

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Friday, February 6, 2015**  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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<b>Labour Force Survey, January 2015</b>	2
Employment increased by 35,000 in January, the result of more part-time work. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 6.6%.	
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Contractors took out building permits worth \$7.1 billion in December, up 7.7% from November. This followed a 13.6% decline the previous month. The increase in December resulted mostly from higher construction intentions in the non-residential sector in Alberta and British Columbia.	
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## Releases

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### Labour Force Survey, January 2015

Employment increased by 35,000 in January, the result of more part-time work. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 6.6%.

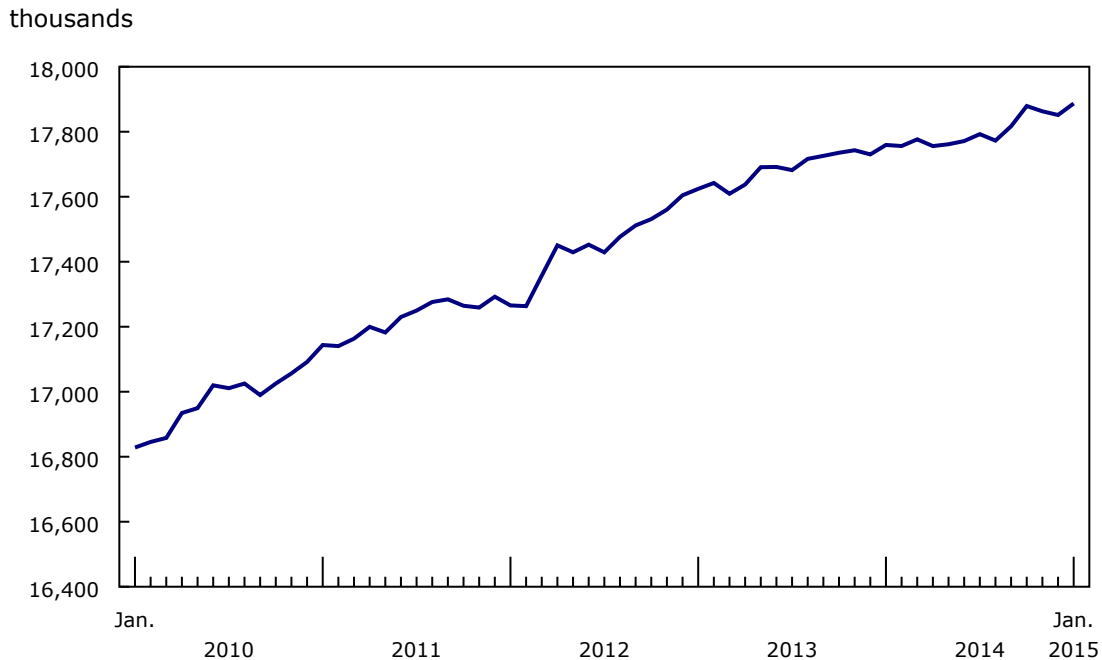
In the 12 months to January, employment increased by 128,000 (+0.7%) with most of the growth in the second half of the period.

In January, part-time employment increased by 47,000 and full time was little changed.

Compared with January 2014, full-time employment rose by 108,000 (+0.8%), while there was little change in part-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked was up slightly (+0.3%).

#### Chart 1 Employment

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

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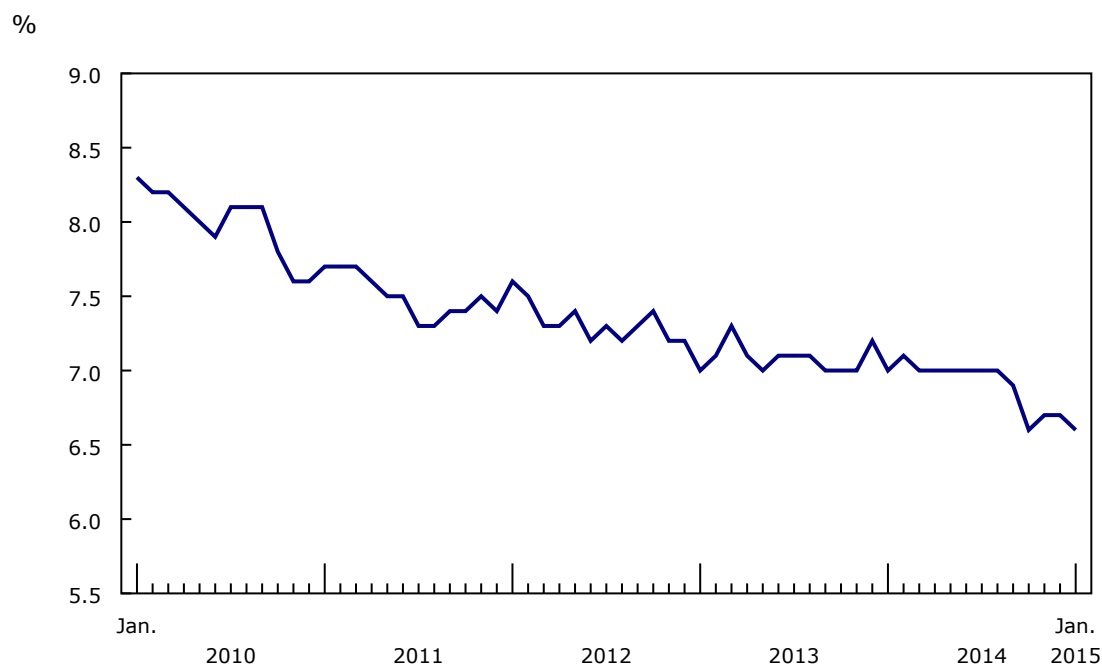
In January, employment increased among women aged 55 and over, while there was little change in the other demographic groups.

