

The Daily

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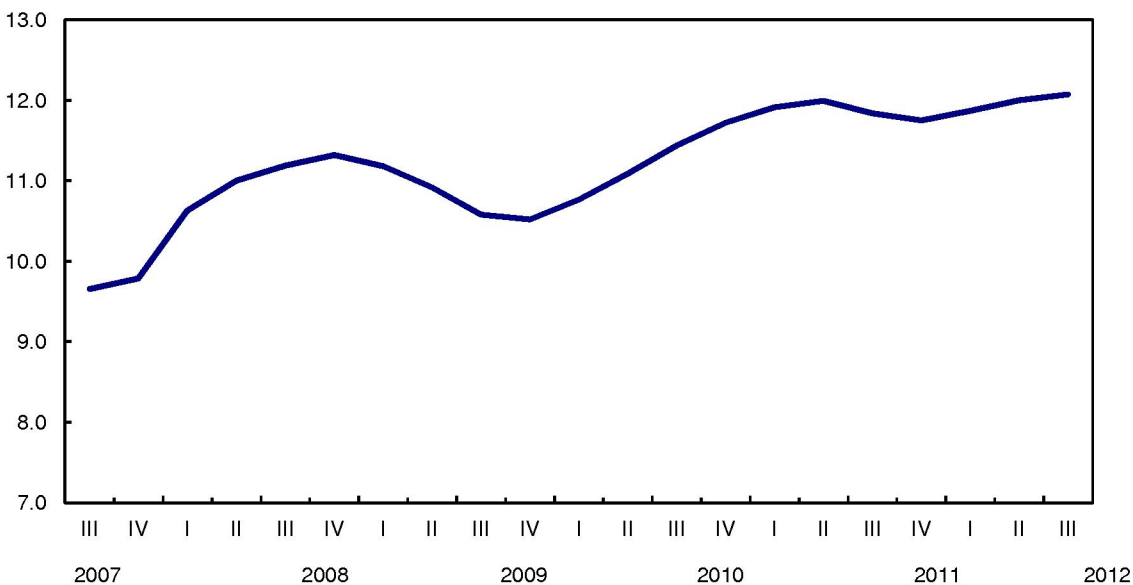
Releases

Investment in non-residential building construction, third quarter 2012

Investment in non-residential building construction rose 0.6% from the second quarter to \$12.1 billion in the third quarter. This was the third consecutive quarterly gain. Growth in the industrial and commercial components was offset by a decline in institutional investment.

Chart 1 Investment in non-residential building construction

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Total investment rose in six provinces in the third quarter, with the largest increases in Quebec and British Columbia.

In Quebec, the gain was led by the institutional component, while in British Columbia, it was mostly in the commercial component.

Total investment declined in Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario. Institutional investment was down in both provinces, while industrial investment fell in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Census metropolitan areas

Investment rose in 16 of 34 census metropolitan areas (CMAs), with the largest increases in Montréal, Vancouver and Calgary. All three components were up in all three CMAs. The gain in Montréal was attributable to institutional investment, while in Vancouver most of the increase was in the commercial component.

The largest decreases occurred in Edmonton and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo. In Edmonton, most of the decline occurred in commercial investment. All three components fell in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo.

Commercial component

Investment in commercial building construction rose 1.0% from the second quarter to \$7.3 billion. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase. The gain in the third quarter mainly reflected higher spending in the construction of retail and wholesale outlets, warehouses and restaurants in eight provinces.

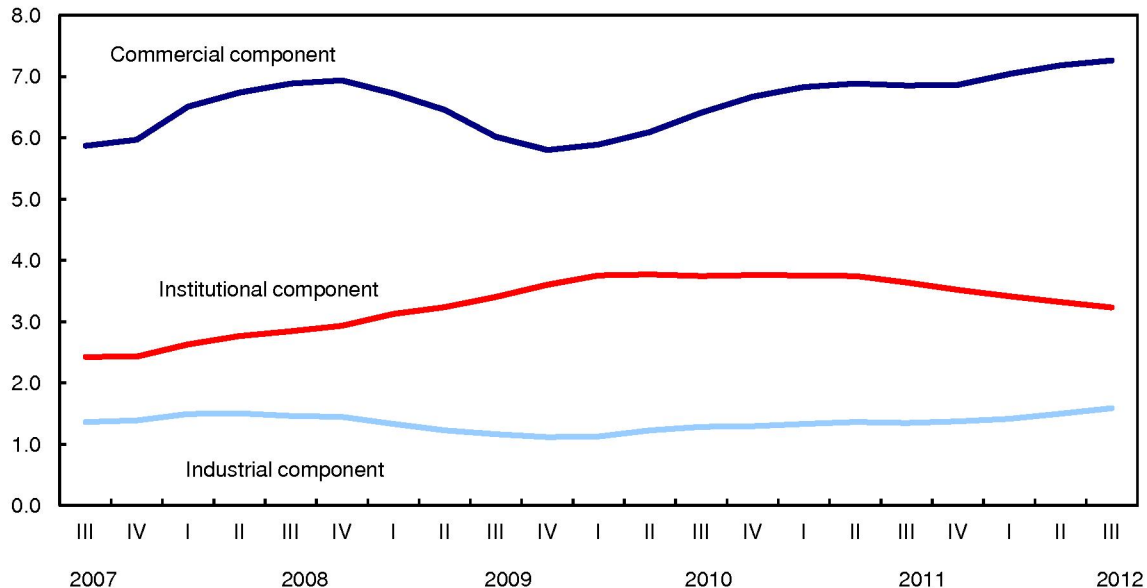
The largest increase was in British Columbia, where commercial investment rose 6.0% to \$819 million, led by construction of office buildings and retail and wholesale outlets.

