

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 8, 2009
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Building permits, July 2009	2
Contractors took out just over \$4.6 billion worth of building permits in July, an 11.4% decrease from June. An important factor in the decline was a strike by civic workers in the city of Toronto, which shut down municipal offices for most of the month. Excluding Toronto, the total value of building permits declined by 1.8%.	
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New products

Canada Year Book
2009

The 2009 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, available today, is a valuable reference tool that provides extensive information on trends in the nation's social, economic and environmental fabric.

The 31 chapters in this year's 436-page edition offer analysis, charts, maps and tables in an easy-to-use format. Data came from dozens of Statistics Canada surveys, as well as from the 2006 Census.

First published in 1867, the *Canada Year Book* invites readers to look at Canadian life from a statistical angle.

Feature articles cover topics such as demographic changes in the population, as well as its ethnic makeup; an analysis of various sectors in the economy, including retail and wholesale trade, agriculture, transportation, energy, services, construction and manufacturing; an analysis of environmental issues; and a look at how Canadians spend their leisure time and use technology.

The 2009 edition of the *Canada Year Book* (11-402-X, \$24.95) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; fax: 613-951-5116; penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca), Communications and Library Services Division.

Releases

Building permits

July 2009

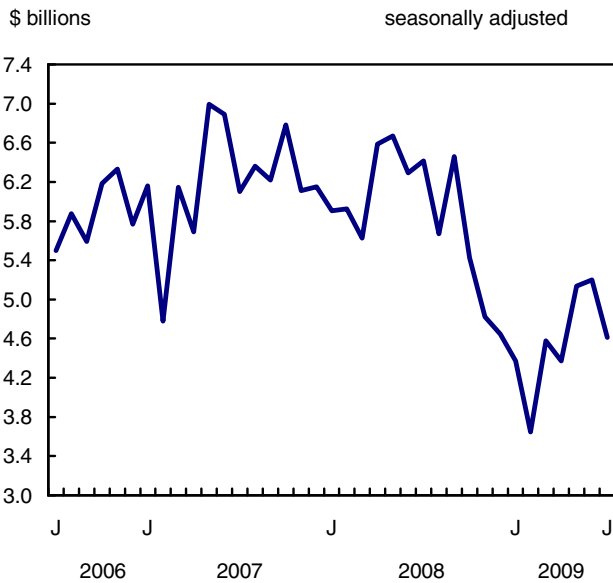
Contractors took out just over \$4.6 billion worth of building permits in July, an 11.4% decrease from June. An important factor in the decline was a strike by civic workers in the city of Toronto, which shut down municipal offices for most of the month.

Municipalities issued about \$2.6 billion in residential permits in July, down 4.1%, and just over \$2.0 billion in non-residential permits, a 19.3% drop.

Excluding Toronto, the total value of building permits declined by 1.8%. The value of residential permits increased 7.4% instead of declining. Non-residential permits declined by 11.6%.

Provincially, the value of building permits fell in four provinces in July: Ontario, Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia. The most significant decrease occurred in Ontario (-27.5% to \$1.4 billion), again mainly as a result of the situation in Toronto.

Total value of permits



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.

Residential sector: Intentions up for single-family permits, down for multi-family

Municipalities issued \$1.8 billion in single-family permits in July, up 5.2% and a fifth consecutive monthly increase. The gain was a result of higher construction intentions in all provinces except Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador.

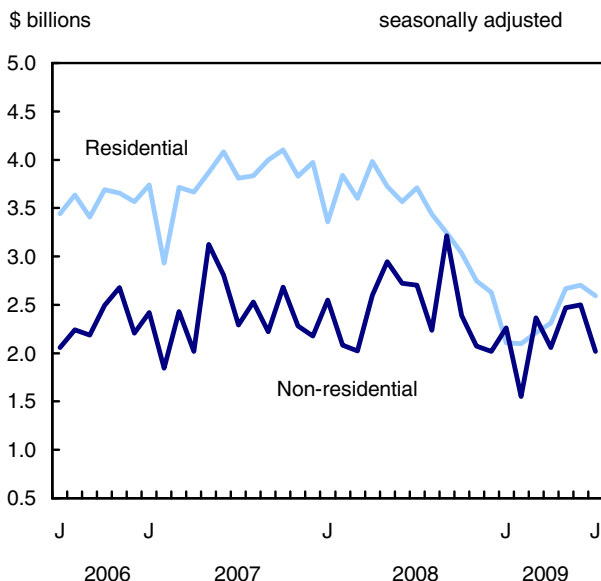
The value of permits for multi-family dwellings declined 19.3% to \$824.3 million in July. Excluding Toronto, they increased 8.0%.

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick reported decreases in multi-family construction intentions. British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia posted the largest dollar increases.

