

The Daily

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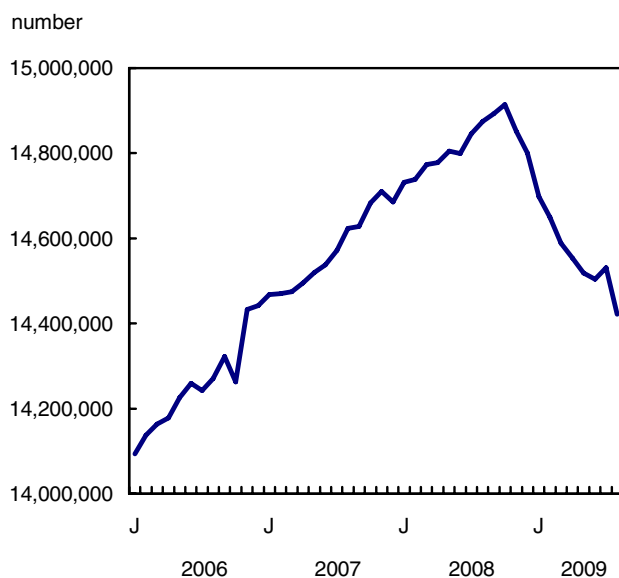
Releases

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

August 2009 (preliminary)

Non-farm payroll employment fell by 110,200 in August (-0.8%), following an increase of 27,300 in July. Half of the overall change in August came from a drop in educational services, as payroll employment in that industry returned from unusually high levels in July.

Total payroll employment



These data come from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). SEPH is a business survey that provides a detailed portrait of employees from an industry perspective, complementing information on total employment from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a survey from a household perspective. Over the longer term, the estimates from the surveys move in similar directions, but the month-to-month changes in the estimates can differ in the short term (see section Comparing SEPH and LFS).

While education accounted for the majority of the decrease in August, SEPH also recorded declines in other industries. In August, 216 of 305 industries covered by the survey posted losses. This was the largest number of industries with declining payroll employment since January 2009, when 229 industries shed jobs.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, data in this release refer to payroll employment and earnings data obtained from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

Each month, Statistics Canada now provides enhanced analysis of the current labour market situation, using SEPH and other sources. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides the first picture of overall labour market conditions, with unemployment and total employment and who is affected by changes in the labour market. Later in the month, Statistics Canada provides additional detail by industry through the SEPH Daily release, and regional detail through the Employment Insurance statistics.

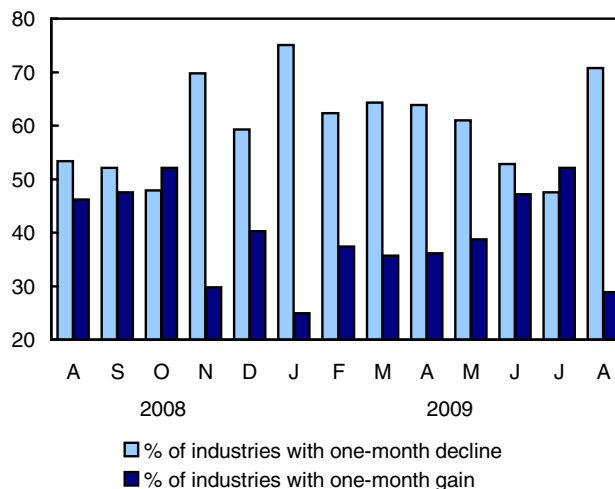
With the release of January 2009 SEPH data on March 31, 2009, an improved estimation method for earnings and hours data was introduced and estimates back to 2001 were revised to ensure continuity in data series.

Data on the education sector

Changes in payroll employment in education during the summer months can be affected by changes in payment schedules and school-year calendars. Month-to-month changes should therefore be interpreted with caution, and more attention given to long-term trends.

Proportion of industries experiencing a month-to-month change in payroll employment, August 2008 to August 2009

% change



In addition to the decline in educational services in August, there were widespread losses across the goods and service sectors.