In Ontario, investment rose 1.0% to \$2.6 billion, led by higher investment in retail and wholesale building construction.

The largest decrease was in Alberta, where a 2.5% decline in the third quarter followed nine consecutive quarters of growth. Commercial investment in Alberta amounted to \$1.7 billion.

Chart 2 Commercial, institutional and industrial components

billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted



Industrial component

Industrial investment rose 6.0% to \$1.6 billion in the third quarter, on the strength of higher investment in several categories of industrial building. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly gain. Spending was higher in nine provinces, with the largest increases in Ontario and Alberta.

Ontario led with a 7.2% increase to \$550 million, attributable to higher investment in primary industries. In Alberta, investment rose 8.0% to \$387 million, largely as a result of utility buildings.

The largest decline occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador, where investment fell 22.3% to \$61 million. This reflected the near completion of certain large projects.

Institutional component

In the institutional component, investment fell 2.8% to \$3.2 billion, the seventh consecutive quarterly decrease. The decline in the third quarter was mostly attributable to lower investment in health care facilities and other government buildings. Institutional investment declined in seven provinces.

The largest decrease occurred in Ontario, where investment fell by 4.6% to \$1.7 billion, as spending declined for educational buildings and health care facilities. Some large new projects are starting in Ontario, and this investment will be reflected in future quarters.

The largest increase was in Quebec, where institutional spending rose 7.2% to \$537 million, mostly as a result of higher investment for educational facilities.

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. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction (such as for highways, sewers, bridges and oil and gas pipelines). 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.

Revision

Following the release of the historical revisions of the "Canadian economic accounts" at the beginning of October 2012, data have also been revised on investment in non-residential building from the first quarter of 1997 to the second quarter of 2012.

In addition, the price indexes of non-residential building construction investment have been converted from reference year 2002 to reference year 2007.

Revised data are available on CANSIM free of charge.

Table 1
Investment in non-residential building construction, by building type, by province and territory –
Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Second quarter to third quarter 2012	Third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	11,837	12,001	12,072	0.6	2.0
Industrial	1,347	1,497	1,587	6.0	17.8
Commercial	6,850	7,183	7,257	1.0	5.9
Institutional	3,641	3,321	3,228	-2.8	-11.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	238	225	202	-10.1	-15.1
Industrial	92	79	61	-22.3	-33.3
Commercial	81	94	98	4.0	20.8
Institutional	65	51	42	-17.4	-34.3
Prince Edward Island	39	33	39	17.1	-1.3
Industrial	6	6	9	38.1	36.7
Commercial	17	17	19	13.2	11.8
Institutional	16	10	11	10.7	-30.3
Nova Scotia	203	194	195	0.3	-3.8
Industrial	10	14	23	58.7	121.3
Commercial	120	133	128	-3.5	6.4
Institutional	72	48	44	-6.7	-38.5
New Brunswick	196	155	153	-1.6	-22.1
Industrial	18	15	16	8.4	-14.5
Commercial	89	76	82	7.8	-7.4
Institutional	89	64	55	-15.0	-38.5
Quebec	1,927	2,062	2,120	2.8	10.0
Industrial	278	276	283	2.4	1.9
Commercial	1,163	1,285	1,301	1.2	11.8
Institutional	486	501	537	7.2	10.5
Ontario	4,954	4,884	4,866	-0.4	-1.8
Industrial	498	513	550	7.2	10.6
Commercial	2,638	2,623	2,649	1.0	0.4
Institutional	1,818	1,748	1,666	-4.6	-8.3
Manitoba	266	315	313	-0.6	17.5
Industrial	30	35	44	28.4	48.6
Commercial	150	179	189	5.6	25.8
Institutional	87	102	80	-21.4	-7.7
Saskatchewan	364	450	467	3.9	28.4
Industrial	39	48	53	10.8	34.5
Commercial	225	273	287	4.9	27.7
Institutional	100	129	128	-0.6	27.5
Alberta	2,184	2,355	2,358	0.2	8.0
Industrial	265	358	387	8.0	45.7
Commercial	1,526	1,717	1,674	-2.5	9.7
Institutional	393	279	298	6.6	-24.3
British Columbia	1,400	1,298	1,331	2.5	-4.9
Industrial	105	147	155	5.8	47.9
Commercial	803	772	819	6.0	2.0
Institutional	492	379	357	-5.8	-27.4
Yukon	33	21	16	-20.5	-49.7
Industrial	4	5	5	-8.7	29.8
Commercial	19	7	3	-52.2	-83.5
Institutional	10	9	9	-4.0	-13.7
Northwest Territories	22	5	4	-25.5	-81.8
Industrial	1	1	1	-16.6	-44.1
Commercial	10	4	3	-24.9	-72.2
Institutional	11	1	1	-39.1	-95.4
Nunavut	12	4	7	72.6	-43.3
Industrial	0	0	0	0.0	-21.7
Commercial	9	3	6	80.0	-35.3
Institutional	2	0	0	1.5	-80.2