Provincially, employment rose in Quebec, Alberta, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in January. At the same time, there was a decline in Saskatchewan.

There were more people working in professional, scientific and technical services in January, while employment declined in natural resources.

The number of self-employed workers increased in January and there was little change in the number of private and public sector employees.

## Chart 2 Unemployment rate



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

## More employed women aged 55 and older

There were 19,000 more women aged 55 and older working in January and their unemployment rate edged down to 4.8%. Employment for men in the same age group was little changed. However, their unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 6.2% as more of them were searching for work.

While youth employment was unchanged in January, their unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 12.8% as fewer youths looked for work.

There was little employment change in January for men and women aged 25 to 54 and their unemployment rates remained at 5.6% and 5.3%, respectively.

In the 12 months to January, employment growth was driven by gains among men 25 and older (+79,000) and youths (+30,000).

## Provincial summary

In Quebec, employment increased by 16,000 in January, the first notable gain since March 2014. In the 12 months to January 2015, overall employment in the province was virtually unchanged. The unemployment rate was 7.4% in January.

Employment in Alberta rose by 14,000 in January, bringing gains over the past 12 months to 67,000 or 3.0%, the fastest growth rate among the provinces. Year-over-year employment gains in Alberta were in health care and social assistance as well as in transportation and warehousing, while there was a decrease in retail and wholesale trade. Employment in natural resources was little changed on a year-over-year basis, but it was down 13,000 (-7.2%) from the most recent peak in September 2014. The unemployment rate in the province was 4.5% in January.

In January, employment increased by 3,400 in New Brunswick. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.0% as more people participated in the labour market. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was unchanged.

Employment in January was also up in Prince Edward Island (+1,000) and the unemployment rate declined 0.9 percentage points to 10.2%.

In Saskatchewan, employment decreased by 8,400 in January and the unemployment rate increased 0.8 percentage points to 4.5%. Despite fewer people working in January, employment was unchanged compared with 12 months earlier.

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

### **Industry perspective**

The number of people employed in professional, scientific and technical services rose by 22,000 in January, the first notable increase since July 2013.

Employment in natural resources fell by 8,800 in January and was little changed from 12 months earlier.

The number of self-employed increased by 41,000 in January. Compared with January 2014, employment for this group of workers rose by 59,000 or 2.2%.

For public and private sector employees, employment was little changed for both January and on a year-over-year basis.

## Note to readers

A standard revision has been applied to Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, as announced in *The Daily* on January 28, 2015. Beginning with this release, historical comparisons of estimates produced by the LFS must be made with revised historical data. For more information, see the publication "The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)" which is available as part of the Improvements to the Labour Force Survey series ([71F0031X](#)).

The LFS estimates for January are for the week of January 11 to 17.

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](#).

### 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 was introduced starting in January 2015 and will be fully implemented by June 2015.

