

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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<b>Investment in non-residential building construction, third quarter 2011</b>	2
Investment in non-residential building construction decreased 1.3% to \$11.1 billion in the third quarter, following six consecutive quarters of growth. This decline was largely driven by a continuing downward trend in investment in institutional building construction.	
Federal government spending on science and technology, 2011/2012	7
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, July 2011	8
Crude oil and natural gas production, August 2011	8

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<b>New products and studies</b>	9
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## Releases

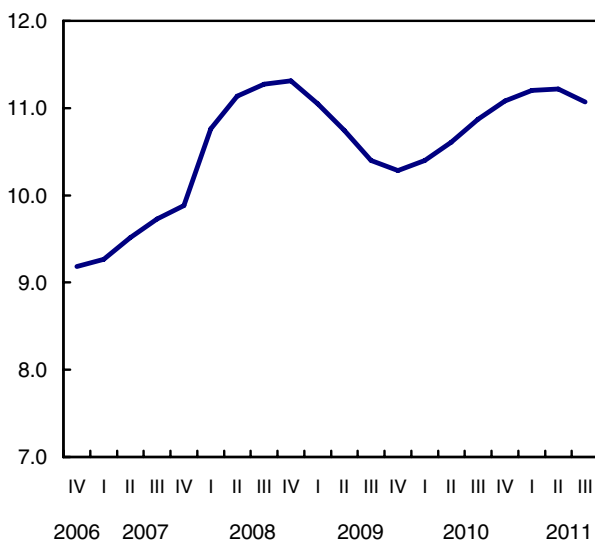
### Investment in non-residential building construction

Third quarter 2011

Investment in non-residential building construction decreased 1.3% to \$11.1 billion in the third quarter, following six consecutive quarters of growth. This decline was largely driven by a continuing downward trend in investment in institutional building construction.

#### Investment in non-residential building construction

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



Among the seven provinces that posted declines in the third quarter, Alberta and Ontario recorded the largest decreases. In Alberta, the largest part of the decline came from lower institutional investment, while in Ontario it was mostly a result of lower commercial investment. Both provinces recorded smaller declines in industrial construction.

The largest increases occurred in British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador, led by higher industrial investment in both provinces.

Investment was down in 17 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest declines occurred in

#### Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data expressed in current dollars, which facilitates 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 a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey 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.

Edmonton, Kitchener and Barrie. All three components fell in Edmonton, led by institutional investment. Commercial investment was down in Kitchener, while institutional investment declined in Barrie.

The largest gains occurred in Montréal, Calgary and London. The increases in Montréal and Calgary were a result of higher commercial investment, while the advance in London came from institutional investment.

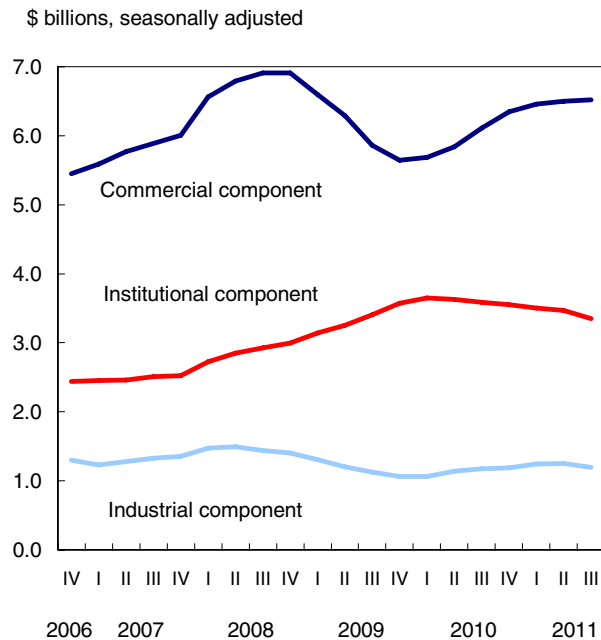
#### Institutional component

Spending in the institutional component totalled \$3.4 billion in the third quarter, down 3.5% from the second quarter and the sixth consecutive quarterly decline.

Institutional investment fell in seven provinces. The largest declines were in Alberta, where spending fell 20.0% to \$398 million, and in Quebec where it was down 7.0% to \$519 million. Both provinces saw lower spending in several institutional categories.

The largest increase was in Ontario, and resulted from higher investment in government buildings and health care facilities.

## Commercial, institutional and industrial components



### Commercial component

Investment in commercial building construction edged up 0.4% to \$6.5 billion, the seventh consecutive quarterly gain. However, the rate of growth of commercial investment has been slowing since the first quarter of this year. The main factor for the third quarter increase was higher spending on construction of office buildings and retail and wholesale outlets.

Commercial investment increased in four provinces in the third quarter. The largest increase occurred in

Alberta, where investment rose 6.2% to \$1.5 billion. This was the sixth consecutive quarterly gain. In Quebec, investment increased 3.8% to \$1.1 billion.

