

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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**Building permits, June 2014** 2  
Contractors took out building permits worth \$8.0 billion in June, up 13.5% from May. The June increase was mainly due to higher construction intentions for institutional and industrial buildings in Quebec and commercial buildings in Alberta.

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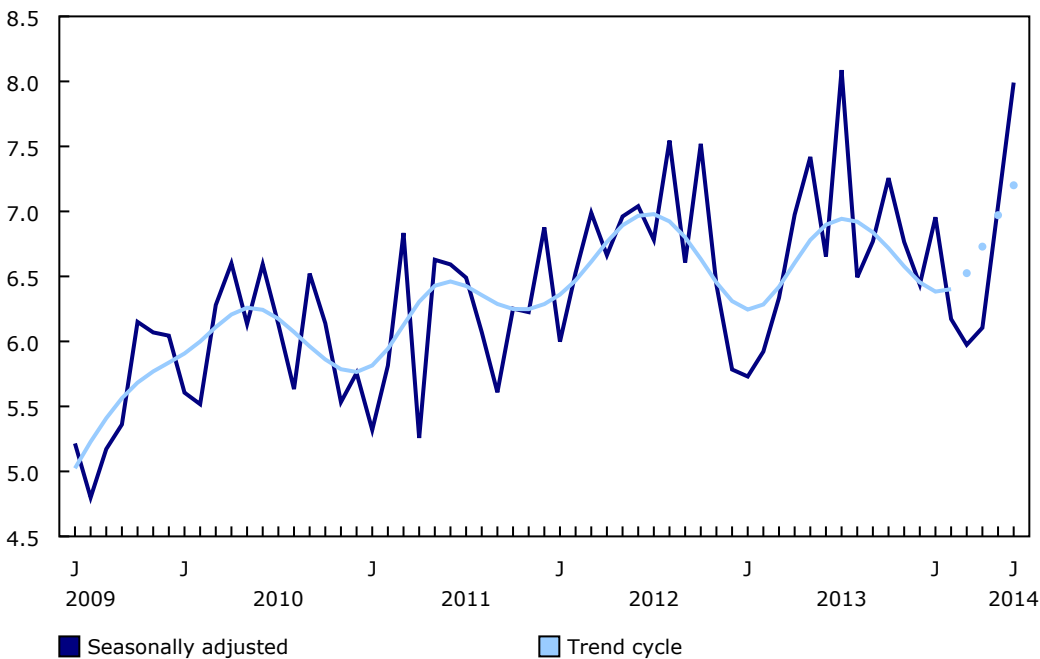
## Releases

### Building permits, June 2014

Contractors took out building permits worth \$8.0 billion in June, up 13.5% from May. The June increase was mainly due to higher construction intentions for institutional and industrial buildings in Quebec and commercial buildings in Alberta.

**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 32.5% to \$3.8 billion in June, a third consecutive monthly gain. Quebec was responsible for most of the growth at the national level. Declines were recorded in six provinces, with Manitoba and Ontario posting the largest decreases. Both provinces reported sharp gains in May.

In the residential sector, the value of permits edged up 0.4% to \$4.2 billion, a fourth consecutive monthly increase. The gains observed in four provinces were mostly offset by declines in the other provinces. Ontario posted the largest advance, followed by Nova Scotia and Quebec. British Columbia had the largest decrease.

#### Non-residential sector: Increases in the institutional and industrial components

The value of building permits in the institutional component more than doubled to \$1.3 billion in June. Construction intentions for institutional buildings were up in four provinces. Quebec, which had the largest advance, posted a sharp increase in construction intentions for medical facilities.