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

	December 2014	January 2015	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	29,116.6	29,139.2	...	22.6	305.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	19,127.7	19,148.4	29.4	20.7	56.2	0.1	0.3
Employment	17,851.5	17,886.9	28.8	35.4	127.6	0.2	0.7
Full-time	14,466.0	14,454.2	39.6	-11.8	107.8	-0.1	0.8
Part-time	3,385.5	3,432.7	36.4	47.2	19.9	1.4	0.6
Unemployment	1,276.2	1,261.5	24.6	-14.7	-71.4	-1.2	-5.4
Participation rate	65.7	65.7	0.1	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	19.0	19.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	4,455.0	4,451.4	...	-3.6	-40.2	-0.1	-0.9
Labour force	2,875.8	2,860.5	17.1	-15.3	4.4	-0.5	0.2
Employment	2,488.9	2,495.6	15.7	6.7	30.3	0.3	1.2
Full-time	1,289.5	1,286.5	19.0	-3.0	26.2	-0.2	2.1
Part-time	1,199.3	1,209.1	19.8	9.8	4.1	0.8	0.3
Unemployment	387.0	364.9	14.6	-22.1	-26.0	-5.7	-6.7
Participation rate	64.6	64.3	0.4	-0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	12.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	56.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	48.2	48.4	0.7	0.3	-0.4	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,061.6	12,074.8	...	13.2	169.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,631.7	8,636.1	15.5	4.4	46.2	0.1	0.5
Employment	8,143.5	8,137.5	16.5	-6.0	79.1	-0.1	1.0
Full-time	7,502.2	7,455.4	22.3	-46.8	35.4	-0.6	0.5
Part-time	641.3	682.1	18.4	40.8	43.7	6.4	6.8
Unemployment	488.2	498.6	14.5	10.4	-32.9	2.1	-6.2
Participation rate	71.6	71.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	0.2	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	67.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	7.9	8.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,599.9	12,613.1	...	13.2	177.0	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,620.2	7,651.7	16.7	31.5	5.5	0.4	0.1
Employment	7,219.2	7,253.7	16.3	34.5	18.1	0.5	0.3
Full-time	5,674.2	5,712.2	25.3	38.0	46.0	0.7	0.8
Part-time	1,544.9	1,541.5	24.0	-3.4	-28.0	-0.2	-1.8
Unemployment	401.0	398.0	13.4	-3.0	-12.5	-0.7	-3.0
Participation rate	60.5	60.7	0.1	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.5	0.1	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	21.4	21.3	0.3	-0.1	-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 NAICS<sup>1</sup>) – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2014	January 2015	Standard error <sup>2</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>							
Employees	15,126.3	15,120.6	35.5	-5.7	68.8	0.0	0.5
Self-employed	2,725.2	2,766.3	26.0	41.1	58.8	1.5	2.2
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,561.4	3,554.7	25.7	-6.7	19.0	-0.2	0.5
Private	11,564.9	11,566.0	38.3	1.1	50.0	0.0	0.4
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,851.5</b>	<b>17,886.9</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,907.5</b>	<b>3,917.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Agriculture	303.3	304.8	7.7	1.5	-9.1	0.5	-2.9
Natural resources <sup>3</sup>	377.5	368.7	7.8	-8.8	-0.9	-2.3	-0.2
Utilities	138.3	139.8	5.1	1.5	-1.3	1.1	-0.9
Construction	1,388.5	1,393.2	17.9	4.7	30.1	0.3	2.2
Manufacturing	1,699.9	1,710.6	19.2	10.7	-17.9	0.6	-1.0
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>13,943.9</b>	<b>13,969.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Trade	2,715.5	2,711.3	24.1	-4.2	-9.7	-0.2	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	904.2	898.3	14.8	-5.9	1.6	-0.7	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,093.8	1,090.3	16.8	-3.5	-15.2	-0.3	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,328.8	1,351.2	18.9	22.4	22.2	1.7	1.7
Business, building and other support services	751.2	754.3	14.0	3.1	31.4	0.4	4.3
Educational services	1,256.4	1,262.5	16.6	6.1	49.1	0.5	4.0
Health care and social assistance	2,245.2	2,253.0	19.8	7.8	58.1	0.3	2.6
Information, culture and recreation	760.1	761.0	14.9	0.9	-6.0	0.1	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	1,216.2	1,218.2	17.2	2.0	24.5	0.2	2.1
Other services	762.6	767.8	13.4	5.2	-29.5	0.7	-3.7
Public administration	910.1	901.8	13.0	-8.3	0.0	-0.9	0.0

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**

	December 2014	January 2015	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	443.3	443.4	...	0.1	-1.6	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	268.7	268.5	1.9	-0.2	-7.0	-0.1	-2.5
Employment	237.1	237.9	2.0	0.8	-3.8	0.3	-1.6
Full-time	203.6	200.9	2.4	-2.7	-4.2	-1.3	-2.0
Part-time	33.5	37.0	1.9	3.5	0.5	10.4	1.4
Unemployment	31.6	30.6	1.8	-1.0	-3.3	-3.2	-9.7
Participation rate	60.6	60.6	0.4	0.0	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	11.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	53.7	0.5	0.2	-0.6	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Population	120.7	120.8	...	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Labour force	82.2	82.5	0.6	0.3	-0.8	0.4	-1.0
Employment	73.1	74.1	0.7	1.0	-0.1	1.4	-0.1
Full-time	62.0	62.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.3
Part-time	11.1	11.7	0.7	0.6	-0.9	5.4	-7.1
Unemployment	9.1	8.4	0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-7.7	-7.7
Participation rate	68.1	68.3	0.5	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.2	0.8	-0.9	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	61.3	0.5	0.7	-0.3	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	784.1	784.1	...	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2
Labour force	492.1	492.0	2.6	-0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
Employment	451.0	450.9	2.6	-0.1	3.4	0.0	0.8
Full-time	369.0	369.2	3.5	0.2	7.6	0.1	2.1
Part-time	82.0	81.7	3.1	-0.3	-4.1	-0.4	-4.8
Unemployment	41.1	41.1	2.4	0.0	-2.6	0.0	-5.9
Participation rate	62.8	62.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.4	0.5	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	57.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Population	621.7	622.0	...	0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	390.2	394.0	2.3	3.8	-1.0	1.0	-0.3
Employment	351.2	354.6	2.4	3.4	-0.6	1.0	-0.2
Full-time	295.5	298.9	3.0	3.4	-3.4	1.2	-1.1
Part-time	55.7	55.7	2.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.3
Unemployment	39.0	39.4	2.1	0.4	-0.4	1.0	-1.0
Participation rate	62.8	63.3	0.4	0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	57.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>							
Population	6,822.3	6,825.0	...	2.7	43.8	0.0	0.6
Labour force	4,389.5	4,400.7	15.0	11.2	-10.6	0.3	-0.2
Employment	4,061.1	4,077.1	14.8	16.0	-3.0	0.4	-0.1
Full-time	3,261.7	3,257.3	20.1	-4.4	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Part-time	799.4	819.8	18.5	20.4	-3.6	2.6	-0.4
Unemployment	328.4	323.6	13.1	-4.8	-7.6	-1.5	-2.3
Participation rate	64.3	64.5	0.2	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.7	0.2	0.2	-0.5	...	...



