

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 16, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Investment in non-residential building construction reached \$10.1 billion in the second quarter, up 1.2% from the previous quarter. This marked the first quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 2008, when the economy headed into the downturn. Investment was still 7.7% lower than the value reported in the fourth quarter of 2008.	
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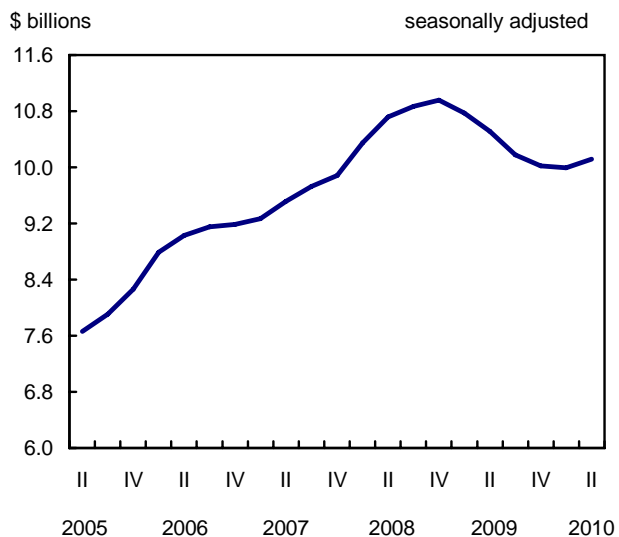
Releases

Investment in non-residential building construction

Second quarter 2010

Investment in non-residential building construction reached \$10.1 billion in the second quarter, up 1.2% from the previous quarter. This marked the first quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 2008, when the economy headed into the downturn. Investment was still 7.7% lower than the value reported in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Investment increases in non-residential building construction



The second quarter increase was driven by higher spending on commercial and industrial buildings. Investment in the institutional component declined, ending 12 consecutive increases.

Half of the provinces posted gains in the second quarter. Ontario had the largest increase followed by Quebec, mainly as a result of higher spending on construction of commercial and industrial buildings.

British Columbia and Alberta recorded the largest declines, primarily due to lower spending in the institutional and commercial components.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.

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. Investments 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 (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: the Ottawa part and the Gatineau part.

Investment was up in 17 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. Montréal posted the largest increase, as investment increased 9.2% to \$844 million. This was due mainly to an advance in commercial and institutional projects.

The largest declines occurred in Vancouver and Edmonton, as a result of decreases in all three components.

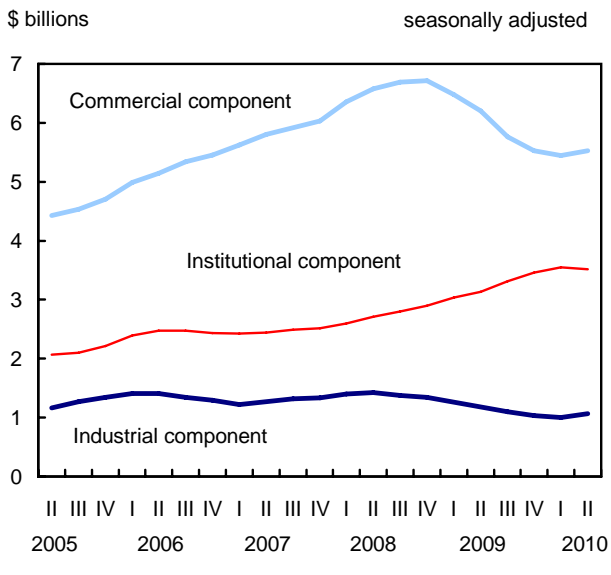
Commercial component

Investors put \$5.5 billion into commercial projects in the second quarter, up 1.5% from the previous quarter. This halted five consecutive quarterly declines. Among the seven provinces posting increases in the second quarter, gains were spread among several commercial construction categories.

The largest contributions in the commercial component came from Ontario (+4.5% to \$2.2 billion) and Quebec (+4.8% to \$981 million). The increase in both provinces was mainly the result of higher spending on recreational and office buildings.

British Columbia had the largest decline, mainly due to lower spending in several commercial construction categories.

Commercial, institutional and industrial components



Industrial component

Following seven consecutive quarterly declines, investment in industrial building increased 6.9% to \$1.1 billion in the second quarter. This increase was due to higher spending in all industrial construction categories.

Provincially, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta contributed the most to this rise in the industrial component. Growth in Ontario was due to higher investment in all industrial building categories. In Quebec, the increase came mainly from spending on manufacturing buildings. In Alberta, the gain was due mostly to higher investment in utilities' building.

Saskatchewan posted the sharpest decline, the result of lower investment in several industrial building categories.

