

# The Daily

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## Releases

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### Labour Force Survey

October 2010

In October, employment remained virtually unchanged for the second consecutive month, as full-time gains offset part-time losses. The unemployment rate edged down to 7.9% and has been around 8% for the past seven months.

Since October 2009, total employment has risen by 375,000 (+2.2%), mostly the result of strength over the first half of 2010, when employment growth averaged 51,000 per month. In the last four months, however, monthly gains have averaged 5,700.

The number of private sector employees increased in October, while self-employment declined. Public sector employment was unchanged.

Full-time employment rose by 47,000 in October, while part-time fell by 44,000. Over the past three months, losses in part time have been offset by full-time gains.

Employment increased among people aged 55 and over, nearly all among women. At the same time,

#### Note to readers

*The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X, free).*

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

there was an offsetting decline in employment for those aged 25 to 54.

Alberta posted employment gains in October, while Nova Scotia registered a notable loss. There was little change in other provinces.

Losses in retail and wholesale trade were offset by gains in information, culture and recreation; construction; and agriculture. The construction industry continued its upward trend that started in July 2009.

Average hourly wages for employees increased by 2.1% in October compared with 12 months earlier.

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### Additional hiring in the private sector in October

The number of private sector employees increased by 38,000 in October, while self-employment declined by 24,000. At the same time, public sector employment was virtually unchanged.

Over the past year, 337,000 employees have been added to the private sector and 134,000 to the public sector. The number of self-employed has fallen by 96,000 over the same period.

### Full-time employment continues to gain

The number of people working full-time continued to rise in October, up 47,000, bringing gains to 164,000 over the past three months. At the same time, the total number of hours worked has edged up.

Part-time employment fell by 44,000 in October, with losses totalling 132,000 over the past three months.

### Construction up in October

In October, employment in the goods-producing sector rose by 36,000, led by a gain of 21,000 in construction. Since October 2009, employment in construction has risen by 6.0% (+72,000), one of the fastest growth rates of all major industries.

Within the goods sector, employment also increased in agriculture in October, up 9,000, while it edged up in manufacturing.

The number of workers in the service sector declined by 33,000 in October, with losses concentrated in retail and wholesale trade (-29,000). The only service industry with a notable increase was information, culture and recreation, up 22,000.

### More women aged 55 and over employed in October

In October, employment among women aged 55 and over increased by 16,000, while there was little change for men in this age group. At the same time, the number of 25 to 54 year-old workers dipped by 16,000. Youth employment was little changed in October, following a notable decline the previous month.

Between October 2009 and October 2010, the fastest rate of employment growth was among workers aged 55 and over, up 7.7% for men and 7.4% for women.

Over this year-long period, there were also employment gains for men aged 25 to 54, up 117,000 or 1.9%. Among women in this age group, employment grew much slower (+27,000 or +0.5%).

### Employment gains in Alberta

Employment in Alberta rose by 17,000 in October, following two months of little change. This increase brings total gains over the past 12 months to 46,000 or 2.3%, slightly above the national growth rate of 2.2%.

Employment also increased in Prince Edward Island in October, up 1,200. Despite this increase, employment in the province remained similar to the level of 12 months earlier.

In Quebec, employment was little changed in October. The unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage points to 8.0%, as more people were looking for work.

While employment in Ontario was also little changed in October, the unemployment rate edged down 0.2 percentage points to 8.6%, the result of fewer men aged 25 and over participating in the labour market.

In Nova Scotia, employment fell by 8,600 in October, following an increase the month before. This decline pushed the unemployment rate in the province up 0.8 percentage points to 9.8%.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador declined by 2,300 in October. A decrease in the number of people in the labour force pushed the unemployment rate down to 13.0%, its lowest level since June 2008.

### Canada's labour market downturn two years later

Employment in Canada reached a high in the fall of 2008, then declined steeply over a period of nine months. Since the summer of 2009, employment has increased, particularly in the first half of 2010.

Although employment has returned to its pre-recession level of October 2008, the unemployment rate remains around 8%, well above its pre-recession level of 6.2%. Over this two-year period, the working-age population (15 years and over) grew by 2.9%, and the labour force — those working or looking for work — rose by 1.9%.

