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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 6, 2007
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Releases

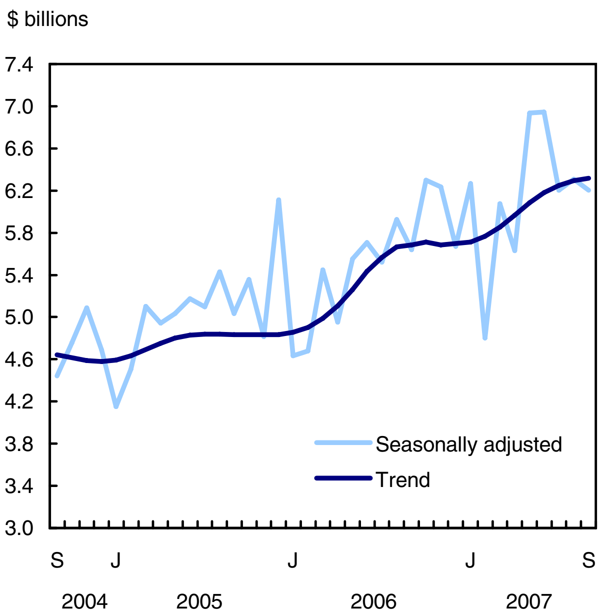
Releases

Building permits

September 2007

The value of building permits slipped slightly in September—although they were still well above $6 billion—as gains in the residential sector were more than offset by declines in non-residential intentions.

Total value of building permits declines in September



Municipalities issued building permits worth $6.2 billion in September, down 1.7% from $6.3 billion in August. Intentions peaked at $6.9 billion in May and June. This strength during recent months indicates that construction sites should remain busy in the coming months.

Non-residential permits declined 8.6% to $2.2 billion, the lowest level over the last five months. The non-residential level was almost $1.0 billion below its peak in May 2007. The industrial and institutional components experienced double-digit decreases, while the commercial component remained virtually unchanged.

In contrast, intentions in the residential sector climbed 2.6% to $4.0 billion. This ranked as the second highest monthly value since December 2005, thanks to a fourth gain in five months for the single-family component.

Note to readers

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

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 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 (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of the Building Permits release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau is divided into two areas: Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) and Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part).

The total value of building permits reached $18.7 billion between July and September, down 4.1% from the second quarter of 2007. This was the second highest quarterly level on record for the total value.

The quarterly growth in residential value of 2.1% was not enough to offset a 13.0% loss in non-residential intentions.

Housing sector: Single-family reaches a record high

Strength in employment, growth in disposable income, tight apartment vacancy rates in certain centres, and attractive financing options continued to stimulate the demand for housing.

However, the deterioration of housing affordability due to the rapid growth in prices for new housing—particularly in Western Canada—and the recent increases in mortgage rates could erode demand.

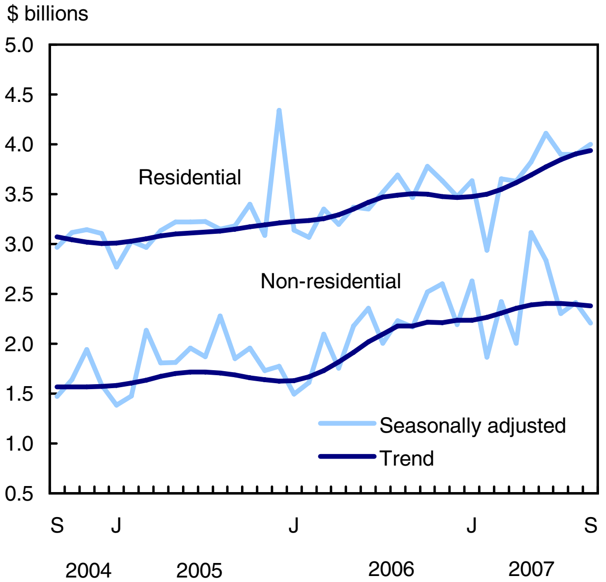
Municipalities approved single-family permits valued at a record high of $2.7 billion, a 9.4% increase over August. The number of single-family units approved rose 4.4% to 10,454, the highest level since January 2006.

The value of multi-family permits fell 9.0% to $1.3 billion. The number of multi-family units authorized declined 12.7% to 9,041.

Provincially, the value of housing permits increased significantly in Ontario (+27.2% to $1.6 billion). This gain originated from both single and multiple residential units, and was sufficient to compensate for the declines in other provinces.

