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Releases

Retail trade, November 2009 2
 Retail sales declined 0.3% in November after rising for three consecutive months. In volume terms sales declined 1.0%. A contributing factor was lower winter clothing sales as a result of unseasonably warm weather throughout most of Canada.

Employment Insurance, November 2009 4
 The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits declined 7,300 to 795,900 in November, with Quebec and British Columbia recording the largest decreases.

Natural gas sales, November 2009 10

Canadian potato production, 2008 and 2009 10

Stocks of frozen poultry meat, January 1, 2010 11

Large urban transit, November 2009 11

Surveying and mapping services, 2008 11

New products and studies 12

Release dates: January 25 to 29, 2010 13



Statistics
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Releases

Retail trade

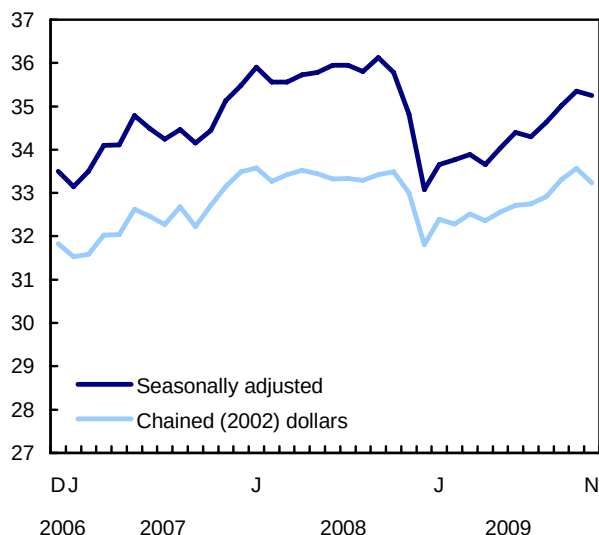
November 2009

Retail sales in current dollars declined 0.3% in November to \$35.2 billion, after rising for three consecutive months. A contributing factor was lower winter clothing sales as a result of unseasonably warm weather throughout most of Canada.

After removing the effects of price changes, particularly higher gasoline prices, retail sales in volume terms decreased 1.0% in November, the first decline since April 2009.

Retail sales decline in November

\$ billions



Sales declined in five of eight retail store sectors in November. A 3.6% decrease at clothing and accessories stores was the largest drop in this sector since September 2002, when above average temperatures also affected seasonal clothing purchases. Sales in the shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores trade group were the most affected by the warm weather, falling 6.8% in November following three months of sales increases. Sales at clothing stores fell 2.6% in November, more than offsetting the growth from the previous month.

Sales at general merchandisers, which include department stores, fell 2.8% in November. Lower sales of clothing and footwear, which account for about 15%

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

Total retail sales by volume are measured by deflating values in current dollars of the various trade groups using consumer price indexes. This retail sales in chained dollars series (2002) is a chain Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.

of sales at this store type, according to the Retail Commodity Survey, were responsible for most of the decline.

The 0.5% drop in sales at miscellaneous retailers was due mainly to a 4.1% decrease in sales in the sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores trade group. In particular, sales were weak at sporting goods stores.

The automotive sector edged down 0.2% in November. Sales at new car dealers fell 2.2% after rising for six consecutive months. In contrast, gasoline stations (+2.4%) registered higher sales for a fourth consecutive month as prices at the pump increased. Sales at used and recreational motor vehicles and parts dealers (+1.1%) increased for a seventh consecutive month.

Sales at furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores rose 1.1%, their strongest increase of 2009.

A 1.1% increase at building and outdoor home supplies stores was led by higher sales at specialized building material and garden stores (+6.5%), which was the largest increase of this store type since December 2006. Sales at home centres and hardware stores were flat.

Sales down in seven provinces

Retail sales were lower in seven provinces in November. Ontario (-0.4%) was the largest contributor to the national decrease while Saskatchewan (-1.1%) experienced the largest decline in percentage terms.

