



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 14, 2000
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Canadian economic observer

December 2000

The December issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in November and presents a feature article on recent trends in provincial gross domestic product. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The December 2000 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Cyndi Bloskie (613-951-3634; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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NEW PRODUCTS

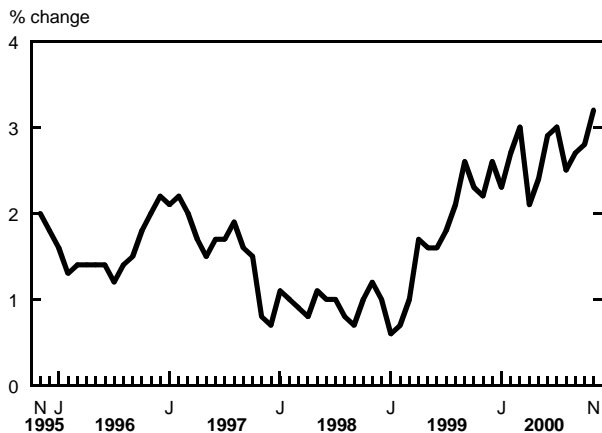
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

November 2000

Consumers paid 3.2% more in November than they did in November 1999 for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This is up from the 12-month increase of 2.8% recorded in October. Higher energy prices were once again the major contributor to the increase in the All-items CPI in November, accounting for close to half of the rise. The All-items excluding energy index advanced by 1.8% compared with November 1999, up from the 1.5% rise recorded in September and October.

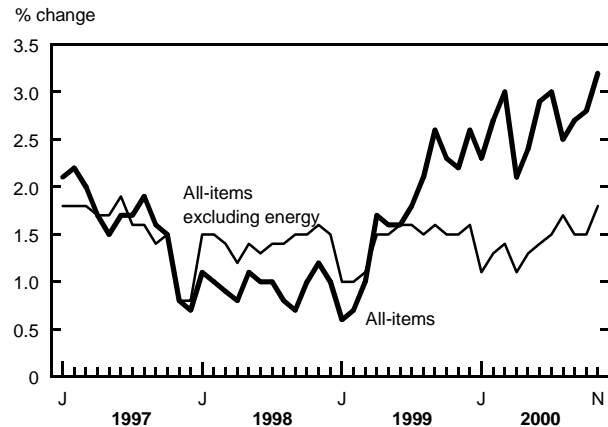
Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year



Energy prices increased, on average, by 18.0% from November 1999 to November 2000. The greatest impact on the Energy index came from a 19.2% increase for gasoline prices. Natural gas prices rose by 40.3%, the largest increase registered since the inception of the series in 1949. A 44.0% increase in fuel oil prices provided the remaining upward push on the Energy index.

Increases in the indexes for mortgage interest cost, food purchased from restaurants, rent and telephone services were among the other factors contributing to the 12-month increase in the All-items CPI in November. By contrast, the indexes for computer equipment and supplies, child care and video equipment exerted some downward pressure on the CPI.

Annual change in the CPI and in the CPI excluding energy



Monthly rise up slightly

From October to November, the CPI increased by 0.3%, up from the 0.2% rise recorded between September and October. The increase was primarily the result of higher costs for the purchase of automotive vehicles. Higher prices for natural gas, fresh vegetables and gasoline also exerted upward pressure on the All-items CPI. On the other hand, indexes for traveller accommodation and clothing exerted downward pressure on the All-items CPI.

Each November, the sample of automotive vehicle models in the CPI is updated to reflect the vehicles available for the new model year. This November, the price index for the purchase of automotive vehicles increased by 4.6%. Compared with last year, fewer manufacturer rebates and dealer discounts accompanied the introduction of the new model year.

Natural gas prices were higher, on average, by 5.5% in November compared with October. Most of that impact came from an 8.3% rise in prices in Ontario, although increases in natural gas prices of 5.6% in Alberta and 9.4% in Manitoba also contributed to the overall increase. Natural gas prices were unchanged in Saskatchewan and British Columbia; Quebec (-6.3%) was the only province to post a decrease.

