

The Daily

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Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.5 billion in September, up 12.7% from August, following a 27.3% decrease the previous month. The increase in September resulted primarily from higher construction intentions for both non-residential and residential buildings in Ontario.

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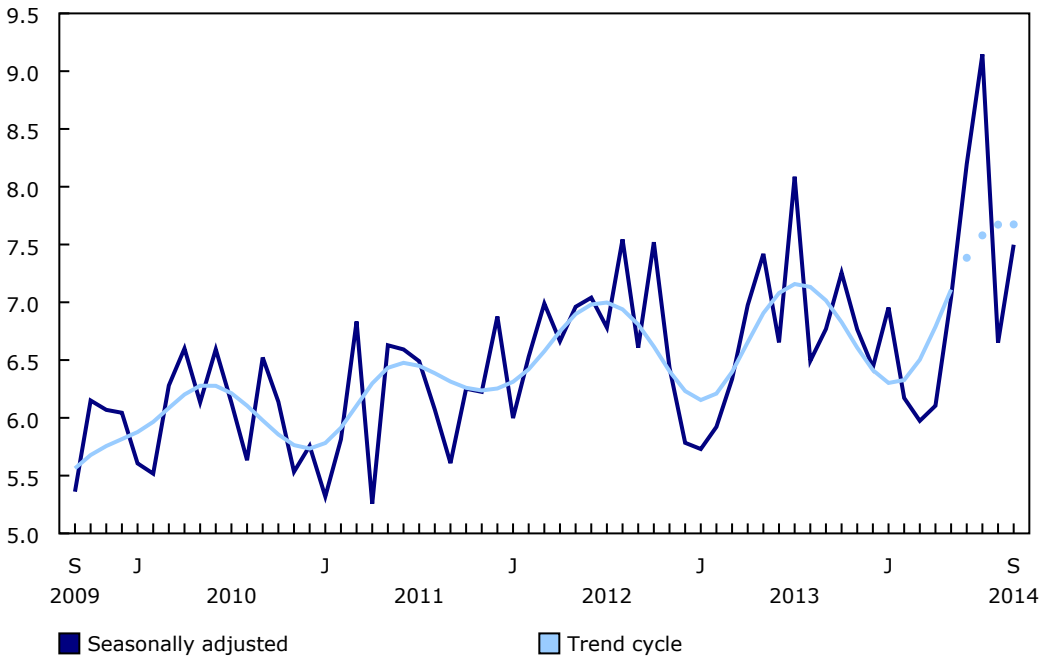
Releases

Building permits, September 2014

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.5 billion in September, up 12.7% from August, following a 27.3% decrease the previous month. The increase in September resulted primarily from higher construction intentions for both non-residential and residential buildings in Ontario.

Chart 1
Total value of permits

billions of dollars



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.

The value of non-residential building permits rose 23.9% to \$3.1 billion in September, the fifth increase in six months. Higher non-residential construction intentions were registered in six provinces, led by Ontario, followed by Quebec and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland and Labrador and Alberta had the largest declines.

In the residential sector, the value of permits rose 6.1% to \$4.4 billion in September. Gains were posted in seven provinces, led by Ontario and followed by Quebec and British Columbia. Declines were registered in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, following gains in all three provinces in August.

