

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 20, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Consumer Price Index, December 2009	2
Consumer prices rose 1.3% in the 12 months to December, following a 1.0% increase in November. On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, consumer prices fell 0.1% from November to December.	
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 2009	7
Manufacturing sales edged up 0.1% in November, as gains in several industries were offset by decreases in the transportation equipment industry.	
Travel between Canada and other countries, November 2009	11
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, December 2009	13
Refined petroleum products, November 2009	13
Crude oil and natural gas production, November 2009	13
New products and studies	14



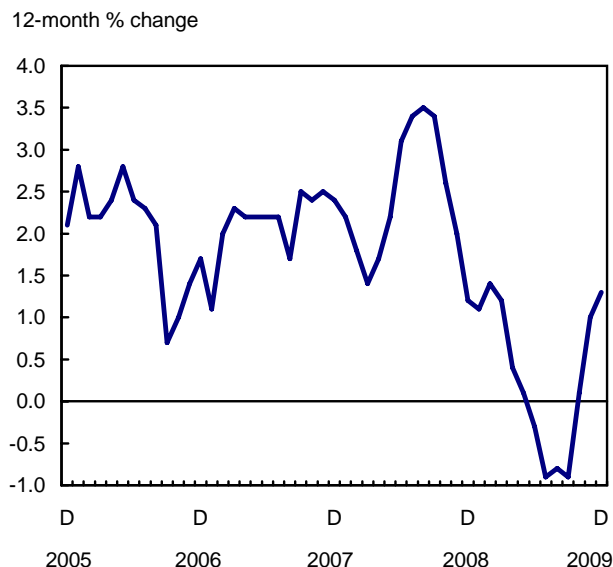
Releases

Consumer Price Index

December 2009

Consumer prices rose 1.3% in the 12 months to December, following a 1.0% increase in November. December's increase was the largest since February 2009.

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index



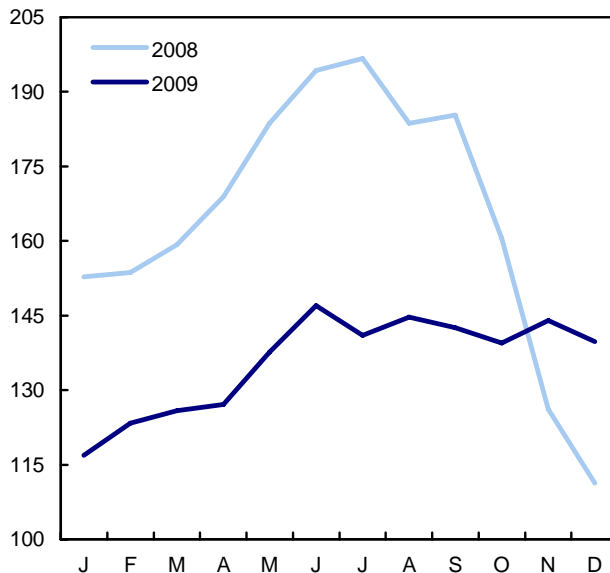
The rise in the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) was due primarily to gasoline prices, which exerted upward pressure on the CPI for the second consecutive month. This follows an extended period in which they were the main contributors to year-over-year declines in overall consumer prices.

In December, gasoline prices were 25.6% higher than they were in December 2008. This follows a 14.1% rise in November. December's increase was the largest since September 2008.

Overall, energy prices went up 5.9% in the 12 months to December, following a 1.3% increase in the 12 months to November.

Evolution of the gasoline price index in 2008 and 2009

index (2002=100)



Seasonally adjusted monthly CPI decreases

On a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, the CPI fell 0.1% from November to December, after rising 0.5% from October to November. Contributors to the decline were lower prices for household operations, furnishings and equipment (-0.8%), clothing and footwear (-1.3%), and alcoholic beverages and tobacco products (-0.1%).

The seasonally adjusted monthly CPI has gone up in six of the past eight months.