Fresh vegetable prices were up 8.3% in November. This is partly the result of tighter supplies owing to poor weather conditions in the southwestern growing regions of the United States.

Gasoline prices rose by 0.9% from October to November, following a price decrease of 0.7% from September to October. Price increases ranged

from 4.2% in Prince Edward Island to 0.3% in Whitehorse. Decreases were registered in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and prices were unchanged in Yellowknife.

Prices for traveller accommodation fell by 13.1% in November, a normal decrease for this low tourist season month. All provincial indexes posted decreases in November.

The index for clothing decreased by 2.9% from October to November, mainly because of sale pricing on a broad variety of clothing items.

Note: A revised version of the Inter-city indexes of Retail Price Differentials, as of October 1999, for selected groups of consumer goods and services will be available soon. It will be published in the December 2000 issue of the *Consumer Price Index*. The shelter component has been added, which now makes it possible to include an All-items index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9940-9956.

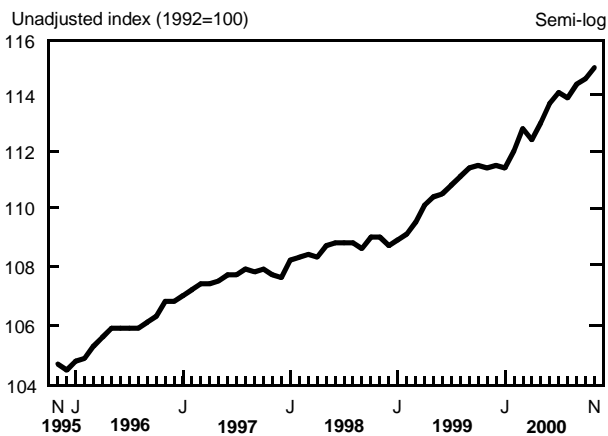
Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

The November 2000 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is available. See *How to order products*.

December's Consumer Price Index will be released on January 18, 2001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Index



Consumer Price Index and major components
1992=100

	Nov. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 1999	Oct. to Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000
not seasonally adjusted					
	%				change
All-items	115.0	114.6	111.4	0.3	3.2
Food	112.9	112.0	110.6	0.8	2.1
Shelter	111.2	110.6	105.9	0.5	5.0
Household operations and furnishings	110.7	110.7	109.5	0.0	1.1
Clothing and footwear	105.4	107.5	105.4	-2.0	0.0
Transportation	134.0	131.5	127.3	1.9	5.3
Health and personal care	112.9	112.8	110.5	0.1	2.2
Recreation, education and reading	122.4	124.4	120.3	-1.6	1.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	98.6	98.1	95.1	0.5	3.7
Goods	113.1	112.1	108.7	0.9	4.0
Services	117.3	117.5	114.5	-0.2	2.4
All-items excluding food and energy	113.0	112.9	111.0	0.1	1.8
Energy	136.6	134.6	115.8	1.5	18.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar, expressed in cents, compared with 1992	87.0	87.3	89.8		
All-items (1986=100)	147.3				

Consumer Price Index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
1992=100

	Nov. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 1999	Oct. to Nov. 2000	Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2000
not seasonally adjusted					
	%				change
Newfoundland	114.3	114.2	111.1	0.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	114.1	113.3	109.4	0.7	4.3
Nova Scotia	116.2	115.4	112.0	0.7	3.8
New Brunswick	114.4	113.9	110.4	0.4	3.6
Quebec	111.7	111.5	108.8	0.2	2.7
Ontario	115.9	115.2	111.8	0.6	3.7
Manitoba	119.2	118.8	116.1	0.3	2.7
Saskatchewan	118.0	117.5	114.5	0.4	3.1
Alberta	119.6	119.2	114.6	0.3	4.4
British Columbia	114.5	114.5	111.5	0.0	2.7
Whitehorse	115.6	115.1	112.6	0.4	2.7
Yellowknife	111.9	111.5	109.6	0.4	2.1

