

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 5, 2012

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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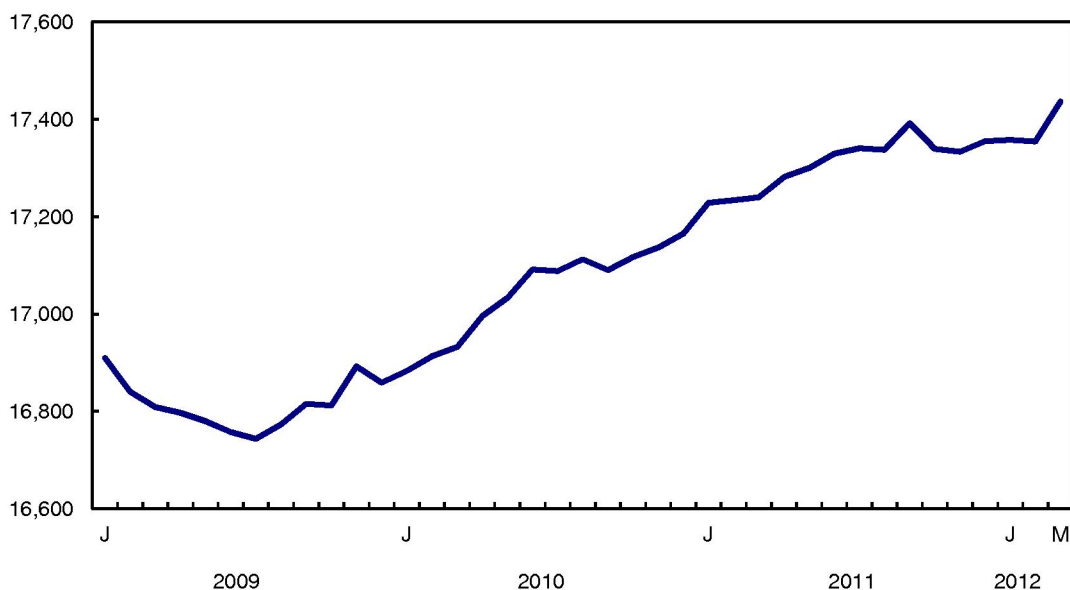
Labour Force Survey, March 2012

Following four months of little change, employment increased by 82,000 in March, mostly in full-time work. This brought the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 7.2%.

Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was up 1.1% or 197,000. Almost all of this growth was in full-time employment, up 181,000 (+1.3%), while part-time employment edged up. The total number of hours worked rose 1.6% over the same period.

Chart 1 Employment

thousands



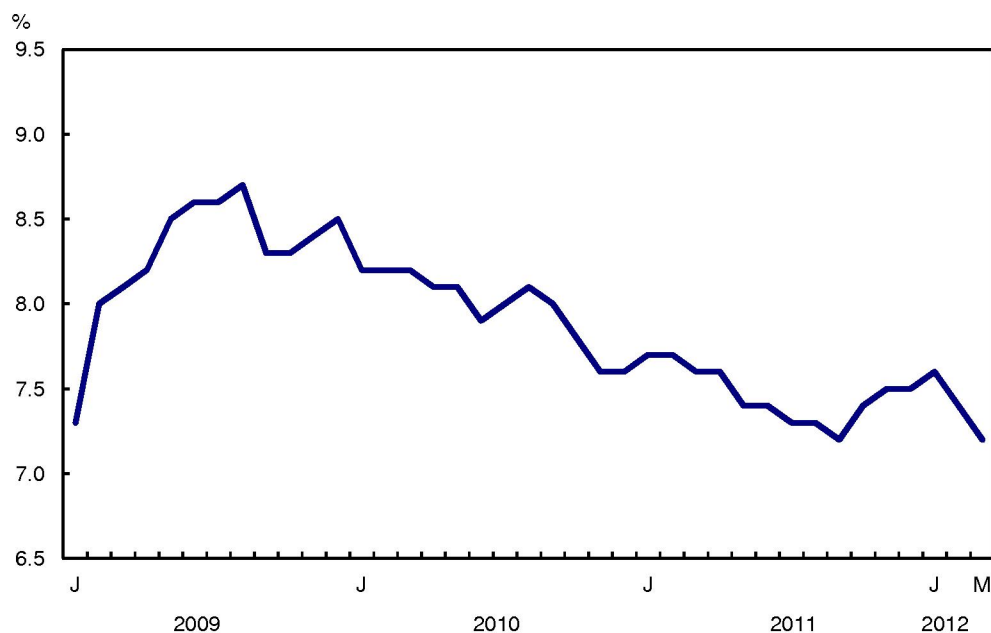
Employment gains in March were spread across several industries, including health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; and public administration. There was a decline in educational services.

