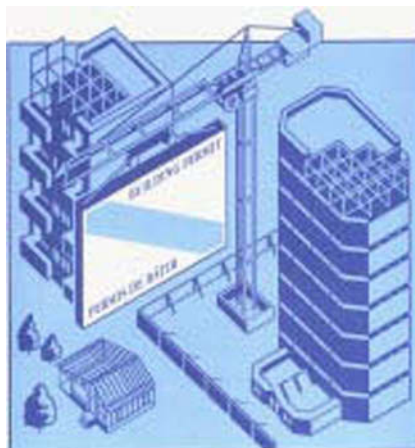




# Building Permits

March 2004



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Statistics Canada  
Investment and Capital Stock Division  
Current Investment Indicators Section

# Building Permits

March 2004

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- <sup>P</sup> preliminary
- <sup>r</sup> revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- <sup>E</sup> use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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## Geographical Abbreviations

A.R.	–	Agglomération de recensement	PD	–	Planning District
BOR	–	Borough	PDR	–	Planning District Remainder
C	–	City	RCR	–	Rural County Remainder
C.A.	–	Census Agglomeration	RGM	–	Regional Municipality
CC	–	Chartered Community	R.M.R.	–	Région métropolitaine de recensement
CDR	–	Census Division Remainder	RDR	–	Regional District Remainder
CM	–	County (Municipality)	RM	–	Rural Municipality
C.M.A.	–	Census Metropolitan Area	RV	–	Resort Village
COM	–	Community	SA	–	Special Area
CR	–	County Remainder	S–E	–	Indian Settlement/Établissement indien
CT	–	Canton	SCM	–	Subdivision of County Municipality
CU	–	Cantons-Unis	SD	–	Sans désignation
DM	–	District (Municipality)	SET	–	Settlement
HAM	–	Hamlet	SM	–	Specialize Municipality
ID	–	Improvement District	SRD	–	Subdivision of Regional District
IGD	–	Indian Government District	SUN	–	Subdivision of Unorganized District
LGD	–	Local Government District	SV	–	Summer Village
LOT	–	Lot and Royalty	T	–	Town
M	–	Municipalité	T.N.O.	–	Territoires du Nord-Ouest
MD	–	Municipal District	TP	–	Township
NH	–	Northern Hamlet	UCR	–	Urban County Remainder
NT	–	Northern Town	UNO	–	Unorganized/Non organisé
NV	–	Northern Village	V	–	Ville
N.W.T.	–	NorthWest Territories	VC	–	Village Cri
P	–	Paroisse	VL	–	Village
PAR	–	Parish	VN	–	Village Nordique

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## Part I – Analysis

### Highlights

Overall construction intentions fell in March as a plunge in the value of building permits for non-residential projects far offset a gain in housing projects.

Builders took out \$4.2 billion in building permits in March, down 4.2% from February.

The value of residential permits totaled \$2.91 billion in March, up 4.5% from February and just below the record high of \$2.95 billion set in December 2003

In contrast, the value of non-residential permits plunged 19.4% to \$1.29 billion, their lowest level since April 2002. This decline was largely the result of fewer commercial and institutional projects. The non-residential sector has been showing a downward trend since July 2003.

On a quarterly basis, the residential sector's strength drove the overall value for the first three months of 2004 up 6.2% to \$12.9 billion. Between January and March, builders took out \$8.6 billion worth in residential permits, up 14.6% from the same period in 2003. In contrast, non-residential permits fell 7.5% to \$4.3 billion.

Regionally, the census metropolitan areas of Montreal and Vancouver led gains from 2003, thanks to the demand for new multi-family dwellings in both areas. In the non-residential sector, increases in every component contributed to the strong showing in Montreal, while for Vancouver, the gain was related only to commercial buildings. Toronto and Hamilton areas posted the biggest declines from 2003 due to drops in the value of non-residential permits.

### Both singles and multi-family permits increased

Canada's housing market remains strong, as building permits have surpassed the \$2.9-billion mark for three of the past four months. This remarkable result is due to strong demand for both single- and multi-family dwellings. The value of building permits for both rose in March.

Municipalities issued \$2.0 billion in single-family permits, up 5.2% from February. This halted two consecutive monthly declines since the \$2.1 billion record value issued in December. Municipalities approved construction of 10,750 new single-family dwelling units in March alone.

The value of multi-family permits rose 3.1% to \$928 million. Municipalities authorized 8,205 new multi-family units.

The vigorous housing market, positively affected by the very low mortgage rates, by the strength in full-time employment and by the positive consumer confidence, had direct impact on other sectors of the economy. Statistics Canada's latest Monthly Survey of Large Retailers showed strong sales of furniture, home furnishings and electronics. Employment in the construction sector increased 23.9% from a year ago, and the ongoing construction boom in Canada and in United States continued to generate heavy demand for manufactured wood products.

Alberta posted the strongest monthly gain (in dollars) among the provinces as municipalities from this province authorized 2,085 new multi-family dwellings, a 22 years record high. Sizeable gains were also recorded in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

On a quarterly basis, the value of single-family permits totaled \$5.8 billion, up 9.0% from the first three months of 2003. Growth in the multi-family component was a tremendous 28.3% to \$2.8 billion.

Overall, municipalities authorized a total of 57,615 single- and multi-family units in the first quarter, 5,000 more than in the same three months of 2003.

In every province, the cumulative value of housing permits was higher in 2004 than last year. The largest growth (in dollars) occurred in British Columbia and Quebec.

### Non-residential intentions tumble to 23-month low

Intentions in the non-residential sector hit a 23-month low in March, the result of sharp declines in the value of commercial and institutional building permits.

The single bright spot for the sector came in the industrial component where intentions surged 30.2% to \$330 million, their highest level since July 2003. This gain was driven nearly entirely by a major project in the manufacturing sector in Quebec.

After three strong months, commercial permits plunged 25.8% to \$653 million, the lowest level since December 2002. The biggest decline occurred in Ontario where commercial intentions fell 38.5% to \$233 million, in part the result of the drops in trade and service building projects and warehouses.

Institutional permits fell 33.9% to \$311 million, also a 23-month low. Again, Ontario recorded the greatest slide, due

to a broad-based contraction which included educational and hospital projects.

The non-residential sector has faced a number of mixed economic indicators. While the second half of 2003 proved generally poor for retail sales, spending has rebounded in the first two months of 2004. In contrast, wholesale sales have been generally declining since February 2003, though the automotive sector was responsible for much of the weakness. The latest Business Conditions Survey showed that manufacturers were generally uncertain about their situation heading into the second quarter of 2004.

Provincially, the largest decrease (in dollars) occurred in Ontario where the value plunged 36.9% in March to \$489 million, the lowest point since February of 2000.

On a quarterly basis, municipalities have issued \$4.3 billion in non-residential permits, a 7.5% decline from the same period in 2003. However, this level was still marginally ahead of the value for the first quarter of 2002.

Declines were most pronounced in the institutional sector, where first-quarter values came in 14.6% lower at \$1.1 billion than in 2003. The industrial sector saw similar declines (in dollar terms), falling 18.8% to \$803 million.

