



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 14, 2003

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

- **Investment in non-residential building construction, fourth quarter 2002** 2  
 Investment in non-residential building construction reached an all-time high in the fourth quarter, fuelled by spending in the public sector. Overall, businesses and governments spent \$6.4 billion, up 1.2% from the third quarter.
- 

## OTHER RELEASES

---

- Steel pipe and tubing, November 2002 5
  - Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, November 2002 5
- 

## NEW PRODUCTS 6

---

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 8

---

### 2001 Census profiles and topic-based tabulation (various levels of geography)

Additional profiles for language, mobility and migration are now available for various levels of geography, as well as an additional topic-based tabulation for the "Language composition of Canada" topic.

These profiles and topic-based tabulation are available for fee (costs vary depending on geography level) in Beyond 20/20 format from the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Investment in non-residential building construction

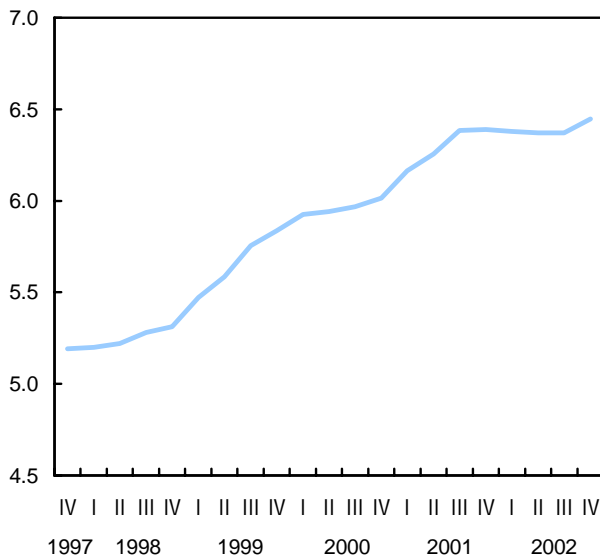
Fourth quarter 2002

Investment in non-residential building construction reached a record high in the fourth quarter, fuelled by spending in the public sector. Overall, businesses and governments spent \$6.4 billion, up 1.2% from the third quarter.

Investment in institutional projects in the last three months of 2002 rose 4.5% to a record \$1.9 billion. Fourth-quarter investment in commercial buildings fell 0.4% to \$3.3 billion, and spending on industrial buildings rose 0.6% to \$1.2 billion.

#### Increase in non-residential building construction

\$ billions Seasonally adjusted



At the provincial level, Ontario recorded the strongest increase (+3.0% to \$2.9 billion), its fourth quarterly increase in a row. In contrast, Quebec recorded the largest decline in dollar terms, down 1.5% to \$1.5 billion.

#### Note to readers

This release presents seasonally adjusted data (unless otherwise stated), which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

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

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

Additional data from the Survey of Private and Public Investment are used to create this investment series. Investment in non-residential building data is benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts of non-residential building investment series.

#### Investment in non-residential building construction by census metropolitan area

|                        | Fourth quarter 2001 | Third quarter 2002 | Fourth quarter 2002 | Third quarter to fourth quarter 2002 |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                        | Seasonally adjusted |                    |                     |                                      |
|                        | \$ millions         |                    |                     | % change                             |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>4,334</b>        | <b>4,290</b>       | <b>4,386</b>        | <b>2.2</b>                           |
| Abbotsford             | 25                  | 37                 | 40                  | 8.0                                  |
| Calgary                | 270                 | 229                | 231                 | 0.8                                  |
| Edmonton               | 174                 | 146                | 156                 | 6.7                                  |
| Gatineau               | 54                  | 45                 | 55                  | 23.7                                 |
| Halifax                | 50                  | 38                 | 35                  | -7.9                                 |
| Hamilton               | 160                 | 148                | 152                 | 2.8                                  |
| Kingston               | 16                  | 30                 | 37                  | 21.4                                 |
| Kitchener              | 152                 | 203                | 201                 | -1.0                                 |
| London                 | 138                 | 173                | 169                 | -2.2                                 |
| Montréal               | 886                 | 871                | 810                 | -7.0                                 |
| Oshawa                 | 55                  | 64                 | 86                  | 35.0                                 |
| Ottawa                 | 336                 | 308                | 308                 | -0.2                                 |
| Québec                 | 140                 | 157                | 157                 | -0.5                                 |
| Regina                 | 34                  | 32                 | 47                  | 45.8                                 |
| Saguenay               | 37                  | 22                 | 23                  | 2.5                                  |
| Saint John             | 25                  | 16                 | 15                  | -9.5                                 |
| Saskatoon              | 68                  | 55                 | 56                  | 2.0                                  |
| Sherbrooke             | 22                  | 34                 | 38                  | 11.6                                 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 83                  | 101                | 114                 | 13.4                                 |
| St. John's             | 34                  | 26                 | 22                  | -15.3                                |
| Sudbury                | 33                  | 63                 | 70                  | 10.3                                 |
| Thunder Bay            | 36                  | 98                 | 106                 | 8.1                                  |
| Toronto                | 905                 | 805                | 839                 | 4.3                                  |
| Trois-Rivières         | 31                  | 28                 | 35                  | 23.6                                 |
| Vancouver              | 392                 | 364                | 361                 | -0.8                                 |
| Victoria               | 52                  | 50                 | 53                  | 7.8                                  |
| Windsor                | 55                  | 98                 | 111                 | 12.9                                 |
| Winnipeg               | 68                  | 47                 | 59                  | 24.2                                 |