Employment increased in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, while it declined in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In March, employment rose among people aged 55 and over and among youths, while it was little changed for those aged 25 to 54.

Employment in March increased notably among private sector employees, and edged up for public sector employees and the self-employed. Over the past 12 months, the number of private sector employees grew 1.7%, while public sector and self-employment were little changed.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Employment increases in services

Following three months of small declines, employment in health care and social assistance increased by 32,000 in March. With these gains, employment in this industry was up 2.0% (+42,000) compared with March 2011.

There were gains of 28,000 in information, culture and recreation in March. Employment over the past 12 months increased 6.7% (+52,000) in this industry, with all of the growth occurring in the past four months.

Employment rose by 15,000 in public administration in March, following a decline of similar magnitude the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was little changed.

Natural resources employment edged up in March. Total growth over the previous 12 months was 11.0% (+37,000), the fastest growth rate of all industries.

Following increases in the previous two months, employment declined by 25,000 in educational services. Employment in the industry was little changed compared with March 2011.

Manufacturing employment edged up in March, the fourth consecutive month of modest increases. However, compared with 12 months earlier, the number of factory workers was down slightly.

Gains in Central Canada

Following four months of little change, Ontario posted employment gains of 46,000, all in full-time work. The unemployment rate in the province declined 0.2 percentage points to 7.4%, its lowest level in three years. With this month's gain, employment in Ontario was up 1.3% (+89,000) since March 2011.

Employment in Quebec increased by 36,000 in March, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.5 percentage points to 7.9%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was unchanged.

Employment rose by 6,100 in Manitoba, bringing the unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 5.3%. With this increase, employment in the province was up slightly compared with 12 months earlier.

In March, employment fell by 5,700 in New Brunswick, bringing employment down by 6,600 (-1.9%) from 12 months earlier. While Nova Scotia showed declines in March (-2,900), the employment level in the province was slightly up (+0.7%) from 12 months earlier.

While employment in Alberta was little changed in March, employment growth continued to be the highest among the provinces for the 12-month period, at 3.1% (+65,000). With more people participating in the labour market in March, the unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 5.3%.

Increases among people aged 55 and over and youths

Employment among those aged 55 and over continued on an upward trend in March, up 47,000. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment among men and women of this age group increased 5.8% or 176,000, partly because of population aging.

Employment rose by 39,000 among youths aged 15 to 24 in March, pushing their unemployment rate down 0.8 percentage points to 13.9%. Despite the increase in March, the number of youths employed has changed little since July 2009—the lowest point of the last labour market downturn.

Employment was unchanged among people aged 25 to 54 in March. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this age group was up slightly, with gains among both men and women.

Quarterly update for the territories

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

Employment levels in all three territories were little changed from the first quarter of 2011 to the first quarter of 2012.

Over the same period, the unemployment rate increased from 5.1% to 9.0% in Yukon and rose from 6.3% to 8.7% in the Northwest Territories, as more people were looking for work. The unemployment rate in Nunavut declined from 17.3% to 15.3%, as fewer people participated in the labour market.

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will 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, free).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

