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Releases

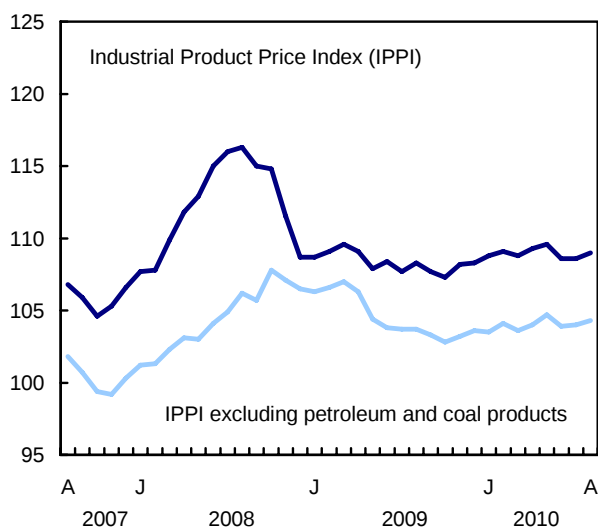
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2010

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) increased 0.4% in August compared with July, led by primary metal products. The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 2.2%, mainly as a result of higher prices for non-ferrous metals.

Prices for industrial goods increase

index (2002=100)



The increase in August follows no change in the IPPI in July and a 0.9% decline in June. Among the 21 major product groups, 10 posted gains, 5 decreased and the others remained unchanged.

The IPPI advance in August was mostly led by higher prices of primary metal products (+3.3%) and to a lesser extent by petroleum and coal products (+0.4%). The increase in primary metal products was a result of strong demand as well as interruptions in production.

Lower prices of pulp and paper products (-0.4%) as well as rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (-0.5%) moderated the IPPI increase.

Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid on the basis of prices set in US dollars. Consequently, the value of the Canadian dollar in relation to the

Conversion of indexes to 2002=100

With the release of August 2010 data, the Producer Prices Division converted the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) and the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) series to 2002=100, with 2002 as the base year. These indexes have also been updated using a 2002 weighting pattern based on the production values of 2002.

All data in this release are seasonally unadjusted and are subject to revision for six months (for example, when the July index is released, the index for the preceding January becomes final).

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.

The conversion of prices received in US dollars is based on the average monthly exchange rate (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada, and it is available on CANSIM in table 176-0064 (series v37426). Monthly and annual variations in the exchange rate, as described in the release, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1=US\$X).

The **RMPI** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of those prices are set on the world market. However, as few prices are denominated in foreign currencies, their conversion into Canadian dollars has only a minor effect on the calculation of the RMPI.

US dollar has the effect of reducing or increasing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. In August, however, the 0.1% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US currency had an insignificant influence on the JPPJ.

Excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI rose 0.3% in August, following a 0.1% increase in July.

12-month change in the IPPI: Growth continues

The IPPI was up 0.6% in August compared with the same month a year earlier, following a 0.8% increase in July. Starting in January 2010, the IPPI registered positive year-over year changes with the exception of a 0.7% decline in March.

In the last 12 months, the IPPI advance was mostly a result of higher prices for primary metal products (+6.9%) and, to a lesser extent, chemicals and chemical products (+2.9%), pulp and paper products (+3.2%) as well as rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (+3.1%).

The 4.5% appreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar moderated the IPPI year-over-year advance in August. Prices of motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, which are particularly influenced by the exchange rate, fell 2.1% in August, the smallest year-over-year decrease since October 2009 (-6.5%), the month in which this index started its negative year-over-year movement.

Between August 2009 and August 2010, the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal rose 0.6%, following a 0.3% advance in July. This was its fourth consecutive year-over-year increase.

