



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 30, 2000

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- **Farm cash receipts, January to June 2000** 2  
Farm cash receipts hit a high of \$16.2 billion in the period January to June, which was 9.8% higher than in the same period of 1999 and 11.2% higher than the previous five-year average (1995–1999). The growth was the result of higher livestock receipts and program payments.
- **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, second quarter 2000** 5  
Corporations posted their seventh consecutive increase in quarterly profits in the second quarter. Operating profits rose 1.7% from the first quarter to an all-time high of \$51.9 billion, led by gains in the oil and gas extraction, transportation services and automotive manufacturing industries.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Farm cash receipts

January to June 2000

Farm cash receipts hit a high of \$16.2 billion in the period January to June, which was 9.8% higher than in the same period of 1999 and 11.2% higher than the previous five-year average (1995–1999). The growth was the result of higher livestock receipts and program payments. Though total receipts reached a record high, crop receipts fell for the fourth consecutive year.

Livestock farmers received \$8.3 billion during the January-to-June period, \$1.0 billion (+14.3%) more than in the same period of 1999 and 20.0% more than their five-year average. Increased revenues in the hog sector and, to a lesser extent in the cattle and calf sector, were the main contributors to the boost in livestock receipts.

Crop receipts were \$6.6 billion for the period, a decrease of 3.0% compared with the first six months of 1999 and a drop of 6.1% from the five-year average. Poor prices for the major grains and oilseeds due to abundant world supplies have driven this continuing slide.

Farmers received \$1.3 billion from government programs in the first six months of 2000, up 86.0% from the same period of 1999 and 108.5% from the previous five-year average of \$622 million. Almost two-thirds of the increase can be attributed to three new one-time assistance programs implemented in the prairies.

Farm cash receipts rose in all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in the first six months of 2000 compared with the same period in 1999. Farmers in Alberta (+14.0%), Quebec (+13.1%) and Ontario (+12.0%) recorded the largest percentage increases, principally the result of higher livestock receipts.

#### Note to readers

**Farm cash receipts** measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

**Deferments** represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

**Program payments** include government payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. These payments are made under various auspices, including the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), the Crop Insurance Act, provincial stabilization programs and the Canadian Dairy Commission Act. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

Under the **Canada–Manitoba Adjustment Program** (CMAP) and the **Canada–Saskatchewan Adjustment Program** (CSAP), payments were made to assist grain, oilseed and special crops producers complete the adjustment to the elimination of the transportation subsidies during a period of low commodity prices. These one-time payments are cost-shared by the federal and provincial governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**The Alberta Farm Income Assistance Program** (AFIAP) was designed to address the high cost of shipping grain during a period of low commodity prices, rising input costs and adverse weather conditions. It is solely funded by the Alberta government.

**The Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance** (AIDA) program is provided in the form of individual payments to eligible producers and credits to the provincial governments for the programs established to assist producers. Farm cash receipts include only the amount directly paid to producers.

**The NISA** program is made up of two funds. The first holds producer deposits, and the second contains the matching government contributions and all accumulated interest earned on both funds. Only producer withdrawals from the second fund are included as payments in farm cash receipts.

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	Jan. to June 1999	Jan. to June 2000 <sup>P</sup>	Jan.-June to June 2000	April to June 1999	April to June 2000 <sup>P</sup>	April-June to April-June 2000
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,744</b>	<b>16,183</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6,925</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Newfoundland	38	36	-5.3	19	18	-5.3
Prince Edward Island	195	183	-6.2	92	85	-7.6
Nova Scotia	167	180	7.8	81	88	8.6
New Brunswick	184	186	1.1	95	97	2.1
Quebec	2,446	2,766	13.1	1,356	1,604	18.3
Ontario	3,356	3,759	12.0	1,725	1,913	10.9
Manitoba	1,458	1,559	6.9	606	756	24.8
Saskatchewan	2,758	2,857	3.6	942	1,224	29.9
Alberta	3,184	3,630	14.0	1,477	1,828	23.8
British Columbia	958	1,029	7.4	531	563	6.0

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Livestock receipts reach record level

Continuing strong demand for red meat has pushed up prices in the hog and cattle sectors, driving livestock receipts to record levels.