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

	December 2014	January 2015	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
<b>Ontario</b>							
Population	11,320.4	11,329.1	...	8.7	112.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	7,407.2	7,393.3	20.3	-13.9	1.7	-0.2	0.0
Employment	6,885.0	6,886.3	19.4	1.3	44.4	0.0	0.6
Full-time	5,540.1	5,516.9	26.9	-23.2	-19.1	-0.4	-0.3
Part-time	1,344.9	1,369.3	24.6	24.4	63.5	1.8	4.9
Unemployment	522.2	507.1	17.1	-15.1	-42.6	-2.9	-7.7
Participation rate	65.4	65.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.8	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Population	981.5	982.5	...	1.0	11.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	670.0	675.3	2.7	5.3	13.1	0.8	2.0
Employment	633.8	635.0	2.7	1.2	9.8	0.2	1.6
Full-time	514.9	518.1	3.8	3.2	13.1	0.6	2.6
Part-time	118.9	116.9	3.5	-2.0	-3.2	-1.7	-2.7
Unemployment	36.2	40.3	2.1	4.1	3.2	11.3	8.6
Participation rate	68.3	68.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	64.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	857.0	857.8	...	0.8	11.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	597.3	593.1	2.5	-4.2	0.6	-0.7	0.1
Employment	575.0	566.6	2.6	-8.4	-0.4	-1.5	-0.1
Full-time	479.7	468.2	3.5	-11.5	-1.4	-2.4	-0.3
Part-time	95.3	98.4	3.2	3.1	1.1	3.3	1.1
Unemployment	22.3	26.5	1.7	4.2	0.9	18.8	3.5
Participation rate	69.7	69.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.7	4.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.1	66.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.9	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>							
Population	3,317.2	3,323.0	...	5.8	84.3	0.2	2.6
Labour force	2,413.4	2,423.5	9.3	10.1	68.8	0.4	2.9
Employment	2,300.2	2,313.9	9.9	13.7	66.9	0.6	3.0
Full-time	1,924.3	1,934.4	13.1	10.1	51.6	0.5	2.7
Part-time	375.9	379.5	11.9	3.6	15.4	1.0	4.2
Unemployment	113.2	109.7	7.5	-3.5	2.0	-3.1	1.9
Participation rate	72.8	72.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.3	69.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Population	3,848.4	3,851.6	...	3.2	42.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	2,417.1	2,425.5	10.3	8.4	-9.4	0.3	-0.4
Employment	2,283.9	2,290.6	10.2	6.7	10.9	0.3	0.5
Full-time	1,815.1	1,827.9	14.5	12.8	62.4	0.7	3.5
Part-time	468.8	462.7	13.9	-6.1	-51.4	-1.3	-10.0
Unemployment	133.2	134.9	8.0	1.7	-20.3	1.3	-13.1
Participation rate	62.8	63.0	0.3	0.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.6	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	59.5	0.3	0.2	-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](#), [282-0069 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0095](#), [282-0100 to 282-0108](#), [282-0122 to 282-0140](#) 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 January 17. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Labour*.

[Summary tables](#) are 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 March 13.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)) or Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; [andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

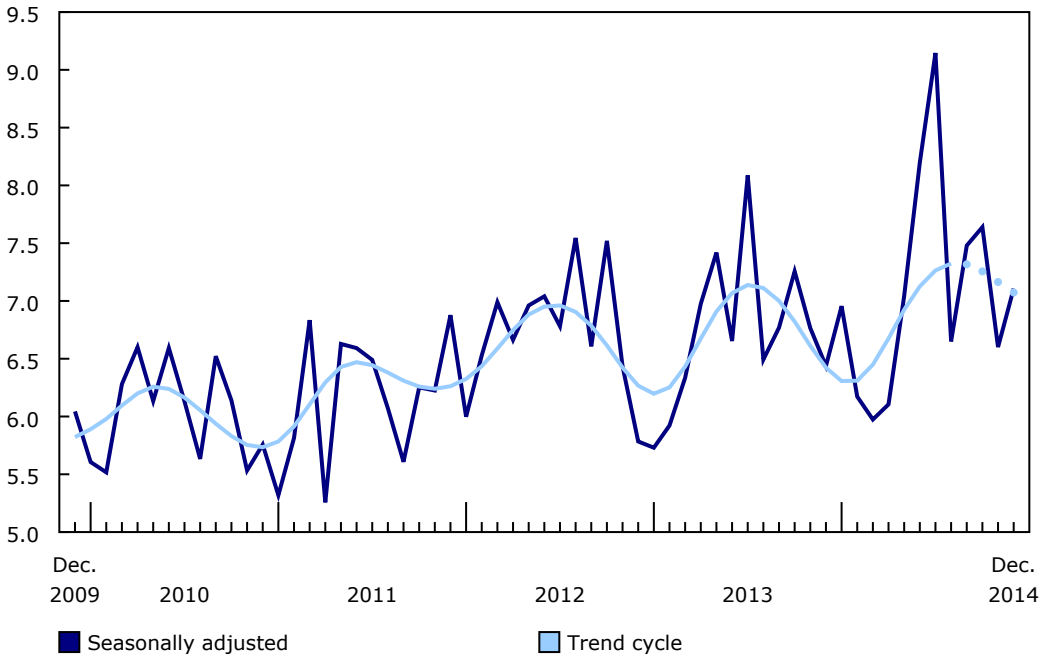
## Building permits, December 2014

Contractors took out building permits worth \$7.1 billion in December, up 7.7% from November. This followed a 13.6% decline the previous month. The increase in December resulted mostly from higher construction intentions in the non-residential sector in Alberta and British Columbia.