Sales edged down 0.1% in the Atlantic provinces as declines in Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.7%) and New Brunswick (-1.0%) offset increases in Prince Edward Island (+0.9%) and Nova Scotia (+0.8%).

Retailers in British Columbia registered a sales increase of 0.6%, continuing the upward trend observed since the beginning of 2009.

It is possible to consult the tables of unadjusted data by industry and by province and territory from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0014 to 080-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The November 2009 issue of the publication *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for December will be released on February 19.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-3549; toll-free 1-877-421-3067; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jake W. Purdy (613-951-0984), Distributive Trades Division.

Retail sales

	November 2008	August 2009 ^r	September 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^r	November 2009 ^p	October to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Automotive	11,244	11,040	11,180	11,556	11,530	-0.2	2.5
New car dealers	5,840	5,843	5,906	6,131	5,997	-2.2	2.7
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,646	1,544	1,572	1,603	1,621	1.1	-1.5
Gasoline stations	3,758	3,653	3,702	3,822	3,912	2.4	4.1
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics stores	2,510	2,392	2,415	2,421	2,448	1.1	-2.5
Furniture stores	820	791	800	802	811	1.1	-1.1
Home furnishings stores	473	474	487	494	501	1.3	5.9
Computer and software stores	110	98	104	103	106	2.9	-3.0
Home electronics and appliance stores	1,107	1,029	1,024	1,022	1,030	0.8	-7.0
Building and outdoor home supplies stores	2,271	2,248	2,243	2,266	2,291	1.1	0.9
Home centres and hardware stores	1,853	1,841	1,831	1,862	1,861	0.0	0.4
Specialized building materials and garden stores	418	407	412	404	430	6.5	2.9
Food and beverage stores	8,198	8,272	8,360	8,252	8,330	0.9	1.6
Supermarkets	5,909	5,922	5,995	5,923	5,999	1.3	1.5
Convenience and specialty food stores	860	850	839	846	860	1.6	0.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,429	1,500	1,525	1,483	1,471	-0.8	2.9
Pharmacies and personal care stores	2,461	2,570	2,574	2,569	2,566	-0.1	4.3
Clothing and accessories stores	1,981	1,934	1,935	1,971	1,901	-3.6	-4.0
Clothing stores	1,513	1,486	1,481	1,507	1,468	-2.6	-3.0
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	468	448	454	465	433	-6.8	-7.5
General merchandise stores	4,337	4,346	4,431	4,439	4,315	-2.8	-0.5
Miscellaneous retailers	1,815	1,832	1,877	1,877	1,867	-0.5	2.8
Sporting goods, hobby, music and book stores	894	933	953	938	900	-4.1	0.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	921	899	924	939	967	3.0	5.0
Total retail sales	34,817	34,635	35,015	35,351	35,247	-0.3	1.2
Total excluding automotive sector	23,573	23,594	23,835	23,795	23,717	-0.3	0.6
Total excluding new car dealers, used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	27,331	27,247	27,537	27,617	27,629	0.0	1.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	593	601	623	634	629	-0.7	6.2
Prince Edward Island	144	142	148	145	146	0.9	1.5
Nova Scotia	987	1,023	1,040	1,050	1,059	0.8	7.3
New Brunswick	807	839	858	849	840	-1.0	4.1
Quebec	7,877	7,936	8,090	8,096	8,072	-0.3	2.5
Ontario	12,343	12,401	12,482	12,672	12,623	-0.4	2.3
Manitoba	1,251	1,251	1,259	1,277	1,275	-0.2	1.9
Saskatchewan	1,200	1,183	1,176	1,192	1,179	-1.1	-1.7
Alberta	4,943	4,626	4,628	4,650	4,611	-0.8	-6.7
British Columbia	4,547	4,501	4,579	4,653	4,679	0.6	2.9
Yukon	43	45	44	45	46	1.0	6.1
Northwest Territories	56	60	61	62	61	-2.7	7.5
Nunavut	26	26	27	27	28	1.0	5.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

