

The Daily

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Releases

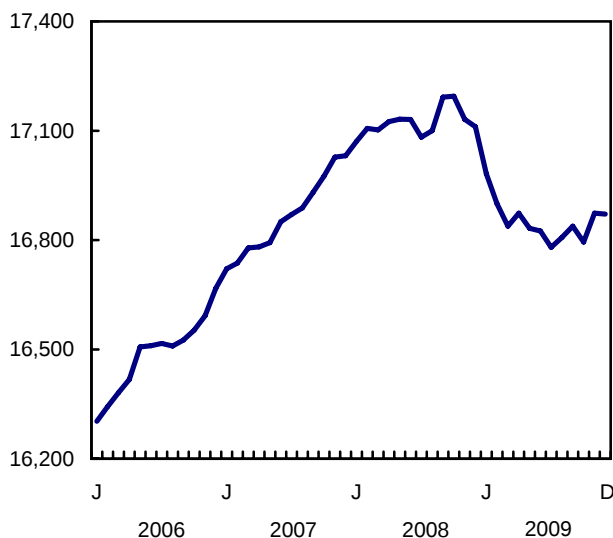
Labour Force Survey

December 2009

Following a large increase in November, employment was unchanged in December and the unemployment rate remained at 8.5%. In the last nine months, employment has stabilized but remains 323,000 (-1.9%) below the October 2008 peak.

Employment

thousands



In December, there were a number of offsetting changes by industry. Employment rose in health care and social assistance, as well as in professional, scientific and technical services. The largest declines were in transportation and warehousing; business, building and other support services; and public administration.

In recent months, a number of industries have contributed to the stabilization in employment. A notable shift has occurred in construction, which had been on a downward trend and is up 30,000 since March.

There was a decrease in public sector employment in December, while the number of self-employed workers was up and the number of private sector

Note to readers

Annual average estimates for 2009 are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0001 to 282-0099).

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X, free).

Revisions

A series of new revisions will be released January 29, 2010.

Estimates from the LFS will be revised using a new seasonal adjustment method, X-12-ARIMA, which replaces X-11-ARIMA used since 1980. All seasonally adjusted estimates will be revised historically. These data will be available on CANSIM (tables 282-0087 to 282-0094 and 282-0100). Also, the actual hours series in CANSIM table 282-0092 will be revised to be consistent with the method used by the System of National Accounts labour statistics and to improve the quality of the series. The historical series will be revised using this new method.

CANSIM tables that have historical data back to 1976 will be revised for 1985 and 1986.

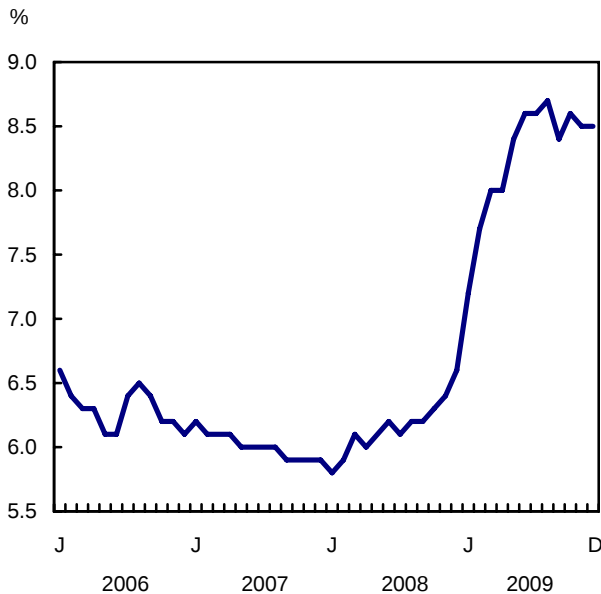
employees was unchanged. Since the employment peak of October 2008, the number of self-employed increased. However, the number of people working as employees fell, especially in the private sector, where signs of stabilization have only emerged recently.

