

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Labour Force Survey, December 2014	2
Employment in December was virtually unchanged (-4,300), as gains in full-time work were offset by losses in part time. The unemployment rate remained at 6.6%.	
Building permits, November 2014	12
Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.6 billion in November, down 13.8% from October, following two consecutive monthly increases. Widespread declines in both the non-residential and residential sectors in several provinces were responsible for the decrease in November.	
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index, third quarter 2014	19
New Lending Services Price Index, third quarter 2014	21
Accounting Services Price Index, 2013	23
New products and studies	25
Release dates: January 12 to 16, 2015	26

Releases

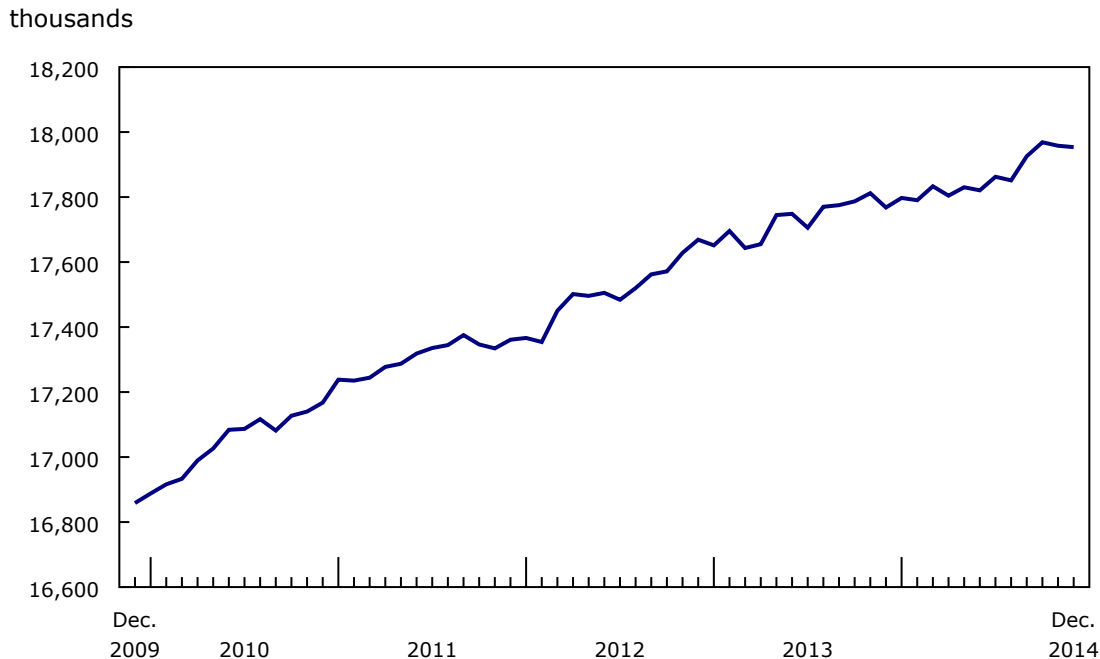
Labour Force Survey, December 2014

Employment in December was virtually unchanged (-4,300), as gains in full-time work were offset by losses in part time. The unemployment rate remained at 6.6%.

Employment gains in 2014 amounted to 186,000 (+1.0%), with increases in the second half of the year accounting for most of the growth. Compared with 12 months earlier, the total number of hours worked increased by 0.7%.

A year-end look at the 2014 data will be published in *The Daily*, along with the revised historical estimates, on January 28, 2015. See the note to readers for more details.

Chart 1 Employment



Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

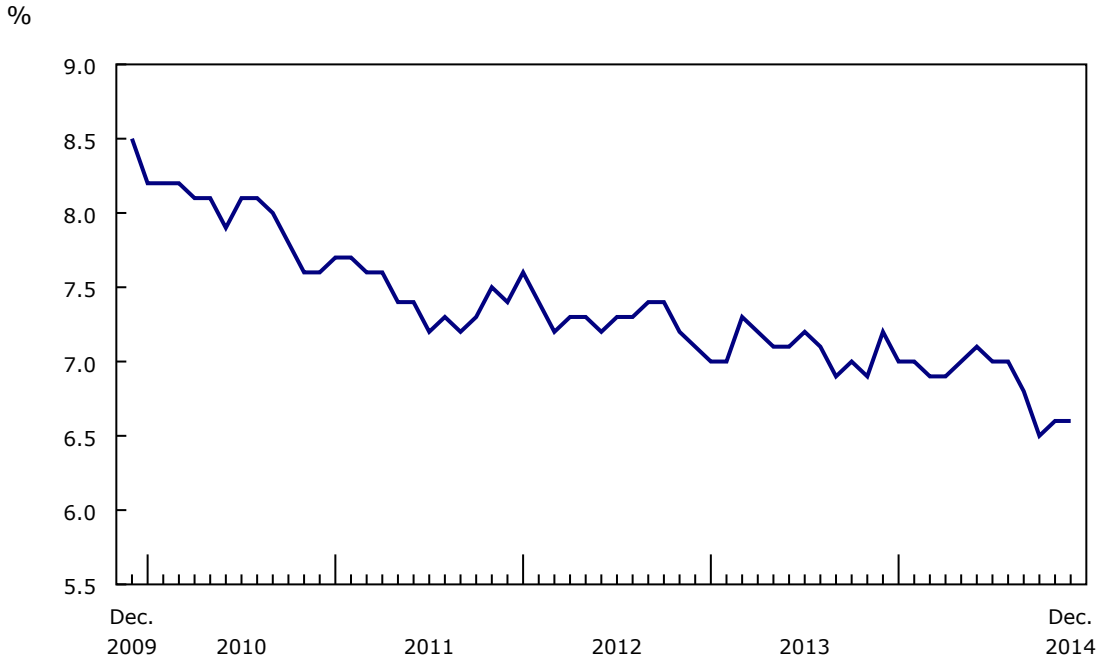
In December, employment declined among women aged 25 to 54 and increased among men in this age group.

Employment declined in Prince Edward Island and was little changed in the other provinces.