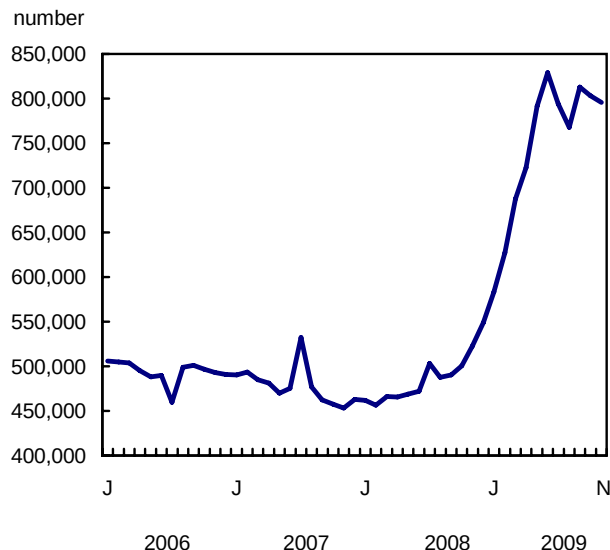
Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Employment Insurance

November 2009

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits declined 7,300 to 795,900 in November, with Quebec and British Columbia recording the largest decreases.

The number of people receiving Employment Insurance benefits edges down in November



The number of regular EI beneficiaries peaked in June at 829,300. Since then, it has declined slightly. This is in contrast with the trend from October 2008 to June 2009, when monthly increases averaged 41,100 people.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits was higher in November 2009 in all census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (see map). The pace of increase, however, has slowed. Over that period, the number of regular beneficiaries more than doubled in five CMAs: Calgary, Edmonton, Greater Sudbury, Saskatoon and Vancouver. In comparison, the number of beneficiaries had doubled in 14 CMAs in the 12-month period ending in June 2009.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

Each month, Statistics Canada provides enhanced analysis of the current labour market situation, using Employment Insurance (EI) statistics and other sources. Earlier in January 2010, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provided a picture of overall labour market conditions, including unemployment, total employment and those affected by changes in the labour market. In this release, Statistics Canada provides additional sub-provincial detail through the EI statistics. Details by industry will follow with data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

EI statistics are produced from an administrative data source from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for October and November 2009 are preliminary.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits from the 8th to the 14th of November. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS for November.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with data coming from the LFS, which provides information on the total number of unemployed people.

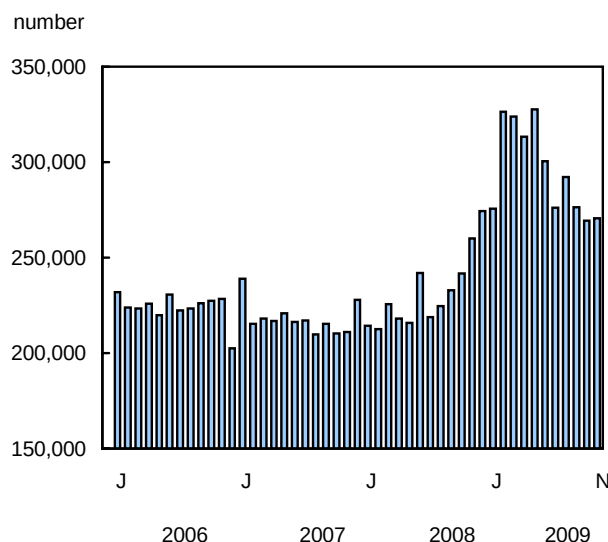
There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries is the reflection of various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, and people leaving the EI system, either to go back to work or because they have exhausted their weeks of benefits.

The data on employment used in this analysis are drawn from the LFS.

The number of initial and renewal claims received in November amounted to 270,700, up slightly (+1,300 or +0.5%) from the previous month. Increases in Ontario and Alberta were mostly offset by decreases in Quebec and British Columbia. Despite this small increase, the number of EI claims received has been on a downward trend since peaking at 327,700 in May 2009, with declines in every province.