New motor vehicle sales

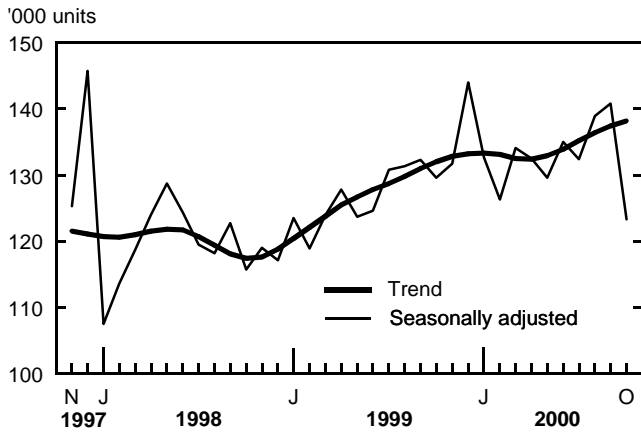
October 2000

Sharply lower truck sales were largely responsible for a 12.4% decrease in new motor vehicle sales in October compared with September. In total, 123,313 new vehicles were sold in October, down 17,494 units from the previous month. (Unless otherwise indicated, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.)

October's decrease in the number of new vehicles sold, which followed two consecutive increases, was the biggest monthly decline since January 1998 (-26.2%) during the ice storm. This earlier decline followed an exceptional sales gain (+16.2%) in December 1997.

New motor vehicle sales are nevertheless sustaining the rise that began in the spring of 2000. Previously, new motor vehicle sales had generally been stagnant since the fall of 1999, after a strong upward movement that began at the end of 1998.

Large decline in new motor vehicle sales in October



According to indications from the auto industry, one factor causing sales to decline in October was the reduction or removal of incentives with the arrival of the 2001 models on the market. At the start of the summer, auto manufacturers offered significant incentives in order to stimulate demand for new motor

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise indicated. Seasonally adjusted provincial data from January 1991 to the present are available on CANSIM.

Passenger cars include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

North American-built new motor vehicles include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.

Data for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been included with the data for British Columbia.

vehicles. Those incentives helped to increase sales in recent months.

A total of 1.33 million new motor vehicles were sold in the first ten months of 2000, up 4.7% from the same period of 1999.

Preliminary figures from the auto industry indicate that new motor vehicle sales recovered slightly in November compared with October, primarily because of higher truck sales.

Average price of new motor vehicles almost unchanged

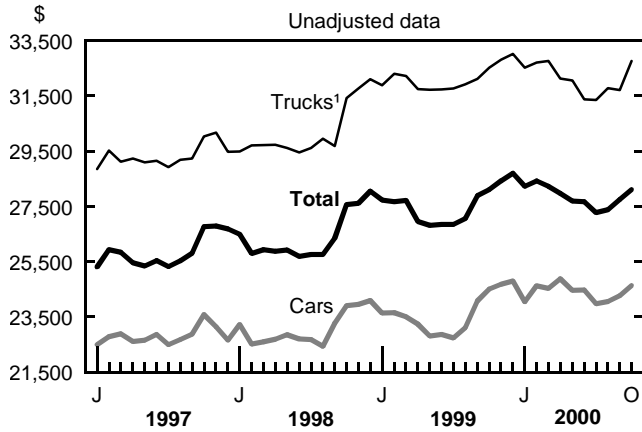
In October, it cost an average of \$32,754 (not seasonally adjusted) to buy a new truck (excluding most heavy trucks and buses), up a modest 0.7% from October 1999. Over the same one-year period, the average price of new passenger cars rose just 0.5% to \$24,632 in October.

The average price of new motor vehicles usually increases every fall, largely as a result of new models coming onto the market. However, because of the sizable drop in prices that began last spring, especially for new trucks, the arrival of the new models merely brought the average price up to a level almost identical to a year earlier.