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

Table 2
Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area¹– Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Second quarter to third quarter 2012	Third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2012
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	8,762	9,010	9,106	1.1	3.9
St. John's	101	99	98	-1.1	-2.8
Halifax	96	107	110	3.0	14.6
Moncton	61	46	49	5.5	-19.2
Saint John	41	29	26	-8.8	-36.5
Saguenay	46	41	53	27.8	15.2
Québec	200	227	233	2.4	16.5
Sherbrooke	63	55	59	8.6	-5.8
Trois-Rivières	34	37	40	8.0	16.2
Montréal	882	1,096	1,143	4.3	29.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	496	480	500	4.2	0.8
Gatineau part	122	105	100	-4.7	-18.2
Ottawa part	374	375	400	6.6	7.0
Kingston	62	54	51	-4.4	-17.0
Peterborough	26	19	28	45.0	5.2
Oshawa	83	86	108	25.4	30.9
Toronto	2,197	2,418	2,397	-0.9	9.1
Hamilton	232	205	215	4.9	-7.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	234	142	126	-11.0	-46.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	325	259	230	-11.1	-29.2
Brantford	42	33	34	3.2	-19.4
Guelph	71	66	64	-4.0	-10.0
London	226	261	257	-1.5	13.9
Windsor	104	87	97	12.4	-6.4
Barrie	80	70	66	-6.5	-17.7
Greater Sudbury	66	49	39	-18.8	-40.4
Thunder Bay	50	47	45	-3.0	-8.7
Winnipeg	183	222	220	-0.6	20.2
Regina	107	110	121	10.5	13.5
Saskatoon	139	187	187	-0.3	34.6
Calgary	838	884	919	3.9	9.7
Edmonton	647	668	629	-5.9	-2.8
Kelowna	82	52	49	-6.0	-40.9
Abbotsford–Mission	47	55	49	-9.9	5.5
Vancouver	787	730	776	6.3	-1.4
Victoria	116	90	87	-3.4	-25.0

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

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Overton (613-951-1239),
Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Study: Contribution of financial corporations to aggregate corporate income, 2000 to 2011

Between 2000 and 2011, financial corporations accounted for an average of about 10% of the net operating surplus generated by Canada's corporate sector.

This income share exhibited some year-to-year volatility, but no obvious trend.

The net operating surplus generated by financial corporations represented between 1% and 2% of annual gross domestic product (GDP).

In contrast, the net operating surplus generated by all corporations amounted to about 15% of total GDP.

The magnitude of gross receipts and gross payments of property income that flows through financial corporations underscores the specialized function that these companies play in reallocating funds across the economy.

In 2011, the gross property income that financial corporations received from other sectors amounted to \$165 billion, about six times the net revenues of about \$28 billion associated with explicit fees and financial intermediation.

Financial corporations receive the main share of corporate interest and dividend receipts. From 2000 to 2011, financial companies took in, on average, 78% of the total annual value of these receipts.

During this period, their annual share of interest income fluctuated between 80% and 86% of corporate interest receipts, while their share of dividend income was between two-thirds and three-quarters of corporate dividend receipts.