In December, employment increased in Alberta, while it declined in Manitoba and New Brunswick. In recent months, employment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia has been on a slight upward trend.

Employment for women aged 25 to 54 declined by 24,000 in December. These losses were offset by small gains among the other major demographic groups.

Compared with one year ago, average hourly wages rose by 2.4% in December, similar to the year-over-year increase in November but much slower than earlier in 2009.

While employment in December was virtually unchanged compared with the spring of 2009, hours worked have increased 2.2% since April. More recently, full-time employment has also begun an upward trend, although it was unchanged in December.

Unemployment rate**More health care and social assistance workers but fewer in transportation**

A number of industries have contributed to the employment stabilization since March, with gains in construction; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; as well as professional, scientific and technical services. Over the same period, there were continued losses in manufacturing, albeit at a slower pace, as well as in transportation and warehousing and business, building and other support services.

A few industries were less affected by the employment downturn, especially health care and social assistance, where growth has been observed since October 2008.

In December, employment continued to increase in health care and social assistance (+35,000) as well as in professional, scientific and technical services (+33,000).

Employment continued its downward trend in December in transportation and warehousing (-24,000) and in business, building and other support services (-23,000).

Employment also fell in public administration (-22,000) and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (-17,000) in December.

Declines in public sector employment

December saw a decrease in public sector employment (-22,000). This decline was offset by an increase in self-employment while the number of private sector employees was unchanged.

Despite December's decline, the number of public sector employees has trended up in the past nine months (+1.7%). Over the same period, employment among the self-employed rose by 3.3% while there was a decrease of 1.0% for private sector employees.

Employment up in Alberta

In Alberta, employment rose by 14,000 in December, a similar increase as November. Since March 2009, employment in the province has stabilized (+0.3%), a contrast to the pronounced decline of 2.4% observed since the employment peak in October 2008.

While employment in Ontario edged down in December, a shift in the trend has also occurred, with the number of workers little changed (-0.4%) over the last nine months of 2009. This contrasts with substantial employment losses totalling 171,000 (-2.5%) from October 2008 to March 2009, as manufacturing employment fell steeply over this period.

In Manitoba, employment declined by 4,600 in December, offsetting the increase in November. At 5.7%, the unemployment rate in December remained among the lowest of all provinces.

Employment in New Brunswick fell by 3,600 in December. A similar decline in the number of people in the labour force dampened the increase in the unemployment rate, as it edged up from 8.8% in November to 8.9% in December.

In December, employment was little changed in Quebec. However, an increase in labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate in the province up 0.3 percentage points to 8.4%.

Fewer core-aged women working

The only demographic group with a notable employment change in December was women aged 25 to 54, down 24,000. Despite this decrease, employment for core-aged women has been trending up since the summer.

In the past nine months, employment has stabilized for core-aged men, whereas employment for youth continued to decline over the summer months and has since changed little. In contrast, the number of workers aged 55 and over has increased by 4.7% over the last nine months of 2009.

Quarterly update on the territories

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. Not all estimates are seasonally adjusted, therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In the last quarter of 2009, the number of people working in the Northwest Territories fell by 1,500 compared with the same quarter of 2008 and the unemployment rate was 6.0%, the lowest among the three territories.

Employment in the Yukon fell by 900 over the same period and the unemployment rate reached 7.5% in the final quarter of 2009.

In Nunavut, employment was little changed for the last three months of 2009 compared with the same period a year ago and the unemployment rate stood at 12.7%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0100.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free) is now available online for the week

ending December 12. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2008 (71F0004X, \$209) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on February 5.

For general 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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243; danielle.zietsma@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.



Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	November 2009	December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	27,463.3	27,490.7	27.4	392.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,448.0	18,439.1	-8.9	117.9	0.0	0.6
Employment	16,873.9	16,871.3	-2.6	-239.7	0.0	-1.4
Full-time	13,664.7	13,662.3	-2.4	-259.4	0.0	-1.9
Part-time	3,209.1	3,208.9	-0.2	19.6	0.0	0.6
Unemployment	1,574.2	1,567.8	-6.4	357.7	-0.4	29.6
Participation rate	67.2	67.1	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.5	0.0	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.4	0.0	-1.7	...	...
Part-time rate	19.0	19.0	0.0	0.4	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,399.9	4,400.3	0.4	15.9	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,831.3	2,848.2	16.9	-82.3	0.6	-2.8
Employment	2,381.7	2,389.8	8.1	-164.1	0.3	-6.4
Full-time	1,267.9	1,270.5	2.6	-120.4	0.2	-8.7
Part-time	1,113.7	1,119.3	5.6	-43.7	0.5	-3.8
Unemployment	449.6	458.4	8.8	81.7	2.0	21.7
Participation rate	64.3	64.7	0.4	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.9	16.1	0.2	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	54.3	0.2	-3.9	...	...
Part-time rate	46.8	46.8	0.0	1.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,280.4	11,293.8	13.4	191.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,250.5	8,259.1	8.6	86.4	0.1	1.1
Employment	7,582.7	7,592.6	9.9	-106.7	0.1	-1.4
Full-time	6,981.3	6,989.7	8.4	-169.2	0.1	-2.4
Part-time	601.3	602.9	1.6	62.5	0.3	11.6
Unemployment	667.9	666.5	-1.4	193.1	-0.2	40.8
Participation rate	73.1	73.1	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.1	0.0	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.2	67.2	0.0	-2.1	...	...
Part-time rate	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	11,783.0	11,796.6	13.6	185.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,366.2	7,331.8	-34.4	113.9	-0.5	1.6
Employment	6,909.5	6,888.9	-20.6	31.1	-0.3	0.5
Full-time	5,415.5	5,402.1	-13.4	30.2	-0.2	0.6
Part-time	1,494.0	1,486.7	-7.3	0.8	-0.5	0.1
Unemployment	456.7	442.9	-13.8	82.9	-3.0	23.0
Participation rate	62.5	62.2	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	-0.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.4	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	21.6	21.6	0.0	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

	November 2009	December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,150.9	14,133.1	-17.8	-319.5	-0.1	-2.2
Self-employed	2,723.0	2,738.2	15.2	79.8	0.6	3.0
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,461.7	3,439.6	-22.1	-7.1	-0.6	-0.2
Private	10,689.2	10,693.5	4.3	-312.4	0.0	-2.8
All industries	16,873.9	16,871.3	-2.6	-239.7	0.0	-1.4
Goods-producing sector	3,714.5	3,702.5	-12.0	-274.6	-0.3	-6.9
Agriculture	317.8	312.9	-4.9	-3.3	-1.5	-1.0
Natural resources	307.5	304.7	-2.8	-39.2	-0.9	-11.4
Utilities	148.9	143.6	-5.3	-5.4	-3.6	-3.6
Construction	1,170.8	1,181.5	10.7	-36.0	0.9	-3.0
Manufacturing	1,769.4	1,759.7	-9.7	-190.8	-0.5	-9.8
Services-producing sector	13,159.4	13,168.8	9.4	34.9	0.1	0.3
Trade	2,632.1	2,651.1	19.0	-10.6	0.7	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	818.3	794.4	-23.9	-75.3	-2.9	-8.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,130.2	1,113.4	-16.8	29.7	-1.5	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,206.9	1,240.3	33.4	33.2	2.8	2.8
Business, building and other support services	641.3	618.8	-22.5	-51.3	-3.5	-7.7
Educational services	1,234.4	1,227.9	-6.5	43.4	-0.5	3.7
Health care and social assistance	1,959.2	1,994.5	35.3	55.0	1.8	2.8
Information, culture and recreation	781.8	774.5	-7.3	11.9	-0.9	1.6
Accommodation and food services	1,040.8	1,055.3	14.5	-8.1	1.4	-0.8
Other services	779.5	785.0	5.5	28.1	0.7	3.7
Public administration	935.1	913.5	-21.6	-21.2	-2.3	-2.3