Payroll employment fell in most provinces in August, with the largest declines in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. At the same time, the number of payroll employees rose in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Since the peak of employment in October 2008, the number of payroll employees has declined by 492,600 (-3.3%). Declines over this period have been particularly sharp in the goods sector, where the number of employees has fallen by 11.3%. In the service sector, payroll employment has declined by 1.8%.

Average weekly earnings of payroll employees stood at \$828.14 in August, up 2.0% from August 2008. This was down from the most recent year-over-year peak of 3.0% in October 2008.

Service sector losses

The number of payroll employees in educational services fell by 54,400 in August, following an increase of 32,400 in July. Since the peak of payroll employment, the number of employees in the overall education sector has fallen by 0.9%, less than the national all-industries (-3.3%) decline over the same period.

Reported data for July and August reveal changes in payment schedules compared with previous years in a number of school boards. This resulted in an unusual increase in the number of employees remaining on payrolls between June and July, followed by a sharp decline between July and August.

Elsewhere in the service sector, there were declines in payroll employment in grocery stores (-4,500), full-service restaurants (-3,800), other financial investment activity (-2,900), employment services (-2,200) and business support services (-2,100). All of these industries have experienced declining payroll employment since the start of the economic downturn, with the most pronounced losses in employment services, down 28,800 (-16.3%), followed by full-service restaurants, down 14,600 (-3.4%).

There were some industries which added jobs in August. Notable payroll employment increases were found in traveller accommodation (+2,800) and scheduled air transportation (+2,500). There were also job gains in general medical and surgical hospitals in August (+1,400).

Goods sector losses

Payroll employment fell by 28,100 in the goods sector in August, with the largest losses occurring in non-residential construction (-1,600), electric power

generation, transmission and distribution (-1,400), non-ferrous metal production and processing (-1,400) and oil and gas extraction (-1,300).

The number of employees in motor vehicle parts manufacturing increased by 1,900 in August.

Highway, street and bridge construction also added 1,400 employees in August.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings of payroll employees stood at \$828.14 in August, up 2.0% from August 2008. This was up from the 1.6% growth observed between July 2008 and July 2009, but lower than the most recent year-over-year peak of 3.0% in October 2008.

Among Canada's six largest industrial sectors, between August 2008 and August 2009, average weekly earnings increased in public administration (+5.5%), educational services (+4.9%), health care and social assistance (+3.2%), and accommodation and food services (+0.2%).

Over the same period, average weekly earnings fell in manufacturing (-2.4%) and retail trade (-1.5%).

Prince Edward Island saw the fastest increase in average weekly earnings between August 2008 and August 2009, up 4.2%, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (+3.9%) and Quebec (+3.8%). Ontario (+1.6%) and Saskatchewan (+1.3%) had growth below the national average. British Columbia (-0.1%) was the only province to post a decline in average weekly earnings over the period.

Total hours

Total hours worked including overtime by hourly paid employees fell by 5.0% between August 2008 and August 2009. This was the sharpest year-over-year decline in total hours worked since the start of the economic downturn.

Comparing SEPH and LFS

Data on employment, wages and hours worked are produced by two major Statistics Canada monthly surveys: LFS and SEPH. The estimates differ for conceptual reasons and for methodological reasons. The information source is the key distinction between the two surveys. SEPH provides information related to occupied jobs based on a census of administrative data from businesses, whereas LFS provides information on the employment characteristics of individuals based on a survey of households.

As a result, from time to time, the estimates from the surveys can differ in the short term as indicated in the chart below. This year, over the summer months, SEPH and LFS showed different movements in payroll employee counts and in total employment. Some of this can be explained by the fact that SEPH shows payroll employment over the entire month, while the LFS reflects labour market conditions only for the middle of the month.

Because it covers the entire month, SEPH detected some payroll employment in education early in July, which was not found later that month with the LFS. In August, there was a subsequent decline in SEPH to more typical summer levels, a change which did not occur in the LFS.