Across the provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador (+3.1%), Manitoba (+2.9%), Prince Edward Island (+2.3%), Quebec (+1.5%), Saskatchewan (+0.9%) and British Columbia (+0.6%) added employment compared with October 2008, while New Brunswick (-1.8%), Nova Scotia (-1.7%), Alberta (-1.1%) and Ontario (-0.9%) experienced losses.

These provincial differences were partly driven by the industrial composition of the economy. Over the two years, employment in the manufacturing sector dropped 10.8%, with significant declines in Ontario and Alberta. Transportation and warehousing declined by 5.4%, with notable losses in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick. Natural resources remained 2.6% below its October 2008 level, with Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia most affected.

Gains in construction were widespread across the country, as employment in that sector has now returned to its pre-recession level. British Columbia was the only exception, as construction employment dropped 13.6% below its October 2008 level.

Compared with October 2008, employment increased notably in health care and social assistance (+6.7%), as well as in professional, scientific and technical services (+6.7%). All provinces shared in the gains observed in health care and social assistance, but growth was particularly strong in Alberta, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador. Increases in professional, scientific and technical services occurred mostly in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba.

Employment fell steeply during the downturn for youths (15 to 24) and men aged 25 to 54. In October 2010, employment among youths remained 7.8% below its October 2008 level, while the number of workers aged 25 to 54 was just below its pre-recession level (-1.0% for men and -0.7% for women). Workers aged 55 and over, however, experienced employment growth between October 2008 and October 2010, up 13.5% for women and 10.0% for men.

During the downturn, full-time employment saw large declines, while part-time increased. Although overall employment has returned to its pre-recession level, full-time employment remains 102,000 or 0.7%

below its peak, while there are 110,000 (+3.5%) more workers employed part time.

Total hours worked in the labour market fell steeply during the downturn (-3.7%) and have since picked up, increasing by 2.9%. However, unlike total employment, the number of hours worked in October 2010 remained 0.9% below the October 2008 level.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0108.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free) is now available online for the week ending October 16. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The DVD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2009* (71F0004X, \$209) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on December 3.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)) or Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; [lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

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Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	September 2010	October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>						
Population	27,809.6	27,840.4	30.8	407.3	0.1	1.5
Labour force	18,702.7	18,698.4	-4.3	319.1	0.0	1.7
Employment	17,209.7	17,212.7	3.0	375.2	0.0	2.2
Full-time	13,862.6	13,909.8	47.2	218.6	0.3	1.6
Part-time	3,347.1	3,302.9	-44.2	156.5	-1.3	5.0
Unemployment	1,493.0	1,485.7	-7.3	-56.0	-0.5	-3.6
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.8	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	19.4	19.2	-0.2	0.5	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>						
Population	4,409.3	4,409.8	0.5	10.7	0.0	0.2
Labour force	2,821.0	2,827.4	6.4	17.0	0.2	0.6
Employment	2,401.6	2,402.7	1.1	20.3	0.0	0.9
Full-time	1,250.1	1,251.1	1.0	-44.6	0.1	-3.4
Part-time	1,151.6	1,151.5	-0.1	64.8	0.0	6.0
Unemployment	419.4	424.7	5.3	-3.3	1.3	-0.8
Participation rate	64.0	64.1	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.9	15.0	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	54.5	0.0	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	48.0	47.9	-0.1	2.3	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,447.7	11,462.5	14.8	196.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,443.1	8,411.5	-31.6	150.6	-0.4	1.8
Employment	7,841.1	7,834.5	-6.6	235.2	-0.1	3.1
Full-time	7,213.3	7,220.3	7.0	191.1	0.1	2.7
Part-time	627.8	614.3	-13.5	44.2	-2.2	7.8
Unemployment	602.1	576.9	-25.2	-84.7	-4.2	-12.8
Participation rate	73.8	73.4	-0.4	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.9	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.5	68.3	-0.2	0.8	...	...
Part-time rate	8.0	7.8	-0.2	0.3	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>						
Population	11,952.7	11,968.0	15.3	199.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	7,438.5	7,459.5	21.0	151.5	0.3	2.1
Employment	6,967.0	6,975.5	8.5	119.7	0.1	1.7
Full-time	5,399.2	5,438.4	39.2	72.2	0.7	1.3
Part-time	1,567.7	1,537.1	-30.6	47.6	-2.0	3.2
Unemployment	471.6	484.1	12.5	31.9	2.7	7.1
Participation rate	62.2	62.3	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.5	0.2	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	58.3	0.0	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	22.5	22.0	-0.5	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)<sup>1</sup>**

