

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

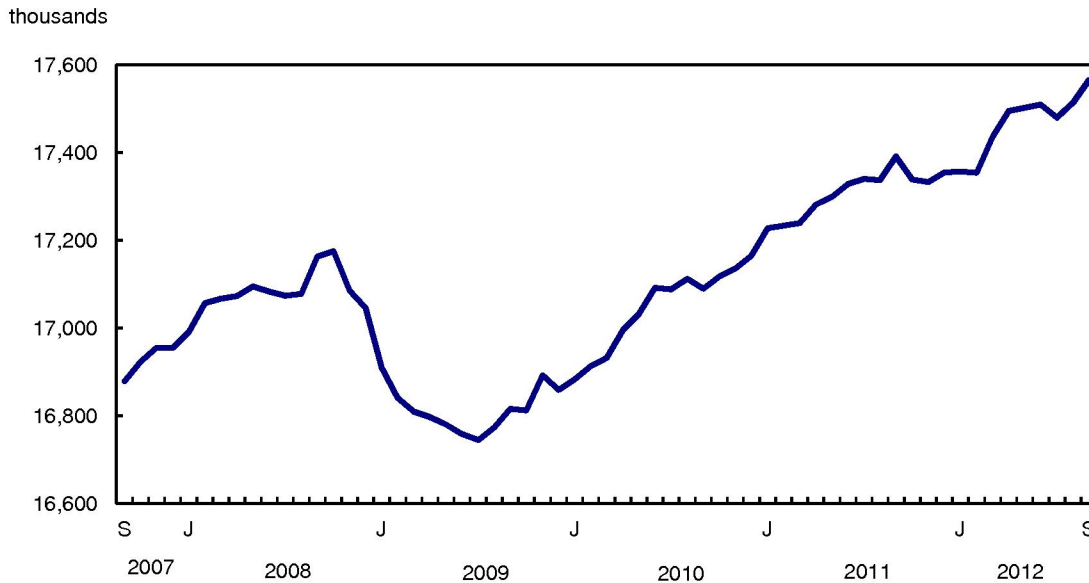
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Employment increased for the second consecutive month in September, up 52,000, mainly in full-time work. The unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 7.4% as more people participated in the labour market.	
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Contractors took out building permits worth \$7.3 billion in August, a 7.9% increase, following a 2.8% decline in July. The increase in August originated from higher construction intentions in the non-residential sector, which more than offset a decrease in the residential sector.	
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Releases

Labour Force Survey, September 2012

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Chart 1 Employment



Compared with 12 months earlier, employment was up 1.0% or 175,000, driven by an increase of 157,000 (+1.1%) in full-time work. The total number of hours worked rose by 1.4% over the same period.

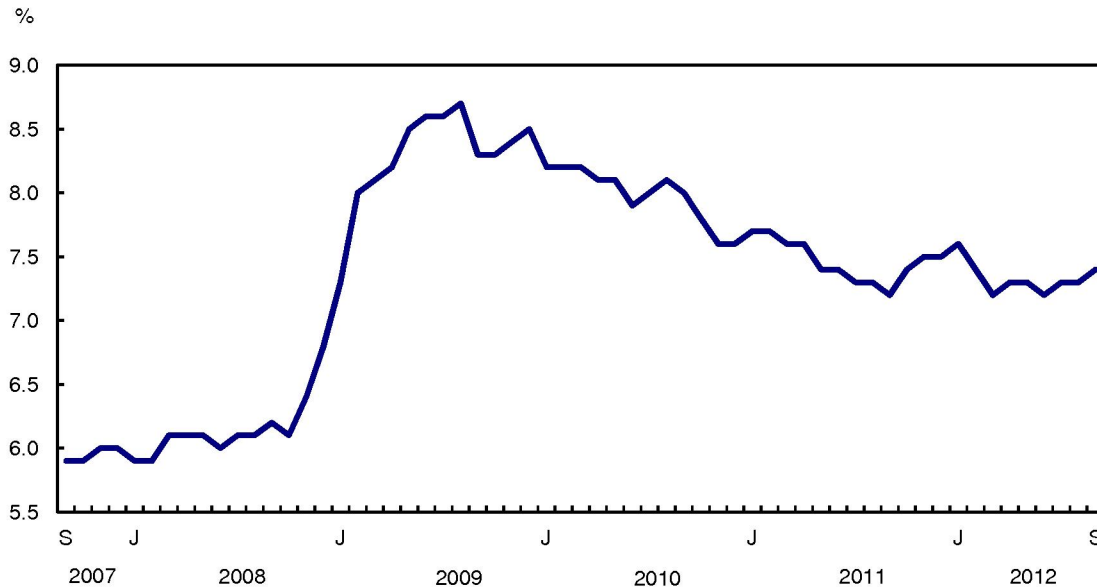
In September, employment rose in Ontario and Manitoba and fell in Saskatchewan. There was little change in the other provinces.

