



# The Daily

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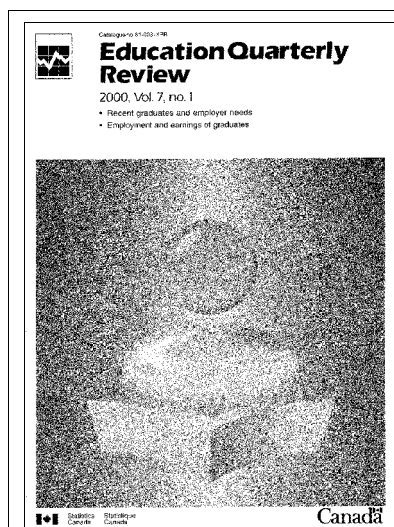
## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, October 2000** 3  
Energy prices continued to influence the annual growth of both the Raw Materials Price Index and Industrial Product Price Index in October. A higher U.S. dollar also helped boost industrial prices.

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### Education quarterly review November 2000

*Education quarterly review*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for education statistics, analyzes current issues and trends in education. The November 2000 issue, available today, contains two reports, one analyzing graduates' employment and earnings, and the other examining whether recent college, bachelor's and doctoral graduates were overqualified for their main job.

Graduates at all levels, men and women, experienced generally lower unemployment rates than did non-graduates, and improved their rates significantly between two and five years following graduation.

The November 2000 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XIE, \$16/\$51; 81-003-XPB, \$21/\$68) is now available. See *How to order products*. The "Study on employment and earnings of graduates" is available as a free preview article of this publication on the *In depth* page of Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

For more information, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500; [jim.seidle@statcan.ca](mailto:jim.seidle@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

October 2000

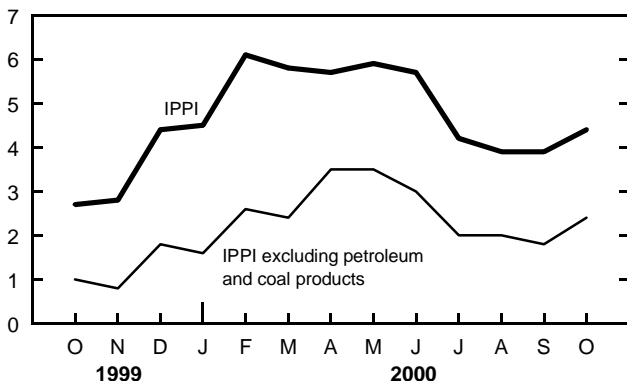
Energy prices continued to influence the annual growth of both the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) and Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) in October. A higher U.S. dollar also helped boost industrial prices.

Manufacturers' prices, as measured by the IPPI, gained 4.4% between October 1999 and October 2000. This represents an increase over September's advance of 3.9%, and goes against the decelerating trend in price growth that had generally taken place since February.

Rising petroleum and coal product prices accounted for nearly half the annual increase in October. If the impact of petroleum and coal product prices were excluded, industrial product prices would have increased 2.4% instead of 4.4%. Prices for paper and paper products and motor vehicles also contributed to the annual increase, while falling lumber prices had a dampening influence.

#### Petroleum product prices push up the IPPI

12-month percentage change



On a month-to-month basis, industrial prices gained 0.6% in October, as higher prices for motor vehicles and paper and paper products, which reflected in part a stronger U.S. dollar, were partly counterbalanced by lower primary metal product prices. Petroleum product prices did not have a significant impact on the monthly change.

Manufacturers paid 20.4% more for their raw materials in October than they did in October 1999. This represents the largest annual increase since June, but remains well below the recent peak of 37.3% in February 2000. Once again, mineral fuels were at

#### Note to readers

This release combines the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI), which were previously reported in separate releases. These releases were combined to provide a consolidated view of industrial prices.

