



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 6, 2006

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Building permits, May 2006

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The value of building permits surpassed the \$5-billion mark for a sixth straight month in May. Municipalities issued \$5.4 billion in permits, up 6.9% from April and fuelled mainly by intentions in the non-residential sector.

Canadian Community Health Survey: Overview of Canadians' eating habits, 2004

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According to the most recent survey of what Canadians are eating, many people do not have a balanced diet.

Production of eggs and poultry, May 2006

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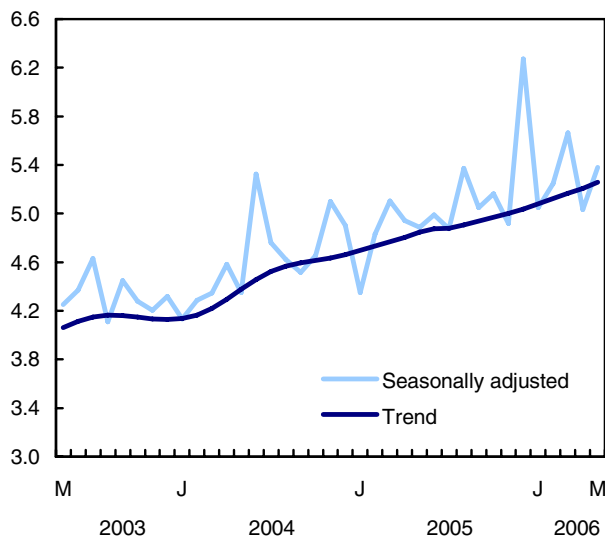
Building permits

May 2006

The value of building permits surpassed the \$5-billion mark for a sixth straight month in May. Municipalities issued \$5.4 billion in permits, up 6.9% from April and fuelled mainly by intentions in the non-residential sector.

Total value of permits up

\$ billions



May's level was the third highest on record, surpassed only by levels in December 2005 and in March 2006. It was also 6.3% higher than last year's monthly average.

Contractors took out \$2.1 billion in permits for non-residential projects, up 18.1% following a 19.5% decline in April. The big gain was due to vigorous construction intentions in all three non-residential components (industrial, commercial and institutional).

The value of non-residential permits, which has increased in three of the last four months, has been on an upward trend since the end of 2005.

The value of housing permits edged up 0.7% to \$3.3 billion, as a gain in intentions for multi-family dwellings more than offset a decline in the single-family component. The value of construction intentions in May was 0.9% higher than the monthly average in 2005, a record year.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau is divided into two areas: Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part) and Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part).

Please note that in addition to the April revision, we have also revised March 2006.

Results in the housing sector have been strong and stable since the beginning of the year.

Regionally, 22 out of 28 census metropolitan areas showed stronger results in the first five months of 2006 compared with the same period in 2005. The largest advances (in dollars) occurred in Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver where the strong housing market was the predominant factor. In contrast, Toronto and Hamilton showed the largest year-over-year declines.

Single-family dwellings a drag on housing intentions

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings reached \$2.1 billion, down 1.0% from April and the fourth consecutive monthly retreat. In contrast, the value of multi-family permits increased 3.8% to \$1.2 billion, the third monthly increase in the last four months.

Municipalities approved the construction of 18,915 new dwelling units in May, up 2.3% from April.

The number of single-family units approved declined 2.2% to 9,400 units, the lowest level since January 2005. The number of new single-family approvals has declined over the last five months.

The number of multi-family units authorized reached 9,515, up 7.0% from April. The demand for this type of dwelling has been on an upward trend since the beginning of 2006.

The housing sector continued to be boosted by advantageous mortgage rates, although they have

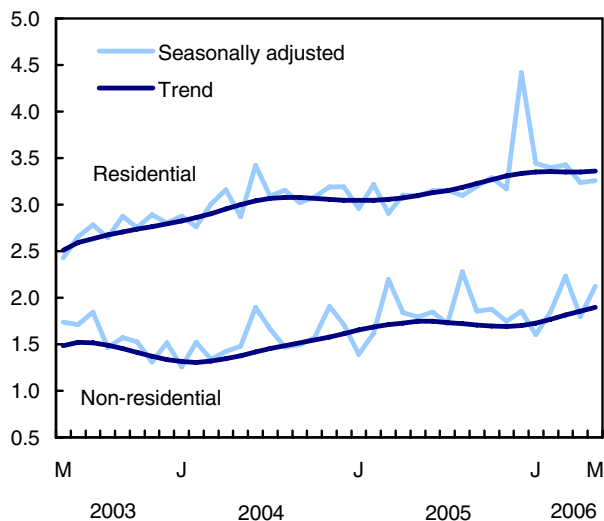
increased progressively over the last year. The high level of full-time employment, combined with strong gains in disposable income, also had a positive impact on the demand for new housing.