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

	February 2012	March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	28,180.9	28,208.1	27.2	318.9	0.1	1.1
Labour force	18,740.3	18,792.8	52.5	128.9	0.3	0.7
Employment	17,354.2	17,436.5	82.3	197.2	0.5	1.1
Full-time	14,058.0	14,128.0	70.0	181.3	0.5	1.3
Part-time	3,296.1	3,308.5	12.4	15.9	0.4	0.5
Unemployment	1,386.2	1,356.2	-30.0	-68.4	-2.2	-4.8
Participation rate	66.5	66.6	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.2	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.8	0.2	0.0	...	...
Part-time rate	19.0	19.0	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,456.2	4,456.7	0.5	-1.9	0.0	-0.0
Labour force	2,822.8	2,843.3	20.5	-33.7	0.7	-1.2
Employment	2,409.1	2,448.3	39.2	-15.7	1.6	-0.6
Full-time	1,268.8	1,302.0	33.2	1.5	2.6	0.1
Part-time	1,140.3	1,146.3	6.0	-17.2	0.5	-1.5
Unemployment	413.7	395.0	-18.7	-18.1	-4.5	-4.4
Participation rate	63.3	63.8	0.5	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	13.9	-0.8	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.1	54.9	0.8	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	47.3	46.8	-0.5	-0.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,609.3	11,622.2	12.9	159.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,429.3	8,460.2	30.9	76.8	0.4	0.9
Employment	7,899.5	7,927.9	28.4	102.2	0.4	1.3
Full-time	7,281.3	7,305.2	23.9	88.9	0.3	1.2
Part-time	618.2	622.6	4.4	13.2	0.7	2.2
Unemployment	529.8	532.3	2.5	-25.4	0.5	-4.6
Participation rate	72.6	72.8	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.3	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	68.0	68.2	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	7.9	0.1	0.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	12,115.4	12,129.2	13.8	161.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,488.2	7,489.3	1.1	85.8	0.0	1.2
Employment	7,045.6	7,060.4	14.8	110.8	0.2	1.6
Full-time	5,508.0	5,520.8	12.8	90.9	0.2	1.7
Part-time	1,537.6	1,539.6	2.0	19.9	0.1	1.3
Unemployment	442.6	428.9	-13.7	-24.9	-3.1	-5.5
Participation rate	61.8	61.7	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.2	0.0	0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	21.8	21.8	0.0	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	February 2012	March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,703.9	14,767.5	63.6	215.1	0.4	1.5
Self-employed	2,650.2	2,669.0	18.8	-17.9	0.7	-0.7
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,561.5	3,582.4	20.9	23.7	0.6	0.7
Private	11,142.5	11,185.1	42.6	191.3	0.4	1.7
All industries	17,354.2	17,436.5	82.3	197.2	0.5	1.1
Goods-producing sector	3,821.0	3,845.9	24.9	8.0	0.7	0.2
Agriculture	303.5	300.3	-3.2	-8.8	-1.1	-2.8
Natural resources ²	366.0	372.1	6.1	37.0	1.7	11.0
Utilities	135.8	137.4	1.6	-10.8	1.2	-7.3
Construction	1,265.2	1,273.9	8.7	12.9	0.7	1.0
Manufacturing	1,750.5	1,762.3	11.8	-22.2	0.7	-1.2
Services-producing sector	13,533.1	13,590.6	57.5	189.2	0.4	1.4
Trade	2,636.7	2,625.9	-10.8	-30.9	-0.4	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	830.8	841.5	10.7	9.2	1.3	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,070.3	1,073.6	3.3	-7.1	0.3	-0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,303.2	1,313.7	10.5	17.6	0.8	1.4
Business, building and other support services	683.6	683.9	0.3	9.3	0.0	1.4
Educational services	1,259.9	1,235.3	-24.6	7.3	-2.0	0.6
Health care and social assistance	2,080.6	2,112.1	31.5	42.1	1.5	2.0
Information, culture and recreation	796.5	824.8	28.3	52.1	3.6	6.7
Accommodation and food services	1,110.7	1,105.7	-5.0	26.9	-0.5	2.5
Other services	798.4	796.7	-1.7	48.0	-0.2	6.4
Public administration	962.4	977.4	15.0	14.8	1.6	1.5

