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Releases

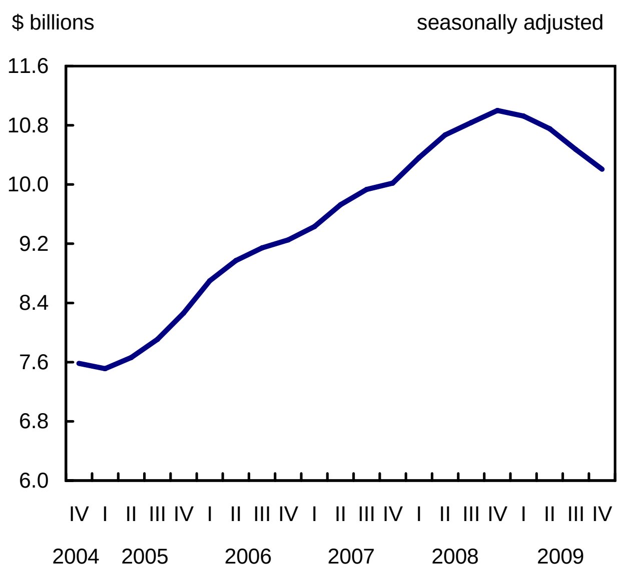
Releases

Investment in non-residential building construction

Fourth quarter 2009

Investment in non-residential construction totalled $10.2 billion in current dollars in the fourth quarter, down 2.5% from the third quarter and down 7.2% from the fourth quarter of 2008. This decrease was largely driven by a continuing downward trend of spending on commercial building construction and to a lesser extent by a similar declining trend in industrial building construction.

Investment declines in non-residential building construction



Investors spent $5.7 billion on commercial projects, down 5.0% from the third quarter and 15.8% below the fourth quarter of 2008. Investment in industrial projects fell 6.8% from the previous quarter to $1.0 billion in the fourth quarter and was 23.2% below the fourth quarter of 2008. This is consistent with the decline in the value of building permits recorded during the economic downturn.

In contrast, spending in institutional projects continued to increase, rising 3.3% from the third quarter to $3.5 billion in the fourth quarter, and up 20.2% from the fourth quarter of 2008.

Overall, seven provinces posted decreases in the fourth quarter. Alberta and Ontario reported the largest declines, mainly due to lower spending on commercial construction.

Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the three territories posted gains in the fourth quarter, which were largely attributable to higher spending on institutional building construction.

Investment fell in 20 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest declines occurred in Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver, mainly because of a decrease in commercial construction projects.

Kelowna and Windsor posted the largest quarterly increase, mainly as a result of higher spending in the institutional component.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction. This series is based on the Building Permits Survey of municipalities, which collects information on construction intentions.

Work put-in-place patterns are assigned to each type of structure (industrial, commercial and institutional). These work patterns are used to distribute the value of building permits according to project length. Work put-in-place patterns differ according to the value of the construction project; a project worth several million dollars will usually take longer to complete than will a project of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Surveys are used to create this investment series. Investments in non-residential building data are benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts of non-residential building investment series.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: the Ottawa part and the Gatineau part.

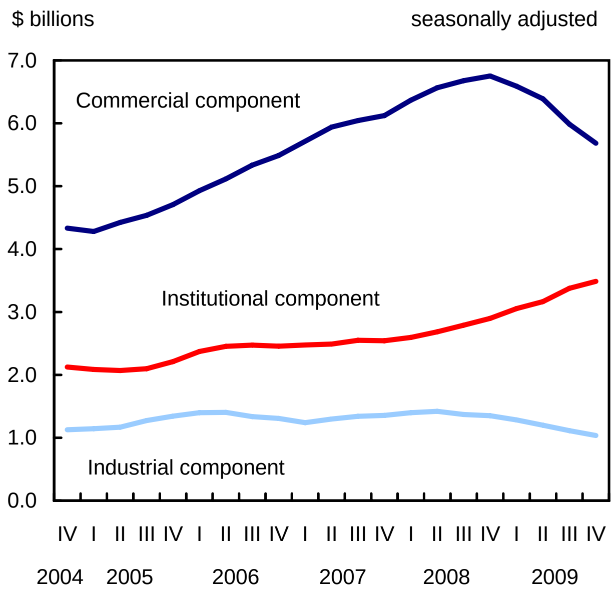
Decline in the commercial component

Investment in the construction of commercial buildings declined for the fourth consecutive quarter. The main factor was lower spending on the construction of office buildings, and retail and wholesale outlets in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

Overall, eight provinces recorded decreases in commercial investment. The most significant declines occurred in Alberta (-10.8% to $1.3 billion), Ontario (-3.8% to $2.1 billion) and British Columbia (-6.1% to $739 million).