Institutional component

Investment in institutional construction decreased 1.0% from the previous quarter to \$3.5 billion. Despite the decline, the second quarter level was 12.1% higher compared with the same quarter a year earlier.

Lower investment in health care facilities in eight provinces accounted for most of the second quarter decline.

Among the six provinces that posted declines, Alberta had the largest decrease, followed by Ontario and British Columbia, mainly as a result of lower spending in health care facilities.

Quebec posted the largest gain after two consecutive quarters of decreases. This was the result of higher spending in the construction of educational buildings.

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 online from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, Nicole Charron (613-951-0087; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory

	Second quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	First quarter to second quarter 2010	Second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada					
Total non-residential	10,514	9,996	10,114	1.2	-3.8
Industrial	1,178	998	1,067	6.9	-9.4
Institutional	3,137	3,551	3,516	-1.0	12.1
Commercial	6,199	5,447	5,531	1.5	-10.8
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Total non-residential	83	64	67	5.5	-19.2
Industrial	5	4	4	2.3	-16.9
Institutional	27	25	26	4.6	-3.3
Commercial	51	35	37	6.5	-27.7
Prince Edward Island					
Total non-residential	34	19	21	8.5	-39.2
Industrial	7	2	2	36.1	-65.2
Institutional	10	7	7	-2.8	-31.7
Commercial	17	10	11	12.2	-33.3
Nova Scotia					
Total non-residential	162	167	189	13.4	16.5
Industrial	15	17	20	20.7	34.2
Institutional	62	59	71	19.8	14.2
Commercial	85	91	98	7.9	15.0
New Brunswick					
Total non-residential	152	180	177	-2.1	16.3
Industrial	25	20	18	-12.4	-30.1
Institutional	48	83	89	7.2	84.3
Commercial	78	77	70	-9.4	-10.8
Quebec					
Total non-residential	1,781	1,672	1,762	5.4	-1.1
Industrial	273	230	247	7.8	-9.3
Institutional	534	506	534	5.4	-0.1
Commercial	974	936	981	4.8	0.7
Ontario					
Total non-residential	3,928	3,775	3,900	3.3	-0.7
Industrial	387	369	415	12.6	7.4
Institutional	1,300	1,320	1,304	-1.2	0.3
Commercial	2,241	2,086	2,181	4.5	-2.7

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

Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory

	Second quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	First quarter to second quarter 2010	Second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Manitoba					
Total non-residential	205	205	204	-0.8	-0.8
Industrial	25	19	19	-0.8	-24.5
Institutional	53	57	51	-9.9	-3.8
Commercial	127	129	133	3.2	5.1
Saskatchewan					
Total non-residential	368	366	363	-0.6	-1.1
Industrial	83	70	59	-16.5	-29.4
Institutional	115	135	133	-1.5	15.3
Commercial	169	161	172	7.1	1.6
Alberta					
Total non-residential	2,513	2,257	2,207	-2.2	-12.2
Industrial	275	203	215	6.0	-21.7
Institutional	647	886	844	-4.7	30.5
Commercial	1,591	1,168	1,148	-1.7	-27.9
British Columbia					
Total non-residential	1,252	1,213	1,139	-6.1	-9.0
Industrial	81	58	58	0.8	-28.3
Institutional	328	438	424	-3.3	29.1
Commercial	843	717	658	-8.3	-22.0
Yukon					
Total non-residential	6	25	32	26.7	410.5
Industrial	1	6	6	7.5	560.5
Institutional	2	9	9	5.1	295.0
Commercial	3	10	16	55.8	450.0
Northwest Territories					
Total non-residential	24	40	38	-4.8	59.4
Industrial	1	0	1	14,512.5	78.6
Institutional	9	21	19	-8.4	121.5
Commercial	15	19	18	-6.8	21.3
Nunavut					
Total non-residential	6	13	15	10.8	134.1
Industrial	0	1	0	-22.0	598.6
Institutional	0	5	6	12.9	1,129.8
Commercial	6	8	9	12.1	51.5