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Note(s): Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2012	March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	428.6	428.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.0	-0.2
Labour force	262.7	262.3	-0.4	2.3	-0.2	0.9
Employment	228.8	228.1	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.1
Full-time	198.1	196.6	-1.5	0.4	-0.8	0.2
Part-time	30.7	31.5	0.8	-0.2	2.6	-0.6
Unemployment	33.9	34.2	0.3	2.1	0.9	6.5
Participation rate	61.3	61.2	-0.1	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	13.0	0.1	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	53.2	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	120.1	120.3	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.4
Labour force	80.9	81.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Employment	72.2	72.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3
Full-time	60.1	58.8	-1.3	-0.8	-2.2	-1.3
Part-time	12.1	13.2	1.1	1.0	9.1	8.2
Unemployment	8.7	9.2	0.5	0.1	5.7	1.1
Participation rate	67.4	67.4	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.3	0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	59.9	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	779.8	779.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1
Labour force	500.4	498.0	-2.4	0.2	-0.5	0.0
Employment	459.5	456.6	-2.9	3.3	-0.6	0.7
Full-time	367.0	368.9	1.9	-0.2	0.5	-0.1
Part-time	92.5	87.7	-4.8	3.5	-5.2	4.2
Unemployment	40.9	41.4	0.5	-3.1	1.2	-7.0
Participation rate	64.2	63.9	-0.3	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.3	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	58.5	-0.4	0.3	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	620.5	620.4	-0.1	1.5	-0.0	0.2
Labour force	392.3	386.5	-5.8	-4.5	-1.5	-1.2
Employment	352.6	346.9	-5.7	-6.6	-1.6	-1.9
Full-time	296.6	293.8	-2.8	-3.0	-0.9	-1.0
Part-time	55.9	53.1	-2.8	-3.6	-5.0	-6.3
Unemployment	39.7	39.6	-0.1	2.1	-0.3	5.6
Participation rate	63.2	62.3	-0.9	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.2	0.1	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	55.9	-0.9	-1.2	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,614.2	6,618.4	4.2	62.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,274.1	4,289.7	15.6	8.5	0.4	0.2
Employment	3,915.7	3,952.1	36.4	0.2	0.9	0.0
Full-time	3,180.3	3,204.2	23.9	11.1	0.8	0.3
Part-time	735.3	747.9	12.6	-10.9	1.7	-1.4
Unemployment	358.4	337.5	-20.9	8.2	-5.8	2.5
Participation rate	64.6	64.8	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.9	-0.5	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.7	0.5	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Table 4
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2012	March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012	February to March 2012	March 2011 to March 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Ontario						
Population	11,014.9	11,027.1	12.2	143.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,298.9	7,329.6	30.7	45.8	0.4	0.6
Employment	6,742.1	6,788.2	46.1	88.5	0.7	1.3
Full-time	5,436.3	5,484.2	47.9	28.1	0.9	0.5
Part-time	1,305.8	1,304.0	-1.8	60.4	-0.1	4.9
Unemployment	556.8	541.5	-15.3	-42.6	-2.7	-7.3
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.4	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.6	0.4	0.0	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	959.6	960.6	1.0	10.7	0.1	1.1
Labour force	662.6	666.7	4.1	3.0	0.6	0.5
Employment	625.3	631.4	6.1	4.4	1.0	0.7
Full-time	502.3	508.9	6.6	5.2	1.3	1.0
Part-time	123.0	122.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6
Unemployment	37.4	35.2	-2.2	-1.4	-5.9	-3.8
Participation rate	69.0	69.4	0.4	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.3	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.7	0.5	-0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	805.8	806.6	0.8	9.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	557.1	556.4	-0.7	3.2	-0.1	0.6
Employment	529.4	529.7	0.3	5.1	0.1	1.0
Full-time	436.2	438.2	2.0	8.5	0.5	2.0
Part-time	93.2	91.5	-1.7	-3.5	-1.8	-3.7
Unemployment	27.7	26.6	-1.1	-2.0	-4.0	-7.0
Participation rate	69.1	69.0	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.8	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.7	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Alberta						
Population	3,037.1	3,042.4	5.3	52.3	0.2	1.7
Labour force	2,239.0	2,250.6	11.6	58.7	0.5	2.7
Employment	2,127.9	2,132.3	4.4	64.9	0.2	3.1
Full-time	1,780.8	1,783.0	2.2	79.2	0.1	4.6
Part-time	347.1	349.3	2.2	-14.3	0.6	-3.9
Unemployment	111.1	118.2	7.1	-6.3	6.4	-5.1
Participation rate	73.7	74.0	0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.3	0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	70.1	70.1	0.0	1.0	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,800.4	3,803.9	3.5	36.7	0.1	1.0
Labour force	2,472.4	2,471.8	-0.6	11.3	-0.0	0.5
Employment	2,300.8	2,299.1	-1.7	36.8	-0.1	1.6
Full-time	1,800.3	1,791.4	-8.9	52.7	-0.5	3.0
Part-time	500.5	507.7	7.2	-15.9	1.4	-3.0
Unemployment	171.5	172.7	1.2	-25.5	0.7	-12.9
Participation rate	65.1	65.0	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.0	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.4	-0.1	0.3	...	...

... not applicable

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0095 and 282-0100 to 282-0121.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free), is now available online for the week ending March 17. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

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

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on May 11.