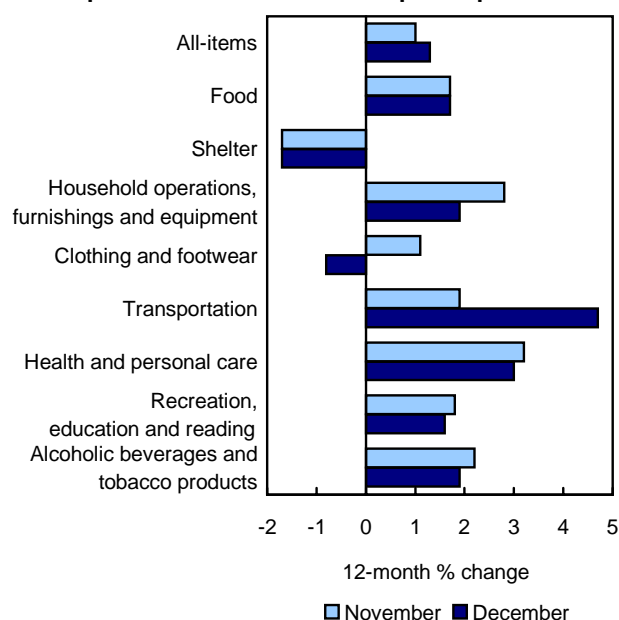
12-month change: Six of the eight major components in the CPI increase

In December, six of the eight major components of the CPI recorded price increases. The exceptions were shelter and clothing and footwear.

Transportation prices, which rose 4.7% in the 12 months to December, exerted the largest upward pressure on the CPI, primarily reflecting higher gasoline prices. This was the second consecutive 12-month increase for this component. It followed 12 months of year-over-year declines between November 2008 and October 2009.

However, prices for passenger vehicles were 3.3% lower than the same period last year.

Transportation exerts the most upward pressure



Food prices rose 1.7%, matching the increase in November. Prices for dairy products and eggs rose 1.9% while prices for non-alcoholic beverages went up 4.8%.

Other major contributors to the increase were food purchased from restaurants, sugar and confectionery, lettuce, and bakery and cereal products.

On the other hand, prices fell for fresh fruit, pre-cooked frozen food preparations, and potatoes.

The cost of household operations, furnishing and equipment rose 1.9%. Upward pressure came from communications, other household goods and services, child care and domestic services, and paper, plastic and foil supplies.

Downward pressure on the household operations, furnishing and equipment index primarily came from price declines in furniture and household textiles.

Recreation, education and reading costs advanced 1.6% in the 12 months to December. Major contributors to the increase were tuition fees, cablevision and satellite services, and the purchase and operation of recreational vehicles. In contrast, prices for computer equipment and supplies and home entertainment equipment, parts and services continued to fall.

Broad-based price advances occurred in the health and personal care component (+3.0%).

Shelter costs declined 1.7% between December 2008 and December 2009, identical to the year-over-year change in November 2009. This drop was mainly the result of a 31.2% decline in natural gas prices and a decrease in mortgage interest cost.

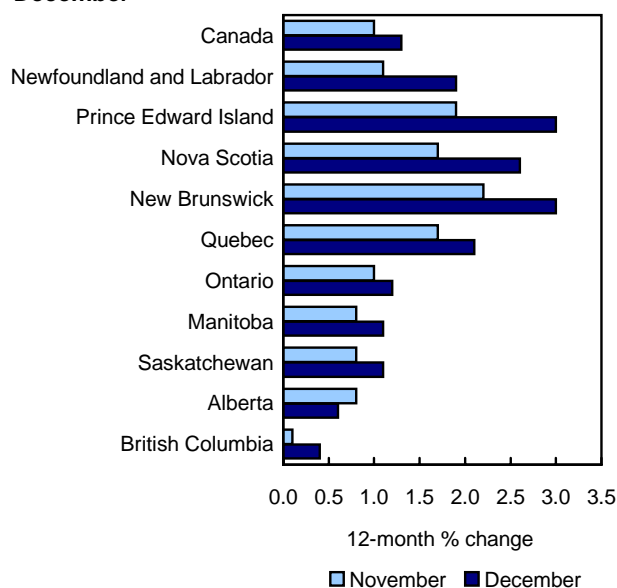
The mortgage interest cost index, which measures the change in the interest portion of payments on outstanding mortgage debt, fell 4.9% in December, following a 4.0% decrease in November. Also, homeowners' replacement cost declined 1.2%.

