

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Building permits, April 2009

2

Contractors took out \$4.3 billion in building permits in April, down 5.4% from March. A 14.4% decline in non-residential permits in April more than offset a 4.1% increase in the value of residential permits.

Research and development personnel, 1997 to 2006

6

Domestic travel, third quarter 2008

6

New products

7



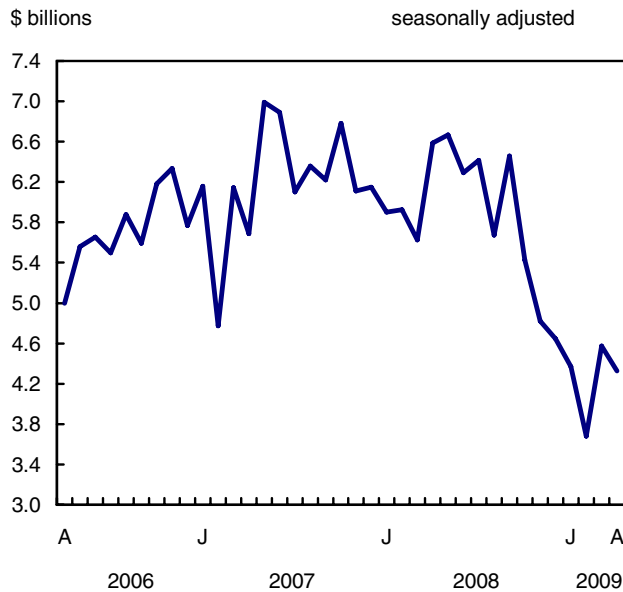
Releases

Building permits

April 2009

Contractors took out \$4.3 billion in building permits in April, down 5.4% from March. The 14.4% decline in non-residential permits more than offset the 4.1% increase in the value of residential permits.

Value of permits



In the non-residential sector, the value of permits fell 14.4% to \$2.0 billion. The decrease was largely a result of lower commercial construction intentions in Ontario and lower institutional construction intentions in British Columbia.

In the residential sector, the value of permits rose 4.1% to \$2.3 billion. This was attributable to increases in single-family permits in eight provinces.

The total value of intentions was down in four provinces: Ontario, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Quebec.

Non-residential sector: Decreases in both institutional and commercial components

In the commercial component, the value of permits fell 22.1% to \$1.1 billion. The decline comes in the wake

Note to readers

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

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 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 (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

of a 45.8% increase in March. The April downturn was primarily a result of lower construction intentions for office buildings in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Permits in the institutional component fell 16.2% to \$619 million. The decline was a result of lower construction intentions for medical buildings in British Columbia and Quebec.

The value of industrial permits remained volatile, climbing 41.6% to \$310 million in April, with increases posted in eight provinces.

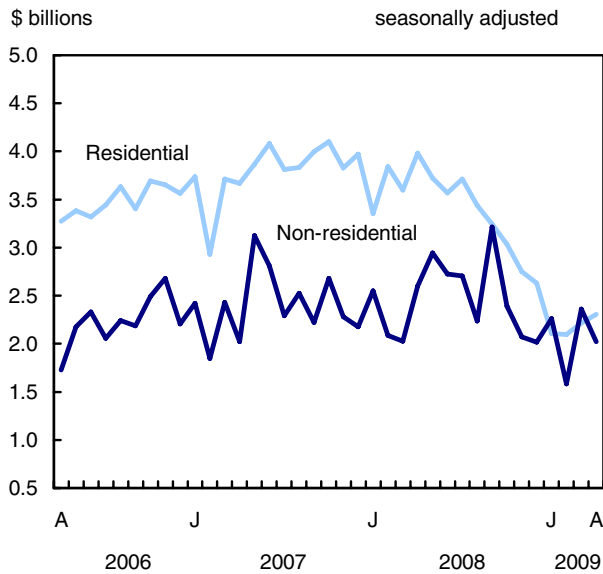
Residential sector: Intentions up for single-family construction and down for multi-family construction

The value of single-family permits was up in April for a second month, increasing 11.4% to \$1.6 billion. Alberta and Ontario were responsible for the growth in single-family intentions in March and April.

Municipalities issued \$758 million worth of permits for multi-family dwellings in April, down 8.2% from March. The decline followed increases in March and February. Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador contributed to the April decline in multi-family permits.

Municipalities approved 10,663 new dwellings in April, down 5.8% from March. This was mainly a result of a 14.9% decrease in multi-family units to 5,612. The number of single-family dwellings approved rose 7.0% to 5,051 units.