Among the census metropolitan areas, Montréal showed the largest decrease (-7.0% to \$810 million), and Toronto, the biggest growth (+4.3% to \$839 million). Toronto and Oshawa combined were the major factors behind the gain in Ontario.

Census metropolitan areas accounted for 68% of total investment in non-residential building construction, practically unchanged from the third quarter.

For 2002 as a whole, investment in non-residential building construction nationally hit a record \$25.6 billion, up 1.5% from 2001. It was the seventh consecutive annual increase, and was propelled by record-high investment in the institutional component.

**Breakthrough level for institutional investment**

Institutional investment rose in the fourth quarter for the third time in 2002. The quarterly record of \$1.9 billion came mainly from gains in investment in the hospital, clinics and health category.

This pace for institutional investment is likely to continue into 2003 in light of the amount of building permits for institutional projects issued in the first 11 months of 2002.

At the provincial level, the largest increase was recorded in Ontario, with a sixth consecutive quarterly increase, up 7.0% to \$1.2 billion. In contrast, British Columbia recorded the largest decline (-8.6% to \$150 million), the second quarterly decrease in a row and the lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1998.

For 2002 as a whole, the institutional component recorded a tremendous 29.5% increase to \$7.3 billion, led by robust investment in the hospital, clinics and health category.

The main provincial contributor to this jump was Ontario, which accounted for 56% of institutional building construction nationwide. Investment surged 51.8% to \$4.1 billion in Ontario, mainly because of substantial increases in the census metropolitan areas of London, Toronto, Thunder Bay and Kitchener.

**Commercial investment records a sixth quarterly decrease**

The slight decrease in commercial investment in the fourth quarter helped keep the cumulative result for 2002 below its strong showing in 2001.

The main contributor to the fourth quarter loss was Quebec (-2.8% to \$937 million). Alberta recorded the largest increase (+5.0% to \$373 million).

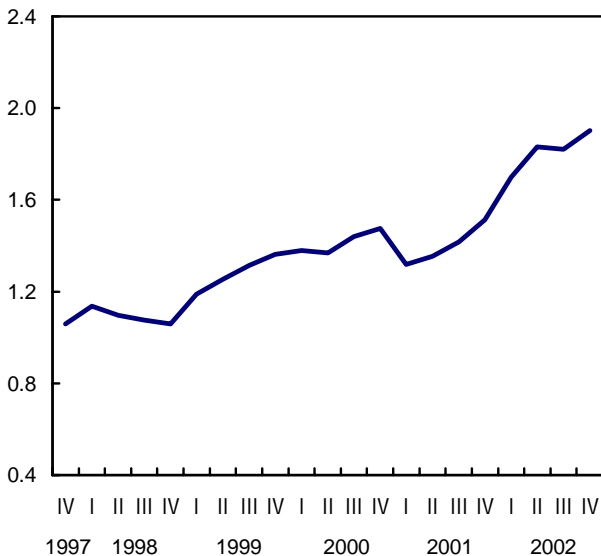
Commercial investment for 2002 as a whole declined 8.9% to \$13.3 billion, which was still its second highest total in the last six years. One factor in this decline could be a reported increase in the office vacancy rate. The office category is the principal source of investment for the commercial component.