There were fewer people working in accommodation and food services as well as 'other services' in December. At the same time, employment increased in agriculture, public administration and natural resources.

Full-time employment rose by 54,000 in December, while there was a decline of 58,000 in part time.

**Chart 2
Unemployment rate**



Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Employment declines among women aged 25 to 54

There were 24,000 fewer women aged 25 to 54 employed in December. Their unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.2%, as fewer of them participated in the labour market.

Employment among men aged 25 to 54 increased by 23,000 in December and their unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 5.5%, their lowest rate since 2008.

There was little employment change among the other demographic groups in December.

Employment in most provinces holds steady

In December, employment in Prince Edward Island declined by 1,000. The unemployment rate for the province was little changed at 11.0%, as fewer people participated in the labour market.

In British Columbia, employment was virtually unchanged in December. However, as fewer people searched for work, the unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 5.4%—the lowest in the province since 2008.

Employment in New Brunswick was little changed in December. At the same time, the unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points to 10.2%, as more people looked for work.

Employment in the remaining provinces was little changed between November and December.

Industry perspective

Employment fell by 33,000 in accommodation and food services in December.

In December, employment fell by 14,000 in 'other services,' such as private household services provided by nannies and home support workers.

Employment in agriculture rose by 15,000 in December, mostly in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production.

Employment increased by 14,000 in public administration, mainly in provincial as well as municipal public administration.

In December, the number of people working in natural resources increased by 10,000.

The number of self-employed people, as well as private and public sector employees was virtually unchanged in December.

Quarterly update for the territories

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. The following data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

From the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014, employment in Yukon was little changed and the unemployment rate was also little changed at 4.5%.

Employment in the Northwest Territories declined by 1,200 (-5.4%) in the fourth quarter of 2014 compared with the same period a year earlier. At the same time, the unemployment rate was little changed at 7.4%.

In Nunavut, employment was little changed over this period and the unemployment rate declined 2.3 percentage points to 12.3%.

Upcoming revisions

Following the release of the population estimates from each census of population, a standard revision is applied to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Due to the revisions, LFS data will not be available in CANSIM starting on Tuesday, January 27, 2015, and will become available again according to the schedule below. The most commonly used tables will be released on January 28, 2015.

January 28, 2015

CANSIM tables 282-0001 to 282-0024, 282-0085 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100, 282-0122 to 282-0136.

January 29, 2015

CANSIM tables 282-0027 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0069 to 282-0078.

January 30, 2015

CANSIM tables 279-0029 to 279-0039, 282-0025 to 282-0026, 282-0101 to 282-0108, 282-0137 to 282-0140, 282-0200 to 282-0225.

February 2, 2015

CANSIM tables 282-0079 to 282-0084.

The revised estimates will include the following changes:

1. LFS data will be adjusted to reflect the estimates from the 2011 Census of Population and will be revised back to 2001. LFS data are currently based on population estimates from the 2006 Census of Population.
2. Geographic boundaries will be updated to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) from the current 2006 SGC. This change will slightly modify the boundaries of some census metropolitan areas and economic regions (ERs).
3. Six ERs will be combined into three for data quality reasons.
4. While the overall imputation strategy will not change, the revisions will include an update to the variables used to create the imputation groups to reflect both current response patterns and relationships between key variables. This change will be implemented retroactively starting with the January 2008 data.
5. The seasonal adjustment methodology applied to the actual hours worked series will be improved to better reflect hours lost as a result of holidays in the reference week. This change will affect CANSIM table 282-0092.

New CANSIM tables will be created for all sub-provincial areas based on the 2011 Census boundaries and the data series will be available for 2001 and onwards. [Concordance tables](#) for the CANSIM vectors are now available.

Key labour market trends as well as rates of unemployment, employment and participation will be essentially unchanged as a result of these updates, and changes to most estimates will be minor.

Note that these revisions will not include updates to the classification structures of industries and occupations. These updates will take place in January 2016.

More detail on the upcoming revisions will be available on January 28, 2015, in the article "The 2015 revisions of the Labour Force Survey," which will be released as part of the Improvements to the Labour Force Survey ([71F0031X](#)) series.

Sample redesign

Every 10 years, the LFS undergoes a sample redesign to reflect changes in population and labour market characteristics, as well as new definitions of geographical boundaries. The redesigned sample will be introduced starting in January 2015 and will be fully implemented by June 2015.

Note to readers

The LFS estimates for December 2014 are for the week of December 7 to 13.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "[Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey](#)." Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also 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 \(71-001-X\)](#).

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

*The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.*

*The **unemployment rate** is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).*