In August, the LFS showed an increase in the number of paid employees (+38,000) while SEPH shows a preliminary decline of 110,000. However, between May 2009 and August 2009, LFS paid employment fell by 86,000 whereas SEPH fell by 97,000, a difference of only 11,000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0039 and 281-0041 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available soon in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-X, free).

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for September will be released on November 26.

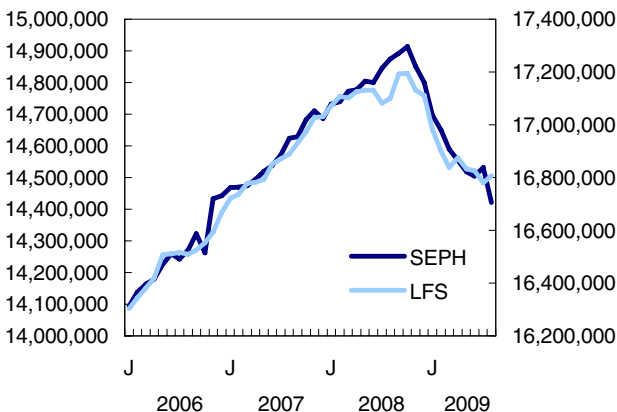
For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

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Non-farm payroll employment of the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours and total employment of the Labour Force Survey

Non-farm payroll employment,
Survey of Employment, Payrolls
and Hours (SEPH)

Total employment, Labour
Force Survey (LFS)