In contrast, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Yukon and Nunavut showed higher spending in several commercial building categories.

Commercial, institutional and industrial components



Decrease in the industrial component

Investment in the construction of industrial buildings declined as a result of lower spending in the construction of manufacturing plants in seven provinces, and in the construction of utilities and maintenance buildings in five provinces.

Provincially, the largest contributions to the quarterly decrease occurred in Alberta, where investment fell 18.7% to $174 million, and in British Columbia, where it was down 16.9% to $71 million.

In contrast, Yukon and Nunavut posted increases resulting largely from higher spending in mining and maintenance buildings.

Growth in the institutional component

Spending in the institutional component advanced for an eighth consecutive quarter, mainly as a result of higher investment in educational and health care buildings.

Increases in the fourth quarter were recorded in six provinces and the three territories. Alberta recorded the largest gain, due to higher investment in all institutional building categories. Alberta was followed by British Columbia, where there was significant spending on health care buildings.

After two consecutive quarters of increases, Quebec posted the largest decline in the institutional component. This was mainly the result of lower spending on educational and health care buildings.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

More detailed data on investment in non-residential building construction are also available in free tables online. From the *Key resource* module of our website, choose *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi (613-951-1165; *bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca*), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory

	Fourth quarter 2008	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions				% change	
Canada						
Total non-residential	**11,001**	**10,754**	**10,473**	**10,206**	**-2.5**	**-7.2**
Industrial	1,350	1,200	1,112	1,036	-6.8	-23.2
Institutional	2,899	3,164	3,375	3,486	3.3	20.2
Commercial	6,752	6,390	5,986	5,684	-5.0	-15.8
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Total non-residential	**91**	**86**	**74**	**67**	**-9.3**	**-26.0**
Industrial	14	6	5	4	-12.1	-69.5
Institutional	34	28	21	21	-0.4	-39.1
Commercial	43	53	49	42	-12.8	-1.5
Prince Edward Island						
Total non-residential	**28**	**35**	**32**	**29**	**-10.2**	**4.3**
Industrial	3	7	7	6	-9.3	81.3
Institutional	10	11	9	9	-6.0	-17.9
Commercial	14	17	16	14	-12.9	1.8
Nova Scotia						
Total non-residential	**170**	**168**	**168**	**174**	**3.0**	**1.9**
Industrial	22	16	20	20	0.6	-8.1
Institutional	54	63	63	64	1.5	19.1
Commercial	95	89	86	90	4.7	-5.4
New Brunswick						
Total non-residential	**153**	**157**	**175**	**178**	**1.7**	**15.8**
Industrial	31	26	23	21	-9.2	-32.7
Institutional	42	50	62	71	14.7	70.1
Commercial	81	80	90	86	-4.5	6.6
Quebec						
Total non-residential	**1,858**	**1,828**	**1,844**	**1,790**	**-3.0**	**-3.7**
Industrial	270	282	250	240	-3.8	-10.9
Institutional	514	547	599	569	-5.1	10.6
Commercial	1,075	999	995	981	-1.5	-8.7
Ontario						
Total non-residential	**4,055**	**4,055**	**3,945**	**3,858**	**-2.2**	**-4.9**
Industrial	483	401	397	395	-0.6	-18.3
Institutional	1,264	1,336	1,349	1,347	-0.1	6.6
Commercial	2,308	2,318	2,199	2,116	-3.8	-8.3
Manitoba						
Total non-residential	**216**	**212**	**225**	**236**	**4.9**	**9.4**
Industrial	33	25	30	29	-0.5	-10.2
Institutional	45	55	71	76	7.2	71.7
Commercial	138	132	124	130	4.8	-6.0
Saskatchewan						
Total non-residential	**318**	**379**	**387**	**378**	**-2.2**	**18.8**
Industrial	60	86	77	68	-11.9	13.3
Institutional	95	118	136	142	4.2	48.8
Commercial	164	175	174	169	-2.9	3.4
Alberta						
Total non-residential	**2,714**	**2,504**	**2,339**	**2,219**	**-5.1**	**-18.2**
Industrial	338	265	215	174	-18.7	-48.4
Institutional	484	608	690	764	10.8	57.9
Commercial	1,891	1,632	1,435	1,281	-10.8	-32.3
British Columbia						
Total non-residential	**1,366**	**1,291**	**1,225**	**1,202**	**-1.9**	**-12.0**
Industrial	94	84	86	71	-16.9	-24.4
Institutional	351	337	353	392	11.1	11.8
Commercial	921	870	787	739	-6.1	-19.8
Yukon						
Total non-residential	**7**	**6**	**12**	**21**	**71.1**	**188.3**
Industrial	1	1	3	6	75.5	285.0
Institutional	2	2	5	7	48.9	322.3
Commercial	4	3	4	8	91.9	101.6
Northwest Territories						
Total non-residential	**14**	**24**	**38**	**41**	**7.2**	**193.2**
Industrial	0	1	1	0	-51.4	14.8
Institutional	3	9	16	20	26.0	593.4
Commercial	11	15	21	20	-5.5	86.8
Nunavut						
Total non-residential	**9**	**7**	**8**	**13**	**68.5**	**36.9**
Industrial	0	0	0	1	368.8	188.4
Institutional	2	0	2	4	107.0	137.9
Commercial	7	6	6	8	43.1	7.8