There was more employment in a number of industries, including retail and wholesale trade; construction; information, culture and recreation as well as agriculture. Employment losses were primarily in "other services"; business, building and other support services; and natural resources.

The number of self-employed increased by 34,000 in September, while there was little change in the number of private and public sector employees. Despite the September increase in self-employment, year-over-year gains in total employment were primarily among private sector employees (+159,000).

The number of workers aged 25 to 54 increased in September, while there was little change in the other major demographic groups.

Chart 2
Unemployment rate



Employment gains in Ontario and Manitoba

Following a decline in August, employment in Ontario grew by 31,000 in September. Year-over-year growth was 0.7%, mostly in part-time work, and below the national growth rate of 1.0%. The unemployment rate for the province was 7.9% in September.

In Manitoba, employment increased for the second consecutive month, up 6,600 in September, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 5.0%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased 1.6% (+10,000).

In September, employment in Saskatchewan declined by 3,600, the first notable loss since November 2011. This decline brought the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 4.7%. Despite this loss, Saskatchewan continued to have one of the lowest unemployment rates among the provinces.

Employment was little changed in Quebec for the month of September. With more people searching for work, the unemployment rate increased 0.4 percentage points to 8.0%. Year-over-year employment growth was 0.8%, all in full time.

Industry perspective

Employment increased by 34,000 in retail and wholesale trade in September. This increase offsets losses earlier in 2012, leaving employment in the industry little changed from 12 months earlier.

In September, the number of construction workers rose by 29,000, following losses the month before. This leaves employment in the industry at a similar level to that of September 2011.

In information, culture and recreation, employment rose by 24,000 in September. Despite this increase, employment in the industry was virtually unchanged from 12 months earlier.

Employment in agriculture rose 8,700 in September, bringing total year-over-year gains to 13,000 (+4.2%).

In September, the number of people working in "other services" fell by 19,000. Employment in the industry was similar to that of September 2011, as gains earlier in the period were offset by losses in recent months.

Employment declined by 17,000 in business, building and other support services. Nevertheless, year-over-year gains totaled 26,000 (+3.9%).

Employment up for people aged 25 to 54

Employment rose among core-aged people (+36,000), mainly men. Employment for men aged 25 to 54 rose by 21,000 in September, the first notable increase since March 2011. With this increase, the employment level for core-aged men is back to its pre-recession peak of October 2008. However, the rate of employment for this group was 85.2%, down from 86.5% in October 2008.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 was little changed in September, and their unemployment rate stood at 15.0%. Compared with 12 months earlier, youth employment fell by 70,000 (-2.8%) and their unemployment rate increased by 1.0 percentage points. Youths are the only demographic group that have not recovered from the employment losses observed during the recession.

In September, employment among people aged 55 and over was little changed. However, the year-over-year increase for this group was 184,000 (+6.0%). The robust year-over-year employment growth for both men and women aged 55 and over was, in part, the result of population aging.

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 data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In the third quarter of 2012, employment levels were little changed in all three territories compared with the third quarter of 2011. However, the unemployment rate in Nunavut declined by 2.4 percentage points to 14.8% over the period, as fewer people were searching for work. The unemployment rate was little changed for the other two territories and stood at 8.6% in Northwest Territories and 5.3% in Yukon.

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).

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, youth 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, 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](#).

Educational services

The LFS seasonal adjustment process removes typical seasonal patterns in the monthly data, according to trends established in previous years. While there have been larger movements in educational services employment in summer months in recent years, there has not been a consistent pattern in the magnitude or direction of these changes.