The number of claims received has been trending down since the peak in May 2009



Number of beneficiaries down in most provinces

In November, the number of regular EI beneficiaries declined in seven provinces, with the largest declines in Quebec and British Columbia.

Quebec posted back-to-back declines, bringing the number of people on EI to 203,000. The number of beneficiaries was down 3,700 in November, after a decrease of 3,300 in October.

In British Columbia, the number of regular beneficiaries also declined for the second consecutive month (-1,200 in October and -2,100 in November). This brought the number of beneficiaries down to 94,300 in November.

The number of EI beneficiaries was up in Alberta for the third time in as many months, although the increase in November (+1,100) was smaller than those of the previous two months.

In Ontario, the number of EI beneficiaries was virtually unchanged over the last two months.

Sub-provincial and demographic overview

Number of EI beneficiaries slows in most large centres

Employment Insurance data by sub-provincial region, sex and age are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, they are compared on a year-over-year basis.

The number of beneficiaries increased in most large centres, but at a slower pace than in recent months.

Large centres are agglomerations with population greater than 10,000.

From November 2008 to November 2009, Montréal posted the largest year-over-year increase in the province of Quebec, as the number of beneficiaries rose 40.8% to 63,100, a slightly slower pace than in previous months. The number of beneficiaries also rose at a slower pace in Québec (CMA), up 21.8% to 8,900.

The number of beneficiaries declined in 7 of 33 large centres in Quebec.

In Ontario, the number of EI recipients more than doubled in 3 of its 41 large centres, namely Greater Sudbury, Collingwood and Orillia. This contrasts with year-over-year increases ending in June, when the number of beneficiaries more than doubled in 26 of the large centres in the province.

In Greater Sudbury, the number of people receiving benefits rose from 1,800 to 4,300. This year-over-year increase coincided with a decline in employment, particularly in the natural resources sector.

The number of EI recipients in Toronto rose from 49,300 to 84,800 (+72.2%), the slowest year-over-year increase in nine months.

In British Columbia, the number of beneficiaries increased in all large centres, albeit generally at a slower pace than in previous months. The fastest year-over-year percentage increases were in Fort St. John, Cranbrook and Vancouver. In Vancouver, the number of people receiving regular benefits doubled to 33,600, while it nearly doubled to 4,000 in Victoria. Employment losses over the period in British Columbia were mainly in manufacturing and construction.

In Alberta, the number of beneficiaries at least doubled in all large centres. The fastest year-over-year percentage increases were in Camrose, Grande Prairie, Brooks and Calgary. In Calgary, the number of people receiving regular benefits increased sharply from 4,600 to 18,700, while the number in Edmonton rose from 4,900 to 15,600. These steep increases coincided with year-over-year employment losses for the province in manufacturing; natural resources; retail and wholesale trade; and professional, scientific and technical services.

In Saskatoon, the number of beneficiaries doubled from 900 to 1,800 people.

Increase in number of beneficiaries slows for men and women in all age groups

While there were more beneficiaries in November 2009 than in November 2008, the pace of increase has slowed in recent months for both men and women in all age groups.

In November, the fastest year-over-year increase in the number of EI beneficiaries continued to be among people under 25 years old. The number of young men receiving regular benefits rose 56.8% to 45,800, less than half the pace recorded five months earlier. Among adult men aged 25 to 54, the number of beneficiaries rose 49.7% to 278,100, half the pace recorded five months earlier.

Over the same period, the number of women under the age of 25 receiving benefits increased by 52.8% to 19,900, while for women aged 25 to 54, it increased 34.4% to 184,100.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

Data on Employment Insurance for December will be released on February 19.

