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Releases

Releases

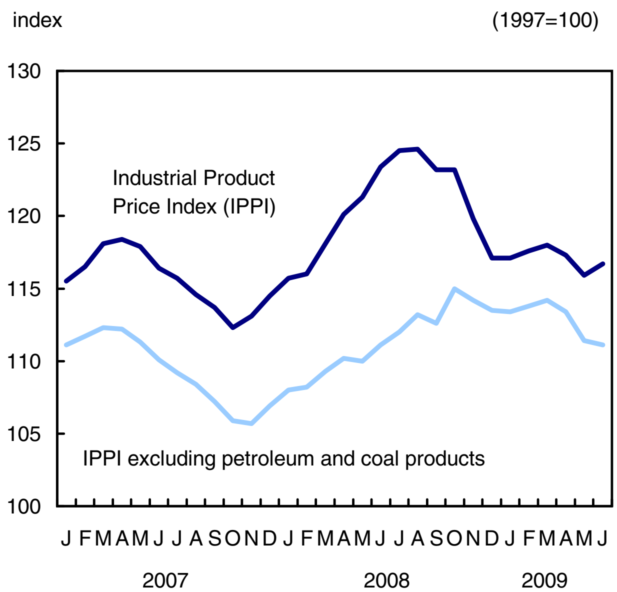
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

June 2009

In June, the Industrial Product Index rose 0.7% compared with May, while the Raw Materials Price Index increased 6.2%. Both gains were due to a strong increase in petroleum prices.

June's increase in the IPPI followed declines of 1.2% in May and 0.6% in April. The IPPI was pushed up mainly by the prices for petroleum and coal products and, to a lesser extent, primary metal products.

Prices for industrial goods increase



Prices for petroleum and coal products rose 10.8%, more than twice the 5.2% increase observed in May. However, excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI posted a 0.3% decline, slower than the 1.8% drop recorded in May.

Most of the 2.2% increase for primary metal products came from higher prices for nickel products (+19.6%) and copper and copper alloy products (+8.0%).

The Canadian dollar rose 2.2% in June against the US dollar. Some Canadian producers who export their products to the United States are generally paid in prices set in US dollars. Consequently, 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 risen 1.2% instead of 0.7%.

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.*

12-month change: Fourth consecutive decline in the Industrial Product Price Index

Year over year, the IPPI declined 5.4% in June, exceeding the decreases of 4.5% in May and 2.3% in April.

The IPPI was pulled down mainly by the prices for petroleum and coal products (-36.5%), primary metal products (-15.5%) and chemical products (-5.5%). These declines were mainly offset by increases in prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (+8.2%).

Year over year, the prices for products excluding petroleum and coal registered a fourth consecutive slowdown, pushing the index down to June 2008 levels.

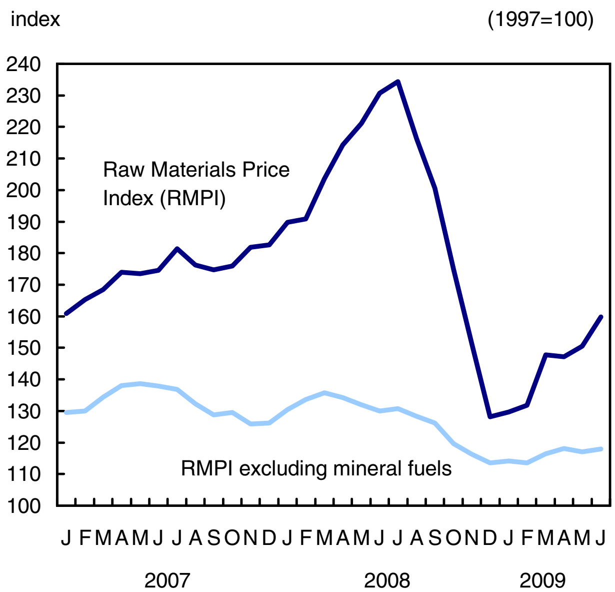
Since June 2008, the Canadian dollar has lost 9.7% of its value against its US counterpart, and if the direct effect of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 8.2% instead of 5.4%.