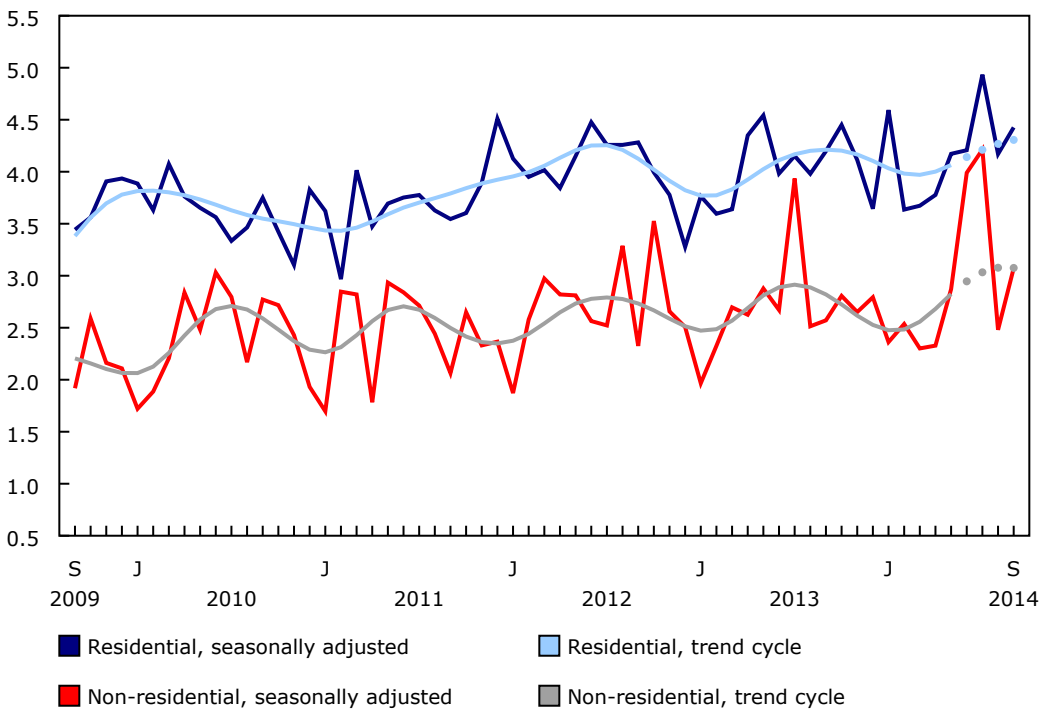
Non-residential sector: Increase in all three components

In September, construction intentions for institutional buildings rose 87.1% to \$851 million, following a 75.5% decrease the previous month. The value of institutional building permits was up in five provinces. The increase in September resulted primarily from higher construction intentions for medical facilities and educational institutions in Ontario. Alberta recorded the largest decrease, as a result of lower construction intentions for educational institutions.

In the commercial component, the value of permits increased 8.7% to \$1.7 billion in September, following a 12.8% decrease in August. The advance came from higher construction intentions in a variety of commercial buildings, including office buildings, warehouses, service stations as well as hotels and restaurants. Gains in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia more than offset decreases in the remaining seven provinces.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors

billions of dollars



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.

In the industrial component, the value of permits increased 13.4% to \$496 million in September, after two consecutive monthly declines. The increase was largely attributable to higher construction intentions for manufacturing plants and utility buildings in Alberta and Quebec. Declines were registered in five provinces, with Nova Scotia and Ontario posting the largest decreases.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for both multi-family and single-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 10.8% to \$2.0 billion, after a 28.0% decrease the previous month. In Ontario, higher construction intentions for row house, apartment and apartment-condominium projects were responsible for the gain. In Quebec and British Columbia, the growth in the value of permits for multi-family dwellings came mostly from apartment projects. Declines were posted in five provinces, with Alberta and Saskatchewan registering the largest decreases.

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings increased 2.5% to \$2.4 billion in September. This followed a 2.3% decline the previous month. Advances were posted in seven provinces, with Ontario recording the largest gain. Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba registered decreases.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 18,199 new dwellings in September, up 9.4% from August. This increase was mostly attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 12.9% to 11,814 units. The number of single-family dwellings increased 3.4% to 6,385 units.

Provinces: Ontario posts the largest advance

The total value of permits was up in seven provinces in September, led by Ontario, followed by Quebec and British Columbia.

Ontario posted the biggest advance, with large increases in the value of institutional and commercial as well as multi-family dwelling permits.

