

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 7, 2015

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

Labour Force Survey, July 2015

2

Employment was little changed in July (+6,600 or 0.0%) and the unemployment rate remained at 6.8% for the sixth consecutive month.

Building permits, June 2015

11

The total value of building permits rose 14.8% to \$7.7 billion in June, following a 13.9% decrease in May. The increase in June was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in Quebec, Alberta and Ontario, as well as institutional buildings in Alberta and commercial buildings in British Columbia.

Crop Condition Assessment Program, May 25 to July 20, 2015

18

New products and studies

19

Release dates: August 10 to 14, 2015

20



Releases

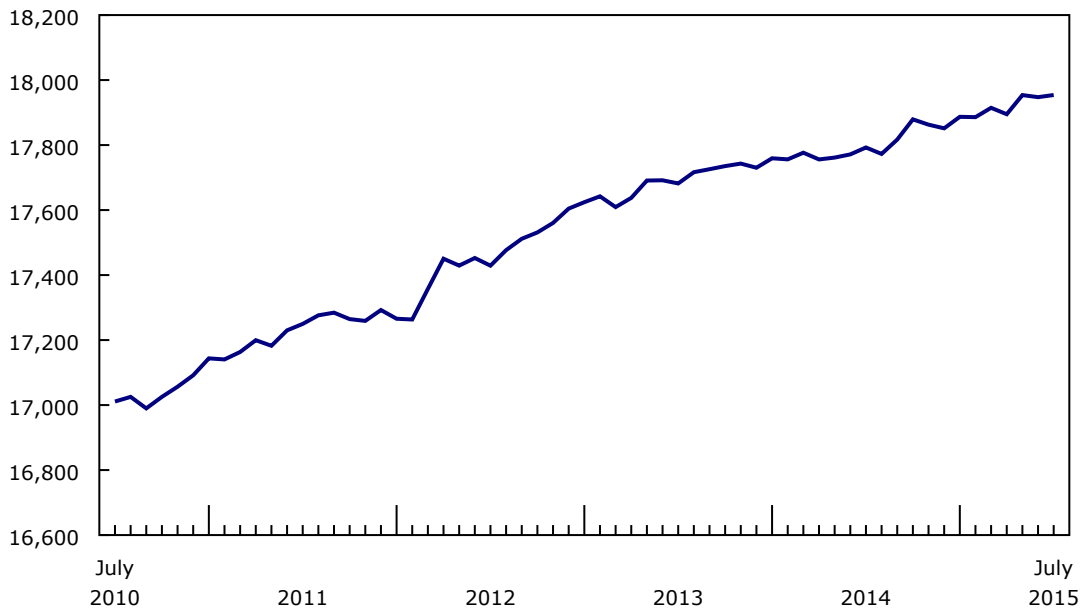
Labour Force Survey, July 2015

Employment was little changed in July (+6,600 or 0.0%) and the unemployment rate remained at 6.8% for the sixth consecutive month.

Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased by 161,000 or 0.9%, the result of more full-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked rose 1.2%.

Chart 1 Employment

thousands



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

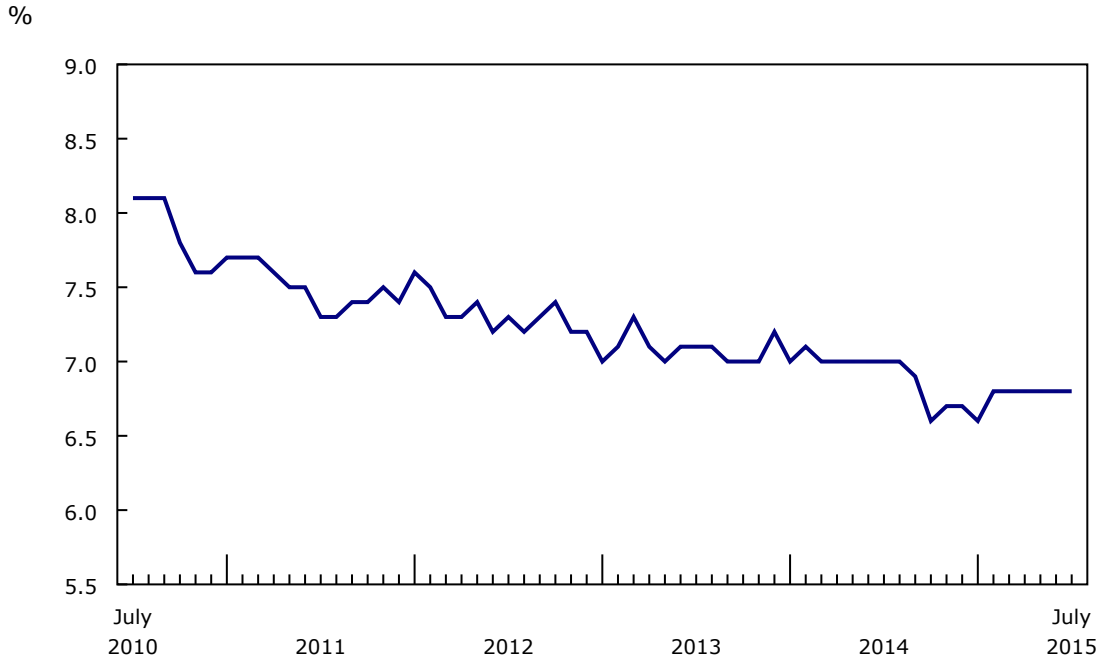
In July, employment increased among men aged 25 to 54, while there was little change among the other demographic groups.