The total value of building permits for 2014 was up 5.2% from 2013 to \$85.1 billion.

**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 value of non-residential building permits rose 22.9% to \$2.7 billion in December, following a 29.4% decrease in November. Alberta was responsible for most of the monthly increase at the national level, followed by British Columbia. Declines were recorded in five provinces, with Saskatchewan posting the largest decrease.

Between January and December 2014, municipalities issued non-residential building permits worth \$34.2 billion, an increase of 5.4% from 2013.

In the residential sector, the value of permits was unchanged at \$4.4 billion in December, following a 2.5% decrease in November. Gains were posted in seven provinces, led by Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec. Ontario posted the largest decrease, following a 16.9% gain the previous month. Saskatchewan and Manitoba also registered declines.

Overall for the year, the value of residential building permits totalled \$50.9 billion, up 5.1% from the total value in 2013.

## Non-residential sector: Double-digit increases in all three components

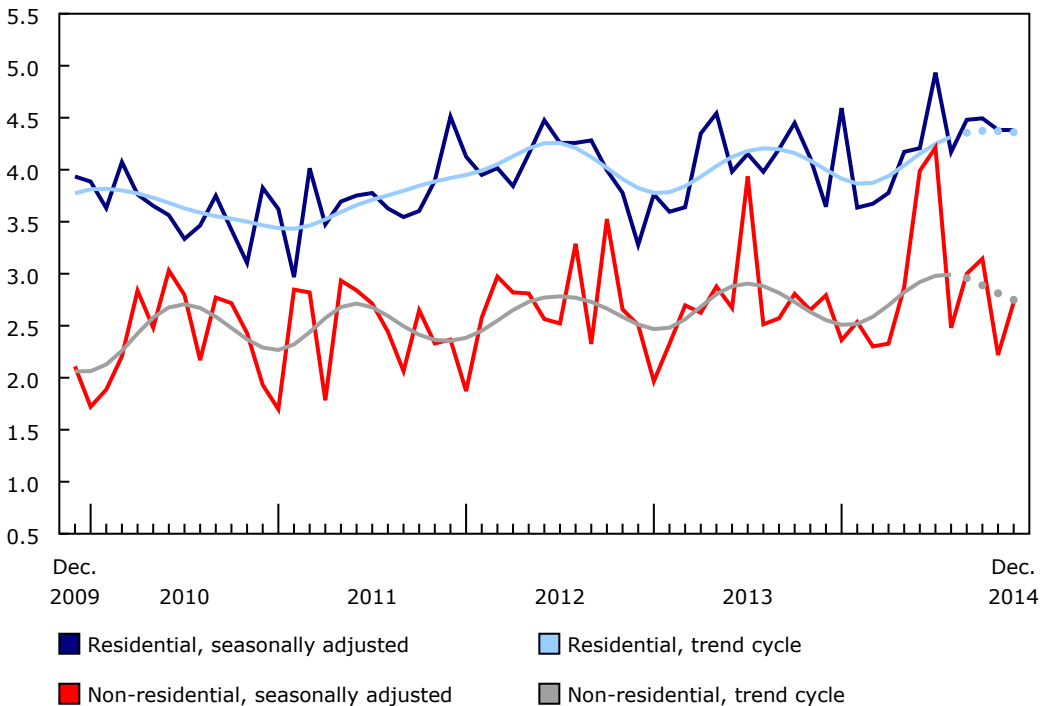
Canadian municipalities issued commercial building permits worth \$1.4 billion in December, 21.2% more than in November. This followed a 25.0% decrease the previous month. The increase was the result of higher construction intentions for a variety of commercial buildings, including office buildings, recreational facilities, hotels and restaurants as well as warehouses. Gains were recorded in six provinces, with Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec posting the largest increases. In contrast, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick reported the largest decreases.

In the industrial component, construction intentions rose 36.5% to \$529 million, following a 41.4% decline the previous month. The increase was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for transportation-related buildings and, to a lesser degree, manufacturing plants. Gains were registered in five provinces, led by Ontario, with British Columbia and Quebec a distant second and third. Manitoba posted the largest decline.

The value of building permits in the institutional component increased 17.7% to \$768 million in December, following a 28.4% decrease in November. Alberta, which saw the largest advance, posted a significant increase in construction intentions for educational institutions, while in British Columbia, medical facilities contributed most to the gain. Construction intentions for institutional buildings declined in seven provinces, led by Ontario.