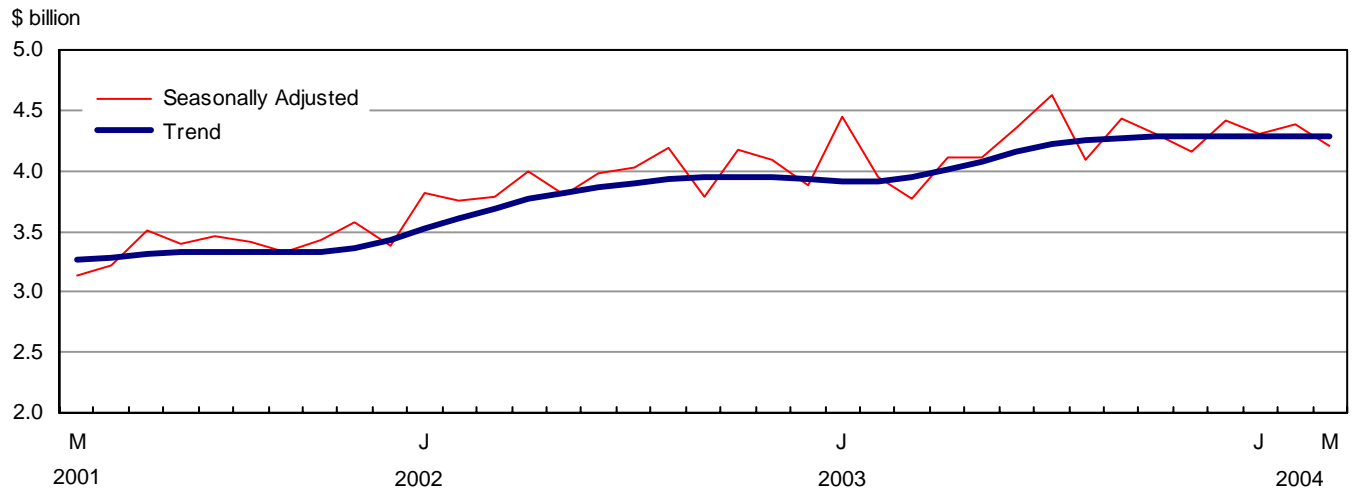
Only the commercial sector exhibited gains over the first quarter of 2003, edging up 1.1% to \$2.4 billion.

First-quarter growth was strongest in Quebec, where permits rose 37.8% from the same quarter last year to \$1.1 billion, the result of gains in all three components. In contrast, all three components declined in Ontario.

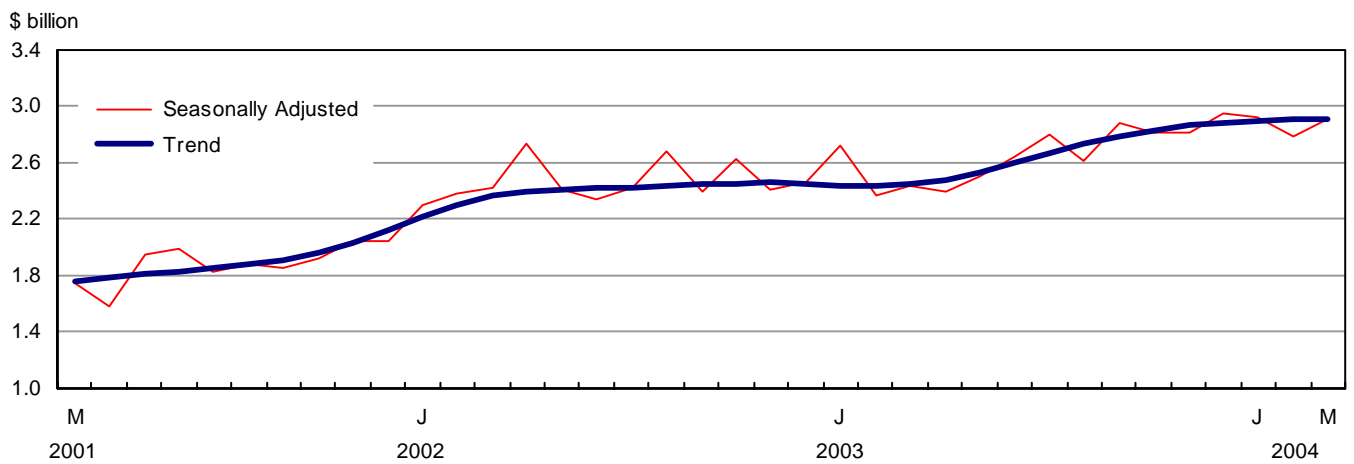


## Building permits - Canada

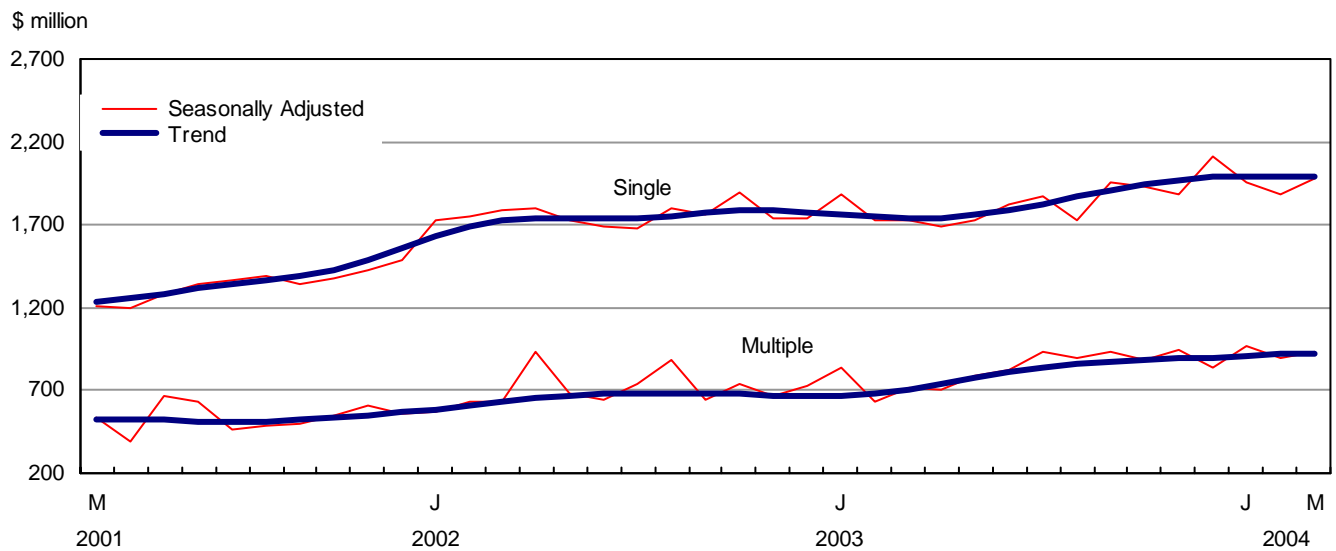
### Total value of building permits



### Residential value - Total



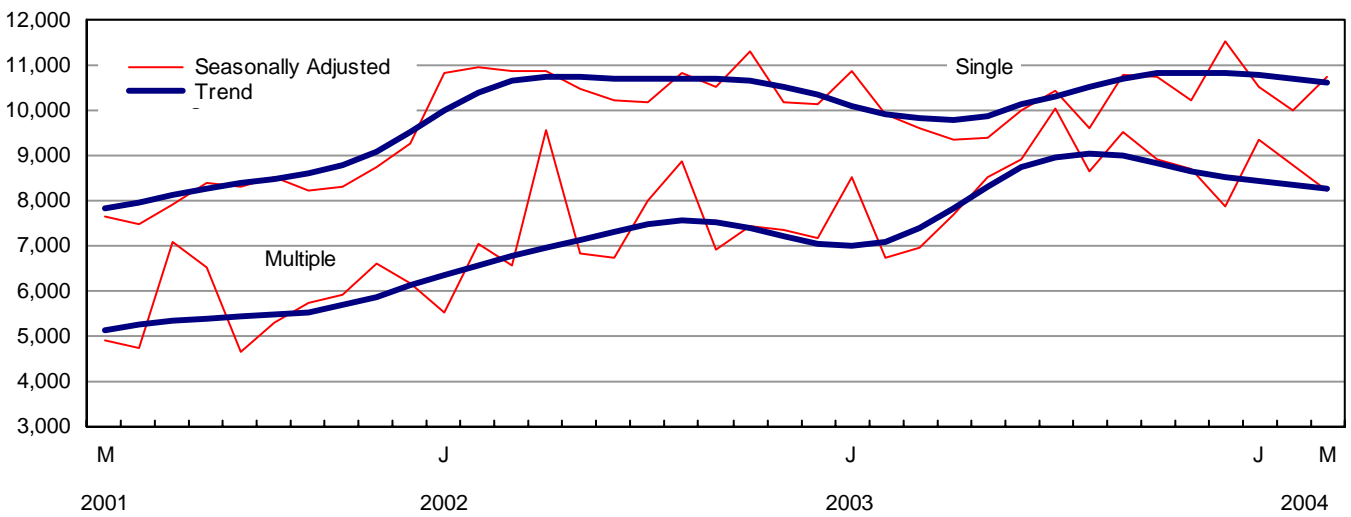
### Residential value - single and multiple