Upward pressure on the shelter component came from homeowners' maintenance and repairs costs (+3.3%) and property taxes (+4.3%).

Atlantic provinces post higher price increases than Western provinces

Prince Edward Island (+3.0%), New Brunswick (+3.0%), and Nova Scotia (+2.6%) posted the largest increases in the 12 months to December. The most significant upward pressure on prices in all provinces came from higher gasoline prices, which rose by as much as 31.9% in Prince Edward Island compared with December 2008.

Higher price increases in most provinces in December



As well, prices for fuel oil and other fuels (+0.8%) were no longer exerting significant downward pressure on the CPI in December, the first 12-month increase since November 2008. These energy products are widely used in home heating in Atlantic Canada, while the rest of the country relies mostly on electricity and natural gas.

A 2.1% price increase in Quebec was driven by higher prices for gasoline and food purchased from restaurants.

In Ontario, prices rose 1.2%. This was due primarily to rises in gasoline prices (+26.8%) and passenger vehicle insurance premiums (+11.8%). However, natural gas prices fell 41.8%.

Consumer prices went up 0.6% in Alberta and 0.4% in British Columbia, with gasoline prices up 21.6% and 24.4% respectively. On the other hand, shelter costs fell 3.7% in Alberta and 3.1% in British Columbia, significantly more than the 1.7% decline posted at the national level.

12-month change in the Bank of Canada's core index

The Bank of Canada's core index advanced 1.5% over the 12 months to December, matching the increase in November.

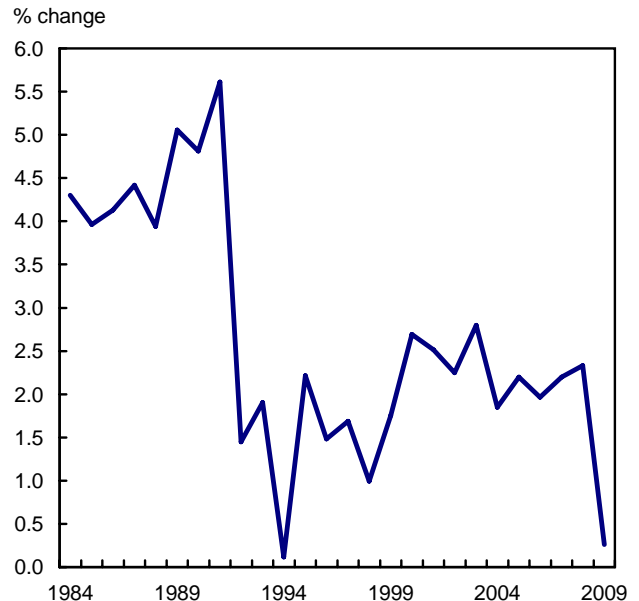
The seasonally adjusted monthly core index went up 0.1% from November to December, following a 0.2% increase in November.

Annual change: Consumers paid less for energy in 2009

This release provides the annual average movement in components of the CPI for 2009 as a whole. Annual average indexes are calculated by averaging index levels over the 12 months of the calendar year. Annual averages should not be confused with the 12-month change in the CPI, which compares indexes for a given month to indexes for the same month a year earlier.

For 2009 as a whole, consumer prices rose by 0.3%, a significantly smaller increase than the 2.3% rise posted in 2008. The increase in 2009 was the smallest since the annual increase of 0.1% in 1994.

Change in the Consumer Price Index annual average: 1984 to 2009



Energy prices exerted the most significant downward pressure on the CPI in 2009. Overall, prices for energy were 13.5% lower in 2009, contrasting with the 9.9% increase in 2008. Gasoline prices fell 17.5% in 2009, while prices for natural gas and fuel oil and other fuels were down 20.1% and 29.9%, respectively.

For a more detailed analysis, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0009, 326-0012, 326-0015 and 326-0020 to 326-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The December 2009 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 88, no. 12 (62-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. A paper copy is also available (\$12/\$111). A more detailed analysis of the CPI is available in this publication. See *How to order products*.