**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](#).

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## Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings

Municipalities issued building permits for single-family dwellings worth \$2.6 billion in December, up 8.0% from November. Increases were reported in every province, led by British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings fell 9.5% to \$1.8 billion in December, marking a second consecutive monthly decrease. The decline in December was mainly the result of lower construction intentions in Ontario, followed by Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Gains were registered in five provinces, led by Alberta, followed by New Brunswick and Quebec.

At the national level, municipalities approved the construction of 16,023 new dwellings in December, down 5.6% from November. The decrease came from multi-family dwellings, down 11.9% to 9,550 units. The number of single-family dwellings rose 5.5% to 6,473 units.

## Provinces: Large gains in Alberta and British Columbia

The total value of permits was up in seven provinces in December, led by Alberta, followed by British Columbia.

Alberta reported the largest increase, as the value of permits rose 30.7% to \$1.7 billion, with higher construction intentions for all types of buildings, most notably for institutional buildings.

British Columbia reported a 20.1% increase to \$989 million, the result of higher construction intentions in every component except multi-family dwellings.

The largest decline occurred in Ontario, with institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings accounting for the decrease. Saskatchewan and Manitoba also registered declines.

## Higher construction intentions in just over half of the census metropolitan areas

In December, the total value of building permits was up in 18 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

Edmonton registered the largest gain, followed by Toronto and Vancouver. In Edmonton, higher construction intentions, mainly for institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings, were responsible for the increase. In Toronto, the advance was largely the result of higher construction intentions for industrial buildings, while in Vancouver, the increase came mainly from higher construction intentions for commercial buildings.

Barrie recorded the largest decrease in December, after posting a notable gain the previous month. The decline was the result of lower construction intentions in all components of the residential and non-residential sectors, particularly in multi-family dwellings. Ottawa and Greater Sudbury also registered decreases. In Ottawa, the decline was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for institutional buildings. In Greater Sudbury, institutional and industrial buildings were responsible for the decline.

### 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**

	December 2013	October 2014	November 2014 <sup>r</sup>	December 2014 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,436.8</b>	<b>7,638.7</b>	<b>6,601.4</b>	<b>7,107.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Residential	3,643.6	4,494.2	4,382.8	4,381.3	-0.0	20.2
Single <sup>1</sup>	2,171.7	2,418.6	2,365.2	2,554.8	8.0	17.6
Multiple	1,471.9	2,075.6	2,017.5	1,826.5	-9.5	24.1
Non-residential	2,793.2	3,144.5	2,218.6	2,725.6	22.9	-2.4
Industrial	495.6	661.3	387.2	528.7	36.5	6.7
Commercial	1,311.0	1,572.2	1,179.3	1,429.4	21.2	9.0
Institutional	986.6	910.9	652.1	767.5	17.7	-22.2
	number of units				% change	
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>18,524</b>	<b>16,974</b>	<b>16,023</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Single <sup>1</sup>	6,068	6,386	6,138	6,473	5.5	6.7
Multiple	9,582	12,138	10,836	9,550	-11.9	-0.3

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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**

	December 2013	October 2014	November 2014 <sup>r</sup>	December 2014 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>6,436.8</b>	<b>7,638.7</b>	<b>6,601.4</b>	<b>7,107.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Residential</b>	<b>3,643.6</b>	<b>4,494.2</b>	<b>4,382.8</b>	<b>4,381.3</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>
<b>Non-residential</b>	<b>2,793.2</b>	<b>3,144.5</b>	<b>2,218.6</b>	<b>2,725.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	72.7	94.5	47.9	66.4	38.5	-8.7
Residential	45.8	40.9	34.2	45.4	32.8	-0.9
Non-residential	26.9	53.5	13.7	20.9	52.9	-22.1
Prince Edward Island	11.9	15.1	16.2	18.2	12.4	53.2
Residential	6.0	11.8	9.9	16.5	66.7	174.4
Non-residential	5.8	3.3	6.2	1.6	-73.7	-71.9
Nova Scotia	50.2	128.9	77.7	83.7	7.8	66.9
Residential	33.8	102.5	56.4	64.4	14.3	90.6
Non-residential	16.4	26.3	21.3	19.3	-9.4	18.1
New Brunswick	45.5	70.1	56.0	63.7	13.7	39.9
Residential	34.0	31.4	32.1	48.7	51.9	43.5
Non-residential	11.6	38.8	23.9	15.0	-37.4	29.5
Quebec	1,753.6	1,233.1	1,093.9	1,151.8	5.3	-34.3
Residential	670.4	706.9	696.7	719.0	3.2	7.3
Non-residential	1,083.3	526.2	397.2	432.8	9.0	-60.0
Ontario	2,133.3	2,475.4	2,733.5	2,663.2	-2.6	24.8
Residential	1,297.3	1,540.4	1,801.1	1,714.3	-4.8	32.1
Non-residential	836.0	935.0	932.4	948.9	1.8	13.5
Manitoba	130.4	190.4	256.7	238.0	-7.3	82.5
Residential	91.8	134.6	172.0	155.4	-9.6	69.3
Non-residential	38.6	55.7	84.7	82.6	-2.5	113.9
Saskatchewan	152.5	254.4	191.7	133.7	-30.3	-12.3
Residential	109.1	162.1	105.6	68.1	-35.5	-37.6
Non-residential	43.3	92.3	86.2	65.6	-23.9	51.4
Alberta	1,358.9	1,629.4	1,291.2	1,687.4	30.7	24.2
Residential	824.7	1,020.1	855.1	895.8	4.8	8.6
Non-residential	534.3	609.3	436.2	791.6	81.5	48.2
British Columbia	690.9	1,501.6	823.1	988.6	20.1	43.1
Residential	525.0	733.6	616.0	643.2	4.4	22.5
Non-residential	165.9	768.0	207.1	345.5	66.8	108.2
Yukon	1.0	41.2	11.7	8.7	-25.8	780.2
Residential	0.1	6.6	2.3	7.2	216.0	...
Non-residential	0.9	34.5	9.4	1.4	-84.8	62.9
Northwest Territories	0.8	4.5	1.7	3.6	111.5	375.9
Residential	0.5	3.1	1.4	3.2	132.7	568.7
Non-residential	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	24.9	49.1
Nunavut	35.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	-100.0
Residential	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	-100.0
Non-residential	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	-100.0