*The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey ([71-543-G](#)).*

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2014	December 2014	Standard error ¹	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	29,165.9	29,190.0	...	24.1	346.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	19,236.6	19,225.4	29.1	-11.2	74.0	-0.1	0.4
Employment	17,957.9	17,953.6	28.9	-4.3	185.7	0.0	1.0
Full-time	14,511.0	14,564.5	39.2	53.5	190.3	0.4	1.3
Part-time	3,446.9	3,389.2	36.1	-57.7	-4.5	-1.7	-0.1
Unemployment	1,278.6	1,271.8	24.9	-6.8	-111.7	-0.5	-8.1
Participation rate	66.0	65.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	0.1	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	19.2	18.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,403.2	4,399.9	...	-3.3	-40.0	-0.1	-0.9
Labour force	2,860.2	2,866.7	17.2	6.5	50.6	0.2	1.8
Employment	2,487.7	2,484.4	15.8	-3.3	62.5	-0.1	2.6
Full-time	1,258.2	1,293.0	18.6	34.8	43.6	2.8	3.5
Part-time	1,229.5	1,191.5	19.7	-38.0	19.0	-3.1	1.6
Unemployment	372.6	382.3	14.6	9.7	-12.0	2.6	-3.0
Participation rate	65.0	65.2	0.4	0.2	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.3	0.5	0.3	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.5	0.4	0.0	2.0	...	...
Part-time rate	49.4	48.0	0.7	-1.5	-0.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	12,132.3	12,145.8	...	13.5	194.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,688.8	8,702.6	15.1	13.8	64.4	0.2	0.7
Employment	8,182.9	8,209.7	16.4	26.8	127.4	0.3	1.6
Full-time	7,541.9	7,560.0	22.0	18.1	118.9	0.2	1.6
Part-time	641.0	648.8	18.0	8.8	8.6	1.4	1.3
Unemployment	506.0	492.9	14.5	-13.1	-62.9	-2.6	-11.3
Participation rate	71.6	71.7	0.1	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	67.4	67.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	7.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,630.4	12,644.4	...	14.0	191.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,687.5	7,656.1	16.6	-31.4	-41.0	-0.4	-0.5
Employment	7,287.4	7,259.5	16.4	-27.9	-4.3	-0.4	-0.1
Full-time	5,711.0	5,711.6	25.7	0.6	27.9	0.0	0.5
Part-time	1,576.5	1,547.9	24.0	-28.6	-32.2	-1.8	-2.0
Unemployment	400.1	396.6	13.3	-3.5	-36.7	-0.9	-8.5
Participation rate	60.9	60.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	0.2	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	...	...
Part-time rate	21.6	21.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹) – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2014	December 2014	Standard error ²	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,220.2	15,230.8	35.7	10.6	131.1	0.1	0.9
Self-employed	2,737.7	2,722.8	25.5	-14.9	54.6	-0.5	2.0
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,650.8	3,656.3	25.0	5.5	34.0	0.2	0.9
Private	11,569.4	11,574.5	37.9	5.1	97.1	0.0	0.8
All industries	17,957.9	17,953.6	28.9	-4.3	185.7	0.0	1.0
Goods-producing sector	3,932.8	3,954.9	26.3	22.1	80.8	0.6	2.1
Agriculture	305.1	319.8	7.5	14.7	20.5	4.8	6.8
Natural resources ³	372.5	382.7	7.4	10.2	5.0	2.7	1.3
Utilities	152.6	155.4	5.4	2.8	-1.8	1.8	-1.1
Construction	1,350.5	1,363.1	17.7	12.6	68.7	0.9	5.3
Manufacturing	1,752.3	1,734.0	19.6	-18.3	-11.5	-1.0	-0.7
Services-producing sector	14,025.1	13,998.7	34.4	-26.4	104.9	-0.2	0.8
Trade	2,697.3	2,707.8	24.5	10.5	11.5	0.4	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	872.4	883.9	14.2	11.5	15.0	1.3	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,155.6	1,152.5	16.8	-3.1	18.3	-0.3	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,347.2	1,334.0	18.6	-13.2	-34.8	-1.0	-2.5
Business, building and other support services	713.4	717.5	14.4	4.1	1.8	0.6	0.3
Educational services	1,314.5	1,319.4	16.2	4.9	39.7	0.4	3.1
Health care and social assistance	2,248.4	2,243.6	19.5	-4.8	39.0	-0.2	1.8
Information, culture and recreation	780.1	775.9	14.8	-4.2	-30.1	-0.5	-3.7
Accommodation and food services	1,203.5	1,170.7	17.2	-32.8	38.3	-2.7	3.4
Other services	754.7	741.2	13.8	-13.5	-19.7	-1.8	-2.6
Public administration	937.9	952.1	13.0	14.2	25.8	1.5	2.8

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

3. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [282-0088](#) and [282-0089](#).

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2014	December 2014	Standard error ¹	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	426.8	426.8	...	0.0	-2.8	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	257.8	258.0	1.9	0.2	-4.4	0.1	-1.7
Employment	230.3	228.9	2.0	-1.4	-5.1	-0.6	-2.2
Full-time	193.3	195.0	2.4	1.7	-3.8	0.9	-1.9
Part-time	36.9	33.9	1.9	-3.0	-1.2	-8.1	-3.4
Unemployment	27.5	29.1	1.8	1.6	0.7	5.8	2.5
Participation rate	60.4	60.4	0.4	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	11.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	53.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.9	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.8	121.9	...	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	83.8	83.0	0.6	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4
Employment	75.0	74.0	0.7	-1.0	0.4	-1.3	0.5
Full-time	63.3	62.7	0.9	-0.6	0.9	-0.9	1.5
Part-time	11.7	11.3	0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-3.4	-4.2
Unemployment	8.8	9.1	0.7	0.3	-0.6	3.4	-6.2
Participation rate	68.8	68.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	11.0	0.8	0.5	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	60.7	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	781.1	781.4	...	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Labour force	492.6	487.8	2.6	-4.8	-7.1	-1.0	-1.4
Employment	449.1	447.5	2.6	-1.6	-2.0	-0.4	-0.4
Full-time	366.8	365.3	3.5	-1.5	5.4	-0.4	1.5
Part-time	82.3	82.2	3.2	-0.1	-7.4	-0.1	-8.3
Unemployment	43.5	40.4	2.4	-3.1	-5.0	-7.1	-11.0
Participation rate	63.1	62.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	57.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	620.2	620.5	...	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
Labour force	387.1	389.0	2.2	1.9	-2.7	0.5	-0.7
Employment	349.9	349.4	2.4	-0.5	-4.3	-0.1	-1.2
Full-time	294.1	294.5	3.0	0.4	-1.6	0.1	-0.5
Part-time	55.8	55.0	2.6	-0.8	-2.6	-1.4	-4.5
Unemployment	37.1	39.6	2.3	2.5	1.6	6.7	4.2
Participation rate	62.4	62.7	0.4	0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,762.1	6,764.8	...	2.7	50.8	0.0	0.8
Labour force	4,369.3	4,354.8	15.1	-14.5	-29.2	-0.3	-0.7
Employment	4,036.4	4,029.7	15.2	-6.7	-15.8	-0.2	-0.4
Full-time	3,213.3	3,230.2	20.0	16.9	-9.7	0.5	-0.3
Part-time	823.1	799.5	18.3	-23.6	-6.0	-2.9	-0.7
Unemployment	332.9	325.1	13.2	-7.8	-13.5	-2.3	-4.0
Participation rate	64.6	64.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.7	59.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	...	...