	September 2010	October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,519.4	14,546.4	27.0	470.8	0.2	3.3
Self-employed	2,690.3	2,666.2	-24.1	-95.7	-0.9	-3.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,562.2	3,551.5	-10.7	133.6	-0.3	3.9
Private	10,957.2	10,995.0	37.8	337.3	0.3	3.2
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,209.7</b>	<b>17,212.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,772.6</b>	<b>3,808.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Agriculture	297.6	306.1	8.5	-16.1	2.9	-5.0
Natural resources	334.9	329.6	-5.3	30.4	-1.6	10.2
Utilities	150.3	151.9	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.7
Construction	1,243.3	1,264.1	20.8	71.9	1.7	6.0
Manufacturing	1,746.6	1,756.5	9.9	-8.0	0.6	-0.5
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,437.0</b>	<b>13,404.3</b>	<b>-32.7</b>	<b>294.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Trade	2,697.0	2,668.1	-28.9	37.4	-1.1	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	819.1	819.1	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,103.4	1,108.4	5.0	-10.3	0.5	-0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,288.0	1,285.1	-2.9	85.5	-0.2	7.1
Business, building and other support services	680.3	679.2	-1.1	46.1	-0.2	7.3
Educational services	1,222.3	1,216.3	-6.0	10.9	-0.5	0.9
Health care and social assistance	2,066.0	2,056.2	-9.8	95.7	-0.5	4.9
Information, culture and recreation	757.9	780.0	22.1	-3.3	2.9	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,055.5	1,046.9	-8.6	3.8	-0.8	0.4
Other services	764.7	759.7	-5.0	-24.9	-0.7	-3.2
Public administration	982.9	985.3	2.4	54.3	0.2	5.8

1. North American Industry Classification System.

**Note:** Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2010	October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	432.0	432.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	263.8	259.8	-4.0	3.4	-1.5	1.3
Employment	228.3	226.0	-2.3	13.1	-1.0	6.2
Full-time	195.2	194.2	-1.0	12.9	-0.5	7.1
Part-time	33.1	31.8	-1.3	0.2	-3.9	0.6
Unemployment	35.5	33.8	-1.7	-9.8	-4.8	-22.5
Participation rate	61.1	60.1	-1.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	13.0	-0.5	-4.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	52.3	-0.5	2.8	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	117.9	118.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.5
Labour force	80.8	81.5	0.7	1.8	0.9	2.3
Employment	69.8	71.0	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.6
Full-time	57.0	58.1	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.6
Part-time	12.7	12.9	0.2	-0.5	1.6	-3.7
Unemployment	11.0	10.5	-0.5	1.4	-4.5	15.4
Participation rate	68.5	69.0	0.5	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.9	-0.7	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	60.1	0.9	-0.6	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	777.2	777.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.5
Labour force	504.5	499.4	-5.1	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1
Employment	459.1	450.5	-8.6	-3.5	-1.9	-0.8
Full-time	368.8	365.2	-3.6	-8.5	-1.0	-2.3
Part-time	90.3	85.3	-5.0	5.0	-5.5	6.2
Unemployment	45.5	48.9	3.4	3.2	7.5	7.0
Participation rate	64.9	64.2	-0.7	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.8	0.8	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	57.9	-1.2	-0.8	...	...
<b>New Brunswick (correction)</b>						
Population *	625.5	625.9	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.6
Labour force *	401.7	401.6	-0.1	-2.1	0.0	-0.5
Employment *	362.3	362.1	-0.2	-7.9	-0.1	-2.1
Full-time *	305.5	306.7	1.2	-5.8	0.4	-1.9
Part-time *	56.9	55.5	-1.4	-2.0	-2.5	-3.5
Unemployment *	39.4	39.5	0.1	5.8	0.3	17.2
Participation rate	64.2	64.2	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.8	0.0	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	57.9	0.0	-1.6	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,533.4	6,540.3	6.9	81.6	0.1	1.3
Labour force	4,283.8	4,293.7	9.9	110.6	0.2	2.6
Employment	3,953.4	3,949.6	-3.8	113.5	-0.1	3.0
Full-time	3,191.8	3,189.8	-2.0	46.3	-0.1	1.5
Part-time	761.6	759.8	-1.8	67.2	-0.2	9.7
Unemployment	330.4	344.1	13.7	-2.9	4.1	-0.8
Participation rate	65.6	65.6	0.0	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.0	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.4	-0.1	1.0	...	...