The January Consumer Price Index will be released on February 18.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

Consumer Price Index and major components, Canada (2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	December 2008	November 2009	December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Unadjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	113.3	115.2	114.8	-0.3	1.3
Food	17.04	119.8	121.5	121.8	0.2	1.7
Shelter	26.62	123.4	121.3	121.3	0.0	-1.7
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	105.5	108.5	107.5	-0.9	1.9
Clothing and footwear	5.36	91.3	95.1	90.6	-4.7	-0.8
Transportation	19.88	110.3	115.4	115.5	0.1	4.7
Health and personal care	4.73	109.9	113.6	113.2	-0.4	3.0
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	101.2	103.7	102.8	-0.9	1.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	128.7	131.3	131.2	-0.1	1.9
All-items (1992=100)		134.9	137.2	136.6	-0.4	1.3
Special aggregates						
Goods	48.78	106.5	108.6	107.6	-0.9	1.0
Services	51.22	120.1	121.8	121.8	0.0	1.4
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.0	112.2	111.7	-0.4	0.6
Energy	9.38	123.0	132.4	130.3	-1.6	5.9
Core CPI ³	82.71	112.6	114.7	114.3	-0.3	1.5

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3. The measure of Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit (2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	December 2008	November 2009	December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Unadjusted						
					% change	
Canada	100.00²	113.3	115.2	114.8	-0.3	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.27	113.1	115.6	115.2	-0.3	1.9
Prince Edward Island	0.35	114.7	119.1	118.1	-0.8	3.0
Nova Scotia	2.56	113.4	117.0	116.3	-0.6	2.6
New Brunswick	1.97	111.2	115.1	114.5	-0.5	3.0
Québec	21.05	111.7	114.3	114.0	-0.3	2.1
Ontario	41.22	112.8	114.6	114.1	-0.4	1.2
Manitoba	3.06	113.0	114.7	114.2	-0.4	1.1
Saskatchewan	2.64	115.8	117.6	117.1	-0.4	1.1
Alberta	11.43	121.2	122.6	121.9	-0.6	0.6
British Columbia	14.29	111.4	112.4	111.9	-0.4	0.4
Whitehorse	0.06	113.9	113.9	113.4	-0.4	-0.4
Yellowknife	0.08	115.4	116.7	116.8	0.1	1.2
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.02	112.4	111.2	111.3	0.1	-1.0

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Consumer Price Index and major components (2002=100)

	Relative importance ¹	October 2009	November 2009	December 2009	October to November 2009	November to December 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
All-items	100.00²	114.9	115.5	115.4	0.5	-0.1
Food	17.04	121.4	121.8	122.0	0.3	0.2
Shelter	26.62	121.2	121.3	121.3	0.1	0.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	11.10	108.0	108.6	107.7	0.6	-0.8
Clothing and footwear	5.36	93.4	93.9	92.7	0.5	-1.3
Transportation	19.88	113.4	115.4	115.5	1.8	0.1
Health and personal care	4.73	113.0	113.3	113.3	0.3	0.0
Recreation, education and reading	12.20	103.7	103.8	103.8	0.1	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	3.07	131.4	131.3	131.2	-0.1	-0.1
Special aggregates						
All-items excluding food	82.96	113.5	114.0	113.3	0.4	-0.6
All-items excluding food and energy	73.57	111.8	111.8	111.8	0.0	0.0
All-items excluding eight of the most volatile components	82.71	112.8	113.0	113.1	0.2	0.1
Core CPI ³	82.71	114.2	114.4	114.5	0.2	0.1

1. 2005 CPI basket weights at April 2007 prices, Canada, effective May 2007. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 (www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/index-eng.htm).

2. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3. The measure of Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) excludes from the all-items CPI the effect of changes in indirect taxes and eight of the most volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. For additional information on Core CPI, consult the Bank of Canada website (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

November 2009

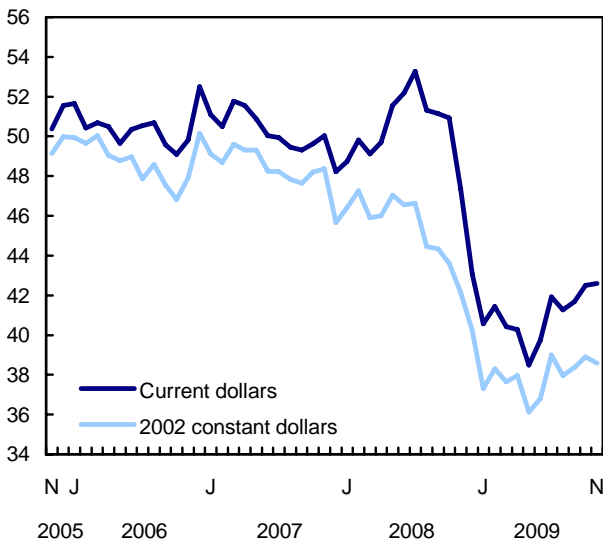
Manufacturing sales edged up 0.1% to \$42.6 billion in November, as gains in several industries were offset by decreases in the transportation equipment industry. This was the fifth increase in manufacturing sales in six months.

Sales gains in chemical manufacturing and in petroleum and coal products were offset by declines in the aerospace product and parts and motor vehicle industries.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales decreased 0.8% in November. This was the first decrease in constant dollar sales in three months. Even with the recent advances, constant dollar manufacturing sales were 8.4% below November 2008.

Manufacturing sales edge up in November

\$ billions



Sales advanced in 12 of the 21 manufacturing industries, accounting for about 57% of total sales.

Non-durable goods industries behind most of the sales gains

Most of the sales gains for November were in non-durable goods industries, which increased 1.0% compared with October.

Sales by chemical manufacturers advanced 5.3% compared with October. About one-third of the gain

Note to readers

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

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the three previous months.

Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

was a result of rising pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing sales.

Sales by the petroleum and coal product industry rose 2.9% in November, the third increase in four months. Sales in this industry were pushed up by higher prices, which increased 4.7% from October.

The transportation equipment industry offset most of the sales gains in November, declining 4.3%. Production in the aerospace product and parts industry pulled back 15.4% after a 48.2% jump the previous month. Motor vehicle sales were also down, decreasing 4.5% after two months of gains.

Provincial results were mixed

Half of the provinces posted increased sales in November. The largest gain was in New Brunswick, where manufacturing sales advanced 15.2% in November. This was the second monthly increase after a 26.1% drop in September.

Alberta continued to report stronger manufacturing sales in November, with rising sales in the past four months. These increases were largely attributable to petroleum and coal product sales, which reached the highest level for the province since October 2008.

Sales in Quebec advanced 0.6% in November, despite a 10.6% drop in transportation equipment sales. Petroleum and coal products (+5.2%) and primary metals (+4.9%) led the provincial gains.

Manufacturing sales in Newfoundland and Labrador fell 9.1% compared with October, mostly due to weaker sales of non-durable goods. Manitoba also reported lower sales for November, decreasing 2.9%.

Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories

	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009 ^r	Nov. 2009 ^p	Oct. to Nov. 2009	Nov. to Nov. 2008
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Canada	47,331	42,535	42,591	0.1	-10.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	393	417	379	-9.1	-3.4
Prince Edward Island	100	113	108	-4.7	7.5
Nova Scotia	815	754	767	1.7	-5.9
New Brunswick	1,009	1,055	1,215	15.2	20.4
Quebec	11,852	11,123	11,188	0.6	-5.6
Ontario	22,094	19,519	19,355	-0.8	-12.4
Manitoba	1,339	1,182	1,148	-2.9	-14.3
Saskatchewan	1,020	866	885	2.2	-13.2
Alberta	5,495	4,692	4,757	1.4	-13.4
British Columbia	3,209	2,808	2,785	-0.8	-13.2
Yukon	3	3	3	-1.7	-0.5
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	1	1	-15.7	-38.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Inventories edge down in November

Inventory levels declined 0.3% in November to \$59.7 billion. This was the 10th decrease in 12 months, moving inventories 12.2% lower than November 2008 levels.