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2014	December 2014	Standard error ¹	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
Ontario							
Population	11,384.2	11,395.1	...	10.9	127.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	7,481.2	7,480.6	19.8	-0.6	14.3	0.0	0.2
Employment	6,960.2	6,956.7	19.0	-3.5	79.9	-0.1	1.2
Full-time	5,622.1	5,625.3	26.6	3.2	47.8	0.1	0.9
Part-time	1,338.0	1,331.4	24.6	-6.6	32.2	-0.5	2.5
Unemployment	521.0	523.9	17.2	2.9	-65.6	0.6	-11.1
Participation rate	65.7	65.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.2	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	990.3	991.7	...	1.4	12.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	676.3	679.2	2.7	2.9	11.7	0.4	1.8
Employment	642.0	643.9	2.7	1.9	13.4	0.3	2.1
Full-time	523.1	522.5	3.7	-0.6	12.2	-0.1	2.4
Part-time	119.0	121.4	3.5	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.1
Unemployment	34.3	35.3	2.1	1.0	-1.7	2.9	-4.6
Participation rate	68.3	68.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	64.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	846.8	847.8	...	1.0	13.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	592.5	594.0	2.5	1.5	13.6	0.3	2.3
Employment	572.1	572.8	2.6	0.7	14.8	0.1	2.7
Full-time	472.1	475.3	3.4	3.2	17.8	0.7	3.9
Part-time	99.9	97.5	3.1	-2.4	-3.0	-2.4	-3.0
Unemployment	20.4	21.2	1.8	0.8	-1.2	3.9	-5.4
Participation rate	70.0	70.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.4	3.6	0.3	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	67.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,312.5	3,317.4	...	4.9	95.1	0.1	3.0
Labour force	2,404.6	2,416.7	9.3	12.1	67.7	0.5	2.9
Employment	2,296.9	2,302.6	9.9	5.7	65.9	0.2	2.9
Full-time	1,915.3	1,923.7	12.6	8.4	50.1	0.4	2.7
Part-time	381.7	378.9	11.2	-2.8	15.8	-0.7	4.4
Unemployment	107.6	114.0	7.1	6.4	1.8	5.9	1.6
Participation rate	72.6	72.8	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.3	69.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,920.1	3,922.7	...	2.6	47.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,491.5	2,482.4	10.5	-9.1	10.4	-0.4	0.4
Employment	2,346.0	2,348.2	10.4	2.2	38.5	0.1	1.7
Full-time	1,847.7	1,870.0	14.6	22.3	71.4	1.2	4.0
Part-time	498.4	478.2	13.8	-20.2	-32.9	-4.1	-6.4
Unemployment	145.5	134.2	8.6	-11.3	-28.1	-7.8	-17.3
Participation rate	63.6	63.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

Note(s): The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [282-0087](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [279-0029 to 279-0039](#), [282-0001 to 282-0042](#), [282-0047 to 282-0051](#), [282-0054](#), [282-0055](#), [282-0060 to 282-0063](#), [282-0069 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0095](#), [282-0100 to 282-0121](#) and [282-0200 to 282-0225](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)*, is now available for the week ending December 13. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on February 6, 2015.

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

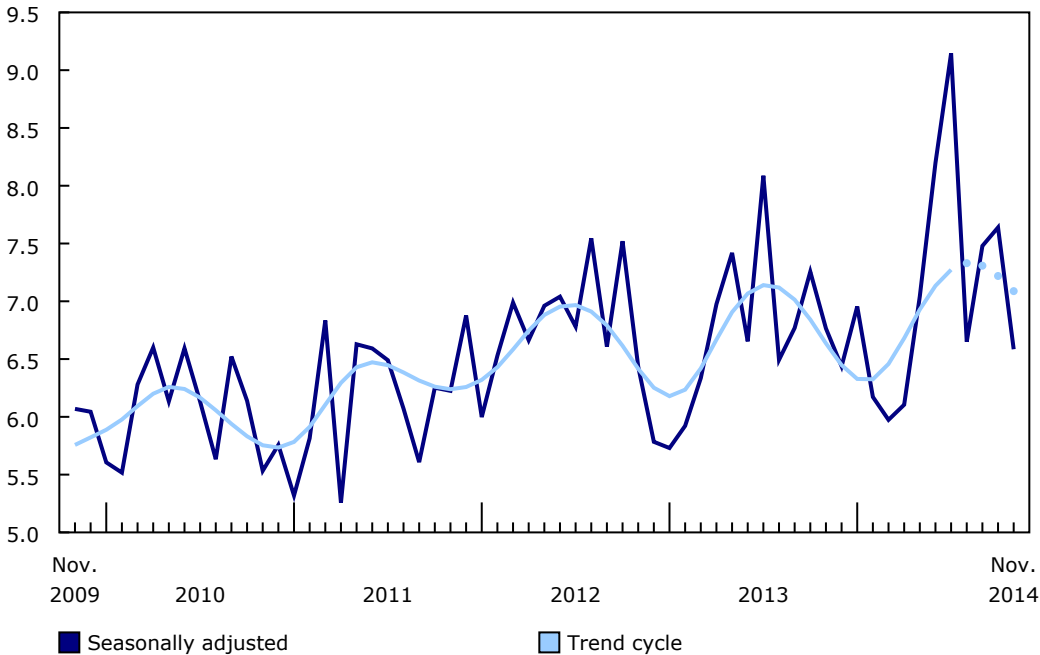
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Building permits, November 2014

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.6 billion in November, down 13.8% from October, following two consecutive monthly increases. Widespread declines in both the non-residential and residential sectors in several provinces were responsible for the decrease in November.

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.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0010](#).

The total value of building permits was down in seven provinces in November. Following a strong increase the previous month, British Columbia posted the largest decline, followed by Alberta, with Quebec a distant third.

The value of building permits for the first 11 months of 2014 totalled \$77.9 billion, up 4.8% from the same period in 2013. The gain was fuelled by increases in both the non-residential (+6.1%) and residential (+3.9%) sectors.