Provincially, employment rose in Quebec and Nova Scotia. At the same time, there were declines in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island.

Employment was up in professional, scientific and technical services as well as public administration. There were fewer people working in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

The number of self-employed workers rose in July, while there was little change among public and private sector employees.

Chart 2 Unemployment rate



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

More men aged 25 to 54 employed

For men aged 25 to 54, employment rose by 19,000 in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment among this group was up by 66,000 (+1.1%) and their unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 6.0%. At the same time, their participation rate increased 0.5 percentage points to 91.0%.

Among women aged 25 to 54, employment was virtually unchanged in July. However, on a year-over-year basis, employment for this group of women increased by 54,000 or 1.0%, and their unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 5.2%. In July, their participation rate was 82.0%, little changed from 12 months earlier.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 was little changed, and their unemployment rate was also little changed at 13.2% in July. The participation rate for youths was 63.9%. On a year-over-year basis, there was virtually no change in either employment or the unemployment rate for this age group.

There was virtually no change in the employment level for men aged 55 and older in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, however, there were 69,000 (+3.6%) more men employed in this age group. Their unemployment rate was 6.4% and their participation rate was 43.6%, both little changed for the month and compared with July 2014.

For women aged 55 and older, employment was virtually unchanged both in July and compared with 12 months earlier. In the 12 months to July, their unemployment rate was little changed at 5.4%, and their participation rate declined 0.9 percentage points to 31.0%.

Provincial summary

Employment in Quebec increased by 22,000 in July, lowering the unemployment rate by 0.3 percentage points to 7.7%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up by 44,000 or 1.1%.

In Nova Scotia, employment rose by 3,100. The unemployment rate was little changed at 8.1% as a result of more people participating in the labour market. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was virtually unchanged.

Employment in Saskatchewan declined by 7,400 in July, and the unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points to 5.2%. With this decline, employment in the province was virtually unchanged compared with 12 months earlier.

In Manitoba, there were 3,800 fewer people working in July, and the unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 5.6%. Compared with July 2014, employment in the province was up by 6,000 or 1.0%.

Employment in Prince Edward Island fell by 800 in July. On a year-over-year basis, there were 1,900 fewer people working in the province and the unemployment rate increased 2.3 percentage points to 11.6%.

Employment in Ontario was unchanged in July. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up by 67,000 (+1.0%) and the unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 6.4%, the lowest rate since September 2008.

Despite little change in the level of employment in Alberta, the unemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage points to 6.0% in July as more people searched for work. Since January, the unemployment rate in the province has increased by 1.5 percentage points.

Industry perspective

In July, there were 19,000 more people employed in professional, scientific and technical services. Employment in this industry was up by 38,000 (+2.8%) compared with 12 months earlier.

Employment in public administration rose by 9,000. However, on a year-over-year basis, employment in this industry was down by 20,000 (-2.1%).

Employment fell by 10,000 in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing in July. Despite this decline, employment in the industry was up by 31,000 (+2.9%) compared with 12 months earlier.

The number of self-employed workers increased by 41,000 in July, contributing to a year-over-year increase of 57,000 or 2.1%.

The number of employees in both the public and private sector was little changed in July. On a year-over-year basis, employment rose by 75,000 or 0.7% in the private sector, while it was little changed in the public sector.

Summer employment for students

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market data about youths aged 15 to 24 who attended school full time in March, and who intended to return full time in the fall. The published data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

Employment among students aged 20 to 24 edged down by 21,000 compared with 12 months earlier. Their unemployment rate was 8.2%, unchanged from July 2014, but down 1.5 percentage points from July 2013.

Among 17- to-19-year-old students, there was little change in employment compared with July 2014. Their unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 16.9%.

Over the same period, there was little change in employment among students aged 15 and 16. Their unemployment rate rose 2.8 percentage points to 30.2% compared with July 2014, as more of them searched for work. This rate is similar to the rate observed two years earlier.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for July are for the week of July 12 to 18.

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 was fully implemented in June 2015.

