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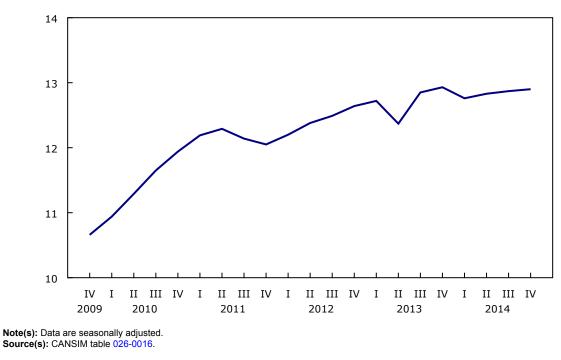
Investment in non-residential building construction, fourth quarter 2014

Investment in non-residential building construction reached \$12.9 billion in the fourth quarter, up 0.3% from the previous quarter. Higher spending in the institutional and industrial components led to a third consecutive quarterly increase.

Chart 1



billions of dollars



Overall, total investment increased in five provinces in the fourth quarter, with the largest gain in Alberta, followed closely by Manitoba. In Alberta, the increase was spread across the institutional and industrial components, while in Manitoba, the gain was in the commercial and institutional components.

Quebec recorded the most significant decrease as a result of lower investment in the commercial and industrial components.

Census metropolitan areas

Investment rose in 14 of 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest increases were in Edmonton, Toronto and Winnipeg. In Edmonton and Toronto, investment increased in all three components, while the gain in Winnipeg was attributable to commercial and institutional spending.

Conversely, the largest decreases occurred in Saskatoon and Ottawa. In Saskatoon, investment declined for a third consecutive quarter, as spending fell across all three components. In Ottawa, the decline was mostly attributable to lower investment in the commercial components.

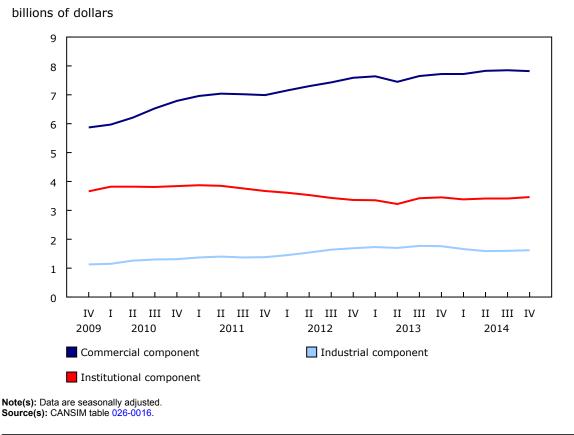
Institutional component

Investment in institutional projects rose by 1.4% to \$3.5 billion in the fourth quarter, the third straight quarterly increase in this component nationally. Institutional investment was up in five provinces.

The biggest increase was in British Columbia, followed by Alberta. In British Columbia, investment was up 7.4% to \$384 million. This was mainly the result of higher spending in the construction of health care facilities. In Alberta, investment rose 6.1% to \$441 million, the second consecutive quarter of growth for the province. This increase was mainly a result of higher spending in all categories of institutional buildings.

The most significant decrease occurred in New Brunswick, where investment was down 18.9% to \$74 million. This was the third straight quarterly decline and reflected the near completion of major institutional projects in the province.





Industrial component

Investment in industrial projects was up 1.1% to \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter. This was the second consecutive quarterly increase. Gains in this component were mainly the result of the construction of manufacturing plants and primary industry buildings in Ontario as well as maintenance buildings in Alberta.

Quebec posted the largest decline in the fourth quarter, with investment falling 8.0% to \$270 million, mainly because of lower construction of manufacturing plants.

Commercial component

Investment in commercial building construction amounted to \$7.8 billion in the fourth quarter, down 0.4% from the previous quarter. This decline followed two consecutive quarterly increases and was attributable to lower spending on commercial building construction in seven provinces.

The sharpest declines occurred in Quebec and Ontario. In Quebec, commercial investment was down 2.3% to \$1.3 billion, the fourth straight quarterly drop in commercial investment in this province. The decrease was primarily due to lower investment in the construction of recreational, office and retail and wholesale buildings. In Ontario, investment was down 0.8% to \$3.0 billion, mainly as a result of lower spending on recreational, retail and wholesale and transportation facilities.

The largest increase was in Manitoba, where investment rose 11.9% to \$268 million. Investment was up for most types of commercial buildings.

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 Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions.

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 also benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts' 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.