The IPPI reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

The RMPI reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

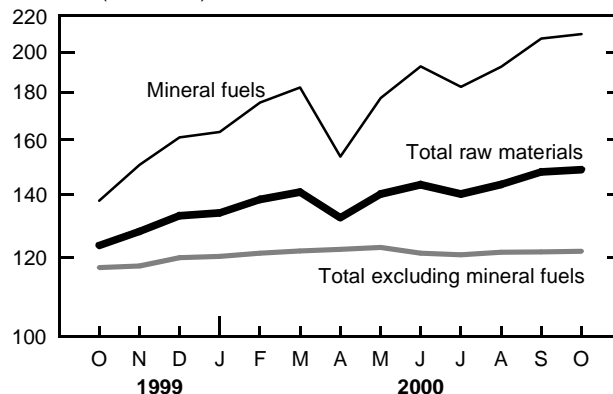
the forefront of this price increase, accompanied by more modest increases from all categories but ferrous materials, which lost ground.

On a month-to-month basis, the RMPI rose 0.5% in October, as higher prices for mineral fuels, animal and vegetable products were partly offset by lower non-ferrous metal prices.

Mineral fuel prices were at the heart of both monthly and annual increases in the RMPI. If mineral fuels were excluded, the index would have advanced only 4.1% instead of 20.4% on an annual basis. The rise in the monthly index would have been 0.2%.

#### Crude oil prices kept rising

Semi-log scale  
Indexes (1992=100)



The IPPI (1992=100) was 129.1 in October, up from its revised level of 128.3 in September. The RMPI (1992=100) rose to 150.5 in October from its revised level of 149.7 in September.

### **Exchange rate effect was significant**

Between mid-September and mid-October, the value of the U.S. dollar strengthened noticeably against the Canadian dollar. This had the effect of pushing up prices of commodities quoted in U.S. dollars. The impact on the IPPI was such that if the exchange rate had remained unchanged the IPPI would have remained unchanged between September and October.

This effect is also evident in the 12-month change, where the exchange rate again pushed up the IPPI. Without the exchange rate effect, the IPPI would have increased by 3.8% rather than 4.4% between October 1999 and October 2000.

Motor vehicle prices are particularly susceptible to exchange rate fluctuations. This reflects the fact that most motor vehicles manufactured in Canada are shipped to the United States with prices quoted in U.S. dollars. In October, motor vehicle prices climbed 2.3% on a monthly basis and 2.4% on an annual basis, owing in large part to a stronger U.S. dollar.

### **Motor vehicle prices led monthly rise in finished goods**

Manufacturers received 0.9% more for their finished goods in October than in September, the strongest monthly growth rate since March of this year. The autos, truck and other transport equipment category was responsible for the bulk of the increase.

On an annual basis, prices for finished goods rose 3.3% in October, reflecting rising prices for petroleum products as well as autos, trucks and other transport equipment.

"Finished goods" are goods generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought as investment by companies, government agencies or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

### **Input goods prices boosted by paper and petroleum prices**

Stronger prices for paper and petroleum products boosted input prices on both a monthly and annual basis. Prices for intermediate goods gained 0.5% between September and October to stand 5.2% higher than in October 1999.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes called "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by other manufacturers to be further used in the production process (i.e., to make other goods).

### **Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1879.**

The October 2000 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available in December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

