

Investment in non-residential building construction, third quarter 2018

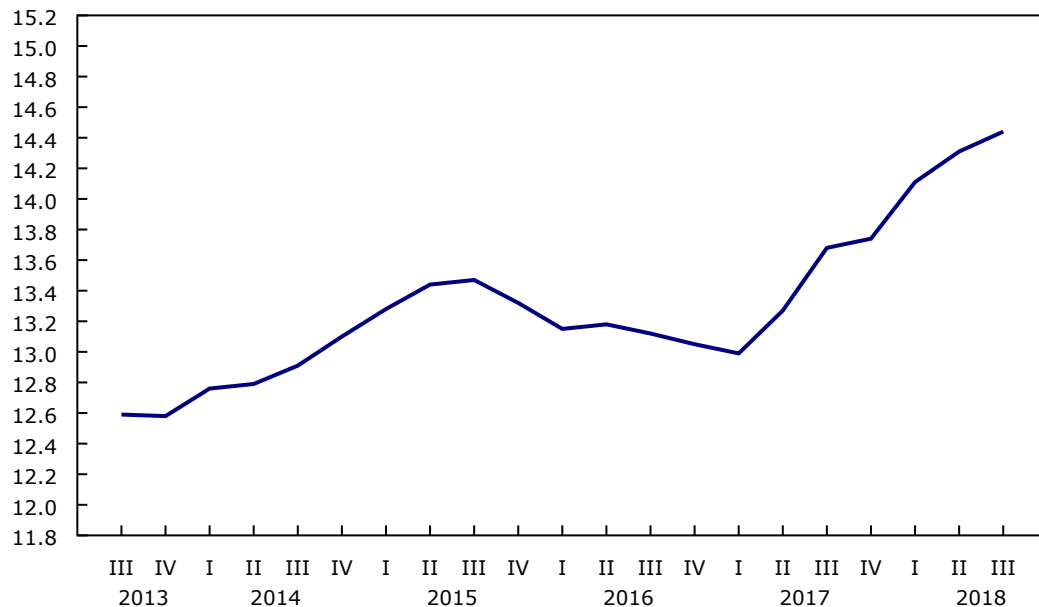
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Monday, October 22, 2018

Investment in non-residential building construction rose 0.9% from the second quarter to \$14.4 billion in the third quarter. The commercial (+\$141.6 million) and industrial (+\$75.8 million) components increased, while the institutional component declined by \$86.9 million.

Quarterly investment was up in seven provinces, led by Quebec (+\$66.4 million) and British Columbia (+\$66.0 million), and followed by Alberta (+\$34.9 million).

Chart 1
Investment in non-residential building construction

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.

Source(s): Table 34-10-0011-01.

Non-residential building construction in Quebec was led by higher spending on industrial buildings. Investment in farm buildings (+\$26.6 million), manufacturing plants (+\$10.8 million) and maintenance garages, workshops and equipment storage facilities (+\$5.9 million) drove the increase. Conversely, utility building construction in Quebec declined by \$3.3 million. Montréal (+\$38.5 million) posted the largest quarterly increase among the six census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in the province, with growth in every component.

In British Columbia, investment in commercial building construction (+\$66.5 million) was the primary contributor to the quarterly increase, led by office buildings (+\$51.9 million). Investment was up in all four CMAs in the province, led by Vancouver (+\$35.6 million) and followed by Victoria (+\$11.0 million).

Investment values in Alberta increased as a result of higher spending on industrial (+\$31.4 million) and commercial (+\$16.0 million) building construction. Spending on construction of utility buildings (+\$13.8 million) and manufacturing plants (+\$13.7 million) led the growth in the industrial component. In the commercial component,