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on September 4.

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

	June 2015	July 2015	Standard error ¹	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	29,266.5	29,296.1	...	29.6	291.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	19,251.3	19,260.0	29.2	8.7	118.6	0.0	0.6
Employment	17,947.4	17,954.0	29.1	6.6	161.4	0.0	0.9
Full-time	14,602.6	14,585.3	41.8	-17.3	255.4	-0.1	1.8
Part-time	3,344.8	3,368.7	38.4	23.9	-94.0	0.7	-2.7
Unemployment	1,303.9	1,306.0	24.9	2.1	-42.8	0.2	-3.2
Participation rate	65.8	65.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	18.6	18.8	0.2	0.1	-0.7	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,434.2	4,431.9	...	-2.3	-42.9	-0.1	-1.0
Labour force	2,837.9	2,834.2	17.1	-3.7	-32.8	-0.1	-1.1
Employment	2,472.2	2,461.0	16.0	-11.2	-25.7	-0.5	-1.0
Full-time	1,295.7	1,266.7	19.8	-29.0	6.0	-2.2	0.5
Part-time	1,176.5	1,194.3	20.9	17.8	-31.8	1.5	-2.6
Unemployment	365.8	373.2	14.8	7.4	-7.1	2.0	-1.9
Participation rate	64.0	63.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	13.2	0.5	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	47.6	48.5	0.8	0.9	-0.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	12,146.2	12,162.5	...	16.3	164.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,731.8	8,749.9	15.8	18.1	121.5	0.2	1.4
Employment	8,200.6	8,219.1	16.9	18.5	135.0	0.2	1.7
Full-time	7,572.7	7,603.0	23.1	30.3	157.8	0.4	2.1
Part-time	627.9	616.1	18.9	-11.8	-22.8	-1.9	-3.6
Unemployment	531.2	530.8	14.8	-0.4	-13.4	-0.1	-2.5
Participation rate	71.9	71.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	67.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	7.7	7.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,686.1	12,701.7	...	15.6	170.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,681.6	7,675.9	16.4	-5.7	29.9	-0.1	0.4
Employment	7,274.7	7,274.0	16.4	-0.7	52.3	0.0	0.7
Full-time	5,734.2	5,715.7	27.4	-18.5	91.7	-0.3	1.6
Part-time	1,540.5	1,558.3	25.9	17.8	-39.4	1.2	-2.5
Unemployment	406.9	401.9	13.1	-5.0	-22.4	-1.2	-5.3
Participation rate	60.6	60.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	57.3	0.1	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	21.2	21.4	0.3	0.2	-0.7	...	...

... 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

	June 2015	July 2015	Standard error ²	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,219.7	15,185.8	35.6	-33.9	104.7	-0.2	0.7
Self-employed	2,727.7	2,768.2	25.3	40.5	56.7	1.5	2.1
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,608.7	3,602.9	20.7	-5.8	29.7	-0.2	0.8
Private	11,611.0	11,582.9	36.0	-28.1	75.0	-0.2	0.7
All industries	17,947.4	17,954.0	29.1	6.6	161.4	0.0	0.9
Goods-producing sector	3,869.4	3,857.2	16.7	-12.2	-24.8	-0.3	-0.6
Agriculture	287.9	287.3	5.8	-0.6	-18.0	-0.2	-5.9
Natural resources ³	358.3	356.3	5.5	-2.0	-9.6	-0.6	-2.6
Utilities	138.7	142.0	2.4	3.3	7.3	2.4	5.4
Construction	1,371.5	1,363.2	11.4	-8.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Manufacturing	1,713.0	1,708.4	10.7	-4.6	-4.6	-0.3	-0.3
Services-producing sector	14,078.0	14,096.8	27.5	18.8	186.3	0.1	1.3
Trade	2,742.4	2,738.0	14.3	-4.4	-3.0	-0.2	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	931.7	929.5	8.2	-2.2	42.7	-0.2	4.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,116.8	1,106.6	8.6	-10.2	31.0	-0.9	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,360.8	1,379.7	10.6	18.9	37.9	1.4	2.8
Business, building and other support services	755.9	751.9	9.9	-4.0	44.4	-0.5	6.3
Educational services	1,283.6	1,293.0	10.4	9.4	27.0	0.7	2.1
Health care and social assistance	2,295.2	2,287.4	10.8	-7.8	69.9	-0.3	3.2
Information, culture and recreation	740.1	748.4	9.7	8.3	-5.9	1.1	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	1,214.1	1,208.0	11.6	-6.1	6.7	-0.5	0.6
Other services	746.0	753.9	8.3	7.9	-44.8	1.1	-5.6
Public administration	891.4	900.4	6.9	9.0	-19.6	1.0	-2.1

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 extraction.