Number of employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2008	August 2008	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^p	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009	December 2008 to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted							
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	14,800.4	14,874.9	14,531.5	14,421.3	-0.8	-3.0	-2.6
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	46.8	38.8	38.1	-1.8	-18.6	-14.8
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	204.9	175.9	171.9	-2.3	-16.1	-15.5
Utilities	122.7	120.9	117.6	115.3	-2.0	-4.6	-6.0
Construction	817.7	838.7	783.7	781.9	-0.2	-6.8	-4.4
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,666.4	1,467.4	1,448.3	-1.3	-13.1	-9.5
Wholesale trade	753.7	756.1	725.8	724.5	-0.2	-4.2	-3.9
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,904.0	1,863.8	1,851.8	-0.6	-2.7	-1.7
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	700.3	671.9	668.1	-0.6	-4.6	-4.1
Information and cultural industries	326.3	326.9	322.2	319.3	-0.9	-2.3	-2.1
Finance and insurance	666.4	664.5	667.3	667.9	0.1	0.5	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	252.9	240.1	239.3	-0.3	-5.4	-3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	758.9	735.0	730.8	-0.6	-3.7	-4.7
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	126.6	117.0	115.9	-0.9	-8.5	-4.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	779.8	719.2	712.2	-1.0	-8.7	-5.6
Educational services	1,147.5	1,137.7	1,186.0	1,131.6	-4.6	-0.5	-1.4
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,530.6	1,582.1	1,579.2	-0.2	3.2	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	244.4	252.9	250.5	-0.9	2.5	3.5
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,073.0	1,061.6	1,057.8	-0.4	-1.4	-3.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	509.0	504.5	502.7	-0.4	-1.2	-1.5
Public administration	1,024.4	1,010.6	1,040.3	1,042.1	0.2	3.1	1.7
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	192.8	188.2	188.5	0.2	-2.2	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	61.5	60.5	63.0	63.6	1.0	5.1	3.4
Nova Scotia	393.0	396.5	390.5	390.5	0.0	-1.5	-0.6
New Brunswick	311.0	313.0	311.2	306.9	-1.4	-1.9	-1.3
Quebec	3,393.1	3,378.3	3,368.4	3,343.8	-0.7	-1.0	-1.5
Ontario	5,671.0	5,722.9	5,551.9	5,510.7	-0.7	-3.7	-2.8
Manitoba	562.8	564.1	562.3	557.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0
Saskatchewan	439.9	435.2	438.1	434.8	-0.8	-0.1	-1.2
Alberta	1,789.8	1,792.9	1,719.4	1,696.4	-1.3	-5.4	-5.2
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,953.6	1,886.4	1,878.4	-0.4	-3.8	-2.9
Yukon	19.5	19.4	19.0	18.9	-0.5	-2.6	-3.1
Northwest Territories ¹	26.8	27.8	27.4	27.0	-1.5	-2.9	0.7
Nunavut ¹	10.1	10.6	10.4	10.3	-1.0	-2.8	2.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry Group (North American Industry Classification System)	August 2008	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^p	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	811.65	823.62	828.14	0.5	2.0
Forestry, logging and support	963.76	832.19	886.82	6.6	-8.0
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,523.55	1,580.68	1,526.66	-3.4	0.2
Utilities	1,421.81	1,459.37	1,557.19	6.7	9.5
Construction	1,023.44	1,058.18	1,030.20	-2.6	0.7
Manufacturing	943.37	912.57	920.88	0.9	-2.4
Wholesale trade	960.40	1,019.34	1,018.05	-0.1	6.0
Retail trade	486.05	475.60	478.79	0.7	-1.5
Transportation and warehousing	872.82	878.84	866.49	-1.4	-0.7
Information and cultural industries	992.37	1,020.51	1,108.21	8.6	11.7
Finance and insurance	1,013.84	1,004.71	1,071.31	6.6	5.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	782.57	780.23	744.77	-4.5	-4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,064.85	1,100.52	1,120.92	1.9	5.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,038.17	1,143.54	1,166.50	2.0	12.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	677.38	671.55	662.13	-1.4	-2.3
Educational services	864.84	908.41	906.98	-0.2	4.9
Health care and social assistance	751.61	766.24	775.74	1.2	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	501.62	540.17	535.97	-0.8	6.8
Accommodation and food services	335.44	325.82	336.12	3.2	0.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	666.74	732.06	677.27	-7.5	1.6
Public administration	1,028.13	1,084.73	1,084.75	0.0	5.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	771.74	801.54	801.62	0.0	3.9
Prince Edward Island	669.25	698.82	697.11	-0.2	4.2
Nova Scotia	716.78	729.09	736.31	1.0	2.7
New Brunswick	740.82	756.49	757.88	0.2	2.3
Quebec	736.24	771.79	764.57	-0.9	3.8
Ontario	839.60	846.29	853.43	0.8	1.6
Manitoba	756.02	774.45	771.59	-0.4	2.1
Saskatchewan	798.52	803.29	808.82	0.7	1.3
Alberta	923.47	943.38	941.80	-0.2	2.0
British Columbia	803.46	797.75	802.70	0.6	-0.1
Yukon	858.70	888.69	914.48	2.9	6.5
Northwest Territories ¹	1,108.68	1,158.04	1,159.02	0.1	4.5
Nunavut ¹	934.06	884.61	884.39	0.0	-5.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



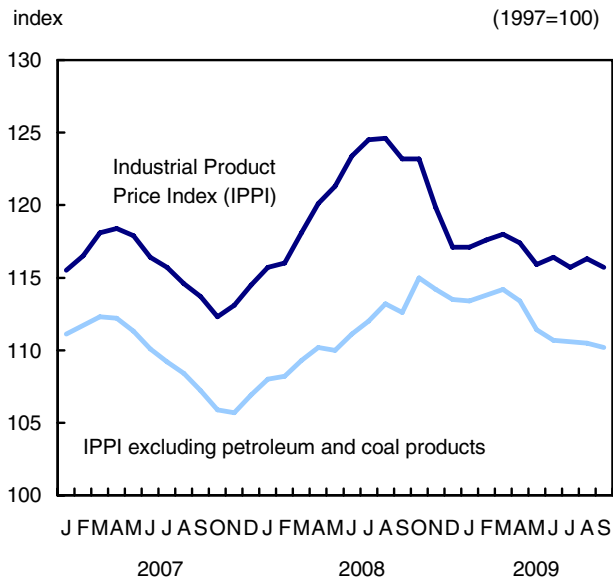
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

September 2009

The Industrial Product Price Index (-0.5%) and the Raw Materials Price Index (-1.1%) were both down in September compared with August, mainly as a result of declining petroleum prices.