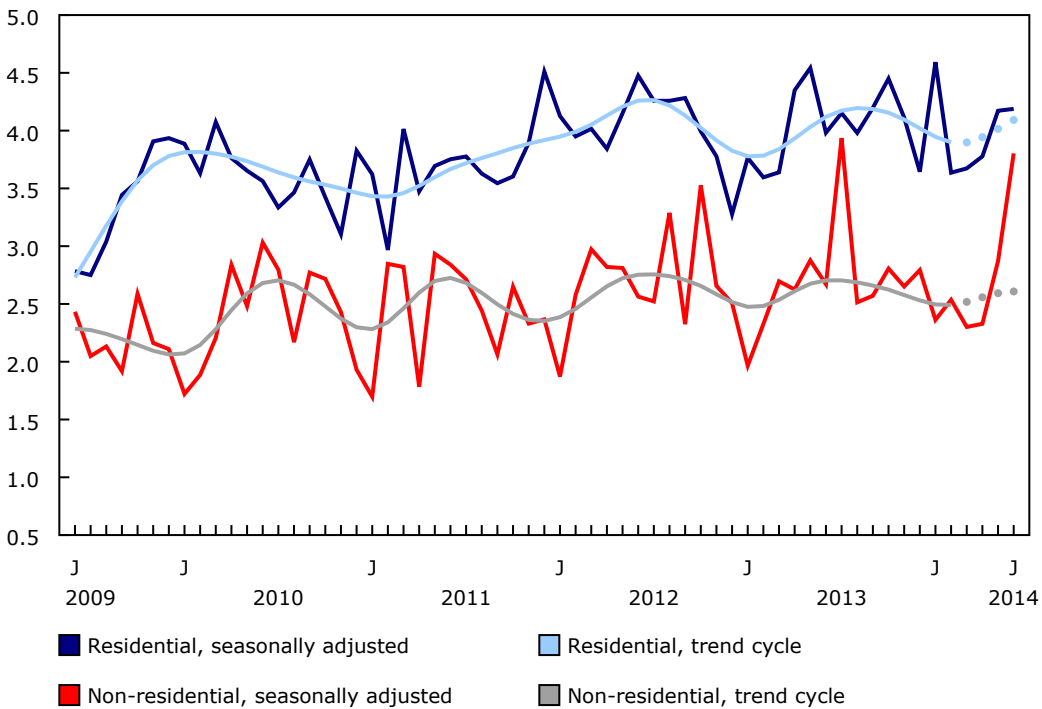
In the industrial component, construction intentions rose 63.9% to \$744 million, up for a third consecutive month. The increase was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for information technology buildings in Quebec and utilities buildings in Ontario.

Canadian municipalities issued \$1.8 billion worth of commercial building permits in June, 2.1% less than in May. The decline was a result of lower construction intentions in a variety of commercial buildings, including hotels and restaurants, warehouses and retail complexes. Declines were observed in seven provinces, with Ontario and Manitoba posting the largest decreases.

In contrast, Alberta, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador reported gains.

**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.

**Residential sector: Higher intentions for single-family dwellings**

Municipalities issued \$2.4 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in June, up 5.5% from May. It was the third consecutive monthly advance. Increases were reported in six provinces, led by Alberta, with Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia following.

Construction intentions for multi-family units fell 6.0% to \$1.7 billion in June. This decline came in the wake of three straight monthly increases and was mainly due to lower construction intentions in Western Canada. Conversely, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec posted gains.

At the national level, municipalities approved the construction of 16,770 new dwellings in June, down 4.6% from May. The decrease was mainly due to a 10.7% decline in multi-family units to 10,202. The number of single-family dwellings rose 6.9% to 6,568 units.

### **Provinces: Quebec posts the largest gain**

The total value of permits was up in five provinces in June, led by Quebec, with Alberta a distant second.

Quebec reported the largest increase by far, with substantial advances in construction intentions for institutional buildings, industrial buildings and, to a lesser extent, multi-family dwellings.

Alberta's growth was largely due to higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and single-family dwellings.

The largest decline occurred in Manitoba, with commercial buildings accounting for most of the decrease.

### **Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas**

In June, the value of permits was up in 20 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

Montréal reported the largest gain in June, followed far behind by Calgary. The value of permits issued in Montréal rose primarily because of higher construction intentions for institutional and industrial buildings, while in Calgary, the increase was due to construction permits for commercial buildings.

The largest decreases were reported in Winnipeg, followed by Toronto and Vancouver. The declines in Winnipeg and Toronto resulted from lower construction intentions for commercial buildings. In Vancouver, the decrease was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings.

### 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**

	June 2013	April 2014	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,653.2</b>	<b>6,105.1</b>	<b>7,043.2</b>	<b>7,991.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Residential	3,982.3	3,777.2	4,172.1	4,188.1	0.4	5.2
Single <sup>1</sup>	2,163.2	2,182.6	2,315.9	2,443.3	5.5	12.9
Multiple	1,819.1	1,594.6	1,856.3	1,744.9	-6.0	-4.1
Non-residential	2,670.9	2,327.8	2,871.1	3,802.9	32.5	42.4
Industrial	458.9	359.9	453.8	743.7	63.9	62.1
Commercial	1,349.2	1,302.4	1,842.9	1,803.5	-2.1	33.7
Institutional	862.8	665.5	574.5	1,255.7	118.6	45.5
	number of units				% change	
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>17,557</b>	<b>15,579</b>	<b>17,571</b>	<b>16,770</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Single <sup>1</sup>	6,083	5,919	6,146	6,568	6.9	8.0
Multiple	11,474	9,660	11,425	10,202	-10.7	-11.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

