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Releases

Private and public investment

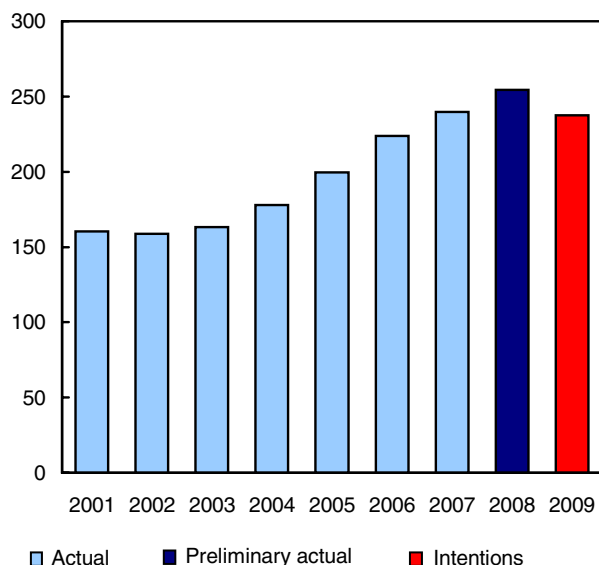
2009 (intentions)

Investments in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are expected to total \$237.5 billion in 2009, down 6.6% from 2008.

While public sector capital spending is expected to increase 9.5%, private sector investment is anticipated to fall by 13.1%, mainly due to the mining and oil and gas extraction industry.

Investment intentions are down in 2009

\$ billions



Investment intentions in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector total \$44.9 billion, 26.4% less than in 2008.

Capital spending will decline primarily in Alberta and British Columbia.

Private sector investment is expected to drop 13.1% to \$157.9 billion in 2009. The decrease is largely attributable to the mining and oil and gas extraction sector. If that sector had been excluded, the decline in private-sector investment would have been reduced by half.

In contrast, total public sector investment will be \$79.6 billion, up 9.5% from 2008.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based on a sample survey of 28,000 businesses and governments that was conducted from October 2008 to late January 2009. Therefore, infrastructure spending announced in the last federal budget are not considered in estimations published in this release.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

For additional information on definitions, data sources and methods, consult the hyperlink on metadata at the end of this release.

Data in this release, tables and graphs do not include the estimations for residential construction investments. However, these data are available in the CANSIM tables listed at the end of the release.

As a result, the public sector share of total capital spending will climb from 28.6% in 2008 to 33.5% in 2009.

The shrinking mining and oil and gas extraction sector

The declining demand and falling oil prices experienced in late 2008 resulted in the cancellation or postponement of a number of investment projects.

Capital expenditures in the conventional oil and gas extraction industry are expected to drop by 25.0% to \$21.3 billion. That will be the industry's third consecutive reduction in capital spending.

In the non-conventional industry, mainly the Alberta oil sands, investment is expected to total \$13.2 billion, 31.1% less than in 2008.

Investment intentions in the mining sector are down 26.4% to \$5.6 billion in 2009.

Manufacturing: A widespread decrease in investment intentions

Lower capital spending is expected in 13 of the 20 industries that make up the manufacturing sector. For the sector as a whole, investments of \$18.4 billion are planned, which represents an 8.5% decline.

Investment decisions were affected by the slowdown in the global economy in the second half of 2008 and its impact on overall demand.

The largest cuts in spending intentions are in the wood products (-28.8%), petroleum and coal

products (-28.0%) and transportation equipment (-7.7%) manufacturing industries.