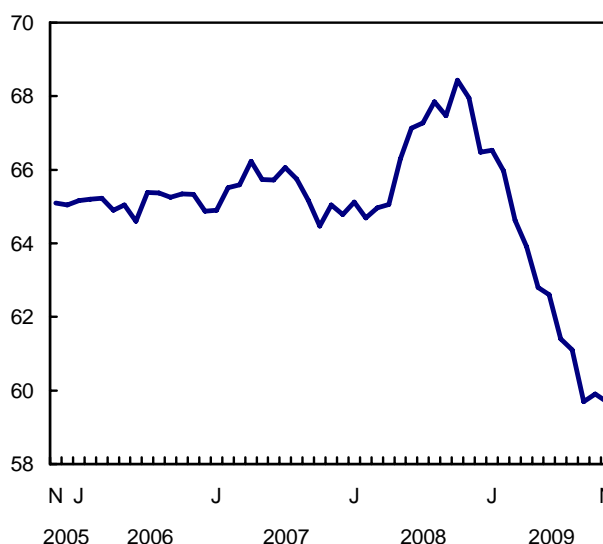
Inventory levels contracted in 16 of 21 industries, led by a 3.4% drop in the transportation equipment industry.

Aerospace product and parts inventories were behind most of that decrease.

Non-durable goods inventories rose 1.4%, despite decreases in 7 of 11 industries. The increase was led by a 10.0% rise in petroleum and coal product inventories, partly reflecting higher prices compared with October.

Inventory levels edge down in November

\$ billions



The inventory-to-sales ratio declined for the fifth time in six months, edging down to 1.40. The decline in November was largely the result of lower inventory levels, pushing the ratio to its lowest level since October 2008 (1.34).

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time, in months, that would be required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

Manufacturing: Principal statistics

	November 2008	October 2009 ^r	November 2009 ^p	October to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Manufacturing sales (current dollars)	47,331	42,535	42,591	0.1	-10.0
Manufacturing sales (2002 constant dollars)	42,149	38,914	38,616	-0.8	-8.4
Total inventories	67,946	59,856	59,668	-0.3	-12.2
Unfilled orders	71,238	52,217	51,498	-1.4	-27.7
New orders	48,011	40,564	41,872	3.2	-12.8
Inventory-to-sales ratio	1.44	1.41	1.40

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.

... not applicable

Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates

	November 2008	October 2009 ^r	November 2009 ^p	October to November 2009	November 2008 to November 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change ¹	
Food manufacturing	6,634	6,921	6,859	-0.9	3.4
Beverage and tobacco product	863	849	855	0.8	-0.9
Textile mills	154	130	124	-4.4	-19.6
Textile product mills	172	141	139	-2.0	-19.3
Clothing manufacturing	236	186	190	2.0	-19.5
Leather and allied product	36	33	33	-0.8	-9.3
Wood product	1,698	1,412	1,439	1.9	-15.2
Paper manufacturing	2,372	2,075	2,102	1.3	-11.4
Printing and related support activities	842	777	747	-3.9	-11.4
Petroleum and coal product	5,304	5,376	5,533	2.9	4.3
Chemical	3,831	3,424	3,606	5.3	-5.9
Plastics and rubber products	1,779	1,679	1,620	-3.5	-8.9
Non-metallic mineral product	1,241	1,106	1,183	7.0	-4.7
Primary metal	3,906	2,982	3,074	3.1	-21.3
Fabricated metal product	3,145	2,366	2,378	0.5	-24.4
Machinery	2,715	2,097	2,098	0.1	-22.7
Computer and electronic product	1,648	1,431	1,414	-1.2	-14.2
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	905	749	752	0.4	-16.9
Transportation equipment	7,929	7,036	6,733	-4.3	-15.1
Motor vehicle	3,802	3,629	3,466	-4.5	-8.8
Motor vehicle body and trailer	286	219	226	3.0	-21.2
Motor vehicle parts	1,833	1,603	1,634	1.9	-10.9
Aerospace product and parts	1,495	1,224	1,035	-15.4	-30.8
Railroad rolling stock	126	56	65	16.1	-48.6
Ship and boat building	94	107	99	-8.1	5.4
Furniture and related product	996	873	887	1.5	-10.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	926	891	825	-7.4	-10.9
Non-durable goods industries	22,222	21,591	21,808	1.0	-1.9
Durable goods industries	25,109	20,943	20,783	-0.8	-17.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

Travel between Canada and other countries

November 2009

Travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased 3.4% between October and November to 3.4 million trips, largely as a result of an increase in car travel.