Raw material prices: The index continues to rise on the strength of crude oil prices

The RMPI posted a month-over-month increase of 6.2% in June, after rising 2.2% in May.

Prices for mineral fuels posted a strong increase of 12.4% in June, after registering a 6.2% gain in May. The increase was mainly due to a 14.4% rise in the price for crude oil. Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI posted a gain of 0.8%, following a 0.9% decrease the previous month.

Raw materials prices rise again



Non-ferrous metals rose 5.0% in June compared with May, propelled by strong demand, especially from China, for lead, copper, nickel and zinc concentrates.

Year over year, raw material prices fell 30.7%, a decrease of the same magnitude as those registered since December 2008. The drop in raw material prices was attributable to the strong 44.1% price reduction for mineral fuels and, to a lesser extent, to decreases in the prices for non-ferrous metals (-13.6%) and vegetable products (-18.9%).

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

The industrial product and raw material price indexes for July will be released on August 28.

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]	June 2008	May 2009[r]	June 2009[p]	June 2008 to June 2009	May to June 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**123.4**	**115.9**	**116.7**	**-5.4**	**0.7**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**111.1**	**111.4**	**111.1**	**0.0**	**-0.3**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	112.0	113.5	113.0	0.9	-0.4
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	120.8	118.1	118.6	-1.8	0.4
Beverages	1.57	126.5	129.3	129.2	2.1	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	220.5	223.4	223.4	1.3	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	117.6	120.7	119.9	2.0	-0.7
Textile products	1.58	100.8	102.5	102.4	1.6	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.7	104.7	104.8	0.1	0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	81.8	80.3	80.5	-1.6	0.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	122.6	124.4	124.4	1.5	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	106.3	109.3	108.0	1.6	-1.2
Printing and publishing	1.70	119.6	124.3	123.9	3.6	-0.3
Primary metal products	7.80	149.0	123.2	125.9	-15.5	2.2
Metal fabricated products	4.11	133.5	133.2	132.3	-0.9	-0.7
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.4	111.5	110.9	5.2	-0.5
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	86.9	95.2	94.0	8.2	-1.3
Electrical and communications products	5.77	90.1	95.3	94.5	4.9	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	125.2	128.7	128.7	2.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[2]	5.68	348.9	199.9	221.4	-36.5	10.8
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	140.8	132.5	133.0	-5.5	0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	120.2	124.2	124.0	3.2	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	296.0	268.5	260.8	-11.9	-2.9
Intermediate goods[3]	**60.14**	**130.6**	**118.3**	**119.6**	**-8.4**	**1.1**
First-stage intermediate goods[4]	7.71	157.2	119.8	124.2	-21.0	3.7
Second-stage intermediate goods[5]	52.43	126.6	118.1	118.9	-6.1	0.7
Finished goods[6]	**39.86**	**112.5**	**112.3**	**112.4**	**-0.1**	**0.1**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	118.4	120.6	120.4	1.7	-0.2
Capital equipment	11.73	96.9	104.0	103.1	6.4	-0.9
All other finished goods	19.63	119.3	113.8	114.6	-3.9	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]	June 2008	May 2009[r]	June 2009[p]	June 2008 to June 2009	May to June 2009
		(1997=100)			% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**230.7**	**150.5**	**159.8**	**-30.7**	**6.2**
Mineral fuels	35.16	448.5	223.0	250.6	-44.1	12.4
Vegetable products	10.28	142.1	116.5	115.3	-18.9	-1.0
Animals and animal products	20.30	108.7	113.2	110.5	1.7	-2.4
Wood	15.60	81.3	75.5	76.6	-5.8	1.5
Ferrous materials	3.36	171.2	129.4	129.4	-24.4	0.0
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	187.3	154.2	161.9	-13.6	5.0
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	167.9	177.5	177.4	5.7	-0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**130.0**	**117.0**	**117.9**	**-9.3**	**0.8**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *The relative importance is based on the 1997 values of intermediate inputs at December 1996 prices.*