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

	June 2015	July 2015	Standard error ¹	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	442.8	442.5	...	-0.3	-1.3	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	270.5	268.3	2.0	-2.2	-1.7	-0.8	-0.6
Employment	237.1	236.5	2.1	-0.6	-1.3	-0.3	-0.5
Full-time	204.4	205.5	2.7	1.1	5.9	0.5	3.0
Part-time	32.7	31.0	2.1	-1.7	-7.2	-5.2	-18.8
Unemployment	33.4	31.8	2.0	-1.6	-0.4	-4.8	-1.2
Participation rate	61.1	60.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	11.9	0.7	-0.4	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	53.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	120.9	120.9	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Labour force	82.1	81.7	0.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Employment	73.0	72.2	0.6	-0.8	-1.9	-1.1	-2.6
Full-time	59.9	59.7	0.9	-0.2	-2.3	-0.3	-3.7
Part-time	13.2	12.5	0.7	-0.7	0.3	-5.3	2.5
Unemployment	9.1	9.5	0.6	0.4	1.9	4.4	25.0
Participation rate	67.9	67.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.6	0.7	0.5	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	59.7	0.5	-0.7	-1.7	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	785.2	785.8	...	0.6	3.0	0.1	0.4
Labour force	485.0	489.3	2.6	4.3	-3.3	0.9	-0.7
Employment	446.4	449.5	2.7	3.1	3.8	0.7	0.9
Full-time	364.2	369.4	3.8	5.2	7.6	1.4	2.1
Part-time	82.2	80.1	3.3	-2.1	-3.8	-2.6	-4.5
Unemployment	38.7	39.8	2.4	1.1	-7.1	2.8	-15.1
Participation rate	61.8	62.3	0.3	0.5	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.1	0.5	0.1	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	621.9	621.9	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Labour force	390.5	390.4	2.2	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Employment	348.2	347.5	2.3	-0.7	-3.7	-0.2	-1.1
Full-time	293.2	297.7	3.1	4.5	4.2	1.5	1.4
Part-time	55.0	49.8	2.7	-5.2	-7.9	-9.5	-13.7
Unemployment	42.2	42.9	2.1	0.7	4.0	1.7	10.3
Participation rate	62.8	62.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,841.5	6,845.1	...	3.6	39.0	0.1	0.6
Labour force	4,429.5	4,438.5	14.8	9.0	27.7	0.2	0.6
Employment	4,075.5	4,097.2	14.8	21.7	43.7	0.5	1.1
Full-time	3,294.1	3,297.4	21.4	3.3	57.1	0.1	1.8
Part-time	781.4	799.8	19.6	18.4	-13.3	2.4	-1.6
Unemployment	354.0	341.3	13.2	-12.7	-16.1	-3.6	-4.5
Participation rate	64.7	64.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...

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

	June 2015	July 2015	Standard error ¹	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
Ontario							
Population	11,378.1	11,390.4	...	12.3	113.4	0.1	1.0
Labour force	7,426.0	7,424.1	19.7	-1.9	-11.5	0.0	-0.2
Employment	6,945.7	6,945.7	19.6	0.0	67.4	0.0	1.0
Full-time	5,647.0	5,642.4	28.3	-4.6	131.0	-0.1	2.4
Part-time	1,298.7	1,303.4	25.6	4.7	-63.5	0.4	-4.6
Unemployment	480.3	478.4	16.9	-1.9	-78.9	-0.4	-14.2
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	986.4	987.6	...	1.2	10.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	671.8	669.7	2.5	-2.1	8.9	-0.3	1.3
Employment	636.1	632.3	2.5	-3.8	6.0	-0.6	1.0
Full-time	512.1	509.7	3.8	-2.4	9.3	-0.5	1.9
Part-time	124.1	122.6	3.6	-1.5	-3.3	-1.2	-2.6
Unemployment	35.7	37.4	2.1	1.7	2.9	4.8	8.4
Participation rate	68.1	67.8	0.3	-0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.5	64.0	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	861.1	861.9	...	0.8	8.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	604.7	599.6	2.6	-5.1	8.8	-0.8	1.5
Employment	576.1	568.7	2.7	-7.4	-2.7	-1.3	-0.5
Full-time	474.8	464.6	3.7	-10.2	-10.3	-2.1	-2.2
Part-time	101.4	104.2	3.4	2.8	7.7	2.8	8.0
Unemployment	28.6	30.9	2.0	2.3	11.5	8.0	59.3
Participation rate	70.2	69.6	0.3	-0.6	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	66.0	0.3	-0.9	-1.0	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,354.0	3,360.4	...	6.4	71.1	0.2	2.2
Labour force	2,441.5	2,446.1	10.0	4.6	61.0	0.2	2.6
Employment	2,302.5	2,298.2	10.2	-4.3	21.0	-0.2	0.9
Full-time	1,918.9	1,920.5	14.2	1.6	23.1	0.1	1.2
Part-time	383.6	377.7	12.7	-5.9	-2.1	-1.5	-0.6
Unemployment	139.1	147.8	7.9	8.7	39.9	6.3	37.0
Participation rate	72.8	72.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	68.6	68.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,874.4	3,879.5	...	5.1	47.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	2,449.5	2,452.3	10.1	2.8	28.4	0.1	1.2
Employment	2,306.6	2,306.0	10.1	-0.6	28.9	0.0	1.3
Full-time	1,834.1	1,818.4	14.9	-15.7	29.9	-0.9	1.7
Part-time	472.5	487.7	14.4	15.2	-0.8	3.2	-0.2
Unemployment	142.9	146.2	8.2	3.3	-0.7	2.3	-0.5
Participation rate	63.2	63.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...