... not applicable

\* please note that these labels were corrected at 8:25 a.m. on November 5, 2010

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2010	October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,853.6	10,866.8	13.2	159.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,307.3	7,287.3	-20.0	107.2	-0.3	1.5
Employment	6,662.0	6,659.2	-2.8	127.9	0.0	2.0
Full-time	5,356.4	5,385.8	29.4	89.5	0.5	1.7
Part-time	1,305.5	1,273.4	-32.1	38.5	-2.5	3.1
Unemployment	645.3	628.1	-17.2	-20.7	-2.7	-3.2
Participation rate	67.3	67.1	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.6	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.3	-0.1	0.3	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	939.8	940.9	1.1	14.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	659.0	659.6	0.6	16.7	0.1	2.6
Employment	623.7	625.3	1.6	19.2	0.3	3.2
Full-time	502.4	504.6	2.2	15.1	0.4	3.1
Part-time	121.2	120.7	-0.5	4.1	-0.4	3.5
Unemployment	35.4	34.3	-1.1	-2.5	-3.1	-6.8
Participation rate	70.1	70.1	0.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.2	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.4	66.5	0.1	1.1	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	794.1	794.8	0.7	11.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	557.8	557.7	-0.1	9.8	0.0	1.8
Employment	526.8	525.8	-1.0	6.0	-0.2	1.2
Full-time	426.1	435.6	9.5	10.5	2.2	2.5
Part-time	100.7	90.1	-10.6	-4.6	-10.5	-4.9
Unemployment	30.9	32.0	1.1	3.9	3.6	13.9
Participation rate	70.2	70.2	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.7	0.2	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.2	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	2,939.7	2,943.4	3.7	56.3	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,135.8	2,150.8	15.0	23.3	0.7	1.1
Employment	2,004.2	2,021.2	17.0	46.1	0.8	2.3
Full-time	1,652.2	1,655.2	3.0	26.7	0.2	1.6
Part-time	352.0	366.0	14.0	19.5	4.0	5.6
Unemployment	131.6	129.5	-2.1	-22.9	-1.6	-15.0
Participation rate	72.7	73.1	0.4	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	-0.2	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.7	0.5	0.3	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,796.4	3,800.7	4.3	73.2	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,508.2	2,507.0	-1.2	48.6	0.0	2.0
Employment	2,320.3	2,321.8	1.5	60.1	0.1	2.7
Full-time	1,807.1	1,814.5	7.4	31.0	0.4	1.7
Part-time	513.1	507.3	-5.8	29.1	-1.1	6.1
Unemployment	187.9	185.1	-2.8	-11.6	-1.5	-5.9
Participation rate	66.1	66.0	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.4	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.1	0.0	0.4	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



## Building permits

September 2010

The value of building permits increased 15.3% to \$6.6 billion in September, following two months of declines. This gain was a result of increases in both the residential and non-residential sectors.

In the residential sector, the value of permits was up for a second consecutive month. Residential construction intentions increased 8.3% to \$3.9 billion. Ontario and British Columbia accounted for most of the growth at the national level.