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

... not applicable

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

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

**Table 3**  
**Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	December 2013	October 2014	November 2014 <sup>r</sup>	December 2014 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	millions of dollars				% change	
<b>Total, census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,090.6</b>	<b>5,995.0</b>	<b>5,211.2</b>	<b>5,554.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>
St. John's	49.7	68.1	32.9	48.3	47.0	-2.8
Halifax	20.6	81.6	32.9	39.8	20.9	93.2
Moncton	12.3	27.8	19.7	19.9	1.0	61.6
Saint John	12.9	8.4	6.8	6.7	-2.5	-48.3
Saguenay	16.8	19.3	11.4	9.6	-15.5	-42.8
Québec	126.3	107.2	98.6	88.1	-10.7	-30.2
Sherbrooke	34.6	42.7	36.4	19.8	-45.5	-42.7
Trois-Rivières	25.2	22.0	18.7	12.2	-34.5	-51.4
Montréal	1,122.4	669.3	586.2	662.0	12.9	-41.0
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	135.4	275.7	227.0	187.0	-17.6	38.2
Gatineau part	44.8	54.3	30.0	67.0	123.2	49.7
Ottawa part	90.6	221.4	197.0	120.0	-39.1	32.5
Kingston	10.6	14.8	20.1	17.3	-13.8	62.8
Peterborough	11.0	21.1	39.3	12.4	-68.5	13.1
Oshawa	58.7	40.6	46.2	79.4	71.8	35.2
Toronto	1,123.5	1,228.3	1,410.7	1,504.8	6.7	33.9
Hamilton	198.8	106.6	79.3	146.2	84.3	-26.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	60.1	78.3	57.2	39.7	-30.5	-33.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	129.8	129.6	94.1	123.7	31.4	-4.7
Brantford	4.2	20.0	33.1	5.3	-83.9	27.2
Guelph	25.5	55.4	25.4	43.4	70.9	70.1
London	39.0	71.0	100.0	111.4	11.4	185.3
Windsor	15.9	37.2	24.3	32.2	32.5	102.9
Barrie	45.0	32.1	197.5	28.7	-85.5	-36.3
Greater Sudbury	4.6	17.2	78.5	10.0	-87.3	119.2
Thunder Bay	3.1	7.3	7.0	2.3	-67.4	-27.5
Winnipeg	87.5	133.6	212.5	179.7	-15.4	105.3
Regina	58.5	74.8	50.5	57.5	14.0	-1.6
Saskatoon	58.0	83.4	67.7	46.8	-30.9	-19.2
Calgary	657.8	606.9	537.7	538.7	0.2	-18.1
Edmonton	389.5	624.9	431.0	756.9	75.6	94.4
Kelowna	27.6	56.5	47.1	39.3	-16.6	42.2
Abbotsford–Mission	13.0	6.5	14.9	18.2	22.4	40.1
Vancouver	480.5	1,168.6	509.1	599.3	17.7	24.7
Victoria	32.0	58.4	57.5	67.2	17.0	109.9

<sup>r</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.

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

The January building permits data will be released on March 6.

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 Jérémie Bennett (613-951-0793), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

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## Exploring the first century of Canada's Consumer Price Index

