

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 6, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey, 2014 (preliminary) and 2015 (intentions) 2
Capital expenditures in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are expected to total \$251.8 billion in 2015, down 4.9% from 2014.

Shelters for abused women, 2014 7

Farm product prices, May 2015 9

Asphalt roofing, May 2015 10

Canadian foreign post indexes, July 2015 11

New products and studies 12



Releases

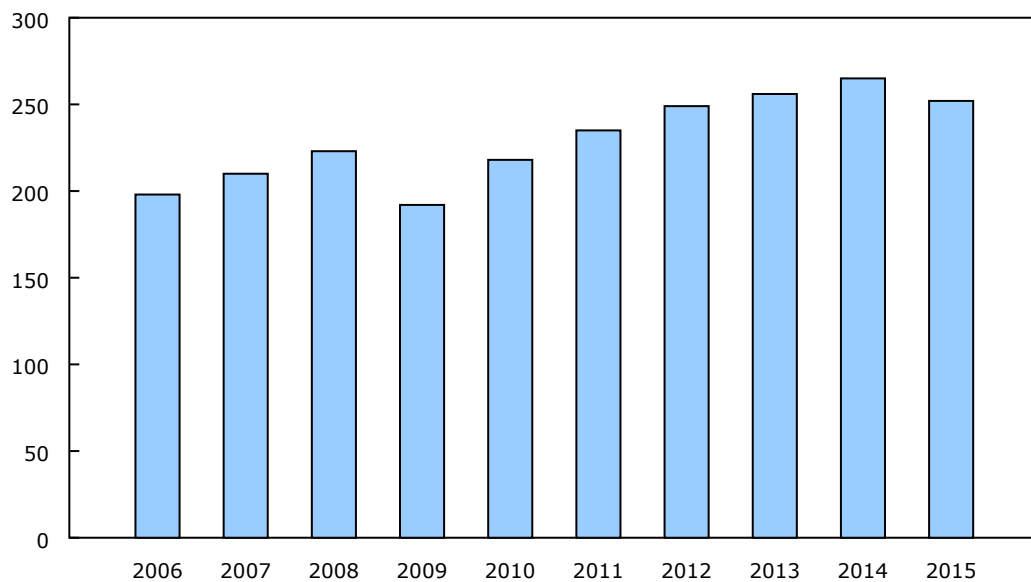
Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey, 2014 (preliminary) and 2015 (intentions)

Capital expenditures in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are expected to total \$251.8 billion in 2015, down 4.9% from 2014.

Public sector capital spending is expected to decrease 0.2% and private sector capital expenditure is anticipated to fall by 7.0%, mainly as a result of lower spending in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry.

Chart 1 Capital expenditures: Lower intentions for 2015

billions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [029-0045](#).

Capital expenditures in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector are expected to total \$67.9 billion, 18.7% less than in 2014.

In 2015, capital expenditures on exploration and evaluation, which include oil and gas exploration drilling, geological, geophysical and other oil and gas exploration and evaluation costs as well as mineral exploration costs, are expected to fall 25.1% from 2014 to \$6.8 billion.

Decline in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector

Organizations in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector reported that capital expenditure in construction and machinery and equipment is expected to fall by \$15.6 billion, or 18.7%, to \$67.9 billion in 2015. The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas sector is still expected to be the largest capital spending sector, accounting for more than one-quarter of total capital expenditure.

The conventional oil and gas extraction subsector is projected to represent most of the decrease in the sector, as its capital spending is expected to decline by \$8.0 billion to \$30.5 billion. The non-conventional oil extraction subsector is expected to fall by \$5.0 billion to \$25.1 billion.

In 2015, three provinces are anticipated to account for most of the decline in capital spending in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector. In Alberta, capital spending in the sector is expected to decline by \$12.0 billion or 21.4% to \$44.0 billion. Capital spending in Saskatchewan is projected to drop by \$2.2 billion or 24.3% to \$6.9 billion, while capital spending in British Columbia anticipated to decline by \$1.4 billion or 21.1% to \$5.2 billion.

The largest provincial increase for the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector is anticipated to be in Newfoundland and Labrador, where capital expenditure is expected to rise by \$86 million or 1.6% to \$5.4 billion.

Provincially, Alberta is expected to remain the largest contributor to the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector, representing 64.8% of total capital expenditure.

Other industrial sectors

Strong decreases in capital expenditures in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment were reported by a number of sectors. Capital expenditures by organizations in the health care and social assistance sector are anticipated to total \$8.7 billion in 2015, down 14.2% from 2014. The hospital subsector is expected to account for 80.8% of the decrease.