The decrease in the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) in September followed a 0.5% advance in August. Since May, the level of the index has been fairly stable in its movement, alternating between upward and downward movements of similar size.

Prices for industrial goods decline



Petroleum and coal prices declined 2.6% after rising 6.2% in August. Of the 21 major product groups, 11 recorded a price decline while 3 increased. With the exception of petroleum and coal, the other product groups contributed only slightly to the movement of the IPPI.

In September, excluding petroleum and coal prices, the IPPI fell 0.3%, continuing its downward trend with a sixth consecutive decline. Among the most significant decreases were fruit, vegetables and feeds (-1.3%) as well as motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-0.4%).

The Canadian dollar rose 0.6% in September in relation to the US dollar. Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid in prices set in US dollars. Consequently,

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (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 and paper products, and wood products. Determining the full effect of fluctuating exchange rates on the IPPI is a difficult analytical task. However, it should be noted that many prices collected to calculate the IPPI are quoted in US dollars and then converted into Canadian dollars. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

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 text, are calculated according to the indirect quotation of the exchange rate (for example, CAN\$1 = US\$X).

The **Raw Materials Price Index (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 that are not produced in Canada.

the relative weakness of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar had the effect of reducing the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars. If the exchange rate used to convert these prices had remained unchanged, the IPPI would have declined 0.4% instead of 0.5%.

12-month change: Industrial Product Price Index continues to decline

Year over year, the IPPI fell 6.1% in September compared with declines of 7.1% in July and 6.7% in August.

The IPPI was pulled down mainly by the prices for petroleum and coal products (-32.1%) and, to a lesser extent, chemical products (-9.7%) and primary metal products (-8.1%). This decline in prices was mainly offset by higher prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+2.3%).

Year over year, prices for products excluding petroleum and coal fell 2.1%, which is comparable to the 2.4% decrease observed in August. The downward trend continues with this fourth consecutive decline.

Since September 2008, the Canadian dollar lost 2.2% of its value against its US counterpart, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 6.7% instead of 6.1%.

Raw Materials Price Index: Index retreats as a result of crude oil and vegetable product prices

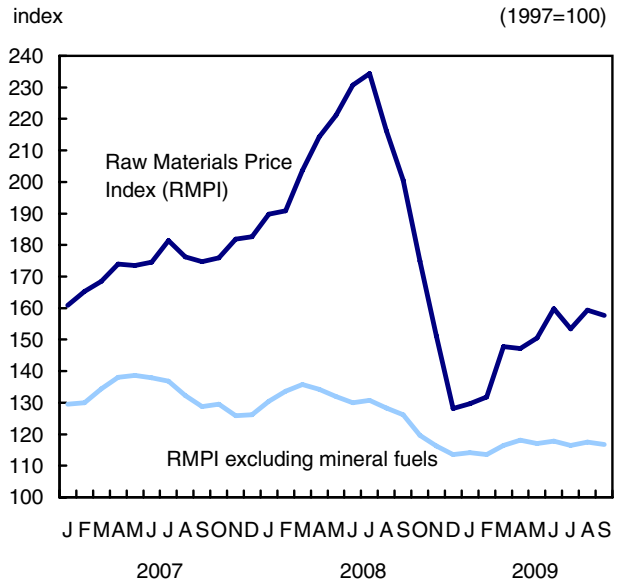
The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) fell 1.1% in September, which is a marked change from the 3.8% increase posted in August.

The volatile movements of the RMPI are mainly due to fluctuations in prices for mineral fuels, especially crude oil. The price for crude oil fell 1.6% in September, following an 8.1% increase in August.

The 5.1% drop in prices for vegetable products also contributed to the decline in the RMPI. In particular, prices for oilseeds (-14.5%) and grains (-3.2%) fell on forecasts of an abundant crop. The drop in the RMPI was tempered by a 0.7% rise in prices for non-ferrous metals. Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI declined by 0.6%, following a 0.9% rise in August.