1. North American Industry Classification System.

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Labour force characteristics by province

	November 2009	December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	430.2	430.5	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	255.8	257.2	1.4	5.2	0.5	2.1
Employment	215.3	217.0	1.7	-0.5	0.8	-0.2
Full-time	181.9	186.3	4.4	0.7	2.4	0.4
Part-time	33.4	30.7	-2.7	-1.1	-8.1	-3.5
Unemployment	40.6	40.3	-0.3	5.8	-0.7	16.8
Participation rate	59.5	59.7	0.2	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.9	15.7	-0.2	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	50.0	50.4	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	116.4	116.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Labour force	80.4	79.6	-0.8	1.1	-1.0	1.4
Employment	71.0	71.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.7
Full-time	57.7	57.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Part-time	13.3	13.2	-0.1	1.8	-0.8	15.8
Unemployment	9.4	8.5	-0.9	-0.7	-9.6	-7.6
Participation rate	69.1	68.4	-0.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.7	-1.0	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.1	0.1	1.1	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	774.1	774.5	0.4	3.9	0.1	0.5
Labour force	502.3	499.9	-2.4	5.9	-0.5	1.2
Employment	454.8	452.0	-2.8	-1.5	-0.6	-0.3
Full-time	372.7	368.7	-4.0	-2.9	-1.1	-0.8
Part-time	82.1	83.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
Unemployment	47.5	48.0	0.5	7.5	1.1	18.5
Participation rate	64.9	64.5	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.6	0.1	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	58.4	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	622.6	622.8	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	403.3	399.9	-3.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.3
Employment	367.8	364.2	-3.6	-2.4	-1.0	-0.7
Full-time	311.9	308.6	-3.3	-2.2	-1.1	-0.7
Part-time	56.0	55.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5
Unemployment	35.5	35.7	0.2	1.3	0.6	3.8
Participation rate	64.8	64.2	-0.6	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.9	0.1	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	58.5	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,465.6	6,471.7	6.1	71.6	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,190.5	4,209.7	19.2	18.1	0.5	0.4
Employment	3,849.5	3,857.5	8.0	-26.8	0.2	-0.7
Full-time	3,149.7	3,138.0	-11.7	3.2	-0.4	0.1
Part-time	699.8	719.5	19.7	-30.0	2.8	-4.0
Unemployment	341.0	352.2	11.2	45.0	3.3	14.6
Participation rate	64.8	65.0	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.4	0.3	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.6	0.1	-1.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	November 2009	December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009	November to December 2009	December 2008 to December 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,717.6	10,727.6	10.0	146.8	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,214.2	7,190.6	-23.6	8.6	-0.3	0.1
Employment	6,540.2	6,523.6	-16.6	-141.6	-0.3	-2.1
Full-time	5,290.5	5,292.5	2.0	-128.6	0.0	-2.4
Part-time	1,249.7	1,231.1	-18.6	-13.0	-1.5	-1.0
Unemployment	674.0	667.1	-6.9	150.3	-1.0	29.1
Participation rate	67.3	67.0	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.3	0.0	2.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	60.8	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	928.0	928.6	0.6	13.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	642.9	640.5	-2.4	4.0	-0.4	0.6
Employment	608.6	604.0	-4.6	-5.1	-0.8	-0.8
Full-time	491.6	485.0	-6.6	-8.1	-1.3	-1.6
Part-time	117.1	119.0	1.9	3.0	1.6	2.6
Unemployment	34.3	36.5	2.2	9.1	6.4	33.2
Participation rate	69.3	69.0	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	0.4	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.6	65.0	-0.6	-1.6	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	783.8	784.3	0.5	10.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	548.0	548.1	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.9
Employment	519.5	521.8	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.3
Full-time	424.8	424.8	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-0.4
Part-time	94.7	97.0	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.3
Unemployment	28.5	26.3	-2.2	3.6	-7.7	15.9
Participation rate	69.9	69.9	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.8	-0.4	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.5	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,891.5	2,895.3	3.8	71.6	0.1	2.5
Labour force	2,138.5	2,138.0	-0.5	27.8	0.0	1.3
Employment	1,980.0	1,993.9	13.9	-28.6	0.7	-1.4
Full-time	1,618.3	1,628.4	10.1	-52.4	0.6	-3.1
Part-time	361.7	365.5	3.8	23.8	1.1	7.0
Unemployment	158.5	144.1	-14.4	56.3	-9.1	64.1
Participation rate	74.0	73.8	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.7	-0.7	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	68.5	68.9	0.4	-2.7	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,733.6	3,738.9	5.3	66.7	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,472.0	2,475.5	3.5	43.0	0.1	1.8
Employment	2,267.1	2,266.4	-0.7	-36.3	0.0	-1.6
Full-time	1,764.8	1,771.7	6.9	-67.9	0.4	-3.7
Part-time	502.3	494.6	-7.7	31.4	-1.5	6.8
Unemployment	204.9	209.1	4.2	79.4	2.0	61.2
Participation rate	66.2	66.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.4	0.1	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	60.6	-0.1	-2.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