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

	August 2012	September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	28,362.9	28,388.3	25.4	331.2	0.1	1.2
Labour force	18,886.9	18,959.5	72.6	222.1	0.4	1.2
Employment	17,513.6	17,565.7	52.1	174.5	0.3	1.0
Full-time	14,211.4	14,255.5	44.1	156.8	0.3	1.1
Part-time	3,302.2	3,310.2	8.0	17.7	0.2	0.5
Unemployment	1,373.3	1,393.8	20.5	47.6	1.5	3.5
Participation rate	66.6	66.8	0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.4	0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.7	61.9	0.2	-0.1	...	...
Part-time rate	18.9	18.8	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,458.1	4,457.6	-0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Labour force	2,822.5	2,843.0	20.5	-51.2	0.7	-1.8
Employment	2,405.7	2,417.7	12.0	-69.9	0.5	-2.8
Full-time	1,269.5	1,270.9	1.4	-18.0	0.1	-1.4
Part-time	1,136.2	1,146.8	10.6	-51.9	0.9	-4.3
Unemployment	416.8	425.3	8.5	18.7	2.0	4.6
Participation rate	63.3	63.8	0.5	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.8	15.0	0.2	1.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	54.2	0.2	-1.6	...	...
Part-time rate	47.2	47.4	0.2	-0.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,699.5	11,712.6	13.1	165.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	8,512.9	8,548.5	35.6	151.3	0.4	1.8
Employment	7,979.1	8,005.8	26.7	126.0	0.3	1.6
Full-time	7,357.4	7,398.6	41.2	116.2	0.6	1.6
Part-time	621.7	607.2	-14.5	9.7	-2.3	1.6
Unemployment	533.8	542.7	8.9	25.3	1.7	4.9
Participation rate	72.8	73.0	0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.4	0.2	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	7.8	7.6	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	12,205.3	12,218.1	12.8	165.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,551.5	7,568.0	16.5	122.0	0.2	1.6
Employment	7,128.9	7,142.2	13.3	118.4	0.2	1.7
Full-time	5,584.6	5,586.0	1.4	58.5	0.0	1.1
Part-time	1,544.3	1,556.1	11.8	59.8	0.8	4.0
Unemployment	422.6	425.8	3.2	3.6	0.8	0.9
Participation rate	61.9	61.9	0.0	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.5	0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.7	21.8	0.1	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

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

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

	August 2012	September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,863.0	14,881.3	18.3	183.9	0.1	1.3
Self-employed	2,650.6	2,684.4	33.8	-9.4	1.3	-0.3
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,612.9	3,602.1	-10.8	25.2	-0.3	0.7
Private	11,250.1	11,279.2	29.1	158.7	0.3	1.4
All industries	17,513.6	17,565.7	52.1	174.5	0.3	1.0
Goods-producing sector	3,856.2	3,890.7	34.5	95.4	0.9	2.5
Agriculture	306.9	315.6	8.7	12.8	2.8	4.2
Natural resources ²	373.7	365.5	-8.2	31.2	-2.2	9.3
Utilities	139.8	151.1	11.3	20.8	8.1	16.0
Construction	1,235.2	1,264.0	28.8	-10.4	2.3	-0.8
Manufacturing	1,800.6	1,794.4	-6.2	40.9	-0.3	2.3
Services-producing sector	13,657.4	13,675.0	17.6	79.1	0.1	0.6
Trade	2,619.5	2,653.6	34.1	-27.4	1.3	-1.0
Transportation and warehousing	873.5	860.0	-13.5	12.3	-1.5	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,104.3	1,111.1	6.8	34.9	0.6	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,294.2	1,300.9	6.7	-37.4	0.5	-2.8
Business, building and other support services	717.1	700.0	-17.1	26.0	-2.4	3.9
Educational services	1,312.0	1,298.4	-13.6	65.4	-1.0	5.3
Health care and social assistance	2,135.4	2,136.8	1.4	32.7	0.1	1.6
Information, culture and recreation	764.6	788.2	23.6	14.1	3.1	1.8
Accommodation and food services	1,097.9	1,097.3	-0.6	-28.3	-0.1	-2.5
Other services	800.7	781.8	-18.9	14.4	-2.4	1.9
Public administration	938.3	946.9	8.6	-27.6	0.9	-2.8