From September 2008 to September 2009, raw material prices fell 21.4%, a smaller decrease than the 26.4% year-over-year decline in August. The drop in raw material prices was attributable to the strong 32.0% price reduction for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, a 15.9% drop in prices for vegetable products. All main product groups registered year-over-year price declines.

Raw materials prices are back down



Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

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

The September 2009 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-X, free) will soon be available.

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for October will be released on November 30.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-2848, prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

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Industrial product price indexes

	Relative importance ¹	September 2008	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	September 2008 to September 2009	August to September 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	123.2	116.3	115.7	-6.1	-0.5
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	112.6	110.5	110.2	-2.1	-0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	113.1	112.7	112.4	-0.6	-0.3
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	118.2	118.4	116.9	-1.1	-1.3
Beverages	1.57	126.8	129.7	130.1	2.6	0.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	221.2	223.6	223.6	1.1	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	121.4	119.9	119.9	-1.2	0.0
Textile products	1.58	101.7	101.7	101.7	0.0	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	105.0	105.0	105.0	0.0	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	84.3	81.9	81.4	-3.4	-0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	123.9	124.4	124.4	0.4	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	110.7	106.3	106.4	-3.9	0.1
Printing and publishing	1.70	122.3	123.3	123.2	0.7	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	142.3	130.9	130.8	-8.1	-0.1
Metal fabricated products	4.11	137.9	131.6	131.0	-5.0	-0.5
Machinery and equipment	5.48	107.8	109.7	109.7	1.8	0.0
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	89.4	91.9	91.5	2.3	-0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.77	92.0	93.4	93.2	1.3	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	125.7	128.3	128.3	2.1	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ²	5.68	319.7	222.9	217.0	-32.1	-2.6
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	144.9	131.7	130.9	-9.7	-0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	120.1	122.4	123.1	2.5	0.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	305.3	248.5	234.3	-23.3	-5.7
Intermediate goods³	60.14	130.1	119.8	119.0	-8.5	-0.7
First-stage intermediate goods ⁴	7.71	150.5	130.5	128.4	-14.7	-1.6
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁵	52.43	127.0	118.1	117.6	-7.4	-0.4
Finished goods⁶	39.86	112.9	111.2	110.7	-1.9	-0.4
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	119.0	120.6	120.5	1.3	-0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	99.4	101.3	101.1	1.7	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.63	118.5	113.1	112.3	-5.2	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the 1997 values of production at December 1996 prices.

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	September 2008	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^p	September 2008 to September 2009	August to September 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	200.6	159.3	157.6	-21.4	-1.1
Mineral fuels	35.16	361.9	249.8	246.0	-32.0	-1.5
Vegetable products	10.28	122.7	108.8	103.2	-15.9	-5.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	113.1	107.5	107.2	-5.2	-0.3
Wood	15.60	81.9	75.9	76.0	-7.2	0.1
Ferrous materials	3.36	167.2	130.2	129.4	-22.6	-0.6
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	176.2	170.9	172.1	-2.3	0.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	175.7	174.6	174.6	-0.6	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	126.1	117.5	116.8	-7.4	-0.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the 1997 values of intermediate inputs at December 1996 prices.

Food services and drinking places

August 2009 (preliminary)

Sales for the food services and drinking places industry increased 0.2% between July and August to just over \$4.0 billion in current dollars. During the same period, the price of food purchased in restaurants increased by 0.2% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In August, three of the industry's four sectors posted sales increases. The largest advance occurred in the special food services sector (+3.7%), which comprises food service contractors, caterers and mobile food services.

At limited-service restaurants, where patrons order and pay for their meals at the counter, sales rose 0.2%, while sales at drinking places increased by 0.4%.

Sales in full-service restaurants, the largest of the four industry sectors, decreased by 0.4%.

Provincially, three of the four Atlantic provinces (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island

and Nova Scotia) and Alberta recorded lower sales. All other provinces posted sales increases.