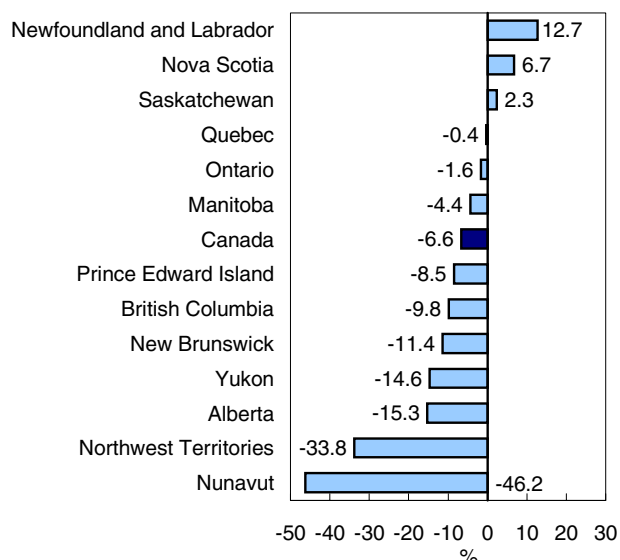
Capital spending will decline primarily in Alberta and British Columbia

Investment intentions for 2009 are down in Alberta, as a number of projects in the oil and gas extraction industry were suspended. The expected value of private and public investment is \$62.5 billion, a 15.3% decrease from 2008.

In British Columbia, investment intentions total \$27.9 billion, down 9.8%. The decline is partly due to lower spending in the oil and gas extraction sector and transportation and warehousing industries.

Capital expenditures will also fall substantially in Northwest Territories and Nunavut, as a result of the slowdown in the mining industries.

Most provinces and territories show declines



Investments in Ontario will decrease slightly (-1.6%), as higher spending by public administrations will offset

the spending reductions in manufacturing and the mining industries.

In Quebec, increased investment by public administrations will make up for lower spending in the mining industries, leaving total investment virtually unchanged (-0.4%).

Higher capital spending by the public sector

Public administrations plan to invest \$39.7 billion, up 10.5%, following a 22.3% increase in 2008.

The federal government's contribution will be 12.6%, compared with 37.6% from the provincial and territorial governments, and 49.8% from regional, municipal and local governments.

The growth in capital spending is largely attributable to local governments, whose capital expenditures are expected to total \$19.8 billion in 2009, 13.2% more than the previous year. Both the federal (+6.3%) and the provincial and territorial (+8.5%) governments will also boost their spending.

The increase in capital expenditures by the public sector is also evident in the utilities industry and the transit and ground passenger transportation industry. More than two-thirds of the investment in those industries comes from the public sector.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0005, 029-0007 to 029-0022, 029-0024, 032-0001 and 032-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

Summary data are available under the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions, 2009* (61-205-XWE, free) will soon be available.