Quebec's gain resulted primarily from higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, institutional and industrial buildings. Gains in multi-family dwellings led to the increase in British Columbia.

Alberta recorded the largest decline as a result of lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings as well as commercial and institutional buildings.

Higher construction intentions in half of the census metropolitan areas

In September, construction intentions were up in 17 of Canada's 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases were in Toronto, followed by Ottawa and Montréal. In Toronto, the advance was principally attributable to institutional and commercial buildings as well as multi-family dwellings. The gain in Ottawa was mainly the result of higher construction intentions for both multi-family and single-family dwellings, while in Montréal, the increase came from multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings.

In contrast, Calgary and Oshawa posted the largest declines in the total value of building permits. Lower construction intentions in commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings explained the decrease in Calgary, while in Oshawa, the decline originated mostly from multi-family buildings.

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 [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. 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.

Building permits data are used as a leading indicator of activity in the construction industry.

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 for the previous month have been revised.

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

	September 2013	July 2014	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^P	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,769.4	9,146.1	6,650.3	7,498.1	12.7	10.8
Residential	4,198.5	4,933.6	4,170.0	4,425.7	6.1	5.4
Single ¹	2,328.6	2,402.1	2,346.7	2,406.1	2.5	3.3
Multiple	1,870.0	2,531.5	1,823.4	2,019.6	10.8	8.0
Non-residential	2,570.9	4,212.5	2,480.3	3,072.4	23.9	19.5
Industrial	498.4	535.7	437.6	496.1	13.4	-0.5
Commercial	1,477.1	1,821.3	1,587.7	1,725.2	8.7	16.8
Institutional	595.3	1,855.4	454.9	851.1	87.1	43.0
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	17,593	20,377	16,641	18,199	9.4	3.4
Single ¹	6,530	6,375	6,176	6,385	3.4	-2.2
Multiple	11,063	14,002	10,465	11,814	12.9	6.8

^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

	September 2013	July 2014	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^p	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,769.4	9,146.1	6,650.3	7,498.1	12.7	10.8
Residential	4,198.5	4,933.6	4,170.0	4,425.7	6.1	5.4
Non-residential	2,570.9	4,212.5	2,480.3	3,072.4	23.9	19.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	103.3	80.7	119.7	86.0	-28.1	-16.7
Residential	58.0	57.4	46.6	50.9	9.3	-12.2
Non-residential	45.3	23.3	73.2	35.1	-52.0	-22.5
Prince Edward Island	18.3	11.6	16.2	17.8	9.5	-2.8
Residential	8.2	8.9	8.3	12.0	43.9	46.4
Non-residential	10.1	2.7	7.9	5.8	-26.7	-42.7
Nova Scotia	91.4	102.0	92.3	123.9	34.2	35.4
Residential	58.0	69.7	47.8	48.2	0.8	-16.9
Non-residential	33.5	32.3	44.5	75.7	70.1	126.0
New Brunswick	85.1	94.2	80.7	94.0	16.6	10.4
Residential	40.4	45.5	34.3	42.5	23.8	5.0
Non-residential	44.7	48.6	46.3	51.6	11.3	15.3
Quebec	1,301.4	2,065.8	1,088.9	1,219.5	12.0	-6.3
Residential	776.4	683.7	718.9	794.7	10.5	2.4
Non-residential	525.1	1,382.1	370.0	424.8	14.8	-19.1
Ontario	2,260.6	3,256.2	2,211.0	3,015.4	36.4	33.4
Residential	1,401.4	2,126.6	1,351.3	1,603.7	18.7	14.4
Non-residential	859.3	1,129.6	859.7	1,411.7	64.2	64.3
Manitoba	233.0	417.4	220.7	221.9	0.5	-4.8
Residential	150.8	118.6	129.0	117.0	-9.3	-22.4
Non-residential	82.2	298.8	91.7	104.9	14.3	27.6
Saskatchewan	292.0	262.9	284.6	207.8	-27.0	-28.8
Residential	177.0	136.2	194.3	127.9	-34.2	-27.7
Non-residential	115.0	126.8	90.2	79.9	-11.4	-30.5
Alberta	1,524.4	1,724.0	1,720.9	1,615.9	-6.1	6.0
Residential	999.4	917.3	1,032.4	948.7	-8.1	-5.1
Non-residential	525.0	806.7	688.6	667.2	-3.1	27.1
British Columbia	847.4	1,109.8	800.9	879.4	9.8	3.8
Residential	520.1	755.3	599.2	671.9	12.1	29.2
Non-residential	327.3	354.5	201.6	207.5	2.9	-36.6
Yukon	5.4	7.6	9.5	11.9	24.8	119.0
Residential	2.7	3.7	4.4	5.8	31.4	115.1
Non-residential	2.7	3.9	5.1	6.1	19.1	122.8
Northwest Territories	6.0	3.9	4.7	4.3	-7.6	-28.6
Residential	5.4	2.6	3.2	2.2	-31.7	-58.6
Non-residential	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.1	48.2	215.3
Nunavut	0.9	10.0	0.3	0.3	4.8	-65.2
Residential	0.9	8.2	0.3	0.2	-24.4	-75.1
Non-residential	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1