Provincially, the largest gain in the housing sector (in dollars) occurred in Ontario and in Quebec. In Ontario, the 4.7% gain was mainly fuelled by single-family permits, while in Quebec, construction intentions for multi-family dwellings were behind the 5.5% gain.

The largest retreat (in dollars) in May came from Alberta (-10.8%), with declines in both the single- and multi-family components. Despite a third consecutive monthly decline in Alberta, the level remained 9.8% higher than last year's monthly average.

Construction intentions in the non-residential sector rebounds

\$ billions



Non-residential sector: Strong advances in all three components

All three components (commercial, industrial and institutional) contributed to the 18.1% gain in non-residential construction intentions in May.

Construction intentions in the commercial sector remained strong, rising 9.6% to \$1.2 billion, a third increase in the last four months. This was the second highest level since the record set in August 1989. Higher value of building permits for trade and services buildings in Ontario and strong construction intentions for the hotel and restaurant category in British Columbia were behind the gain.

Construction intentions for industrial projects rose 26.3% to \$375 million, a second vigorous monthly increase. The gain was the result of large increases in the manufacturing and utility building categories. May's level was 12.6% higher than last year's monthly average.

After a 51.1% decline in April, the value of institutional permits rebounded 34.7% to \$553 million, the second highest level in 2006. While every type of institutional buildings showed increases, growth was based mainly on strong intentions in the education and medical categories. May's level was 9.8% higher than last year's monthly average.

Western Canada's dynamic economy continued to spark the non-residential sector. Other contributing factors were a strong labour market, which culminated in May's record surge in full-time jobs, and strong consumer demand for durable goods. In contrast, the picture in the manufacturing sector was less rosy as shipments declined in April for a third month this year.

Provincially, the largest contributions to the monthly increase (in dollars) in the non-residential sector came from British Columbia (+61.7% to \$378 million), Alberta (+31.5% to \$411million) and Ontario (+6.5% to \$813 million).

If Alberta and British Columbia were excluded, the overall increase in the non-residential sector would have been only 6.5% instead of 18.1%.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were the only provinces to show a decline in the value of non-residential permits in May.

Of the 28 census metropolitan areas, 19 recorded monthly increases in the value of non-residential permits. The largest gains (in dollars) occurred in Calgary, Toronto and Vancouver. In contrast, the largest decrease was in Oshawa.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The May 2006 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-XIE, free) will be available soon.

The June building permit estimate will be released on August 8.

To order data, contact Brad Sernoskie (613-951-4646; toll-free 1-800-579-8533; bdp_information@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi (613-951-1165), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area¹