## Building permits - Canada

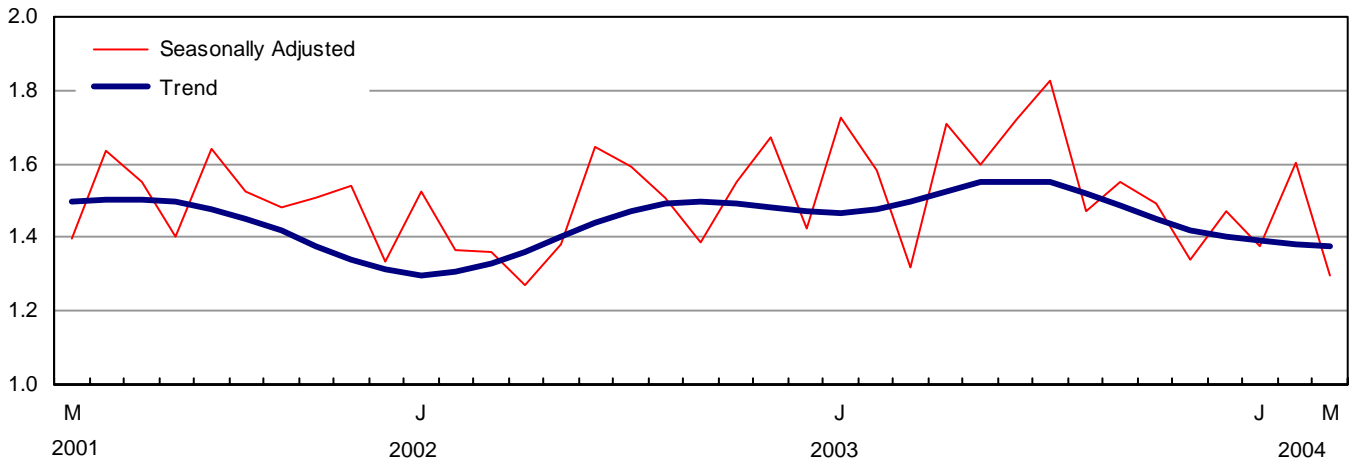
### Number of dwelling units - single and multiple