... not applicable

^r revised

^p preliminary

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 adjusted¹

	September 2013	July 2014	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^p	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	5,087.8	7,235.6	5,054.4	5,833.7	15.4	14.7
St. John's	49.4	54.5	90.2	61.3	-32.0	24.1
Halifax	42.9	46.8	44.9	81.9	82.4	90.6
Moncton	24.0	29.8	14.2	26.7	88.7	11.4
Saint John	16.8	10.6	8.9	6.7	-24.9	-60.3
Saguenay	34.5	15.5	22.0	32.1	45.9	-6.9
Québec	158.9	153.2	121.8	140.4	15.3	-11.6
Sherbrooke	27.6	35.3	23.6	35.5	50.7	28.7
Trois-Rivières	30.6	26.6	36.0	26.4	-26.6	-13.7
Montréal	626.3	1,407.7	547.6	642.2	17.3	2.5
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	272.0	325.1	282.1	472.0	67.3	73.6
Gatineau part	70.2	62.2	47.3	34.0	-28.0	-51.5
Ottawa part	201.8	262.9	234.9	438.0	86.5	117.1
Kingston	21.9	20.2	12.5	24.8	98.6	13.5
Peterborough	19.9	41.2	22.8	21.9	-4.1	9.9
Oshawa	73.8	80.9	118.4	73.6	-37.8	-0.3
Toronto	1,229.1	1,645.3	928.2	1,672.4	80.2	36.1
Hamilton	84.2	205.6	104.7	101.1	-3.4	20.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	37.4	68.4	42.0	34.8	-17.2	-7.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	69.2	222.7	85.9	51.9	-39.6	-25.0
Brantford	11.0	10.7	12.7	18.2	43.0	66.1
Guelph	20.7	33.7	46.5	48.2	3.6	133.0
London	58.9	85.2	94.0	61.5	-34.6	4.4
Windsor	24.6	37.6	37.7	32.2	-14.6	31.1
Barrie	36.8	56.2	57.5	27.5	-52.2	-25.3
Greater Sudbury	22.2	32.7	23.5	35.3	50.4	58.7
Thunder Bay	9.9	12.8	11.7	8.8	-25.3	-11.9
Winnipeg	133.1	214.6	154.6	162.3	5.0	22.0
Regina	72.6	79.2	84.6	53.2	-37.1	-26.7
Saskatoon	138.3	106.3	88.3	109.5	24.0	-20.9
Calgary	592.5	732.4	804.5	594.9	-26.0	0.4
Edmonton	533.4	616.1	536.7	544.3	1.4	2.0
Kelowna	33.2	31.7	43.5	37.4	-14.1	12.5
Abbotsford–Mission	14.2	23.5	16.4	8.9	-45.7	-37.4
Vancouver	517.7	720.5	482.2	522.9	8.5	1.0
Victoria	50.4	52.9	54.3	62.9	15.8	24.9

^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 September 2014 issue of *Building Permits* ([64-001-X](#)) will soon be available.