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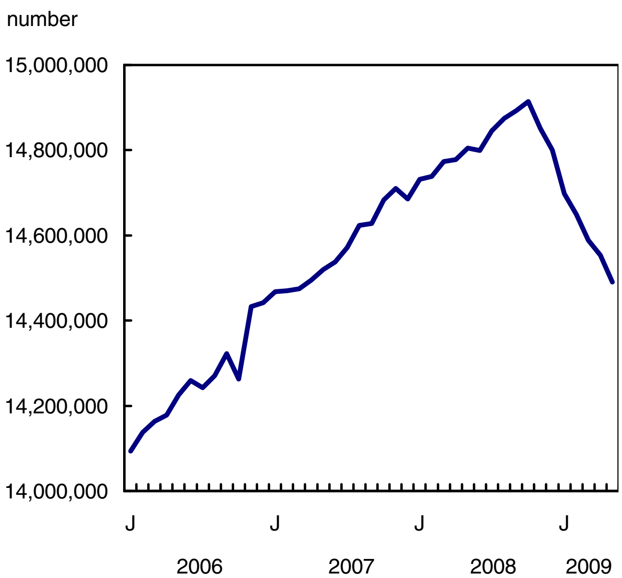
Payroll employment, earnings and hours

May 2009 (preliminary)

Total non-farm payroll employment fell by 64,000 in May, down 0.4% from April, bringing total losses to 423,900 since the peak in October 2008. The proportion of industries experiencing job losses edged down in May to 63%.

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.

In May, 192 of the 305 (63%) industries covered by the survey experienced declines. During this current economic downturn, the highest proportion of industries shedding jobs was in January, at 75%.

Payroll employment fell in both the goods and service sectors in May, with the largest declines in motor vehicle manufacturing; elementary and secondary education; motor vehicle parts manufacturing; and full-service restaurants.

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia experienced the largest losses in payroll employment in May. Declines were also observed in Alberta, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia.

The number of employees rose in Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

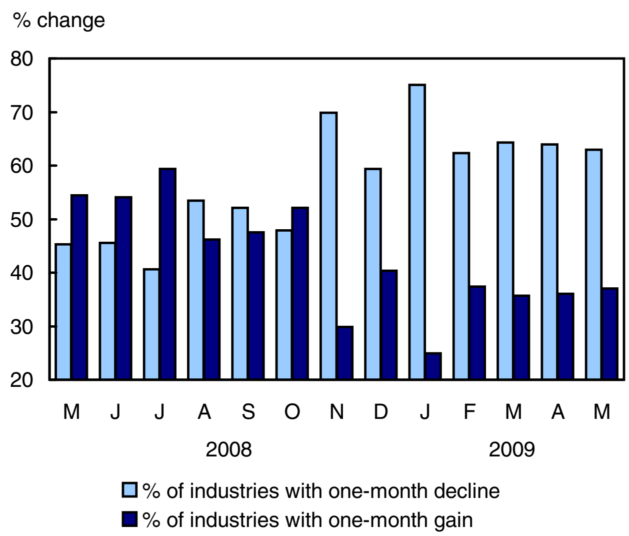
Note to readers

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 data from SEPH and other sources. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) will provide the first picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and those affected by changes in the labour market. Later in the month, Statistics Canada will provide 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 the data series.

Proportion of industries experiencing a month-over-month change in payroll employment



In May, the average weekly earnings of payroll employees, including overtime, was $820.38, up 1.6% from May 2008. This year-over-year increase was faster than the growth in average weekly earnings of 1.1% observed between April 2008 and April 2009, but was considerably slower than the most recent year-over-year peak increase of 3.0% in October 2008.

Weekly earnings down in manufacturing

Between May 2008 and May 2009, average weekly earnings in Canada's largest industrial sectors were up 8.6% in health care and social assistance, 3.9% in retail trade, 2.4% in accommodation and food services, and 1.3% in public administration.

At the same time, average weekly earnings fell 6.1% in manufacturing and 1.9% in educational services.