Following two consecutive monthly gains, construction intentions in the non-residential sector fell 29.2% to \$2.2 billion in November. Declines were recorded in eight provinces, with British Columbia and Alberta accounting for most of the decrease. Gains occurred in Manitoba and, to a lesser extent, Prince Edward Island.

The value of residential building permits fell 3.1% to \$4.4 billion in November, as a result of lower construction intentions for both multiple and single-family dwellings.

Non-residential sector: Declines in all three components

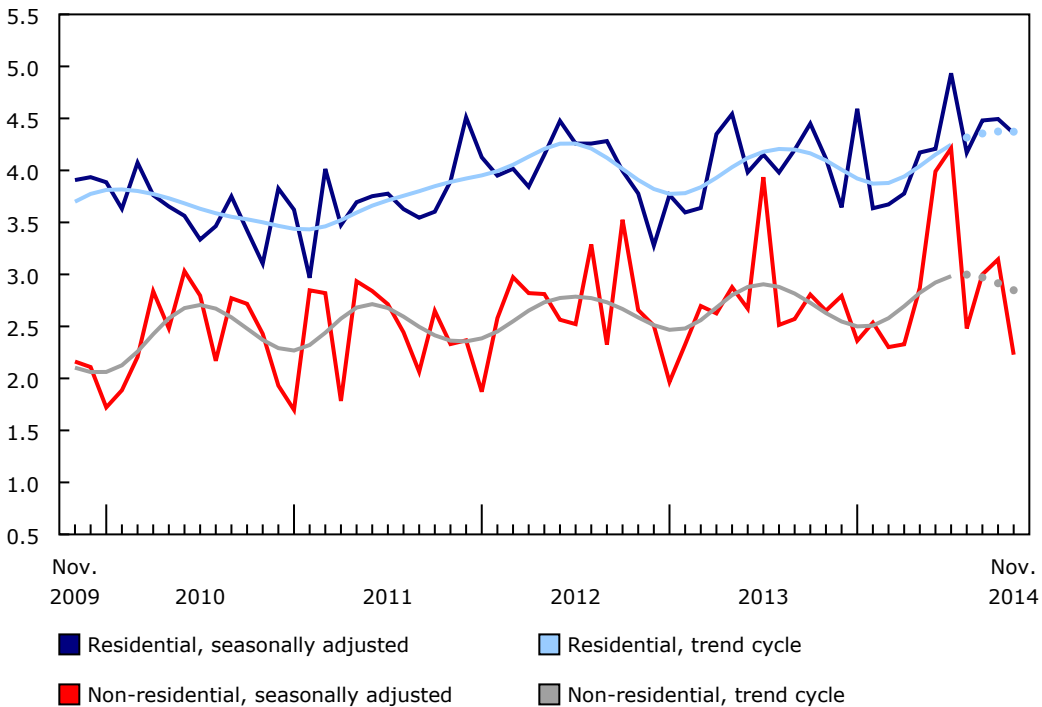
Construction intentions for commercial buildings decreased 25.8% to \$1.2 billion in November, marking a second consecutive monthly drop. Declines were posted in six provinces, led by British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta. Lower construction intentions for hotels and restaurants, warehouses, office buildings and retail outlets were responsible for much of the decrease at the national level. The value of commercial permits increased in four provinces, with Ontario posting the largest gain.

The value of permits for institutional buildings fell 24.9% to \$684 million in November, following two consecutive monthly increases. Declines were posted in five provinces, with British Columbia accounting for much of the decrease. Nationally, the drop was primarily the result of lower new construction intentions for medical facilities, as well as nursing homes and retirement residences.

Construction intentions for industrial buildings declined 43.1% to \$376 million in November, offsetting the increase observed the previous month and falling to their lowest level since April 2014. Lower construction intentions for manufacturing plants and utilities buildings, mainly in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec, were responsible for most of the national decrease.

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.

Source(s): CANSIM table 026-0010.

Residential sector: Decline in construction intentions for both multiple and single-family dwellings

The value of building permits for multi-family dwellings fell 3.5% to \$2.0 billion in November, after a slight increase the previous month. Decreases were recorded in six provinces, with Alberta and British Columbia accounting for much of the decline. The largest gain occurred in Ontario, with Manitoba a distant second.

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings also declined in November, down 2.6% to \$2.4 billion. Declines were posted in seven provinces, with the largest occurring in Saskatchewan and Quebec. Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick registered gains.

At the national level, Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 16,899 new dwellings, down 8.8% from the previous month. This decline was the result of an 11.2% decrease in the number of multi-family dwellings to 10,777 units, and a 4.1% decrease in the number of single-family dwellings to 6,122 units.

Provinces: Largest declines in British Columbia and Alberta

The total value of building permits decreased in seven provinces, with the largest drop occurring in British Columbia, followed by Alberta. Both provinces reported large declines in non-residential and multi-family building intentions in November after posting increases the previous month. In British Columbia, the decrease in the non-residential sector was mostly due to lower construction intentions for institutional and commercial buildings, while in Alberta, reduced commercial and industrial building accounted for the decline.

Ontario recorded the most significant gain, attributable to higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, mainly apartment-condominium projects. An increase was also posted in Manitoba, where the value of permits was higher for multi-family dwellings and non-residential buildings.

Lower construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

Construction intentions were down in 24 of the 34 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). The largest decrease occurred in Vancouver, followed by Edmonton and Calgary.

The drop in Vancouver was due to lower construction intentions for commercial and institutional buildings, as well as multi-family dwellings. The decrease in Edmonton came mainly from commercial buildings, multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings, while Calgary saw a drop in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings.

The largest gain was registered in Toronto, followed by Barrie and Winnipeg. The gains in all three CMAs were in large part the result of increases in building 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

	November 2013	September 2014	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,764.6	7,479.3	7,638.7	6,584.6	-13.8	-2.7
Residential	4,113.4	4,479.6	4,494.2	4,356.9	-3.1	5.9
Single ¹	2,228.9	2,418.4	2,418.6	2,354.5	-2.7	5.6
Multiple	1,884.5	2,061.2	2,075.6	2,002.4	-3.5	6.3
Non-residential	2,651.2	2,999.6	3,144.5	2,227.7	-29.2	-16.0
Industrial	434.9	456.8	661.3	376.2	-43.1	-13.5
Commercial	1,867.5	1,686.8	1,572.2	1,167.1	-25.8	-37.5
Institutional	348.8	856.0	910.9	684.4	-24.9	96.2
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	18,103	18,471	18,524	16,899	-8.8	-6.7
Single ¹	6,099	6,420	6,386	6,122	-4.1	0.4
Multiple	12,004	12,051	12,138	10,777	-11.2	-10.2

^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.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0010](#).