Units



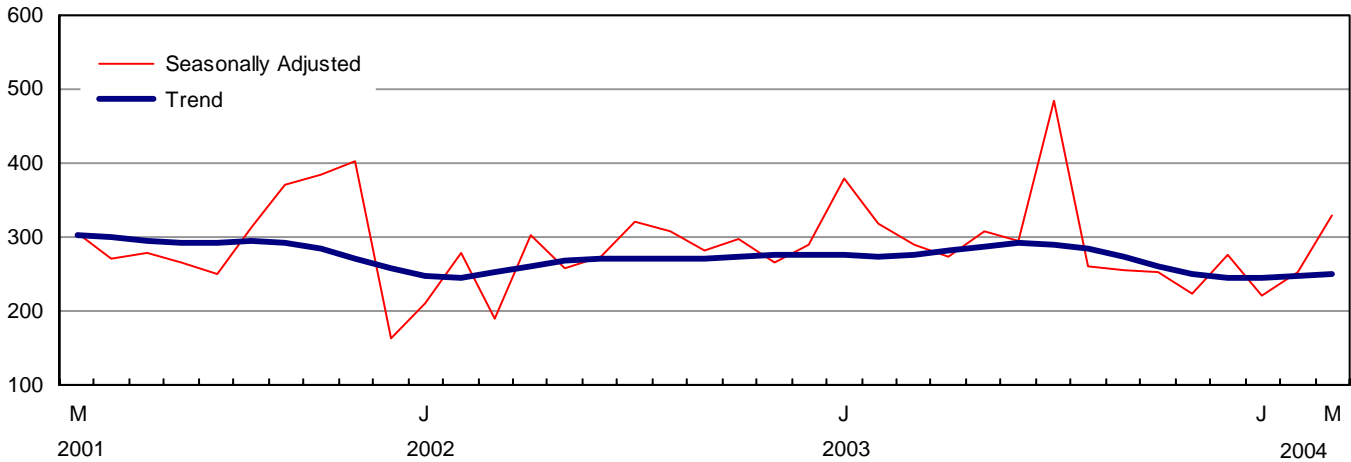
### Non residential value - Total

\$ billion



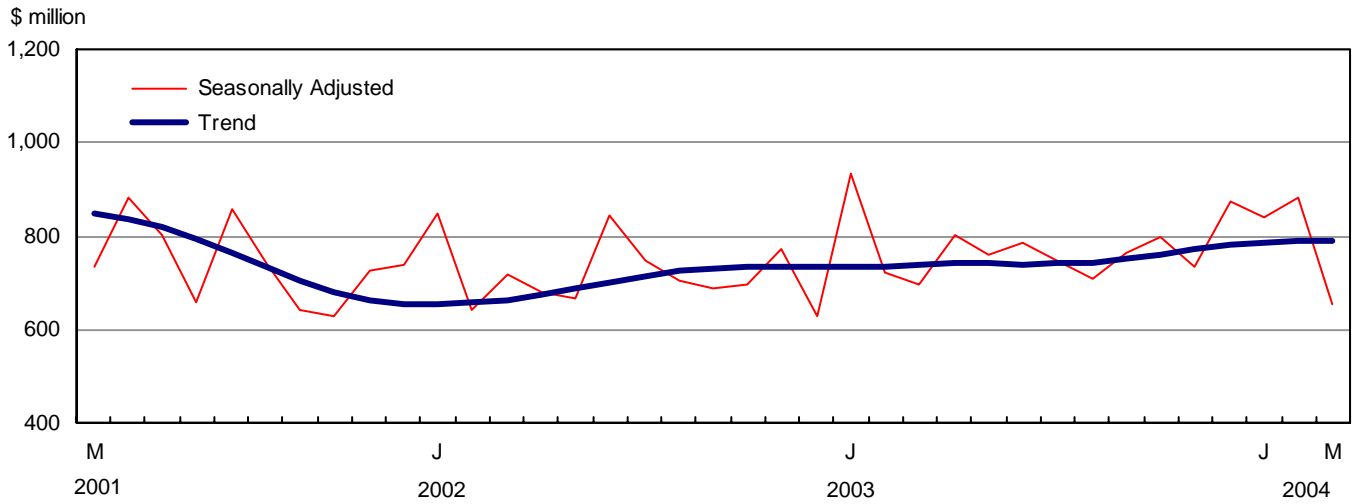
### Industrial value

\$ million

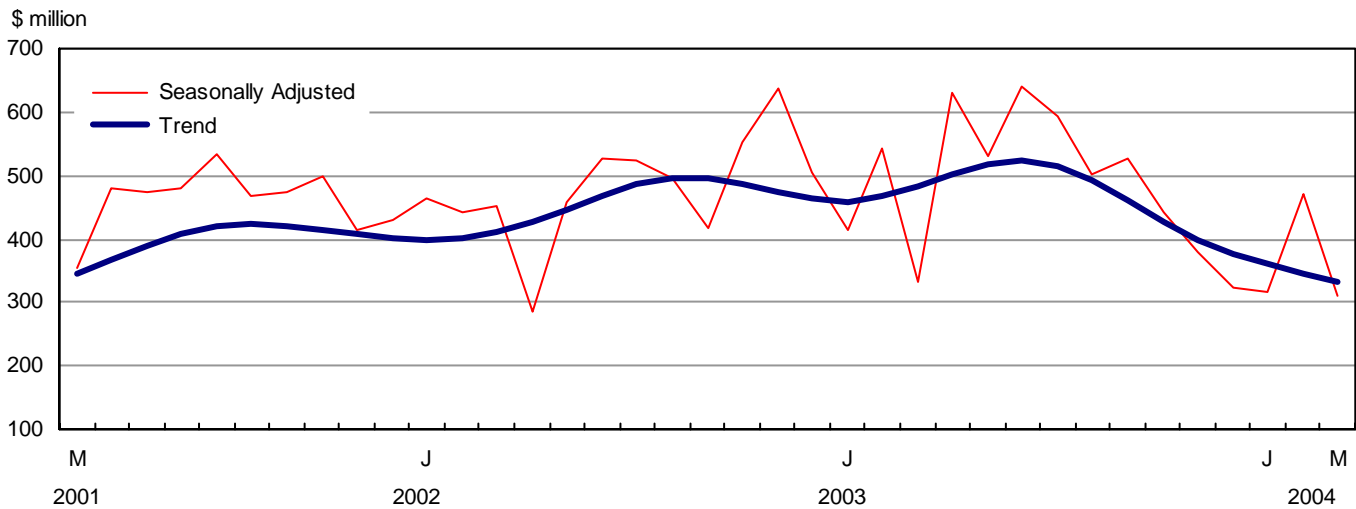


## Building permits - Canada

### Commercial value



### Institutional and Governmental value



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## Part II – Tables (Seasonally Adjusted)

Table 1

### Total Value of Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Seasonally Adjusted

Province/Territory	2004		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4,206,766</b>	<b>4,391,484</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	41,138	39,597	3.9	-0.1	-10.6	6.5	-3.9	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	12,886	11,438	12.7	-18.5	-27.7	179.2	-15.3	-23.5
Nova Scotia	78,487	67,836	15.7	-13.2	3.3	-18.5	23.5	-8.8
New Brunswick	66,131	42,078	57.2	-30.3	25.9	-26.2	5.8	-16.3
Québec	957,611	1,016,910	-5.8	0.3	11.9	5.9	0.6	2.4
Ontario	1,670,078	1,899,506	-12.1	5.9	-9.3	4.6	-7.1	2.0
Manitoba	90,651	86,119	5.3	20.5	-12.1	11.8	5.5	-15.5
Saskatchewan	57,281	48,454	18.2	1.7	-39.1	58.9	2.4	-24.6
Alberta	638,215	511,561	24.8	11.8	-20.1	7.1	-6.7	5.2
British Columbia	588,553	647,313	-9.1	-10.7	20.2	14.8	0.3	-23.9
Yukon	1,126	1,330	-15.3	-43.2	-42.0	231.5	-60.8	-59.3
Northwest Territories	2,932	9,922	-70.4	220.7	-68.0	32.2	-40.4	30.4
Nunavut	1,677	9,420	-82.2	31,300.0	20.0	-99.8	227.1	85.1

Table 2

### Non-Residential Value of Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Seasonally Adjusted

Province/Territory	2004		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,294,218</b>	<b>1,605,365</b>	<b>-19.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,914	5,625	129.6	-43.2	-20.8	7.7	-2.3	1.6
Prince Edward Island	2,001	1,009	98.3	-80.2	-52.9	257.2	61.5	49.8
Nova Scotia	17,572	23,446	-25.1	-32.4	61.0	-6.5	-8.1	-10.7
New Brunswick	15,704	7,730	103.2	29.3	-41.0	-59.0	-20.2	-24.9
Québec	393,032	412,135	-4.6	44.2	17.3	8.1	-5.6	-15.0
Ontario	488,959	774,509	-36.9	19.0	-15.2	19.2	-22.4	21.4
Manitoba	33,084	37,690	-12.2	64.4	-26.8	-3.0	43.1	-36.0
Saskatchewan	21,445	18,500	15.9	-5.3	-62.3	151.5	2.6	-37.9
Alberta	171,258	161,604	6.0	20.8	-27.3	5.4	-10.2	3.0
British Columbia	136,983	146,148	-6.3	-29.9	55.4	-19.8	45.9	-52.8
Yukon	90	530	-83.0	14.2	-56.4	260.7	27.7	-90.4
Northwest Territories	166	7,919	-97.9	703.1	-79.6	142.6	20.7	845.1
Nunavut	1,010	8,520	-88.1	28,300.0	20.0	-99.8	1,083.8	27.7

Table 3

## Residential Value of Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Seasonally Adjusted

Province/Territory	2004		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,912,548</b>	<b>2,786,119</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Newfoundland	28,224	33,972	-16.9	14.2	-6.5	6.1	-4.5	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	10,885	10,429	4.4	16.6	4.1	119.0	-38.1	-33.2
Nova Scotia	60,915	44,390	37.2	2.0	-19.6	-22.5	39.3	-7.9
New Brunswick	50,427	34,348	46.8	-36.9	43.8	-6.1	32.3	-5.3
Québec	564,579	604,775	-6.6	-16.9	9.9	5.2	3.0	11.3
Ontario	1,181,119	1,124,997	5.0	-1.6	-5.6	-3.0	3.3	-8.1
Manitoba	57,567	48,429	18.9	-0.2	-2.9	23.6	-12.8	0.0
Saskatchewan	35,836	29,954	19.6	6.5	6.1	-7.5	2.3	-11.0
Alberta	466,957	349,957	33.4	8.1	-16.7	7.9	-4.8	6.4
British Columbia	451,570	501,165	-9.9	-2.9	10.1	30.9	-12.5	-8.2
Yukon	1,036	800	29.5	-57.4	-36.9	222.2	-67.9	-45.0
Northwest Territories	2,766	2,003	38.1	-5.0	-56.3	-9.3	-50.0	15.0
Nunavut	667	900	-25.9	...	...	-100.0	13.5	108.5

Table 4

## Number of Dwelling Units Authorized, Provinces and Territories, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rate

Province/Territory	2004		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	units		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>227,448</b>	<b>225,300</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,388	2,724	-12.3	5.6	-15.4	16.0	-15.4	6.1
Prince Edward Island	972	864	12.5	-14.3	61.5	85.7	-60.0	-16.7
Nova Scotia	5,712	4,140	38.0	10.2	-13.8	-32.4	57.0	-11.6
New Brunswick	4,908	3,144	56.1	-12.7	-4.2	-19.3	27.2	4.1
Québec	46,428	51,540	-9.9	-34.1	41.0	0.7	-3.7	17.4
Ontario	78,324	89,232	-12.2	15.7	-11.5	-7.8	4.6	-4.8
Manitoba	4,380	4,272	2.5	6.6	-13.7	41.2	-24.7	-13.9
Saskatchewan	3,576	2,244	59.4	-5.1	10.1	-13.1	-30.9	8.8
Alberta	48,432	33,348	45.2	0.4	-14.9	21.7	-15.4	11.5
British Columbia	31,524	33,600	-6.2	3.3	0.9	30.9	-16.8	-8.1
Yukon	120	0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-53.8	-23.5
Northwest Territories	516	180	186.7	50.0	-75.0	-9.1	-44.3	2.6
Nunavut	168	12	1,300.0	...	...	-100.0	11.5	225.0