## Industrial product price indexes (1992=100)

|   | Relative<br>importance | Oct.<br>1999 | Sept.<br>2000 <sup>r</sup> | Oct.<br>2000 <sup>p</sup> | Oct.<br>1999<br>to<br>Oct.<br>2000<br>% change | Sept.<br>to<br>Oct.<br>2000 |
|---|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>Industrial product price index</b>               | <b>100.00</b>          | <b>123.6</b> | <b>128.3</b>               | <b>129.1</b>              | <b>4.4</b>                                     | <b>0.6</b>                  |
| <b>Intermediate goods<sup>1</sup></b>               | <b>59.28</b>           | <b>123.9</b> | <b>129.7</b>               | <b>130.4</b>              | <b>5.2</b>                                     | <b>0.5</b>                  |
| First-stage intermediate goods <sup>2</sup>         | 7.91                   | 130.3        | 146.5                      | 146.5                     | 12.4   | 0.0                         |
| Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>        | 51.37                  | 122.9        | 127.1                      | 127.9                     | 4.1  | 0.6                         |
| <b>Finished goods<sup>4</sup></b>                   | <b>40.72</b>           | <b>123.1</b> | <b>126.1</b>               | <b>127.2</b>              | <b>3.3</b>                                     | <b>0.9</b>                  |
| Finished foods and feeds                            | 10.38                  | 114.6        | 116.8                      | 116.8                     | 1.9  | 0.0                         |
| Capital equipment                                   | 10.21                  | 125.5        | 125.7                      | 127.3                     | 1.4  | 1.3                         |
| All other finished goods                            | 20.13                  | 126.2        | 131.1                      | 132.5                     | 5.0  | 1.1                         |
| <b>Aggregation by commodities</b>                   |                        |              |                            |                           |  |                             |
| Meat, fish and dairy products                       | 7.27                   | 121.1        | 124.0                      | 123.8                     | 2.2  | -0.2                        |
| Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products | 6.72                   | 109.8        | 110.9                      | 111.1                     | 1.2  | 0.2                         |
| Beverages   | 2.12                   | 116.8        | 121.2                      | 121.3                     | 3.9  | 0.1                         |
| Tobacco and tobacco products                        | 0.72                   | 139.9        | 147.7                      | 147.7                     | 5.6  | 0.0                         |
| Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products            | 3.01                   | 115.6        | 119.4                      | 119.6                     | 3.5  | 0.2                         |
| Textile products                                    | 1.82                   | 108.0        | 107.7                      | 107.9                     | -0.1   | 0.2                         |
| Knitted products and clothing                       | 1.93                   | 110.2        | 110.7                      | 110.8                     | 0.5  | 0.1                         |
| Lumber, sawmill, other wood products                | 5.20                   | 140.4        | 127.5                      | 127.3                     | -9.3   | -0.2                        |
| Furniture and fixtures                              | 1.46                   | 117.2        | 119.6                      | 119.7                     | 2.1  | 0.1                         |
| Pulp and paper products                             | 7.65                   | 131.2        | 147.0                      | 150.1                     | 14.4   | 2.1                         |
| Printing and publishing                             | 3.05                   | 135.7        | 139.4                      | 139.9                     | 3.1  | 0.4                         |
| Primary metal products                              | 7.58                   | 125.3        | 129.5                      | 128.3                     | 2.4  | -0.9                        |
| Metal fabricated products                           | 4.11                   | 124.0        | 125.4                      | 125.3                     | 1.0  | -0.1                        |
| Machinery and equipment                             | 4.08                   | 115.3        | 115.1                      | 115.6                     | 0.3  | 0.4                         |
| Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment       | 18.76                  | 131.7        | 132.2                      | 134.7                     | 2.3  | 1.9                         |
| Electrical and communications products              | 6.03                   | 106.8        | 105.2                      | 105.6                     | -1.1   | 0.4                         |
| Non-metallic mineral products                       | 2.12                   | 115.7        | 118.6                      | 119.2                     | 3.0  | 0.5                         |
| Petroleum and coal products <sup>5</sup>            | 6.01                   | 130.6        | 174.8                      | 176.9                     | 35.5   | 1.2                         |
| Chemicals and chemical products                     | 7.60                   | 119.2        | 124.5                      | 124.7                     | 4.6  | 0.2                         |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products                 | 2.45                   | 120.7        | 119.9                      | 120.4                     | -0.2   | 0.4                         |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities          | 0.31                   | 120.3        | 120.4                      | 117.7                     | -2.2   | -2.2                        |

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

<sup>2</sup> First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

<sup>3</sup> Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

<sup>4</sup> Finished goods are goods used most commonly for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