The average price reflects actual price movements, owing in part to incentives offered by manufacturers, but it also reflects consumer preferences. Consumers have their choice of available models, optional equipment

and changes to standard equipment. These factors influenced the average price to varying degrees.

Average price of new motor vehicles holds steady



¹ These data do not include most heavy trucks, coaches and buses.

Decline in sales is three times greater for trucks than for cars

Sales of new trucks were the hardest hit by the reduction of incentives in October. Compared with September, the number of new trucks sold fell 18.9% to 53,345 vehicles. This decline, which followed two consecutive monthly increases, was the steepest drop since January 1998, when sales plummeted 31.4%. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

With the decline registered in October, the market share for trucks slipped to 43.3%, the lowest level since December 1995. In June 2000, the truck market share reached 49.6%, the highest level for the year.

The upward movement of new truck sales, seen since the start of the year, has softened. Previously, sales had been relatively stagnant in the second half of 1999 after strong gains in the first half of that year.

In October, 69,968 new passenger cars were sold, down 6.7% from September. This decline followed three straight monthly increases. Sales were down for both North American-built passenger cars (-6.2%) and those built overseas (-8.3%).

Despite October's decline, sales of new passenger cars have sustained an upward movement that began in the summer, following a period of declines that started at the end of 1999. Previously, sales had been rising since the fall of 1998.

Sales down in all provinces

The largest month-to-month sales declines in October were posted in Saskatchewan, Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

In Saskatchewan, sales tumbled 19.9% to 2,611 units. This was the second straight monthly decline. Nevertheless, new motor vehicle sales in Saskatchewan have generally been rising since the fall of 1998.

Sales in Ontario fell 18.5% from September to 49,135 vehicles, following two consecutive increases. New motor vehicle sales in Ontario have been rising since the spring of 2000, after a pause that began in the fall of 1999.

With a 17.9% drop in October (for a total of 372 vehicles sold), Prince Edward Island joined the provinces showing a decline of at least 17.0%. However, this drop followed a sharp increase of 15.9% in September.

The region formed by British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut saw the smallest decline in new motor vehicle sales in October, -3.8%. With this second consecutive monthly decline, the number of new vehicles sold was 13,723 units. Sales of new motor vehicles in this region have stabilized since the spring, following increases that began in the summer of 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The October 2000 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XIB, \$13/\$124) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; kimacle@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000 ^r	Oct. 2000 ^p	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000	Sept. to Oct. 2000
seasonally adjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	129,594	140,807	123,313	-4.8	-12.4
Passenger cars	69,737	75,002	69,968	0.3	-6.7
North American ¹	53,576	55,602	52,170	-2.6	-6.2
Overseas	16,161	19,400	17,797	10.1	-8.3
Trucks, vans and buses	59,857	65,805	53,345	-10.9	-18.9
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland	1,847	2,084	1,880	1.8	-9.8
Prince Edward Island	426	453	372	-12.7	-17.9
Nova Scotia	3,629	3,699	3,474	-4.3	-6.1
New Brunswick	3,612	3,474	3,212	-11.1	-7.5
Quebec	32,555	34,181	31,323	-3.8	-8.4
Ontario	54,736	60,318	49,135	-10.2	-18.5
Manitoba	3,402	3,746	3,396	-0.2	-9.3
Saskatchewan	2,807	3,261	2,611	-7.0	-19.9
Alberta	13,466	15,320	14,187	5.4	-7.4
British Columbia ²	13,114	14,271	13,723	4.6	-3.8
	Oct. 1999	Sept. 2000	Oct. 2000 ^p	Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2000	
unadjusted					
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	120,347	146,361	112,936	-6.2	
Passenger cars	63,804	76,175	62,751	-1.7	
North American ¹	48,606	55,547	45,707	-6.0	
Overseas	15,198	20,628	17,044	12.1	
Trucks, vans and buses	56,543	70,186	50,185	-11.2	
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland	1,451	2,086	1,402	-3.4	
Prince Edward Island	372	455	336	-9.7	
Nova Scotia	2,998	3,535	2,798	-6.7	
New Brunswick	2,936	3,529	2,510	-14.5	
Quebec	28,689	35,890	27,550	-4.0	
Ontario	52,550	62,596	46,720	-11.1	
Manitoba	3,299	4,290	3,204	-2.9	
Saskatchewan	2,979	3,533	2,756	-7.5	
Alberta	13,189	16,202	13,526	2.6	
British Columbia ²	11,884	14,245	12,134	2.1	

