

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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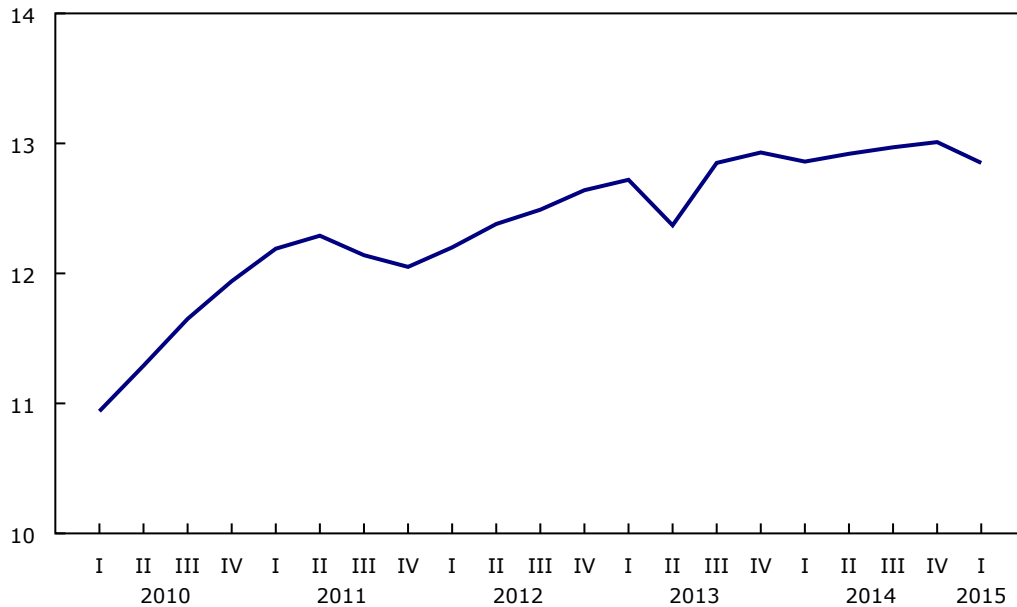
### Investment in non-residential building construction, first quarter 2015

Investment in non-residential building construction decreased 1.2% to \$12.9 billion in the first quarter, following three consecutive quarters of growth. This decline was largely the result of lower spending on the construction of commercial buildings.

**Chart 1**  
**Investment in non-residential building construction**

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billions of dollars



**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted.  
**Source(s):** CANSIM table [026-0016](#).

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Overall, investment decreased in eight provinces in the first quarter. The largest decline was in Ontario, where investment fell 2.0% to \$4.9 billion as a result of lower spending on commercial buildings.

Alberta and British Columbia were the only provinces to register gains. In Alberta, the gain was due to increases in the institutional and industrial components, while in British Columbia, it resulted from higher spending on institutional buildings.

### Census metropolitan areas

Investment was down in 20 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in the first quarter. The largest decline occurred in Ottawa, followed by Saskatoon. In Ottawa, the decrease was attributable to commercial spending, while the decline in Saskatoon came largely from lower spending in commercial and institutional buildings.

Conversely, the largest advances were reported in Edmonton and Vancouver. In Edmonton, the increase resulted from higher investment in the construction of institutional and commercial buildings, while in Vancouver investment advanced in all three components, mainly institutional buildings.