	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	April to May 2006	January to May 2005	January to May 2006	January-May 2005 to January-May 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
St. John's	42.4	24.8	-41.5	153.0	153.9	0.6
Halifax	43.0	68.0	58.3	227.8	261.1	14.6
Saint John	11.7	21.0	79.0	59.4	72.4	22.0
Saguenay	14.7	19.5	32.9	66.8	65.5	-2.0
Québec	108.9	83.4	-23.4	475.3	499.9	5.2
Sherbrooke	28.6	14.9	-47.8	94.4	142.2	50.6
Trois-Rivières	13.9	22.8	64.7	62.4	95.3	52.8
Montréal	475.0	506.1	6.5	2,304.6	2,443.6	6.0
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	106.1	143.7	35.4	875.7	949.4	8.4
Ottawa-Gatineau (Que. part)	28.1	39.4	40.4	155.3	193.9	24.9
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont. part)	78.0	104.2	33.6	720.4	755.5	4.9
Kingston	15.9	20.7	30.3	73.9	99.1	34.0
Oshawa	83.5	46.4	-44.4	380.9	362.3	-4.9
Toronto	958.2	1,047.9	9.4	4,581.9	4,470.5	-2.4
Hamilton	56.3	55.3	-1.7	476.3	363.2	-23.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	44.8	55.7	24.2	233.4	205.1	-12.1
Kitchener	112.9	84.2	-25.5	378.4	454.0	20.0
London	78.7	92.6	17.7	348.3	408.5	17.3
Windsor	39.4	62.1	57.6	185.4	262.5	41.6
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	40.7	21.7	-46.7	65.0	79.2	21.9
Thunder Bay	3.7	5.9	60.0	65.3	30.6	-53.2
Winnipeg	75.8	67.6	-10.9	251.9	358.5	42.3
Regina	33.5	17.9	-46.6	114.7	124.8	8.8
Saskatoon	26.1	50.4	92.9	157.6	187.8	19.1
Calgary	357.6	346.8	-3.0	1,619.1	2,021.5	24.9
Edmonton	247.8	250.4	1.1	1,020.9	1,314.0	28.7
Abbotsford	40.5	27.8	-31.2	158.6	210.0	32.4
Vancouver	406.4	508.6	25.2	2,151.3	2,394.6	11.3
Victoria	62.6	56.6	-9.6	298.9	302.0	1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

Value of building permits, by sector, and by province and territory

	April 2006 ^r	May 2006 ^p	April to May 2006	January to May 2005	January to May 2006	January-May 2005 to January-May 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	\$ millions	% change
Canada	5,033.4	5,379.5	6.9	24,116.1	26,372.6	9.4
Residential	3,235.2	3,256.5	0.7	15,275.1	16,761.0	9.7
Non-residential	1,798.2	2,123.0	18.1	8,841.0	9,611.6	8.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	55.4	42.5	-23.3	211.8	214.6	1.3
Residential	32.2	26.1	-18.8	136.7	146.1	6.9
Non-residential	23.2	16.4	-29.4	75.2	68.5	-8.9
Prince Edward Island	22.2	14.9	-32.9	93.4	84.7	-9.3
Residential	9.9	7.9	-20.5	48.6	53.0	9.2
Non-residential	12.2	7.0	-42.9	44.9	31.7	-29.4
Nova Scotia	87.6	126.8	44.7	440.3	532.2	20.9
Residential	63.4	83.7	32.1	303.1	390.3	28.8
Non-residential	24.3	43.1	77.6	137.2	141.8	3.4
New Brunswick	76.5	74.6	-2.5	280.5	373.2	33.1
Residential	42.6	55.2	29.6	191.4	229.2	19.7
Non-residential	33.9	19.4	-42.8	89.1	144.0	61.7
Quebec	927.9	963.6	3.8	4,462.3	4,754.2	6.5
Residential	623.9	658.2	5.5	3,092.6	3,127.9	1.1
Non-residential	303.9	305.4	0.5	1,369.7	1,626.3	18.7
Ontario	1,897.1	2,000.2	5.4	9,724.6	9,694.7	-0.3
Residential	1,133.6	1,186.7	4.7	5,997.0	5,973.9	-0.4
Non-residential	763.5	813.5	6.5	3,727.6	3,720.9	-0.2
Manitoba	109.5	114.0	4.1	415.5	562.6	35.4
Residential	75.0	62.0	-17.4	251.2	341.2	35.8
Non-residential	34.4	52.1	51.1	164.2	221.4	34.8
Saskatchewan	89.5	100.6	12.4	361.9	428.8	18.5
Residential	34.6	35.4	2.1	161.0	182.2	13.2
Non-residential	54.8	65.2	19.0	200.9	246.6	22.7
Alberta	933.2	964.3	3.3	4,059.6	5,109.2	25.9
Residential	620.5	553.3	-10.8	2,395.2	3,306.5	38.0
Non-residential	312.7	411.0	31.5	1,664.5	1,802.7	8.3
British Columbia	827.5	961.0	16.1	4,017.3	4,549.3	13.2
Residential	593.5	582.6	-1.8	2,667.9	2,985.8	11.9
Non-residential	234.0	378.4	61.7	1,349.4	1,563.5	15.9
Yukon	4.5	13.0	190.2	23.9	50.7	111.8
Residential	4.1	2.4	-42.4	17.9	16.4	-8.2
Non-residential	0.4	10.6	2,906.2	6.0	34.3	468.0
Northwest Territories	2.0	1.8	-5.8	24.5	6.5	-73.7
Residential	1.2	1.0	-13.9	12.6	4.1	-67.3
Non-residential	0.8	0.9	6.0	11.9	2.3	-80.4
Nunavut	0.7	2.1	195.6	0.4	11.9	2,842.2
Residential	0.7	2.1	190.8	0.0	4.3	142,333.3
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	...	0.4	7.6	1,801.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