A set of maps, *Employment Insurance Statistics Maps*, November 2009 (73-002-X, free), is now available online. The maps show percent changes in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits for all census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in Canada. From the *Key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

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 Dominique Pérusse (613-951-4064) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

Employment Insurance: Statistics by province and territory

	October 2009 ^P	November 2009 ^P	October to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009	October to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	number		change in number		% change	
Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits						
Canada	803,270	795,940	-7,330	273,330	-0.9	52.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	41,870	40,550	-1,320	3,750	-3.2	10.2
Prince Edward Island	9,390	8,730	-660	670	-7.0	8.3
Nova Scotia	34,830	34,470	-360	5,930	-1.0	20.8
New Brunswick	36,700	36,640	-60	6,200	-0.2	20.4
Quebec	206,690	202,970	-3,720	37,910	-1.8	23.0
Ontario	275,090	274,550	-540	109,420	-0.2	66.3
Manitoba	16,920	17,180	260	6,000	1.5	53.7
Saskatchewan	14,400	14,400	0	5,690	0.0	65.3
Alberta	74,140	75,300	1,160	55,190	1.6	274.4
British Columbia	96,400	94,330	-2,070	45,580	-2.1	93.5
Yukon	1,030	1,080	50	150	4.9	16.1
Northwest Territories	920	940	20	260	2.2	38.2
Nunavut	510	510	0	100	0.0	24.4
Initial and renewal claims received						
Canada	269,380	270,700	1,320	10,750	0.5	4.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,200	9,460	260	-30	2.8	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	2,550	2,560	10	30	0.4	1.2
Nova Scotia	10,160	10,080	-80	-20	-0.8	-0.2
New Brunswick	10,180	10,270	90	330	0.9	3.3
Quebec	77,780	73,560	-4,220	-1,350	-5.4	-1.8
Ontario	86,650	93,260	6,610	670	7.6	0.7
Manitoba	8,720	8,890	170	1,890	1.9	27.0
Saskatchewan	6,600	6,260	-340	1,180	-5.2	23.2
Alberta	25,380	26,390	1,010	8,730	4.0	49.4
British Columbia	33,290	32,650	-640	1,460	-1.9	4.7
Yukon	330	320	-10	30	-3.0	10.3
Northwest Territories	350	360	10	60	2.9	20.0
Nunavut	200	180	-20	10	-10.0	5.9

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	November 2008	November 2009 ^p	November 2008 to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Canada				
Both sexes	449,990	649,190	199,200	44.3
Under 25 years	42,200	65,650	23,450	55.6
25 to 54 years	322,830	462,200	139,370	43.2
55 years and over	84,960	121,340	36,380	42.8
Men	267,170	399,490	132,320	49.5
Under 25 years	29,190	45,770	16,580	56.8
25 to 54 years	185,820	278,120	92,300	49.7
55 years and over	52,150	75,600	23,450	45.0
Women	182,830	249,710	66,880	36.6
Under 25 years	13,010	19,880	6,870	52.8
25 to 54 years	137,010	184,080	47,070	34.4
55 years and over	32,810	45,750	12,940	39.4
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Both sexes	33,920	36,640	2,720	8.0
Under 25 years	3,060	3,550	490	16.0
25 to 54 years	23,290	24,590	1,300	5.6
55 years and over	7,570	8,500	930	12.3
Men	18,800	21,300	2,500	13.3
Women	15,120	15,340	220	1.5
Prince Edward Island				
Both sexes	7,760	8,270	510	6.6
Under 25 years	720	820	100	13.9
25 to 54 years	5,160	5,400	240	4.7
55 years and over	1,890	2,050	160	8.5
Men	4,430	4,630	200	4.5
Women	3,340	3,640	300	9.0
Nova Scotia				
Both sexes	26,200	30,920	4,720	18.0
Under 25 years	2,710	3,300	590	21.8
25 to 54 years	18,410	21,510	3,100	16.8
55 years and over	5,080	6,100	1,020	20.1
Men	15,770	18,970	3,200	20.3
Women	10,430	11,950	1,520	14.6
New Brunswick				
Both sexes	26,730	31,150	4,420	16.5
Under 25 years	2,210	2,700	490	22.2
25 to 54 years	18,720	21,350	2,630	14.0
55 years and over	5,810	7,100	1,290	22.2
Men	16,390	19,410	3,020	18.4
Women	10,350	11,740	1,390	13.4
Quebec				
Both sexes	144,900	171,200	26,300	18.2
Under 25 years	14,950	17,820	2,870	19.2
25 to 54 years	101,860	119,020	17,160	16.8
55 years and over	28,090	34,370	6,280	22.4
Men	87,510	105,110	17,600	20.1
Women	57,390	66,090	8,700	15.2
Ontario				
Both sexes	130,490	207,040	76,550	58.7
Under 25 years	10,930	18,750	7,820	71.5
25 to 54 years	98,440	153,480	55,040	55.9
55 years and over	21,120	34,820	13,700	64.9
Men	77,460	126,140	48,680	62.8
Women	53,030	80,900	27,870	52.6

