times higher for people whose partners drank heavily (five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past month) compared with those whose partners drank moderately or not at all.

Similarly, five-year rates of violence in current marriages were 10 times higher for women and men who reported emotional abuse compared with those who did not. The difference was more pronounced in relationships that had ended. Five-year rates of violence were 15 times higher for women and 13 times higher for men who reported emotional abuse by a previous partner.

Emotional abuse included name-calling and putdowns, limiting contact with family and friends, harming or threatening to harm others, damaging or destroying property, and preventing access to the family income.

Generational cycle of violence

Data from the survey shows that a great number of children witness violence between their parents. In the five years preceding the survey, 37% of spousal violence victims reported that children had either heard or seen at least one episode of violence. This amounted to at least half a million youngsters.

In many cases, children have resided in households where severe acts of violence have taken place. In those households where a child reportedly witnessed the violence, 41% of victims had feared for their lives at some point in the past five years, and 45% of victims had been physically injured.

Children were almost twice as likely to witness violence against mothers as against fathers. In addition, children were most likely to see or hear serious assaults on their mother. In 53% of cases where a child heard or saw a violent incident against their mother, the woman had, at some point, been subject to a threat or an attack so severe that she feared for her life. Also in 53% of cases, the mother had been physically injured.

Recent decline in spousal violence against women

Comparisons between the 1999 GSS and the 1993 Survey on Violence Against Women point to a decline in the rate of spousal violence against women over time.

About 12% of women reported being assaulted by a spouse in the five-year period prior to the 1993 survey, compared with 8% who reported violence during a similar time period in 1999, a drop which is statistically significant. There was also a slight, but statistically significant, decline in the severity of assaults between these two time periods.

Violence against other family members

The report, *Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile*, also contains data on violence against other family members, specifically older people and children.

According to the GSS, seniors aged 65 and over who were residing in private dwellings reported little physical violence. In fact, only 1% of seniors who had had contact with a spouse, adult child or caregiver in the five years prior to the survey indicated they had been physically assaulted by one of these individuals.

However, 7% reported experiencing some form of emotional or financial abuse, the vast majority of which was committed by a spouse.

In 1999, according to police-reported statistics, youngsters aged 18 and under were the victims in 24% of assaults reported to a sample of 164 police departments in 1999. They represented a disproportionately high majority (60%) of all sexual assault victims and 20% of physical assault victims. However, in actual numbers there were almost three times as many physical assaults against children and youth as sexual assaults, owing to the higher prevalence of physical assaults overall.

Three times as many wives as husbands killed in past two decades

Spousal homicide accounted for 15% of all homicides in Canada during the past two decades, according to data from the Homicide Survey conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Three times as many wives were killed by their husband as husbands by wives.

Between 1979 and 1998, 1,901 individuals were killed by a spouse — 1,468 women and 433 men. Despite annual fluctuations, the rate of spousal homicide has gradually declined during this 20-year period. This was particularly true for female victims.

The rates of spousal homicide for male and female victims varied across the country. The lowest rates were reported in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, while the highest rates were in the territories, followed by the western provinces.

Over the 20-year period, a ratio of 3.4 wives (including those who were married, common-law, divorced or separated) were killed for each husband killed. This ratio was highest in New Brunswick, where 7.6 wives were killed for each husband killed, followed by Quebec, where the ratio was 5.5 wives to one husband. The lowest ratios were in the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

Alcohol was a contributing factor in spousal homicides. Between 1979 and 1998, there were reports of alcohol or drug abuse, or both, in 39% of spousal homicide cases.

Women under the age of 25 are considered at greatest risk of spousal homicide. Young wives are killed at the rate of 22 per million couples, while husbands under the age of 25 are killed at the rate of 10 per million couples. Husbands used firearms in four out of every 10 spousal homicides, while women in 60% of cases used knives.

The report *Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile 2000* (85-224-XIE, free) is now available. The electronic version can be downloaded from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*.

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

OTHER RELEASES

University finances

1998/99

University revenue rose for the second straight year in 1998/99 — the cumulative effect of higher revenue from student fees and the first increase in government grants and contracts in six years.

From 1993/94 to 1998/99, revenues from student fees have risen 40.8%, mostly as a result of tuition fee increases, which offset decreases in government grants and contracts. Over the same period, full-time equivalent student enrolment at the undergraduate level remained virtually unchanged.

Universities collected \$12.6 billion in total revenue for the 1998/99 fiscal year, up 3.8% from the previous year (in constant dollars).

This was due mainly to increases in revenue from student fees, federal grants and contracts, bequests, donations and non-government grants and contracts, as well as provincial government grants and contracts. The only major reduction in revenues from the 1997/98 academic year was a 16.2% decline in investment revenue, reflecting the market conditions during this fiscal year period.

Combined federal, provincial and municipal government grants and contracts to all universities increased for the first time since 1992/93. They totalled nearly \$7.0 billion, a 3.6% increase over 1997/98. As a result, government grants and contracts accounted for 55.2% of total revenue in 1998/99, a share virtually unchanged from the previous year, following several years of declines.

Student fees rose 7.9% to more than \$2.5 billion, after rising 9.5% in the previous academic year. Student fees accounted for just over 20% of total university revenue in 1998/99, the highest level observed since the survey began in 1972/73. In 1993/94, fees accounted for 15.0% of revenue. (Data on tuition fees for university students for the academic year 2000/2001 are scheduled for release in late August.)