<sup>1</sup>. 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**

	June 2013	April 2014	May 2014 <sup>r</sup>	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>6,653.2</b>	<b>6,105.1</b>	<b>7,043.2</b>	<b>7,991.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Residential</b>	<b>3,982.3</b>	<b>3,777.2</b>	<b>4,172.1</b>	<b>4,188.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Non-residential</b>	<b>2,670.9</b>	<b>2,327.8</b>	<b>2,871.1</b>	<b>3,802.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>42.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.8	59.1	81.5	98.9	21.4	25.5
Residential	59.2	39.8	49.6	48.3	-2.6	-18.4
Non-residential	19.6	19.4	31.8	50.6	58.8	158.1
Prince Edward Island	13.5	12.7	17.1	11.7	-31.6	-13.3
Residential	11.0	9.0	9.3	5.2	-43.8	-52.6
Non-residential	2.5	3.8	7.8	6.5	-17.1	159.5
Nova Scotia	106.7	129.2	98.8	119.4	20.9	11.9
Residential	62.6	76.7	53.4	95.3	78.4	52.2
Non-residential	44.1	52.5	45.4	24.1	-46.8	-45.3
New Brunswick	111.0	37.6	68.2	64.3	-5.7	-42.0
Residential	36.8	22.4	34.8	37.4	7.6	1.9
Non-residential	74.2	15.2	33.4	26.9	-19.5	-63.8
Quebec	1,035.8	1,190.8	1,136.8	2,117.5	86.3	104.4
Residential	670.3	689.9	677.7	715.5	5.6	6.7
Non-residential	365.5	500.9	459.0	1,401.9	205.4	283.5
Ontario	2,471.8	2,204.2	2,562.6	2,600.2	1.5	5.2
Residential	1,524.2	1,416.6	1,532.3	1,660.8	8.4	9.0
Non-residential	947.6	787.6	1,030.3	939.5	-8.8	-0.9
Manitoba	221.7	195.5	389.2	207.4	-46.7	-6.5
Residential	113.6	122.2	170.2	119.1	-30.1	4.8
Non-residential	108.2	73.3	219.0	88.3	-59.7	-18.3
Saskatchewan	309.5	250.4	267.7	207.1	-22.7	-33.1
Residential	161.5	126.0	166.6	124.2	-25.4	-23.1
Non-residential	148.0	124.4	101.1	82.8	-18.1	-44.1
Alberta	1,366.0	1,341.6	1,518.2	1,714.9	13.0	25.5
Residential	755.2	801.3	860.4	849.8	-1.2	12.5
Non-residential	610.8	540.3	657.8	865.1	31.5	41.6
British Columbia	891.4	676.8	889.4	834.5	-6.2	-6.4
Residential	576.4	469.0	610.5	521.7	-14.6	-9.5
Non-residential	315.0	207.8	278.9	312.8	12.1	-0.7
Yukon	4.6	3.4	9.8	5.3	-45.3	16.2
Residential	3.5	2.8	3.6	2.0	-44.4	-42.9
Non-residential	1.1	0.6	6.2	3.3	-45.9	208.0
Northwest Territories	8.4	3.7	1.5	5.6	280.3	-34.2
Residential	8.0	1.7	1.1	4.8	338.2	-40.1
Non-residential	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.7	103.6	84.2
Nunavut	33.9	0.0	2.5	4.3	72.4	-87.3
Residential	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	58.4	...
Non-residential	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	...	-99.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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<sup>1</sup>**