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

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Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	2007	2008	2009	Preliminary actual 2008 to intentions 2009	Actual 2007 to preliminary actual 2008
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada	239,686.9	254,385.3	237,539.6	-6.6	6.1
Construction	125,109.2	139,424.4	130,320.4	-6.5	11.4
Machinery and equipment	114,577.8	114,960.9	107,219.2	-6.7	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,081.9	2,985.5	3,365.3	12.7	-3.1
Construction	1,817.1	1,753.8	2,195.4	25.2	-3.5
Machinery and equipment	1,264.8	1,231.6	1,169.9	-5.0	-2.6
Prince Edward Island	686.8	679.9	622.0	-8.5	-1.0
Construction	358.8	362.7	313.3	-13.6	1.1
Machinery and equipment	328.0	317.2	308.7	-2.7	-3.3
Nova Scotia	4,604.4	4,563.1	4,871.0	6.7	-0.9
Construction	1,841.5	2,345.8	2,625.0	11.9	27.4
Machinery and equipment	2,762.9	2,217.3	2,246.0	1.3	-19.7
New Brunswick	4,507.7	4,568.6	4,049.0	-11.4	1.4
Construction	2,419.3	2,572.6	2,214.1	-13.9	6.3
Machinery and equipment	2,088.4	1,996.1	1,835.0	-8.1	-4.4
Quebec	37,780.5	42,322.1	42,168.4	-0.4	12.0
Construction	17,206.1	21,479.1	21,895.9	1.9	24.8
Machinery and equipment	20,574.4	20,843.0	20,272.5	-2.7	1.3
Ontario	72,085.8	71,717.6	70,558.3	-1.6	-0.5
Construction	29,254.5	28,886.6	29,885.8	3.5	-1.3
Machinery and equipment	42,831.3	42,831.0	40,672.4	-5.0	0.0
Manitoba	6,803.2	7,951.8	7,604.5	-4.4	16.9
Construction	3,501.4	4,478.2	4,283.8	-4.3	27.9
Machinery and equipment	3,301.7	3,473.6	3,320.7	-4.4	5.2
Saskatchewan	9,664.8	11,472.5	11,739.8	2.3	18.7
Construction	5,557.6	7,296.1	7,230.8	-0.9	31.3
Machinery and equipment	4,107.2	4,176.3	4,509.0	8.0	1.7
Alberta	69,131.9	73,785.2	62,472.8	-15.3	6.7
Construction	44,967.0	49,041.2	41,610.2	-15.2	9.1
Machinery and equipment	24,164.9	24,744.0	20,862.6	-15.7	2.4
British Columbia	28,165.1	30,925.9	27,889.9	-9.8	9.8
Construction	15,799.2	18,391.9	16,339.2	-11.2	16.4
Machinery and equipment	12,365.9	12,534.1	11,550.7	-7.8	1.4
Yukon	473.3	460.3	392.9	-14.6	-2.8
Construction	373.0	344.0	266.0	-22.7	-7.8
Machinery and equipment	100.3	116.2	126.9	9.1	15.9
Northwest Territories	1,929.3	1,752.1	1,159.6	-33.8	-9.2
Construction	1,367.2	1,475.0	923.9	-37.4	7.9
Machinery and equipment	562.1	277.1	235.8	-14.9	-50.7
Nunavut	772.2	1,200.6	645.9	-46.2	55.5
Construction	646.3	997.3	536.9	-46.2	54.3
Machinery and equipment	126.0	203.3	109.0	-46.4	61.4

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

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	2007	2008	2009	Preliminary actual 2008 to intentions 2009	Actual 2007 to preliminary actual 2008
	\$ millions			% change	
Total: Non-residential construction and machinery and equipment	239,686.9	254,385.3	237,539.6	-6.6	6.1
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, 2002) sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,168.0	4,635.1	4,392.2	-5.2	-10.3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	58,764.6	61,104.1	44,948.7	-26.4	4.0
Utilities	18,280.8	21,912.2	23,300.9	6.3	19.9
Construction	5,394.5	5,796.3	5,823.8	0.5	7.4
Manufacturing	20,623.3	20,117.5	18,417.1	-8.5	-2.5
Wholesale trade	5,269.1	5,464.8	5,447.5	-0.3	3.7
Retail trade	9,769.6	9,473.6	8,763.4	-7.5	-3.0
Transportation and warehousing	18,101.4	19,825.2	20,409.1	2.9	9.5
Information and cultural industries	8,048.3	9,137.3	9,172.1	0.4	13.5
Finance and insurance	17,911.7	16,435.2	15,263.2	-7.1	-8.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	16,184.8	14,694.7	14,196.3	-3.4	-9.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,474.3	3,437.2	3,290.1	-4.3	-1.1
Management of companies and enterprises	160.1	204.8	170.3	-16.9	27.9
Administration, support waste management and remedial service	1,626.4	1,900.4	1,437.4	-24.4	16.8
Educational services	7,921.0	8,323.5	8,242.3	-1.0	5.1
Health care and social assistance	7,249.5	8,675.5	8,719.4	0.5	19.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,894.5	2,022.9	2,006.9	-0.8	6.8
Accommodation and food services	2,911.3	3,546.2	2,210.3	-37.7	21.8
Other services (except public administration)	1,572.3	1,761.6	1,640.6	-6.9	12.0
Public administration	29,360.2	35,917.2	39,688.1	10.5	22.3

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Characteristics of international travellers

Third quarter 2008 (preliminary)

Visitors from the United States made 5.2 million overnight trips to Canada during the third quarter of 2008, the lowest third-quarter level since records were first kept in 1972. Overnight travel to Canada from the United States fell 6.9% compared with the third quarter of 2007, while overnight travel to the United States from Canada rose 4.6%.