Alberta's gains came mostly from office buildings, transportation facilities and warehouses. Advances in Quebec were mostly in research centres and retail and wholesale outlets.

### Industrial component

Investment in industrial projects totalled \$1.2 billion in the third quarter, down 4.3% from the previous quarter. This was the first decline after five consecutive quarterly gains.

Provincially, Alberta and Ontario contributed the most to the decline in the industrial component. In both provinces, the decrease came mainly from lower investment in utility buildings.

British Columbia had the largest increase, as a result of higher spending on maintenance 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 choose *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, Don Overton (613-951-1239; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock.

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**Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>10,873</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>11,070</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Industrial	1,176	1,252	1,198	-4.3	1.8
Commercial	6,109	6,496	6,522	0.4	6.8
Institutional	3,588	3,471	3,350	-3.5	-6.6
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>
Industrial	10	17	21	21.7	114.1
Commercial	50	71	74	4.4	48.5
Institutional	27	41	40	-0.2	49.3
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>
Industrial	5	4	6	47.6	35.6
Commercial	11	17	16	-4.6	47.4
Institutional	9	16	15	-5.4	70.2
<b>Nova Scotia</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
Industrial	26	8	10	21.3	-61.2
Commercial	110	120	116	-3.3	5.4
Institutional	77	78	73	-6.0	-5.0
<b>New Brunswick</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Industrial	15	17	17	-0.1	14.5
Commercial	74	85	86	1.8	15.8
Institutional	99	97	86	-11.3	-13.2
<b>Quebec</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Industrial	252	281	266	-5.5	5.6
Commercial	1,038	1,092	1,133	3.8	9.2
Institutional	569	558	519	-7.0	-8.8
<b>Ontario</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Industrial	473	474	458	-3.3	-3.1
Commercial	2,455	2,585	2,511	-2.9	2.3
Institutional	1,320	1,543	1,583	2.6	20.0

**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 – Seasonally adjusted**

	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Manitoba</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Industrial	25	37	29	-22.1	13.2
Commercial	139	134	121	-9.7	-13.5
Institutional	63	81	83	2.1	31.1
<b>Saskatchewan</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
Industrial	48	32	36	12.4	-24.0
Commercial	206	219	215	-2.2	4.3
Institutional	129	106	102	-3.1	-20.8
<b>Alberta</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
Industrial	243	286	249	-12.9	2.3
Commercial	1,272	1,369	1,454	6.2	14.3
Institutional	850	497	398	-20.0	-53.2
<b>British Columbia</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Industrial	71	91	101	11.1	40.9
Commercial	718	774	768	-0.7	7.0
Institutional	412	430	433	0.5	5.1
<b>Yukon</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Industrial	7	2	3	125.8	-48.8
Commercial	11	18	18	3.8	66.7
Institutional	9	8	6	-27.0	-36.7
<b>Northwest Territories</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-32.5</b>	<b>-56.7</b>
Industrial	1	2	1	-47.4	15.6
Commercial	15	6	4	-40.7	-77.0
Institutional	19	14	10	-26.6	-44.3
<b>Nunavut</b>					
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>-45.3</b>
Industrial	0	0	0	-90.0	-86.7
Commercial	9	7	6	-14.6	-27.8
Institutional	6	2	2	-15.3	-69.6

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

**Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter 2011	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Total, census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>8,166</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
St. John's	50	79	82	4.7	66.0
Halifax	109	92	95	3.1	-13.2
Moncton	54	51	58	13.6	8.4
Saint John	42	38	39	1.2	-9.0
Saguenay	54	48	46	-3.4	-13.4
Québec	223	210	199	-5.4	-10.7
Sherbrooke	61	67	64	-4.4	5.6
Trois-Rivières	44	29	33	15.0	-23.2
Montréal	896	844	882	4.5	-1.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	395	452	467	3.4	18.2
Gatineau part	54	114	120	5.2	123.6
Ottawa part	342	338	347	2.8	1.7
Kingston	49	49	59	19.7	21.6
Peterborough	34	18	25	42.1	-25.7
Oshawa	109	81	79	-1.8	-27.5
Toronto	1,857	2,019	2,030	0.6	9.3
Hamilton	240	227	223	-1.9	-7.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	112	185	180	-2.2	61.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	278	335	314	-6.1	13.1
Brantford	35	38	40	6.3	15.6
Guelph	52	82	80	-2.6	53.8
London	145	183	199	8.7	36.8
Windsor	97	114	100	-11.9	3.6
Barrie	89	81	62	-23.6	-31.0
Greater Sudbury	65	68	64	-6.4	-2.7
Thunder Bay	26	36	37	2.3	42.0
Winnipeg	149	168	155	-8.0	3.7
Regina	106	112	105	-6.2	-1.0
Saskatoon	158	134	136	2.0	-13.8
Calgary	1,026	798	815	2.1	-20.6
Edmonton	698	668	618	-7.5	-11.5
Kelowna	115	80	78	-2.2	-31.6
Abbotsford–Mission	21	38	44	17.3	114.3
Vancouver	657	720	719	-0.1	9.4
Victoria	120	110	109	-0.2	-8.9

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.