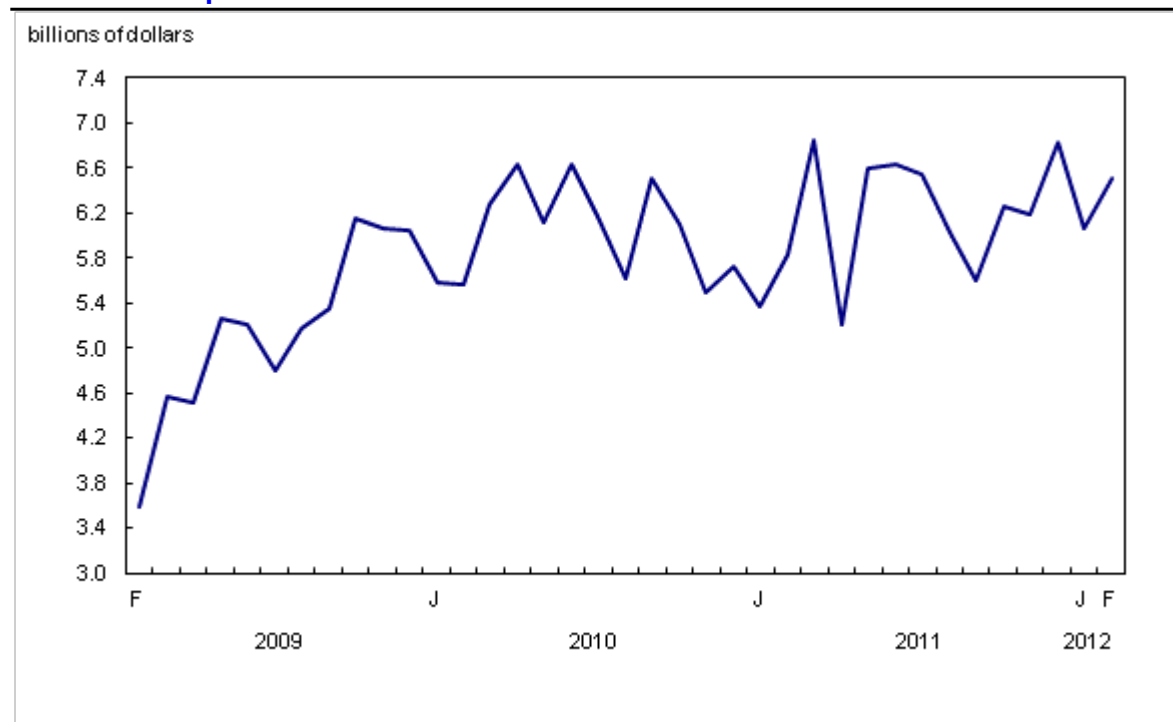
For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Building permits, February 2012

The total value of permits rose 7.5% to \$6.5 billion in February, following an 11.4% decline in January. The advance in February was the result of an increase in the non-residential sector, which offset the decrease in the residential sector.

Chart 1
Total value of permits



In the non-residential sector, the value of permits increased 36.2% to \$2.5 billion, after decreasing 20.6% in January. The increase resulted from higher non-residential construction intentions in seven provinces. British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta were largely responsible for the advance.

In contrast, the value of residential permits declined to \$3.9 billion, 5.3% less than in January. The decrease in February was mainly attributable to lower construction intentions for single-family and multi-family dwellings in Ontario. Declines were also posted in five other provinces. The largest gains were observed in Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity.

The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

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

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the previous month.

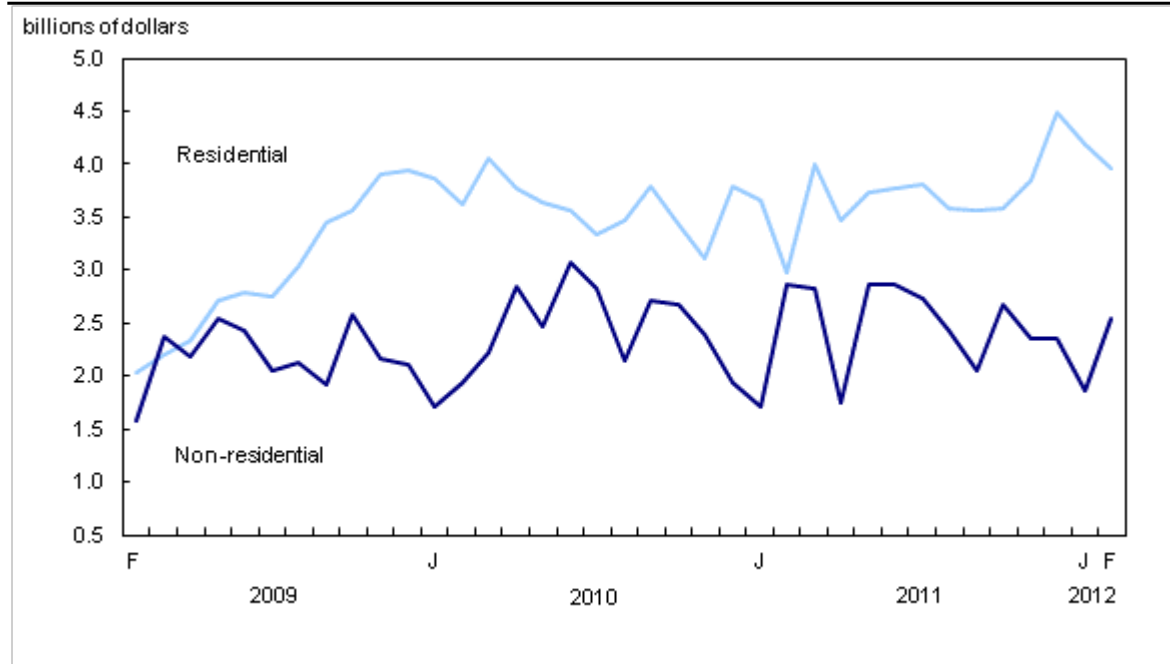
Non-residential sector: Increases in all three components