Municipalities approved the construction of 12,364 new dwellings in July, down 3.8%. The decrease was primarily due to a 15.8% decline in the number of multi-family dwellings, which totalled 5,954 units.

The number of single-family dwellings approved rose 10.8% to 6,410 units, the highest level since November 2008.

Residential and non-residential sectors



Non-residential sector: Decreases in all three components

The value of building permits declined in all three components in July. Provincially, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia reported decreases in all three components.

After two consecutive monthly increases, the value of permits for commercial buildings decreased 18.6% to \$1.0 billion. In Ontario, the decrease came mainly from construction intentions for hotels, restaurants and laboratories. In Alberta and Quebec, the decrease came mainly from office and recreational buildings.

In the institutional component, the value of permits decreased 19.7% to \$734 million. British Columbia and Alberta accounted for the largest decreases in July, due to declines in educational building projects. Ontario followed with decreases mostly in educational and government buildings.

The value of permits for the industrial component declined by 20.5% to \$264 million. This was due largely to a reduction of permits issued in Toronto. Overall, six other provinces also experienced some decline in construction intentions.

Provinces: Largest increase in Saskatchewan

In July, six provinces recorded increases in the value of building permits. Saskatchewan recorded the largest gain (+57.5%), the result of increases in all components.

The value of building permits decreased in the four largest provinces.

In Alberta, the total value of building permits declined 10.9% to \$753.5 million, reflecting decreases in all three components of the non-residential sector. In British Columbia, total intentions fell 2.5% to \$618.6 million, again the result of declines in all three non-residential components. However, permits in the residential sector of both provinces rose, thanks to strong results for both single- and multiple-family dwellings.

Quebec experienced a decline of 6.1% to \$1.1 billion, due to decreases in the residential sector and the commercial component.

Metropolitan areas: Decreases in Toronto, Calgary and Kelowna

The total value of permits decreased in 17 of 34 census metropolitan areas (CMA).

The largest decrease occurred in the CMA of Toronto, where only the institutional component showed a gain. Excluding the city of Toronto, however, the value of permits in the rest of the remaining part of the CMA rose 1.2%, thanks to gains in the single and institutional components.

The CMA of Calgary recorded decreases in all components of the non-residential sector and increases in all components of the residential sector. Kelowna registered decreases in both sectors.

The total value of permits in the Vancouver CMA increased, the result of gains in all components except for industrial permits.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

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

The August building permit estimate will be released on October 6.