The residential and the non-residential sector



Sharp declines in Ontario and British Columbia

The value of building permits fell in four provinces in April.

The most significant declines occurred in Ontario (-15.7% to \$1.5 billion) and British Columbia (-36.5% to \$380 million). In Ontario, the strong decline in the commercial component more than offset the increases in the other components. The decrease in British Columbia was due to declines for all three non-residential components.

Nova Scotia, Alberta, New Brunswick and Manitoba posted the largest gains. All of these provinces except

Alberta posted advances in both residential- and non-residential permits.

Metropolitan areas: Large decreases in Toronto, Victoria and Hamilton

The total value of permits was down in 20 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

Permit values dropped 22.3% in Toronto, as lower construction intentions in the commercial component more than offset increases in the institutional component and multi-family permits.

In Victoria, permit values fell 82.4% in April after tripling in February. Hamilton posted a 71.4% drop due to declines in all three non-residential components.

In contrast, Calgary posted its third monthly increase, attributable to higher construction intentions for single- and multi-family dwellings.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The April 2009 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X, free) will be available soon.

Building permit data for May will be released on July 7.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-6321; bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-0087), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area¹

	December 2008	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^p	March to April 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions					% change
Total	3,491.6	3,147.6	2,597.6	3,485.5	2,996.0	-14.0
St. John's	59.3	27.2	41.5	75.9	37.5	-50.6
Halifax	28.6	30.2	46.9	27.8	90.1	224.4
Moncton	20.6	10.0	68.8	16.4	16.4	0.2
Saint John	28.2	10.2	21.8	15.3	39.8	160.5
Saguenay	170.0	11.9	6.8	13.9	30.8	121.7
Québec	101.0	129.0	84.9	149.8	200.0	33.5
Sherbrooke	18.4	19.8	16.3	33.4	31.4	-6.1
Trois-Rivières	25.8	11.5	13.3	19.6	10.7	-45.4
Montréal	534.2	423.4	332.6	422.0	384.9	-8.8
Ottawa—Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	134.7	142.9	146.5	233.2	170.0	-27.1
Gatineau part	83.6	59.4	35.7	42.1	33.2	-21.1
Ottawa part	51.1	83.4	110.8	191.1	136.8	-28.4
Kingston	10.7	11.6	18.4	5.4	34.2	538.2
Peterborough	6.1	6.3	4.9	9.2	22.4	144.0
Oshawa	19.7	117.1	19.1	20.8	46.9	125.3
Toronto	1,094.2	960.9	569.7	919.6	714.7	-22.3
Hamilton	87.2	32.0	39.3	138.1	39.5	-71.4
St. Catharines—Niagara	34.6	13.0	37.5	42.7	32.9	-22.9
Kitchener	85.5	47.7	66.1	117.4	70.4	-40.0
Brantford	10.9	8.2	15.8	32.3	8.5	-73.6
Guelph	5.2	8.2	20.8	16.2	8.2	-49.5
London	48.1	40.9	29.1	51.5	37.1	-28.1
Windsor	6.5	23.8	10.1	8.6	11.3	31.2
Barrie	18.0	229.5	4.2	16.5	7.8	-53.0
Greater Sudbury	35.0	8.3	18.7	14.1	26.8	89.9
Thunder Bay	5.7	5.7	5.2	3.0	8.2	175.6
Winnipeg	84.1	61.7	50.1	54.1	81.9	51.3
Regina	42.3	73.3	38.2	32.0	28.9	-9.8
Saskatoon	48.3	53.9	26.1	33.9	41.0	20.9
Calgary	200.1	175.2	197.1	238.4	310.3	30.2
Edmonton	286.3	236.7	166.9	296.2	231.5	-21.8
Kelowna	15.8	38.7	20.7	38.7	16.3	-57.9
Abbotsford	3.6	5.7	9.2	26.7	5.7	-78.8
Vancouver	193.3	139.5	331.3	203.2	172.0	-15.3
Victoria	29.5	33.8	119.7	159.8	28.2	-82.4