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

² Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

OTHER RELEASES

Police resources in Canada 2000

Twice as many women were police officers as of June 2000 compared with a decade previously, according to a new report. In 1990, there were 3,573 female police officers, representing just over 6% of all officers. By June this year, there were 7,658 female police officers, accounting for almost 14% of the total.

British Columbia had the highest proportion of female police officers at almost 18%, followed by Ontario at almost 15%. The Atlantic provinces continued to have the lowest proportion of female officers at around 10%.

The overall total of 56,020 police officers as of June 2000 was a 1.3% increase from the previous year. This total was the equivalent of one police officer for every 549 Canadians.

Canada has 182 police officers for every 100,000 population, a rate that has remained relatively stable for the last five years following a 10% decline between 1991 and 1996. The current Canadian rate is lower than in both the United States (247 in 1998) and England and Wales (233).

Police officers 2000

	Population	Total police officers	Police officers per 100,000 population	% change in rate 1995 to 2000
	'000			
Newfoundland	538.8	772	143	-5.8
Prince Edward Island	138.9	205	148	4.1
Nova Scotia	941.0	1,600	170	-2.1
New Brunswick	756.6	1,309	173	0.2
Quebec	7,372.4	13,835	188	-4.1
Ontario	11,669.3	21,637	185	-2.3
Manitoba	1,147.9	2,142	187	-3.6
Saskatchewan	1,023.6	1,864	182	-1.1
Alberta	2,997.2	4,613	154	-4.6
British Columbia	4,063.8	6,708	165	0.3
Yukon	30.7	120	391	4.2
Northwest Territories	42.1	154	366	...
Nunavut	27.7	86	311	...
Provincial/territorial total	30,750.1	55,045	179	-2.7
RCMP (headquarters and training academy) ¹	...	975
Canada	30,750.1	56,020	182	-2.8

¹ Officers are included separately as they provide a national service. All other RCMP officers are included in the province or territory in which they work.
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Among the provinces, Quebec had 188 police officers for every 100,000 population, the highest rate, followed closely by Manitoba at 187. Newfoundland

(143) and Prince Edward Island (148) had the lowest rates.

According to 1999 data, Thunder Bay had the highest rate among Census Metropolitan Areas, 196 police officers for every 100,000 population, followed by Regina at 192. Sherbrooke (110) and Chicoutimi-Jonquière (118) had the lowest.

Policing costs in Canada totalled \$6.4 billion in 1999, a 2.9% increase from 1998, or a 1.2% rise after adjusting for inflation. This total was the equivalent of \$210 for every Canadian. Over the past decade, policing costs have increased 10% in adjusted dollars.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 301 and table 00130101.

The report *Police resources in Canada, 2000* (85-225-XIE, \$26) 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. ■

Crime statistics 1999

Crime statistics for 1999 were first released in July 1999. *Canadian crime statistics, 1999*, which is now available, presents additional detailed information. Standard crime tables are presented for Canada, the provinces and territories, as well as all Census Metropolitan Areas.

Also included is a set of 20 tables from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, or UCR2, based on data collected from 164 police departments in six provinces that dealt with 46% of the national volume of reported crime. These tables examine the characteristics of victims and the accused (their age and sex, the relationship of the accused to the victim, level of injury and weapon causing injury), as well as the criminal incident itself (location of the incident, target of violation, presence of weapons and type of property stolen).