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

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Unadjusted data, based on late responses, are revised for the two previous months. Seasonally adjusted data are revised for the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Racette (613-951-2924; marc.racette@statcan.gc.ca) or Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303; joan.farnworth@statcan.gc.ca; fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division.

Food services and drinking places

	August 2008	May 2009 ^r	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^r	August 2009 ^p	July to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ thousands					% change
Total, food services sales	3,929,604	4,013,863	3,983,345	4,015,308	4,023,796	0.2
Full-service restaurants	1,733,150	1,777,832	1,743,100	1,772,831	1,766,178	-0.4
Limited-service eating places	1,642,869	1,706,578	1,711,055	1,720,914	1,723,934	0.2
Special food services	341,046	314,490	312,553	306,849	318,140	3.7
Drinking places	212,539	214,963	216,637	214,714	215,544	0.4
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland and Labrador	47,749	49,539	48,685	49,326	48,681	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	14,914	13,759	13,822	13,885	13,692	-1.4
Nova Scotia	98,781	104,844	104,763	107,162	105,090	-1.9
New Brunswick	75,738	78,552	79,131	79,696	80,468	1.0
Quebec	789,842	803,712	796,562	810,535	812,711	0.3
Ontario	1,476,095	1,508,153	1,486,401	1,486,872	1,488,352	0.1
Manitoba	110,136	120,844	121,592	123,010	124,592	1.3
Saskatchewan	106,850	114,768	115,992	117,924	118,208	0.2
Alberta	560,000	555,789	554,313	559,256	554,118	-0.9
British Columbia	637,478	651,860	649,865	655,255	665,900	1.6
Yukon	3,555	3,888	3,950	4,068	F	F
Northwest Territories	6,660	6,778	6,875	6,848	F	F
Nunavut	1,806	1,377	1,394	1,471	F	F

^r revised

^p preliminary

F too unreliable to be published

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

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production 2008

Crude oil and equivalent production decreased to 158.3 million cubic metres in 2008, down 1.8% from 2007. Marketable production of natural gas (-5.5%) and natural gas by-products (-8.8%) also declined in 2008.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 2008 reached \$90.1 billion, up 47.2% from the \$61.2 billion in 2007. This growth was attributable to increases in wellhead prices in 2008. The value of natural gas marketable production stood at \$44.6 billion

in 2008, up 13.7% from 2007, largely due to the increase in wellhead prices in 2008. The value of natural gas by-products increased 13.9% to \$9.9 billion in 2008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	2008	2007 to 2008
	\$ millions	% change
Crude oil and equivalent		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	158,308.2	-1.8
Value (\$ millions)	90,105.4	47.2
Natural gas		
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	157,949.8	-5.5
Value (\$ millions)	44,582.7	13.7
Natural gas by-products¹		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	28,594.6	-8.8
Value (\$ millions)	9,895.8	13.9

1. Excludes the volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats October 2009

Stocks of frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage totalled 75 788 metric tonnes in October, up 8% from October 2008, while the stocks of poultry meat decreased 1% from a year earlier to 80 855 metric tonnes.

Compared with July 2009, stocks of frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage were down 4% while stocks of frozen poultry meat were up 2%.

Note: This release contains details for various cuts of pork, beef, veal, poultry, mutton and lamb as well as fancy meats at the Canada level. At the regional level, it contains totals for the red meats. This release also contains the holdings of imported meat at the national level for the same periods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0081 and 003-0082.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The October 2009 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (23-009-X, free), is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

September 2009

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index decreased 0.1% from the previous month to 140.0 (2003=100) in September. The courier portion fell 0.3%, while the local messengers component rose 0.5%.

Note: The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index is a monthly price index measuring the change over time in prices for courier and messenger services provided by long and short distance delivery companies to Canadian-based business clients.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0053.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5064.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

Third quarter 2009

The monthly indexes that measure price movements of accommodation services are now available for the third quarter. The indexes are available by province, territory and for Canada, by major client group.

Note: The indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided.

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts and methods of this release, contact Hân Tu (613-951-4846; han.tu@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division. ■

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