Table 5

## Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Seasonally Adjusted, 2004

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Canada</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	9,986	8,789	18,775	2,786,119	253,198	880,870	471,297	1,605,365	4,391,484
March <sup>p</sup>	10,750	8,204	18,954	2,912,548	329,601	653,194	311,423	1,294,218	4,206,766
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	31,269	26,347	57,616	8,627,104	803,299	2,374,067	1,100,462	4,277,828	12,904,932
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	30,398	22,217	52,615	7,529,664	988,750	2,348,657	1,288,293	4,625,700	12,155,364
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	190	37	227	33,972	94	5,311	220	5,625	39,597
March <sup>p</sup>	188	11	199	28,224	99	12,030	785	12,914	41,138
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	583	58	641	91,931	588	25,917	1,940	28,445	120,376
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	373	35	408	52,948	379	21,059	4,231	25,669	78,617
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	64	8	72	10,429	50	949	10	1,009	11,438
March <sup>p</sup>	67	14	81	10,885	0	2,001	0	2,001	12,886
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	212	25	237	30,258	50	3,041	5,016	8,107	38,365
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	167	32	199	21,767	31	5,085	1,615	6,731	28,498
<b>Nova Scotia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	241	104	345	44,390	1,593	16,144	5,709	23,446	67,836
March <sup>p</sup>	270	206	476	60,915	8,391	8,312	869	17,572	78,487
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	755	379	1,134	148,810	10,961	56,846	7,873	75,680	224,490
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	759	371	1,130	141,762	22,983	45,487	3,574	72,044	213,806
<b>New Brunswick</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	258	4	262	34,348	2,728	4,647	355	7,730	42,078
March <sup>p</sup>	313	96	409	50,427	6,256	8,905	543	15,704	66,131
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	853	118	971	139,171	9,852	17,123	2,437	29,412	168,583
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	630	250	880	95,203	5,809	28,297	4,642	38,748	133,951
<b>Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	2,128	2,167	4,295	604,775	77,806	190,528	143,801	412,135	1,016,910
March <sup>p</sup>	1,966	1,903	3,869	564,579	157,045	156,403	79,584	393,032	957,611
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	6,367	8,318	14,685	1,897,478	274,067	538,231	278,665	1,090,963	2,988,441
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	5,868	6,603	12,471	1,515,834	172,981	458,306	160,560	791,847	2,307,681
<b>Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	3,644	3,792	7,436	1,124,997	114,283	379,192	281,034	774,509	1,899,506
March <sup>p</sup>	4,182	2,345	6,527	1,181,119	121,891	233,223	133,845	488,959	1,670,078
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	11,801	8,587	20,388	3,449,281	381,710	927,511	604,857	1,914,078	5,363,359
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	12,358	8,435	20,793	3,376,538	629,291	985,667	893,148	2,508,106	5,884,644
<b>Manitoba</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	300	56	356	48,429	6,818	24,908	5,964	37,690	86,119
March <sup>p</sup>	336	29	365	57,567	569	23,684	8,831	33,084	90,651
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	956	99	1,055	154,540	10,979	58,125	24,596	93,700	248,240
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	769	96	865	119,723	6,858	84,726	9,256	100,840	220,563
<b>Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	179	8	187	29,954	2,116	15,363	1,021	18,500	48,454
March <sup>p</sup>	160	138	298	35,836	4,297	7,857	9,291	21,445	57,281
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	495	187	682	93,909	9,811	31,575	18,095	59,481	153,390
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	443	396	839	84,091	6,293	71,522	14,428	92,243	176,334

Table 5

## Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Seasonally Adjusted, 2004 – Concluded

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Alberta</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	1,726	1,053	2,779	349,957	22,563	124,782	14,259	161,604	511,561
March <sup>p</sup>	1,951	2,085	4,036	466,957	15,708	107,131	48,419	171,258	638,215
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	5,378	4,205	9,583	1,140,711	57,721	322,800	86,160	466,681	1,607,392
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	5,823	2,912	8,735	1,056,389	103,009	361,054	98,285	562,348	1,618,737
<b>British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	1,240	1,560	2,800	501,165	24,863	111,340	9,945	146,148	647,313
March <sup>p</sup>	1,262	1,365	2,627	451,570	15,345	93,305	28,333	136,983	588,553
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	3,778	4,359	8,137	1,468,858	47,183	383,556	60,827	491,566	1,960,424
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	3,148	3,083	6,231	1,057,423	40,679	283,520	95,418	419,617	1,477,040
<b>Yukon Territory</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	0	0	0	800	0	74	456	530	1,330
March <sup>p</sup>	10	0	10	1,036	0	62	28	90	1,126
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	20	0	20	3,713	36	553	495	1,084	4,797
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	14	4	18	3,902	3	2,478	3,136	5,617	9,519
<b>Northwest Territories</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	15	0	15	2,003	284	7,632	3	7,919	9,922
March <sup>p</sup>	43	0	43	2,766	0	166	0	166	2,932
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	68	0	68	6,877	341	8,644	86	9,071	15,948
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	46	0	46	4,084	434	1,456	0	1,890	5,974
<b>Nunavut</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	1	0	1	900	0	0	8,520	8,520	9,420
March <sup>p</sup>	2	12	14	667	0	115	895	1,010	1,677
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	3	12	15	1,567	0	145	9,415	9,560	11,127
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.



Table 6

## Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Seasonally Adjusted, 2004

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Abbotsford, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	68	13	81	11,352	1,719	1,886	570	4,175	15,527
March <sup>p</sup>	59	109	168	16,196	2,385	1,833	517	4,735	20,931
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	177	125	302	35,360	4,843	4,002	1,335	10,180	45,540
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	203	81	284	32,868	2,658	14,057	2,623	19,338	52,206
<b>Calgary, Alberta</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	725	370	1,095	152,880	3,645	79,388	6,144	89,177	242,057
March <sup>p</sup>	717	1,176	1,893	225,915	5,270	48,378	9,002	62,650	288,565
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	2,121	1,904	4,025	508,918	9,312	144,964	23,269	177,545	686,463
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	2,445	947	3,392	459,174	51,906	187,417	43,552	282,875	742,049
<b>Edmonton, Alberta</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	439	597	1,036	93,968	3,134	16,246	2,146	21,526	115,494
March <sup>p</sup>	549	666	1,215	121,901	4,114	29,494	3,006	36,614	158,515
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	1,538	1,941	3,479	323,057	9,926	82,807	18,900	111,633	434,690
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	1,540	1,407	2,947	286,656	14,421	84,337	26,890	125,648	412,304
<b>Greater Sudbury, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	7	0	7	1,684	12	346	1,259	1,617	3,301
March <sup>p</sup>	22	0	22	3,390	621	918	10	1,549	4,939
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	29	0	29	5,315	639	1,804	1,758	4,201	9,516
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	30	0	30	5,613	63	5,721	7,154	12,938	18,551
<b>Halifax, Nova Scotia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	111	56	167	22,253	248	3,466	5,060	8,774	31,027
March <sup>p</sup>	129	169	298	38,800	1,451	5,244	81	6,776	45,576
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	349	271	620	89,037	1,699	14,906	5,181	21,786	110,823
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	370	258	628	83,326	19,380	20,411	1,893	41,684	125,010
<b>Hamilton, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	152	287	439	60,960	2,670	18,521	202	21,393	82,353
March <sup>p</sup>	130	76	206	37,209	10,497	15,160	5,928	31,585	68,794
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	362	546	908	139,226	20,549	37,154	6,469	64,172	203,398
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	445	330	775	116,944	18,039	34,387	174,673	227,099	344,043
<b>Kingston, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	22	3	25	3,944	211	3,213	3,292	6,716	10,660
March <sup>p</sup>	75	3	78	9,594	436	2,511	1,243	4,190	13,784
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	109	13	122	16,744	751	7,867	12,669	21,287	38,031
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	123	13	136	18,045	1,250	13,461	11,135	25,846	43,891
<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	168	190	358	45,043	1,741	7,183	71,349	80,273	125,316
March <sup>p</sup>	154	74	228	35,189	5,732	9,872	3,344	18,948	54,137
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	537	331	868	125,056	19,150	31,650	77,490	128,290	253,346
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	692	355	1,047	152,926	22,310	48,051	25,281	95,642	248,568
<b>London, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	177	141	318	50,640	1,191	30,304	2,262	33,757	84,397
March <sup>p</sup>	159	156	315	40,282	5,982	2,261	4,070	12,313	52,595
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	482	326	808	114,243	8,903	39,358	64,843	113,104	227,347
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	427	377	804	94,923	19,183	9,567	46,761	75,511	170,434
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	961	1,231	2,192	314,458	61,400	116,817	75,625	253,842	568,300
March <sup>p</sup>	756	1,061	1,817	277,382	14,842	82,477	48,705	146,024	423,406
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	2,719	5,416	8,135	1,033,079	104,694	302,242	147,043	553,979	1,587,058
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	2,605	3,712	6,317	782,318	66,970	242,334	69,716	379,020	1,161,338