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

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

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2012	September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	thousands (except rates)		change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	427.0	427.2	0.2	-1.3	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	262.4	261.0	-1.4	6.0	-0.5	2.4
Employment	228.9	228.7	-0.2	8.4	-0.1	3.8
Full-time	195.0	198.8	3.8	10.9	1.9	5.8
Part-time	33.9	30.0	-3.9	-2.4	-11.5	-7.4
Unemployment	33.4	32.2	-1.2	-2.6	-3.6	-7.5
Participation rate	61.5	61.1	-0.4	1.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.7	12.3	-0.4	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	53.6	53.5	-0.1	2.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	120.7	120.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	81.8	81.1	-0.7	-1.6	-0.9	-1.9
Employment	72.2	72.0	-0.2	-1.3	-0.3	-1.8
Full-time	60.0	60.2	0.2	-1.6	0.3	-2.6
Part-time	12.2	11.8	-0.4	0.3	-3.3	2.6
Unemployment	9.6	9.1	-0.5	-0.3	-5.2	-3.2
Participation rate	67.8	67.1	-0.7	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.2	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	59.6	-0.2	-1.7	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	780.7	780.4	-0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2
Labour force	506.0	502.0	-4.0	6.8	-0.8	1.4
Employment	456.8	458.6	1.8	4.9	0.4	1.1
Full-time	364.1	366.8	2.7	-8.6	0.7	-2.3
Part-time	92.7	91.8	-0.9	13.5	-1.0	17.2
Unemployment	49.2	43.4	-5.8	1.9	-11.8	4.6
Participation rate	64.8	64.3	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	8.6	-1.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.8	0.3	0.6	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	620.5	620.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
Labour force	392.6	393.4	0.8	5.4	0.2	1.4
Employment	351.9	350.0	-1.9	-3.2	-0.5	-0.9
Full-time	294.3	295.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
Part-time	57.7	54.4	-3.3	-3.8	-5.7	-6.5
Unemployment	40.7	43.4	2.7	8.6	6.6	24.7
Participation rate	63.3	63.4	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.0	0.6	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.4	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,646.4	6,650.9	4.5	60.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,318.4	4,345.4	27.0	63.3	0.6	1.5
Employment	3,989.3	3,999.9	10.6	32.9	0.3	0.8
Full-time	3,224.1	3,233.7	9.6	39.5	0.3	1.2
Part-time	765.2	766.2	1.0	-6.6	0.1	-0.9
Unemployment	329.1	345.5	16.4	30.4	5.0	9.6
Participation rate	65.0	65.3	0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.0	0.4	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.0	60.1	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Ontario						
Population	11,090.7	11,100.1	9.4	144.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,352.7	7,384.3	31.6	68.6	0.4	0.9
Employment	6,767.7	6,798.8	31.1	44.7	0.5	0.7
Full-time	5,493.5	5,500.7	7.2	7.9	0.1	0.1
Part-time	1,274.1	1,298.1	24.0	36.8	1.9	2.9
Unemployment	585.1	585.6	0.5	24.0	0.1	4.3
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.2	0.2	-0.4	...	...

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

	August 2012	September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
Manitoba						
Population	964.3	964.8	0.5	8.9	0.1	0.9
Labour force	664.3	668.6	4.3	6.8	0.6	1.0
Employment	628.4	635.0	6.6	10.3	1.1	1.6
Full-time	509.4	513.7	4.3	11.4	0.8	2.3
Part-time	118.9	121.3	2.4	-1.1	2.0	-0.9
Unemployment	35.9	33.6	-2.3	-3.4	-6.4	-9.2
Participation rate	68.9	69.3	0.4	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.0	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	65.8	0.6	0.4	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	812.8	813.9	1.1	11.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	567.2	564.8	-2.4	11.7	-0.4	2.1
Employment	542.0	538.4	-3.6	10.8	-0.7	2.0
Full-time	448.9	448.6	-0.3	11.6	-0.1	2.7
Part-time	93.1	89.8	-3.3	-0.8	-3.5	-0.9
Unemployment	25.2	26.4	1.2	0.9	4.8	3.5
Participation rate	69.8	69.4	-0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.7	0.3	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	66.2	-0.5	0.4	...	...
Alberta						
Population	3,079.6	3,087.4	7.8	69.4	0.3	2.3
Labour force	2,253.2	2,255.6	2.4	17.5	0.1	0.8
Employment	2,153.9	2,156.0	2.1	37.4	0.1	1.8
Full-time	1,805.0	1,808.6	3.6	40.5	0.2	2.3
Part-time	348.9	347.4	-1.5	-3.1	-0.4	-0.9
Unemployment	99.3	99.6	0.3	-19.9	0.3	-16.7
Participation rate	73.2	73.1	-0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.4	0.0	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	69.8	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,820.2	3,822.3	2.1	34.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,488.3	2,503.4	15.1	37.7	0.6	1.5
Employment	2,322.6	2,328.3	5.7	29.5	0.2	1.3
Full-time	1,817.0	1,828.9	11.9	44.7	0.7	2.5
Part-time	505.6	499.4	-6.2	-15.1	-1.2	-2.9
Unemployment	165.7	175.1	9.4	8.1	5.7	4.9
Participation rate	65.1	65.5	0.4	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.0	0.3	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.8	60.9	0.1	0.2	...	...