... 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 [282-0001](#), [282-0003](#), [282-0005 to 282-0007](#), [282-0009](#), [282-0011](#), [282-0013](#), [282-0015](#), [282-0017](#), [282-0019](#), [282-0021](#), [282-0023](#), [282-0025](#), [282-0027](#), [282-0032](#), [282-0033](#), [282-0035](#), [282-0037](#), [282-0039](#), [282-0041](#), [282-0047](#), [282-0049](#), [282-0069](#), [282-0071](#), [282-0073](#), [282-0075](#), [282-0077](#), [282-0079](#), [282-0081](#), [282-0083](#), [282-0085](#), [282-0087 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0094](#), [282-0100](#), [282-0101](#), [282-0103](#), [282-0105](#), [282-0107](#), [282-0122](#), [282-0124](#), [282-0126](#), [282-0128](#), [282-0130](#), [282-0132](#), [282-0135 to 282-0137](#), [282-0139](#), [282-0200](#), [282-0202](#), [282-0204](#), [282-0206](#), [282-0208](#), [282-0210](#), [282-0212](#), [282-0214](#), [282-0216](#) and [282-0218](#).

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 July 18. 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*.

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

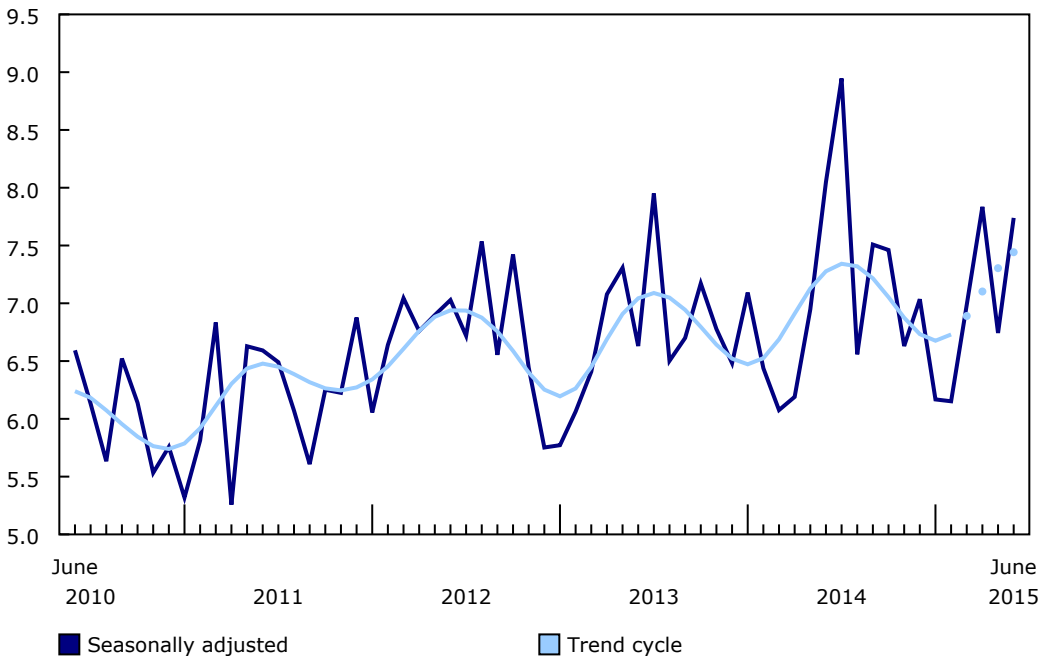
Building permits, June 2015

The total value of building permits rose 14.8% to \$7.7 billion in June, following a 13.9% decrease in May. The increase in June was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in Quebec, Alberta and Ontario, as well as institutional buildings in Alberta and commercial buildings in British Columbia.

The value of permits was up in every province except Saskatchewan in June. Alberta, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia registered the largest increases.

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.