At the provincial level, Quebec and New Brunswick opposed the national trend with increases in their commercial components.

The census metropolitan area of Montréal had the largest expansion, a 7.5% gain to \$2.6 billion; Toronto incurred a 36.8% decline to \$1.9 billion.

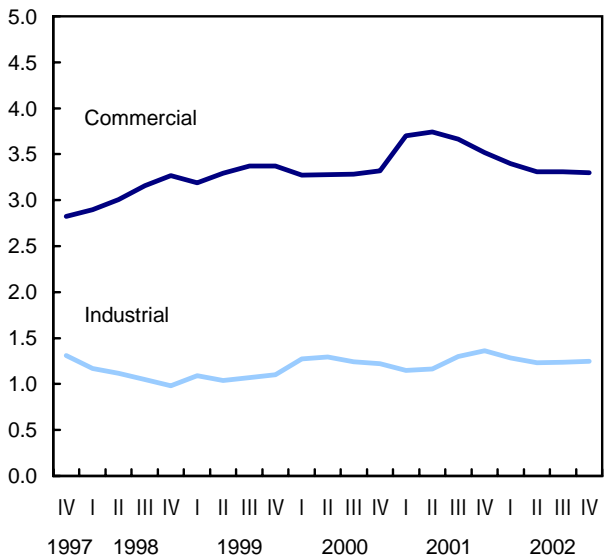
**Breakthrough level for institutional investment**

\$ billions Seasonally adjusted



**Business sector investment remains essentially flat**

\$ billions Seasonally adjusted



### Small gain for the industrial component

Investment in industrial building construction showed a small increase (+0.6% to \$1.2 billion) in the fourth quarter.

On a quarterly basis, the strongest increase in industrial investment was recorded in Saskatchewan (+59.5% to \$47 million), thanks to several major projects.

In contrast, investment fell 9.7% in Manitoba to \$87 million, the largest decline. It halted five straight quarterly gains.

### Investment in non-residential building construction by province and territory

|                              | Fourth<br>quarter<br>2001 | Third<br>quarter<br>2002 | Fourth<br>quarter<br>2002 | Third<br>quarter<br>to<br>fourth<br>quarter<br>2002 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Seasonally adjusted          |                           |                          |                           |   |
|                              | \$ millions               |                          |                           | %   |
|                              |                           |                          |                           | change  |
| <b>Canada</b>                | <b>6,377</b>              | <b>6,370</b>             | <b>6,446</b>              | <b>1.2</b>  |
| Newfoundland and<br>Labrador | 149                       | 44                       | 39                        | -10.8   |
| Prince Edward Island         | 44                        | 74                       | 68                        | -8.9  |
| Nova Scotia                  | 116                       | 91                       | 94                        | 3.7   |
| New Brunswick                | 112                       | 131                      | 116                       | -11.7   |
| Quebec                       | 1,535                     | 1,539                    | 1,516                     | -1.5  |
| Ontario                      | 2,526                     | 2,845                    | 2,929                     | 3.0   |
| Manitoba                     | 162                       | 204                      | 220                       | 7.9   |
| Saskatchewan                 | 264                       | 162                      | 163                       | 0.5   |
| Alberta                      | 771                       | 639                      | 662                       | 3.6   |
| British Columbia             | 647                       | 596                      | 597                       | 0.3   |
| Yukon                        | 9                         | 6                        | 4                         | -28.0   |
| Northwest Territories        | 37                        | 24                       | 17                        | -29.6   |
| Nunavut                      | 6                         | 16                       | 22                        | 39.6  |

For 2002 as a whole, investors pumped \$5.0 billion into industrial projects, up 0.7% from 2001. This was the second highest yearly level in the last six years.

Despite the decline in the fourth quarter, Manitoba recorded the largest annual increase (+50.0% to \$347 million). Ontario also outperformed 2001 with a 5.5% increase to \$2.1 billion.

In contrast, investment plunged 23.9% in British Columbia to \$215 million, and fell 8.7% to \$706 million in Alberta, the two provinces with the strongest declines.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 5014.

More detailed data on investment in non-residential building construction are also available in free tables on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Latest indicators*, then *Construction*.

