

The Daily

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Releases

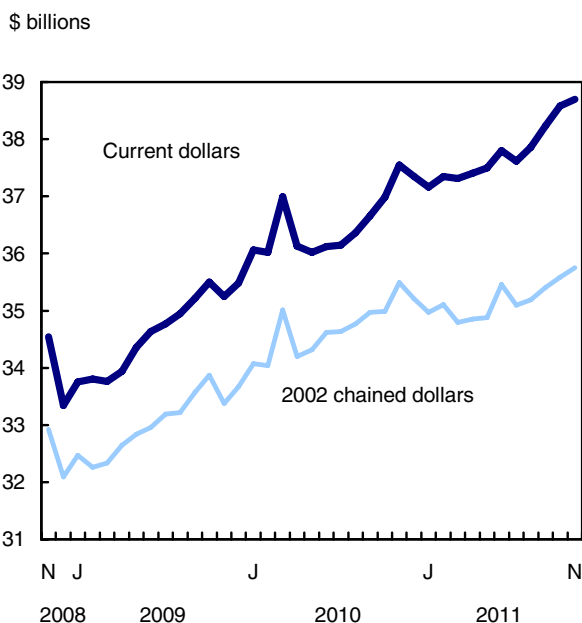
Retail trade

November 2011

Retail sales in November rose for a fourth consecutive month, increasing 0.3% to \$38.7 billion. Gains were reported in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 65% of total retail sales.

In volume terms, sales were also up for a fourth month in a row, increasing 0.5%.

Retail sales increase in November



Gasoline station sales rose 0.8% in November. This was the eighth increase since the beginning of 2011.

Sales at sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores (+2.9%) rose for a fourth consecutive month. Stores selling video games were the main contributors to the increase.

General merchandise store sales were up 0.6%, the sixth increase in seven months. The "other general merchandise stores" industry accounted for the gain, rising 1.7%. Following a decline in September and flat sales in October, sales at department stores fell 0.7% in November.

Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers (+0.3%) advanced for a fourth consecutive month. Stronger tire sales led to a 5.1% increase at automotive parts,

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.

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.

accessories and tire stores. Receipts at new car dealers edged up 0.1%, following larger increases the previous three months. Sales at other motor vehicle dealers (-1.4%) and used car dealers (-0.5%) both declined in November.

Clothing and clothing accessories stores reported a 0.9% sales gain. This was the third increase in a row.

Following five monthly gains, sales at food and beverage stores declined 0.3%. This decrease came mainly from lower sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (-0.4%).

Furniture and home furnishings stores (-0.8%) registered a third consecutive sales decrease in November. Lower sales at home furnishings stores (-3.1%) accounted for this decline.

Sales up in half of the provinces

Retail sales rose in Quebec and the four Western provinces for a fourth month in a row.

Sales in Quebec grew 0.7%, with widespread gains across store types. Sales in this province have been generally rising since May, following declines in the beginning of 2011.

Increases in Alberta (+1.0%) and Saskatchewan (+1.3%) marked the fourth month in a row that sales growth in these provinces was higher than the national level.

Sales declined in all of the Atlantic provinces. Nova Scotia (-1.0%) reported the largest decrease.

Sales in Ontario edged down 0.1% in November, a second consecutive monthly decline.

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

For information on related indicators, refer to the *Latest statistics* page on our website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0021.

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

The November 2011 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for December will be released on February 21.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549;

retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jake Purdy (613-951-0984), Distributive Trades Division.

Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2010	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	37,549	38,578	38,698	0.3	3.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	630	661	656	-0.7	4.2
Prince Edward Island	149	162	161	-0.3	8.6
Nova Scotia	1,064	1,102	1,091	-1.0	2.6
New Brunswick	901	945	943	-0.3	4.7
Quebec	8,471	8,564	8,623	0.7	1.8
Ontario	13,381	13,499	13,484	-0.1	0.8
Manitoba	1,340	1,397	1,403	0.4	4.7
Saskatchewan	1,298	1,427	1,445	1.3	11.3
Alberta	5,214	5,589	5,644	1.0	8.3
British Columbia	4,963	5,087	5,103	0.3	2.8
Yukon	50	57	57	-0.8	13.0
Northwest Territories	59	58	58	-0.7	-1.8
Nunavut	30	30	30	-0.1	1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2010	October 2011 ^r	November 2011 ^p	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	\$ millions		% change		
Total retail trade	37,549	38,578	38,698	0.3	3.1
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	29,087	29,856	29,952	0.3	3.0
Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	24,738	24,942	25,000	0.2	1.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,462	8,722	8,746	0.3	3.4
New car dealers	6,819	6,997	7,002	0.1	2.7
Used car dealers	490	511	508	-0.5	3.6
Other motor vehicle dealers	546	622	614	-1.4	12.5
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	607	592	622	5.1	2.6
Furniture and home furnishing stores	1,258	1,233	1,223	-0.8	-2.8
Furniture stores	801	774	778	0.5	-2.8
Home furnishings stores	457	459	444	-3.1	-2.7
Electronics and appliance stores	1,168	1,177	1,173	-0.3	0.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,248	2,273	2,270	-0.1	1.0
Food and beverage stores	8,730	8,747	8,721	-0.3	-0.1
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,205	6,172	6,151	-0.4	-0.9
Convenience stores	564	564	562	-0.2	-0.2
Specialty food stores	414	434	436	0.5	5.2
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,547	1,578	1,572	-0.4	1.6
Health and personal care stores	2,755	2,676	2,695	0.7	-2.2
Gasoline stations	4,349	4,914	4,952	0.8	13.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,115	2,194	2,213	0.9	4.6
Clothing stores	1,646	1,695	1,720	1.5	4.5
Shoe stores	238	248	245	-1.4	3.0
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	232	251	248	-1.3	7.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	972	973	1,002	2.9	3.0
General merchandise stores	4,600	4,772	4,799	0.6	4.3
Department stores	x	2,252	2,236	-0.7	x
Other general merchandise stores	x	2,520	2,563	1.7	x
Miscellaneous store retailers	892	896	904	0.9	1.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

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



Job vacancies

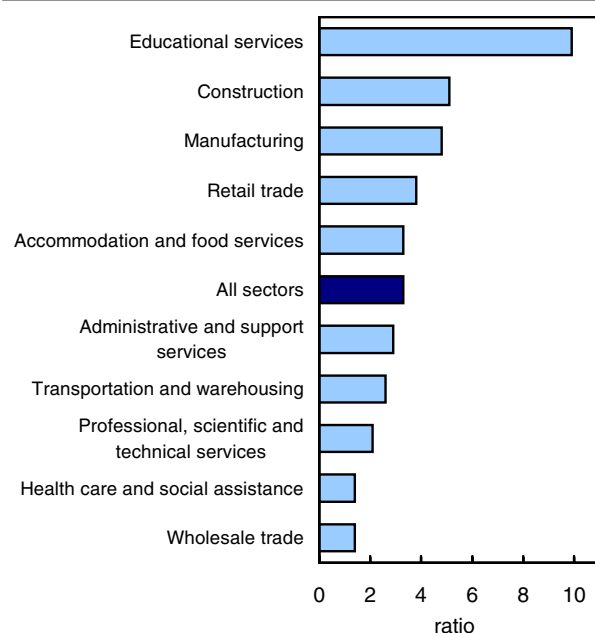
Three-month average ending in September 2011

Canadian businesses had, on average, 248,000 job vacancies in the three month period ending in September. For all sectors combined, the ratio of unemployment to job vacancies was 3.3. In other words, there were 3.3 unemployed people in Canada for every job vacancy.

Among the 10 largest industrial sectors, educational services had the highest ratio of unemployment to vacancies in September, with 10.0 unemployed people per job vacancy. Construction was next, with a ratio of 5.1.

Wholesale trade, and health care and social assistance had the lowest ratios, both 1.4.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, 10 largest industrial sectors, September 2011



Job vacancy rates highest in Prairie provinces

The job vacancy rate is defined as the number of vacant positions divided by total labour demand, that is, vacant positions plus payroll employment. In the three months ending in September, the national job vacancy rate was 1.7%.