Table 6

## Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Seasonally Adjusted, 2004 – Continued

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Oshawa, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	68	271	339	50,061	140	10,092	186	10,418	60,479
March <sup>p</sup>	221	66	287	58,725	10,520	3,695	26,101	40,316	99,041
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	387	420	807	144,572	11,015	16,482	27,184	54,681	199,253
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	570	325	895	152,893	91,346	12,783	11,713	115,842	268,735
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	278	718	996	132,149	919	39,270	49,367	89,556	221,705
March <sup>p</sup>	267	197	464	86,307	1,025	23,503	5,701	30,229	116,536
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	679	1,114	1,793	269,933	2,768	87,663	58,501	148,932	418,865
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	783	746	1,529	225,306	13,615	112,959	38,878	165,452	390,758
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	80	89	169	23,954	0	8,735	491	9,226	33,180
March <sup>p</sup>	103	63	166	24,098	6,218	9,351	9,625	25,194	49,292
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	367	197	564	81,718	6,260	21,059	10,197	37,516	119,234
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	270	243	513	62,879	1,356	32,777	3,293	37,426	100,305
<b>Québec, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	236	438	674	78,225	5,950	16,948	30,486	53,384	131,609
March <sup>p</sup>	264	222	486	67,766	1,335	24,383	3,840	29,558	97,324
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	717	903	1,620	190,389	8,668	81,584	35,717	125,969	316,358
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	745	1,020	1,765	176,071	6,810	53,269	23,168	83,247	259,318
<b>Regina, Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	41	6	47	8,846	6	4,988	153	5,147	13,993
March <sup>p</sup>	41	81	122	13,092	3,144	3,146	1,077	7,367	20,459
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	132	87	219	30,709	6,345	11,100	7,339	24,784	55,493
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	128	41	169	18,315	46	29,884	2,109	32,039	50,354
<b>Saguenay, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	10	13	23	2,698	849	971	1,133	2,953	5,651
March <sup>p</sup>	9	6	15	1,869	882	1,030	846	2,758	4,627
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	26	53	79	7,438	1,784	3,226	2,277	7,287	14,725
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	44	59	103	11,749	1,764	7,904	85	9,753	21,502
<b>Saint John, New Brunswick</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	33	1	34	5,024	1,348	1,130	0	2,478	7,502
March <sup>p</sup>	47	17	64	6,095	1,007	100	0	1,107	7,202
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	116	18	134	18,271	2,472	2,560	91	5,123	23,394
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	120	54	174	17,523	1,399	3,105	128	4,632	22,155
<b>Saskatoon, Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	70	2	72	9,598	565	5,295	404	6,264	15,862
March <sup>p</sup>	56	57	113	11,434	1,003	3,076	1,107	5,186	16,620
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	176	100	276	31,943	1,617	12,323	1,831	15,771	47,714
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	188	355	543	45,165	702	14,778	10,843	26,323	71,488
<b>Sherbrooke, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	50	39	89	10,878	459	2,141	599	3,199	14,077
March <sup>p</sup>	52	123	175	16,720	3,041	5,256	3,325	11,622	28,342
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	133	223	356	35,524	3,650	13,945	4,146	21,741	57,265
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	173	105	278	36,810	2,929	6,161	1,276	10,366	47,176
<b>St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	75	23	98	17,581	1,786	14,245	9,723	25,754	43,335
March <sup>p</sup>	85	40	125	21,352	3,071	20,980	287	24,338	45,690
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	239	120	359	61,933	5,948	57,776	13,169	76,893	138,826
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	259	89	348	52,650	7,263	57,890	9,288	74,441	127,091

Table 6

**Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Seasonally Adjusted, 2004 – Concluded**

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	129	37	166	20,902	13	4,397	200	4,610	25,512
March <sup>p</sup>	141	11	152	23,207	99	8,579	710	9,388	32,595
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	420	58	478	67,651	142	19,173	1,325	20,640	88,291
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	256	35	291	38,676	333	12,247	2,949	15,529	54,205
<b>Thunder Bay, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	1	1	2	540	146	444	6,849	7,439	7,979
March <sup>p</sup>	14	2	16	2,649	116	3,964	85	4,165	6,814
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	15	3	18	3,480	295	8,516	7,056	15,867	19,347
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	21	48	69	8,856	12,832	4,379	1,807	19,018	27,874
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	1,377	1,568	2,945	467,820	29,146	193,910	105,886	328,942	796,762
March <sup>p</sup>	1,661	1,500	3,161	591,613	64,507	101,521	67,600	233,628	825,241
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	5,137	4,566	9,703	1,745,461	180,562	466,873	268,040	915,475	2,660,936
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	5,237	5,308	10,545	1,798,891	284,652	505,710	343,702	1,134,064	2,932,955
<b>Trois-Rivières, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	19	20	39	4,710	1,054	3,004	0	4,058	8,768
March <sup>p</sup>	30	15	45	6,684	4,391	2,620	1,172	8,183	14,867
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	60	98	158	17,285	5,522	7,875	1,381	14,778	32,063
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	57	92	149	18,200	1,983	8,585	2,666	13,234	31,434
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	489	1,272	1,761	283,027	5,372	63,615	3,752	72,739	355,766
March <sup>p</sup>	477	908	1,385	269,793	2,648	49,332	18,577	70,557	340,350
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	1,510	3,326	4,836	885,121	10,009	251,147	36,165	297,321	1,182,442
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	1,342	1,992	3,334	626,480	22,785	145,558	42,326	210,669	837,149
<b>Victoria, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	78	104	182	37,340	2,595	11,254	1,635	15,484	52,824
March <sup>p</sup>	125	60	185	30,808	489	3,726	1,184	5,399	36,207
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	305	217	522	94,280	3,393	19,679	5,675	28,747	123,027
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	258	180	438	66,806	1,003	35,542	20,518	57,063	123,869
<b>Windsor, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	148	206	354	43,656	1,515	7,298	1,418	10,231	53,887
March <sup>p</sup>	122	17	139	24,839	524	3,761	310	4,595	29,434
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	357	249	606	85,739	6,068	26,518	2,472	35,058	120,797
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	437	186	623	93,938	25,904	19,665	22,353	67,922	161,860
<b>Winnipeg, Manitoba</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	182	5	187	26,819	6,480	13,165	4,322	23,967	50,786
March <sup>p</sup>	201	1	202	30,073	220	17,076	6,662	23,958	54,031
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	584	14	598	84,220	10,289	38,158	20,746	69,193	153,413
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	409	58	467	67,098	4,281	72,118	7,707	84,106	151,204