The largest declines (in dollars) occurred in Quebec (-9.6%) and British Columbia (-9.8%), due to drops in multi-family permits. Residential permits incurred double-digit declines in each of the four Atlantic Provinces because of severe drops in multi-family permits.

The residential sector increases but non-residential permits retreat



In the third quarter of 2007, single-family intentions were up 6.3% from the second quarter to $7.5 billion, more than offsetting a 4.6% decline in multi-family intentions to $4.3 billion.

Third-quarter residential permit values rose in seven provinces. Increases in Quebec and Ontario were only partly offset by drops in Alberta and British Columbia, and generated a 2.1% increase at the Canada level.

Non-residential sector: Western Canada pulls down the numbers

Significant declines in the three westernmost provinces were behind the 8.6% drop in non-residential permits in September.

In the commercial component, municipalities issued $1.3 billion worth of permits in September, down a slight 0.4% from August. Commercial intentions peaked in May and June 2007, reaching $2.1 billion and $1.7 billion respectively.

In September, a gain in office buildings permits was largely offset by decreases in projects in the warehouse and retail trade categories.

In the industrial component, the value of permits plunged 22.5% in September to its lowest level since April 2007. Lower construction intentions for manufacturing buildings were behind the retreat. The decline in industrial permits was spread across the country, as Quebec and Manitoba were the only provinces to show a gain.

The value of institutional permits also hit its lowest level in five months, with a 15.9% drop to $517 million. This was fuelled by a lower value of permits for medical buildings. The decline in institutional permits in September came largely from Ontario and British Columbia.

Provincially, the largest decline (in dollars) occurred in British Columbia, where non-residential construction intentions retreated 38.7% to their lowest level since November 2005. All three components experienced reductions in the province.

In Alberta, non-residential permits were at their lowest level in the last five months in the wake of a 10.1% decrease in September. In Saskatchewan, a 48.0% drop in September followed a strong month of August. In both provinces, the overall decline was fuelled by retreats in the industrial and commercial components.

Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also reported declines.

In contrast, gains were recorded in Ontario, Manitoba, and Newfoundland and Labrador. In Ontario, intentions for non-residential buildings surpassed the $1.0 billion mark in September for only the third time since 1989, thanks to projects for office buildings.

Despite the September decline, several factors are still having a positive impact on the non-residential sector. Low office vacancy rates, high corporate profits, increasing demand for health and nursing facilities, and the vigorous retail sector are all factors helping to stimulate the demand for non-residential space.

The total value of commercial permits declined 23.8% in the third quarter to $3.9 billion, following a record level in the previous quarter. The value of institutional permits rose 2.5% to their highest value ($1.7 billion) since the third quarter of 2005. Industrial permits increased 11.4%.

Metropolitan areas: Toronto leads the pack

Since the beginning of 2007, 26 out of the 34 census metropolitan areas posted increases in the total value of building permits between January and September compared with the same period in 2006.

The largest gain (in dollars) came from Toronto, with its very high construction intentions for non-residential buildings, and a strong gain in the single-family component. With still a full quarter to be accounted for, the value of non-residential permits was already above the annual totals for 2005 and 2006 in Toronto.

Toronto was followed by Calgary and Vancouver. In Calgary, the strong gain came in large part from the booming commercial sector, especially the office buildings category. In Vancouver, the strong demand in the housing sector was mainly behind the gain.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The September 2007 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-XWE, free) will be available soon.

The October building permit estimate will be released on December 6.

To order data, contact Jasmine Gaudreault (toll-free 1-800-579-8533; 613-951-6321; *bdp_information@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Etienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area[1]