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

	November 2013	September 2014	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^P	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,764.6	7,479.3	7,638.7	6,584.6	-13.8	-2.7
Residential	4,113.4	4,479.6	4,494.2	4,356.9	-3.1	5.9
Non-residential	2,651.2	2,999.6	3,144.5	2,227.7	-29.2	-16.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	71.4	92.6	94.5	46.1	-51.2	-35.4
Residential	50.6	53.5	40.9	32.5	-20.6	-35.8
Non-residential	20.8	39.1	53.5	13.7	-74.5	-34.3
Prince Edward Island	24.3	17.9	15.1	16.0	5.6	-34.3
Residential	8.2	12.1	11.8	9.7	-17.3	18.5
Non-residential	16.1	5.8	3.3	6.2	86.5	-61.2
Nova Scotia	70.9	124.8	128.9	79.5	-38.3	12.1
Residential	51.7	49.1	102.5	58.2	-43.2	12.7
Non-residential	19.2	75.7	26.3	21.3	-19.1	10.6
New Brunswick	69.1	94.3	70.1	54.1	-22.8	-21.6
Residential	31.8	42.7	31.4	33.0	5.3	3.8
Non-residential	37.2	51.6	38.8	21.1	-45.6	-43.3
Quebec	1,118.0	1,239.8	1,233.1	1,140.8	-7.5	2.0
Residential	697.1	810.5	706.9	705.1	-0.3	1.1
Non-residential	420.9	429.3	526.2	435.8	-17.2	3.5
Ontario	2,634.4	3,051.0	2,475.4	2,720.1	9.9	3.3
Residential	1,436.3	1,606.0	1,540.4	1,790.0	16.2	24.6
Non-residential	1,198.1	1,445.0	935.0	930.2	-0.5	-22.4
Manitoba	173.8	225.6	190.4	258.2	35.6	48.5
Residential	120.7	119.4	134.6	174.3	29.4	44.3
Non-residential	53.1	106.2	55.7	83.9	50.5	57.9
Saskatchewan	237.5	209.2	254.4	191.3	-24.8	-19.4
Residential	121.9	128.7	162.1	106.4	-34.3	-12.7
Non-residential	115.6	80.5	92.3	84.9	-8.0	-26.5
Alberta	1,402.1	1,509.5	1,629.4	1,261.8	-22.6	-10.0
Residential	877.1	962.4	1,020.1	841.3	-17.5	-4.1
Non-residential	524.9	547.1	609.3	420.5	-31.0	-19.9
British Columbia	959.3	898.0	1,501.6	802.8	-46.5	-16.3
Residential	715.3	686.9	733.6	602.4	-17.9	-15.8
Non-residential	244.0	211.1	768.0	200.4	-73.9	-17.9
Yukon	2.8	11.7	41.2	11.7	-71.6	316.5
Residential	2.1	5.6	6.6	2.3	-65.5	7.8
Non-residential	0.7	6.1	34.5	9.4	-72.7	...
Northwest Territories	0.8	4.3	4.5	2.0	-54.6	143.6
Residential	0.3	2.2	3.1	1.7	-45.9	395.9
Non-residential	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.3	-75.1	-32.0
Nunavut	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Residential	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Non-residential	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-100.0	...

^r revised

^P preliminary

... not applicable

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [026-0006](#) and [026-0010](#).

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	November 2013	September 2014	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^p	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	5,411.6	5,914.4	5,995.0	5,212.9	-13.0	-3.7
St. John's	46.7	67.3	68.1	31.4	-53.8	-32.7
Halifax	26.9	81.8	81.6	33.0	-59.6	22.5
Moncton	20.6	26.8	27.8	19.7	-29.2	-4.4
Saint John	19.3	6.7	8.4	6.8	-18.8	-64.6
Saguenay	13.1	32.3	19.3	11.7	-39.6	-11.2
Québec	256.4	144.4	107.2	100.6	-6.1	-60.8
Sherbrooke	49.9	35.9	42.7	37.2	-12.8	-25.5
Trois-Rivières	24.7	26.8	22.0	19.4	-11.5	-21.3
Montréal	452.5	660.0	669.3	624.6	-6.7	38.0
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	229.3	472.7	275.7	227.6	-17.4	-0.7
Gatineau part	24.6	34.5	54.3	30.6	-43.6	24.3
Ottawa part	204.7	438.2	221.4	197.0	-11.0	-3.7
Kingston	13.1	25.7	14.8	20.1	36.1	53.3
Peterborough	12.6	21.9	21.1	39.4	86.8	213.0
Oshawa	31.2	74.5	40.6	46.3	14.2	48.6
Toronto	1,613.7	1,693.0	1,228.3	1,400.5	14.0	-13.2
Hamilton	124.2	102.4	106.6	79.4	-25.4	-36.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	39.5	34.9	78.3	54.4	-30.5	37.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	65.5	52.5	129.6	94.2	-27.4	43.8
Brantford	13.3	18.3	20.0	33.2	65.9	150.5
Guelph	18.3	49.1	55.4	25.4	-54.2	38.8
London	76.1	62.1	71.0	100.0	40.8	31.5
Windsor	30.9	32.3	37.2	24.4	-34.4	-21.1
Barrie	47.2	30.4	32.1	191.1	494.7	304.9
Greater Sudbury	8.5	36.0	17.2	78.5	356.7	828.6
Thunder Bay	9.4	8.9	7.3	7.0	-3.8	-25.4
Winnipeg	123.4	166.4	133.6	213.9	60.0	73.3
Regina	113.3	53.3	74.8	50.2	-32.8	-55.7
Saskatoon	76.7	109.9	83.4	67.7	-18.9	-11.8
Calgary	646.9	595.6	606.9	536.4	-11.6	-17.1
Edmonton	418.0	545.2	624.9	429.5	-31.3	2.7
Kelowna	39.6	37.8	56.5	45.9	-18.6	16.1
Abbotsford–Mission	14.1	9.0	6.5	14.7	124.0	4.3
Vancouver	703.5	537.3	1,168.6	491.9	-57.9	-30.1
Victoria	33.2	63.2	58.4	56.8	-2.7	71.3

^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.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [026-0001](#) to [026-0008](#) and [026-0010](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2802](#).