<sup>5</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Raw materials price indexes (1992=100)

|   | Relative<br>importance | Oct.<br>1999 | Sept.<br>2000 <sup>r</sup> | Oct.<br>2000 <sup>p</sup> | Oct.<br>1999<br>to<br>Oct.<br>2000<br>% change | Sept.<br>to<br>Oct.<br>2000 |
|---|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>Raw materials price index (RMPI)</b> | <b>100.00</b>          | <b>125.0</b> | <b>149.7</b>               | <b>150.5</b>              | <b>20.4</b>                                    | <b>0.5</b>                  |
| Mineral fuels                           | 31.47                  | 139.5        | 207.8                      | 210.0                     | 50.5   | 1.1                         |
| Vegetable products                      | 9.41                   | 110.9        | 112.3                      | 116.2                     | 4.8  | 3.5                         |
| Animals and animal products             | 24.41                  | 112.0        | 116.7                      | 118.0                     | 5.4  | 1.1                         |
| Wood                                    | 14.88                  | 136.0        | 141.9                      | 141.9                     | 4.3  | 0.0                         |
| Ferrous materials                       | 3.17                   | 120.7        | 118.0                      | 116.2                     | -3.7   | -1.5                        |
| Non-ferrous metals                      | 13.81                  | 115.3        | 122.6                      | 118.7                     | 2.9  | -3.2                        |
| Non-metallic minerals                   | 2.85                   | 118.4        | 121.9                      | 121.9                     | 3.0  | 0.0                         |
| <b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>     | <b>68.53</b>           | <b>118.4</b> | <b>123.0</b>               | <b>123.2</b>              | <b>4.1</b>                                     | <b>0.2</b>                  |

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Employment, earnings and hours

September 2000 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees were \$630.57 in September, essentially unchanged from August. Since September 1999, average weekly earnings have increased by 2.9 %. Over the same period, average weekly earnings for salaried employees increased 5.2%, and those for hourly paid employees rose 2.8%.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees stood at \$15.76 in September, down 4 cents from August. Average weekly hours for hourly rated employees were 31.5 in September, up 0.1 from August. Average paid overtime hours were unchanged.

Payroll employment increased substantially (+58,400) in September. This is the second month in a row with strong employment gains. The largest employment gains were in business services, wholesale trade and construction. All provinces and territories gained employment in September except Saskatchewan, which saw a small loss. Employment gains were largest in Quebec and Ontario.

**Note:** Beginning with the January 2001 data to be released on March 29, 2001, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) will start publishing its estimates based on the North American Industry Classification (NAICS). The NAICS-based estimates will not be comparable to the previously published estimates based on the Standard Industrial Classification of 1980.

However, at the time of the March 29, 2001 release, SEPH will make available NAICS based historical series from January 1991 to December 2000. The historical series will also reflect the levels of employment and earnings derived from the administrative records resulting from the implementation of the third phase of the survey redesign in May 1998. In addition, seasonal factors will be revised, thus improving the historical consistency of seasonally adjusted estimates. For more information on the NAICS, consult the *Concepts, definitions and methods* page on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) or contact Jean Leduc at (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)).

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 4493, 4494, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.**

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators will be available in December in standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320). Annual averages for 1999 are now available on CANSIM and by custom tabulations from the Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Leduc or Robert Frindt (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. □