	June 2013	April 2014	May 2014 <sup>f</sup>	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	May to June 2014	June 2013 to June 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
<b>Total, census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,022.0</b>	<b>4,599.9</b>	<b>5,512.2</b>	<b>6,282.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>
St. John's	45.7	41.6	50.6	69.5	37.4	52.1
Halifax	46.4	79.6	58.4	79.8	36.6	72.0
Moncton	53.3	10.0	29.6	25.4	-14.1	-52.3
Saint John	8.4	7.4	8.7	10.3	18.8	22.9
Saguenay	30.1	23.8	24.6	38.3	56.0	27.1
Québec	98.4	141.6	105.7	124.0	17.3	26.0
Sherbrooke	25.0	28.3	27.2	38.2	40.4	52.9
Trois-Rivières	20.5	23.6	30.2	28.8	-4.7	40.5
Montréal	524.2	513.9	595.5	1,432.4	140.5	173.3
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	202.8	219.1	198.7	284.2	43.0	40.2
Gatineau part	20.6	37.1	47.3	40.0	-15.4	94.5
Ottawa part	182.2	182.1	151.4	244.2	61.3	34.0
Kingston	31.4	18.9	22.0	19.1	-13.2	-39.4
Peterborough	24.0	8.5	21.0	14.4	-31.2	-39.9
Oshawa	93.7	75.7	82.3	75.8	-7.9	-19.1
Toronto	1,129.9	1,065.9	1,457.8	1,277.1	-12.4	13.0
Hamilton	157.0	143.1	93.1	100.0	7.5	-36.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	50.5	45.6	42.0	59.8	42.5	18.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	96.8	85.6	98.1	126.5	28.9	30.7
Brantford	48.4	11.3	15.1	7.9	-47.7	-83.7
Guelph	26.3	16.6	20.8	50.6	143.2	92.7
London	134.3	130.9	61.6	98.4	59.7	-26.7
Windsor	27.3	47.1	36.8	39.2	6.5	43.6
Barrie	34.9	29.8	39.2	41.5	5.9	19.1
Greater Sudbury	23.4	11.6	31.8	34.8	9.3	48.3
Thunder Bay	84.7	12.1	19.4	12.5	-35.7	-85.3
Winnipeg	151.9	136.1	304.5	121.0	-60.3	-20.4
Regina	73.9	60.6	46.2	43.4	-6.1	-41.3
Saskatoon	127.4	89.4	161.5	88.7	-45.1	-30.4
Calgary	536.6	599.6	641.2	811.7	26.6	51.3
Edmonton	399.6	458.0	492.1	542.3	10.2	35.7
Kelowna	23.5	37.1	29.6	35.3	19.2	50.2
Abbotsford–Mission	13.8	19.3	10.1	20.5	102.2	49.0
Vancouver	629.1	372.8	594.8	489.0	-17.8	-22.3
Victoria	48.9	35.6	62.2	42.4	-31.8	-13.4

<sup>f</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> 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 June 2014 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X) will soon be available.

Building permits data for July will be released on September 8.

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mahamat Hamit-Haggar (613-951-0862; [mahamat.hamit-haggar@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mahamat.hamit-haggar@statcan.gc.ca)), Investment, Science and Technology Division.



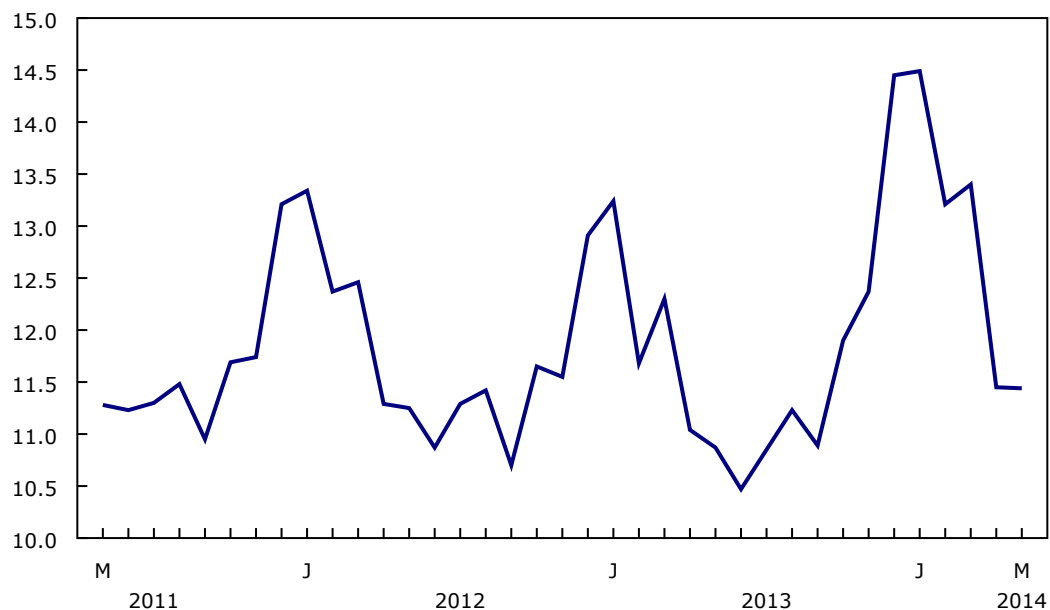
## Natural gas transportation and distribution, May 2014

Canada extracted 11.4 billion cubic metres of natural gas in May, up 5.3% from the same month in 2013. Production, however, was lower than the national monthly average of 12.1 billion cubic metres.