^p preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by age group, sex, province and territory

	November 2008	November 2009 ^p	November 2008 to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Manitoba				
Both sexes	8,970	13,290	4,320	48.2
Under 25 years	970	1,600	630	64.9
25 to 54 years	6,390	9,420	3,030	47.4
55 years and over	1,610	2,270	660	41.0
Men	5,740	8,800	3,060	53.3
Women	3,230	4,490	1,260	39.0
Saskatchewan				
Both sexes	6,990	10,910	3,920	56.1
Under 25 years	630	1,290	660	104.8
25 to 54 years	4,900	7,550	2,650	54.1
55 years and over	1,470	2,070	600	40.8
Men	4,410	7,350	2,940	66.7
Women	2,590	3,560	970	37.5
Alberta				
Both sexes	16,550	56,310	39,760	240.2
Under 25 years	1,430	6,360	4,930	344.8
25 to 54 years	12,080	41,230	29,150	241.3
55 years and over	3,040	8,720	5,680	186.8
Men	9,130	36,430	27,300	299.0
Women	7,430	19,880	12,450	167.6
British Columbia				
Both sexes	45,290	80,790	35,500	78.4
Under 25 years	4,440	9,200	4,760	107.2
25 to 54 years	31,910	56,690	24,780	77.7
55 years and over	8,940	14,900	5,960	66.7
Men	26,210	49,620	23,410	89.3
Women	19,080	31,170	12,090	63.4
Yukon				
Both sexes	950	1,100	150	15.8
Under 25 years	70	110	40	57.1
25 to 54 years	670	730	60	9.0
55 years and over	210	260	50	23.8
Men	570	690	120	21.1
Women	380	410	30	7.9
Northwest Territories				
Both sexes	710	950	240	33.8
Under 25 years	60	100	40	66.7
25 to 54 years	550	730	180	32.7
55 years and over	100	130	30	30.0
Men	470	640	170	36.2
Women	250	310	60	24.0
Nunavut				
Both sexes	370	460	90	24.3
Under 25 years	30	60	30	100.0
25 to 54 years	310	350	40	12.9
55 years and over	30	50	20	66.7
Men	250	320	70	28.0
Women	120	140	20	16.7

^p preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.