<sup>1</sup> Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

## Part III – Tables (Unadjusted)

**Table 7**  
**Dwelling Units, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2004**

Month	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
<b>Canada</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	6,894	17	670	1,755	3,852	250	13,438
March <sup>p</sup>	12,284	46	1,394	2,191	6,201	439	22,555
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	25,284	82	2,765	5,381	14,143	1,152	48,807
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	24,107	65	3,272	3,690	11,812	1,109	44,055
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	38	0	4	3	2	4	51
March <sup>p</sup>	124	1	4	0	4	0	133
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	215	1	10	3	10	4	243
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	111	2	0	0	15	2	130
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	17	0	2	0	6	0	25
March <sup>p</sup>	36	2	8	4	2	0	52
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	72	3	10	4	10	1	100
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	50	8	4	0	16	12	90
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	112	1	2	4	59	8	186
March <sup>p</sup>	234	5	12	8	164	3	426
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	442	10	40	12	248	11	763
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	434	6	46	18	227	11	742
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	54	1	0	0	2	2	59
March <sup>p</sup>	174	8	8	0	84	5	279
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	296	10	8	0	100	11	425
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	200	5	22	0	211	17	455
<b>Quebec</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	1,857	12	182	85	1,250	140	3,526
March <sup>p</sup>	2,898	16	384	359	2,044	127	5,828
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	5,760	35	635	519	4,795	617	12,361
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	5,397	14	440	129	4,425	543	10,948
<b>Ontario</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	2,238	0	279	1,008	1,171	73	4,769
March <sup>p</sup>	4,853	6	713	1,148	1,254	62	8,036
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	9,640	9	1,404	3,121	2,887	210	17,271
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	9,776	11	2,082	2,060	3,068	286	17,283
<b>Manitoba</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	179	1	3	0	53	1	237
March <sup>p</sup>	326	0	0	0	27	2	355
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	668	2	11	1	85	3	770
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	486	3	4	6	84	2	585

Table 7

## Dwelling Units, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2004 – Concluded

Month	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	92	0	2	0	6	0	100
March <sup>p</sup>	150	0	12	43	83	0	288
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	287	0	18	79	89	1	474
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	247	1	6	210	125	57	646
<b>Alberta</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	1,313	2	144	73	652	0	2,184
March <sup>p</sup>	2,059	3	216	161	1,597	216	4,252
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	4,596	5	478	254	2,982	226	8,541
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	4,727	10	522	595	1,466	30	7,350
<b>British Columbia</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	989	0	52	582	651	22	2,296
March <sup>p</sup>	1,407	5	37	468	930	24	2,871
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	3,276	7	151	1,388	2,925	68	7,815
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	2,657	5	144	672	2,175	147	5,800
<b>Yukon Territory</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March <sup>p</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	2	0	2	0	0	2	6
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
March <sup>p</sup>	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
<b>Nunavut</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
March <sup>p</sup>	2	0	0	0	12	0	14
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	3	0	0	0	12	0	15
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 8**  
**Dwelling Units, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, March 2004**

Census Metropolitan Areas	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	66	0	0	0	118	0	184
Calgary, Alberta	779	0	117	104	1,021	1	2,022
Edmonton, Alberta	596	0	62	15	412	215	1,300
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	28	0	0	0	0	0	28
Halifax, Nova Scotia	131	0	4	8	156	1	300
Hamilton, Ontario	167	0	12	89	3	2	273
Kingston, Ontario	97	0	0	4	0	0	101
Kitchener, Ontario	198	0	33	40	19	11	301
London, Ontario	204	0	0	21	193	3	421
Montréal, Quebec	1,144	0	150	279	1,203	48	2,824
Oshawa, Ontario	285	0	60	32	0	0	377
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	495	3	97	226	36	16	873
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	343	0	42	226	0	6	617
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	152	3	55	0	36	10	256
Québec, Quebec	400	0	66	46	216	22	750
Regina, Saskatchewan	47	0	0	0	81	0	128
Saguenay, Quebec	13	0	8	0	0	2	23
Saint John, New Brunswick	39	1	0	0	14	3	57
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	63	0	12	43	2	0	120
Sherbrooke, Quebec	79	0	4	0	189	1	273
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	109	0	4	39	12	1	165
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	114	0	4	0	4	0	122
Thunder Bay, Ontario	18	0	2	0	0	1	21
Toronto, Ontario	2,138	0	493	568	1,009	20	4,228
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	45	0	4	0	19	0	68
Vancouver, British Columbia	536	0	14	430	531	11	1,522
Victoria, British Columbia	137	2	6	4	53	3	205
Windsor, Ontario	157	0	10	11	3	0	181
Winnipeg, Manitoba	213	0	0	0	0	1	214

**Table 9**  
**Dwelling Units, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, January - March 2004**

Census Metropolitan Areas	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	163	0	0	10	122	1	296
Calgary, Alberta	1,928	0	209	174	1,453	1	3,765
Edmonton, Alberta	1,402	0	192	26	1,300	225	3,145
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	33	0	0	0	0	0	33
Halifax, Nova Scotia	258	0	32	12	223	4	529
Hamilton, Ontario	332	0	29	292	132	2	787
Kingston, Ontario	121	0	2	4	6	0	133
Kitchener, Ontario	474	0	50	79	139	21	763
London, Ontario	435	0	5	46	273	13	772
Montréal, Quebec	2,700	0	247	404	3,067	441	6,859
Oshawa, Ontario	405	0	178	168	0	0	751
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	972	3	174	668	251	28	2,096
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	635	0	96	663	156	15	1,565
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	337	3	78	5	95	13	531
Québec, Quebec	764	3	131	71	558	43	1,570
Regina, Saskatchewan	94	0	2	0	85	0	181
Saguenay, Quebec	27	0	16	0	2	19	64
Saint John, New Brunswick	58	2	0	0	14	4	78
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	131	0	16	79	4	1	231
Sherbrooke, Quebec	148	0	4	0	245	5	402
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	220	0	12	61	33	14	340
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	196	0	10	3	10	4	223
Thunder Bay, Ontario	19	0	2	0	0	2	23
Toronto, Ontario	4,653	0	924	1,453	1,972	64	9,066
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	71	0	10	0	53	6	140
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,380	0	52	1,199	2,202	33	4,866
Victoria, British Columbia	282	3	10	42	161	6	504
Windsor, Ontario	324	0	14	79	93	1	511
Winnipeg, Manitoba	470	0	11	0	2	1	484

Table 10

## Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2004

Month	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
<b>Canada</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	1,923,964	188,386	606,405	325,942	3,044,697
March <sup>p</sup>	3,256,756	311,816	623,383	270,957	4,462,912
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	7,035,434	690,338	1,749,755	854,882	10,330,409
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	6,024,380	861,532	1,795,461	1,036,182	9,717,555
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	6,467	94	2,258	220	9,039
March <sup>p</sup>	17,539	99	6,131	785	24,554
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	31,274	588	12,178	1,940	45,980
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	16,851	379	9,054	4,231	30,515
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	3,131	50	949	10	4,140
March <sup>p</sup>	6,808	0	2,001	0	8,809
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	12,468	50	3,041	5,016	20,575
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	9,050	31	5,085	1,615	15,781
<b>Nova Scotia</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	23,818	1,593	10,387	5,709	41,507
March <sup>p</sup>	56,351	8,391	7,750	869	73,361
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	102,318	10,961	36,474	7,873	157,626
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	92,638	22,983	35,018	3,574	154,213
<b>New Brunswick</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	7,165	2,728	4,647	355	14,895
March <sup>p</sup>	28,905	6,256	8,905	543	44,609
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	45,177	9,852	17,123	2,437	74,589
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	33,093	5,809	28,297	4,642	71,841
<b>Quebec</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	460,775	56,689	142,855	81,319	741,638
March <sup>p</sup>	739,171	146,939	122,346	68,054	1,076,510
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	1,590,811	232,742	372,768	173,514	2,369,835
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	1,281,603	146,546	314,338	99,393	1,841,880
<b>Ontario</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	709,988	70,588	258,097	198,161	1,236,834
March <sup>p</sup>	1,369,892	114,212	250,441	104,909	1,839,454
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	2,828,661	310,074	702,363	464,428	4,305,526
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	2,675,205	528,508	763,142	702,204	4,669,059
<b>Manitoba</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	28,874	6,818	15,022	5,964	56,678
March <sup>p</sup>	55,113	569	19,039	8,831	83,552
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	107,917	10,979	41,554	24,596	185,046
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	77,349	6,858	66,567	9,256	160,030
<b>Saskatchewan</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	15,402	2,116	8,828	1,021	27,367
March <sup>p</sup>	32,062	4,297	7,898	9,291	53,548
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	59,460	9,811	24,311	18,095	111,677
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	58,289	6,293	57,800	14,428	136,810