... 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, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0219.

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 September 15. 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 November 2.

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

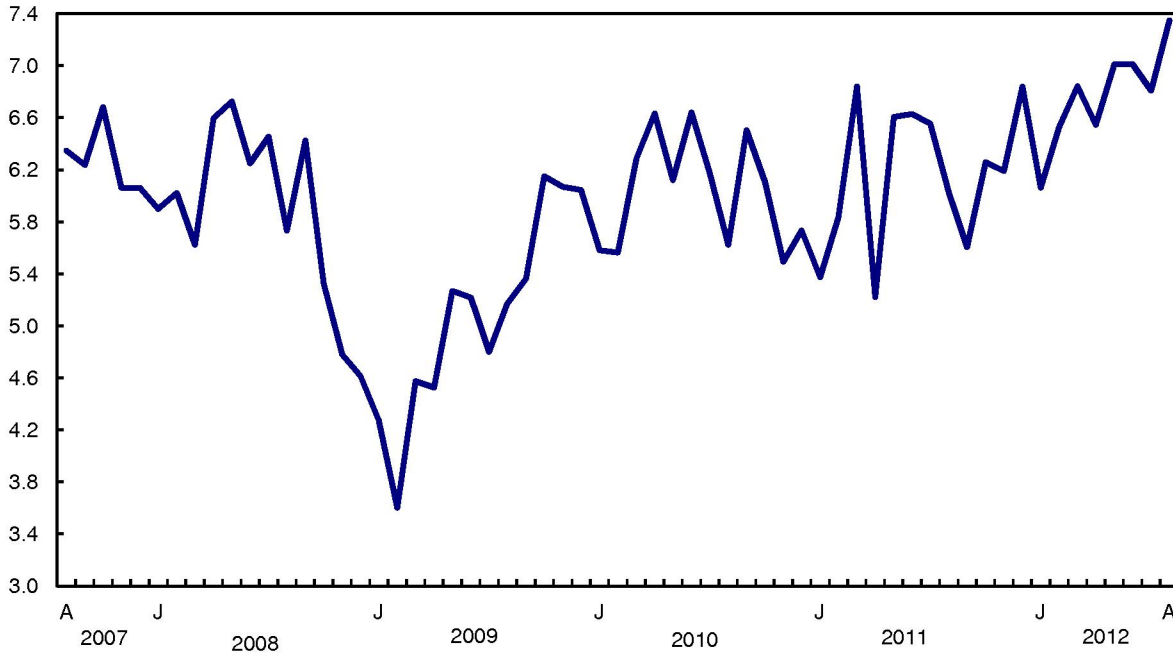
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or May Luong (613-951-6014; may.luong@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Building permits, August 2012

Contractors took out building permits worth \$7.3 billion in August, a 7.9% increase, following a 2.8% decline in July. The increase in August originated from higher construction intentions in the non-residential sector, which more than offset a decrease in the residential sector.

Chart 1
Total value of permits

billions of dollars



The value of permits in the non-residential sector increased 25.2% from July to \$3.2 billion, the highest level in almost four years. The increase followed two consecutive monthly declines and was the result of higher construction intentions in seven provinces, led by Ontario.

In the residential sector, the value of permits fell 2.3% from July to \$4.2 billion. This was the second consecutive monthly decline. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower construction intentions in British Columbia and Ontario. Declines were also posted in three other provinces. The largest gains were in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

