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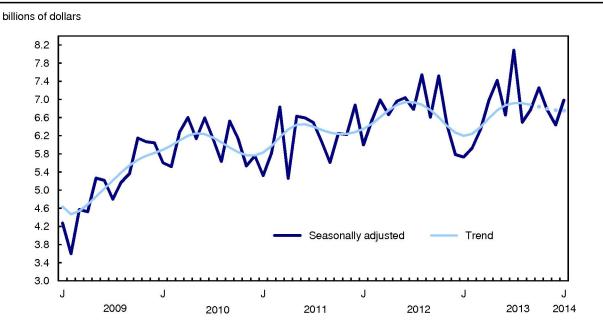
Releases

Building permits, January 2014

The total value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities rose 8.5% to \$7.0 billion in January, following a 4.8% decrease in December. The increase in January came from higher construction intentions in the residential sector, which more than offset a decline in the non-residential sector.

Gains were posted in every province in January, except Quebec. Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario registered the largest increases.

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.

After two consecutive monthly decreases, construction intentions for residential dwellings rose 26.3% to \$4.6 billion. All 10 provinces posted gains, led by Quebec, Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits fell 14.6% to \$2.4 billion, following a 5.4% increase in December. Decreases in Quebec and, to a much lesser extent, New Brunswick offset the gains posted in the remaining provinces.

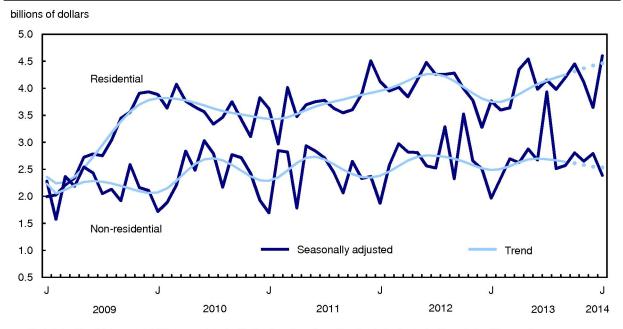
Residential sector: Significantly higher construction intentions for both multi-family and single-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 42.8% to \$2.1 billion in January, following a 21.9% decrease in the previous month. Advances were posted in nine provinces, with Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia accounting for most of the gain. Saskatchewan was the only province to register a decrease.

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings increased 15.0% to \$2.5 billion in January, the highest level since September 2012. The advance in January followed two consecutive monthly decreases. Gains were posted in seven provinces, led by Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

Nationally, municipalities approved permits for the construction of 18,366 new dwellings, up 17.4% from December. This increase was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 20.9% to 11,580 units, and single-family dwellings, which increased 11.8% to 6,786 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: Declines in the institutional and industrial components

The value of non-residential building permits was down in January. An increase in construction intentions for commercial buildings was not enough to offset declines in the institutional and industrial components.

Construction intentions for institutional buildings fell 41.8% to \$574 million, after a 182.9% increase the previous month. This decline was mainly attributable to medical facilities in Quebec. Increases posted in eight provinces were not enough to offset the declines in Quebec, which had recorded a significant advance in December.

The value of permits for industrial buildings decreased 24.7% to \$373 million, following a 13.9% increase the previous month. Decreases were seen in six provinces, led by Ontario, where the decline was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for manufacturing plants.

In the commercial component, the value of permits increased 9.7% to \$1.4 billion in January, following a 29.8% decrease in December. Hotel and restaurants in Ontario accounted for most of the advance. Increases were posted in five other provinces, led by Manitoba and British Columbia.

Most provinces post higher construction intentions

Alberta and British Columbia both posted large advances, mainly as a result of higher construction intentions for residential buildings. In Ontario, commercial and residential buildings were responsible for the increase.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan followed a distant fourth and fifth. Advances in both provinces were tied to higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings and commercial buildings.

Quebec was the only province to register declines, as a result of lower construction intentions for institutional buildings and, to a lesser degree, commercial and industrial buildings.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

Construction intentions were up in 23 of the 34 census metropolitan areas, led by Toronto, Vancouver and Edmonton.

The largest gains were in Toronto, driven by higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and single-family dwellings. The increase in Vancouver came mainly from multi-family dwellings, while in Edmonton, residential, commercial and institutional buildings were responsible for the gain.

The largest declines occurred in Montréal, followed by Hamilton and Calgary. In Montréal, the decrease was principally attributable to institutional buildings. The decline in Hamilton was attributable to lower intentions for commercial and industrial buildings, while in Calgary the decrease resulted from commercial and institutional 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 Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

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.

