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Releases

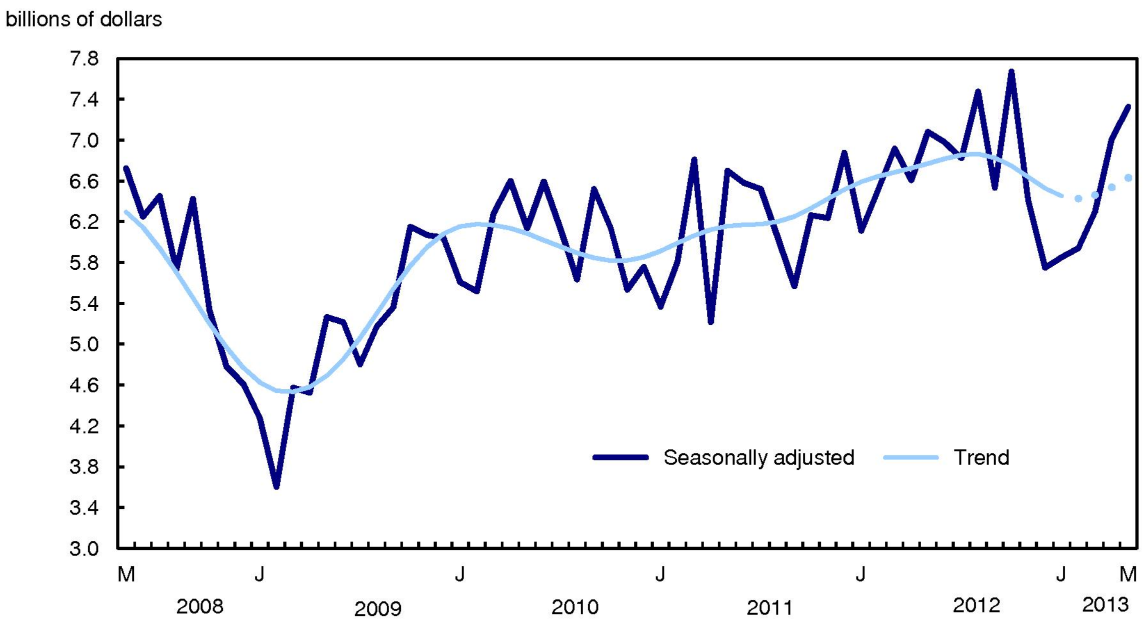
Releases

Building permits, May 2013

Contractors took out building permits worth $7.3 billion in May, up 4.5% from April. The total value of building permits continued to trend upward on the strength of five consecutive monthly increases.

The increase in May came mainly from the residential sector in Ontario and the non-residential sector in Quebec.

Chart 1
Total value of permits



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Residential sector permit values increased 4.2% to $4.6 billion in May. This advance followed a 21.6% gain in April and was the third consecutive monthly increase. The gain in May was attributable to both single- and multi-family dwellings. The value of residential building permits was up in seven provinces led largely by Ontario, followed by Alberta and Nova Scotia. British Columbia posted the largest decline.

In the non-residential sector, the value of building permits rose 5.0% to $2.8 billion in May. Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were behind most of the growth at the national level. Declines were recorded in Alberta, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

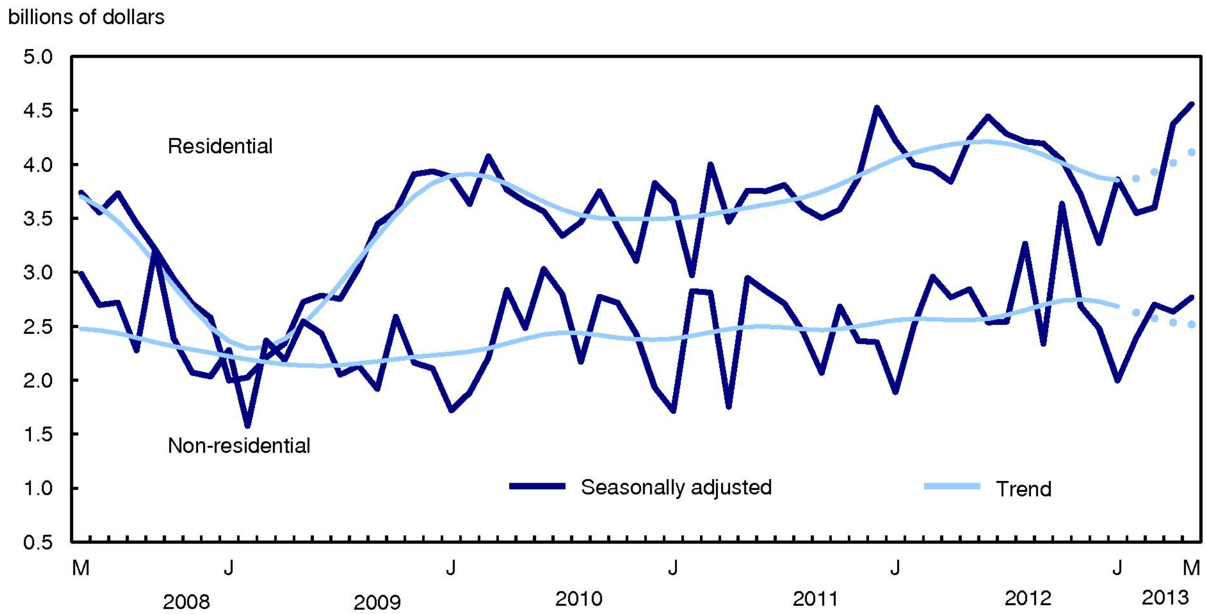
Residential sector: Construction intentions up for both single- and multi-family dwellings