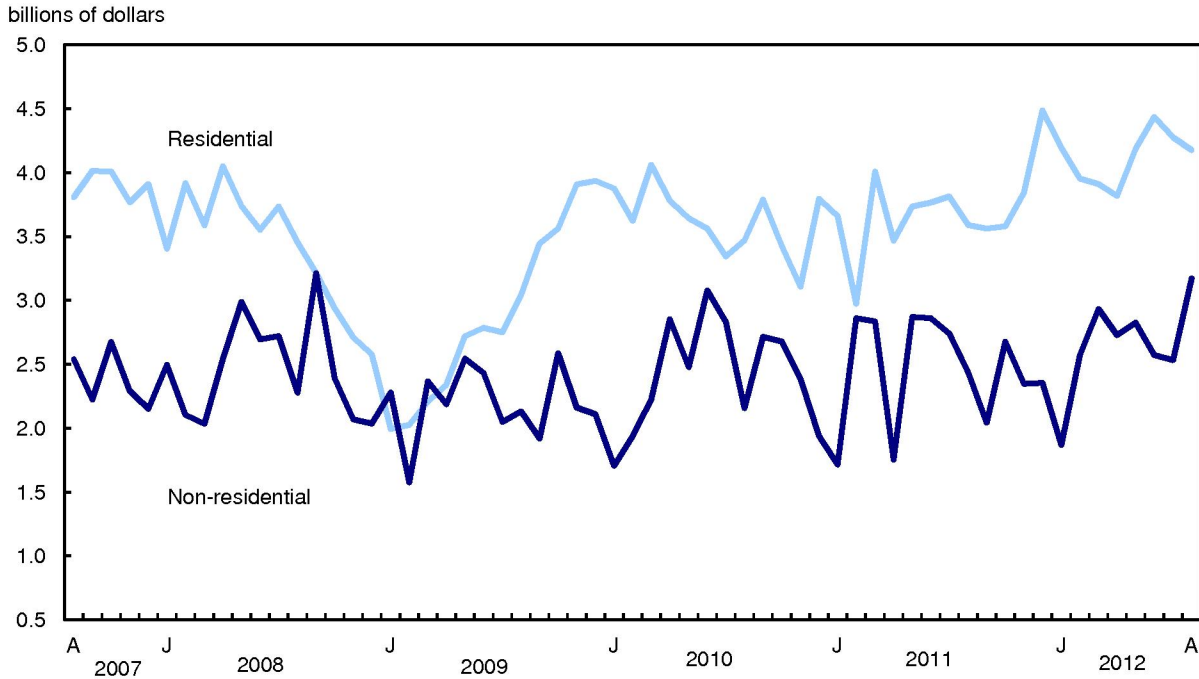
Non-residential sector: Increases in the institutional and industrial components

The value of permits in the institutional component more than doubled in August to \$1.1 billion, the highest level since March 2011. This increase followed two consecutive monthly declines. Construction intentions for institutional buildings rose in eight provinces. Ontario, which posted the largest gain, reported higher construction intentions for medical facilities, educational institutions and nursing homes.

In the industrial component, the value of permits increased for the third consecutive month, rising 26.2% to \$638 million. The advance was primarily the result of higher construction intentions for utilities buildings and manufacturing plants in Ontario. Construction intentions also rose in five other provinces, including Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan.

Municipalities issued \$1.5 billion worth of permits for commercial buildings, down 8.5% following two months of growth. The drop was attributable to lower construction intentions for a variety of commercial buildings in seven provinces, including retail outlets, office buildings, recreational facilities and university residences.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



Residential sector: Declines in both multi-family and single-family dwellings

The value of permits for single-family dwellings declined 2.3% to \$2.4 billion, the second straight monthly decrease. The decline was the result of lower construction intentions in six provinces, with Ontario posting the largest decline followed by British Columbia.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings fell for a second consecutive month, declining 2.3% to \$1.8 billion. Of the five provinces that registered decreases, the largest occurred in British Columbia and Ontario. Strong gains in Alberta and Saskatchewan failed to offset these decreases.

Municipalities across Canada issued permits for the construction of 18,655 new dwellings, down 1.8% from July. The decline was attributable to both single-family dwellings, which declined 2.0% to 7,111 units and multi-family dwellings, which fell 1.8% to 11,544 units.

Increases in most provinces

The value of building permits increased in six provinces in August, with Ontario and Alberta posting the largest gains.

Ontario registered the largest advance as a result of higher construction intentions for institutional and industrial buildings. In Alberta, the gain came from multi-family dwellings, institutional and commercial buildings.

In Saskatchewan, the increase was attributable to both residential and non-residential buildings, while in Quebec, institutional buildings explained most of the growth.

British Columbia posted the largest decline, a result of lower construction intentions for residential and commercial buildings. Nova Scotia's drop came mostly from commercial and multi-family dwellings. Manitoba and Prince Edward Island also recorded decreases.