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

Canadian Community Health Survey: Overview of Canadians' eating habits

2004

According to the most recent survey of what Canadians are eating, many people do not have a balanced diet.

The Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrition, which asked more than 35,000 people to recall what they had eaten during the 24 hours before they were interviewed, shows that Canadians face some nutritional challenges.

Findings from the survey

Over one-quarter of Canadians aged 31 to 50 get more than 35% of their total calories from fat, the threshold beyond which health risks increase.

Seven out of 10 children aged four to eight, and half of adults, do not eat the recommended daily minimum of five servings of vegetables and fruit.

More than one-third of children aged four to nine do not have the recommended two servings of milk products a day. By age 30, more than two-thirds of Canadians do not attain the recommended minimums.

Canadians of all ages get more than one-fifth of their calories from "other foods," which are food and beverages that are not part of the four major groups.

Snacks, that is, food and drink consumed between meals, accounted for more calories than breakfast, and about the same number of calories as lunch.

The report also found that in several respects, food consumption among adults is linked to their household income, but not so much among children.

Many exceed upper limit for fat

According to the Institute of Medicine, an independent, non-governmental US organization, when fat accounts for more than 35% of calories, this may pose a potential health problem. In 2004, fat accounted for an average of 31% of Canadians' daily calories.

While this average was within the acceptable range, a substantial fraction of the population exceeded the suggested proportion.

Excess fat consumption peaked among people aged 31 to 50. Almost one-quarter of men and women of these ages derived more than 35% of their total calories from fat.

Although the percentage was somewhat lower at older ages, about one person in five got more than the recommended share of their calories from fat.

Note to readers

This report, the first in a series, presents the initial results of the 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrition. It is the first national survey of dietary habits since the early 1970s and is the largest and most comprehensive survey ever conducted of what Canadians are eating.

During 2004, in face-to-face interviews, over 35,000 people were asked to recall what they had eaten during the previous 24 hours. The survey also looked at when they ate (breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks) and where the food they ate was prepared, for example, at home, in restaurants or in fast-food outlets.

This report is an overview of what Canadians are eating: how many calories they consume; whether they eat the minimum number of servings of vegetables and fruit, milk products, meat and alternatives and grain products, as recommended by Canada's Food Guide to Healthy Eating for People Four Years Old and Over (1992); and what percentage of their total calories come from fat, protein and carbohydrates. It also examines economic and regional differences in consumption patterns.

Foods and beverages that are not part of the four major groups are classified as "other foods." Included are: fats and oils such as butter and cooking oils; foods that are mostly sugar such as jam and candy; high-fat and/or high-salt foods such as chips (potato, corn, etc.); beverages such as soft drinks, tea, coffee and alcohol; and herbs and condiments such as pickles, mustard and ketchup.

The fat Canadians consumed came from a relatively small number of specific foods. The main contributor, accounting for 15.9% of fat intake, was what can be classified as the "sandwich" category. It consists of items such as pizza, sandwiches, submarines, hamburgers and hot dogs. Sweet baked goods, such as cookies and doughnuts, accounted for 8.5% of fat.

Not eating enough vegetables and fruit or milk products

When the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) was conducted, Canada's *Food Guide to Healthy Eating for People Four Years Old and Over*, which had been published in 1992, was in effect. The guide recommended a minimum of five daily servings of vegetables and fruit for people of all ages. One serving would be, for example, a medium-sized apple, two stalks of broccoli, or half a cup of juice (125 millilitres).

At most ages, a majority of Canadians ate fewer than five servings of vegetables and fruit a day. In fact, 7 out of 10 children aged four to eight did not meet the minimum. Although consumption was somewhat higher among adults, around half of them fell short of the minimum.