Fees accounted for 28.5% of revenue in Nova Scotia, the highest proportion among the provinces, followed by 25.3% in Ontario. Universities in these two provinces have depended less on revenue from

government grants and contracts than have other provinces. In 1998/99, government funding represented slightly under half of total university revenue in both provinces.

In contrast, Quebec universities received the highest proportion of revenue from government grants and contracts (67.7%), with student fees representing just 13.1% of total university revenue, the lowest among the provinces.

Universities spent \$12.4 billion in 1998/99, up 3.9% from 1997/98. Salaries and benefits represented the largest share, 62.1%, down slightly from 65.0% in 1993/94.

Since 1993/94, universities have increased their spending on scholarships and bursaries, while cutting back on building expenditures. In 1998/99, the value of scholarships and bursaries reached \$370.5 million, up 16.9% from the previous year and 68.4% from 1993/94. This represented 3.0% of total spending, compared with 1.8% in 1993/94.

During the same time period, the proportion spent on buildings declined from 4.3% to 2.9%. Universities allocated \$365.9 million to buildings in 1998/99, up 8.9%, the first increase in several years. However, this spending was still 30.6% less than the level five years earlier.

Universities in Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Alberta spent proportionately more than average on buildings (over 5%). Those in Newfoundland, Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia universities directed a slightly higher than average share of their expenditures to scholarships and bursaries (over 3%).

Available on CANSIM: table 4780007

Information is also available at the provincial and institutional level, and by type of funds. For tables or general inquiries, contact Sharon-Anne Borde, (613-951-1503; sharon-anne.borde@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Peter Elliott (613-951-4551; peter.elliott@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics. □

University revenue sources 1998/99

	Government grants and contracts	Student fees ¹	Bequests, donations and non-government grants and contracts	Sale of services and products	Investment revenue ²	Miscellaneous ³
Percentage of total revenue						
Canada	55.2	20.3	9.7	8.4	3.5	2.9
Newfoundland	63.0	21.6	3.7	5.0	2.5	4.2
Prince Edward Island	62.7	21.9	3.8	7.9	2.3	1.4
Nova Scotia	46.6	28.5	5.6	12.0	3.5	3.8
New Brunswick	52.6	22.6	6.4	10.5	4.8	3.1
Quebec	67.7	13.1	9.8	3.5	2.6	3.4
Ontario	47.2	25.3	12.2	10.4	2.9	1.9
Manitoba	61.4	18.2	9.9	6.7	3.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	56.9	16.8	7.5	8.2	3.7	7.0
Alberta	55.5	19.7	9.2	7.9	7.4	0.4
British Columbia	56.1	17.1	6.2	10.9	3.5	6.2

¹ Student fees include fees for both credit and non-credit courses as well as miscellaneous student fees.

² Investment revenue includes revenue from dividends, bonds, mortgages, short-term notes, bank interest, etc.

³ Miscellaneous revenue includes rental of facilities, library fines, etc.

University revenue and expenditures¹

	1993/94	1997/98	1998/99	1993/94 to 1998/99	1997/98 to 1998/99
	\$ '000			% change	
Total revenue	12,103,484	12,165,132	12,628,741	4.3	3.8
Federal government grants and contracts	1,158,529	918,475	1,049,870	-9.4	14.3
Provincial government grants and contracts	6,498,724	5,725,502	5,832,947	-10.2	1.9
Municipal and other government grants and contracts	49,455	84,322	89,794	81.6	6.5
Student fees ²	1,820,283	2,375,701	2,562,749	40.8	7.9
Bequests, donations, and non-government grants and contracts	909,831	1,099,363	1,229,488	35.1	11.8
Sales of services and products	1,032,938	1,071,540	1,056,451	2.3	-1.4
Investment revenue ³	363,137	521,733	436,987	20.3	-16.2
Miscellaneous ⁴	270,587	368,496	370,455	36.9	0.5
Total expenditures	12,151,837	11,941,651	12,411,929	2.1	3.9
Salaries and benefits	7,898,996	7,501,302	7,707,055	-2.4	2.7
Scholarships and bursaries	220,075	317,135	370,584	68.4	16.9
Buildings	527,292	335,998	365,899	-30.6	8.9
Other ⁵	3,505,474	3,787,216	3,968,391	13.2	4.8

¹ In constant 1999 dollars.

² Student fees include fees for both credit and non-credit courses, as well as miscellaneous student fees (such as transcripts and late registrations).

³ Investment revenue includes revenue from dividends, bonds, mortgages, short-term notes and bank interest.

⁴ Miscellaneous revenue includes rental of facilities and library fines.

⁵ Other expenditures include travel, library acquisitions and utilities.

Construction Industry Wage Rate 1999

Revised data from the National Construction Industry Wage Rate Survey 1999, which was sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada, are now available for Alberta.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Tony Labillois (613-951-1478; tony.labillois@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

NEW PRODUCTS

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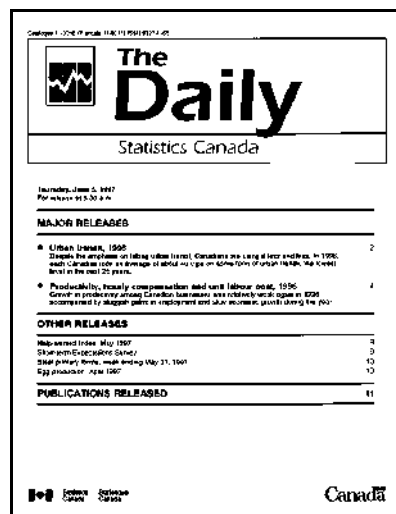
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