Construction intentions in the residential sector increased 15.9% to \$4.6 billion in June, following a 13.2% decline the previous month. Gains were posted in nine provinces, led by Quebec, Alberta and Ontario. British Columbia registered a slight decrease.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits rose 13.2% to \$3.2 billion. Gains were posted in five provinces, led by Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan registered the largest declines following large increases in May.

Residential sector: Notable increase in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

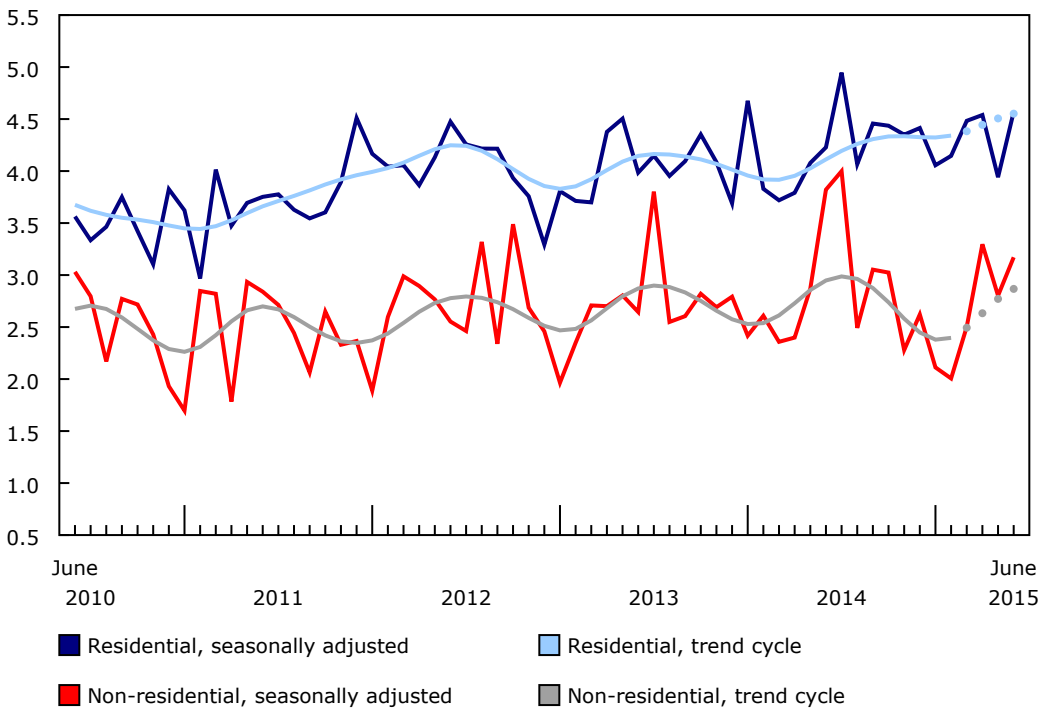
After two consecutive monthly declines, construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 36.9% to \$2.2 billion in June. Higher construction intentions for apartment and apartment-condominium projects in Quebec, Alberta and Ontario contributed most to the gain at the national level. British Columbia had a small decline following a 17.4% increase the previous month.

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings rose 1.6% to \$2.4 billion in June. Advances were posted in eight provinces, with New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario recording the largest gains. Alberta registered a second consecutive monthly decrease in the value of permits for single-family dwellings.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 17,609 new dwellings in June, up 13.7% from May. This increase was mostly attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 20.3% to 11,785 units. The number of single-family dwellings increased 2.2% to 5,824 units.

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](#).

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

Canadian municipalities issued \$1.1 billion worth of institutional building permits in June, up 30.9% from May. The value of institutional building permits rose in six provinces. Alberta accounted for most of the gain, the result of higher construction intentions for educational institutions, and library and museum buildings. Manitoba and Quebec registered the largest decreases in the institutional component following gains the previous month.

In the industrial component, the value of permits rose 29.1% to \$535 million, the fourth increase in five months. There were gains in six provinces, led by Quebec and Ontario, where the advances were mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for maintenance and utilities buildings.

The value of permits for commercial buildings decreased 1.3% to \$1.5 billion, following three consecutive monthly gains. Lower construction intentions for recreational buildings, office buildings and laboratories more than offset increased intentions for retail complexes, and hotels and restaurants. Quebec, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick registered the biggest decline, while British Columbia recorded the largest increase in this component.

Provinces: Alberta, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia post large gains

The value of permits rose in every province except Saskatchewan in June. Alberta, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia registered the largest increases.

The gain in Alberta occurred as a result of higher construction intentions for institutional structures and multi-family dwellings. In Quebec, the advance came mostly from increased intentions for multi-family dwellings.

In Ontario, the increase was the result of higher construction intentions for residential buildings, mainly multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings. In British Columbia, the gain originated from all three non-residential components, particularly commercial projects.