	August 2007[r]	September 2007[p]	August to September 2007	January to September 2006	January to September 2007	January–September 2006 to January–September 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
St. John's	51.7	41.5	-19.8	240.1	280.6	16.9
Halifax	82.6	56.5	-31.6	468.7	491.0	4.8
Moncton	33.2	22.1	-33.3	171.8	205.5	19.6
Saint John	8.5	15.6	83.9	134.5	171.0	27.1
Saguenay	22.3	17.3	-22.1	146.6	158.0	7.8
Québec	171.9	143.5	-16.5	874.4	1,109.9	26.9
Sherbrooke	21.8	18.8	-13.5	257.3	219.7	-14.6
Trois-Rivières	23.7	40.0	68.8	181.5	232.7	28.2
Montréal	556.5	482.7	-13.3	4,377.5	4,860.4	11.0
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	231.3	237.3	2.6	1,631.0	1,909.6	17.1
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	51.6	44.6	-13.7	373.5	473.3	26.7
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	179.7	192.8	7.3	1,257.5	1,436.4	14.2
Kingston	25.7	15.5	-39.6	187.7	204.2	8.8
Peterborough	23.5	20.4	-13.2	117.8	118.3	0.4
Oshawa	58.7	52.0	-11.3	673.4	534.0	-20.7
Toronto	1,022.3	1,547.8	51.4	7,932.9	9,803.4	23.6
Hamilton	59.0	63.8	8.1	685.1	800.0	16.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	35.9	29.2	-18.5	413.8	314.5	-24.0
Kitchener	74.5	84.4	13.2	666.5	659.3	-1.1
Brantford	29.5	8.7	-70.5	140.5	145.4	3.5
Guelph	38.6	16.2	-57.9	258.4	230.7	-10.7
London	77.4	78.5	1.4	681.6	695.0	2.0
Windsor	33.3	17.9	-46.2	411.9	241.6	-41.4
Barrie	51.2	32.5	-36.7	401.9	303.0	-24.6
Greater Sudbury	37.3	28.7	-22.9	162.1	295.2	82.1
Thunder Bay	6.6	14.3	115.7	64.7	73.2	13.0
Winnipeg	82.8	90.3	9.0	677.8	702.6	3.7
Regina	27.2	25.7	-5.6	267.2	284.0	6.3
Saskatoon	109.2	49.0	-55.1	333.3	506.2	51.9
Calgary	366.2	501.8	37.0	3,999.1	4,924.7	23.1
Edmonton	420.1	297.6	-29.2	2,499.8	3,043.2	21.7
Kelowna	76.8	84.8	10.4	438.6	632.9	44.3
Abbotsford	17.2	14.6	-14.8	282.7	214.4	-24.1
Vancouver	535.8	368.3	-31.3	4,584.4	5,333.8	16.3
Victoria	60.3	79.9	32.4	567.4	770.8	35.9

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
1. *Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.*
Note: *Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

Value of building permits, by province and territory

	August 2007[r]	September 2007[p]	August to September 2007	January to September 2006	January to September 2007	January–September 2006 to January–September 2007
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**6,307.9**	**6,203.3**	**-1.7**	**48,060.4**	**55,371.6**	**15.2**
Residential	**3,896.7**	**3,998.9**	**2.6**	**30,160.0**	**33,580.2**	**11.3**
Non-residential	**2,411.2**	**2,204.4**	**-8.6**	**17,900.4**	**21,791.4**	**21.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	69.6	60.2	-13.5	359.4	442.5	23.1
Residential	59.5	34.4	-42.2	242.1	301.5	24.5
Non-residential	10.1	25.8	155.2	117.2	141.0	20.3
Prince Edward Island	11.9	10.0	-15.8	155.1	112.2	-27.7
Residential	9.2	7.2	-21.0	92.5	85.3	-7.8
Non-residential	2.7	2.8	1.5	62.6	26.9	-57.1
Nova Scotia	137.9	104.0	-24.6	916.4	960.4	4.8
Residential	100.5	73.6	-26.7	605.0	633.5	4.7
Non-residential	37.5	30.3	-19.1	311.4	326.9	5.0
New Brunswick	95.0	72.1	-24.1	680.0	723.2	6.3
Residential	52.5	44.6	-15.1	371.3	410.6	10.6
Non-residential	42.4	27.5	-35.1	308.7	312.5	1.2
Quebec	1,152.7	1,055.0	-8.5	8,562.6	9,638.0	12.6
Residential	776.8	702.2	-9.6	5,629.9	6,168.5	9.6
Non-residential	375.8	352.8	-6.1	2,932.7	3,469.5	18.3
Ontario	2,210.1	2,581.0	16.8	17,145.0	19,684.8	14.8
Residential	1,239.2	1,576.0	27.2	10,667.5	11,139.1	4.4
Non-residential	970.9	1,005.0	3.5	6,477.5	8,545.7	31.9
Manitoba	119.0	130.1	9.3	1,029.5	1,145.7	11.3
Residential	93.0	83.0	-10.8	610.7	724.1	18.6
Non-residential	26.0	47.1	81.2	418.8	421.7	0.7
Saskatchewan	184.4	133.5	-27.6	865.8	1,163.0	34.3
Residential	75.7	77.0	1.7	335.2	615.5	83.6
Non-residential	108.7	56.5	-48.0	530.5	547.5	3.2
Alberta	1,301.3	1,224.6	-5.9	9,951.3	11,889.3	19.5
Residential	801.6	775.2	-3.3	6,050.6	7,014.3	15.9
Non-residential	499.7	449.4	-10.1	3,900.6	4,875.0	25.0
British Columbia	1,011.7	816.9	-19.2	8,236.4	9,430.8	14.5
Residential	681.5	614.7	-9.8	5,490.8	6,391.4	16.4
Non-residential	330.2	202.3	-38.7	2,745.5	3,039.4	10.7
Yukon	5.9	8.4	42.6	84.7	63.9	-24.6
Residential	3.1	5.0	59.2	30.1	30.2	0.3
Non-residential	2.8	3.4	23.7	54.6	33.7	-38.4
Northwest Territories	4.3	4.7	9.4	32.2	59.1	83.8
Residential	1.2	3.2	157.5	15.0	16.5	10.2
Non-residential	3.0	1.5	-51.4	17.2	42.6	147.9
Nunavut	4.2	2.8	-33.4	42.1	58.6	39.0
Residential	2.9	2.8	-3.3	19.2	49.7	158.9
Non-residential	1.3	0.0	-99.8	23.0	8.9	-61.1