Alberta, which produces most of the natural gas in Canada, led the way with a 3.0% increase over May 2013, extracting 8.1 billion cubic metres for the month. British Columbia and Nova Scotia also increased production.

### Chart 1 Natural gas production

billion cubic metres

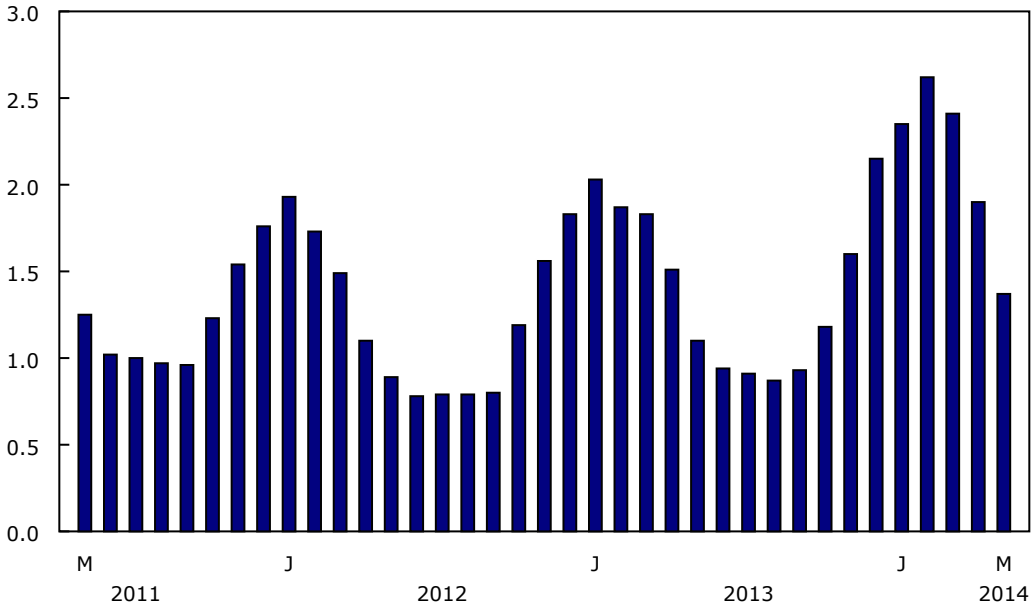


Total demand by gas utilities in Canada declined 8.3% from May 2013 to 14.0 billion cubic metres. Ontario reported the highest demand on gas utilities at 3.8 billion cubic metres, down 16.0%. Conversely, New Brunswick, Alberta and Nova Scotia reported the largest increase in utility demand in May.

Canada's natural gas sales generated \$1.4 billion in revenue, up 24.7% compared with May 2013. Increased consumption, up 6.4% to 5.9 billion cubic metres, combined with higher prices, up 17.2%, contributed to the gain in revenue during this period.

**Chart 2**  
**Natural gas revenue**

billions of dollars



Ontario led the national increase in revenues, up 9.0% to \$504 million in May. Sales rose 0.6% from the same month a year earlier to 1.6 billion cubic metres of natural gas.

Exports to the United States were down 10.8% year over year to 6.0 billion cubic metres in May. Saskatchewan, the biggest exporting province, posted exports of 2.4 billion cubic metres, down 22.7%. This was partially offset by increased exports to New Brunswick and Ontario.

Canada's imports of natural gas from the United States decreased 38.6% in May to 1.4 billion cubic metres. Ontario, which is the primary customer, imported 37.8% less than the same month a year earlier.

**Note to readers**

*Data for February to April 2014 have been revised.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Farm product prices, June 2014

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

The June Ontario hogs price was \$116.09 per hundredweight, up 1.2% from May and up 23.2% from June 2013 when the price was \$94.24.

The Alberta canola price in June was \$442.93 per metric tonne, down 2.1% from May and down 30.7% from June 2013 when the price was \$638.68.

### **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.**

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**The Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin**  
Catalogue number 12-002-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

Weighted estimation and bootstrap variance estimation for analyzing survey data: How to implement in selected software

**The Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin**



### **Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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