Most census metropolitan areas post gains

In August, the total value of permits rose in 21 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases occurred in Hamilton, Edmonton and Calgary. In Hamilton, the gain was the result of higher construction intentions for industrial and institutional buildings as well as multi-family dwellings.

In Edmonton, the advance was primarily attributable to commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. In Calgary, the increase was the result of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, institutional buildings.

Vancouver and Montréal registered the largest declines; both had posted the largest increases in July. In Vancouver, the decrease was attributable to multi-family dwellings and commercial buildings, while in Montréal, it was attributable to multi-family dwellings.

Note to readers

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

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

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data have been revised for the previous month.

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

	August 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^r	August 2012 ^p	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,024.1	7,008.7	6,809.4	7,347.6	7.9	22.0
Residential	3,589.3	4,437.4	4,276.4	4,176.3	-2.3	16.4
Single ¹	2,198.9	2,491.6	2,456.3	2,398.8	-2.3	9.1
Multiple	1,390.5	1,945.8	1,820.1	1,777.5	-2.3	27.8
Non-residential	2,434.7	2,571.3	2,532.9	3,171.3	25.2	30.3
Industrial	361.8	479.9	505.3	637.9	26.2	76.3
Commercial	1,447.5	1,551.1	1,619.8	1,482.2	-8.5	2.4
Institutional	625.4	540.3	407.9	1,051.2	157.7	68.1
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	15,831	20,121	19,003	18,655	-1.8	17.8
Single ¹	6,705	7,411	7,253	7,111	-2.0	6.1
Multiple	9,126	12,710	11,750	11,544	-1.8	26.5

^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

	August 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^r	August 2012 ^p	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,024.1	7,008.7	6,809.4	7,347.6	7.9	22.0
Residential	3,589.3	4,437.4	4,276.4	4,176.3	-2.3	16.4
Non-residential	2,434.7	2,571.3	2,532.9	3,171.3	25.2	30.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	101.9	69.4	111.1	138.7	24.8	36.1
Residential	57.6	56.8	60.8	77.3	27.2	34.3
Non-residential	44.3	12.6	50.3	61.3	22.0	38.5
Prince Edward Island	28.8	31.0	20.6	18.0	-12.8	-37.6
Residential	16.5	12.5	14.0	12.9	-8.2	-21.8
Non-residential	12.3	18.6	6.6	5.1	-22.8	-58.7
Nova Scotia	128.6	167.7	164.1	116.0	-29.3	-9.8
Residential	82.6	92.5	99.2	83.0	-16.3	0.5
Non-residential	46.0	75.2	64.9	33.0	-49.2	-28.3
New Brunswick	98.2	72.8	87.7	103.4	17.9	5.3
Residential	57.1	47.3	47.7	55.5	16.4	-2.8
Non-residential	41.0	25.5	39.9	47.8	19.8	16.5
Quebec	1,181.2	1,330.7	1,325.9	1,401.1	5.7	18.6
Residential	805.8	868.7	820.8	830.7	1.2	3.1
Non-residential	375.4	461.9	505.1	570.4	12.9	51.9
Ontario	2,086.3	2,744.6	2,482.2	2,883.3	16.2	38.2
Residential	1,158.3	1,736.4	1,592.4	1,453.6	-8.7	25.5
Non-residential	928.0	1,008.2	889.8	1,429.8	60.7	54.1
Manitoba	141.7	200.8	186.0	177.6	-4.5	25.3
Residential	92.5	122.4	128.9	112.2	-13.0	21.3
Non-residential	49.2	78.4	57.1	65.4	14.5	32.8
Saskatchewan	215.3	314.6	241.7	318.4	31.7	47.9
Residential	120.9	186.1	137.9	180.2	30.7	49.0
Non-residential	94.3	128.4	103.8	138.2	33.0	46.4
Alberta	1,198.8	1,136.7	1,092.3	1,287.5	17.9	7.4
Residential	631.7	650.7	634.8	801.3	26.2	26.9
Non-residential	567.1	486.0	457.5	486.2	6.3	-14.3
British Columbia	829.3	928.2	1,051.3	885.5	-15.8	6.8
Residential	556.7	654.8	716.8	555.9	-22.5	-0.1
Non-residential	272.5	273.4	334.5	329.6	-1.5	20.9
Yukon	8.6	7.8	18.1	9.2	-49.0	7.5
Residential	5.1	6.8	17.0	6.7	-60.7	32.1
Non-residential	3.5	1.0	1.1	2.6	128.7	-27.6
Northwest Territories	2.2	1.2	5.0	2.1	-57.5	-2.7
Residential	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.3	-67.5	-3.8
Non-residential	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	-21.8	-1.0
Nunavut	3.2	3.1	23.3	6.9	-70.5	114.0
Residential	3.2	1.4	2.2	5.7	160.7	76.7
Non-residential	0.0	1.7	21.2	1.2	-94.3	...