Raw Materials Price Index: Second consecutive monthly increase

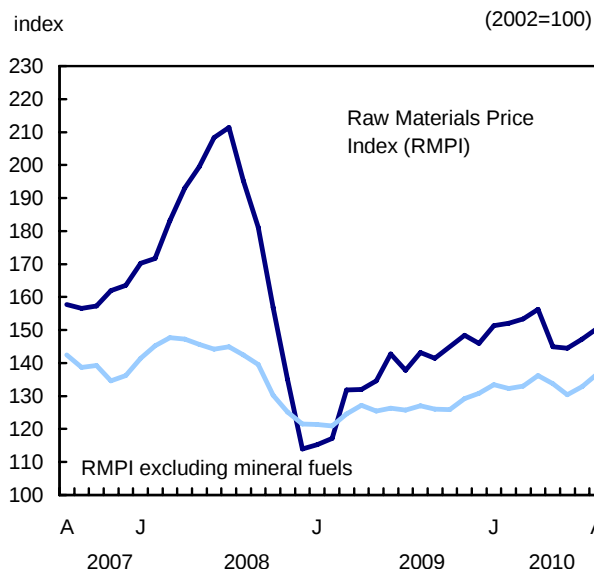
The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) rose 2.2% in August, following a 1.9% advance in July.

In August, higher prices for non-ferrous metals (+6.3%) and mineral fuels (+1.3%) were the main factors in the RMPI growth. Higher prices of vegetable products (+3.1%) as well as animal and animal products (+1.5%) had a smaller contribution to the RMPI increase.

Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI increased 2.9% in August compared with a 1.8% increase in July.

Between August 2009 and August 2010, the RMPI was up 5.0%, following a 6.8% advance in July. The year-over-year RMPI has been on an upward trend since November 2009. Non-ferrous metals (+9.2%), animal and animal products (+8.8%) and mineral fuels (+2.3%) were the main contributors to the year-over-year RMPI advance in August. Ferrous materials (+19.1%), vegetable products (+5.6%) and non-metallic minerals (+4.2%) played a smaller role in the RMPI increase.

Raw materials prices increase again



Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0056 to 329-0068 and 330-0007.

Tables 329-0056: Industrial Product Price Index by major commodity aggregations.

Table 329-0057: Industrial Product Price Index by industry.

Table 329-0058: Industrial Product Price Index by stage of processing.

Tables 329-0059 to 329-0068: Industrial Product Price Index by commodity.

Table 330-0007: Raw Materials Price Index by commodity.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for September will be released on October 29.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	August 2009	July 2010 ^r	August 2010 ^p	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
	(2002=100)			% change		
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	108.3	108.6	109.0	0.4	0.6
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.70	103.7	104.0	104.3	0.3	0.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	6.08	104.2	104.6	105.0	0.4	0.8
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.52	119.1	117.1	117.2	0.1	-1.6
Beverages	1.52	116.9	118.9	119.0	0.1	1.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.56	161.6	162.7	162.7	0.0	0.7
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.51	113.1	117.2	116.6	-0.5	3.1
Textile products	1.37	101.3	101.3	101.3	0.0	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.33	101.1	100.5	100.7	0.2	-0.4
Lumber and other wood products	6.04	89.6	89.0	89.4	0.4	-0.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.19	116.9	116.5	116.5	0.0	-0.3
Pulp and paper products	6.40	99.3	102.9	102.5	-0.4	3.2
Printing and publishing	1.84	103.6	103.8	103.4	-0.4	-0.2
Primary metal products	6.99	132.2	136.8	141.3	3.3	6.9
Metal fabricated products	4.45	121.7	122.1	122.0	-0.1	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.41	104.8	103.5	103.4	-0.1	-1.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	24.34	80.6	78.9	78.9	0.0	-2.1
Electrical and communications products	5.02	95.9	94.2	94.3	0.1	-1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.07	117.1	117.2	117.2	0.0	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ²	6.30	178.6	178.8	179.5	0.4	0.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.19	122.6	125.9	126.1	0.2	2.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.60	112.1	115.4	115.4	0.0	2.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.30	270.8	237.6	244.5	2.9	-9.7
Intermediate goods³	62.15	114.4	115.5	116.1	0.5	1.5
First-stage intermediate goods ⁴	7.56	129.2	133.1	136.6	2.6	5.7
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁵	54.60	112.4	113.0	113.3	0.3	0.8
Finished goods⁶	37.85	98.3	97.5	97.4	-0.1	-0.9
Finished foods and feeds	7.12	113.0	114.0	114.2	0.2	1.1
Capital equipment	12.19	89.7	87.9	87.8	-0.1	-2.1
All other finished goods	18.54	98.4	97.5	97.3	-0.2	-1.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of production.