Hog producers' cash receipts were \$1.7 billion, up 52.6% from the first half of 1999 and 35.1% higher than the previous five-year average. Revenue from slaughter hogs increased 54.5% over the same period of 1999 and contributed 88.8% of the total gain in this commodity. Though marketings of slaughter hogs were up 5.2%, prices (+46.8%) played the significant role, recovering strongly from 1999's low prices.

In the cattle and calf sector, marketings remained almost unchanged, but an 11.0% increase in prices pushed receipts to \$3.2 billion for the first six months of 2000. This pushed cattle and calf receipts 26.2% above their previous five-year average. Receipts from domestic cattle slaughter rose 12.3% and passed the \$2.0-billion mark. Though the number of cattle slaughtered was flat, marketings were up 1.4%, as average weight increased.

Receipts from milk and cream increased 2.2%, bringing total revenue to \$2.0 billion, 9.4% over the previous five-year average. A 2.9% increase in price more than compensated for the 0.7% decrease in marketings. The majority of the increase can be attributed to Quebec, where milk and cream receipts reached \$781 million, 14.1% above the province's five-year average.

## Crop receipts fall for the fourth consecutive year

Producers deferred fewer receipts for crops sold in 1999 to be liquidated in 2000, as a result of lower grain and oilseed prices. Liquidations of grain and oilseed receipts were down 37.0% to \$578 million, the lowest level since 1994. These liquidations were the

main contributors to the decline in crop receipts for the January-to-June period.

Canola producers saw a decrease of 10.7% to \$675 million, 22.4% below the previous five-year average and the lowest level since 1993. Still plagued by large world oilseed supplies, the 25.3% increase in deliveries owing to record Canadian production was more than offset by the 28.7% decrease in prices.

Durum wheat receipts dropped 14.0% to \$337 million, 27.1% below the previous five-year average. While prices remained relatively stable, marketings (-13.5%) and Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments (-17.0%) were lower. Adjustment payments made by the CWB for durum wheat in the January-to-June 2000 period were smaller than those made in the same period of 1999.

At \$1.3 billion, wheat receipts (excluding durum) were flat. The increase in deliveries offset the fall in both prices (-15.6%) and CWB payments (-26.1%). The decline in CWB payments could be attributed to a lower final payment being made in January 2000 compared with January 1999.

For corn producers, the 6.3% decline in receipts (\$355 million) was the result of lower prices (-1.7%) and marketings (-4.9%). Though down from the previous year, corn receipts remained 1.7% above the five-year average.

Receipts for barley and soybeans were up. Barley receipts increased 19.5% to \$288 million, owing to larger CWB payments (+71.6%) and marketings (+10.9%), while prices remained virtually unchanged. However, barley receipts still remained well below (-27.5%) the previous five-year average. Record soybean production pushed up deliveries by 34.6%, resulting in similar growth in soybean receipts to \$332 million. Although soybean prices remained almost stable (-0.8%) during this period, they were at their lowest level since 1993.

## Program payments surpass the billion mark

Program payments reached \$1.3 billion in the first six months of 2000, up \$600 million from the same period of 1999. Most of this increase can be attributed to three new programs in the prairies, where payments of \$372 million were made through the Canada-Manitoba Adjustment Program, Canada-Saskatchewan Adjustment Program and Alberta Farm Income Assistance Program. These programs were designed as one-time initiatives to help farmers complete their adjustment to the elimination of transportation subsidies during a period of low prices.

Payments under the Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA) program and its related provincial disaster programs reached \$183 million in the first six months of 2000. This is an increase of 131.1% over the same period in 1999, when AIDA was first implemented.

Farmers withdrew \$218 million from the government portion of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), up 14.1% from the same period last year.

Gross payments under provincial stabilization programs rose 23.2 % to \$335 million. Grain (including corn) and soybean producers in Quebec received their initial installment in May instead of December for the 2000/01 crop year. This advance was made to alleviate cash flow problems during a period of low prices.