Canadian residents' overnight car trips to the United States increased 4.9% to 940,000, while same day car trips increased 3.9% to 1.9 million. However, there was a 0.8% decrease in overnight plane trips, from 520,000 in October to 516,000 in November.

The number of trips to overseas countries by Canadian residents was relatively unchanged at 681,000, up 0.1% compared with October.

Total travel to Canada by US residents increased 0.8% in November to 1.6 million. Overnight car trips increased 0.8% to 565,000. Meanwhile, overnight plane trips rose 1.8% from October to 274,000, and same day car trips edged up 0.1% to 618,000.

Total travel to Canada from countries other than the United States was up 0.3% to 341,000 trips. However, there were some notable changes from particular countries.

Trips to Canada by German residents fell a substantial 13.1% in November following a large increase in October. Conversely, trips by Japanese residents (+15.5%) increased markedly after a sizable decrease in October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

The November 2009 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information*, Vol. 25, no. 11 (66-001-P, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, 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 Paul Durk (613-951-5859; paul.durk@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics Division.

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	November 2008 ^r	May 2009 ^r	October 2009 ^r	November 2009 ^p	October to November 2009
Seasonally adjusted					
	thousands				% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	4,024	3,921	3,997	4,110	2.8
To the United States	3,323	3,285	3,316	3,429	3.4
To other countries	700	635	681	681	0.1
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,751	1,756	1,782	1,852	3.9
Total trips, one or more nights	2,222	2,128	2,181	2,223	1.9
United States ³	1,522	1,492	1,501	1,541	2.7
Car	913	914	896	940	4.9
Plane	508	482	520	516	-0.8
Other modes of transportation	101	96	85	85	0.6
Other countries ⁴	700	635	681	681	0.1
Travel to Canada²	2,253	2,132	1,971	1,985	0.7
From the United States	1,877	1,793	1,631	1,643	0.8
From other countries	376	339	340	341	0.3
Same-day car trips from the United States	753	714	618	618	0.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,408	1,313	1,277	1,286	0.7
United States ³	1,041	982	945	953	0.9
Car	625	602	560	565	0.8
Plane	292	262	269	274	1.8
Other modes of transportation	124	119	116	115	-0.5
Other countries ⁴	367	331	333	333	0.2
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin⁵					
United Kingdom	70	57	61	65	6.6
France	34	34	33	34	3.6
Germany	28	25	29	26	-13.1
Australia	21	17	19	19	-1.5
Japan	17	13	15	18	15.5
China	13	14	13	12	-7.1
South Korea	14	12	11	12	5.4
Hong Kong	11	10	9	10	14.7
Mexico	22	16	9	9	2.9
Netherlands	9	8	9	9	-0.9
India	9	9	9	8	-10.4
Switzerland	8	9	8	8	-4.1

^p preliminary

^r revised

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

December 2009

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased by 7.5% in December compared with December 2008. These airports reported 357,545 movements in December compared with 332,693 movements in December 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The December 2009 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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

Refined petroleum products

November 2009 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for November. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Crude oil and natural gas production

November 2009 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for November.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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

New products and studies

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), December 2009
Catalogue number **51-007-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

The Consumer Price Index, December 2009, Vol. 88, no. 12
Catalogue number **62-001-X** (PDF, free; Print \$12/\$111; HTML, free)

International Travel: Advance Information, November 2009, Vol. 25, no. 11
Catalogue number **66-001-P** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Industrial Research and Development: Intentions, 2009
Catalogue number **88-202-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
 - The catalogue number
 - The volume number
 - The issue number
 - Your credit card number.
- From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2010. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.