The October building permits data will be released on December 8.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

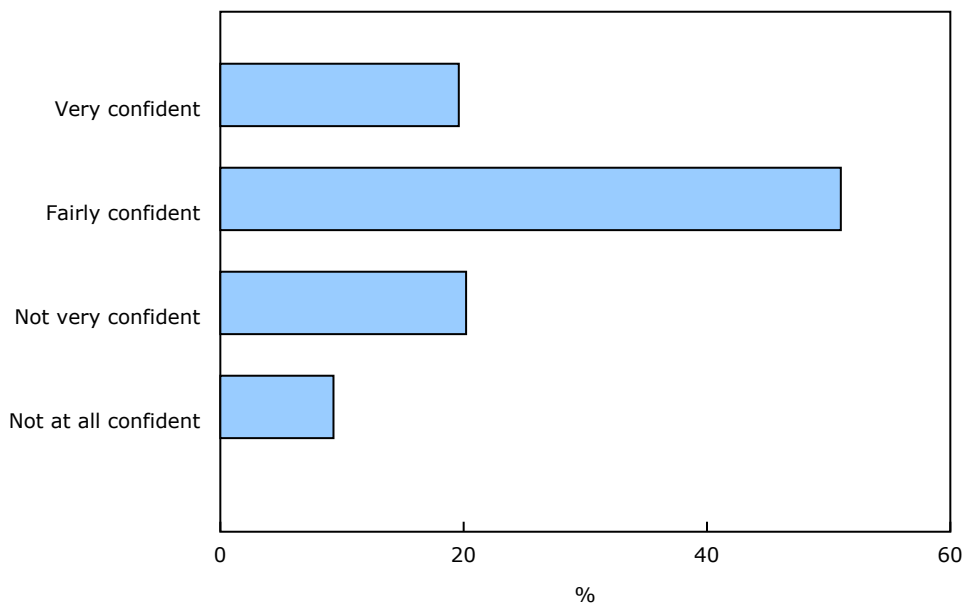
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jérémie Bennett (613-951-0793), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Canadian Financial Capability Survey, 2014

In 2014, one in three Canadian adults (33.8%) were not preparing financially for retirement either on their own or through an employer pension plan, according to data from the Canadian Financial Capability Survey. Almost 6 in 10 (59.6%) Canadian adults did not know how much money they would need to save to maintain their desired standard of living during retirement.

Additionally, 3 in 10 (29.5%) Canadian adults were "not very confident" or "not at all confident" that their household income at the time of retirement would be enough for them to maintain their desired standard of living.

Chart 1
Canadians' level of confidence in their household income's capacity to sustain their desired standard of living at retirement, 2014