Capital expenditure in the professional, scientific and technical services sector is expected to decline 23.2% to \$2.0 billion. This decline is anticipated to partly come from the architectural, engineering and related services subsector, which is expected to account for almost 30% of the total decrease.

Overall, capital spending in the transportation and warehousing sector is expected to show the largest growth in 2015. Spending in this sector is anticipated to increase \$3.1 billion to \$26.4 billion, largely as a result of higher capital spending on pipeline transportation, and transit and ground passenger transportation.

Capital outlays by the public administration sector are anticipated to increase 0.8% to \$31.6 billion.

Manufacturers intend to increase spending by 2.7% to \$17.5 billion in 2015, in large part, due to increases in the petroleum and coal product manufacturing subsector in Alberta, and the machinery manufacturing subsector in Quebec.

Capital spending is anticipated to increase by 9.7% for educational services, mainly as a result of higher of spending in the community colleges and CEGEPs subsector.

Provinces and territories summary

In 2015, capital expenditures on non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are expected to decline in Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and Nunavut.

Capital expenditures for 2015 are expected to be down in Alberta, as a number of projects in the oil and gas extraction industry have been suspended. The expected value of private and public capital spending is forecast to be \$82.0 billion, down 11.0% from 2014.

In Saskatchewan, capital expenditures are expected to total \$15.5 billion, down 12.9%. The decline is due to lower spending in the mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector.

Organizations in Quebec reported the largest increase, with capital expenditures expected to increase by 2.7% to \$37.3 billion, mainly as a result of higher capital spending by the public administration sector.

Capital expenditures are expected to rise 4.5% to \$10.0 billion in Manitoba, where spending in the utilities sector is anticipated to increase by \$507 million to \$2.9 billion. As well, spending by the provincial public administration subsector is expected to rise by \$158 million to approximately \$1 billion.

In Nova Scotia, capital expenditures on non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are expected to rise 9.2% to \$4.0 billion, as a result of increased spending in the local, municipal and regional public administration subsector.

Note to readers

The Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey (CAPEX) for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, preliminary estimate for 2014 and intentions for 2015, is based upon a sample survey of 25,000 private and public organizations. The survey was conducted from October 2014 to January 2015. Updates to reported capital expenditures for larger oil and gas businesses were conducted to ensure the intended capital spending for 2015 was accurate following the oil and gas price drop.

As announced in *The Daily* on February 26, 2015, CAPEX has undergone a major redesign. For more information on conceptual and methodological changes, see "[Changes in the outputs of the capital and repair expenditures survey](#)," available from the Definitions, data sources and methods module of our website under survey number 2803.

Data in this release are expressed in current dollars.

Table 1
Capital spending on non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors

	2014 ^P	2015 (intentions)	2014 to 2015
	millions of dollars		% change
Total, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment	264,865.5	251,774.6	-4.9
Total, private capital expenditures	184,656.1	171,756.3	-7.0
Total, public capital expenditures	80,209.4	80,018.3	-0.2
Industrial sectors			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6,771.2	6,583.8	-2.8
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	83,442.8	67,871.7 ^E	-18.7
Utilities	31,640.4	31,283.5	-1.1
Construction	6,349.1	6,157.5	-3.0
Manufacturing	17,062.4	17,524.4	2.7
Wholesale trade	3,992.7	4,153.5	4.0
Retail trade	5,812.2	6,258.3	7.7
Transportation and warehousing	23,248.7	26,368.8	13.4
Information and cultural industries	8,947.6	9,028.8	0.9
Finance and insurance	3,389.8	3,499.8	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	11,086.5	11,565.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,591.9	1,989.7	-23.2
Management of companies and enterprises	397.6	374.2	-5.9
Administration, support waste management and remedial service	F	2,192.6	F
Educational services	8,350.2	9,162.6	9.7
Health care and social assistance	10,169.7	8,725.4	-14.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,337.2	1,990.6	-14.8
Accommodation and food services	4,268.1	4,324.4	1.3
Other services (except public administration)	1,108.0	1,131.2	2.1
Public administration	31,340.7	31,588.3	0.8

^P preliminary

^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [029-0045](#) and [029-0047](#).