r *revised*
p *preliminary*
Note: *Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.*

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Study: Police-reported delinquency among Canadian youth born in 1987 and 1990
1995 to 2005

This study, published today in the *Crime and Justice Research Paper Series*, is the first large-scale developmental study of delinquency in Canada based on police-reported data.

It examines the development over childhood and adolescence of the alleged criminal activity of two groups of Canadian young people, one that was born in 1987 and the other in 1990.

Each person was tracked for exactly 10 years: those born in 1987 were tracked from their 8th birthday to the day before their 18th birthday. Those born in 1990 were tracked from their 5th birthday to the day before their 15th birthday.

The data are drawn from the Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) for 1995 to 2005. During that period, the UCR2 received information on crime and alleged offenders from police services in six provinces, which provided policing services to about half of the population of Canada.

The results are generally consistent with the findings of similar research in other countries, and of earlier Canadian research based on court records.

The study found that while recorded delinquency is fairly widespread among Canadian teenagers, very few children under the age of 12 are recorded by police as alleged offenders.

By their 18th birthday, just under one-fifth (18.5%) of the group born in 1987—one-quarter of boys and one-eighth of girls—had been recorded by police as chargeable in a criminal incident, although not all were formally charged.

By comparison, the prevalence of delinquency among those born in 1990 was 8%. This lower rate is related to the fact that this group was tracked to the day before their 15th birthday, and the prevalence of recorded crime is lower among those who are younger.

Among those who were identified as alleged offenders in both groups, most committed very few recorded offences. These offences were concentrated in the less serious types of crime: minor theft and other minor property offences, and minor assaults.

A majority of the alleged offenders born in 1987 and 1990 committed only one recorded offence up to their 18th birthday. A minority (10% and 5% respectively) committed five or more recorded offences.

The study found that for the most part, alleged offenders who engaged in repeated delinquent acts tended to commit various types of offences. Those who repeatedly engaged in the same types of recorded offences most often committed property offences.

It also found that for those who were allegedly involved in more than one recorded offence, there was generally no escalation in the severity of the types of crimes they allegedly committed.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3302.

The study, "The development of police-reported delinquency among Canadian youth born in 1987 and 1990", part of the *Crime and Justice Research Paper Series* (85-561-MWE2007009, free), is now available on our website. From the *Publications* module, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Crime and Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Savers, investors and investment income
2006

The number of taxfilers reporting investment income, as well as the amount of investment income they reported, both increased for the third consecutive year in 2006. Investment income refers to the sum of dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations and interest income from investments in non-tax-sheltered vehicles.

Nationally, over 8.2 million people reported $40.9 billion of income from investments, according to income tax returns filed in the spring of 2007. This is the highest number of people to report investment income since 2000, when some 8.5 million did so.

In 2006, the number of people reporting investment income was up 5.4% from 2005, while the income was up 16.3%. This gain in investment income in 2006 was more than double the 7.9% growth rate observed in 2005. (In comparisons involving dollar amounts, all figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.)