Average weekly earnings posted year-over-year increases in 9 of the 10 provinces in May. The fastest growth occurred in Alberta (+5.5%), followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.9%). In Quebec, average weekly wages dropped 0.8% in May from a year earlier.

Growth in national average weekly wages has been consistenly lower in the months following October 2008, when payroll employment reached its peak.

Education, accommodation and food services drive losses in service sector

In May, the number of employees working in educational services fell by 10,600, driven by losses in elementary and secondary schools (-4,100), universities (-2,500) and community colleges and CEGEPs (-1,900).

There were also declines in accommodation and food services in May, with losses in full-service eating places (-3,500) and traveller accommodation (-2,900).

At the same time, scheduled air transportation, which includes freight and passenger flights, experienced a drop of 3,200 in the number of employees. This coincided with a decline in international plane trips to and from Canada in May. However, payroll employment in this industry has remained little changed since October 2008, with gains since then offset by losses in April and May.

Since October, one of the industries with the largest declines in payroll employment has been construction (-66,100). With the general decline in construction activity, there has been an associated decrease in payroll employment in architectural, engineering and related services, down 2,800 in May. Since the peak in October 2008, architectural, engineering and related services has shed 16,300 jobs, a decline of 8.7%.

The number of employees in general freight trucking also continued its downward trend, falling 2,200 in May. Since October 2008, this industry's payroll employment has contracted by 7.4%, or 7,600 jobs.

In spite of these service-sector losses, there were also a number of industries that experienced growth. Some of the largest increases in the number of employees occurred in other provincial and territorial public administration (+3,000), general medical and surgical hospitals (+2,800), and other amusement and recreation industries (+2,100), which include golf courses, marinas, and fitness and recreational sports centres.

Motor vehicle manufacturing suffers more losses

The number of employees working in manufacturing fell by 25,100 in May, pushed down by losses in motor vehicle manufacturing (-4,800) and motor vehicle parts manufacturing (-3,700). Among other manufacturing industries experiencing declines were iron and steel mills (-1,600), printing and related support activities (-1,500), bakeries and tortilla manufacturing (-1,500), as well as plastic product manufacturing (-1,300).

In spite of these losses, there were pockets of growth within the manufacturing sector in May, with dairy product manufacturing as well as grain and oilseed milling posting respective increases of 1,500 and 1,300.

Elsewhere in the goods sector, payroll employment continued to fall in support activities for mining, oil and gas (-3,200) in May. Since the start of the economic downturn, this industry has shed 23,000 jobs, a decline of 25.3%. Payroll employment in mining and quarrying has also been on a downward trend since October 2008, falling 11.2%.

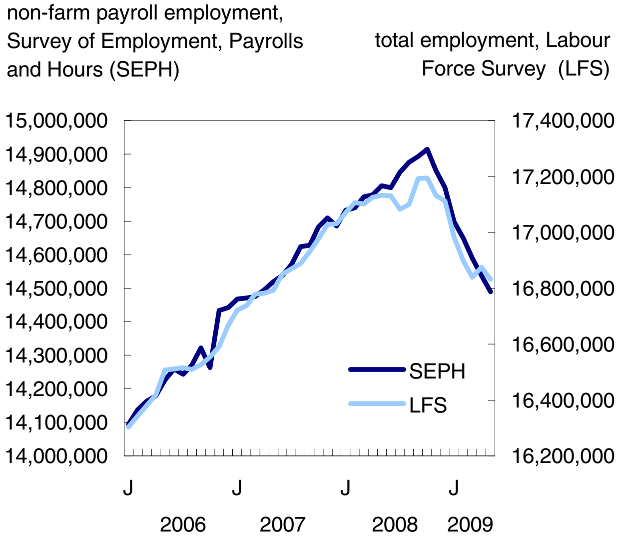
Oil and gas extraction, however, has seen its payroll employment rise 2,100, or 3.8%, since January 2009.

The number of employees working for building equipment contractors declined by 2,100 in May, bringing total losses since October to 13,300 (-6.0%). In conjunction with losses in a number of other construction industries, payroll employment in the broader construction sector has declined by 66,100, or 7.8%.