In the non-residential sector, municipalities issued permits worth \$2.7 billion, up 26.7%, following a 24.2% decline in August. September's increase came mostly from higher construction intentions for commercial buildings in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

The total value of building permits increased in five provinces, led by Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

### Residential sector: Intentions up for single- and multiple-family permits

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings increased by 9.5% in September to \$2.2 billion, following five months of declines. This increase was due to higher construction intentions in seven provinces, led by Ontario.

Intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 6.7% to \$1.6 billion, the second monthly increase in a row. British Columbia recorded the largest increase among the six provinces that reported a gain. Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings declined in Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Nationally, municipalities approved 17,510 new dwellings in September, up 4.0% from August. The increase came mostly from single-family dwellings, which rose 9.2% to 7,178 units. The number of multiple-family dwellings edged up 0.6% to 10,332 units.

### Non-residential sector: Large gains in the commercial and institutional components

In the commercial component, municipalities issued permits worth \$1.5 billion in September, a 37.8% increase following two monthly declines. The increase was due mainly to construction intentions for office buildings in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

#### 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.*

#### Revision

*Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the previous month.*

In the institutional component, the value of permits increased 23.4% to \$858 million. The gain was largely attributable to higher construction intentions for medical facilities and religious buildings in Ontario, which was enough to offset decreases in seven provinces.

In the industrial component, the value of permits edged up 0.3% to \$375 million. An increase in the value of permits for manufacturing plants in five provinces offset declines in intentions for utilities and transportation buildings in eight provinces.

### Strong gains in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec

The value of building permits increased in five provinces: Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

In Ontario, the gain was the result of increases in the commercial and institutional components, as well as in the residential sector. In British Columbia, the increase came from the non-residential sector and higher intentions for multiple-family dwellings. In Quebec, the increase was due mostly to gains in the commercial component of the non-residential sector. Various institutional and commercial buildings increased the value of the non-residential sector in Prince Edward Island.

New Brunswick and Manitoba posted the largest decreases. In New Brunswick, construction intentions were down in the institutional component. In Manitoba, the largest declines occurred in permits for commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings.

### **Permits up in most metropolitan areas**

The total value of permits increased in 21 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The strongest gains occurred in Toronto, Vancouver, Gatineau and Guelph.

In Toronto, the increase came mostly from single-family dwellings, while in Vancouver it was due mostly to multiple-family dwellings. In both Gatineau and Guelph, the commercial component led the increase.

The largest declines occurred in Edmonton and Montréal. The decrease in Edmonton came from both the residential and non-residential sectors. In Montréal, it was the result of reduced intentions for multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings.

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

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.**

The September 2010 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X, free) will be available soon.

Building permit data for October will be released on December 6.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-6321; [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto: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. □

**Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada**

	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	value in \$ millions				% change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,332.5</b>	<b>6,333.8</b>	<b>5,732.1</b>	<b>6,607.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Residential	3,411.5	3,476.7	3,565.4	3,861.7	8.3	13.2
Single <sup>1</sup>	2,269.1	2,137.3	2,037.3	2,231.2	9.5	-1.7
Multiple	1,142.4	1,339.4	1,528.1	1,630.5	6.7	42.7
Non-residential	1,921.1	2,857.2	2,166.7	2,745.8	26.7	42.9
Industrial	367.2	417.2	374.1	375.4	0.3	2.2
Commercial	954.4	1,286.3	1,097.0	1,512.1	37.8	58.4
Institutional	599.5	1,153.7	695.6	858.4	23.4	43.2
	number of units				% change	
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>16,047</b>	<b>16,814</b>	<b>16,843</b>	<b>17,510</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Single <sup>1</sup>	7,883	7,275	6,571	7,178	9.2	-8.9
Multiples	8,164	9,539	10,272	10,332	0.6	26.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