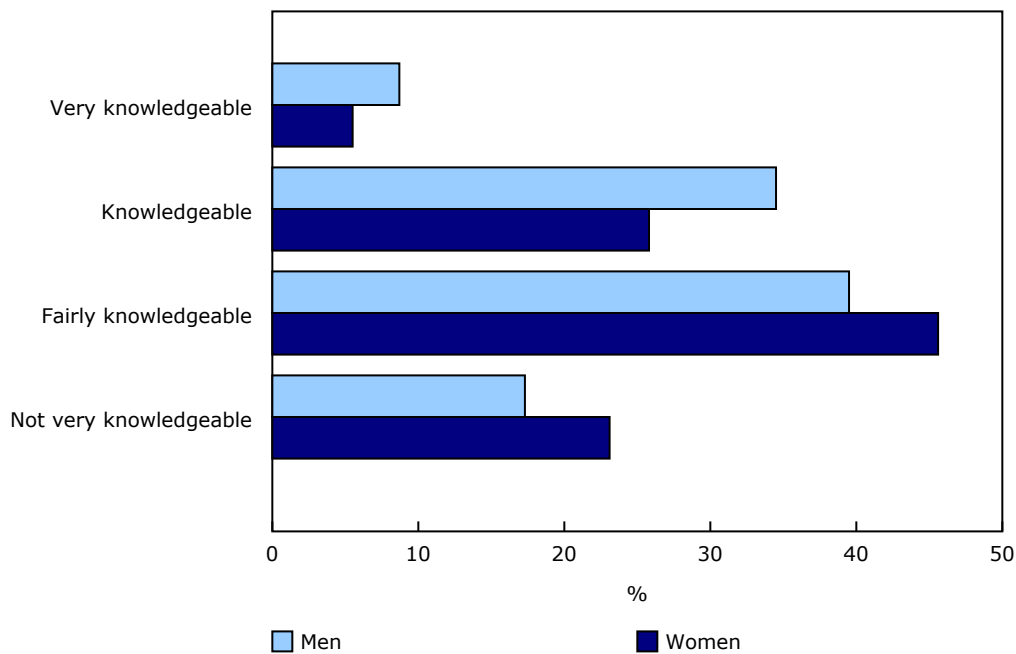


Note(s): Data represent Canadians who have not yet retired.

In 2014, 7.1% of Canadian adults considered themselves "very knowledgeable" financially. Among women, 5.5% considered themselves "very knowledgeable" compared with 8.7% of men.

As part of the survey, participants were also asked to answer a series of 14 questions concerning their knowledge of topics such as inflation, debt repayment, banking fees and credit reports. On average, Canadian adults answered 8.7 questions correctly, unchanged from 2009, the last time the survey was conducted. Almost one-third of survey participants (31.4%) in 2014 correctly answered 7 questions or less, while 2.7% provided a correct answer to all 14 questions.

Chart 2
Canadians' perception of their level of financial knowledge, by sex, 2014



Note to readers

The Canadian Financial Capability Survey was sponsored by the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5159.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

For more information on the Canadian Financial Capability Survey, the Financial Literacy Leader of Canada or the National Conference on Financial Literacy, contact the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada (toll-free 1-866-461-3222; info@fcac.gc.ca).

Community Noise and Health Study, 2013

The data files for the Community Noise and Health Study (CNHS) are now available through Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres.

This study, also referred to as the Wind Turbine Noise and Health Study, collected self-reported and physical health measures from a sample of individuals living in several communities situated in proximity to wind turbines.

The CNHS was conducted in partnership with Health Canada, whose experts will produce a series of reports and analyses based on these data.

The sampling design of the study does not support the production of descriptive statistics that can be generalized to a larger population.

A summary report of results from the study, that takes into account the complexities of the sampling strategy and its limitations, will be available on the Health Canada website at 9:15 a.m. Eastern Standard Time on November 6, 2014. Detailed analytical papers will be released periodically over the following months. For more details, consult the [summary](#) on the Health Canada website.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5201](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Machinery and Equipment Price Index: Basket update

Historical data for the Machinery and Equipment Price Index, based on 2010=100, are now available from the first quarter of 1997 to the fourth quarter of 2013 at the Canada level only.

Note to readers

Data from the first quarter to the third quarter of 2014 will be released on November 20.

Available in CANSIM: tables [327-0054](#) and [327-0055](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2312](#).

Table 327-0054: Machinery and Equipment Price Index, by commodity.

Table 327-0055: Machinery and Equipment Price Index, by industry.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Annual telecommunications statistics, 2012

Regional data on the telecommunications industries are now available for 2012. Data at the Canada level were released in [The Daily](#) on May 26, 2014.

Available in CANSIM: table [356-0004](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2722](#).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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New products and studies

New products

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