Table 2
Capital spending on non residential construction and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2014 ^P	2015 (intentions)	2014 to 2015
	millions of dollars		% change
Canada	264,865.5	251,774.6	-4.9
Non-residential construction	179,737.3	171,270.4	-4.7
Machinery and equipment	85,128.3	80,504.2	-5.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,281.5	9,261.4	-0.2
Non-residential construction	7,971.7	8,076.8	1.3
Machinery and equipment	1,309.7	1,184.6	-9.6
Prince Edward Island	578.5	622.2	7.6
Non-residential construction	307.8	371.2	20.6
Machinery and equipment	270.8	251.0	-7.3
Nova Scotia	3,698.7	4,038.3	9.2
Non-residential construction	1,731.8	2,001.4	15.6
Machinery and equipment	1,966.9	2,036.8	3.6
New Brunswick	2,690.2	3,011.2	11.9
Non-residential construction	1,403.6	1,545.4	10.1
Machinery and equipment	1,286.6	1,465.8	13.9
Quebec	36,337.7	37,322.3	2.7
Non-residential construction	23,252.0	23,872.1	2.7
Machinery and equipment	13,085.7	13,450.3	2.8
Ontario	62,366.3	61,424.6	-1.5
Non-residential construction	35,492.5	35,709.7	0.6
Machinery and equipment	26,873.8	25,714.9	-4.3
Manitoba	9,526.8	9,959.9	4.5
Non-residential construction	6,216.0	6,567.9	5.7
Machinery and equipment	3,310.9	3,392.0	2.4
Saskatchewan	17,770.0	15,480.5	-12.9
Non-residential construction	12,471.4	10,159.8	-18.5
Machinery and equipment	5,298.5	5,320.7	0.4
Alberta	92,078.8	81,987.8	-11.0
Non-residential construction	69,846.4	63,526.5 ^E	-9.0
Machinery and equipment	22,232.4	18,461.3	-17.0
British Columbia	28,063.5	26,282.2	-6.3
Non-residential construction	19,061.6	17,646.9	-7.4
Machinery and equipment	9,001.8	8,635.2	-4.1
Yukon	409.5	398.2	-2.8
Non-residential construction	264.8	267.2	0.9
Machinery and equipment	144.7	131.0	-9.5
Northwest Territories	1,099.7	1,385.7	26.0
Non-residential construction	874.1	1,077.9	23.3
Machinery and equipment	225.6	307.8	36.4
Nunavut	964.5	600.3	-37.8
Non-residential construction	843.7	447.5	-47.0
Machinery and equipment	120.8	152.8	26.5

^P preliminary

^E use with caution

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [029-0045](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [029-0045](#) to [029-0048](#) and [029-0051](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2803](#).

The research article "[Non-residential Capital Expenditures: 2014 Preliminary Actual Estimates and 2015 Intentions](#)," which is part of *Economic Insights* ([11-626-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

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

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Debra Roberts (613-951-8360; debra.roberts@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Shelters for abused women, 2014

On April 16, 2014, the Transition Home Survey (THS) identified 627 shelters for abused women operating across Canada.

On that snapshot date, there were 7,969 women and children residing in these facilities. Almost three-quarters of these women (73%) were there primarily because of abuse, representing a rate of 22 per 100,000 women aged 15 and older in Canada.

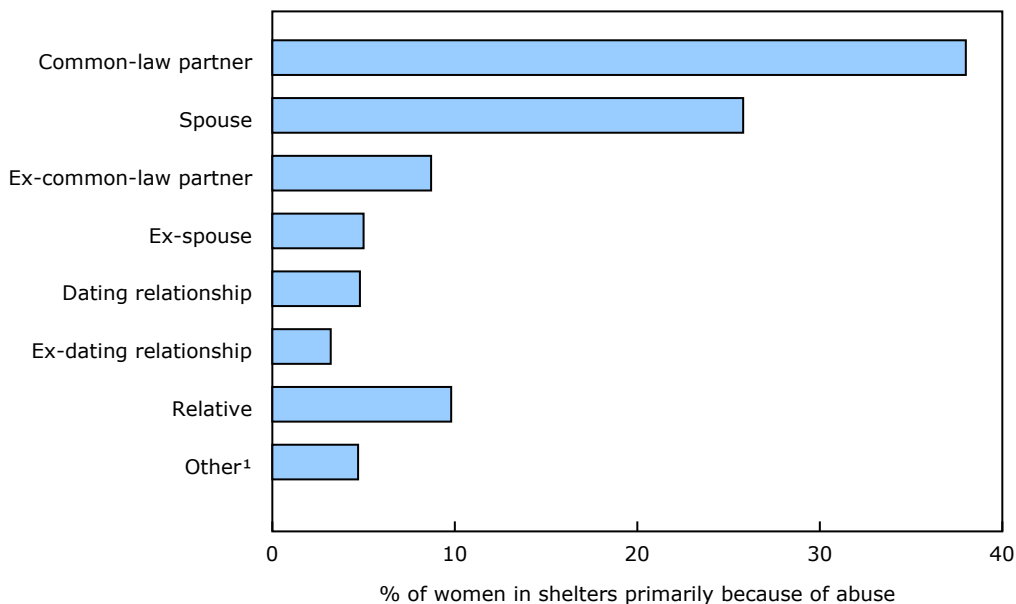
Women and children residing in shelter facilities on the snapshot date were staying at transition homes (37%), second-stage housing (23%), emergency shelters (21%) and women's emergency centres (13%). The remaining 6% were staying at other types of facilities, such as family resource centres.