## Farm cash receipts

	Jan. to June 1999	Jan. to June 2000 <sup>P</sup>	Jan.-June to June 2000	April to June 1999	April to June 2000 <sup>P</sup>	April-June to June 2000
	\$ millions	% change		\$ millions	% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,744</b>	<b>16,183</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6,925</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>18.1</b>
All wheat <sup>1</sup>	1,657	1,602	-3.3	640	728	13.8
Wheat excluding durum <sup>1</sup>	1,265	1,265	-	477	590	23.7
Durum wheat <sup>1</sup>	392	337	-14.0	162	138	-14.8
Barley <sup>1</sup>	241	288	19.5	103	120	16.5
Deferments	-167	-116	-30.5	-69	-58	-15.9
Liquidations of deferments	918	578	-37.0	2	13	550.0
Canola	756	675	-10.7	320	299	-6.6
Soybeans	249	332	33.3	93	114	22.6
Corn	379	355	-6.3	150	163	8.7
Other cereals and oilseeds	139	154	10.8	73	76	4.1
Special crops	229	247	7.9	96	89	-7.3
Other crops	2,390	2,473	3.5	1,424	1,499	5.3
<b>Total crops</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>6,589</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Cattle and calves	2,896	3,223	11.3	1,483	1,684	13.6
Hogs	1,108	1,691	52.6	593	904	52.4
Dairy products	1,973	2,016	2.2	988	1,010	2.2
Poultry	1,010	1,072	6.1	517	557	7.7
Other livestock	269	294	9.3	100	109	9.0
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Net Income Stabilisation Account	191	218	14.1	108	112	3.7
Crop Insurance	53	81	52.8	4	8	100.0
Provincial stabilization	272	335	23.2	188	268	42.6
Dairy subsidy	56	41	-26.8	24	17	-29.2
Other programs	126	624	395.2	90	464	415.6
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>109.9</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary data.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

- Nil or zero.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-June 2000 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001-XIB, \$15/\$48) will be available shortly. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; [gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca](mailto:gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca)), Winnipeg Office, or Kim Boyuk (613-951-2510; [kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca](mailto:kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

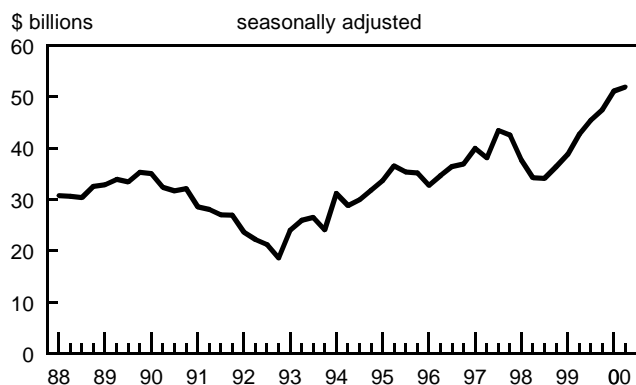
Second quarter 2000 (preliminary)

Corporations posted their seventh consecutive increase in quarterly profits in the second quarter. Operating profits rose 1.7% from the previous quarter to an all-time high of \$51.9 billion, led by gains in the oil and gas extraction, transportation services and automotive manufacturing industries.

Non-financial corporations, with an increase of 5.0%, accounted for all of the second quarter rise in profits. Corporations involved in financial activities suffered a 5.6% slide in profits, primarily the result of a decline in the funds industry. Excluding the funds, the financial industries showed a 2.9% increase in operating profits.

Overall, corporate operating profits were up 21.6% from the second quarter of last year and 52.4% above the \$34.1 billion in profits earned in the third quarter of 1998, the most recent low.

**Operating profits continued to strengthen  
(all industries)**



### Robust growth in oil and gas profits

The oil and gas extraction industry enjoyed an 11.6% quarter-to-quarter surge in second quarter operating profits to \$4.0 billion, compared with \$1.6 billion earned in the second quarter of 1999. Operating revenue edged up 1.7% from the first quarter, and was 61.0% above second quarter levels of 1999.

Crude oil prices continued to climb in the second quarter, as domestic and foreign demand was strong and inventories were pared. As reported in the June Raw Materials Price Index release, mineral fuel (mainly crude oil) prices jumped 79.1% between June 1999 and June 2000. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting

#### Notes to readers:

The quarterly financial statistics for enterprises for 1988 through 1999 were revised as of the release of first-quarter 2000 data. The quarterly survey has undergone significant methodological changes over the past year and a half, including conversion to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS Canada 1997) and the adoption of Statistic Canada's central frame Business Register, which were both completed with the first-quarter 2000 release.

These quarterly financial statistics cover the domestic activities of non-government corporations.

Countries tightened production quotas over the past year, putting upward pressure on crude oil prices.

Natural gas producers improved their quarterly results, as prices jumped from year-earlier levels. Strong domestic demand boosted sales in the second quarter, while expanded pipeline facilities allowed producers to take advantage of increased U.S. demand for Canadian natural gas.