Canadian crime statistics, 1999 (85-205-XIE, \$32; 85-205-XPE, \$42) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2198-2200.

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. ■

Federal government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1999

Federal government business enterprises (including monetary authorities) earned an after-tax profit of \$3.9 billion in 1999, down 1.4% from 1998. Monetary authorities (the Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account) accounted for \$3.7 billion of this total, an increase of \$0.4 billion (+12.1%) over 1998. The financial enterprises posted after-tax profits of \$0.5 billion, and non-financial enterprises a loss of \$0.3 billion.

Total assets of federal government business enterprises increased by \$19.2 billion, or 15.4%, to \$144.3 billion at the end of 1999. Gross debt (total liabilities) reached \$138.2 billion, up \$18.8 billion, or 15.9%, from 1998. As a result, total net worth increased by \$0.4 billion to \$6.1 billion in 1999.

Federal government business enterprises

Fiscal years ended nearest to December 31

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$ millions				
Total income	18,158	19,262	20,181	20,694	20,553
Total expenses	14,414	16,017	16,745	16,636	16,468
Net income (loss) before provision for income tax	3,744	3,245	3,436	4,057	4,085
Net income (loss) after provision for income tax	3,729	3,211	3,403	3,920	3,864
Remitted profits to federal government	3,206	2,772	2,782	3,358	3,727

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3300-3314.

Data are available through custom and special tabulations. To order data, or for general inquiries on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Lisa McCambley (613-951-0767; lisa.mccambley@statcan.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean Énard (613-951-1847; emarjea@statcan.ca) or J. F. Carbonneau (613-951-8561; carbjea@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Provincial and territorial government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 1998

Provincial and territorial government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of \$9.8 billion in 1998, up \$7.5 billion from 1997. This increase is explained by the \$6.6 billion write-off recorded in the preceding year in the Ontario electric power utilities industry. Lottery and gaming enterprises earned \$4.5 billion and liquor authorities earned \$2.8 billion in 1998.

Total income reached \$58.9 billion, and total expenses rose \$0.3 billion to \$49.1 billion.

Among the provinces, New Brunswick posted a loss of \$0.3 billion, compared with a \$0.1-billion profit in 1997. The loss is because of major restructuring expenses of \$0.5 billion incurred by the New Brunswick Power Corporation.

Profits remitted to provincial and territorial governments reached \$7.9 billion, up \$0.6 billion, or 7.7%, over 1997. Of the total amount remitted, lottery and gaming enterprises and liquor authorities paid provincial and territorial governments \$7.0 billion, almost all of their profits.

Total assets of provincial and territorial government business enterprises were \$180.9 billion at the end of 1998, compared with \$176.7 billion at the end of 1997. The gross debt (total liabilities) increased by \$1.2 billion to \$157.5 billion at the end of 1998.

Provincial and territorial government business enterprises, remitted profits

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	\$ millions				
Total	5,595	6,173	7,136	7,372	7,943
Newfoundland	147	179	164	180	187
Prince Edward Island	22	25	24	25	21
Nova Scotia	162	218	236	257	260
New Brunswick	145	165	172	170	180
Quebec	1,039	1,133	1,931	1,803	1,866
Ontario	1,361	1,532	1,806	1,589	1,786
Manitoba	434	407	363	375	379
Saskatchewan	283	488	220	556	530
Alberta	976	1,057	1,042	1,135	1,268
British Columbia	997	939	1,143	1,250	1,434
Yukon	8	9	10	8	9
Northwest Territories	21	22	24	25	23

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3267-3270.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information, or general inquiries on the products or services of the Public Institutions

Division, contact Lisa McCambley (613-951-0767; lisa.mccambley@statcan.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claude Perras at (613-951-1834; perrcla@statcan.ca) or Jean-François Carbonneau at (613-951-8561; carbjea@statcan.ca), Public institutions Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufacturers 1998