American travel to Canada was down on almost every front. Travel by car accounted for 60.0% of all overnight trips, but the number of trips fell 8.8% to 3.1 million.

Pleasure travel from the United States was down 7.6%, while the number of trips to Canada to visit friends and relatives declined 8.4%. However, business travel was up 0.5%.

Third-quarter travel was down from all top 10 states of origin, including the two most important: New York State (-8.4%) and Michigan (-8.1%).

American residents spent \$2.8 billion in Canada, down 8.4% from the third quarter of 2007.

Canadian travel to the United States on the rise

Canadian residents took 6.1 million overnight trips to the United States, up 4.6% from the third quarter of 2007.

Pleasure trips, which accounted for 63.2% of overnight Canadian travel to the United States, rose 5.6%, while overnight trips by Canadian residents to visit friends and relatives rose 2.6%. However, the number of business trips declined 8.5%.

Overnight car travel increased 5.8% from the third quarter of 2007 to 4.3 million trips, accounting for 70.6% of overnight trips.

Spending by Canadians in the United States rose 5.6% to nearly \$3.0 billion.

Increase in overseas travel to and from Canada

Travel to Canada from countries other than the United States rose 1.1%, as residents of overseas countries made 1.8 million overnight trips to Canada during the third quarter.

Overall, travellers from overseas spent \$2.3 billion on overnight trips in Canada, down 2.6% from the third quarter of 2007.

During the third quarter of 2008, Canadians made 1.8 million overnight trips to overseas destinations, up 7.2% from the third quarter of 2007.

They spent nearly \$3.0 billion on these overnight trips, a 3.6% increase.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers using preliminary third quarter 2008 data and revised second quarter 2008 data are now available on request.

Data on the characteristics of international trips and travellers for the fourth quarter and full year 2008 will be released on May 28.

To obtain one or more of these products, 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 Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; frances.kremarik@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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Top states of origin for United States residents travelling to Canada

	Third quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2008 ^p	Third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008	Third quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2008 ^p	Third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008
	Overnight visits			Expenditures		
	thousands		% change	\$ millions		% change
State						
New York	723	662	-8.4	307	273	-11.2
Michigan	517	475	-8.1	214	171	-19.9
Washington	466	387	-16.8	175	155	-11.5
California	381	332	-12.9	287	249	-13.4
Ohio	292	261	-10.6	127	113	-10.9
Massachusetts	265	245	-7.4	115	112	-2.6
Pennsylvania	249	212	-14.9	148	136	-8.0
Illinois	226	206	-8.9	154	136	-11.7
New Jersey	187	176	-5.6	114	113	-1.3
Florida	185	170	-8.1	140	124	-11.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Third quarter 2007 ^r	Second quarter 2008 ^r	Third quarter 2008 ^p	Third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008	Third quarter 2007 ^r	Second quarter 2008 ^r	Third quarter 2008 ^p	Third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008
	Trips				Expenditures			
	thousands			% change	\$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	7,518	6,447	7,905	5.2	5,677	6,400	5,937	4.6
To the United States	5,805	4,586	6,069	4.6	2,808	3,637	2,963	5.6
To other countries	1,713	1,860	1,836	7.2	2,869	2,763	2,973	3.6
Travel to Canada	7,361	4,527	6,996	-5.0	5,467	3,300	5,146	-5.9
From the United States	5,601	3,303	5,217	-6.9	3,074	1,717	2,817	-8.4
From other countries	1,760	1,225	1,780	1.1	2,393	1,583	2,329	-2.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Fourth quarter 2008

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) stood at 99.1 (1997=100) in the fourth quarter, up 11.7% from the third quarter of 2008. The import component index rose 17.9%, while the domestic index increased by 1.4%. Compared with the fourth quarter of 2007, the total MEPI was up 18.1%, with the import index increasing by 27.9%, while the domestic index rose by 3.3%.