2. This index is estimated for the current month.

3. Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

4. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

5. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

6. Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	August 2009	July 2010 ^r	August 2010 ^p	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
	(2002=100)			% change		
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	143.2	147.2	150.4	2.2	5.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	58.56	127.1	132.8	136.6	2.9	7.5
Mineral fuels	41.44	166.3	167.9	170.1	1.3	2.3
Vegetable products	9.89	113.5	116.2	119.8	3.1	5.6
Animals and animal products	19.81	102.0	109.4	111.0	1.5	8.8
Wood	11.82	89.4	88.8	88.8	0.0	-0.7
Ferrous materials	2.88	140.2	168.0	167.0	-0.6	19.1
Non-ferrous metals	11.32	214.8	220.6	234.6	6.3	9.2
Non-metallic minerals	2.82	144.3	150.3	150.3	0.0	4.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the annual 2002 values of intermediate inputs.

Canada's population estimates

Second quarter 2010 (preliminary)

As of July 1, Canada's population was estimated at 34,108,800, up 120,800 or 0.36% from April 1, 2010. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba posted the highest rates of population growth among the provinces.

Canada's growth over the second quarter was similar to what was observed during the same quarter in 2009. Immigration increased by 11,100, but the net inflow of non-permanent residents was lower (-10,100). As a result, net international migration was stable. Natural increase, the difference between births and deaths, also changed little.

Atlantic Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province or territory to post a population decrease in the second quarter. The province's population declined by more than 300 people (-0.07%) to 509,700. The drop was mainly a result of the first net interprovincial migration outflows since the second quarter of 2008.

Prince Edward Island's population grew by close to 600 (+0.40%) to 142,300. This growth was primarily the result of an inflow of 700 in net international migration. At an annualized rate of 16.1 per thousand, the province posted the highest immigration rate in the country.

Nova Scotia's population grew by 1,100 (+0.12%) to 942,500. The increase stemmed essentially from net international migration (+900), which accounted for more than 80% of the overall growth in the province.

New Brunswick's population expanded by more than 800 (+0.11%) to 751,800. The growth was mainly a result of a net inflow in international migration (+500). The population of the province has grown constantly since the first quarter of 2007.

Central Canada

Quebec's population grew by 0.31% to 7,907,400, a quarterly increase of close to 25,000. The province's natural increase of 7,900 and net international migration of 18,500 remained at high levels.

In Ontario, the population rose by 49,500 (+0.38%) to 13,210,700. This increase was primarily a result of the province's highest net inflows in international migration (+39,500) since the third quarter of 2005.

Note to readers

This release mainly pertains to the components of demographic growth of the second quarter that contributed to the population estimates as of July 1, 2010.

The release also presents a brief analysis of recent demographic developments in population change at both the Canada and provincial/territorial levels.

Unless otherwise stated, historical comparisons in this analysis relate to the 1971 to 2010 period, the period covered by the current system of demographic accounts.

Note that both annual demographic estimates and annual demographic estimates by age and sex for year 2009/2010 were also released today. Results of both series of estimates can be found in the publication Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories (91-215-X, free).

Natural increase is the variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

Net international migration is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between Canada and other countries that involve a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made between: immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.

Non-permanent residents (also called temporary residents) are people from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.

Median age is the age at which 50% of the population is older and 50% is younger.

Western Canada

Manitoba posted an increase of more than 5,100 (+0.42%) to 1,235,400. This increase was largely a result of a net inflow in international migration of close to 4,400, the province's highest quarterly number since 1971.

As of July 1, the population of Saskatchewan was estimated at 1,045,600. Saskatchewan's increase rate (+0.47%) was the second highest among the provinces. It was the province's largest growth since the third quarter of 2007. Half of the growth in Saskatchewan stemmed from net inflows in international migration (+2,400).

Alberta's population climbed by just over 18,500 (+0.50%) to 3,720,900, the highest increase rate among the provinces. Almost half of the growth in Alberta came from natural increase, the highest proportion among the provinces.