### Transportation services much improved

Operating profits in the transportation and warehousing industry jumped to \$1.2 billion in the second quarter from \$0.7 billion in the first quarter. Transportation companies were kept busy by increased shipments in the manufacturing sector. The airlines posted upbeat results, as the vibrant North American economy boosted air traffic.

### Manufacturers sustained growth

Manufacturers, representing more than one-quarter of all corporate profits, turned out \$14.3 billion in operating profits in the second quarter, a 2.3% increase from the first quarter. Manufacturing profits have now strengthened for eight consecutive quarters.

Profits in the motor vehicles and parts manufacturing industry rose 20.8% to an all-time high of \$2.8 billion in the second quarter. North American demand for new vehicles remained strong, as manufacturers offered attractive financial incentives to drive up sales. Exports of automobile parts reached record levels to support strong production demand in the United States.

Manufacturers of electronics and computers posted their fourth straight increase in operating profits, as second quarter profits jumped 11.8% from first-quarter levels. Spurred by strong foreign demand, operating revenue rose 6.9% to an all-time high of \$10.6 billion in the second quarter. Expanding requirements for high-speed communication devices and electronic components used in fibre optics and other high-technology equipment boosted sales and profits.

Petroleum and coal products manufacturers, including refineries, reported \$1.3 billion in second quarter operating profits, a 12.7% increase from the first quarter. Operating revenue remained just below the record-high first quarter levels. Prices for refined petroleum products edged up from the first quarter; June prices were more than 50% higher than a year earlier. After declining in April, shipments of refined petroleum products rebounded strongly over May and June.

Wood and paper manufacturers saw their profits slip 6.4% to \$2.1 billion in the second quarter. Despite this decline, profits remained high by historical standards, 46.1% above second-quarter 1999 levels. A softening of Canadian and U.S. housing activity curtailed lumber demand and pulled down prices in the second quarter. However, pulp and paper producers benefitted from a continuing recovery in prices due to rising demand, particularly for newsprint, which has benefitted from strong newspaper advertising activity.

Operating profits in the chemicals industry fell back 9.9% to \$1.6 billion in the second quarter, but nonetheless remained 43.5% ahead of the second quarter of 1999. Operating revenue remained essentially unchanged at \$17.4 billion, sustained by steady demand from construction, motor vehicles and other manufacturing industries.

### Financial sector profits curtailed by funds industry

The financial industries' operating profits fell by 5.6% to \$15.1 billion, largely due to profit declines in funds and other financial vehicles.

Funds and other financial vehicles (excluding pension funds) earned 14.5% less in operating profits in the second quarter on an operating revenue slide of 9.5%. Both declines were a reflection of the retreat from unusually high gains on the sale of securities and other assets recorded in the first quarter.

The Canadian operations of chartered banks and other deposit-taking intermediaries earned \$3.9 billion in second quarter operating profits, up 3.5% from the first quarter. Operating revenue hit a record high of \$20.1 billion, largely owing to higher interest earned and increased revenue from investment dealers and brokers.

### Profit margin up for seventh consecutive quarter

The all-industries operating profit margin strengthened to 10.2% in the second quarter, up marginally from 10.1% in the first quarter. This profitability indicator has now increased for seven straight quarters, mirroring the growth in operating profits.

The return on shareholders' equity slipped from 9.7% last quarter to 8.9% in the second quarter, but remained much improved from the 7.7% average returns registered in 1999. The decline in the second quarter was the result of lower capital gains in the non-financial sector.

### Financial statistics for enterprises

	Second quarter 1999	First quarter 2000 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2000 <sup>p</sup>	First quarter to Second quarter 2000
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ billions		% change	
<b>All industries</b>				
Operating revenue	473.8	506.5	508.2	0.3
Operating profit	42.7	51.1	51.9	1.7
After-tax profit	25.9	34.4	32.1	-6.4
<b>Non-financial</b>				
Operating revenue	417.3	447.4	448.0	0.1
Operating profit	29.4	35.1	36.8	5.0
After-tax profit	17.4	23.3	21.9	-5.9
<b>Financial</b>				
Operating revenue	56.5	59.1	60.2	1.9
Operating profit	13.3	16.0	15.1	-5.6
After-tax profit	8.5	11.1	10.2	-7.6

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 8330-8383.