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

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

	Second quarter 2009	First quarter 2010	Second quarter 2010	First quarter to second quarter 2010	Second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	8,039	7,543	7,534	-0.1	-6.3
St. John's	55	38	40	5.4	-26.7
Halifax	91	96	100	3.9	10.0
Moncton	38	52	48	-7.1	27.7
Saint John	41	51	43	-15.0	4.6
Saguenay	62	55	48	-11.9	-22.3
Québec	271	225	216	-3.7	-20.1
Sherbrooke	43	48	48	0.1	10.7
Trois-Rivières	44	50	48	-4.2	9.2
Montréal	817	773	844	9.2	3.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	365	388	395	1.9	8.3
Gatineau part	80	67	64	-4.9	-20.0
Ottawa part	285	321	331	3.3	16.2
Kingston	68	53	53	-0.8	-22.6
Peterborough	26	34	35	3.5	32.4
Oshawa	108	98	103	4.8	-5.1
Toronto	1,877	1,633	1,637	0.2	-12.8
Hamilton	228	227	221	-2.5	-3.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	60	84	88	5.8	47.9
Kitchener	197	213	258	21.5	30.9
Brantford	29	37	35	-6.1	20.3
Guelph	34	50	54	7.5	59.6
London	158	111	125	12.0	-21.2
Windsor	45	74	77	4.3	72.6
Barrie	130	114	102	-10.7	-21.5
Greater Sudbury	57	61	64	5.9	12.8
Thunder Bay	37	17	20	15.9	-45.6
Winnipeg	142	140	140	0.4	-1.1
Regina	86	95	97	2.8	13.1
Saskatoon	183	154	146	-5.1	-20.1
Calgary	1,092	969	950	-1.9	-12.9
Edmonton	702	689	651	-5.5	-7.2
Kelowna	72	133	132	-0.7	82.4
Abbotsford–Mission	39	28	23	-16.9	-41.4
Vancouver	728	612	553	-9.6	-24.0
Victoria	113	143	138	-4.0	21.4

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

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



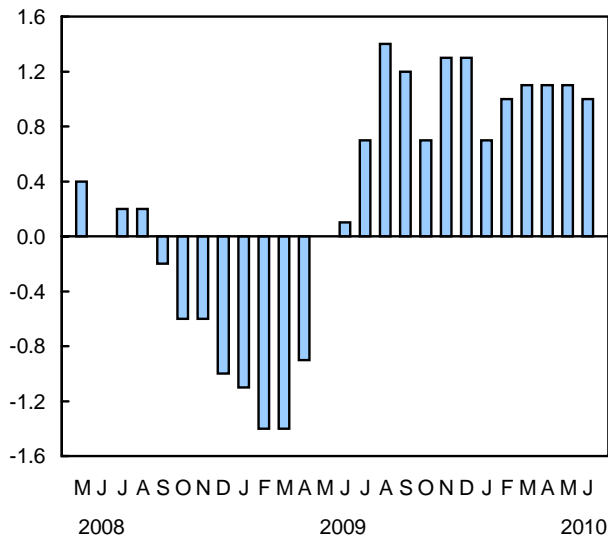
Leading indicators

June 2010

The composite leading index rose by 1.0% in June, after upwardly-revised gains of 1.1% in April and May. Growth again was concentrated in the manufacturing sector. Household spending and the stock market continued to moderate, after leading the initial upturn in mid-2009.

Composite leading indicator

smoothed % change



New orders for durable goods rose 2.3%, their fifth straight gain. Demand was led by capital goods such as aerospace and machinery. The ratio of shipments to inventories continued to strengthen, although for the first time in 10 months, all of the increase originated in higher sales as inventories stopped falling. The average workweek in manufacturing posted a third straight large increase, although this has not yet been reflected in more factory jobs. An upturn in business spending was reflected in more jobs in business services, which drove the overall gain in services jobs in June.

The housing index continued to retreat, off 1.9% after a 1.7% decline in May. Existing home sales led the drop, after peaking in January. Housing starts slowed, as lower new house sales were reflected in an increase in unsold units. Consumer demand for big-ticket durable goods was mixed: furniture and appliances continued to increase, but lower auto sales led a decline for other durable goods.

Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.

This release will be reprinted in the August 2010 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 23, no. 8 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; ceo@statcan.gc.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group. □

Leading indicators

	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010	April 2010	May 2010	June 2010	Last month of data available % change
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	230.1	232.5	235.1	237.6	240.1	242.5	1.0
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	135.8	138.0	138.1	139.1	136.8	134.2	-1.9
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,918	2,932	2,951	2,961	2,956	2,968	0.4
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	11,319	11,366	11,591	11,744	11,747	11,787	0.3
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) ²	209,709	211,503	212,990	214,194	215,554	217,219	0.8
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) ³	127.0	128.1	129.1	130.3	131.2	131.9	0.5
Manufacturing							
Average workweek (hours)	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.7	37.0	37.3	0.8
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	19,522	20,704	21,225	21,248	22,036	22,537	2.3
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.70	1.73	1.77	1.81	1.85	1.88	0.03 ⁵
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	2,847	2,879	2,907	2,931	2,959	2,975	0.5
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) ⁴	10,008	10,082	10,075	10,021	9,977	9,930	-0.5
Unsmoothed composite leading indicator	233.1	237.4	238.9	244.8	246.5	245.1	-0.6

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

3. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

4. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.