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

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions			% change		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,332.5</b>	<b>6,333.8</b>	<b>5,732.1</b>	<b>6,607.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Residential</b>	<b>3,411.5</b>	<b>3,476.7</b>	<b>3,565.4</b>	<b>3,861.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Non-residential</b>	<b>1,921.1</b>	<b>2,857.2</b>	<b>2,166.7</b>	<b>2,745.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>42.9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	52.3	76.3	84.7	79.2	-6.4	51.6
Residential	41.9	47.0	51.6	56.9	10.2	35.6
Non-residential	10.3	29.3	33.1	22.4	-32.3	116.7
Prince Edward Island	21.0	17.1	14.2	34.0	139.9	61.9
Residential	13.5	11.4	8.6	9.8	13.2	-27.8
Non-residential	7.5	5.7	5.5	24.2	337.4	225.1
Nova Scotia	124.6	131.0	112.9	113.1	0.2	-9.3
Residential	86.6	70.6	65.7	77.3	17.7	-10.8
Non-residential	38.0	60.4	47.2	35.8	-24.1	-5.9
New Brunswick	136.6	116.0	124.1	97.1	-21.8	-28.9
Residential	49.4	50.1	47.3	49.1	3.7	-0.7
Non-residential	87.2	65.9	76.8	48.0	-37.4	-44.9
Quebec	1,208.5	1,276.2	1,226.0	1,351.5	10.2	11.8
Residential	758.9	815.1	848.2	830.3	-2.1	9.4
Non-residential	449.6	461.1	377.8	521.3	38.0	15.9
Ontario	1,886.4	2,556.5	2,089.5	2,667.5	27.7	41.4
Residential	1,186.9	1,186.0	1,221.6	1,410.8	15.5	18.9
Non-residential	699.5	1,370.4	867.9	1,256.8	44.8	79.7
Manitoba	107.8	155.4	161.4	137.2	-15.0	27.3
Residential	76.6	91.6	106.1	92.8	-12.5	21.2
Non-residential	31.2	63.8	55.3	44.4	-19.7	42.3
Saskatchewan	142.7	160.4	164.6	147.8	-10.2	3.6
Residential	66.1	74.4	68.5	85.7	25.2	29.7
Non-residential	76.6	85.9	96.1	62.1	-35.4	-18.9
Alberta	952.1	959.3	851.6	849.1	-0.3	-10.8
Residential	620.3	605.7	481.6	486.7	1.1	-21.5
Non-residential	331.8	353.6	370.0	362.3	-2.1	9.2
British Columbia	676.6	870.7	877.7	1,105.5	26.0	63.4
Residential	498.2	517.1	653.7	758.1	16.0	52.1
Non-residential	178.3	353.6	224.0	347.5	55.2	94.8
Yukon	13.0	6.9	8.2	17.0	108.8	30.6
Residential	8.0	3.1	3.3	2.5	-22.9	-68.7
Non-residential	5.0	3.8	4.9	14.5	196.9	190.4
Northwest Territories	5.1	5.3	5.1	7.5	47.5	47.5
Residential	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	13.8	-15.0
Non-residential	3.5	3.6	3.9	6.2	57.3	74.4
Nunavut	6.0	2.9	12.3	0.9	-92.5	-84.5
Residential	3.3	2.7	8.2	0.5	-93.4	-83.9
Non-residential	2.6	0.2	4.1	0.4	-90.6	-85.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>