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings rose 4.4% in May to $2.3 billion, the fourth increase in five months. Advances were posted in eight provinces with Ontario, Alberta and Quebec accounting for most of the gain.

Building permits for multi-family dwellings recorded a third consecutive monthly increase, up 4.0% to $2.2 billion in May following a 51.2% advance in April. Numerous apartments and apartments-condominium projects in Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia contributed to sustaining the advance from April. Declines were registered in four provinces, with British Columbia posting the largest drop, followed by Saskatchewan.

Canadian municipalities authorized the construction of 20,048 new dwellings, 3.1% more than in April. The advance was attributable to both multi-family dwellings, which increased 3.5% to 13,649 units and single-family dwellings, which rose 2.3% to 6,399 units.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Non-residential sector: Significant gains in the industrial component

In the industrial component, the value of permits rose 37.4% to $612 million in May. This was the third increase in four months. The growth was the result of higher construction intentions for manufacturing plants and utilities buildings in Ontario, for mining buildings in Saskatchewan and for manufacturing plants in British Columbia. Gains were posted in seven provinces.

In the institutional component, the value of permits declined 3.6% to $702 million in May, a second consecutive monthly decrease. The value of institutional building permits was down in four provinces, with New Brunswick accounting for much of the drop as a result of lower construction intentions for medical and educational buildings.

Canadian municipalities issued $1.5 billion worth of commercial building permits in May, down 0.6% from April. This followed a 17.3% increase the previous month. The decline was the result of lower construction intentions in a variety of commercial buildings, including office buildings and recreational facilities. Decreases were posted in three provinces, led by Alberta. Conversely, Quebec posted the largest gain, as a result of higher construction intentions for recreational facilities, office buildings as well as hotels and restaurants.

Provinces: Large increases in Ontario and Quebec

The value of permits was up in seven provinces in May, led by Ontario and Quebec.

The largest increase occurred in Ontario, mainly as a result of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings. In Quebec, commercial and institutional buildings were responsible for the gains.

Manitoba followed a distant third, as a result of higher construction intentions for institutional buildings, commercial structures and, to a lesser extent, industrial buildings.

The largest decline occurred in British Columbia, where all components except industrial buildings fell. In New Brunswick, institutional construction intentions largely contributed to the decline.

Significant gains in construction intentions in Toronto and Montréal

In May, the total value of permits was up in 16 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases were in Toronto and Montréal, with Edmonton a distant third. In Toronto, the advance was principally attributable to multi-family dwellings. Higher intentions for industrial and commercial buildings explained the growth in Montréal. In Edmonton, construction intentions for residential dwellings and, to a lesser degree, for institutional buildings were behind the advance.

Calgary had the largest decline, followed by Vancouver and Victoria. After posting their third highest level on record the previous month, the value of permits issued in Calgary decreased 42.1%, largely the result of lower construction intentions for commercial buildings. In Vancouver, multi-family dwellings were responsible for the decline while in Victoria, institutional buildings were behind the decrease.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

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 for the entire population.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, 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

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data have been revised for the previous month.

The trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart.

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2012	March 2013	April 2013[r]	May 2013[p]	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	**7,079.7**	**6,298.5**	**7,007.0**	**7,323.5**	**4.5**	**3.4**
Residential	4,237.6	3,597.7	4,373.5	4,558.4	4.2	7.6
Single[1]	2,401.0	2,183.7	2,235.3	2,333.8	4.4	-2.8
Multiple	1,836.7	1,414.1	2,138.3	2,224.6	4.0	21.1
Non-residential	2,842.0	2,700.7	2,633.5	2,765.1	5.0	-2.7
Industrial	476.5	475.1	445.7	612.3	37.4	28.5
Commercial	1,397.5	1,243.7	1,459.0	1,450.3	-0.6	3.8
Institutional	968.1	981.9	728.8	702.5	-3.6	-27.4
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	**18,874**	**14,564**	**19,445**	**20,048**	**3.1**	**6.2**
Single[1]	7,004	6,244	6,257	6,399	2.3	-8.6
Multiple	11,870	8,320	13,188	13,649	3.5	15.0