With this release, seasonal adjustment options were reviewed to take into account the most recent seasonal variation from the series. Revised monthly seasonally adjusted data for the three previous years are released at the same time as the annual revision to the unadjusted data of 2013.

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

	January 2013	November 2013	December 2013 ^r	January 2014 ^p	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	
	millions of dollars			% change			
Total Residential	5,729.6 3,763.5	6,764.6 4,113.4	6,436.8 3,643.6	6,986.5 4,600.8	8.5 26.3	21.9 22.2	
Single ¹ Multiple	2,241.5 1,522.0	2,228.9 1,884.5	2,171.7 1,471.9	2,498.3 2,102.5	15.0 42.8	11.5 38.1	
Non-residential Industrial	1,966.1 301.6	2,651.2 434.9	2,793.2 495.6	2,385.7 373.0	-14.6 -24.7	21.3 23.7	
Commercial Institutional	1,321.3 343.2	1,867.5 348.8	1,311.0 986.6	1,438.6 574.1	9.7 -41.8	8.9 67.3	
	number of units				% change		
Total dwellings	15,991	18,103	15,650	18,366	17.4	14.9	
Single ¹ Multiple	6,447 9,544	6,099 12,004	6,068 9,582	6,786 11,580	11.8 20.9	5.3 21.3	

^r revised

<sup>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.</sup>

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

	January 2013	November 2013	December 2013 ^r	January 2014 ^p	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014	
	millions of dollars				% change		
Canada Residential Non-residential	5,729.6 3,763.5 1,966.1	6,764.6 4,113.4 2,651.2	6,436.8 3,643.6 2,793.2	6,986.5 4,600.8 2,385.7	8.5 26.3 -14.6	21.9 22.2 21.3	
Newfoundland and Labrador	80.7	2,651.2 71.4	2,793.2 72.7	2,363.7 99.0	36.1	21.3 22.7	
Residential		71.4 50.6		51.3			
	61.3		45.8		12.1 77.1	-16.3	
Non-residential	19.3	20.8	26.9	47.6		146.7	
Prince Edward Island	13.7	24.3	11.9	15.1	27.5	10.7	
Residential	10.5	8.2	6.0	7.5	24.7	-28.2	
Non-residential	3.2	16.1	5.8	7.6	30.4	138.0	
Nova Scotia	109.8	70.9	50.2	74.3	48.2	-32.3	
Residential	90.5	51.7	33.8	52.4	55.1	-42.1	
Non-residential	19.3	19.2	16.4	21.9	34.0	13.3	
New Brunswick	108.7	69.1	45.5	67.9	49.0	-37.6	
Residential	64.8	31.8	34.0	56.5	66.3	-12.8	
Non-residential	44.0	37.2	11.6	11.4	-1.8	-74.2	
Quebec	1,195.1	1,118.0	1,753.6	1,358.2	-22.6	13.6	
Residential	747.9	697.1	670.4	941.5	40.4	25.9	
Non-residential	447.2	420.9	1,083.3	416.7	-61.5	-6.8	
Ontario	1,917.6	2,634.4	2,133.3	2,331.4	9.3	21.6	
Residential	1,236.0	1,436.3	1,297.3	1,463.6	12.8	18.4	
Non-residential	681.6	1,198.1	836.0	867.8	3.8	27.3	
Manitoba	168.9	173.9	130.4	194.6	49.2	15.2	
Residential	119.7	120.7	91.8	118.6	29.1	-0.9	
Non-residential	49.2	53.1	38.6	76.0	96.9	54.5	
Saskatchewan	221.4	237.5	152.5	211.8	38.9	-4.3	
Residential	149.6	121.9	109.1	136.2	24.8	-9.0	
Non-residential	71.8	115.6	43.3	75.7	74.6	5.4	
Alberta	1,143.4	1,402.1	1,358.9	1,706.0	25.5	49.2	
Residential	703.7	877.1	824.7	1,085.3	31.6	54.2	
Non-residential	439.7	524.9	534.3	620.7	16.2	41.2	
British Columbia	758.9	959.3	690.9	917.9	32.9	21.0	
Residential	570.6	715.3	525.0	680.3	29.6	19.2	
Non-residential	188.3	244.0	165.9	237.6	43.2	26.2	
Yukon	5.2	2.8	1.0	5.7	476.1	10.2	
Residential	4.7	2.1	0.1	4.2	-10.1	-12.0	
Non-residential	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	73.1	255.1	
Northwest Territories	4.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	69.3	-71.5	
Residential	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	-89.2	-97.9	
Non-residential	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	338.0	-40.0	
Nunavut	1.8	0.5	35.1	3.4	-90.5	-40.0 85.7	
Residential	1.8	0.1	5.1	3.4	-34.3	85.7	
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	-100.0	65. <i>1</i> 	