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

The December 2014 building permits data will be released on February 6, 2015.

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 Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index, third quarter 2014

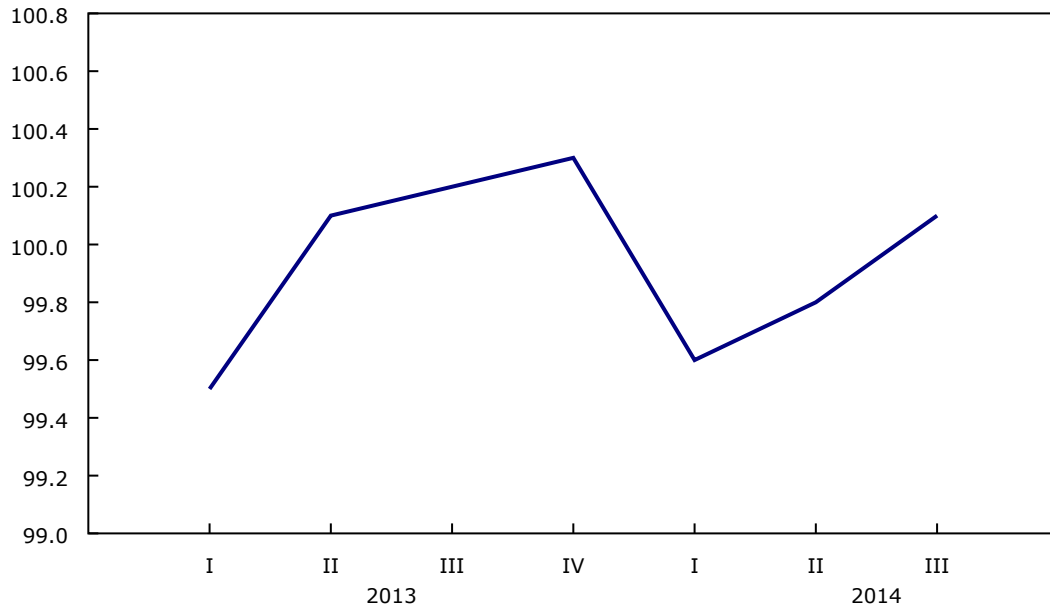
Data for the Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index (AESPI) are now available for the period from 2013 to the third quarter of 2014.

This first release includes data at the aggregate national level for all the surveyed industry classifications as well as for the following sub-industries: architectural and landscape architectural services; engineering services; and surveying and mapping services.

The AESPI edged up 0.3% in the third quarter compared with the previous quarter, as a result of higher prices for architectural and landscape architectural services (+1.3%), surveying and mapping services (+0.4%) and engineering services (+0.1%).

Chart 1
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index

index (2013=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0018](#).

Year over year, the aggregate AESPI edged down 0.1% as a result of a decrease in prices of engineering services (-0.9%), which offset increases in prices of architectural and landscape architectural services (+3.9%) and surveying and mapping services (+2.7%). Increased competition contributed the most to the decrease in prices of engineering services during this period.

From the first quarter of 2013 to the third quarter of 2014, the AESPI rose 0.6% as a result of higher prices for architectural and landscape architectural services (+4.9%) and surveying and mapping services (+2.5%). Meanwhile, prices of engineering services edged down 0.1% over the same period. The increase in the AESPI over this period was largely due to higher input costs for all surveyed industries except engineering services, where competition moderated the rise in prices.

Note to readers

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index (AESPI) is a quarterly survey that collects information on the prices of architectural, engineering, surveying and mapping services.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. Data are also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted. Data are available at the Canada level only.

Table 1
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014 ^P	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	%	(2013=100)			% change	
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index	100.00	100.2	99.8	100.1	0.3	-0.1
Architectural and landscape architectural services ²	10.45	100.2	102.8	104.1	1.3	3.9
Engineering services	82.06	100.2	99.2	99.3	0.1	-0.9
Surveying and mapping services ³	7.49	99.9	102.2	102.6	0.4	2.7

^P preliminary

1. The relative importance is calculated by dividing the weight of each industry group by the sum of weights. This weight corresponds to the aggregate revenue of establishments at the time of sample selection.

2. This aggregation combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 54131 and 54132.

3. This aggregation combines NAICS codes 54136 and 54137.

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0018](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [332-0018](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5196](#).

The Architectural, Engineering and Related Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released in March 2015.

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).

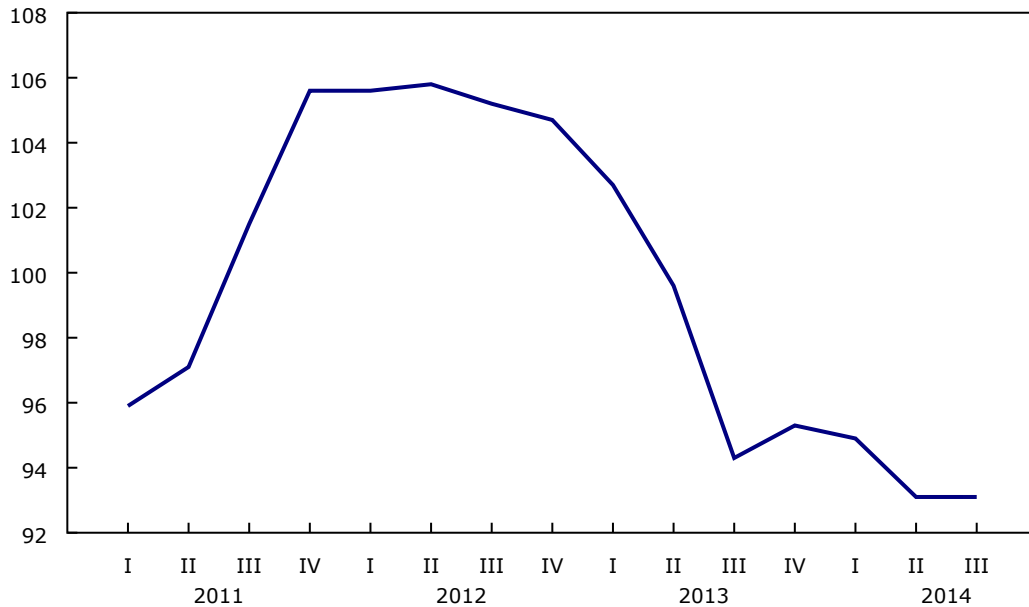
New Lending Services Price Index, third quarter 2014