## Commercial component

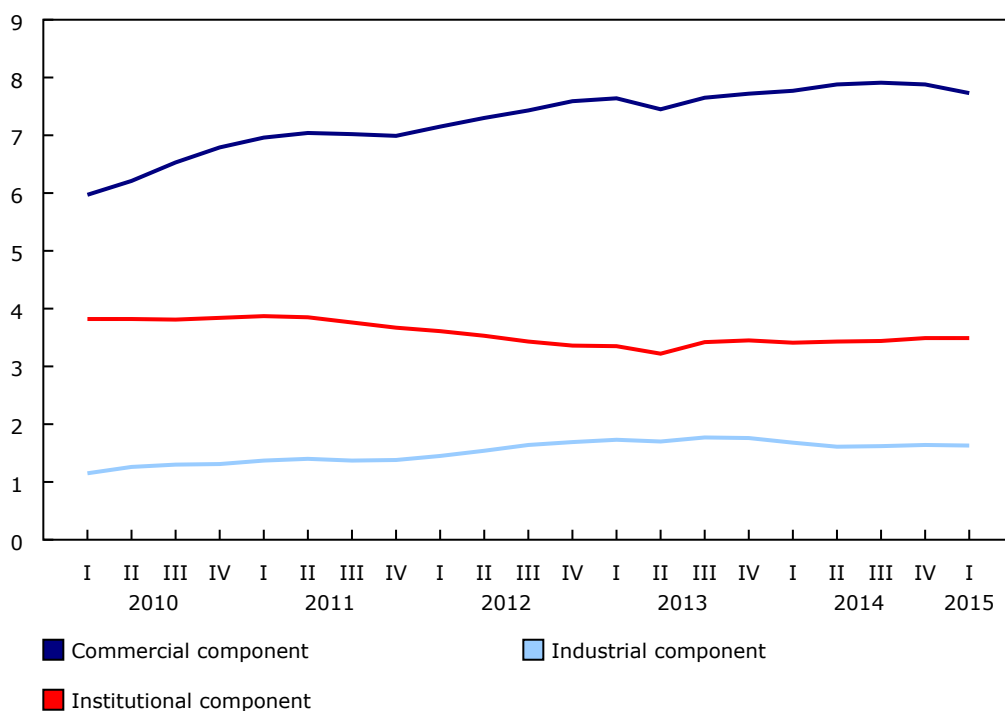
Investment in the commercial component declined 1.9% to \$7.7 billion. This was the second consecutive quarterly decrease in the component and was mainly the result of lower spending on the construction of retail and wholesale outlets and recreational buildings.

Ontario posted the largest decrease, as investment fell 4.0% to \$2.9 billion, the third consecutive quarterly decline. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower spending on the construction of retail and wholesale outlets, recreational buildings and warehouses.

Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador posted increases, as a result of higher spending spread among several commercial building categories.

**Chart 2**  
**Commercial, institutional and industrial components**

billions of dollars



**Note(s):** Data are seasonally adjusted.  
**Source(s):** CANSIM table [026-0016](#).

## Industrial component

Investment in industrial projects decreased in six provinces in the first quarter, down 0.7% to \$1.6 billion, following two consecutive quarters of growth. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower spending on the construction of primary industry buildings and, to a lesser extent, utilities buildings.

The largest contributor to the decline in the first quarter was Quebec, where investment fell 5.4% to \$263 million, marking the sixth consecutive quarter of decline. The decrease resulted from lower spending in the construction of manufacturing plants, maintenance buildings and primary industry facilities.

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The largest increase occurred in Alberta, where industrial building construction spending rose 4.0% to \$374 million, mostly as a result of higher investment for maintenance buildings and, to a certain degree, manufacturing plants as well as utilities buildings.

## Institutional component

In the institutional component, investment edged up 0.1% to \$3.5 billion, a fourth consecutive quarterly increase. The growth observed among several categories of institutional buildings, including medical facilities, nursing homes and retirement residences, more than offset the decline at educational institutions.

Alberta and British Columbia were the major contributors to the increase in institutional building construction investment. The advance in Alberta resulted mainly from higher spending on the construction of educational institutions and cultural centres, while the increase in British Columbia was led by higher spending for health care facilities.

In contrast, Quebec registered the largest decrease, where spending on institutional buildings declined 2.0% to \$941 million, following six consecutive quarters of growth. The decline in this component was the result of lower spending on the construction of educational 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**