After three consecutive monthly declines, the value of permits in the industrial component rose 151.1% to \$714 million in February, the highest level since February 2011. Industrial construction intentions were up in every province except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The largest increases were in building permits for manufacturing plants in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

In the institutional component, the value of permits grew 64.8% to \$517 million. The advance followed three consecutive monthly declines. February's increase was the result of higher construction intentions for a variety of structures in several provinces, including government buildings, educational institutions and medical buildings. The value of institutional permits was up in seven provinces, led by Quebec, Alberta and Ontario.

The value of commercial building permits rose 3.4% to \$1.3 billion, following a 19.7% decline in January. The increase was largely attributable to construction intentions for office buildings and retail stores in Alberta. Higher construction intentions for various types of commercial buildings in other provinces also contributed to the advance.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



Residential sector: Lower intentions for single-family and multi-family dwellings

Contractors took out \$2.3 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in February, down 6.7% from January and the second consecutive monthly decline. Ontario posted the largest decline in single-family permits; however, five provinces recorded gains.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings fell 3.3% to \$1.6 billion in February. The decrease was attributable to lower construction intentions in five provinces, mainly Ontario. Quebec posted the largest gain, followed by Alberta.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 17,259 new dwellings in February, down 2.0% from January. The decrease was attributable to single-family dwellings, which declined 6.9% to 6,922 units. Multi-family dwellings, however, rose 1.6% to 10,337 units.

British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta post the largest gains

The total value of building permits was up in six provinces in February.

British Columbia had the largest increase, after two consecutive monthly declines. The advance was attributable to higher construction intentions in all components except the commercial component.

Quebec and Alberta posted the second- and third-largest gains respectively in February as a result of increases in the residential and non-residential sectors.

Ontario reported the largest decline, a result of lower construction intentions in the residential sector and, to a lesser extent, for commercial buildings.

Permit values up in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of permits was up in 23 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases were in Calgary, Edmonton and Montréal. In Calgary, the advance was primarily the result of building permits for residential construction and commercial and institutional buildings. In Edmonton, the gain stemmed from higher construction intentions in the residential sector and for industrial and institutional buildings. In Montréal, the increase was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for non-residential buildings and multi-family dwellings.

Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton reported the largest declines. In Toronto, the decrease resulted in particular from lower intentions in the residential sector, which offset the gain in the non-residential sector. In Ottawa, the decline was attributable to lower intentions in every component except the institutional component. In Hamilton, the downturn was primarily because of lower construction intentions in the residential sector and for institutional buildings.

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

	February 2011	December 2011	January 2012 ^r	February 2012 ^p	January to February 2012	February 2011 to February 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	5,832.9	6,839.2	6,061.4	6,513.4	7.5	11.7
Residential	2,973.2	4,486.0	4,193.6	3,969.6	-5.3	33.5
Single ¹	2,041.1	2,541.9	2,521.9	2,353.6	-6.7	15.3
Multiple	932.0	1,944.1	1,671.7	1,616.0	-3.3	73.4
Non-residential	2,859.7	2,353.2	1,867.8	2,543.8	36.2	-11.0
Industrial	917.0	343.1	284.6	714.5	151.1	-22.1
Commercial	1,218.8	1,581.1	1,269.6	1,312.3	3.4	7.7
Institutional	724.0	429.0	313.7	517.1	64.8	-28.6
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	13,505	19,115	17,613	17,259	-2.0	27.8
Single ¹	6,609	7,507	7,437	6,922	-6.9	4.7
Multiple	6,896	11,608	10,176	10,337	1.6	49.9

^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 to totals as a result of rounding.