Note: *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area[1]

	Fourth quarter 2008	Second quarter 2009	Third quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2009	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2009	Fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions				% change	
Total	**8,344**	**8,231**	**8,025**	**7,783**	**-3.0**	**-6.7**
St. John's	53	57	47	38	-18.8	-28.8
Halifax	96	94	98	102	4.5	6.4
Moncton	50	39	43	47	9.2	-6.1
Saint John	34	43	53	57	7.1	65.8
Saguenay	46	64	75	70	-7.0	51.8
Québec	275	278	276	264	-4.2	-3.9
Sherbrooke	51	44	46	50	8.9	-2.4
Trois-Rivières	53	45	51	57	12.2	7.8
Montréal	911	837	832	807	-3.0	-11.4
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	343	376	396	390	-1.4	13.9
Gatineau part	61	82	82	79	-3.8	28.6
Ottawa part	281	294	314	311	-0.8	10.7
Kingston	91	70	62	60	-4.0	-33.9
Peterborough	28	27	24	30	24.6	8.3
Oshawa	110	112	102	100	-2.2	-9.8
Toronto	1,970	1,942	1,795	1,717	-4.3	-12.9
Hamilton	231	235	249	243	-2.2	5.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	59	62	71	74	5.3	25.8
Kitchener	185	204	204	197	-3.3	6.7
Brantford	23	30	34	35	2.8	52.8
Guelph	35	35	41	45	10.3	28.7
London	176	163	146	118	-19.3	-32.8
Windsor	60	46	54	68	27.5	14.4
Barrie	91	134	137	131	-4.0	45.1
Greater Sudbury	59	59	55	50	-8.8	-15.4
Thunder Bay	37	38	29	22	-24.0	-39.7
Winnipeg	146	147	153	156	1.5	6.9
Regina	62	89	92	95	3.2	52.0
Saskatoon	162	188	183	171	-7.0	5.2
Calgary	1,246	1,141	1,113	1,062	-4.6	-14.8
Edmonton	624	651	637	617	-3.1	-1.1
Kelowna	74	73	88	110	25.2	49.6
Abbotsford–Mission	57	41	36	33	-10.4	-42.6
Vancouver	813	752	673	630	-6.3	-22.5
Victoria	93	117	131	137	4.0	46.6

1. *Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.*
Note: *Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.*