	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015	First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>12,858</b>	<b>13,012</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.0</b>
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>7,772</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>7,734</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Institutional</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	130	129	128	-0.9	-1.8
Industrial	22	22	19	-14.4	-12.5
Commercial	86	92	97	5.7	12.8
Institutional	23	15	12	-21.5	-47.0
Prince Edward Island	37	30	24	-21.8	-34.9
Industrial	6	7	3	-54.6	-46.6
Commercial	17	18	15	-17.8	-11.9
Institutional	14	6	6	1.7	-56.8
Nova Scotia	182	168	159	-5.3	-12.8
Industrial	20	30	28	-6.6	41.8
Commercial	115	105	105	0.4	-8.4
Institutional	48	33	26	-21.9	-46.0
New Brunswick	197	162	151	-7.1	-23.3
Industrial	10	14	17	19.9	64.3
Commercial	69	74	73	-0.8	6.9
Institutional	118	75	61	-18.3	-48.3
Quebec	2,611	2,506	2,478	-1.1	-5.1
Industrial	335	278	263	-5.4	-21.7
Commercial	1,384	1,268	1,274	0.4	-7.9
Institutional	892	960	941	-2.0	5.4
Ontario	4,814	4,967	4,867	-2.0	1.1
Industrial	596	702	710	1.2	19.2
Commercial	2,951	2,984	2,865	-4.0	-2.9
Institutional	1,267	1,281	1,292	0.9	2.0
Manitoba	396	470	450	-4.4	13.6
Industrial	67	54	46	-14.3	-30.4
Commercial	205	273	268	-1.7	30.5
Institutional	124	144	135	-5.9	9.1
Saskatchewan	459	450	435	-3.2	-5.2
Industrial	68	55	57	3.7	-15.8
Commercial	247	271	266	-1.8	7.8
Institutional	145	124	112	-9.4	-22.4
Alberta	2,623	2,712	2,745	1.2	4.6
Industrial	386	360	374	4.0	-3.1
Commercial	1,837	1,908	1,895	-0.7	3.1
Institutional	400	444	476	7.2	19.0
British Columbia	1,341	1,371	1,376	0.4	2.7
Industrial	161	116	110	-5.2	-31.6
Commercial	822	866	857	-1.0	4.2
Institutional	357	388	409	5.3	14.5
Yukon	12	15	19	23.8	65.5
Industrial	2	3	3	10.9	39.3
Commercial	7	7	7	6.9	11.1
Institutional	3	6	8	51.7	230.3
Northwest Territories	22	15	13	-11.3	-38.2
Industrial	2	4	2	-55.5	-32.9
Commercial	9	5	5	2.8	-39.5
Institutional	10	6	6	1.9	-38.2
Nunavut	37	17	12	-30.8	-68.3
Industrial	2	0	0	-66.7	-100.0
Commercial	26	10	7	-32.9	-73.8
Institutional	9	7	5	-27.7	-43.0

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 area<sup>1</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015	First quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>9,753</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>9,951</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
St. John's	89	99	102	3.1	14.1
Halifax	116	104	105	0.5	-9.7
Moncton	76	53	50	-6.5	-34.6
Saint John	16	27	24	-8.8	48.3
Saguenay	40	34	28	-18.9	-29.8
Québec	294	267	255	-4.5	-13.4
Sherbrooke	66	48	44	-7.8	-32.3
Trois-Rivières	39	35	29	-15.0	-24.7
Montréal	1,519	1,491	1,510	1.3	-0.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	602	567	523	-7.9	-13.1
Gatineau part	89	86	77	-10.2	-13.8
Ottawa part	512	482	446	-7.5	-13.0
Kingston	66	165	176	6.5	166.8
Peterborough	20	27	24	-12.0	19.9
Oshawa	97	133	129	-2.3	33.9
Toronto	2,432	2,495	2,509	0.5	3.1
Hamilton	319	236	240	1.6	-24.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	129	102	89	-13.1	-31.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	166	222	225	1.6	35.9
Brantford	36	20	21	2.8	-41.0
Guelph	62	56	53	-5.3	-13.5
London	118	98	96	-1.4	-18.2
Windsor	80	64	57	-11.0	-28.7
Barrie	50	77	81	4.7	60.5
Greater Sudbury	57	72	73	1.8	29.0
Thunder Bay	43	36	20	-44.5	-53.1
Winnipeg	294	335	319	-4.6	8.7
Regina	112	139	149	7.1	32.9
Saskatoon	190	157	135	-14.2	-29.2
Calgary	961	1,057	1,068	1.0	11.2
Edmonton	663	726	777	7.1	17.2
Kelowna	68	67	64	-3.8	-4.8
Abbotsford–Mission	25	39	32	-17.8	30.4
Vancouver	814	824	858	4.1	5.4
Victoria	98	90	86	-4.8	-12.7

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Exports of grains by final destination, February 2015

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

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](#).**

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## New motor vehicle sales, February 2015

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

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.*

*Revised annual sales data for 2014 are also available.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [079-0003](#) and [079-0004](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2402](#).**

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## New products and studies

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