## Federal government spending on science and technology

2011/2012 (intentions)

Spending on science and technology (S&T) by federal government departments and agencies is forecast to reach \$11.3 billion for the fiscal year 2011/2012 on a current dollar basis.

These data reflect federal government spending intentions at the beginning of the fiscal year and are subject to revision throughout the year.

Estimates for federal S&T spending are now available for three fiscal years, from 2009/2010 through 2011/2012.

After federal departments and agencies finalized their accounts for 2009/2010, federal S&T spending amounted to \$11.6 billion. For the fiscal year 2010/2011, S&T spending is forecast to increase to \$11.9 billion.

After taking inflation into account, federal government S&T spending in 2009/2010 amounted to \$9.8 billion, up 46.5% from the level in 1999/2000.

S&T comprises two components: research and development and related scientific activities. In 2011/2012, projected federal government spending on research and development is forecast at \$7.1 billion, with the remainder of the S&T expenditures projected to be directed to related scientific activities. These related activities include gathering, processing and analyzing data, information services, museum services, and feasibility and policy studies.

S&T expenditures made within the federal government such as salaries of scientific personnel and the materials and equipment required to support their activities, are known as intramural expenditures. S&T payments made to other performing sectors such as higher education, the business sector, private non-profit organizations and foreign and other entities are known as extramural expenditures.

Over the past decade, the federal government began directing a higher proportion of its S&T expenditures to extramural performers. In 1998/1999, about \$4 of every \$10 of federal S&T expenditures were paid to extramural performers. By 2009/2010, this proportion had increased to about \$5.

In 2011/2012, extramural expenditures are projected to account for almost half (\$5.5 billion) of total federal S&T expenditures.

The higher education sector will continue to be the leading recipient of the federal government's extramural S&T spending at \$3.3 billion.

Most of the S&T spending directed to higher education institutions is projected to come from the three granting councils: Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (\$967 million), Canadian Institutes of Health Research (\$930 million) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (\$625 million).

In 2011/2012, federal departments and agencies are projected to have 39,052 full-time equivalent positions engaged in S&T activities.

Of this total, 18,028 positions will be classified as scientific and professional, 9,373 as technical and 11,651 as "other" engaged in support activities. About 43% of the total will be involved in research and development.

**Note:** The Federal Science Expenditures and Personnel, Activities in the Social Sciences and Natural Sciences is an annual survey of all federal government departments and agencies believed to be performing or funding science and technology activities. Data for this release cycle were collected between December 10, 2010 and March 31, 2011 from 64 federal government departments and agencies.

Responding departments and agencies to the Federal Science Expenditures and Personnel Survey are requested to authorize Statistics Canada to publish any or all portions of the data supplied to this survey that could identify them. Information is not published for departments and agencies which have not authorized the disclosure.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 358-0142 to 358-0151.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.**

The publication *Federal Scientific Activities*, 2011/2012 (88-204-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Horatio Sam-Aggrey (613-951-9010; [horatiogodfrey.sam-aggrey@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:horatiogodfrey.sam-aggrey@statcan.gc.ca)) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; [louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca)), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. ■

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## **Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports**

July 2011

The number of take-offs and landings at the 129 airports without air traffic control towers reached 79,248 movements in July. Pickle Lake, Ontario (4,230 movements) and Peterborough, Ontario (4,167 movements) were the most active sites. Of the 125 airports for which year-over-year comparisons were possible, increases were reported by 61 of these airports.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

The July 2011 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## **Crude oil and natural gas production**

August 2011 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for August.

**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](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■



## New products and studies

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)**, July 2011  
Catalogue number 51-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**New Motor Vehicle Sales**, August 2011, Vol. 83, no. 8  
Catalogue number 63-007-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**, August 2011, Vol. 77, no. 8  
Catalogue number 67-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Mortality, Summary List of Causes**, 2008  
Catalogue number 84F0209X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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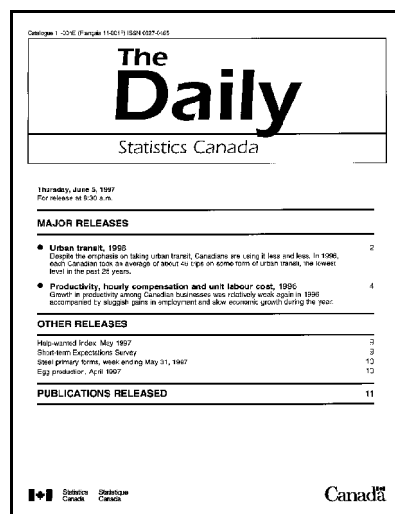
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