British Columbia's population grew by just under 15,500 (+0.34%) to 4,531,000. It was the province's lowest second-quarter increase since 2005. While net international migration remained strong, the province recorded its lowest net inflows of interprovincial migration (+2,000) for a second quarter since 2003.

The territories

The population of Yukon increased by more than 300 (+0.90%) to 34,500. Yukon's growth, its highest for a second quarter since 2003, stemmed primarily from net international migration.

The demographic increase of the Northwest Territories (+0.05%) was barely positive over the second quarter. The territory's natural increase offset net outflows in interprovincial migration.

Nunavut's population grew by more than 300 (+1.01%) to 33,200. The territory posted the highest rate of increase in the country. The territory's growth relied on both a strong natural increase and net interprovincial migration.

Estimates by age and sex

Population estimates by age and sex as of July 1 are also now available. New data show that Canada's population continues to age. The median age of the population was 39.7 years on July 1, up 0.2 years compared with the same date in 2009. The proportion of Canadians aged 65 and over, at 14.1% also increased compared with a year earlier (13.9%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0001, 051-0002, 051-0004 to 051-0006, 051-0011 to 051-0013, 051-0017 to 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0041, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The April to June 2010 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 24, no. 2 (91-002-X, free), and the *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 2010 (91-215-X, free), are now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division.

Components and factors of demographic growth

	Second quarter 2009 ¹	Second quarter 2010 ²	Second quarter 2009 and second quarter 2010
	number		difference
Total growth	121,306	120,814	-492
Natural increase	37,408	36,019	-1,389
Births	96,155	96,689	534
Deaths	58,747	60,670	1,923
Net international migration	83,898	84,795	897
Immigration	69,651	80,719	11,068
Net non-permanent residents	23,215	13,113	-10,102
Emigration ³	8,968	9,037	69

1. Updated estimates.

2. Preliminary estimates.

3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

Quarterly demographic estimates

	April 1, 2010 ¹	July 1, 2010 ²	April 1 to July 1, 2010
	number		% change
Canada	33,987,938	34,108,752	0.36
Newfoundland and Labrador	510,080	509,739	-0.07
Prince Edward Island	141,694	142,266	0.40
Nova Scotia	941,403	942,506	0.12
New Brunswick	750,939	751,755	0.11
Quebec	7,882,895	7,907,375	0.31
Ontario	13,161,183	13,210,667	0.38
Manitoba	1,230,275	1,235,412	0.42
Saskatchewan	1,040,735	1,045,622	0.47
Alberta	3,702,408	3,720,946	0.50
British Columbia	4,515,482	4,530,960	0.34
Yukon	34,218	34,525	0.90
Northwest Territories	43,739	43,759	0.05
Nunavut	32,887	33,220	1.01

1. Updated postcensal estimates.

2. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

Population estimates¹, age distribution and median age as of July 1, 2010, Canada, provinces and territories

	Population	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
	number	%			years
Canada	34,108,752	16.5	69.4	14.1	39.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	509,739	14.8	70.0	15.2	43.3
Prince Edward Island	142,266	16.2	68.2	15.6	42.1
Nova Scotia	942,506	14.8	69.1	16.0	42.8
New Brunswick	751,755	15.1	69.1	15.8	42.7
Quebec	7,907,375	15.6	69.0	15.3	41.2
Ontario	13,210,667	16.7	69.4	13.9	39.4
Manitoba	1,235,412	18.8	67.4	13.8	37.7
Saskatchewan	1,045,622	18.9	66.4	14.6	37.5
Alberta	3,720,946	18.3	71.1	10.6	35.8
British Columbia	4,530,960	15.1	69.9	15.0	40.8
Yukon	34,525	17.2	74.3	8.4	38.9
Northwest Territories	43,759	21.8	72.8	5.4	31.5
Nunavut	33,220	31.5	65.4	3.0	24.6

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Population estimates¹ by sex and age group as of July 1, 2010, Canada