5. Difference from previous month.

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

First quarter 2010

Retail commodity sales in the first quarter amounted to \$94.2 billion, up 7.5% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Nearly all major commodity groupings sold in retail stores recorded year-over-year sales increases in the first quarter.

The strongest year-over-year increase occurred in sales of automotive fuels, oils and additives, which rose 21.0% to \$9.7 billion. Between the first quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010, the price of gasoline rose 18.7%, according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The value of sales of motor vehicles, parts and services increased 15.7% in the first quarter, led by a 26.8% rise in the value of sales of new automotive vehicles. Within this category, the value of sales of new trucks (which include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) increased 35.0%, while the value of sales of new cars rose 15.8%. Sales also rose for used automotive vehicles (+11.2%), and automotive parts and accessories (+1.7%).

Sales of hardware, lawn and garden products at retail stores rose 15.9%, mainly due to an 18.8% sales advance of hardware and home renovation products. January 31, 2010, was the final day of the federal government's Home Renovation Tax Credit.

Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories increased 9.5% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter a year earlier. This sales increase occurred during a period of unseasonably warm temperatures across Canada and during the 2010 Winter Olympic Games in Vancouver. Sales of men's clothing rose at a faster pace than those of women's clothing.

Sales of food and beverages increased 2.2% in the first quarter. At the same time, prices for food purchased from stores increased 0.7% according to the CPI.

The only major commodity grouping with lower sales in the first quarter was the all other goods and services category (composed of goods such as tobacco products and supplies, recreational vehicles and stationery, office supplies, cards, gift wrap and party supplies), which declined 3.8%.

Note: The Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey collects national level retail sales by commodity, from a sub-sample of businesses in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. Quarterly data have not been adjusted for seasonality. All percentage changes are year-over-year.

Beginning with this quarter, published data are based on an updated sample. The new level of estimates has led to a time series revision back to the first quarter of 2004. These revisions also incorporate 2009 annual revisions as well as some other historical revisions.

The quality rating of the series should be considered when making year-over-year comparisons of sales levels. Some of the year-over-year changes may reflect differences in the characteristics of businesses selected in the old and new samples. Estimates for major commodity groups are of higher quality than those for more specific commodities.

The old tables 080-0018 and 080-0019 have been replaced by CANSIM table 080-0022. In order to allow users to adapt to these new series, access to the new CANSIM table will be free until September 30, 2010.

Available on CANSIM: table 080-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2008.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdulelah Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division.

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	First quarter 2009 ^f	Fourth quarter 2009 ^f	First quarter 2010 ^p	First quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010
Unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	22,775	25,997	23,272	2.2
Health and personal care products	9,207	10,360	9,560	3.8
Clothing, footwear and accessories	6,367	10,768	6,973	9.5
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	8,103	11,722	8,403	3.7
Motor vehicles, parts and services	16,275	19,988	18,827	15.7
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	8,038	9,804	9,728	21.0
Housewares	1,718	2,209	1,761	2.5
Hardware, lawn and garden products	4,816	6,986	5,582	15.9
Sporting and leisure goods	2,819	4,742	2,861	1.5
All other goods and services	7,484	9,087	7,202	-3.8
Total	87,600	111,661	94,169	7.5

^f revised

^p preliminary

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



Canadian potato production

2010 (preliminary)

Nationally, the 2010 potato area has been estimated at 359,400 acres (145 449 hectares), down 3% from 2009. Provincially, Manitoba showed the greatest decrease, down 11% to 70,000 acres (28 329 hectares), while Ontario showed the greatest increase, up 4% to 38,500 acres (15 581 hectares).

Note: This publication contains additional tables comparing Canada and the United States. For the first time, it also includes tables for Mexico, showing their area planted, harvested, production and value estimates for the years 2000 to 2009. Data for Mexico will become a regular part of this release.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0014, 001-0045 and 001-0070.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3407, 3446, 3465, 7526, and 7529.

The July 2010 issue of *Canadian Potato Production*, Vol. 8, no. 1 (22-008-X, free), is now available under from the *Key Resources* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methodology and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

May 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for May. Other selected data about these products are also available.

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

Civil aviation operating statistics

May 2010

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

A data table is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Potato Production, July 2010, Vol. 8, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 2010, Vol. 82, no. 5
Catalogue number 63-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily, July 16, 2010

Release dates: July 19 to 23, 2010

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 2010
20	Crime statistics in Canada	2009
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 2010
21	Health Reports	July 2010
21	Wholesale trade	May 2010
22	Retail trade	May 2010
22	Employment Insurance	May 2010
23	Consumer Price Index	June 2010