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New motor vehicle sales

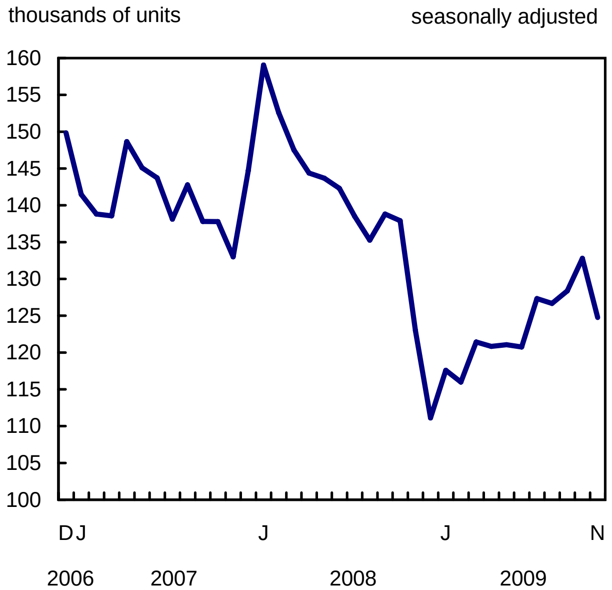
November 2009

New motor vehicle sales decreased 6.0% to 124,764 units in November, giving back the growth of the four previous months. Sales for all vehicle types decreased with the largest contributor being North American-built passenger cars.

Preliminary industry data indicate that the number of new motor vehicles sold increased by 2% in December.

Monthly sales have averaged around 123,000 units in 2009, whereas the monthly average in 2008 was about 140,000 units.

New motor vehicle sales down in November



North American-built passenger car sales drive decrease

The number of new passenger cars sold in November decreased 7.4% to 63,170 units. Sales of North American-built passenger cars decreased 9.1%, more than offsetting October's increase. Sales of North American-built passenger cars have been following an upward trend since the spring of 2009 after a major downturn in 2008. The number of overseas-built passenger cars sold decreased by 5.2%, more than offsetting October's gain.

Sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) fell 4.6% to 61,594 units in November following four consecutive monthly increases.

Sales down in all provinces

The number of new motor vehicles sold decreased in all provinces in November. The largest contributor to the decline was Ontario, where sales fell 5.8%. Ontario's sales level in November was its lowest since June 2009.

The region composed of British Columbia and the territories posted a 2.6% decline, partially offsetting October's increase. Sales in this region have increased in 9 out of 11 months in 2009.

The number of new motor vehicles sold in the Atlantic provinces fell 15.1% in November. Newfoundland and Labrador (-19.6%) posted the largest decline, followed closely by Nova Scotia (-18.2%). After increasing for the first eight months of 2009, sales in Nova Scotia have fallen in two of the past three months.

With a 17.2% decline, Saskatchewan's sales level in November was its lowest in 2009. Sales in the province have fluctuated greatly on a monthly basis since the end of 2008.

Quebec, where monthly sales fluctuations have been the least volatile in 2009, posted the smallest decline (-2.5%) in November.

Available on CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The November 2009 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-X, free) will be available soon.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for December will be released on February 12.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Iman Mustapha (613-951-3040), Distributive Trades Division.

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New motor vehicle sales

	November 2008	October 2009r	November 2009p	November 2008 to November 2009	October to November 2009
	Seasonally adjusted				
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	**122,987**	**132,793**	**124,764**	**1.4**	**-6.0**
Passenger cars	60,981	68,252	63,170	3.6	-7.4
North American[1]	37,690	39,339	35,751	-5.1	-9.1
Overseas	23,291	28,913	27,419	17.7	-5.2
Trucks, vans and buses	62,006	64,541	61,594	-0.7	-4.6
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,017	2,703	2,174	7.8	-19.6
Prince Edward Island	405	453	421	4.0	-7.1
Nova Scotia	3,581	4,374	3,578	-0.1	-18.2
New Brunswick	2,578	3,223	2,957	14.7	-8.3
Quebec	30,455	34,573	33,714	10.7	-2.5
Ontario	44,791	48,851	46,007	2.7	-5.8
Manitoba	3,589	3,888	3,637	1.3	-6.5
Saskatchewan	3,908	4,141	3,428	-12.3	-17.2
Alberta	18,233	16,572	15,191	-16.7	-8.3
British Columbia[2]	13,430	14,015	13,657	1.7	-2.6