Age group	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,108,752	16,917,282	17,191,470
0 to 4 years	1,878,160	963,446	914,714
5 to 9 years	1,803,266	928,386	874,880
10 to 14 years	1,935,244	992,060	943,184
15 to 19 years	2,226,819	1,140,059	1,086,760
20 to 24 years	2,364,868	1,214,756	1,150,112
25 to 29 years	2,394,544	1,212,138	1,182,406
30 to 34 years	2,301,397	1,150,687	1,150,710
35 to 39 years	2,294,682	1,153,074	1,141,608
40 to 44 years	2,421,020	1,219,633	1,201,387
45 to 49 years	2,793,377	1,405,280	1,388,097
50 to 54 years	2,618,766	1,306,535	1,312,231
55 to 59 years	2,288,313	1,128,182	1,160,131
60 to 64 years	1,968,695	965,010	1,003,685
65 to 69 years	1,468,925	712,574	756,351
70 to 74 years	1,104,550	519,504	585,046
75 to 79 years	912,367	412,120	500,247
80 to 84 years	688,152	283,842	404,310
85 to 89 years	427,471	150,622	276,849
90 to 94 years	166,042	47,583	118,459
95 to 99 years	45,564	10,457	35,107
100 years and over	6,530	1,334	5,196

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.



Study: Employment patterns of postsecondary students 2010

Employment patterns for postsecondary students who work during the school year changed significantly during the recent economic downturn.

During the 2009/2010 school year, about 542,000 postsecondary students aged 15 to 24 held jobs. This represented an employment rate of 45%, down from 48% in 2007/2008, just before the economic downturn. Nevertheless, these rates were well above those during the 1970s when 25% of students were employed.

Between 2007/2008 and 2009/2010, employment among full-time CEGEP, community college and university students declined by 30,000. Of those who were employed during the school year, 9 out of 10 worked part time.

Although students worked one hour less per week after the downturn, hourly wages increased from \$10.75 to \$11.80. As a result, average earnings for employed students held their ground at \$6,300 during the 2009/2010 school year.

Women were more likely than men to pursue postsecondary schooling in 2009/2010, representing 56% of the postsecondary student population. About 50% of women had a job while at school compared with 40% of men.

Students aged 20 to 24 were also more likely to work while attending school than those aged 15 to 19 (47% versus 43%), as were the Canadian-born (49%) compared with immigrant students (32%).

Almost all students employed during the 2009/2010 school year worked in the service sector (96%), with 36% in retail trade and 18% in food services. The 200,000 students working in retail trade represented 10% of all jobs in that industry.

The article "Employment patterns of postsecondary students" also examined student employment during the summer of 2009. It found that this was the worst labour market for postsecondary students aged 20 to 24 since the recession years of 1982 and 1993.

There was some improvement during the summer of 2010. Although employed students earned roughly \$7,000 during the summers of both 2008 and 2009, there were 40,000 fewer students with jobs.

Between the summers of 2008 and 2009, the employment rate for students aged 20 to 24 fell from 70% to 63%. At the same time, the unemployment rate for this group rose from 9% to 14%, while the percentage with a full-time job declined from 61% to 57%.

In 2010, the employment and unemployment rates for students aged 20 to 24 stood at 66% and 8%, while 52% of these students had a full-time job.

Note: This study used data from the Labour Force Survey to examine long-term trends in employment during the school year among young people aged 15 to 24 enrolled full time in community college, CEGEPs or university, with particular focus on the recent downturn and nascent recovery. It also profiles students who had a job in the 2009/2010 school year.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The articles "Employment patterns of postsecondary students" and "Recognition of newcomers' foreign credentials and work experience" are now available in the September 2010 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 11, no. 9 (75-001-X, free). From the Key resource module of our website choose *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katherine Marshall (613-951-6890; katherine.marshall@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Railway carloadings July 2010

The volume of cargo carried by Canadian railways rose in July, as both commodity loadings in Canada and traffic received from the United States increased.

Total freight traffic originating in Canada and received from the United States rose to 24.7 million metric tonnes, up 19.6% from July 2009.

Compared with July 2009, freight loaded in Canada increased 17.4% to 22.3 million metric tonnes in July. The Canadian railway industry's core transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, both contributed to the rise in cargo loaded.