## Average weekly earnings for all employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | Sept. 1999    | Aug. 2000 <sup>r</sup> | Sept. 2000 <sup>p</sup> | Aug. to Sept. 2000 | Sept. 1999 to Sept. 2000 |
|--|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted                                      |               |                        |                         |                    |                          |
|  | \$            |                        |                         | % change           |                          |
| <b>Industrial aggregate</b>                              | <b>612.82</b> | <b>629.19</b>          | <b>630.57</b>           | <b>0.2</b>         | <b>2.9</b>               |
| Logging and forestry                                     | 777.96        | 824.62                 | 821.28                  | -0.4               | 5.6                      |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells                          | 1,124.77      | 1,171.53               | 1,165.55                | -0.5               | 3.6                      |
| Manufacturing  | 761.49        | 789.06                 | 788.10                  | -0.1               | 3.5                      |
| Construction   | 698.86        | 722.38                 | 724.35                  | 0.3                | 3.6                      |
| Transportation and storage                               | 739.87        | 745.91                 | 747.88                  | 0.3                | 1.1                      |
| Communication and other utilities                        | 818.79        | 820.71                 | 820.10                  | -0.1               | 0.2                      |
| Wholesale trade  | 662.15        | 664.25                 | 667.04                  | 0.4                | 0.7                      |
| Retail trade   | 373.28        | 372.97                 | 374.16                  | 0.3                | 0.2                      |
| Finance and insurance                                    | 806.82        | 828.97                 | 828.67                  | 0.0                | 2.7                      |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies             | 642.47        | 660.18                 | 664.75                  | 0.7                | 3.5                      |
| Business services  | 698.81        | 735.81                 | 735.60                  | 0.0                | 5.3                      |
| Education-related services                               | 659.83        | 669.75                 | 673.75                  | 0.6                | 2.1                      |
| Health and social services                               | 528.59        | 544.35                 | 547.71                  | 0.6                | 3.6                      |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services                | 235.79        | 243.74                 | 243.89                  | 0.1                | 3.4                      |
| Public administration                                    | 746.18        | 765.42                 | 763.25                  | -0.3               | 2.3                      |
| Miscellaneous services                                   | 412.25        | 425.01                 | 427.05                  | 0.5                | 3.6                      |
| <b>Provinces and territories</b>                         |               |                        |                         |                    |                          |
| Newfoundland   | 543.29        | 556.53                 | 560.14                  | 0.6                | 3.1                      |
| Prince Edward Island                                     | 480.28        | 497.13                 | 498.78                  | 0.3                | 3.9                      |
| Nova Scotia  | 515.57        | 531.29                 | 528.98                  | -0.4               | 2.6                      |
| New Brunswick  | 539.28        | 559.12                 | 562.40                  | 0.6                | 4.3                      |
| Quebec   | 572.56        | 586.00                 | 587.26                  | 0.2                | 2.6                      |
| Ontario  | 656.46        | 672.76                 | 674.50                  | 0.3                | 2.7                      |
| Manitoba   | 540.15        | 563.58                 | 568.37                  | 0.8                | 5.2                      |
| Saskatchewan   | 545.49        | 561.89                 | 564.83                  | 0.5                | 3.5                      |
| Alberta  | 622.46        | 645.56                 | 646.65                  | 0.2                | 3.9                      |
| British Columbia   | 622.91        | 634.41                 | 635.37                  | 0.2                | 2.0                      |
| Yukon  | 713.03        | 700.54                 | 698.99                  | -0.2               | -2.0                     |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut                        | 783.53        | 839.03                 | 836.42                  | -0.3               | 6.8                      |

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

## Number of employees

| Industry group (1980 Standard Industrial Classification) | July 2000     | Aug. 2000 <sup>r</sup> | Sept. 2000 <sup>p</sup> | July to Aug. 2000 | Aug. to Sept. 2000 |
|--|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| seasonally adjusted                                      |               |                        |                         |                   |                    |
|  | '000          |                        |                         | % change          |                    |
| <b>Industrial aggregate</b>                              | <b>12,166</b> | <b>12,222</b>          | <b>12,281</b>           | <b>0.5</b>        | <b>0.5</b>         |
| Logging and forestry                                     | 68            | 69                     | 69                      | 1.5               | 0.0                |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells                          | 138           | 138                    | 139                     | 0.0               | 0.7                |
| Manufacturing  | 2,004         | 2,010                  | 2,017                   | 0.3               | 0.3                |
| Construction   | 553           | 550                    | 557                     | -0.5              | 1.3                |
| Transportation and storage                               | 518           | 518                    | 520                     | 0.0               | 0.4                |
| Communication and other utilities                        | 391           | 391                    | 392                     | 0.0               | 0.3                |
| Wholesale trade  | 805           | 811                    | 820                     | 0.7               | 1.1                |
| Retail trade   | 1,460         | 1,462                  | 1,465                   | 0.1               | 0.2                |
| Finance and insurance                                    | 537           | 540                    | 539                     | 0.6               | -0.2               |
| Real estate operators and insurance agencies             | 191           | 194                    | 196                     | 1.6               | 1.0                |
| Business services  | 963           | 972                    | 980                     | 0.9               | 0.8                |
| Education-related services                               | 934           | 938                    | 935                     | 0.4               | -0.3               |
| Health and social services                               | 1,225         | 1,225                  | 1,226                   | 0.0               | 0.1                |
| Accommodation, food and beverage services                | 880           | 883                    | 886                     | 0.3               | 0.3                |
| Public administration                                    | 680           | 680                    | 679                     | 0.0               | -0.1               |
| Miscellaneous services                                   | 727           | 731                    | 734                     | 0.6               | 0.4                |
| <b>Provinces and territories</b>                         |               |                        |                         |                   |                    |
| Newfoundland   | 154           | 155                    | 156                     | 0.6               | 0.6                |
| Prince Edward Island                                     | 53            | 53                     | 54                      | 0.0               | 1.9                |
| Nova Scotia  | 334           | 334                    | 342                     | 0.0               | 2.4                |
| New Brunswick  | 267           | 269                    | 270                     | 0.7               | 0.4                |
| Quebec   | 2,880         | 2,892                  | 2,906                   | 0.4               | 0.5                |
| Ontario  | 4,779         | 4,793                  | 4,821                   | 0.3               | 0.6                |
| Manitoba   | 475           | 478                    | 479                     | 0.6               | 0.2                |
| Saskatchewan   | 363           | 364                    | 363                     | 0.3               | -0.3               |
| Alberta  | 1,283         | 1,293                  | 1,297                   | 0.8               | 0.3                |
| British Columbia   | 1,533         | 1,537                  | 1,542                   | 0.3               | 0.3                |
| Yukon  | 15            | 15                     | 15                      | 0.0               | 0.0                |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut                        | 27            | 28                     | 28                      | 3.7               | 0.0                |