The total value of building permits in Nova Scotia rose 58.2% to \$152 million. The gain in June was the result of higher construction intentions for residential buildings, principally multi-family dwellings.

Saskatchewan was the lone province to register declines, as a result of lower construction intentions for commercial projects and, to a lesser degree, industrial buildings.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of building permits was up in 24 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in June, with Calgary, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver posting the largest increases.

In Calgary, the increase resulted mostly from higher construction intentions for institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings. In Montréal, the advance came mainly from multiple dwellings and industrial buildings, while in Toronto, multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings largely fuelled the increase. In Vancouver, higher construction intentions for commercial projects and multi-family dwellings accounted for most of the gain in June.

Conversely, Hamilton and Regina registered the largest declines. In Hamilton, the decline originated mainly from lower construction intentions for institutional buildings. In Regina, which had a strong gain the previous month, the decline came from all three non-residential components.

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 over 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the Canadian 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.

Next release

The July building permits data will be released on September 9.

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	June 2014	April 2015	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	8,048.9	7,835.5	6,743.2	7,739.3	14.8	-3.8
Residential	4,228.1	4,539.5	3,941.0	4,568.7	15.9	8.1
Single ¹	2,430.1	2,465.3	2,338.8	2,375.2	1.6	-2.3
Multiple	1,798.0	2,074.2	1,602.2	2,193.5	36.9	22.0
Non-residential	3,820.7	3,296.0	2,802.1	3,170.6	13.2	-17.0
Industrial	743.5	483.8	414.4	535.0	29.1	-28.0
Commercial	1,749.2	1,498.6	1,519.5	1,499.3	-1.3	-14.3
Institutional	1,328.0	1,313.6	868.2	1,136.4	30.9	-14.4
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	16,662	18,063	15,494	17,609	13.7	5.7
Single ¹	6,477	5,825	5,700	5,824	2.2	-10.1
Multiple	10,185	12,238	9,794	11,785	20.3	15.7

^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 tables [026-0006](#) and [026-0010](#).

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

	June 2014	April 2015	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	8,048.9	7,835.5	6,743.2	7,739.3	14.8	-3.8
Residential	4,228.1	4,539.5	3,941.0	4,568.7	15.9	8.1
Non-residential	3,820.7	3,296.0	2,802.1	3,170.6	13.2	-17.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	93.5	87.5	49.1	61.5	25.2	-34.3
Residential	45.0	36.8	35.7	41.5	16.4	-7.6
Non-residential	48.5	50.6	13.4	19.9	48.7	-58.9
Prince Edward Island	16.7	11.0	15.3	16.7	9.3	0.2
Residential	8.8	6.3	7.3	9.5	30.1	7.2
Non-residential	7.9	4.7	8.0	7.3	-9.5	-7.5
Nova Scotia	114.5	134.0	96.2	152.2	58.2	33.0
Residential	94.5	103.0	61.9	121.4	96.2	28.4
Non-residential	19.9	30.9	34.3	30.8	-10.2	54.4
New Brunswick	67.1	41.9	90.3	108.7	20.5	62.2
Residential	40.4	23.3	34.3	47.6	38.8	17.8
Non-residential	26.7	18.5	56.0	61.2	9.3	129.3
Quebec	2,026.0	1,036.7	1,064.4	1,292.1	21.4	-36.2
Residential	708.2	693.4	612.6	858.7	40.2	21.3
Non-residential	1,317.8	343.3	451.8	433.4	-4.1	-67.1
Ontario	2,732.9	3,692.6	2,713.9	2,932.2	8.0	7.3
Residential	1,679.3	1,952.0	1,571.2	1,700.7	8.2	1.3
Non-residential	1,053.5	1,740.6	1,142.7	1,231.6	7.8	16.9
Manitoba	209.7	164.5	178.2	185.8	4.2	-11.4
Residential	123.6	108.8	94.9	129.1	36.0	4.5
Non-residential	86.1	55.7	83.2	56.7	-31.9	-34.2
Saskatchewan	207.9	201.5	202.7	194.1	-4.3	-6.6
Residential	114.7	115.5	93.5	101.2	8.2	-11.7
Non-residential	93.2	86.1	109.3	92.9	-15.0	-0.4
Alberta	1,732.5	1,418.9	1,358.7	1,660.4	22.2	-4.2
Residential	878.9	804.2	678.8	810.4	19.4	-7.8
Non-residential	853.6	614.6	679.9	850.0	25.0	-0.4
British Columbia	829.6	1,037.8	959.3	1,121.9	17.0	35.2
Residential	520.5	690.9	743.0	741.8	-0.2	42.5
Non-residential	309.0	347.0	216.2	380.1	75.8	23.0
Yukon	5.4	4.9	10.5	7.9	-24.5	45.8
Residential	2.1	4.7	3.3	3.2	-2.2	51.8
Non-residential	3.3	0.1	7.2	4.7	-34.6	42.0
Northwest Territories	4.9	3.8	0.3	4.5	...	-8.9
Residential	4.2	0.5	0.2	3.5	...	-15.7
Non-residential	0.8	3.4	0.1	1.0	...	28.2
Nunavut	8.3	0.5	4.4	1.3	-71.0	-84.7
Residential	7.9	0.0	4.4	0.1	-98.5	-99.2
Non-residential	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.2	...	242.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