Beneficiaries receiving regular benefits by census metropolitan areas

	November 2008	November 2009 ^P	November 2008 to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Unadjusted for seasonality				
	number		change in number	% change
Newfoundland and Labrador				
St. John's	3,740	4,700	960	25.7
Nova Scotia				
Halifax	3,900	5,310	1,410	36.2
New Brunswick				
Saint John	1,290	2,080	790	61.2
Quebec				
Saguenay	4,100	4,210	110	2.7
Québec	7,330	8,930	1,600	21.8
Sherbrooke	2,340	2,860	520	22.2
Trois-Rivières	3,150	3,360	210	6.7
Montréal	44,810	63,090	18,280	40.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	2,200	2,860	660	30.0
Ontario				
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	4,640	7,260	2,620	56.5
Kingston	940	1,490	550	58.5
Oshawa	4,250	6,000	1,750	41.2
Toronto	49,260	84,840	35,580	72.2
Hamilton	5,570	10,170	4,600	82.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,080	8,400	3,320	65.4
Kitchener	4,820	8,230	3,410	70.7
London	5,480	7,130	1,650	30.1
Windsor	5,260	6,390	1,130	21.5
Greater Sudbury	1,820	4,310	2,490	136.8
Thunder Bay	1,410	1,970	560	39.7
Manitoba				
Winnipeg	3,960	7,030	3,070	77.5
Saskatchewan				
Regina	760	1,360	600	78.9
Saskatoon	890	1,790	900	101.1
Alberta				
Calgary	4,630	18,680	14,050	303.5
Edmonton	4,940	15,620	10,680	216.2
British Columbia				
Abbotsford–Mission	2,440	4,140	1,700	69.7
Vancouver	16,780	33,570	16,790	100.1
Victoria	2,050	4,040	1,990	97.1

^P preliminary

Note: The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits excludes claimants receiving training, job creation and self-employment benefits as well as other employment and support measures benefits.



Natural gas sales

November 2009 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 935 million cubic metres in November, down 1.9% compared with November 2008.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, the volume of sales to the industrial including direct sales (-3.3%) and residential (-2.4%) sectors were down in November. The volume of sales to the commercial sector (+2.7%) was up in November compared with November 2008.

Total sales in November were 16.8% higher compared with October.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

For more information, 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.

Natural gas sales

	November 2008	October 2009	November 2009 ^p	October to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	6 052 202	5 083 018	5 934 604	16.8	-1.9
Residential ¹	1 497 604	1 166 513	1 461 553	25.3	-2.4
Commercial ²	1 121 488	807 429	1 151 952	42.7	2.7
Industrial ³ and direct sales ⁴	3 433 110	3 109 076	3 321 099	6.8	-3.3

^p preliminary

1. Gas sold for domestic purposes, including space heating, water heating and cooking, to a residential dwelling unit.

2. Gas sold to customers engaged in wholesale or retail trade, governments, institutions, office buildings, etc.

3. Gas sold to customers engaged in a process that creates or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product. Includes mining and manufacturing establishments. Includes firm, interruptible and buy/sell agreements.

4. Represents direct, non-utility, sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

Canadian potato production

2008 and 2009 (revised)

Canadian farmers harvested 361,600 acres (146 340 hectares) of potatoes in 2009, resulting in 100,997,000 hundredweight (4 581 224 metric tonnes) being produced. This was down 2% from 2008.

The national yield in 2009 was up 1%, while area planted was down 2% and area harvested down 3%.

Note: The publication *Canadian Potato Production* contains revisions to British Columbia's 2008 marketed production and value, as well as revisions to four provinces areas planted, harvested and production for 2009.

The publication also contains additional tables comparing Canada and the United States for the area planted and harvested, and production and value by harvest season.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0014 and 001-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446 and 3465.

The January 2010 issue of *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 7, no. 3 (22-008-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

January 1, 2010 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on January 1 totalled 59 925 metric tonnes, down 8.2% from the same date a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.

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 Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Large urban transit

November 2009 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 1.2% from November 2008 to \$216.9 million in November.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 128.1 million passenger trips in November, a 0.3% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Surveying and mapping services

2008

Data on the surveying and mapping services industry are now available for 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 360-0006, 360-0016 and 360-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4715.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Surveying and Mapping Services*, 2008 (63-254-X, free) will be available in April.

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 Cory Snoddon (613-951-6701; cory.snoddon@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Potato Production, January 2010, Vol. 7, no. 3
Catalogue number 22-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Wholesale Trade, November 2009, Vol. 72, no. 11
Catalogue number 63-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

Employment Insurance Statistics Maps, November 2009
Catalogue number 73-002-X (HTML, free)

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Release dates: January 25 to 29, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
26	Canadian Social Trends	January 2010
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	November 2009
29	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	December 2009
29	Gross domestic product by industry	November 2009