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

	February 2011	December 2011	January 2012 ^r	February 2012 ^p	January to February 2012	February 2011 to February 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	5,832.9	6,839.2	6,061.4	6,513.4	7.5	11.7
Residential	2,973.2	4,486.0	4,193.6	3,969.6	-5.3	33.5
Non-residential	2,859.7	2,353.2	1,867.8	2,543.8	36.2	-11.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	69.1	73.6	100.5	101.3	0.8	46.5
Residential	51.5	63.4	84.3	88.5	5.1	71.8
Non-residential	17.6	10.2	16.2	12.8	-21.1	-27.3
Prince Edward Island	16.7	20.6	29.7	8.6	-71.1	-48.7
Residential	8.6	13.6	18.6	8.1	-56.3	-5.7
Non-residential	8.1	7.0	11.0	0.4	-96.1	-94.7
Nova Scotia	124.2	142.4	102.0	124.9	22.5	0.5
Residential	88.3	82.7	85.8	60.7	-29.3	-31.3
Non-residential	35.9	59.8	16.1	64.2	298.6	78.9
New Brunswick	52.7	75.8	60.6	69.5	14.7	32.0
Residential	37.4	48.4	46.9	46.8	-0.2	25.3
Non-residential	15.3	27.3	13.7	22.7	65.9	48.3
Quebec	1,183.5	1,266.3	1,157.4	1,374.6	18.8	16.2
Residential	822.5	860.7	825.2	892.3	8.1	8.5
Non-residential	361.0	405.6	332.2	482.3	45.2	33.6
Ontario	1,974.8	2,817.5	2,544.6	2,271.4	-10.7	15.0
Residential	892.3	2,018.2	1,813.3	1,472.0	-18.8	65.0
Non-residential	1,082.5	799.3	731.3	799.5	9.3	-26.1
Manitoba	127.9	146.2	202.5	173.2	-14.4	35.4
Residential	88.8	104.9	136.7	96.6	-29.4	8.8
Non-residential	39.2	41.4	65.8	76.7	16.6	95.7
Saskatchewan	173.7	174.1	206.8	201.4	-2.6	15.9
Residential	100.4	125.2	132.5	129.8	-2.1	29.2
Non-residential	73.3	48.9	74.2	71.6	-3.5	-2.3
Alberta	1,478.0	1,317.5	936.7	1,142.5	22.0	-22.7
Residential	435.2	652.5	581.6	654.0	12.4	50.3
Non-residential	1,042.8	665.0	355.0	488.4	37.6	-53.2
British Columbia	626.0	798.1	714.9	1,040.3	45.5	66.2
Residential	443.4	512.3	464.1	518.1	11.6	16.8
Non-residential	182.6	285.9	250.8	522.2	108.2	186.0
Yukon	3.8	6.1	4.3	3.0	-29.8	-20.4
Residential	3.4	3.4	4.1	2.3	-42.9	-30.6
Non-residential	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.7	214.7	58.1
Northwest Territories	1.8	0.8	1.7	2.7	52.2	44.1
Residential	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	-54.2
Non-residential	1.0	0.1	1.4	2.3	65.7	118.3
Nunavut	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	-100.0
Residential	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	-100.0
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

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

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

	February 2011	December 2011	January 2012 ^r	February 2012 ^p	January to February 2012	February 2011 to February 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,470.6	5,320.4	4,581.4	4,751.1	3.7	6.3
St. John's	33.8	41.8	73.9	74.2	0.4	119.3
Halifax	66.8	95.0	51.6	79.8	54.6	19.5
Moncton	6.5	28.9	20.7	14.3	-31.0	119.3
Saint John	9.9	9.5	15.6	12.9	-17.3	30.0
Saguenay	21.7	17.7	17.3	12.5	-27.6	-42.2
Québec	117.4	142.8	145.0	146.0	0.7	24.3
Sherbrooke	50.4	21.2	35.3	65.1	84.3	29.3
Trois-Rivières	16.2	32.3	17.9	23.6	31.9	45.7
Montréal	543.3	577.9	539.1	607.1	12.6	11.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	192.3	131.7	269.2	226.4	-15.9	17.7
Gatineau part	47.3	32.6	38.0	55.3	45.6	16.9
Ottawa part	145.0	99.1	231.2	171.1	-26.0	18.0
Kingston	9.1	35.7	10.4	13.7	32.0	50.0
Peterborough	7.0	18.4	7.7	7.9	3.1	12.7
Oshawa	40.9	116.1	47.5	50.4	6.1	23.4
Toronto	924.2	1,580.6	1,495.7	1,314.9	-12.1	42.3
Hamilton	113.2	77.3	174.5	130.7	-25.1	15.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	50.0	19.1	35.9	28.7	-20.0	-42.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	190.6	187.7	65.6	92.4	40.8	-51.5
Brantford	15.0	7.2	15.0	6.1	-59.1	-59.3
Guelph	18.3	11.2	42.0	18.8	-55.2	2.6
London	117.2	117.3	54.1	61.6	13.8	-47.5
Windsor	13.9	14.7	23.4	50.6	116.4	265.3
Barrie	13.3	98.1	6.5	24.9	284.2	87.8
Greater Sudbury	8.6	53.8	4.4	5.2	17.9	-39.4
Thunder Bay	7.1	4.0	3.8	5.7	49.5	-19.4
Winnipeg	93.8	95.7	113.7	80.5	-29.2	-14.2
Regina	28.3	55.8	61.9	52.9	-14.5	86.9
Saskatoon	67.5	73.9	96.9	98.2	1.4	45.5
Calgary	943.5	663.9	304.2	445.4	46.4	-52.8
Edmonton	284.6	353.3	318.6	402.2	26.3	41.3
Kelowna	14.7	28.2	8.1	19.6	142.4	33.3
Abbotsford–Mission	20.7	5.6	17.8	18.6	4.2	-10.4
Vancouver	380.4	571.4	448.1	491.3	9.6	29.2
Victoria	50.3	32.6	40.2	68.6	70.8	36.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The February 2012 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X, free) will soon be available.

