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## Releases

Investment in non-residential building construction, second quarter 20082Rising construction prices contributed significantly to a $0.9 \%$ increase in current dollars ininvestment in non-residential building construction in the second quarter of 2008.
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## Releases

## Investment in non-residential building construction <br> Second quarter 2008

Rising construction prices contributed significantly to a $0.9 \%$ increase in current dollars in investment in non-residential building construction in the second quarter of 2008.

Investment reached $\$ 10.5$ billion between April and June as the increase was led by spending on medical facilities and office buildings.

However, after taking into account higher construction prices, investment in non-residential construction declined $3.7 \%$ in 2002 constant dollars.

Investment in non residential building construction


Investment increased in all three components from the first quarter. In the commercial component, it rose $0.8 \%$ to $\$ 6.5$ billion. In the industrial component, it went up $1.6 \%$ to $\$ 1.5$ billion, and in the institutional component, it edged up $1.0 \%$ to $\$ 2.6$ billion.

Six provinces recorded second-quarter gains. The biggest increases, in dollars, occurred in Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

## Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data measured in current dollars.

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 a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the capital and repair expenditures surveys are used to create this investment series. Investment in non-residential building data are benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts of non-residential building investment series.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau is divided into two areas: Ottawa-Gatineau (Que. part) and Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont. part).

In contrast, British Columbia posted the biggest decline, the result of lower spending on commercial, institutional and industrial projects. These projects were started in 2006 and early 2007 and are now almost completed.

Overall, 21 of the 34 census metropolitan areas posted quarterly declines. The biggest drop was observed in Vancouver.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

More detailed data on investment in non-residential building construction are also available in free tables from the Summary tables modules of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; bdp_information@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area¹

|  | Second quarter 2007 | First quarter 2008 | Second quarter 2008 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% change |
| St. John's | 41 | 36 | 39 | 10.4 |
| Halifax | 83 | 73 | 81 | 10.6 |
| Moncton | 39 | 47 | 42 | -11.8 |
| Saint John | 32 | 33 | 28 | -12.6 |
| Saguenay | 31 | 38 | 34 | -12.4 |
| Québec | 181 | 242 | 272 | 12.3 |
| Sherbrooke | 44 | 37 | 40 | 8.1 |
| Trois-Rivières | 46 | 50 | 46 | -8.1 |
| Montréal | 840 | 885 | 903 | 2.0 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec | 420 | 376 | 361 | -4.0 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau (Que. part) | 44 | 56 | 53 | -4.0 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont. part) | 376 | 320 | 307 | -4.0 |
| Kingston | 48 | 58 | 67 | 14.7 |
| Peterborough | 14 | 15 | 15 | -0.1 |
| Oshawa | 95 | 89 | 85 | -4.2 |
| Toronto | 1,642 | 1,925 | 1,944 | 1.0 |
| Hamilton | 139 | 167 | 205 | 22.9 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 71 | 70 | 69 | -1.4 |
| Kitchener | 140 | 141 | 154 | 9.3 |
| Brantford | 40 | 23 | 17 | -26.5 |
| Guelph | 50 | 48 | 43 | -11.3 |
| London | 118 | 147 | 153 | 3.6 |
| Windsor | 90 | 76 | 63 | -16.5 |
| Barrie | 54 | 62 | 58 | -5.8 |
| Greater Sudbury | 56 | 69 | 65 | -5.5 |
| Thunder Bay | 23 | 20 | 16 | -20.1 |
| Winnipeg | 151 | 130 | 122 | -6.2 |
| Regina | 62 | 82 | 68 | -16.9 |
| Saskatoon | 96 | 115 | 140 | 21.7 |
| Calgary | 1,092 | 1,260 | 1,228 | -2.5 |
| Edmonton | 478 | 468 | 528 | 12.7 |
| Kelowna | 48 | 80 | 78 | -2.0 |
| Abbotsford | 64 | 52 | 55 | 5.8 |
| Vancouver | 842 | 858 | 792 | -7.7 |
| Victoria | 90 | 93 | 85 | -8.6 |

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Investment in non-residential building construction

|  | Second quarter 2007 | First quarter 2008 | Second quarter 2008 | First quarter to second quarter 2008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change |
| Canada | 9,809 | 10,445 | 10,544 | 0.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 65 | 62 | 68 | 9.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 26 | 21 | 22 | 8.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 161 | 154 | 152 | -1.5 |
| New Brunswick | 144 | 155 | 143 | -7.5 |
| Quebec | 1,586 | 1,706 | 1,750 | 2.6 |
| Ontario | 3,584 | 3,894 | 3,943 | 1.2 |
| Manitoba | 223 | 201 | 193 | -4.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 228 | 268 | 294 | 9.5 |
| Alberta | 2,314 | 2,531 | 2,612 | 3.2 |
| British Columbia | 1,449 | 1,421 | 1,348 | -5.1 |
| Yukon | 16 | 12 | 8 | -31.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 9 | 19 | 9 | -53.7 |
| Nunavut | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8.7 |

## Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

First quarter 2008

Retail sales in the first quarter of 2008 amounted to $\$ 92.5$ billion, up $6.0 \%$ over the first quarter of 2007.