The New Lending Services Price Index was unchanged from the previous quarter, following a 1.9% decrease in the second quarter.

The index was down 1.3% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter in 2013.

Chart 1
New Lending Services Price Index

index (2011=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0015](#).

Note to readers

The New Lending Services Price Index (NLSPI) is not an index of loan rates paid by consumers and businesses, but represents the change in the price of service. Prices are derived as the difference between annual percentage rates for new loan products and averages of yields on financial market instruments. The variables used to derive the prices are weighted annual percentage rates for new lending services, funds advanced by product, and market rates.

New lending services include newly issued funds for personal loans, lines of credit, mortgage loans, business loans and leases. These data are combined with other data to estimate a price for new lending activity. Lending is one of the many services provided by the banking industry and this is the first in a suite of financial service indexes to be published. This index will provide better estimates of real output, productivity and price change in financial services in Canada.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series is also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The NLSPI is a monthly index that is disseminated on a quarterly basis. The index is not seasonally adjusted. Data are available at the Canada level only.

With the previous release, the New Lending Services Price Index was updated using a 2013 weighting pattern.

For a more detailed explanation of the methodology, refer to the [NLSPI Methodology Summary Document](#).

Table 1
New Lending Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014 ^r	Third quarter 2014 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	(2011=100)			% change	
New Lending Services Price Index	94.3	93.1	93.1	0.0	-1.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0015](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [332-0014](#) and [332-0015](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5207](#).

The New Lending Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be released in April 2015.

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).

Accounting Services Price Index, 2013

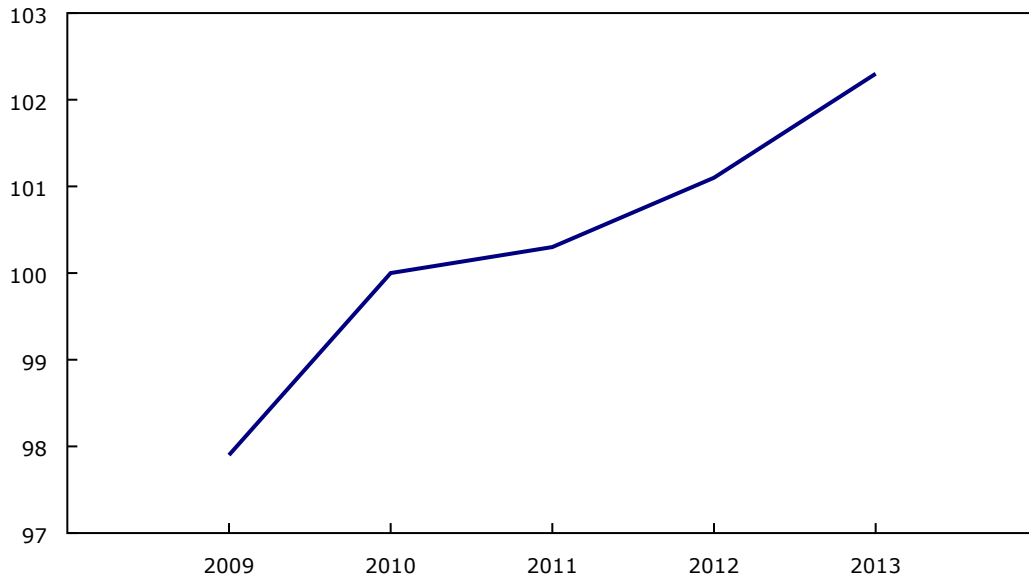
The overall Accounting Services Price Index rose 1.2% in 2013.

The component with the largest increase was tax preparation for individuals and unincorporated businesses (+3.9%).

Prices also increased for bookkeeping, compilation, payroll and general accounting services (+1.4%) and audit, review, related services and other assurance services (+0.8%). The lone component to show a decrease in 2013 was tax preparation services for corporate clients (-0.5%).

Chart 1 Accounting Services Price Index

index (2010=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0030](#).

Note to readers

The Accounting Services Price Index is an annual survey. The index collects prices for accounting engagements that are used to measure price movements over time in the accounting services industry.

With each release, data for the previous year may have been revised. Data are available at the Canada level only.

Table 1
Accounting Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	2012 ^r	2013 ^p	2012 to 2013
	%	(2010=100)		% change
Total price	100.00	101.1	102.3	1.2
Audit, review, related services and other assurance services	38.30	98.0	98.8	0.8
Bookkeeping, compilation, payroll and general accounting services	28.90	103.6	105.1	1.4
Tax preparation services for corporate clients	17.60	102.2	101.7	-0.5
Tax preparation services for individuals and unincorporated businesses	15.10	103.9	108.0	3.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each service class contributes to the overall Accounting Services Price Index.

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0030](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [326-0030](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2334](#).

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).

New products and studies

New products

Labour Force Information, December 7 to 13, 2014
Catalogue number [71-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, December 2014
Catalogue number [71M0001X](#) (CD-ROM)

Release dates: January 12 to 16, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile	2013
16	Investment in non-residential building construction	fourth quarter 2014

See also the [release dates for major economic indicators](#) for the rest of the year.



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