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers has adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for its 1998 reference year. Previous years' data have been re-aggregated to the new classification system back to 1990. Information on over 250 different industries will be provided. Principal statistics for each industry are released on CANSIM as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the following table are now available for Canada. Data for 169 industries have now been released.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 11684, 11686, 11688, 11690, 11693, 11695, 11811-11815, 11817, 11902, 11904, 11907, 11908, 11911, 11913, 11915, 11917, 11920, 11922, 11925, 11927, 12152, 12155, 12157, 12159, 12161, 12163 and 12165.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas* (31-203-XPB, \$68). The 1998 issue of this publication will be available soon. See *How to order products*. Industry review papers are accessible on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Manufacturing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call David Beaulieu (613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Value of shipments

NAICS	1997	1998	1997 to 1998	
	\$ millions		% change	
Commercial screen printing	323113	x	89.6	x
Quick printing	323114	x	95.3	x
Digital printing	323115	x	45.3	x
Manifold business forms printing	323116	x	910.1	x
Other printing	323119	x	7,484.8	x
Support activities for printing	323120	800.3	716.6	-10.5
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	339110	1,277.8	1,412.9	10.6
Jewelry and silverware manufacturing	339910	908.6	995.1	9.5
Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing	339920	1,030.1	1,041.8	1.1
Doll, toy and game manufacturing	339930	362.8	343.0	-5.5
Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing	339940	98.5	143.2	45.4
Sign manufacturing	339950	687.1	676.2	-1.6
All other miscellaneous manufacturing	339990	866.9	1,000.9	15.5
Soft drink and ice manufacturing	312110	2,752.0	3,123.7	13.5
Breweries	312120	3,379.7	3,431.5	1.5
Wineries	312130	413.5	409.2	-1.0
Distilleries	312140	799.1	969.3	21.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	312210	468.0	436.6	-6.7
Tobacco product manufacturing	312220	2,342.1	2,820.2	20.4
Pottery, ceramics and plumbing fixture manufacturing	327110	126.4	140.8	11.4
Clay building material and refractory manufacturing	327120	446.8	416.7	-6.8
Glass manufacturing	327214	801.5	871.7	8.8
Glass product manufacturing from purchased glass	327215	978.4	1,024.6	4.7
Cement manufacturing	327310	1,174.4	1,197.0	1.9
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	327320	1,886.5	1,903.9	0.9
Concrete pipe, brick and block manufacturing	327330	458.9	499.2	8.8
Other concrete product manufacturing	327390	650.1	717.8	10.4
Lime manufacturing	327410	240.6	233.5	-2.9
Gypsum product manufacturing	327420	675.7	743.7	10.1
Abrasive product manufacturing	327910	307.5	322.4	4.9
All other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	327990	740.8	858.7	15.9

^x Confidential data. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending November 14, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending November 14 totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a 1.3% increase over the same period of 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 1.7%.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 452 000 tonnes, a 22.6% increase from the same period of 1999. The year-to-date figures show a decrease of 10.8%.

Total traffic was up 2.9% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 191.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 13.8% 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 the last week of December.

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; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Dairy statistics

October and November 2000 (preliminary)

Monthly dairy statistics for October and November are now available.

These data will be included in the October–December 2000 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001-XIB, \$27/\$89; 23-001-XPB, \$36/\$119), which will be released in February 2001. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2442; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

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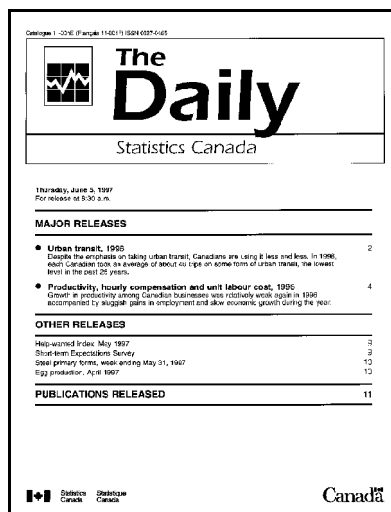
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