All commodities posted year-over-year increases with the exception of housewares, which recorded a slight decline in sales.

Automotive fuels accounted for almost 12 cents of every dollar spent in retail stores in the first quarter of 2008, about twice the share it represented in 1999.

Sales of automotive fuels rose 20.5\% compared with the first quarter of 2007, the second consecutive increase of at least $20 \%$. According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), gasoline prices rose $14.9 \%$ from the first quarter of 2007.

Sales of furniture, home furnishings and electronics were up $6.5 \%$ over the same period in 2007 on the continuing strength of the housing market. Within this grouping, sales of home electronics (televisions, cameras, telephones, computer hardware and software, etc.) recorded the strongest increase since the fourth quarter of 2003. Sales of home furnishings posted the lowest rate of increase since the second quarter of 2005.

In the first quarter of 2008, Canadians spent 6.0\% more on food and beverages over the same period in 2007. Food sales, which represent the majority of sales in this grouping, were up $5.9 \%$. Prices for food purchased from stores remained relatively unchanged during the same period, according to the CPI.

General merchandisers accounted for $10.8 \%$ of food sales in the first quarter of 2008, up from $9.9 \%$ in the first quarter of 2007. This gain came at the expense of food and beverage stores.

Spending on health and personal care products advanced $4.4 \%$, the slowest rise since the fourth quarter of 2005. Within this category, prescription drugs rose $5.4 \%$, the slowest increase since the third quarter of 2004.

Exceptional weather conditions in March affected sales of clothing, footwear and accessories and hardware, lawn and garden products. Year-over-year
increases for both commodity groupings were the lowest in the last five years.

Sales of motor vehicles, parts and services rose a modest $2.9 \%$ in the first quarter of 2008, on the strength of used vehicles, which increased $7.1 \%$.

New vehicle sales were weak, edging up $0.3 \%$ from the first quarter of 2007. The strong increase of $7.6 \%$ in new car sales over the same quarter in 2007 was almost completely offset by a decline in truck sales (which include sales of light and heavy trucks, vans, minivans and sport utility vehicles).

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national data on retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. For example, no adjustment has been made for Easter, which occurred in the first quarter in 2008 but had taken place in the second quarter in 2007. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

Retail commodity sales estimates are revised every year. With the release of estimates for the first quarter of 2008, estimates in current dollars have been revised back to the first quarter of 2006.

Factors influencing revisions include the late receipt of respondent information, the correction of information on data provided, the replacement of estimates with actual values (once available) and the re-classification of companies within, into and out of the retail trade industry. The revised estimates are now available on CANSIM.

## Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0018 and 080-0019.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

A detailed analysis of retail commodity sales in 2007 using the revised data will soon be published.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6190), Distributive Trades Division. $\ulcorner$

## Sales by commodity, all retail stores

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 20077^{r} \end{array}$ | Fourth quarter $2007^{r}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \\ 2008^{p} \end{gathered}$ | First quarter <br> 2007 <br> first <br> quarter <br> 2008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unadjusted |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change |
| Commodity |  |  |  |  |
| Food and beverages | 19,973 | 23,497 | 21,163 | 6.0 |
| Health and personal care products | 8,450 | 9,600 | 8,819 | 4.4 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 6,349 | 10,786 | 6,421 | 1.1 |
| Furniture, home furnishings and electronics | 8,176 | 11,904 | 8,706 | 6.5 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and services | 18,647 | 20,274 | 19,187 | 2.9 |
| Automotive fuels, oils and additives | 9,093 | 10,792 | 10,957 | 20.5 |
| Housewares | 1,760 | 2,152 | 1,757 | -0.2 |
| Hardware, lawn and garden products | 4,810 | 6,670 | 4,902 | 1.9 |
| Sporting and leisure goods | 2,703 | 4,757 | 2,849 | 5.4 |
| All other goods and services | 7,360 | 8,935 | 7,769 | 5.6 |
| Total | 87,320 | 109,367 | 92,530 | 6.0 |

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revised
preliminary
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## Dairy statistics

May 2008 (preliminary)
Consumers purchased 248300 kilolitres of milk and cream in May, up $1.8 \%$ from May 2007. Sales of milk increased $2.2 \%$ from one year earlier, while sales of cream declined 2.0\%.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3430, 3431 and 3432.

The second quarter 2008 issue of Dairy Statistics, Vol. 3, no. 2 (23-014-XWE, free), will be available in August.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anna Michalowska (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2442; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division.

## New products

## Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Immigrants Working with Co-ethnics: Who Are They and How Do They Fare Economically?", no. 310 Catalogue number 11F0019MIE2008310 (free).

Fruit and Vegetable Production, June 2008, Vol. 77, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-003-XIE (free).

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

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Public Sector Statistics, 2008
Catalogue number 68-213-XWE
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