To order data, contact Bradley Sernoskie (613-951-4646; [bradley.sernoskie@statcan.ca](mailto:bradley.sernoskie@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690; [michel.labonte@statcan.ca](mailto:michel.labonte@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

### Steel pipe and tubing

November 2002

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for November.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.**

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2105.**

The November 2002 issue *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 26, no. 11 (41-011-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

November 2002

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for November.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.**

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2183.**

The November 2002 issue *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 45, no. 11 (46-002-XIE, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

---

## NEW PRODUCTS

---

**Production and shipment of steel pipe and tubing,**  
November 2002, Vol. 26, no. 11  
**Catalogue number 41-011-XIB (\$5/\$47).**

**Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,**  
November 2002, Vol. 45, no. 11  
**Catalogue number 46-002-XIE (\$5/\$47).**

**Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports, 2000**  
**Catalogue number 51-203-XIB (\$31).**

**Exports by commodity, October 2002, Vol. 59, no. 10**  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$37/\$361).**

**Exports by commodity, October 2002, Vol. 59, no. 10**  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$78/\$773).**

**Families and household living arrangements:  
Age groups (12B), number of grandparents  
(3A) and sex (3) for grandchildren living with  
grandparents with no parent present, for Canada,  
provinces and territories, 1991 to 2001 Censuses  
— 20% Sample Data**  
**Catalogue number 97F0005XCB2001042 (\$60).**

**Families and household living arrangements:  
Age groups (12B), number of grandparents  
(3A) and sex (3) for grandchildren living with  
grandparents with no parent present, for Canada,  
provinces and territories, 1991 to 2001 Censuses  
— 20% sample data**  
**Catalogue number 97F0005XIE2001042**  
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension  
are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are  
microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are  
electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic  
versions on compact disc.

### How to order products

**Order products by phone:**

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.


|                                       |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| In Canada and the United States call: | <b>1-800-267-6677</b> |
| From other countries call:            | <b>1-613-951-7277</b> |
| To fax your order:                    | <b>1-877-287-4369</b> |
| Address changes or account inquiries: | <b>1-800-700-1033</b> |

**To order a product by mail write:** Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.  
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers  
add 7% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet:** write to [order@statcan.ca](mailto:order@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's  
Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under the headings *Our products and services* and *Publications for sale (\$)*.

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

Design 1 - 2002 (F) Catalogue 11-001-XIE (2002-05-01)



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 8:30 a.m.



**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- Map-based index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr. 1997 13

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.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, 2003. Citation in newspaper, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001-XIE, along with date and page references.

---

## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

---

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and sales counter where you can consult or purchase publications, diskettes, CD-ROM discs, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's data retrieval system. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services—from seminars to consultations—are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

**Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
1741 Brunswick Street  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Box 11  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3X8  
Local calls: (902) 426-5331  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-902-426-9538  
E-mail: atlantic.info@statcan.ca

**Quebec and Nunavut**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor, East Tower  
Guy Favreau Complex  
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.  
Montréal, Québec  
H2Z 1X4  
Local calls: (514) 283-5725  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-514-283-9350  
E-mail: infostcmontreal@statcan.ca

**National Capital Region**

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6  
Local calls: (613) 951-8116  
Fax: 1-613-951-0581  
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

**Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4  
Local calls: (416) 973-6586  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

**Manitoba**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Via Rail Building, Suite 200  
123 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 4V9  
Local calls: (204) 983-4020  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-204-983-7543  
E-mail: statswpg@solutions.net

**Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Park Plaza, Suite 440  
2365 Albert Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 4K1  
Local calls: (306) 780-5405  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-306-780-5403  
E-mail: statcan@sk.sympatico.ca

**Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Pacific Plaza, Suite 900  
10909 Jasper Avenue, N.W.  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 4J3  
Local calls: (780) 495-3027  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-780-495-5318  
E-mail: Sabrina.Pond@statcan.ca

**British Columbia and the Yukon**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Library Square Tower, Suite 600  
300 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6B 6C7  
Local calls: (604) 666-3691  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

National toll-free enquiries line (Canada and the United States): 1-800-263-1136  
Toll-free order-only line (Canada and the United States): 1-800-267-6677  
Toll-free fax order line (Canada and the United States): 1-877-287-4369  
Toll-free telecommunications device for the hearing impaired: 1-800-363-7629