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

	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^p	June to July 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions					% change
Total	3,485.5	3,031.7	3,741.6	3,841.2	3,229.0	-15.9
St. John's	75.9	37.1	34.4	37.6	51.6	37.3
Halifax	27.8	90.5	80.4	65.9	63.8	-3.2
Moncton	16.4	16.4	17.7	18.9	29.4	55.6
Saint John	15.3	39.7	16.3	21.5	27.9	29.9
Saguenay	13.9	31.5	22.1	27.2	29.3	7.5
Québec	149.8	205.6	155.9	141.7	124.8	-12.0
Sherbrooke	33.4	32.0	23.1	43.2	46.9	8.5
Trois-Rivières	19.6	10.8	35.8	34.0	25.0	-26.4
Montréal	422.0	391.8	413.6	558.1	531.1	-4.8
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	233.2	182.9	203.0	183.0	192.2	5.0
Gatineau part	42.1	42.5	43.5	33.4	30.5	-8.8
Ottawa part	191.1	140.4	159.6	149.6	161.8	8.1
Kingston	5.4	34.2	26.5	13.6	13.8	1.2
Peterborough	9.2	22.5	8.7	7.3	13.0	78.6
Oshawa	20.8	47.5	35.8	14.8	35.4	139.7
Toronto	919.6	721.1	921.0	928.1	427.2	-54.0
Hamilton	138.1	40.4	41.2	157.8	115.8	-26.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	42.7	33.5	35.7	25.5	24.8	-2.7
Kitchener	117.4	65.6	44.1	94.4	89.0	-5.7
Brantford	32.3	8.9	5.2	5.7	27.8	386.2
Guelph	16.2	8.3	6.8	41.4	31.1	-25.0
London	51.5	37.9	76.6	35.7	68.3	91.4
Windsor	8.6	11.6	103.5	39.1	14.0	-64.1
Barrie	16.5	8.0	16.3	24.0	12.8	-46.7
Greater Sudbury	14.1	27.6	38.5	33.7	20.6	-38.8
Thunder Bay	3.0	8.3	9.9	8.9	9.8	9.6
Winnipeg	54.1	81.3	71.6	79.6	105.3	32.4
Regina	32.0	28.7	51.7	44.7	41.2	-7.8
Saskatoon	33.9	41.8	43.9	38.9	75.2	93.6
Calgary	238.4	310.2	628.1	424.1	264.5	-37.6
Edmonton	296.2	232.2	236.4	231.0	284.3	23.1
Kelowna	38.7	16.5	38.2	163.2	30.3	-81.4
Abbotsford-Mission	26.7	5.7	6.6	13.3	9.3	-30.7
Vancouver	203.2	173.6	247.8	245.5	350.6	42.8
Victoria	159.8	28.1	44.7	39.6	42.9	8.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009 ^r	July 2009 ^p	June to July 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions					% change
Canada	4,576.8	4,372.3	5,138.1	5,201.5	4,611.0	-11.4
Residential	2,213.7	2,313.4	2,669.3	2,704.3	2,594.8	-4.1
Non-residential	2,363.1	2,058.9	2,468.8	2,497.1	2,016.2	-19.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	94.3	57.8	56.7	63.5	72.1	13.6
Residential	64.7	46.2	47.3	52.2	46.9	-10.1
Non-residential	29.6	11.6	9.4	11.4	25.2	122.0
Prince Edward Island	12.2	17.2	13.9	11.5	19.7	71.9
Residential	6.4	10.0	9.1	7.5	14.8	96.4
Non-residential	5.8	7.2	4.9	4.0	5.0	25.2
Nova Scotia	60.1	146.8	126.9	135.6	138.7	2.3
Residential	45.3	62.1	61.9	61.9	78.9	27.4
Non-residential	14.9	84.8	65.0	73.7	59.9	-18.8
New Brunswick	60.0	100.9	73.9	93.6	124.4	33.0
Residential	40.3	42.2	48.5	51.7	53.0	2.4
Non-residential	19.8	58.7	25.3	41.9	71.5	70.7
Quebec	1,017.3	1,021.6	1,067.9	1,178.4	1,106.8	-6.1
Residential	611.7	621.6	658.4	733.7	695.6	-5.2
Non-residential	405.6	400.1	409.6	444.7	411.2	-7.5
Ontario	1,818.5	1,547.1	1,813.6	1,897.2	1,374.9	-27.5
Residential	769.9	802.9	1,093.6	969.1	754.1	-22.2
Non-residential	1,048.6	744.1	720.0	928.1	620.8	-33.1
Manitoba	87.9	125.6	135.4	161.1	168.7	4.7
Residential	64.8	68.0	87.1	77.6	73.1	-5.8
Non-residential	23.1	57.6	48.3	83.5	95.5	14.5
Saskatchewan	118.1	121.6	189.0	136.8	215.5	57.5
Residential	53.8	50.7	65.5	57.2	69.3	21.2
Non-residential	64.4	70.9	123.4	79.7	146.2	83.5
Alberta	700.2	743.7	1,109.0	846.0	753.5	-10.9
Residential	309.4	349.2	328.4	368.2	426.1	15.7
Non-residential	390.9	394.6	780.6	477.8	327.4	-31.5
British Columbia	597.5	377.4	484.9	634.2	618.6	-2.5
Residential	237.6	248.6	261.8	312.0	373.8	19.8
Non-residential	359.9	128.8	223.1	322.1	244.8	-24.0
Yukon	2.8	8.7	59.8	5.7	5.9	2.6
Residential	2.7	4.2	3.2	3.3	5.5	66.0
Non-residential	0.1	4.4	56.7	2.4	0.4	-85.3
Northwest Territories	1.7	98.3	5.8	19.0	3.8	-79.9
Residential	1.2	2.2	3.6	1.2	2.0	73.1
Non-residential	0.6	96.1	2.3	17.8	1.8	-90.0
Nunavut	6.0	5.5	1.2	18.9	8.3	-55.8
Residential	6.0	5.5	1.0	8.8	1.7	-80.1
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.1	6.6	-34.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Education indicators in Canada: An international perspective

Canada surpassed 23 of the 30 member nations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2007 regarding the proportion of its population aged 25 to 64 that had a university degree. In Canada, as in other countries, employment rates were consistently higher among people with postsecondary education than among those without. Canada was also among the countries that allocated the highest proportions of gross domestic product (GDP) to education, placing it seventh highest among the OECD countries.

This information comes from a new report comparing provincial and territorial education statistics in Canada with those of countries that belong to the OECD.

In 2007, 25% of Canadian adults aged 25 to 64 had received a university degree or a university certificate above a bachelor's, surpassing 23 other OECD nations. Norway led the way with 32%, followed by the United States (31%). Ontario (28%) and British Columbia (26%) exceeded the Canadian average.

Canada owes its position to the older generations. In 2007, the country ranked fourth for its proportion of adults aged 55 to 64 that held a university degree (21%). However, it was 12th, on par with Japan and the United Kingdom, for its proportion of adults aged 25 to 34 that held a similar degree (29%). Increases in university attainment have been made in Canada across the generations, but to a lesser extent than in other countries.

The vast majority (87%) of Canadians aged 25 to 64 had completed secondary school in 2007. The corresponding OECD average was 70%.