Comparing SEPH and LFS

Data on employment, wages and hours worked are produced by two major Statistics Canada monthly surveys: LFS and SEPH. Survey 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. While the estimates from the survey do differ, the trends in the data are quite similar.

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



Since each of these surveys addresses different needs, the choice of data depends on the users' goals.

Other conceptual and methodological differences between the two surveys include the degree of coverage of industries and the self employed; the treatment of multiple-job holders; and the survey reference period. The effects of these differences vary by industry.

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 June will be released on August 28.

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 the revisions, concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classificiation System)	December 2008	May 2008	April 2009r	May 2009p	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009	December 2008 to May 2009
	Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands				% change		
Industrial aggregate	**14,800.4**	**14,804.8**	**14,554.0**	**14,490.0**	**-0.4**	**-2.1**	**-2.1**
Forestry, logging and support	44.7	47.5	37.7	37.6	-0.3	-20.8	-15.9
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	203.5	197.5	184.9	184.7	-0.1	-6.5	-9.2
Utilities	122.7	118.4	120.6	119.0	-1.3	0.5	-3.0
Construction	817.7	831.4	783.6	781.7	-0.2	-6.0	-4.4
Manufacturing	1,599.6	1,692.7	1,514.9	1,489.8	-1.7	-12.0	-6.9
Wholesale trade	753.7	757.7	735.7	732.8	-0.4	-3.3	-2.8
Retail trade	1,884.0	1,907.8	1,864.2	1,867.0	0.2	-2.1	-0.9
Transportation and warehousing	696.7	692.9	682.6	674.9	-1.1	-2.6	-3.1
Information and cultural industries	326.3	324.2	325.4	323.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9
Finance and insurance	666.4	650.1	664.0	663.0	-0.2	2.0	-0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	246.8	253.8	241.7	239.7	-0.8	-5.6	-2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	766.6	748.3	746.8	740.4	-0.9	-1.1	-3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	121.3	122.5	120.6	117.9	-2.2	-3.8	-2.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	754.2	778.3	725.4	718.5	-1.0	-7.7	-4.7
Educational services	1,147.5	1,138.2	1,149.7	1,139.2	-0.9	0.1	-0.7
Health care and social assistance	1,567.2	1,517.8	1,570.7	1,574.5	0.2	3.7	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	242.1	236.1	245.9	248.5	1.1	5.3	2.6
Accommodation and food services	1,095.3	1,077.8	1,073.7	1,065.0	-0.8	-1.2	-2.8
Other services (excluding public administration)	510.5	508.7	504.5	502.5	-0.4	-1.2	-1.6
Public administration	1,024.4	998.0	1,029.4	1,032.1	0.3	3.4	0.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.4	190.3	194.0	191.8	-1.1	0.8	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	61.5	61.0	61.9	62.6	1.1	2.6	1.8
Nova Scotia	393.0	397.9	393.0	392.1	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2
New Brunswick	311.0	312.9	309.5	306.7	-0.9	-2.0	-1.4
Quebec	3,393.1	3,375.2	3,351.6	3,336.1	-0.5	-1.2	-1.7
Ontario	5,671.0	5,712.3	5,568.3	5,546.9	-0.4	-2.9	-2.2
Manitoba	562.8	561.2	555.5	557.1	0.3	-0.7	-1.0
Saskatchewan	439.9	434.0	440.3	440.9	0.1	1.6	0.2
Alberta	1,789.8	1,760.7	1,728.8	1,724.2	-0.3	-2.1	-3.7
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,941.8	1,889.6	1,883.2	-0.3	-3.0	-2.7
Yukon	19.5	19.8	19.4	19.2	-1.0	-3.0	-1.5
Northwest Territories[1]	26.8	24.8	26.3	26.4	0.4	6.5	-1.5
Nunavut[1]	10.1	10.5	9.9	10.1	2.0	-3.8	0.0