r revised

p preliminary

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

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

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2012	March 2013	April 2013r	May 2013p	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	**7,079.7**	**6,298.5**	**7,007.0**	**7,323.5**	**4.5**	**3.4**
Residential	**4,237.7**	**3,597.7**	**4,373.5**	**4,558.4**	**4.2**	**7.6**
Non-residential	**2,842.0**	**2,700.7**	**2,633.5**	**2,765.1**	**5.0**	**-2.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	84.4	59.0	72.8	85.4	17.3	1.3
Residential	59.9	51.4	55.8	60.6	8.6	1.2
Non-residential	24.5	7.6	17.0	24.8	45.8	1.5
Prince Edward Island	32.1	29.5	13.7	24.0	74.7	-25.3
Residential	14.7	9.0	10.7	12.8	19.7	-12.6
Non-residential	17.4	20.5	3.0	11.1	272.2	-36.0
Nova Scotia	133.5	120.1	93.8	145.1	54.8	8.7
Residential	96.2	86.6	58.1	105.8	82.3	10.0
Non-residential	37.2	33.5	35.7	39.3	10.0	5.6
New Brunswick	77.3	44.1	184.9	57.5	-68.9	-25.7
Residential	51.1	30.6	38.9	40.0	3.0	-21.7
Non-residential	26.2	13.6	146.0	17.4	-88.1	-33.5
Quebec	1,341.7	1,045.0	1,278.3	1,475.9	15.5	10.0
Residential	845.4	633.9	797.7	817.9	2.5	-3.3
Non-residential	496.3	411.1	480.6	658.0	36.9	32.6
Ontario	2,304.2	2,190.3	2,459.7	2,778.5	13.0	20.6
Residential	1,465.2	1,236.2	1,616.4	1,823.5	12.8	24.4
Non-residential	838.9	954.1	843.4	955.0	13.2	13.8
Manitoba	210.3	147.4	159.5	244.4	53.3	16.2
Residential	106.6	107.7	135.3	112.2	-17.1	5.2
Non-residential	103.7	39.7	24.1	132.2	448.5	27.6
Saskatchewan	394.0	271.5	242.9	277.4	14.2	-29.6
Residential	171.5	140.6	183.6	138.9	-24.3	-19.0
Non-residential	222.5	130.8	59.2	138.4	133.7	-37.8
Alberta	1,392.3	1,683.4	1,491.9	1,381.3	-7.4	-0.8
Residential	753.1	810.7	757.8	837.2	10.5	11.2
Non-residential	639.1	872.7	734.0	544.2	-25.9	-14.9
British Columbia	1,090.2	696.9	977.8	827.0	-15.4	-24.1
Residential	662.5	485.8	706.1	596.8	-15.5	-9.9
Non-residential	427.7	211.2	271.6	230.2	-15.3	-46.2
Yukon	9.1	6.7	2.9	13.8	379.7	51.0
Residential	5.9	3.3	2.1	4.8	133.5	-18.3
Non-residential	3.2	3.4	0.8	8.9	…	179.7
Northwest Territories	1.3	2.4	7.4	9.8	32.7	627.9
Residential	0.9	0.7	1.0	4.3	340.6	364.3
Non-residential	0.4	1.6	6.4	5.5	-14.5	…
Nunavut	9.5	2.3	21.6	3.5	-83.8	-63.0
Residential	4.6	1.3	10.0	3.5	-65.0	-23.4
Non-residential	4.9	1.0	11.6	0.0	-100.0	-99.9

r revised

p preliminary

… not applicable

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

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted[1]