^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 adjusted¹

	January 2013	November 2013	December 2013 ^r	January 2014 ^p	December 2013 to January 2014	January 2013 to January 2014
		millions of dollars			% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,216.5	5,411.6	5,090.6	5,273.4	3.6	25.1
St. John's	52.5	46.7	49.7	81.8	64.4	55.6
Halifax	68.6	26.9	20.6	40.1	94.9	-41.6
Moncton	29.1	20.6	12.3	17.5	42.5	-39.7
Saint John	10.7	19.3	12.9	13.0	0.6	21.7
Saguenay	11.6	13.1	16.8	15.6	-7.1	35.2
Québec	111.2	256.4	126.3	148.4	17.5	33.5
Sherbrooke	47.6	49.9	34.6	35.0	1.1	-26.5
Trois-Rivières	30.1	24.7	25.2	18.0	-28.5	-40.2
Montréal	613.0	452.5	1,122.4	708.8	-36.9	15.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	172.6	229.3	135.4	261.2	93.0	51.3
Gatineau part	34.2	24.6	44.8	116.6	160.6	240.6
Ottawa part	138.4	204.7	90.6	144.6	59.5	4.5
Kingston	7.8	13.1	10.6	56.1	427.0	616.8
Peterborough	7.0	12.6	11.0	5.0	-54.4	-28.4
Oshawa	57.6	31.2	58.7	77.5	32.0	34.6
Toronto	1,011.7	1,613.7	1,123.5	1,304.7	16.1	29.0
Hamilton	128.4	124.2	198.9	101.2	-49.1	-21.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	37.1	39.5	60.1	50.0	-16.8	34.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	38.5	65.5	129.8	59.9	-53.9	55.5
Brantford	5.6	13.3	4.2	4.9	16.9	-11.9
Guelph	19.9	18.3	25.5	27.4	7.3	38.0
London	60.8	76.1	39.0	37.2	-4.6	-38.8
Windsor	17.7	30.9	15.9	33.7	112.3	90.1
Barrie	14.1	47.2	45.0	16.8	-62.6	19.0
Greater Sudbury	14.1	8.5	4.6	12.6	176.5	-10.5
Thunder Bay	8.4	9.4	3.1	15.1	380.7	79.7
Winnipeg	119.7	123.4	87.5	143.7	64.2	20.1
Regina	55.7	113.3	58.5	45.3	-22.5	-18.7
Saskatoon	87.3	76.7	58.0	97.2	67.6	11.3
Calgary	387.0	646.9	657.8	575.9	-12.5	48.8
Edmonton	375.4	418.0	389.5	523.0	34.3	39.3
Kelowna	18.4	39.6	27.6	31.0	12.0	68.2
Abbotsford–Mission	15.8	14.1	13.0	21.3	63.9	34.5
Vancouver	523.7	703.5	480.5	627.2	30.5	19.8
Victoria	58.0	33.2	32.0	67.5	110.8	16.3

^r revised

P preliminary
 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 January 2014 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X) will soon be available.

February building permits data will be released on April 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 Jeremie Bennett (613-951-0793), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Farm product prices, January 2014

Prices received by farmers in January for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The January Alberta feeder steers price was \$155.63 per hundredweight, up 10.6% from December and up 23.6% from January 2013 when the price was \$125.93.

The Ontario soybean price in January was \$513.01 per tonne, up 0.9% from December and up 0.4% from January 2013 when the price was \$511.19.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, with some series going back 30 years.

Available in CANSIM: table 002-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

Production and disposition of tobacco products, January 2014

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.8 billion cigarettes in January, up 26.8% from the previous month. The total number of cigarettes sold decreased by 18.4% to 1.6 billion.

Available in CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, January 2014

Data on mineral wool, including fibrous glass insulation, are now available for January.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Asphalt roofing, January 2014

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for January.

Available in CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

Exporter and importer register databases, 2012

Data from the Exporter Register Database are now available for 2009 to 2012. The database provides information on exporters by industry grouping (North American Industry Classification System), exporter size, province or territory of residence, country of destination and employment size.

Data from the Importer Register Database are also now available for 2002 to 2012. The database provides information on importers by industry grouping, importer size, province or territory of residence, country of origin and employment size.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5124.

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

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