For data or general information, contact Jeannine D'Angelo of the Client Services Unit (613-951-2604). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662) or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-0741), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

## OTHER RELEASES

### Part-time university faculty

1992/93 to 1997/98 (preliminary)

Universities are relying more on part-time faculty to deliver their educational programs.

While the number of full-time faculty decreased 9.6% from 1992/93 to 1997/98, the number of part-time faculty increased in most provinces. Enrolment was down 2.3% during the same five-year period.

### Faculty and students in Canadian universities

	1992/93	1996/97	1997/98	1992/93 to 1997/98 % change
<b>Number of part-time teachers</b>				
Atlantic Canada	2,509	3,022	2,856	13.8
Quebec	..	9 986	10 410	..
Ontario	9,209	8,351	8,655	-6.0
Western Canada	5,339	5,777	6,062	13.5
<b>Canada</b>	..	<b>27,136</b>	<b>27,983</b>	..
<b>Full-time teaching equivalent of part-time teachers</b>				
Atlantic Canada	999	1,289	1,208	20.9
Quebec	..	..	..	..
Ontario	3,842	3,288	3,678	-4.3
Western Canada	1,835	2,522	2,636	43.7
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	..	..
<b>Number of full-time faculty</b>				
Atlantic Canada	4,497	4,294	4,101	-8.8
Quebec	8,924	8,705	8,144	-8.7
Ontario	14,050	12,539	12,346	-12.1
Western Canada	9,795	9,229	9,111	-7.0
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37,266</b>	<b>34,767</b>	<b>33,702</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
<b>Full-time equivalent students</b>				
Atlantic Canada	70,109	68,629	68,248	-2.7
Quebec	170,006	161,665	159,937	-5.9
Ontario	261,564	249,808	248,940	-4.8
Western Canada	158,135	166,714	167,309	5.8
<b>Canada</b>	<b>659,813</b>	<b>646,816</b>	<b>644,434</b>	<b>-2.3</b>

.. Figures not available.

Regional variations from the national trend are significant. In Atlantic Canada, the number of part-time faculty increased 13.8%. Part-time faculty also worked longer hours, resulting in an increase of 20.9% when measured in full-time teaching equivalence. During the five-year period, full-time faculty decreased 8.8% and enrolment also declined.

In Quebec, no data are available for 1992/93 to produce a percentage change in the number of part-time faculty for the period of analysis. Nevertheless, in more recent years this number has increased, while full-time faculty declined 8.7%. Enrolment decreased 5.9%.

In Ontario, the picture was different. Part-time faculty declined 6.0% and full-time teaching equivalence declined 4.3%, indicating a reduction in average teaching load over the five-year period. Full-time faculty declined 12.1%, while enrolment was down 4.8%.

In Western Canada, the number of part-time faculty rose 13.5% and a significant 43.7% in full-time teaching equivalence. Full-time faculty declined 7.0%, while enrolment increased 5.8%.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Teresa Omiecinski (613-951-5093), Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537; [mongi.mouelhi@statcan.ca](mailto:mongi.mouelhi@statcan.ca)), or Jim Donnelly (613-951-1528; [jim.donnelly@statcan.ca](mailto:jim.donnelly@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Survey methodology**, June 2000  
Catalogue number **12-001-XPB** (\$47).

**Electric power capability and load**, 1998  
Catalogue number **57-204-XPB** (\$30).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

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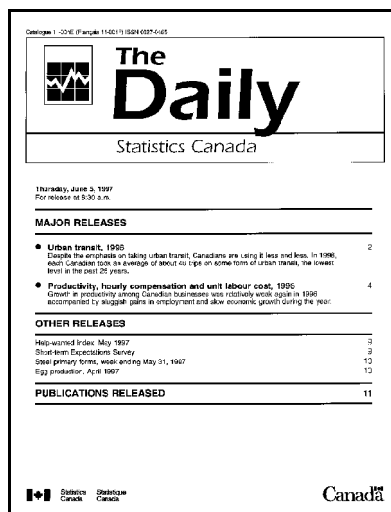
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Editor: Tom Vradenburg (613-951-1103, [vradtom@statcan.ca](mailto:vradtom@statcan.ca))

Head of Official Release: Madeleine Simard (613-951-1088), [simamad@statcan.ca](mailto:simamad@statcan.ca)

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