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

## Criminal harassment

1999

The incidence of criminal harassment, commonly known as stalking, appears to be on the rise, according to data reported by a group of Canadian police forces.

One hundred and six police forces reported a total of 5,382 incidents of criminal harassment in 1999, up 32% from 1996. However, some of this increase may have been the result of a greater public and police awareness of the potential seriousness of this crime, which only became a *Criminal Code* offence in 1993. Although this sample of police forces is not nationally representative, it does deal with 41% of the annual national volume of crime.

Stalking is primarily a crime against women. In 1999, females accounted for three-quarters of all victims of criminal harassment. Most victims of criminal harassment know their accused and, in many instances, the stalker and victim were involved in a previous relationship. Slightly more than half of all female

victims were stalked by a current or former partner. A further 25% were stalked by a casual acquaintance.

## Accused-victim relationship in criminal harassment incidents

1999

|                                   | Male victim |              | Female victim |              |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|                                   | number      | %            | number        | %            |
| <b>Accused</b>                    |             |              |               |              |
| Current spouse                    | 3           | 0.3          | 115           | 3.7          |
| Ex-spouse                         | 98          | 10.9         | 1,134         | 36.3         |
| Current or ex-dating relationship | 49          | 5.5          | 482           | 15.4         |
| Other family                      | 59          | 6.6          | 111           | 3.6          |
| Casual acquaintance               | 396         | 44.1         | 782           | 25.1         |
| Business relationship             | 107         | 11.9         | 146           | 4.7          |
| Other known relationship          | 44          | 4.9          | 24            | 0.8          |
| Stranger                          | 104         | 11.6         | 225           | 7.2          |
| Unknown                           | 37          | 4.1          | 101           | 3.2          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>897</b>  | <b>100.0</b> | <b>3,120</b>  | <b>100.0</b> |

**Note:** Based on a non-representative sample of 106 police services, which deal with 41% of the national volume of crime. Excludes incidents where the sex of the victim or the accused was unknown.

By contrast, male victims were most frequently stalked by a casual acquaintance (44%). A further 12% were stalked by a business relation, 12% by a stranger, 11% by an ex-wife, and 5% by a current or ex-girlfriend.

Offences commonly associated with criminal harassment include uttering threats, threatening or harassing phone calls, common assault and mischief. While less than 2% of criminal harassment incidents in 1999 resulted in physical injury to the victim, the obsessive and repetitive nature of stalking can have a profound emotional impact on victims. Studies have found that depression and anxiety are not uncommon among victims of stalking.