	November 2008	October 2009r	November 2009p	November 2008 to November 2009
	Unadjusted			
	number of vehicles			% change
New motor vehicles	**107,709**	**123,607**	**104,926**	**-2.6**
Passenger cars	51,253	61,429	51,669	0.8
North American[1]	31,930	35,303	28,912	-9.5
Overseas	19,323	26,126	22,757	17.8
Trucks, vans and buses	56,456	62,178	53,257	-5.7
New motor vehicles				
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,662	2,266	1,605	-3.4
Prince Edward Island	339	395	339	0.0
Nova Scotia	3,027	3,585	2,971	-1.9
New Brunswick	2,130	2,824	2,276	6.9
Quebec	24,546	31,869	26,796	9.2
Ontario	39,881	45,635	39,688	-0.5
Manitoba	3,222	3,849	3,103	-3.7
Saskatchewan	3,780	4,158	2,843	-24.8
Alberta	17,286	16,167	13,601	-21.3
British Columbia[2]	11,836	12,859	11,704	-1.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
2. *Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

Note: *Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

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Impact of H1N1 and seasonal flu on hours worked

November 2009

In November, 1.5 million employed people aged 15 to 69 reported they were absent from work as a result of the H1N1 or seasonal flu, representing 9.0% of workers in that age group. On average, these absent workers lost 19.6 hours of work each, for a total of 29.5 million hours lost.

In the same month, 600,000 people in the same age group put in 8.6 million extra hours at work as a result of the H1N1 or seasonal flu. The net effect was a loss of 20.9 million hours in November.

Canada and most of the world was hit by a pandemic H1N1 influenza virus last fall, along with seasonal influenza. The Public Health Agency of Canada commissioned Statistics Canada to assess the impact of pandemic H1N1 and seasonal flu on hours worked over a three-month period, starting in November, using the Labour Force Survey.

The impact of H1N1 and seasonal flu on hours worked was comparable to that of the Ontario-US power outage in August 2003. That outage cost 2.4 million workers in Ontario and Gatineau, Quebec, 26.4 million hours of work time. Including 7.5 million overtime hours, the net effect was a loss of 18.9 million hours.

In November, 10.5% of women reported work hours lost, somewhat higher than the proportion of 7.6% among men. However, there was no difference in their average number of hours lost.

The age group most affected was workers aged 30 to 44. In November, 11.8% of workers in this age group lost hours, on average 18.8 hours each.

Provincially, flu-related absenteeism was highest among workers in Newfoundland and Labrador, where 14.2% of workers aged 15 to 69 reported lost hours. The lowest rate was in Quebec (7.6%).

In terms of average hours lost per absent worker, those in Newfoundland and Labrador lost 24.7 hours, the highest amount. Workers in Prince Edward Island had the fewest lost hours (16.2).

In November, 12.4% of employees with children lost work hours as a result of the flu, nearly twice the proportion of 6.9% among those without children. Absenteeism due to the flu was highest among those with children aged 12 and under (15.0%). However, workers who had children lost 19.1 hours on average, slightly less than the national average of 19.6 hours.

With respect to occupations, workers in social science, education, government service and religion (12.1%) reported the highest rate of being absent from work due to the flu. Occupations unique to primary industry had the lowest rate (5.4%).

Workers employed in health occupations were the most likely to report working more hours in the month due to the flu; 10.5% did so, for a total of 2.0 million extra hours. The net impact on hours for health workers was a loss of 76,000 hours, the smallest net loss of all occupational groups.

Note: Data for this release were derived from four special questions added to December's Labour Force Survey (LFS) to estimate the impact on hours worked of the H1N1 and seasonal flu for November. These were: a) how many people lost work time; b) how many hours they lost; c) the number of people who worked overtime or extra hours and d) the amount of extra time they put in. The responses provided some measurement of the overall economic impact of H1N1 and the seasonal flu.

Work absence due to H1N1 or seasonal flu includes the respondent's own flu-related illness or that of their immediate family members, and includes any flu-related medical appointments.

Estimates of hours lost or gained due to the flu are based on questions referring to the entire month of November. Rates of absenteeism for Canada, the provinces, age groups and sex use estimates of hours lost for the month as a numerator, with a denominator based on the population employed during the November 2009 Labour Force Survey reference week.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

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 concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

Third quarter 2009

Retail sales totalled $108.3 billion in the third quarter, down 3.5% from the third quarter of 2008. This decrease mainly reflects much lower gasoline prices in 2009 than in 2008. Sales were down in 6 of 10 major commodity groups.