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

	Fourth quarter 2013	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to fourth quarter 2014
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	12,928	12,867	12,902	0.3	-0.2
Industrial	1,757	1,604	1,621	1.1	-7.7
Commercial	7,721	7,850	7,820	-0.4	1.3
Institutional	3,450	3,413	3,462	1.4	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	134	125	128	2.3	-4.6
Industrial	16	22	23	3.2	38.4
Commercial	95	85	90	5.7	-5.1
Institutional	23	18	15	-14.9	-33.8
Prince Edward Island	37	36	30	-18.4	-20.2
Industrial	6	8	6	-23.5	-2.3
Commercial	16	18	17	-6.3	10.9
Institutional	15	10	6	-37.1	-59.8
Nova Scotia	191	166	154	-7.5	-19.5
Industrial	17	30	30	-2.3	74.2
Commercial	127	96	91	-4.6	-28.0
Institutional	47	40	33	-18.2	-30.5
New Brunswick	184	168	160	-4.4	-12.9
Industrial	10	12	13	12.1	31.8
Commercial	66	65	74	12.8	11.5
Institutional	108	91	74	-18.9	-31.9
Quebec	2,757	2,527	2,484	-1.7	-9.9
Industrial	397	293	270	-8.0	-32.0
Commercial	1,491	1,291	1,262	-2.3	-15.4
Institutional	868	943	952	1.0	9.6
Ontario	4,774	4,916	4,944	0.6	3.6
Industrial	593	653	695	6.3	17.2
Commercial	2,848	2,997	2,975	-0.8	4.4
Institutional	1,332	1,265	1,275	0.8	-4.3
Manitoba	390	423	463	9.3	18.7
Industrial	62	58	52	-10.1	-15.9
Commercial	202	239	268	11.9	32.5
Institutional	126	126	143	13.4	13.4
Saskatchewan	438	462	443	-4.0	1.2
Industrial	64	58	54	-5.5	-15.2
Commercial	224	274	266	-2.9	18.5
Institutional	150	130	123	-5.7	-17.8
Alberta	2,577	2,650	2,690	1.5	4.4
Industrial	405	339	356	5.0	-12.1
Commercial	1,774	1,895	1,894	-0.1	6.7
Institutional	398	416	441	6.1	10.7
British Columbia	1,377	1,342	1,357	1.1	-1.4
Industrial	180	124	115	-6.9	-36.1
Commercial	833	861	858	-0.4	3.0
Institutional	364	357	384	7.4	5.5
Yukon	9	13	15	20.4	66.9
Industrial	2	2	3	24.4	67.1
Commercial	5	7	7	2.5	34.5
Institutional	2	4	5	49.6	136.6
Northwest Territories	22	14	12	-15.2	-46.7
Industrial	1	3	4	12.4	309.9
Commercial	11	5	4	-22.6	-66.9
Institutional	10	6	4	-23.9	-54.4
Nunavut	38	25	22	-13.9	-42.1
Industrial	3	0	0	-99.3	-99.9
Commercial	28	17	15	-10.2	-46.8
Institutional	7	8	7	-18.2	0.3

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding. Source(s): CANSIM table 026-0016.

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

	Fourth quarter 2013	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to fourth quarter 2014
		millions of dollars		% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	9,777	9,826	9,889	0.6	1.1
St. John's	87	94	98	4.4	12.6
Halifax	125	101	91	-9.3	-27.0
Moncton	74	55	53	-3.3	-28.9
Saint John	13	27	26	-0.8	103.3
Saguenay	48	38	34	-8.8	-28.6
Québec	313	269	265	-1.4	-15.2
Sherbrooke	85	54	48	-11.2	-43.4
Trois-Rivières	39	38	33	-13.1	-15.6
Montréal	1,577	1,483	1,476	-0.5	-6.4
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	584	590	564	-4.4	-3.3
Gatineau part	94	91	85	-7.0	-9.5
Ottawa part	490	499	479	-3.9	-2.2
Kingston	53	148	164	10.8	212.3
Peterborough	24	25	27	6.4	12.9
Oshawa	107	109	132	20.5	23.5
Toronto	2,354	2,451	2,488	1.5	5.7
Hamilton	334	249	235	-5.6	-29.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	118	120	101	-15.7	-13.9
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	175	205	221	7.5	26.0
Brantford	38	22	20	-8.9	-46.2
Guelph	68	64	57	-10.7	-15.5
London	151	105	97	-7.7	-35.6
Windsor	88	72	64	-11.2	-27.3
Barrie	38	71	77	8.2	99.7
Greater Sudbury	62	62	71	15.2	15.3
Thunder Bay	43	44	36	-19.0	-16.4
Winnipeg	296	305	332	8.9	12.4
Regina	106	127	139	8.9	31.2
Saskatoon	185	180	156	-13.8	-15.7
Calgary	951	1,031	1,051	1.9	10.4
Edmonton	615	684	721	5.5	17.3
Kelowna	58	67	66	-0.5	13.7
Abbotsford–Mission	33	34	39	12.4	19.0
Vancouver	840	805	817	1.4	-2.8
Victoria	96	95	89	-6.2	-7.4

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

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

Source(s): CANSIM table 026-0016.

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mahamat Hamit-Haggar (mahamat.hamit-haggar@statcan.gc.ca; 613-951-0862), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Exports of grains by final destination, November 2014

Data on exports of grains by final destination are now available for November.

Data on the shipment of nine grains are available by month as well as by region and country of destination.

Note to readers

The grains covered in this release are: wheat, excluding durum; canola; durum wheat; rye; oats, barley; flaxseed; wheat flour; and malt.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3403.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New motor vehicle sales, November 2014

New motor vehicle sales data for Canada and the provinces are now available for November.

This survey collects data on monthly sales (in dollars and in units) of new motor vehicles sold in Canada, by type of vehicle and origin of manufacture.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: table 079-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Social Policy Simulation Database and Model (SPSD/M), 1997 to 2019 (Version 22.0, database year 2010) Catalogue number 89F0002X (CD-ROM)

Release dates: January 19 to 23, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
19	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 2014
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 2014
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	November 2014
21	Wholesale trade	November 2014
21	Research and development of Canadian non-profit organizations	2013
22	Employment Insurance	November 2014
23	Consumer Price Index	December 2014
23	Retail trade	November 2014

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.

Daily	Statistics Canada's official release bulletin Catalogue 11-001-X. Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100
Statistics Canada	Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. To access or subscribe to <i>The Daily</i> on the Internet, visit our website at <i>http://www.statcan.gc.ca</i> .
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