The Canadian dollar lost 14.1% of its value against the US dollar in the fourth quarter of 2008. Variations in exchange rates can have a strong impact on the MEPI. This is because of the high weight that machinery and equipment imported by industries has, relative to those purchased domestically, in the index.

All industries recorded increases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the fourth quarter. The manufacturing sector (+12.4%) contributed the most to the total MEPI quarterly increase. Among the sector's subcomponents, the largest contributors to the quarterly increase were transportation equipment manufacturing (+12.6%), primary metal and fabricated

metal product manufacturing (+12.4%) and paper manufacturing (+10.6%). The second largest contributor to the total quarterly increase was finance, insurance and real estate (+12.2%).

Among commodities, price increases for trucks, road tractors and chassis (+19.8%) and other industry specific machinery (+15.3%) were the largest contributors to the quarterly increase.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.

The third quarter 2008 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Industries	Relative importance	Fourth quarter 2008 ^P	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2008	Fourth quarter 2007 to fourth quarter 2008
		(1997=100)	% change	
Total machinery and equipment price index	100.00	99.1	11.7	18.1
Domestic	32.03	106.8	1.4	3.3
Imported	67.97	95.4	17.9	27.9
Crop and animal production	4.07	112.2	13.3	20.8
Forestry and logging	0.27	111.1	13.9	21.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	116.3	6.4	12.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	107.9	11.7	18.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	118.9	13.2	24.2
Utilities	3.55	109.4	12.4	24.7
Construction	3.54	108.5	14.8	23.0
All manufacturing	22.34	107.6	12.4	20.9
Trade	8.38	94.0	8.9	13.4
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	114.1	12.9	18.4
Pipeline transportation	1.18	114.6	11.8	19.6
Warehousing and storage	0.26	114.7	9.9	18.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	90.2	12.2	16.2
Private education services	0.12	83.2	13.2	19.9
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	92.0	9.8	15.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	84.0	9.5	14.4
Public administration	5.81	89.1	9.3	14.2

^P preliminary

Railway carloadings

December 2008

The Canadian railway industry loaded 19.2 million metric tonnes in December, a 10.3% decline from December 2007 levels.

The decrease occurred in the industry's core transportation systems (non-intermodal and intermodal).

Non-intermodal loadings dropped 10.1% to 17.3 million metric tonnes in December 2008. The decrease occurred in 33 of the 64 commodity groups carried by the railways. Heavily influencing the decline were reduced loadings of coal, potash, sulphur, iron ores and concentrates and wood pulp. Combined, these commodities accounted for 36.4% of the total non-intermodal loadings. On the other hand, loadings of wheat and colza seeds (canola) were up sharply.

Intermodal loadings, consisting of containers and trailers loaded on flat cars, fell 12.3% from December 2007 to 1.9 million metric tonnes. Container loadings, for their part, decreased 12.4%, while trailer loadings decreased by 10.8%.

Rail freight traffic coming from the United States decreased to 2.4 million metric tonnes, down 10.8% from December 2007.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The December 2008 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 85, no. 12 (52-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Sawmills

December 2008

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 23.8% from November to 3 467.3 thousand cubic metres in December.

Sawmills shipped 3 471.5 thousand cubic metres of lumber in December, down 22.3% from November.

Compared with the same month in 2007, lumber shipments declined 22.4%.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The December 2008 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 62, no. 12 (35-003-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

To order data, obtain 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; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Crushing statistics

January 2009

Oilseed processors crushed 360 020 metric tonnes of canola in January. Oil production in January totalled 155 605 tonnes while meal production amounted to 206 806 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The January 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in March.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

January 2009

Data on January major grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3443 and 5046.

The January 2009 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in March.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Sawmills, December 2008, Vol. 62, no. 12
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