The commodity group that had the most impact on the level of retail sales was automotive fuels, oils and additives, with a 26.3% year-over-year decline in the third quarter. According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the price of gasoline fell 24.3% during the same period. Excluding sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives, retail sales were down 0.2%.

Another important factor in the overall decline in retail sales was a 3.4% decrease in sales of motor vehicles (new and used), parts and services. The value of sales of new cars and trucks, which include light and heavy trucks, vans, minivans and sport utility vehicles, declined 2.8%. This reflects both fewer new vehicles sold and lower prices. The value of used vehicles sold decreased 3.2% and sales of automotive parts, accessories and services declined 2.6%.

Sales of furniture, home furnishings and electronics were down 7.9% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter of 2008. Sales of indoor furniture, household appliances and electronics declined 7.4%, while sales of home furnishings were down 9.4%.

Sales levels of hardware, lawn and garden products declined 1.7%. Hardware and home renovation products were down 2.4%, reflecting lower sales of lumber and other building materials. Sales of lawn and garden products rose 1.1%.

The largest year-over-year increase in the third quarter was a 5.4% rise in sales of food and beverages. Prices of food purchased from stores rose 4.2% during the period, according to the CPI.

Food and beverage sales were the main reason for a 1.2% year-over-year rise in sales at general merchandisers in the third quarter. Food and beverage sales were up 8.0% in general merchandise stores compared with a 4.9% rise in food and beverage stores. Sales of food and beverages accounted for 21.2% of sales at general merchandise stores in the third quarter, compared with19.9% in the third quarter of 2008.

Sales of health and personal care products at retail stores rose 5.3% in the third quarter, mainly as a result of an 8.9% increase in sales of prescription drugs.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year over year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0018 and 080-0019.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division.

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	Third quarter 2008r	Second quarter 2009r	Third quarter 2009p	Third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	24,239	25,038	25,540	5.4
Health and personal care products	9,274	9,540	9,762	5.3
Clothing, footwear and accessories	8,539	8,304	8,273	-3.1
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	10,280	8,436	9,468	-7.9
Motor vehicles, parts and services	21,936	22,317	21,196	-3.4
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	14,189	9,614	10,450	-26.3
Housewares	2,064	1,919	2,043	-1.0
Hardware, lawn and garden products	8,483	9,398	8,336	-1.7
Sporting and leisure goods	3,391	3,322	3,418	0.8
All other goods and services	9,848	9,955	9,847	0.0
Total	**112,242**	**107,843**	**108,333**	**-3.5**

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.*

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Quarterly Trucking Survey

Second quarter 2009

Trucking companies earned operating revenue of $8.9 billion in the second quarter. After deducting operating expenses of $8.0 billion, these businesses realized an operating profit of $914 million, resulting in an operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenue) of 0.898. A ratio greater than 1.000 represents an operating loss.

The 32,000 incorporated businesses in the trucking industry accounted for 83% of revenue and 85% of expenses. These firms tend to be larger, reporting, on average, revenue of $234,000, compared with $75,000 for the 20,000 unincorporated businesses.

For the corporations, salary expenses (26%) and operating profit (9%) represented 35% of operating revenue. In comparison, unincorporated firms had nearly the same combined salary expense and operating profit distribution (36%), but the split was very different, 18% each for salary expenses and operating profit, an indication that many of these are owner-operator businesses where the owners drive the trucks and earn a substantial portion of their take-home income from operating profit.

Note: The Quarterly Trucking Survey replaces the Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey, which was discontinued following the release of data for the fourth quarter of 2008. The data from the two surveys are not strictly comparable due to the expanded coverage of the Quarterly Trucking Survey, which covers all businesses with annual revenue from trucking establishments of $30,000 or more. The Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight survey covered only for-hire carriers with annual revenue of $1 million or more.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

For more information, to order data tables, 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. ■

Dairy statistics

November 2009 (preliminary)

Monthly dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for November.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The fourth quarter 2009 issue of *Dairy Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 4 (23-014-X, free), will soon be available.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (613-951-2442; *anna.michalowska@statcan.gc.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

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