Milk products include not only milk per se, but also foods such as cheese and yogurt. One serving from this food group amounts to one cup of milk

(250 millilitres), 50 grams of cheese or three quarters of a cup of yogurt (175 grams).

More than one-third of children aged four to nine did not have the minimum recommended two servings of milk products a day. By ages 10 to 16, about 61% of boys and 83% of girls did not meet their recommended daily minimum of three servings.

One in four had food prepared in a fast-food restaurant

Overall, one-quarter of Canadians reported that on the day before their interview they had consumed something that had been prepared in a fast-food outlet. Among adolescents aged 14 to 18, the proportion was one-third. However, men aged 19 to 30 were the most likely to have eaten something from a fast-food outlet: 39% had done so on the day in question.

Food prepared in a fast-food outlet might have been as little as a cup of coffee, or as healthy as a salad without dressing. However, 40% of patrons of fast-food establishments chose a pizza, sandwich, hamburger or hot dog, and 25% had a regular (as opposed to diet) soft drink.

Many get more calories from snacks than breakfast

Many Canadians got more calories from snacks than they did from breakfast, and a substantial proportion skipped breakfast entirely.

Nearly 10% reported that they had not had breakfast during the previous 24 hours covered by the interview. This was the case for about one-fifth of men aged 19 to 30.

On average, Canadians consumed about 18% of daily calories at breakfast. Snacks, that is, food or drinks consumed between meals, accounted for 27% of calories for children and 23% for adults. The proportion of calories eaten as snacks peaked at 30% among boys aged 14 to 18.

More than 41% of the calories that Canadians get from snacks come from the "other food" category, whereas this category accounts for about 23% of calories overall.

Adult diet linked to household income

In several respects, adults' food consumption was associated with their household income, according to the CCHS.

For example, the proportion of total calories coming from fat tended to rise with income. Almost one-quarter of adults in the highest income households got more

than 35% of their total calorie intake from fat, compared with 15% of those in the lowest income households.

Adults in the highest income households were less likely than those in the lowest to have fewer than five daily servings of vegetables and fruit. However, adults, and also children, in the highest income group were more likely than lower income groups to eat food prepared in a fast-food outlet.

The food consumption patterns of children and adolescents were not as closely associated with household income as were those of adults.

Regional consumption patterns

Diets are generally similar across Canada, although each region has consumption patterns that distinguish it from the others.

In Atlantic Canada and in the Prairies, relatively high proportions of residents ate fewer than five daily servings of vegetables and fruit. This was the case for 79% of children and 67% of adults in the Atlantic region, and 75% of children and 57% of adults in the Prairies. These figures compare with national averages of 64% for children and 49% for adults.

On the other hand, in Quebec, relatively low percentages of residents had fewer than five daily servings of vegetables and fruit: 51% of children and adolescents and 37% of adults.

Residents of the Atlantic region ate a significantly large percentage of their calories between meals. Children and teens in that region consumed 32% of their calories between meals, while for adults, the figure was 26% of calories.

By contrast, Quebec residents got a relatively small proportion of their calories from snacks: 23% for children and teens and 20% for adults. A significantly lower proportion of Quebec residents ate food prepared in a fast-food outlet. However, almost 22% of Quebec children and adolescents consumed more than 35% of their calories as fat, compared with a national figure of 11% for this age group.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

This release is based on the article "Overview of Canadians' eating habits" in the publication *Nutrition: Findings from the Canadian Community Health Survey* (82-620-MIE2006002, free) which is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

For more information, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications and Library Services Division. ■

Production of eggs and poultry

May 2006 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 50.4 million dozen in May, up 1.4% from May 2005.

Poultry meat production reached 100.3 million kilograms in May, up 1.6% from May 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Greenhouse gas emissions

2004

Data on greenhouse gas emissions by major emitters at the facility level are now available for 2004. The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Environment Canada and Alberta Environment.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5081.

For information about the survey and the results, visit the websites of Environment Canada (http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ghg/facility_e.cfm) and Alberta Environment (<http://www3.gov.ab.ca/env/air/EMR/sgreporting.html>).

For information about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; mced@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow recovery in growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-G, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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