The March building permits data will be released on May 7.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre
(toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mahamat Hamit-Haggar (613-951-0862), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Farm product prices, February 2012

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

The February Quebec hog price was \$79.19 per hundredweight, up 1.9% from January and up 7.6% from February 2011 when the price was \$73.58.

The Alberta canola price in February was \$523.99 per tonne, up 1.5% from January and up 3.7% from February 2011 when the price was \$505.40.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available free of charge on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, some series going back 20 years.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 002-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division.

Electric utility construction price indexes, 2011 (preliminary data)

Construction costs for the electric utility distribution systems series increased 3.3% in 2011 compared with 2010. Higher costs for labour (+6.4%) and construction indirects (+5.9%), which includes engineering, administration and overheads, were the major contributors to the advance in the index.

In 2011, construction costs for the transmission line system series rose 2.4%, while the transmission line component increased 3.5%, largely as a result of installation labour (+6.2%). The substation component increased 1.7%, led by a 4.9% increase in the construction indirects component.

Note to readers

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are subject to a two-year revision period after dissemination of a given year's data.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 327-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2316.

The fourth quarter 2011 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will soon be available.

The electric utility construction price indexes data for the first half of 2012 will be released on September 13.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Classification of Instructional Programs, 2011

The Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2011 is now available. This classification replaces CIP Canada 2000.

CIP is used to classify programs of study according to their field of study. The program being classified could be, for example, that of a current student or of a recent graduate. CIP is also used to describe the field of study in which a person obtained his or her highest certificate, diploma or degree.

CIP Canada is based on the Classification of Instructional Programs, which was originally developed by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the United States. CIP Canada 2011 is the product of a joint-revision effort involving Statistics Canada and NCES. These two agencies conducted separate national consultations with users of CIP. Through these consultations, areas were identified where updates were required to clarify class boundaries, to update information or to incorporate new programs. The two countries reached an agreement on all revisions: on new classes, on the classification of new programs and on the restructuring of some series. All new and revised class descriptions were developed jointly, except those for classes appearing only in CIP Canada. This collaboration allowed the two national versions of CIP to be revised in a way that maintains the high degree of comparability between Canadian and U.S. educational data, and facilitates a common approach to future classification revisions.

In this revision, 271 new instructional programs have been added. These include Disability studies and Game and interactive media design, as well as some Canada-only classes such as Rehabilitation assistant, Combined laboratory and X-ray technology and Registered psychiatric nurse/nursing.

CIP Canada 2011 was used in the National Household Survey 2011 to classify the field of study of respondents' highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained. Data on this topic will be released in June 2013.

The *Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada, 2011* (12-590-X, free), is available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Debra Mair (613-951-2923, fax: 613-951-8578; standards-normes@statcan.gc.ca), Standards Division.

Supply and disposition of natural gas, January to September 2011

Monthly data on the supply and disposition of natural gas are now available for January to September.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Culture services trade, 2009

Data tables on culture services trade are now available. Culture data are listed from 2000 to 2009, for exports and imports, by type of service and culture framework category.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5045.

Detailed and summary data tables for culture services trade, by culture category and sub-categories, along with cross-tabulations of trade between Canada and selected countries in table format are now available in *Culture Services Trade: Data Tables, 2009* (87-213-X, free), from the *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 Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Classification of Instructional Programs, Canada, 2011

Catalogue number 12-590-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Labour Force Information, March 11 to 17, 2012

Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, March 2012

Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM, free)

Culture Services Trade: Data Tables, 2009

Catalogue number 87-213-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Release dates: April 10 to 13, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	February 2012
12	Police-reported hate crimes	2010
12	New Housing Price Index	February 2012

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.

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