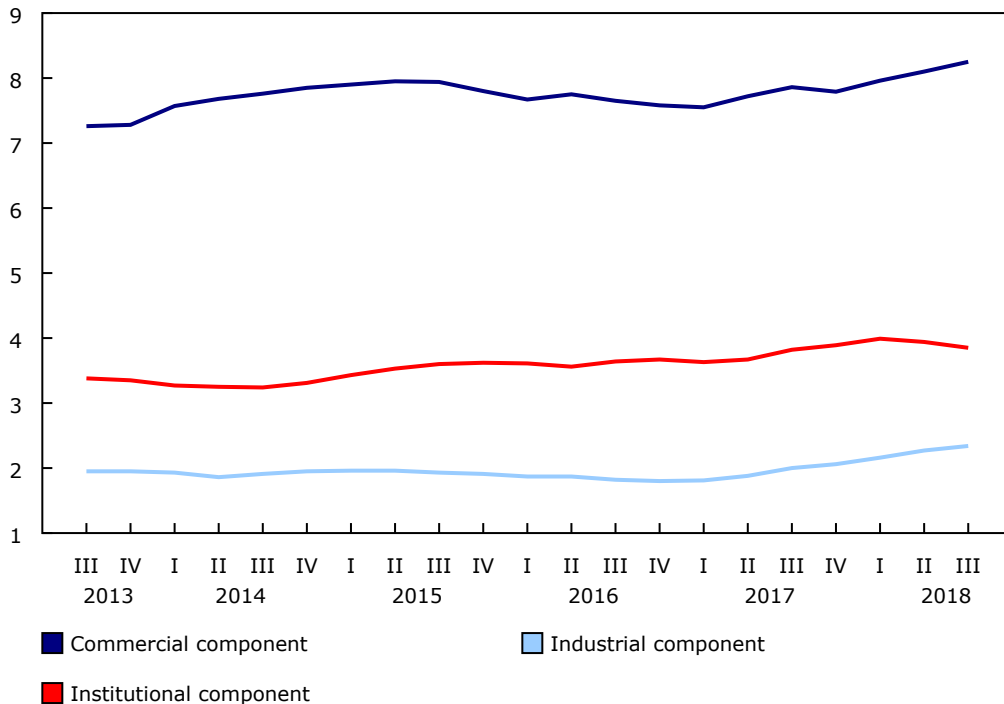
spending on warehouse and storage building construction (+\$45.3 million) was partially offset by declines in the construction of theatre and recreational buildings (-\$18.0 million). The Calgary CMA saw the largest quarterly increase (+\$43.8 million), with growth in all three components.

Ontario (-\$53.7 million) reported the largest quarterly decline, reflecting lower spending on institutional (-\$55.6 million) and industrial (-\$31.3 million) building construction. Lower spending on hospitals and health care centres (-\$50.0 million), nursing homes and homes for the aged (-\$13.6 million) and penitentiaries detention centres and courthouses (-\$13.1 million) accounted for the drop in the institutional component. Reduced spending on manufacturing plants (-\$47.0 million) and utility buildings (-\$23.0 million) contributed to the decrease for the industrial component.

Spending in the institutional component declined in eight provinces from the second to the third quarter. At the national level, the decline stemmed from lower spending on nursing homes and homes for the aged (-\$43.5 million) and on hospitals and health care buildings (-\$38.2 million). Construction of schools and educational buildings (+\$34.3 million) was the lone sub-component to increase from the second quarter, led by spending in Quebec and Ontario.

Chart 2
Commercial, institutional and industrial components

billions of dollars



Note(s): Data are seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Table 34-10-0011-01.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data expressed in current dollars, which facilitate 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). These data are from 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 worth 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.

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

The third quarter 2018 issue is the final release of this publication. Starting with the September 2018 reference month (November 21 release), the data for this publication will include investments in both residential and non-residential construction and will be released on a monthly basis. The data for this publication will be available under table 34-10-00175.