^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

	August 2011	June 2012	July 2012 ^r	August 2012 ^p	July to August 2012	August 2011 to August 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,223.3	5,335.1	5,219.7	5,735.3	9.9	35.8
St. John's	49.8	45.3	82.2	58.6	-28.8	17.7
Halifax	77.7	106.5	87.5	71.5	-18.2	-8.0
Moncton	25.9	29.7	23.7	50.3	112.4	94.3
Saint John	21.5	6.2	17.0	20.2	18.8	-5.7
Saguenay	27.4	36.0	23.4	30.7	31.2	11.9
Québec	164.2	155.7	123.6	140.4	13.5	-14.5
Sherbrooke	23.9	33.5	48.5	28.4	-41.4	19.2
Trois-Rivières	34.5	28.0	19.6	43.1	120.5	25.0
Montréal	537.3	647.5	692.6	648.3	-6.4	20.7
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	174.6	217.2	252.1	230.3	-8.6	31.9
Gatineau part	55.7	49.7	51.3	62.7	22.1	12.5
Ottawa part	118.9	167.5	200.7	167.6	-16.5	41.0
Kingston	40.8	23.9	20.4	21.5	5.2	-47.4
Peterborough	10.0	17.6	9.0	43.8	385.1	337.8
Oshawa	110.1	77.0	44.6	166.3	273.1	51.0
Toronto	849.6	1,510.2	1,361.5	1,442.2	5.9	69.8
Hamilton	147.6	123.6	85.5	303.7	255.1	105.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	29.1	33.8	53.2	37.8	-28.9	30.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	65.9	82.2	68.4	97.7	42.9	48.3
Brantford	26.0	10.4	54.9	10.9	-80.1	-58.0
Guelph	18.2	25.5	11.8	27.0	129.6	48.8
London	60.3	112.3	105.7	102.8	-2.7	70.4
Windsor	19.2	77.0	60.8	49.6	-18.5	158.7
Barrie	74.9	19.6	24.7	27.1	9.8	-63.8
Greater Sudbury	28.7	22.0	20.0	22.8	14.0	-20.4
Thunder Bay	10.2	18.7	11.4	13.0	13.7	27.8
Winnipeg	79.4	141.9	125.1	112.8	-9.8	42.2
Regina	50.4	116.8	72.6	104.8	44.4	107.8
Saskatoon	107.5	114.6	90.0	112.6	25.1	4.8
Calgary	472.6	396.2	392.6	522.5	33.1	10.6
Edmonton	297.3	377.0	372.2	511.7	37.5	72.1
Kelowna	18.1	27.4	25.4	34.7	36.6	91.5
Abbotsford–Mission	18.6	18.6	14.8	11.1	-25.2	-40.4
Vancouver	494.1	641.9	776.8	599.4	-22.8	21.3
Victoria	58.2	41.4	48.1	37.5	-22.0	-35.5

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

The September building permits data will be released on November 5.

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 Jason Aston (613-951-0746),
Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Supply and disposition of natural gas, April to June 2012

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

Note to readers

Data from June 2011 to March 2012 have been revised.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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 Anthony Caouette
(613-951-2515), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants, April to June 2012

Monthly data on the supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants are now available for April to June.

Note to readers

Data from June 2011 to March 2012 have been revised.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 131-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

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 Anthony Caouette (613-951-2515), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases, March and April 2012

Monthly data on the supply and demand for natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are now available for March and April.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 132-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7524.

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 Anthony Caouette
(613-951-2515), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

New products and studies

New products

Industry Price Indexes, August 2012, Vol. 38, no. 8
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Labour Force Information, September 9 to 15, 2012
Catalogue number 71-001-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Labour Force Survey Microdata File, September 2012
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM, free)

Release dates: October 9 to 12, 2012

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2012
11	New Housing Price Index	August 2012
12	Labour productivity in the business sector: Historical revision	1981 to the second quarter 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.

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