Non-intermodal freight loadings, which are typically carried in bulk or loaded in box cars, rose 18.5% to 19.9 million metric tonnes. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were iron ores and concentrates, potash and iron and steel (primary or semi-finished).

In contrast, several commodity groups registered declines. Loadings of lumber led the way, followed by wood pulp and other cereal grains.

Intermodal freight loadings, transported through containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars, increased 8.3% to 2.3 million metric tonnes in July, compared with the same month the previous year.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States rose to about 2.5 million metric tonnes in July, up 44.3% from July 2009. Non-intermodal freight transported from the United States contributed to the increase.

From a geographic perspective, 55.3% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The July 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 7 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Food services and drinking places

July 2010 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry decreased 1.3% from June to \$4.1 billion in current dollars in July. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased 1.1%, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In July, each of the industry's four sectors posted lower sales. The largest decrease, at 2.5%, occurred in drinking places, while full-service restaurants registered a 2.2% decline.

The special food services sector, which includes food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services, decreased by 0.7%. Sales decreased by 0.3% at limited-service restaurants.

In July, five provinces posted lower sales, with the largest declines in British Columbia (-1.9%), Quebec (-1.5%), Alberta (-1.4%) and Ontario (-1.4%).

Note: All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars.

Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months. Data are also revised annually. Revisions to improve data quality and coherence are based on information not available at the time of the initial data. Caution should be exercised when comparing recent data that have not yet undergone an annual revision with older data (prior to April 2009) that have been revised. The next annual revision will occur in the fall of 2010.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

To obtain data, or for more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Felx (613-951-0075; pierre.felx@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. □

Food services and drinking places

	July 2009	April 2010 ^r	May 2010 ^r	June 2010 ^r	July 2010 ^p	June to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	4,008,586	4,081,294	4,084,713	4,110,704	4,057,340	-1.3
Full-service restaurants	1,761,391	1,766,837	1,775,032	1,776,562	1,736,654	-2.2
Limited-service eating places	1,724,603	1,780,634	1,774,647	1,791,722	1,785,872	-0.3
Special food services	309,117	325,109	328,671	333,847	331,424	-0.7
Drinking places	213,475	208,714	206,363	208,573	203,390	-2.5
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	49,343	52,184	51,443	52,051	52,733	1.3
Prince Edward Island	14,370	15,048	14,822	14,730	14,776	0.3
Nova Scotia	106,193	107,429	105,305	106,746	105,996	-0.7
New Brunswick	79,685	81,667	82,866	82,608	83,135	0.6
Quebec	795,561	821,038	812,471	809,482	797,579	-1.5
Ontario	1,496,046	1,545,204	1,543,691	1,562,100	1,540,630	-1.4
Manitoba	121,678	121,328	121,204	121,596	121,611	0.0
Saskatchewan	116,908	114,806	120,391	122,933	123,097	0.1
Alberta	557,942	557,422	564,547	569,072	560,881	-1.4
British Columbia	658,429	651,494	654,856	655,968	643,823	-1.9
Yukon	4,087	4,361	4,399	4,338	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,866	7,755	7,325	7,393	F	F
Nunavut	1,478	1,558	1,393	1,687	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F unreliable

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

Migration

2008/2009

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2009. Migration data reflect interprovincial and international movements as well as intraprovincial moves between census metropolitan areas or census divisions. Moves across town or across the street are excluded.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0027 to 111-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4101.

Migration estimates (91C0025, various prices) are available for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census divisions. There are also five tables covering these levels of geography that provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age, the sex and the median income of migrants.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; saadinfo@statcan.gc.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Domestic travel

2009

The public use microdata file for the 2009 Travel Survey of Residents of Canada is now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

For more information, or to obtain data, contact Client Services (613-951-9169; 1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, questionnaires, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marinka Ménard (613-951-9602; fax: 613-951-2909; marinka.menard@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2010

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August.

Note: This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted. Indexes for the current year and the previous year are subject to revision.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The August 2010 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will be available in October.

The electric power selling price indexes for September to December 2010 will be released on January 31, 2011.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

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Perspectives on Labour and Income, Vol. 11, no. 9
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