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

	Third quarter 2017	Second quarter 2018	Third quarter 2018	Second quarter to third quarter 2018	Third quarter 2017 to third quarter 2018
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	13,677	14,309	14,440	0.9	5.6
Industrial	2,002	2,267	2,343	3.3	17.0
Commercial	7,859	8,104	8,246	1.7	4.9
Institutional	3,817	3,937	3,851	-2.2	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	80	97	111	14.2	38.8
Industrial	12	20	22	5.9	84.3
Commercial	59	56	61	8.8	3.3
Institutional	9	21	28	37.4	212.1
Prince Edward Island	37	33	33	0.7	-9.8
Industrial	7	10	11	11.5	59.6
Commercial	20	16	17	0.2	-15.4
Institutional	11	7	6	-13.8	-44.1
Nova Scotia	161	174	171	-1.7	5.9
Industrial	28	29	36	27.4	28.7
Commercial	104	126	117	-6.9	13.1
Institutional	29	19	17	-11.2	-41.8
New Brunswick	240	265	265	0.1	10.4
Industrial	41	31	43	37.4	6.0
Commercial	131	137	126	-8.1	-3.7
Institutional	69	96	96	-0.3	39.7
Quebec	2,603	2,702	2,769	2.5	6.4
Industrial	458	480	520	8.3	13.3
Commercial	1,374	1,426	1,454	1.9	5.8
Institutional	770	796	795	-0.1	3.2
Ontario	5,516	6,086	6,032	-0.9	9.4
Industrial	923	1,045	1,014	-3.0	9.9
Commercial	3,127	3,438	3,471	1.0	11.0
Institutional	1,466	1,603	1,547	-3.5	5.6
Manitoba	469	457	478	4.6	1.8
Industrial	85	102	116	13.8	37.2
Commercial	286	271	280	3.4	-2.0
Institutional	98	84	81	-2.8	-17.6
Saskatchewan	434	408	396	-2.9	-8.8
Industrial	45	68	72	5.6	59.0
Commercial	225	235	234	-0.6	4.0
Institutional	164	105	91	-13.7	-44.9
Alberta	2,485	2,364	2,399	1.5	-3.4
Industrial	235	254	285	12.4	21.4
Commercial	1,529	1,372	1,388	1.2	-9.2
Institutional	721	738	726	-1.7	0.6
British Columbia	1,540	1,657	1,723	4.0	11.9
Industrial	164	223	217	-2.5	32.5
Commercial	981	1,010	1,077	6.6	9.8
Institutional	395	424	429	1.2	8.4
Yukon	49	32	31	-1.9	-37.0
Industrial	2	3	6	72.7	252.7
Commercial	12	5	6	23.3	-46.1
Institutional	36	23	19	-18.7	-47.8
Northwest Territories	56	31	26	-18.3	-54.7
Industrial	3	1	1	-55.7	-75.4
Commercial	6	9	10	16.9	66.8
Institutional	48	21	14	-30.8	-69.6
Nunavut	7	3	6	90.5	-5.5
Industrial	0	1	1	-23.3	201.3
Commercial	6	1	4	203.5	-33.3
Institutional	0	1	1	61.7	...

... not applicable

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

Source(s): Table 34-10-0011-01.

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

	Third quarter 2017	Second quarter 2018	Third quarter 2018	Second quarter to third quarter 2018	Third quarter 2017 to third quarter 2018
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	10,575	11,193	11,291	0.9	6.8
St. John's	61	70	84	19.4	38.1
Halifax	92	103	94	-8.9	2.3
Moncton	87	83	86	3.4	-1.6
Saint John	50	59	57	-4.3	14.0
Saguenay	37	38	48	27.9	30.8
Québec	247	261	243	-7.1	-1.6
Sherbrooke	88	76	75	-0.4	-14.8
Trois-Rivières	72	66	67	1.5	-6.8
Montréal	1,439	1,553	1,592	2.5	10.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	489	425	443	4.0	-9.5
Gatineau part	87	74	78	5.3	-9.6
Ottawa part	402	351	364	3.8	-9.4
Kingston	70	85	85	-0.1	21.1
Belleville	25	18	18	-0.2	-28.1
Peterborough	19	22	26	15.9	32.9
Oshawa	97	115	121	5.3	25.0
Toronto	2,812	3,213	3,134	-2.5	11.5
Hamilton	262	310	296	-4.3	13.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	165	166	180	8.4	8.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	235	240	242	0.7	3.1
Brantford	51	56	58	3.0	12.1
Guelph	71	91	84	-7.2	18.3
London	201	188	181	-3.7	-9.6
Windsor	91	92	106	15.1	16.7
Barrie	67	45	62	36.1	-8.2
Greater Sudbury	61	85	94	10.1	54.8
Thunder Bay	33	36	25	-30.4	-26.0
Winnipeg	362	339	344	1.6	-4.9
Regina	136	127	118	-7.2	-13.5
Saskatoon	178	176	179	1.7	0.8
Lethbridge	38	61	74	22.2	93.8
Calgary	884	910	954	4.8	7.9
Edmonton	873	798	778	-2.5	-10.9
Kelowna	73	71	77	9.4	5.4
Abbotsford–Mission	34	53	59	11.6	76.0
Vancouver	951	1,040	1,076	3.4	13.1
Victoria	123	121	132	9.1	7.3

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): Table [34-10-0011-01](#).

Available tables: [table 34-10-0011-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: [survey number 5014](#).

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