	May 2012	March 2013	April 2013[r]	May 2013[p]	April to May 2013	May 2012 to May 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	**5,424.5**	**4,933.9**	**5,352.0**	**5,619.9**	**5.0**	**3.6**
St. John's	53.1	32.5	37.0	45.9	24.2	-13.5
Halifax	79.7	83.2	62.2	102.7	65.1	28.9
Moncton	26.0	15.1	56.0	19.5	-65.2	-25.0
Saint John	11.3	7.9	22.4	9.3	-58.4	-17.4
Saguenay	36.7	25.0	32.6	35.6	9.2	-3.1
Québec	181.1	116.2	121.3	205.6	69.5	13.5
Sherbrooke	33.3	42.9	62.6	35.3	-43.7	5.9
Trois-Rivières	34.5	30.9	29.1	26.8	-8.0	-22.5
Montréal	664.0	481.4	554.0	772.2	39.4	16.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	261.7	208.7	259.0	284.2	9.7	8.6
Gatineau part	46.6	34.5	55.9	54.6	-2.3	17.1
Ottawa part	215.1	174.2	203.2	229.6	13.0	6.8
Kingston	26.2	11.1	24.6	16.6	-32.7	-36.8
Peterborough	17.9	4.2	25.0	17.8	-29.0	-0.8
Oshawa	78.7	33.3	36.4	44.0	20.9	-44.1
Toronto	1,074.9	1,187.9	1,167.8	1,443.6	23.6	34.3
Hamilton	108.1	120.7	129.4	104.0	-19.6	-3.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	65.4	49.2	93.7	148.5	58.5	127.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	80.5	84.5	105.7	123.0	16.4	52.8
Brantford	18.9	7.4	25.1	11.8	-53.0	-37.5
Guelph	37.1	15.4	72.3	67.9	-6.1	82.9
London	117.7	55.9	133.5	86.1	-35.5	-26.9
Windsor	34.7	21.9	32.3	46.1	42.9	32.9
Barrie	23.0	20.9	22.1	20.5	-6.8	-10.5
Greater Sudbury	29.0	7.2	9.2	53.6	483.1	84.9
Thunder Bay	22.9	7.5	9.7	23.4	142.0	2.0
Winnipeg	133.1	108.0	113.3	176.1	55.4	32.3
Regina	73.6	78.6	58.1	70.6	21.6	-4.1
Saskatoon	196.4	149.8	114.0	108.6	-4.7	-44.7
Calgary	522.3	549.6	782.4	452.7	-42.1	-13.3
Edmonton	482.9	845.3	336.8	436.9	29.7	-9.5
Kelowna	25.8	35.8	58.1	27.9	-52.0	7.9
Abbotsford–Mission	11.8	10.7	24.6	19.4	-21.1	63.7
Vancouver	784.0	428.0	642.8	556.1	-13.5	-29.1
Victoria	78.3	57.3	99.2	27.9	-71.9	-64.4

r revised

p preliminary

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

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

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The May 2013 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X) will soon be available.

Building permits data for June will be released on August 7.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Andrew Aston (613-951-0746), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Spending on research and development in the higher education sector, 2011/2012

Spending on research and development (R&D) in Canada's higher education sector increased by 3.4% on a fiscal year basis between 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 to $11.6 billion. The higher education sector comprises universities and affiliated research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics.

Provincially, R&D spending by higher education institutions increased in every province except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Ontario and Quebec combined continue to report about two-thirds of R&D spending in the higher education sector. These two provinces have the highest concentration of universities, research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics in Canada.

The higher education institutions themselves increased spending by 4.4% in 2011/2012 from the previous year, maintaining their position as the leading source of funds, contributing 44.6% or $5.2 billion to total higher education R&D spending. The federal government was the second largest source, providing 26.5% of the total, or $3.1 billion, while provincial governments followed as the third largest funding source with a 10.4% share or $1.2 billion.

Total expenditures on R&D are also calculated by two science types: natural sciences and engineering as well as social sciences and humanities. Spending on higher education R&D in the natural sciences and engineering field rose by 3.7% from the previous year to $9.3 billion. Over the past decade, this type of science has consistently accounted for about 80% of total expenditures on R&D in the higher education sector. In the social sciences and humanities field, higher education R&D spending increased by 2.1% to $2.3 billion.

Table 1
Spending on research and development in the higher education sector, by source of funds, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012

	2010/2011 expenditures	2010/2011 percentage of total	2011/2012 expenditures	2011/2012 percentage of total	2010/2011 to 2011/2012 percentage change
	millions of dollars	%	millions of dollars	%	
Total	**11,249.3**	**100.0**	**11,627.3**	**100.0**	**3.4**
Higher education	4,970.1	44.2	5,187.3	44.6	4.4
Federal government	3,073.8	27.3	3,075.7	26.5	0.1
Provincial government	1,193.2	10.6	1,210.9	10.4	1.5
Private non-profit	1,029.2	9.1	1,091.1	9.4	6.0
Business enterprise	842.1	7.5	937.7	8.1	11.4
Foreign	140.9	1.3	124.6	1.1	-11.6

Available in CANSIM: table 358-0162.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5109.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, May 2013

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 93 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 8.5% in May from May 2012. These airports reported 492,467 movements in May.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

A data table with summary information on airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

The May 2013 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-X) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Crude oil and natural gas production, March 2013

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data are now available for March.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

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 us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, April to June 2012

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for April to June.

Note to readers

Data from January 2011 to March 2012 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), May 2013
Catalogue number 51-007-X (HTML | PDF)

Industry Price Indexes, May 2013, Vol. 39, no. 5
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML | PDF)

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