The highest vacancy rates were in Saskatchewan and Alberta (both 2.6%). Prince Edward Island (1.2%) had the lowest vacancy rate.

Note to readers

Data on job vacancies were collected through the monthly Business Payroll Survey (BPS). Starting with the January 2011 reference month, two questions were added to the BPS, which is the survey portion of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours. These questions were: Did you have any vacant positions on the last business day of the month, and how many?

Changes in job vacancy rates from one period to the next are not adjusted for seasonality, and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

All data are based on three-month moving averages. For example, data for September are based on an average of the data from July, August and September.

The target population is the same as that of the BPS and comprises all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in agriculture; fishing and trapping; private household services; religious organizations; the military personnel of the defence services; and federal, provincial and territorial public administration.

Funding for development and initial collection of data on job vacancy came from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

Definitions

Job vacancy / vacant position: A position is considered "vacant" if it meets all three of the following conditions: a specific position exists, work could start within 30 days, and the employer is actively seeking employees from outside the organization to fill the position.

Labour demand: Total labour demand is the sum of met (total payroll employment) and unmet (vacant positions) labour demand.

Unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio: This is the ratio of unemployed people who last worked within the previous 12 months to job vacancies. For the unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio by sector, the sector in which the unemployed person last worked is used. This does not imply that they continued to look for work in that sector.

Ten largest industrial sectors: The 10 sectors with the largest levels of payroll employment for which we have publishable job vacancy data. Because of the exclusion of federal, provincial and territorial governments from the public administration sector, it is not included among the 10 largest sectors.

Among the 10 largest industrial sectors, the highest rate of job vacancy was in administrative and support services (2.6%, with 20,000 vacancies), followed closely by professional, scientific and technical services (2.5%, with 20,000 vacancies). The lowest vacancy rate was in educational services (1.1%, with 10,000 vacancies).

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction

Payroll employment growth in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction has been notable since late 2009. Although employment growth has leveled off in recent months, this sector has been the fastest-growing of all since July 2010.

The long-term employment growth trend in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction is reflected in its overall labour demand. In September, this sector reported the highest vacancy rate, at 4.0%, more than twice the rate of all sectors combined and accounting for nearly 9,000 vacancies in this sector.

As well, among all sectors, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction had the lowest unemployment-to-job vacancy ratio in September, with 1.1 unemployed people per job vacancy.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Data on job vacancies for the three month average ending in December 2011 will be released on March 21.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca), Communications Division.

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

Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by sector

Three-month average ending in September 2011		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%
Sector aggregates		
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses	248.1	1.7
Forestry, logging and support	0.6	1.3
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8.7	4.0
Utilities	1.8	1.4
Construction	14.3	1.5
Manufacturing	20.3	1.3
Wholesale trade	14.1	1.8
Retail trade	26.4	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	13.4	1.9
Information and cultural industries	4.8	1.4
Finance and insurance	F	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	F	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	20.2	2.5
Management of companies and enterprises	0.8	0.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	20.3	2.6
Educational services	10.4	1.1
Health care and social assistance	31.0	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.1	1.4
Accommodation and food services	23.3	2.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	10.6	2.0
Public administration ¹	5.3	1.1

F too unreliable to be published

1. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Number of job vacancies and job vacancy rate, by province and territory

Three-month average ending in September 2011		
	Number of job vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	thousands	%
Canada	248.1	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	1.5
Prince Edward Island	0.7	1.2
Nova Scotia	5.3	1.4
New Brunswick	4.3	1.4
Quebec	51.7	1.6
Ontario	90.1	1.7
Manitoba	9.6	1.8
Saskatchewan	11.0	2.6
Alberta	45.8	2.6
British Columbia	25.6	1.4
Yukon	0.4	2.4
Northwest Territories	0.5	1.9
Nunavut	0.2	2.0

Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by sector

	Three-month average ending in September 2011		
	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies
	thousands		ratio
Sector aggregates			
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses ¹	811.7	248.1	3.3
Forestry, logging and support	23.5	0.6	37.4
Mining and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	9.7	8.7	1.1
Utilities	4.2	1.8	2.4
Construction	73.6	14.3	5.1
Manufacturing	96.7	20.3	4.8
Wholesale trade	19.6	14.1	1.4
Retail trade	99.5	26.4	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	34.4	13.4	2.6
Information and cultural industries	13.3	4.8	2.8
Finance and insurance	19.5	F	F
Real estate and rental and leasing	9.9	F	F
Professional, scientific and technical services	42.1	20.2	2.1
Management of companies and enterprises	x	0.8	x
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	58.1	20.3	2.9
Educational services	103.7	10.4	10.0
Health care and social assistance	44.9	31.0	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	37.4	4.1	9.2
Accommodation and food services	76.7	23.3	3.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	29.8	10.6	2.8
Public administration ²	11.5	5.3	2.2

F too unreliable to be published

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

1. The industrial aggregate might differ from the sum of individual sector aggregates because of cell suppression.

2. Does not include federal, provincial or territorial public administration.

Note: Unemployment data are only for those who last worked within the previous 12 months.

Number of unemployed, number of job vacancies, and unemployment-to-job vacancies ratio, by province and territory

	Three-month average ending in September 2011		
	Number of unemployed	Number of job vacancies	Unemployment-to-job vacancies
	thousands		ratio
Canada	811.7	248.1	3.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	22.7	2.9	7.8
Prince Edward Island	6.8	0.7	9.4
Nova Scotia	29.1	5.3	5.5
New Brunswick	24.9	4.3	5.8
Quebec	170.5	51.7	3.3
Ontario	316.3	90.1	3.5
Manitoba	24.8	9.6	2.6
Saskatchewan	16.9	11.0	1.5
Alberta	83.6	45.8	1.8
British Columbia	112.4	25.6	4.4
Yukon	0.7	0.4	1.6
Northwest Territories	1.5	0.5	3.4
Nunavut	1.4	0.2	6.9

Note: Unemployment data are only for those who last worked within the previous 12 months.

Natural gas sales

November 2011 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 7 253 million cubic metres in November, up 0.4% compared with November 2010.

Over the same period, the volume of sales to the industrial sector (+4.3%) was up and the volumes of sales to the commercial (-5.5%) and residential sectors (-4.8%) were down.

Total sales in November were 25.1% 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 2010	October 2011	November 2011 ^P	October to November 2011	November 2010 to November 2011
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Total sales	7 225 305	5 795 534	7 252 854	25.1	0.4
Residential ¹	1 742 114	940 609	1 659 346	76.4	-4.8
Commercial ²	1 270 834	733 928	1 201 201	63.7	-5.5
Industrial ³	4 212 357	4 120 997	4 392 307	6.6	4.3

^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.

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

December 2011

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased 6.0% in December from December 2010. These airports reported 364,649 movements in December.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

A data table with summary information on NAV CANADA towers is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The December 2011 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; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division.

Stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats and edible dried egg products

January 1, 2012 (preliminary)

Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats and edible dried egg products in storage as of January 1 are now available.

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. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

December 2011 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults statistics are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

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. ■

Production of poultry and eggs

November 2011 (preliminary)

Data on the production of poultry and eggs are now available for November.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

The fourth quarter 2011 issue of the *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (23-015-X, free), will be released in March.

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. ■

New products and studies

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), December 2011
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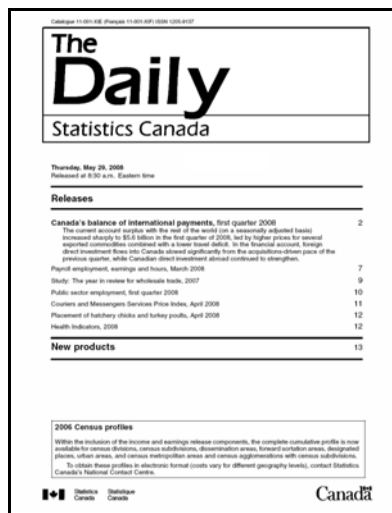
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