One-quarter (25%) of all women residing in a shelter in Canada on the snapshot date had stayed at that same shelter before. The highest rate of re-admissions was reported by women's emergency centres, where over 4 in 10 of snapshot date residents had previously stayed at the same shelter.

Women residing in shelters on April 16, 2014, reported various reasons for seeking admission. Emotional abuse, reported by 66% of women residents, and physical abuse, experienced by half of residents, were the most common reasons women sought shelter. This finding held true for most provinces and territories.

Of the women reporting abuse as their primary reason for seeking shelter on the snapshot date, 69% identified a current intimate partner as their abuser, while 17% reported their abuser was a former intimate partner.

Chart 1
Relationship of abuser to women residing in shelters primarily because of abuse, Canada, April 16, 2014



1. Includes caregiver, friend/acquaintance, authority figure and other unspecified relationships.

Source(s): Transition Home Survey (3328).

Of the women who sought shelter primarily because of abuse on April 16, 2014, just over half (51%) were admitted with their children, while 17% came to the shelter facility without their children. The remaining 31% of women in shelters did not have children or parenting responsibilities.

Shelters responding to the THS indicated that the abusive situations that caused women to seek shelter had often not been reported to police. On that snapshot day, for almost half of women in shelters for reasons of abuse, the most recent abusive situation had not been brought to the attention of police.

On the snapshot date, 338 women and 201 accompanying children were turned away from shelters in Canada. The shelter being full was cited as the most common reason for turning away women and children, accounting for more than half (56%) of all reasons for turn-aways. Other reasons included alcohol and drug issues (8%) and mental health issues (6%).

Note to readers

This report is based on data from the latest Transition Home Survey (THS), a national biennial survey of residential facilities providing shelter to abused women and their children. The objective of the THS is to collect data that will provide a profile of residential services for abused women and their children during the previous 12 months, as well as provide information on the clientele being served.

Available in CANSIM: tables [256-0013](#) to [256-0015](#) and [256-0017](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3328](#).

The *Juristat* bulletin "[Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2014](#)" ([85-002-X](#)) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice* and *Juristat*.

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).

Farm product prices, May 2015

Prices received by farmers in May for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The May Alberta slaughter cattle price was \$192.80 per hundredweight, up 0.7% from April and up 35.9% from May 2014 when the price was \$141.87.

The Quebec grain corn price in May was \$203.00 per tonne, down 0.5% from April and down 3.7% from May 2014 when the price was \$210.86.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, with some series going back 35 years. Prices data are extracted from administrative files and derived from Statistics Canada surveys.

Available in CANSIM: table [002-0043](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3436](#).

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).

Asphalt roofing, May 2015

Shipments of asphalt shingles reached 3.5 million metric bundles in May, up 7.5% from the previous month and 4.9% higher compared with May 2014.

Production of asphalt shingles decreased 20.5% from a month earlier to 3.0 million metric bundles in May 2015, while production was 23.6% lower when compared with May 2014.

Note to readers

The monthly survey, Asphalt Roofing, measures production, shipments and exports of asphalt roofing products, including the destination of shipments.

Data in this release are subject to revisions and not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: table [303-0052](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2123](#).

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Canadian foreign post indexes, July 2015

Data on Canadian foreign post indexes are now available for July.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2322](#).

The July 2015 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* ([62-013-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by 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 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

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, July 2015
Catalogue number [62-013-X](#) (HTML)

Juristat, Vol. 35, no. 1
Catalogue number [85-002-X](#) (HTML)

New studies

Economic Insights: "Non-residential Capital Expenditures: 2014 Preliminary Actual Estimates and 2015 Intentions ", No. 48
Catalogue number [11-626-X2015048](#) (HTML | PDF)

[Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2014](#)
Juristat



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 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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