Stalking also has the potential of progressing to more serious crimes. There were nine stalking-related homicides in Canada from 1997 to 1999, each involving a female being stalked, and subsequently killed, by a recently-separated husband, ex-husband or ex-lover.

Among 10 selected cities, the highest rates of stalking in 1999 were reported in Saskatoon, which had 75 incidents of criminal harassment per 100,000 population, Montreal (73) and Vancouver (68). The lowest rates were reported in Edmonton (11), Calgary (12) and London (12). The remaining cities and their rates were: Toronto (40), St. Catharines–Niagara (26), Regina (24), and Kitchener–Waterloo (18).

In 1998/99, more than 4,000 cases involving criminal harassment charges were heard in adult provincial or territorial courts, an increase of 32% from 1994/95. About half these charges led to a conviction.

A jail term was imposed in 35% of convicted criminal harassment cases. This figure is higher than for common assault (29%), but lower than for all other violent offences (55%). The median length of prison sentences in criminal harassment cases has increased from 30 days in 1994/95 to 90 days in 1998/99.

Information on charges and cases processed in adult criminal courts came from the Adult Criminal Courts Survey. Seven provinces and two territories currently report to this survey, representing 80% of the adult provincial and territorial court caseload.

*Juristat: Criminal harassment, Vol. 20, no. 11* (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

## Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending October 31, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the 10-day period ending October 31 was 7 million tonnes, an increase of 3.5 % compared with the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 3.4 %.

Intermodal traffic tonnage was 589 000 tonnes, a 4.2 % decrease from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures show a decrease of 0.1 %.

Total traffic increased 2.8 % during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 202.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.9 % from the same period of 1999.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

**Note:** Because of operational constraints, the weekly railway carloadings survey will be discontinued with the release of data for the last week of December. Concerned users of these data should pass their comments to Jean-Robert Larocque no later than December 1.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; [larocque@statcan.ca](mailto:larocque@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Asphalt roofing

October 2000

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 055 168 metric bundles in October, a 23.3% decrease from 3 982 136 metric bundles produced in October 1999.

Year-to-date production was 35 347 261 metric bundles, a 6.3% decrease from 37 706 982 metric bundles produced in the same period of 1999.

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

The October 2000 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; [sara.breen@statcan.ca](mailto:sara.breen@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## **Cereals and oilseeds review**

September 2000

Data from the September 2000 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, producers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The October situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the September 2000 issue of the *Cereal and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149). The electronic version of the publication (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112) will be available in December on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856; [karen.gray@statcan.ca](mailto:karen.gray@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Understanding measurements of farm income**

2000

The bulletin *Understanding measurements of farm income*, a manual for users of farm income statistics, is now available. It is published jointly by Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

This publication explains the concepts and methodology behind the various estimates of farm income published by Statistics Canada. In each case, the form of availability and appropriate uses are discussed. In addition, the methods behind the forecasts of farm income prepared by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada are included, along with an explanation of the relationship to the farm income accounts of Statistics Canada.

*Understanding measurements of farm income* (21-525-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the User Services and Marketing Unit (1-800-465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Understanding measurements of farm income, 2000**  
**Catalogue number 21-525-XIE**  
(Free).

**The dairy review, July–September 2000**  
**Catalogue number 23-001-XIB** (\$27/\$89).

**The dairy review, July–September 2000**  
**Catalogue number 23-001-XPB** (\$36/\$119).

**Asphalt roofing, October 2000**  
**Catalogue number 45-001-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Howeowner repair and renovation expenditure, 1999**  
**Catalogue number 62-201-XIB** (\$23).

**Education quarterly review, 2000, Vol. 7, no. 1**  
**Catalogue number 81-003-XIE** (\$16/\$51).

**Education quarterly review, 2000, Vol. 7, no. 1**  
**Catalogue number 81-003-XPB** (\$21/\$68).

**Juristat, Criminal harassment, Vol. 20, no. 11**  
**Catalogue number 85-002-XIE** (\$8/\$70).

**Juristat, Criminal harassment, Vol. 20, no. 11**  
**Catalogue number 85-002-XPE** (\$10/\$93).

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

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
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban transit, 1995<br/>Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.</li> </ul> | 2  |
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