On the other side of the ledger, the interest and dividend payments that financial companies make to businesses, households and governments represent a smaller share of the property income payments made by the corporate sector.

Between 2000 and 2011, financial companies accounted for between 44% and 50% of these property income payments, about 60% of interest payments, on average, and about 40% of dividend payments.

In addition, the primary income generated by financial corporations accounted for between 20% and 30% of corporate primary income. Primary corporate income refers to the sum of net operating surplus and net property income.

Note to readers

This article in the Economic Insights series presents new income data on financial corporations derived from the historical revisions to the Canadian System of National Accounts.

It is one of a series of Economic Insights articles designed to emphasize key aspects of the new National Accounts data and their utility for analysis of the Canadian economy.

The study "The Contribution of Financial Corporations to Aggregate Corporate Income", part of the *Economic Insights* series (11-626-X2012017, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758), Analysis Branch.

Job vacancies, three-month average ending in July 2012

Canadian businesses had 264,000 job vacancies in July, an increase of 32,000 from July 2011. For every job vacancy, there were 5.3 unemployed people, down from 6.0 in July 2011.

The decline in this ratio of unemployment to job vacancies was mainly a result of the increase in job vacancies.

The national job vacancy rate was 1.8% in the three-month period ending in July, up from 1.6% a year earlier.

Note to readers

All data are based on three-month moving averages. For example, data for July are based on an average of the data from May, June and July.

Data on job vacancies are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available; therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Job vacancy data tables are not currently available on CANSIM, but can be obtained free of charge by contacting Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

The next job vacancies release, for August, will be on November 20.

For more information or to obtain data, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Informatics professional services price indexes, 2011

Price indexes for computer systems design and related services; software publishing; data processing, hosting and related services; and Internet publishing, broadcasting and web search portals services all increased in 2011 compared with 2010.

The index for computer systems design and related services, the largest industry in terms of revenue, rose 2.9%. In the software publishing industry, the index was up 1.4%.

The index for data processing, hosting and related services rose 3.1%, while the Internet publishing, broadcasting and web search portals index increased 4.9%.

Note to readers

The Informatics Professional Services Price Index (IPSPI) is an annual survey. The IPSPI collects financial, wage and contractor fee information that is used to measure price movements in the informatics professional services.

With this release, the 2010 data are revised and 2011 data are subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
Informatics Professional Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	2010 ^r	2011 ^p	2010 to 2011
	(2008=100)		% change
Computer systems design and related services	104.8	107.8	2.9
Software publishing	108.7	110.2	1.4
Data processing, hosting and related services	115.6	119.2	3.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting, and web search portals	106.7	111.9	4.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 329-0069 to 329-0072.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2333.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Health Reports, October 2012

The October 2012 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains three articles.

The first article, "Seeking medical help to conceive," determines the number and characteristics of couples who seek medical help for conception, and identifies the medical interventions and/or techniques they used. Based on data from the infertility component of the 2009/2010 Canadian Community Health Survey, this study estimated the prevalence of help-seeking among couples trying to get pregnant. The association between seeking help and the couples' socio-demographic characteristics was examined, as were the methods they used to try to achieve pregnancy.

For more information on this article, contact Tracey Bushnik (613-951-2301; tracey.bushnik@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The second article, "Social participation and the health and well-being of Canadian seniors," examines the relationship between the number of social activities in which seniors "frequently" participate and three measures of health and well-being: self-perceived health, loneliness, and life dissatisfaction. The extent to which social support mediates the effect of social participation on health and well-being is considered. In addition, for the first time in a nationally representative Canadian study, reported barriers to greater social participation are examined. The data for this analysis are from the 2008/2009 Canadian Community Health Survey — Healthy Aging.

For more information on this article, contact Heather Gilmour (613-951-2114; heather.gilmour@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The third article, "The difference in hypertension control between older men and women," uses data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey, which includes measures of blood pressure, anthropometry and biochemical parameters, and information on diagnosed chronic diseases, health-related behaviours and risk conditions and medication use, to explore the disparity in hypertension control between men and women aged 60 to 79.

For more information on this article, contact Didier Garriguet (613-951-7187; didier.garriguet@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

The October 2012 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 23, no. 4 (82-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products, July 2012

Data on the supply and disposition of refined petroleum products are now available for July.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The July 2012 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 67, no. 7 (45-004-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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, July 2012, Vol. 67, no. 7
Catalogue number 45-004-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Health Reports, Vol. 23, no. 4
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Economic Insights: "The Contribution of Financial Corporations to Aggregate Corporate Income", No. 17
Catalogue number 11-626-X2012017 (HTML, free | PDF, free)

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