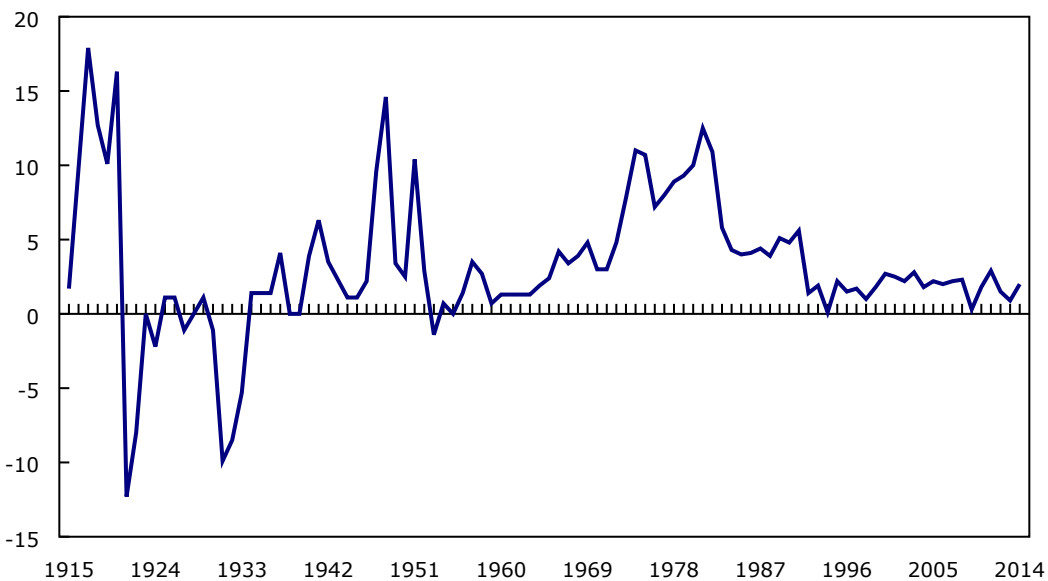
With the release of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for December 2014, Canada's CPI series spans a century of history. A new paper tells the story of this key measure from its early 20th century beginning, as a "Cost-of-Living Index" used to track the cost of workers' necessities, to its current form as a robust statistical measure of overall price change for consumers in Canada.

Over this time period, [movements in the CPI](#) have closely followed the highs and lows of the Canadian economy, from world wars and the Great Depression, to post-war booms, recessions and oil shocks.

### Chart 1 Movements in the Consumer Price Index over a century

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annual average % change



**Note(s):** An expanded version of this chart that highlights notable historical and economic events is available in the full article (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/62-604-X/62-604-X2015001-eng.htm#fig1>).  
**Source(s):** CANSIM table 326-0021.

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The CPI basket has evolved over the last century as the range of goods and services available to consumers has expanded and consumer spending habits have changed. The first basket contained 29 food items, laundry starch, 5 kinds of household fuel as well as rent. In contrast, today's CPI basket includes 691 elementary classes of goods and services, ranging from passenger vehicles to financial services to smartphones, grouped into 8 major household spending categories.

In addition, the CPI series has been continually improved to keep pace with ongoing technical progress in price index theory and practice. Most recently, 2015 marks the completion of a five-year project to produce an even better CPI, based on high-quality and internationally respected methodologies combined with a more efficient technical infrastructure.

Throughout the past century, the builders of Canada's CPI have consistently sought to maintain an accurate, up-to-date price index series that meets the diverse needs of CPI users. Statistics Canada is well positioned to continue the evolution of the CPI into the future.

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**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).**

The publication *Exploring the First Century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* ([62-604-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Publications*.

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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## Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports, October 2014

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations decreased 5.5% in October 2014 from the same month the previous year. The 91 airports in October reported 460,016 movements compared with 486,958 movements at 93 airports during the same month a year earlier.

Both itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) and local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) contributed to the decline. Itinerant movements fell by 4.0% to 329,355, while local movements were down 9.2% to 130,661.

The Edmonton City Centre Airport closed on November 30, 2013, and the Prince Rupert Airport, while still open, lost its status as a flight service station effective July 24, 2014. These two airports accounted for 4,516 movements in October 2013.

### Note to readers

*This release also includes the monthly aircraft movement statistics of major airports from March to September 2014. Data for January and February 2014 have been revised.*

*The October 2014 edition is the last issue of the publication Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141) (51-007-X). Data previously included in the publication will be regularly released and made available in The Daily, CANSIM or the service bulletin Aviation (51-004-X).*

*Additional information previously included in the publication is available on the [Aircraft Movement Statistics](#) (survey 2715) page of our website.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0007](#) to [401-0020](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2715](#).**

A [summary table](#) with information on airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers is available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject*, then *Transportation*.

The October 2014 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* ([51-007-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 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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## Coal mining, 2013

Gross sales in the Canadian coal mining industry totalled \$5.9 billion in 2013, while the operating revenue was \$4.7 billion and net income was \$1.1 billion.

### **Note to readers**

*National data on the coal mining industry's operating revenue and expenses, as well as employment and payroll, are now available for 2013.*

*There were no estimates produced for 2012; the survey was not conducted. Estimates for 2014 will be published in late 2015.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2177](#).**

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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## Chicken production, 2014

Chicken production data are now available for 2014.

### **Note to readers**

*Chicken production data are available for Canada and the provinces.*

*These data are subject to revision.*

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5039](#).**

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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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)**, October 2014  
Catalogue number [51-007-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada**, 2012 Revision  
Catalogue number [57-003-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Exploring the first century of Canada's Consumer Price Index**  
Catalogue number [62-604-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Labour Force Information**, January 11 to 17, 2015  
Catalogue number [71-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Labour Force Survey Microdata File**, January 2015  
Catalogue number [71M0001X](#) (CD-ROM)

## Release dates: February 9 to 13, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	<b>Canada's population estimates: Subprovincial areas</b>	2014
12	<b>Study: Provincial convergence and divergence in Canada</b>	1926 to 2011
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	December 2014
13	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	December 2014

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



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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