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

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

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

	June 2014	April 2015	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	May to June 2015	June 2014 to June 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	6,376.8	6,483.4	5,210.9	6,202.6	19.0	-2.7
St. John's	67.3	71.5	29.3	41.6	42.2	-38.1
Halifax	79.5	105.5	52.6	107.8	104.8	35.6
Moncton	24.6	10.9	16.3	35.1	115.3	42.8
Saint John	9.8	6.5	7.0	12.2	75.2	25.1
Saguenay	36.3	23.8	31.7	44.2	39.7	21.9
Québec	119.2	99.7	114.2	109.3	-4.3	-8.3
Sherbrooke	36.5	33.7	35.3	25.5	-27.7	-30.0
Trois-Rivières	29.5	37.1	28.9	22.5	-22.1	-23.6
Montréal	1,385.5	492.0	472.1	664.4	40.8	-52.0
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	283.1	204.3	213.2	314.2	47.4	11.0
Gatineau part	36.7	46.2	41.1	113.5	176.1	209.2
Ottawa part	246.4	158.2	172.1	200.7	16.7	-18.5
Kingston	18.7	24.3	28.1	12.0	-57.4	-35.9
Peterborough	14.0	12.9	14.1	16.0	13.2	13.7
Oshawa	73.4	91.0	73.6	186.9	154.2	154.8
Toronto	1,244.9	2,530.5	1,348.3	1,468.3	8.9	17.9
Hamilton	96.9	104.1	312.8	125.4	-59.9	29.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	59.2	48.9	52.4	52.7	0.6	-11.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	295.5	104.7	123.2	147.9	20.0	-50.0
Brantford	7.7	12.9	14.8	16.0	8.0	107.0
Guelph	49.9	55.3	22.7	26.0	14.3	-48.0
London	96.8	77.3	63.7	135.8	113.0	40.3
Windsor	39.2	48.2	42.3	53.1	25.6	35.4
Barrie	39.8	28.1	14.3	25.0	74.7	-37.3
Greater Sudbury	33.5	8.2	25.1	17.2	-31.5	-48.5
Thunder Bay	13.0	9.3	18.2	48.1	163.8	269.7
Winnipeg	131.6	109.6	139.1	131.9	-5.2	0.2
Regina	41.4	53.9	58.5	32.4	-44.7	-21.8
Saskatoon	82.8	93.9	88.5	120.1	35.8	45.1
Calgary	825.8	644.4	419.4	709.2	69.1	-14.1
Edmonton	550.0	498.6	590.0	610.3	3.4	11.0
Kelowna	35.7	29.1	57.3	55.8	-2.7	56.4
Abbotsford–Mission	20.6	10.0	22.7	19.2	-15.3	-6.9
Vancouver	492.7	727.1	631.3	750.3	18.8	52.3
Victoria	42.5	76.2	49.9	66.2	32.7	55.7

^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 June 2015 issue of *Building Permits* ([64-001-X](#)) will soon be available.

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 Bechir Oueriemmi (613-951-1165), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Crop Condition Assessment Program, May 25 to July 20, 2015

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) database is now available on CANSIM for the period from May 25 to July 20.

The database holds the mean value of the one-kilometre resolution satellite picture elements within each of the census agriculture regions or census consolidated subdivisions of Canada with pasture and/or cropping activity. The Crop Condition Assessment Program database is updated weekly from mid-April to mid-October.

NDVI data have been disseminated through the Crop Condition Assessment Program web application since 2000. The addition of NDVI data to CANSIM makes the data readily available to everyone.

Note to readers

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, through the Growing Forward 2 program, has partnered with Statistics Canada to provide the Crop Condition Assessment Program application free of charge. The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, part of Natural Resources Canada, has also contributed by providing software for processing the input satellite data.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0100](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5177](#).

The publication *Crop Condition Assessment Program, 2015* ([22-205-X](#)), is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Click on the link to access the [web application](#).

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, July 12 to 18, 2015
Catalogue number [71-001-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

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

Release dates: August 10 to 14, 2015

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
13	Job Vacancy and Wage Survey	first quarter 2015
13	New Housing Price Index	June 2015
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2015

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.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2015. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>