^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 province and territory

	December 2008	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009 ^r	April 2009 ^p	March to April 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions					% change
Canada	4,647.1	4,370.0	3,679.3	4,576.8	4,327.5	-5.4
Residential	2,630.2	2,108.5	2,096.3	2,213.7	2,303.5	4.1
Non-residential	2,016.8	2,261.5	1,583.1	2,363.1	2,023.9	-14.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	83.0	49.3	61.2	94.3	58.1	-38.4
Residential	69.8	44.6	53.3	64.7	46.6	-28.0
Non-residential	13.1	4.7	7.9	29.6	11.5	-61.1
Prince Edward Island	16.2	12.6	46.1	12.2	14.7	21.0
Residential	14.2	6.7	6.5	6.4	9.3	44.2
Non-residential	2.0	5.8	39.6	5.8	5.5	-4.8
Nova Scotia	102.4	88.3	83.2	60.1	147.0	144.4
Residential	47.5	50.1	63.1	45.3	62.2	37.5
Non-residential	54.9	38.2	20.0	14.9	84.8	469.7
New Brunswick	94.9	75.3	116.8	60.0	100.6	67.5
Residential	41.9	42.7	37.0	40.3	41.8	3.9
Non-residential	53.0	32.6	79.8	19.8	58.7	197.0
Quebec	1,197.8	933.6	767.5	1,017.3	997.0	-2.0
Residential	685.9	619.9	525.0	611.7	615.0	0.5
Non-residential	511.9	313.7	242.4	405.6	382.0	-5.8
Ontario	1,770.5	2,009.4	1,246.6	1,818.5	1,533.2	-15.7
Residential	1,065.3	779.0	745.3	769.9	802.7	4.3
Non-residential	705.2	1,230.4	501.3	1,048.6	730.6	-30.3
Manitoba	119.8	109.5	116.7	87.9	124.6	41.7
Residential	83.6	70.1	64.6	64.8	68.3	5.3
Non-residential	36.1	39.4	52.1	23.1	56.3	143.5
Saskatchewan	138.8	181.0	98.7	118.1	118.7	0.5
Residential	71.0	97.8	51.3	53.8	47.6	-11.5
Non-residential	67.8	83.3	47.3	64.4	71.1	10.5
Alberta	754.6	573.2	519.2	700.2	742.9	6.1
Residential	361.0	219.5	237.0	309.4	352.6	14.0
Non-residential	393.5	353.7	282.2	390.9	390.3	-0.1
British Columbia	357.3	331.5	614.6	597.5	379.7	-36.5
Residential	187.0	174.2	309.0	237.6	247.0	4.0
Non-residential	170.3	157.4	305.6	359.9	132.7	-63.1
Yukon	2.7	5.8	3.8	2.8	6.8	146.2
Residential	2.7	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	-7.3
Non-residential	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.1	4.3	4,493.6
Northwest Territories	9.1	0.4	4.0	1.7	98.5	5,587.5
Residential	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.4	102.2
Non-residential	8.9	0.2	3.5	0.6	96.1	17,313.4
Nunavut	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	5.7	-5.9
Residential	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	5.7	-5.9
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

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



Research and development personnel

1997 to 2006

There were 226,250 full-time personnel engaged in research and development (R&D) activities in Canada in 2006, up 4.2% from 2005. Between 1997 and 2006, this number increased by 55.3%.

Researchers accounted for 62% of total R&D personnel, while technicians comprised 25% and support staff 13%.

The business enterprise sector employed the majority of R&D personnel in Canada. In 2006, 66% of R&D personnel were employed by business enterprises, followed by 25% in the higher education sector and 8% in government (combined federal and provincial).

The vast majority (90%) of the increase in R&D personnel from 2005 to 2006 occurred in the business enterprise sector. Technicians accounted for over half (56%) of the 9,060 additional R&D personnel in 2006.

Ontario and Quebec have the largest number of R&D personnel in Canada. In 2006, just over three-quarters of total R&D personnel were located in Ontario (45%) and Quebec (31%). The majority of the remaining R&D personnel worked in British Columbia (9%) and Alberta (7%).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 4201, 4204, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4212 and 5109.

The service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 33, no. 3 (88-001-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more detailed information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Michael Lynch (613-951-2201; michael.lynch@statcan.gc.ca) or Cindy Carter (613-951-1856; cindy.carter@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. ■

Domestic travel

Third quarter 2008 (preliminary)

Preliminary domestic travel data from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada are now available for the third quarter of 2008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

For general information, or to obtain data, contact Client Services (613-951-9169; 1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. To enquire about the concepts, questionnaires, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marinka Ménard (613-951-9602; fax: 613-951-2909; marinka.menard@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

New products

Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series:
"Plant divestitures and acquisitions in the Canadian manufacturing sector, no. 56"
Catalogue number 11F0027M2009056 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Science Statistics, Vol. 33, no. 3
Catalogue number 88-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
 - The catalogue number
 - The volume number
 - The issue number
 - Your credit card number.
- From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
 From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
 To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
 For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
 Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2009. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.