Across Canada, as in other OECD countries, people with postsecondary education demonstrated consistently higher employment rates than those who had not attained more than secondary school graduation.

In 2007, Canada's employment rate for individuals with a high school diploma or the equivalent of a trade or vocational diploma was 77%. For college or university graduates, it was 83%. The corresponding OECD averages were 76% and 85%, respectively. In Canada, the employment rate for those who had not completed high school was 57%, with rates ranging from 38% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 71% in Alberta. The OECD average was 58%.

Canada allocated 6.2% of its GDP to educational institutions in 2005, higher than the average of 5.7% registered for the OECD countries. This placed Canada seventh highest among OECD countries.

The report *Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2009* (81-604-X, free), is now available under the *Publications* module of our website.

This report is prepared by the Canadian Education Statistics Council, a joint venture of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

Data for the 30 OECD member countries come from the OECD publication *Education at a Glance 2009*. The data for Canada, the provinces and territories are from Statistics Canada. All data in *Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2009*, are presented using the International Standard Classification of Education.

For more information, or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. □

Percentage of population that has a university degree or a university certificate above a bachelor's, by age group, 2007

Rank	Aged 25 to 64		Aged 25 to 34		Aged 55 to 64	
	OECD ¹ countries	%	OECD ¹ countries	%	OECD ¹ countries	%
1	Norway	32	Norway	41	United States	30
2	United States	31	Netherlands	35	Netherlands	24
3	Netherlands	29	South Korea	34	Norway	24
4	Iceland	26	New Zealand	33	Canada	21
5	Denmark	25	Finland	32	Iceland	20
6	New Zealand	25	Denmark	32	Denmark	19
7	Canada	25	Australia	31	New Zealand	18
8	South Korea	24	United States	31	Sweden	18
9	Australia	24	Sweden	31	Australia	18
10	Sweden	23	Ireland	30	Switzerland	17
11	United Kingdom	23	Poland	30	United Kingdom	17
12	Japan	23	Canada	29	Hungary	16
13	Finland	21	Japan	29	Japan	15
14	Ireland	21	United Kingdom	29	Finland	14
15	Switzerland	21	Iceland	28	Germany	14
16	Spain	20	Switzerland	26	Poland	12
17	Poland	19	Spain	26	Spain	12
18	Hungary	18	Luxembourg	24	Czech Republic	11
19	Luxembourg	18	France	24	France	11
20	Germany	16	Hungary	21	Ireland	11
21	France	16	Portugal	21	Luxembourg	11
22	Greece	15	Greece	19	Greece	10
23	Mexico	15	Belgium	18	Slovak Republic	10
24	Belgium	14	Italy	18	South Korea	10
25	Portugal	14	Mexico	18	Belgium	9
26	Czech Republic	14	Slovak Republic	17	Italy	9
27	Slovak Republic	13	Germany	16	Mexico	8
28	Italy	13	Czech Republic	15	Turkey	8
29	Turkey	11	Turkey	14	Portugal	7
30	Austria	10	Austria	13	Austria	7

1. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Employment rates of 25- to 64-year-olds, by highest level of education attained, 2007

	High school not completed	High school or trade/vocational graduates	College or university graduates
	%		
Canada	57.3	76.5	82.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	37.8	64.3	78.2
Prince Edward Island	55.6	74.5	81.9
Nova Scotia	50.2	71.6	80.2
New Brunswick	47.0	73.2	82.4
Quebec	52.4	73.9	83.3
Ontario	57.9	75.8	82.8
Manitoba	64.9	81.1	85.8
Saskatchewan	69.5	82.8	85.8
Alberta	71.3	83.5	85.4
British Columbia	61.7	77.1	80.3
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development average	58.4	76.2	84.5

**Education Matters: Insights on Education,
Learning and Training in Canada**

September 2009

Tens of thousands of students, from kindergarten to college and university, have gone back to school. In honour of this annual ritual, *Education Matters*, released today, presents "Back to school: September 2009." It presents a few facts and figures relating to education, from enrolment trends to mobility of apprenticeship completers and barriers to training access, and more.

"Back to school: September 2009" is now available online in the September 2009 issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, Vol. 6, no. 3 (81-004-X, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Education, training and learning*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. ■

New products

Canada Year Book, 2009
Catalogue number **11-402-X** (Print, \$24.95)

Industry Price Indexes, July 2009, Vol. 35, no. 7
Catalogue number **62-011-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada, Vol. 6, no. 3
Catalogue number **81-004-X** (HTML, free)

Education Indicators in Canada: An International Perspective, 2009
Catalogue number **81-604-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.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 09, 2008
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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.3 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower trade deficit on the financial account. Foreign investment flows into Canada gained significantly from the appreciation in price of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the national and territory release components, the complete Canadian profiles is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (costs vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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