	September 2009	July 2010	August 2010 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>p</sup>	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions			% change		
<b>Total, census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>3,867.0</b>	<b>4,759.5</b>	<b>4,144.6</b>	<b>4,786.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>
St. John's	29.4	43.8	57.6	53.6	-7.0	82.1
Halifax	54.8	64.4	48.8	52.3	7.2	-4.5
Moncton	22.1	31.8	16.8	33.0	96.8	49.2
Saint John	76.7	12.5	45.9	14.2	-69.1	-81.5
Saguenay	21.2	24.7	31.9	31.1	-2.4	46.9
Québec	194.3	117.6	130.3	124.4	-4.6	-36.0
Sherbrooke	32.7	60.5	30.3	38.4	26.7	17.4
Trois-Rivières	38.9	56.1	12.6	34.3	173.3	-11.6
Montréal	522.3	637.9	563.3	508.0	-9.8	-2.7
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	199.8	197.9	215.1	406.5	89.0	103.5
Gatineau part	41.9	45.2	64.1	196.6	206.6	368.7
Ottawa part	157.9	152.7	151.0	209.9	39.0	33.0
Kingston	99.1	14.8	30.4	15.5	-49.2	-84.4
Peterborough	11.2	9.1	8.3	9.5	15.1	-15.1
Oshawa	64.2	74.4	52.6	47.2	-10.1	-26.4
Toronto	761.6	1,018.4	1,021.8	1,220.1	19.4	60.2
Hamilton	55.1	133.8	158.9	194.6	22.4	253.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	84.6	446.2	27.1	40.4	48.8	-52.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	112.8	96.0	58.8	89.0	51.3	-21.1
Brantford	8.1	29.2	15.1	8.7	-42.6	7.5
Guelph	14.3	10.4	23.9	135.2	465.1	846.0
London	97.9	101.6	65.6	58.9	-10.2	-39.8
Windsor	16.7	36.0	36.0	23.6	-34.4	41.8
Barrie	12.7	17.3	31.4	52.2	66.2	309.4
Greater Sudbury	16.1	49.0	14.5	23.6	62.6	46.9
Thunder Bay	12.2	11.2	16.1	23.6	46.7	93.7
Winnipeg	58.3	92.3	105.2	79.9	-24.1	37.1
Regina	29.5	28.2	50.8	25.1	-50.5	-14.9
Saskatoon	59.4	79.0	44.4	72.2	62.5	21.5
Calgary	311.8	291.7	260.1	265.7	2.1	-14.8
Edmonton	362.3	365.3	328.6	265.1	-19.3	-26.8
Kelowna	30.0	40.5	50.3	52.9	5.2	76.4
Abbotsford–Mission	13.4	12.3	7.8	19.6	151.8	46.4
Vancouver	377.7	497.6	547.4	718.5	31.3	90.2
Victoria	65.8	58.1	36.9	49.9	35.4	-24.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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.



## Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

August 2010 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 14.4 million cubic metres in August, up 7.8% from August 2009 and 0.3% higher compared with July.

Crude oil and equivalent exports were down 5.6% in August compared with the same month in 2009. About 62% of Canada's total domestic production went to the export market.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 11.9 billion cubic metres in August, up 0.6% from the same month a year earlier and 3.1% higher compared with July.

Domestic sales of natural gas were up 9.6% in August compared with the same month a year earlier.

Natural gas exports decreased by 3.7% in August compared with the same month a year earlier. Exports accounted for about 68% of marketable natural gas production.

**Note:** Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to August 2010 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to April 2010 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to June 2010 inclusive.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

### Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	August 2009	July 2010	August 2010 <sup>P</sup>	July to August 2010	August 2009 to August 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons</b>					
Supply <sup>1</sup>					
Production	13 377.2	14 373.9	14 419.2	0.3	7.8
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4 129.1	4 219.2	4 456.1	5.6	7.9
Disposition					
Refinery receipts <sup>3</sup>	8 522.4	9 389.5	9 383.0	-0.1	10.1
Exports	9 488.9	10 022.2	8 957.9	-10.6	-5.6
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
<b>Natural gas</b>					
Supply <sup>4</sup>					
Marketable production <sup>5</sup>	11 817.5	11 530.8	11 890.1	3.1	0.6
Imports	1 190.9	1 200.2	1 417.1	18.1	19.0
Disposition					
Domestic sales <sup>6</sup>	4 059.6	4 242.6	4 449.3	4.9	9.6
Exports	8 375.3	8 161.5	8 064.8	-1.2	-3.7

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

- Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.
- Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
- Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.
- Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.
- Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.
- Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

## **Energy consumption by the manufacturing sector**

2008 (final) and 2009 (preliminary)

Final 2008 data and preliminary 2009 data on energy consumption by manufacturing industries are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0005 and 128-0006.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5047.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.gc.ca)), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

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*The Daily, November 5, 2010*

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**Release dates: November 8 to 12, 2010**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
9	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	September 2010
10	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	September 2010

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