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classificiation System)	May 2008	April 2009[r]	May 2009[p]	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	dollars			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**807.54**	**818.06**	**820.38**	**0.3**	**1.6**
Forestry, logging and support	929.13	821.46	803.03	-2.2	-13.6
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,527.65	1,625.47	1,650.24	1.5	8.0
Utilities	1,440.01	1,466.99	1,486.70	1.3	3.2
Construction	987.66	1,035.89	1,043.44	0.7	5.6
Manufacturing	961.83	904.03	903.43	-0.1	-6.1
Wholesale trade	940.06	959.99	980.42	2.1	4.3
Retail trade	472.71	479.51	491.26	2.5	3.9
Transportation and warehousing	887.73	894.12	882.31	-1.3	-0.6
Information and cultural industries	980.84	1,074.76	1,115.65	3.8	13.7
Finance and insurance	999.27	1,046.07	1,044.26	-0.2	4.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	786.04	764.31	746.71	-2.3	-5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,100.17	1,133.02	1,124.26	-0.8	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	1,105.32	1,094.89	1,110.99	1.5	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	664.43	686.76	648.22	-5.6	-2.4
Educational services	867.00	852.16	850.48	-0.2	-1.9
Health care and social assistance	725.11	778.28	787.47	1.2	8.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	500.97	493.34	509.48	3.3	1.7
Accommodation and food services	329.51	331.08	337.46	1.9	2.4
Other services (excluding public administration)	675.77	682.09	688.88	1.0	1.9
Public administration	1,042.77	1,063.38	1,056.18	-0.7	1.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	762.48	795.80	800.09	0.5	4.9
Prince Edward Island	663.33	687.01	688.23	0.2	3.8
Nova Scotia	709.96	730.77	727.92	-0.4	2.5
New Brunswick	726.10	738.86	749.60	1.5	3.2
Quebec	760.23	759.46	754.09	-0.7	-0.8
Ontario	835.84	846.50	846.69	0.0	1.3
Manitoba	752.57	761.32	766.36	0.7	1.8
Saskatchewan	777.82	790.46	806.66	2.0	3.7
Alberta	899.57	936.30	948.62	1.3	5.5
British Columbia	788.33	789.76	799.65	1.3	1.4
Yukon	847.75	889.99	909.26	2.2	7.3
Northwest Territories[1]	1,042.60	1,134.97	1,146.39	1.0	10.0
Nunavut[1]	893.38	858.29	885.79	3.2	-0.8

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

July 2009

Stocks of frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage totalled 78 282 metric tonnes in July, down 4% from July 2008, while stocks of poultry meat increased 1% from a year earlier to 78 670 metric tonnes.

Compared with April 2009, stocks of frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage were down 17%, while stocks of poultry meat were up 14%.

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 the totals for 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 July 2009 issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats*, Vol. 4, no. 2 (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 or data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index

June 2009

The Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index increased 0.7% from May to 137.3 (2003=100) in June. The courier portion rose 0.7%, and the local messengers component advanced 0.9%.

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

Second quarter 2009

The price indexes for accommodation services are now available for the second quarter of 2009. The indexes are available by province, by territory and for Canada, by major client group.

Note: These indexes measure the price movements of accommodation services. They 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 (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Hân Tu (613-951-4846; *han.tu@statcan.gc.ca*), Producer Prices Division. ■

Cancer incidence in Canada

2005 and 2006

Data on cancer incidence in Canada are now available for 2005 and 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 103-0550 and 103-0553.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3207.

The publication *Cancer Incidence in Canada*, 2005 and 2006, Second Edition (82-231-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198; *hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

Domestic travel

Fourth quarter and annual 2008 (preliminary)

Preliminary domestic travel data from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada are now available for the fourth quarter of 2008 and for 2008 as a whole.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

For more information, or to obtain data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; *tourism@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, 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 Division. ■

New products

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, July 2009, Vol. 4, no. 2
Catalogue number 23-009-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Cancer Incidence in Canada, 2005 and 2006, Second Edition
Catalogue number 82-231-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Federal Scientific Activities, 2008/2009
Catalogue number 88-204-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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