November 2009 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 365.5 thousand cubic metres in November, down 24.1 thousand cubic metres (-0.3%) from November 2008. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres.)

In November, four of the seven major petroleum product groups posted declines from the same month a year earlier. The decrease in total product sales was led by heavy fuel oil, down 118.9 thousand cubic metres (-17.6 %).

Motor gasoline sales were up 128.2 thousand cubic metres (+3.8%) in November compared with November 2008.

Note: Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not available on CANSIM.

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	November 2008 ^r	November 2009 ^p	November 2008 to November 2009
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 389.6	8 365.5	-0.3
Motor gasoline	3 379.9	3 508.1	3.8
Diesel fuel oil	2 328.6	2 370.3	1.8
Light fuel oil	294.1	272.1	-7.5
Heavy fuel oil	677.4	558.5	-17.6
Aviation turbo fuels	521.6	566.5	8.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	328.6	310.6	-5.5
All other refined products	859.5	779.4	-9.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

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

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

October 2009 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13.0 million cubic metres in October, down 3.8% from October 2008.

Crude oil and equivalent exports were down 3.4% in October compared with the same month in 2008. About 68% of Canada's total domestic production went to the export market.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 11.4 billion cubic metres in October, down 12.8% from the same month a year earlier. Domestic sales of natural gas increased 0.8% compared with the same month a year earlier.

In October, natural gas exports fell 9.2% from the same month a year earlier. Exports accounted for about 66% of marketable natural gas production.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to October 2009 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to August 2009 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to March 2009 inclusive.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	October 2008	October 2009 ^p	October 2008 to October 2009
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons			
Supply ¹			
Production	13 538.2	13 023.3	-3.8
Imports ²	4 666.8	3 561.6	-23.7
Disposition			
Refinery receipts ³	8 827.8	8 136.6	-7.8
Exports	9 218.3	8 907.0	-3.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas			
Supply ⁴			
Marketable production ⁵	13 108.6	11 433.3	-12.8
Imports	911.0	911.0 ^E	0.0
Disposition			
Domestic sales ⁶	5 045.3	5 085.3	0.8
Exports	8 278.8	7 518.0	-9.2

^P preliminary

^E use with caution

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

5. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

6. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

■

Production of eggs and poultry

November 2009 (preliminary)

Egg production increased 0.6% in November compared with the same month a year earlier to 47.9 million dozen.

Poultry meat production reached 98.5 million kilograms in November, up 2.1% compared with November 2008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 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. ■

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The Daily, January 8, 2010

Release dates: January 11 to 15, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	Building permits	November 2009
11	National tourism indicators	Third quarter 2009
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	November 2009
12	New Housing Price Index	November 2009
13	Canadian Health Measures Survey	2007 to 2009
14	Canadian Economic Observer	January 2010
15	New motor vehicle sales	November 2009
15	Investment in non-residential building construction	Fourth quarter 2009