At the provincial level, the number of people reporting investment income rose 9.0% in Alberta, followed closely by Newfoundland and Labrador (+8.6%), and Prince Edward Island (+6.7%). Nunavut was the only province or territory to experience a decrease (-9.6%), although the decline in the number of people reporting investment income was small.

Investment income was up in all provinces and territories, with the Northwest Territories (+79.4%), Nunavut (+32.9%), and Alberta (+27.6%) posting the largest gains.

The proportion of taxfilers reporting investment income at the Canada level increased from 33.4% in 2005 to 35.1% in 2006.

The median investment income at the Canada level increased from $469 in 2005 to $530 in 2006, after adjustment for inflation. In other words, one-half of those reporting investment income in 2006 reported more than $530, and the other half reported less.

Median investment income rose in all provinces and territories. British Columbia had the highest median investment income at $680, followed by Alberta at $560, and Ontario and Saskatchewan at $550.

Among census metropolitan areas, taxfilers in Victoria reported the highest median investment income at $860. They were followed by taxfilers in Vancouver at $700, and Calgary at $580. This ranking was unchanged from 2005.

Investment income recipients are either investors (those who reported dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations), or savers (those who reported interest income). Investors may have also reported interest income.

About 3.5 million investors at the Canada level reported $33.6 billion of dividend and interest income in 2006. The number of investors rose 3.9%, while the income they reported went up 18.3%.

The number of investors rose in all provinces and territories, with the largest percentage increases taking place in Alberta (+7.8%), followed by British Columbia (+6.8), and the Yukon (+4.5%).

The amount of dividend and interest income received by investors rose in all provinces and territories. Investors in the Northwest Territories reported the highest rate of growth, followed by investors in Nunavut and Alberta.

The number of savers climbed 6.5% to 4.7 million in 2006.

The amount of interest income reported by savers in 2006 increased 8.3% to $7.4 billion. This was the first increase in interest income since 2001, but the amount reported was still significantly lower than the $11.3 billion reported in 2001.

Note: Income earned from investments held under the terms of registered retirement savings plans or registered income funds, for example, are excluded. Capital gains are also excluded.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0036 to 111-0038 and 111-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

The databanks, *Canadian Savers* (17C0009, various prices), *Canadian Investors* (17C0007, various prices), *Canadian Investment Income* (17C0008, various prices), and *Canadian Capital Gains* (17C0012, various prices), are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, forward sortation areas (the first three letters of the postal code), and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443; 613-951- 9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; *saadinfo@statcan.ca*), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Investment income

	2006	2005 to 2006	2006	2005 to 2006	2006
	Taxfilers reporting investment income		Investment income		Taxfilers reporting investment income
	number	% change	$ thousands	% change	%
Canada	**8,202,230**	**5.4**	**40,906,296**	**16.3**	**35**
Newfoundland and Labrador	78,490	8.6	176,041	19.9	20
Prince Edward Island	30,350	6.7	97,580	10.9	30
Nova Scotia	189,260	4.8	936,088	9.9	28
New Brunswick	138,600	5.5	434,180	13.8	25
Quebec	1,804,550	4.2	7,920,612	11.8	31
Ontario	3,286,980	4.7	15,657,291	13.2	37
Manitoba	304,720	5.0	996,217	14.7	37
Saskatchewan	262,760	3.7	1,084,892	13.8	37
Alberta	888,860	9.0	6,902,315	27.6	37
British Columbia	1,205,110	6.6	6,642,858	21.2	40
Yukon	6,040	5.8	24,658	3.1	28
Northwest Territories	5,300	3.5	28,248	79.4	20
Nunavut	1,230	-9.6	5,316	32.9	8

Note: *Due to rounding, components may not add up to totals.*

■

New products

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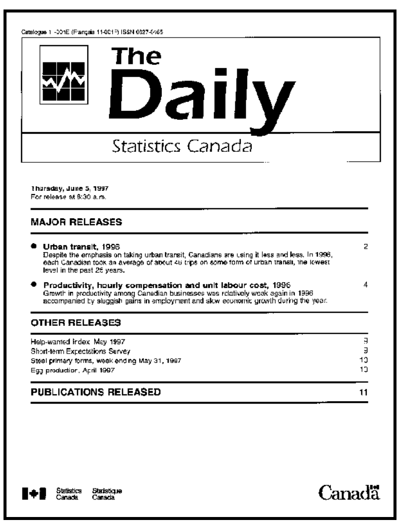
Catalogue 1 -001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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