Table 10

## Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2004 – Concluded

Month	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
<b>Alberta</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	254,210	22,563	87,224	14,259	378,256
March <sup>p</sup>	466,783	15,708	112,921	48,419	643,831
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	952,870	57,721	268,786	86,160	1,365,537
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	848,007	103,009	312,140	98,285	1,361,441
<b>British Columbia</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	411,097	24,863	68,432	9,945	514,337
March <sup>p</sup>	480,409	15,345	85,608	28,333	609,695
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	1,295,291	47,183	261,815	60,827	1,665,116
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	927,213	40,679	200,086	95,418	1,263,396
<b>Yukon Territory</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	134	0	74	456	664
March <sup>p</sup>	290	0	62	28	380
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	743	36	553	495	1,827
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	998	3	2,478	3,136	6,615
<b>Northwest Territories</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	2,003	284	7,632	3	9,922
March <sup>p</sup>	2,766	0	166	0	2,932
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	6,877	341	8,644	86	15,948
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	4,084	434	1,456	0	5,974
<b>Nunavut</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	900	0	0	8,520	9,420
March <sup>p</sup>	667	0	115	895	1,677
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2004	1,567	0	145	9,415	11,127
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2003	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 11****Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, March 2004**

Census Metropolitan Areas	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	17,182	2,385	1,812	517	21,896
Calgary, Alberta	228,925	5,270	50,818	9,002	294,015
Edmonton, Alberta	124,417	4,114	30,981	3,006	162,518
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	4,221	540	1,042	8	5,811
Halifax, Nova Scotia	39,267	1,451	5,244	81	46,043
Hamilton, Ontario	46,748	9,128	17,204	4,653	77,733
Kingston, Ontario	11,953	379	2,850	976	16,158
Kitchener, Ontario	44,130	4,985	11,203	2,625	62,943
London, Ontario	50,839	5,202	2,566	3,195	61,802
Montréal, Quebec	370,268	9,958	62,923	39,725	482,874
Oshawa, Ontario	73,524	9,148	4,193	20,488	107,353
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	140,940	5,063	33,806	12,325	192,134
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	108,842	891	26,672	4,475	140,880
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32,098	4,172	7,134	7,850	51,254
Québec, Quebec	90,390	896	18,602	3,132	113,020
Regina, Saskatchewan	13,792	3,144	3,341	1,077	21,354
Saguenay, Quebec	2,491	592	786	690	4,559
Saint John, New Brunswick	5,608	1,007	100	0	6,715
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	12,372	1,003	3,267	1,107	17,749
Sherbrooke, Quebec	22,328	2,040	4,010	2,712	31,090
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	26,771	2,671	23,809	225	53,476
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	16,257	99	4,797	710	21,863
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,304	101	4,499	67	7,971
Toronto, Ontario	745,320	56,097	115,211	53,063	969,691
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	8,901	2,946	1,999	956	14,802
Vancouver, British Columbia	283,557	2,648	48,760	18,577	353,542
Victoria, British Columbia	33,306	489	3,683	1,184	38,662
Windsor, Ontario	31,001	456	4,268	243	35,968
Winnipeg, Manitoba	31,337	220	13,383	6,662	51,602

Table 12

## Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, January – March 2004

Census Metropolitan Areas	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	33,122	4,843	3,241	1,335	42,541
Calgary, Alberta	454,802	9,312	122,108	23,269	609,491
Edmonton, Alberta	284,182	9,926	76,089	18,900	389,097
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5,497	556	1,613	1,343	9,009
Halifax, Nova Scotia	71,870	1,699	14,906	5,181	93,656
Hamilton, Ontario	118,446	18,309	32,181	5,092	174,028
Kingston, Ontario	16,922	651	6,392	10,375	34,340
Kitchener, Ontario	107,282	17,463	25,128	56,850	206,723
London, Ontario	102,598	7,819	27,751	55,247	193,415
Montréal, Quebec	917,514	71,680	218,856	99,572	1,307,622
Oshawa, Ontario	134,716	9,599	12,845	21,396	178,556
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	308,767	6,627	85,143	51,482	452,019
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	237,790	2,427	69,164	43,284	352,665
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	70,977	4,200	15,979	8,198	99,354
Québec, Quebec	180,107	5,964	56,309	22,544	264,924
Regina, Saskatchewan	24,426	6,345	8,804	7,339	46,914
Saguenay, Quebec	6,446	1,219	2,302	1,561	11,528
Saint John, New Brunswick	8,689	2,472	2,560	91	13,812
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	24,873	1,617	9,843	1,831	38,164
Sherbrooke, Quebec	36,538	2,460	9,645	3,212	51,855
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	55,191	5,174	47,507	10,008	117,880
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	28,668	142	9,901	1,325	40,036
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,872	252	7,324	5,146	16,594
Toronto, Ontario	1,561,882	162,297	354,770	211,420	2,290,369
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	16,691	3,732	5,773	1,083	27,279
Vancouver, British Columbia	843,599	10,009	175,224	36,165	1,064,997
Victoria, British Columbia	90,044	3,393	14,042	5,675	113,154
Windsor, Ontario	73,307	5,515	18,802	1,914	99,538
Winnipeg, Manitoba	67,940	10,289	29,893	20,746	128,868

Table 13

## Value of the Non-residential Permits by Type of Building, Provinces and Territories, March 2004

Type of building	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut
thousands of dollars														
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>1,206,156</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>15,704</b>	<b>337,339</b>	<b>469,562</b>	<b>28,439</b>	<b>21,486</b>	<b>177,048</b>	<b>129,286</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1,010</b>
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>311,816</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,391</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>146,939</b>	<b>114,212</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>15,708</b>	<b>15,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Factories, plants	215,492	0	0	1,456	5,545	127,425	73,457	0	554	6,260	795	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	32,866	0	0	6,451	0	7,316	9,066	0	2,768	1,398	5,867	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	21,780	0	0	0	0	4,475	10,702	0	0	3,165	3,438	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	41,678	99	0	484	711	7,723	20,987	569	975	4,885	5,245	0	0	0
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>623,383</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>122,346</b>	<b>250,441</b>	<b>19,039</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>112,921</b>	<b>85,608</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>115</b>
Trade and services	179,988	3,657	0	2,443	3,858	41,997	70,420	7,870	1,455	32,861	15,427	0	0	0
Warehouses	56,437	0	0	320	0	5,798	18,568	2,155	650	17,376	11,570	0	0	0
Service stations	13,280	0	600	0	0	2,157	5,094	0	0	2,450	2,979	0	0	0
Office buildings	109,005	350	800	1,444	1,037	24,092	50,385	350	2,321	22,436	5,790	0	0	0
Recreation	52,355	0	0	285	0	1,930	27,814	1,713	0	9,298	11,315	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	69,160	400	0	0	1,885	18,342	22,158	2,975	0	6,151	17,249	0	0	0
Laboratories	1,734	0	0	0	0	0	1,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	141,424	1,724	601	3,258	2,125	28,030	54,268	3,976	3,472	22,349	21,278	62	166	115
<b>Institutional and governmental</b>	<b>270,957</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>68,054</b>	<b>104,909</b>	<b>8,831</b>	<b>9,291</b>	<b>48,419</b>	<b>28,333</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>895</b>
Schools, education	134,290	0	0	0	0	27,877	59,266	2,320	3,782	28,935	12,110	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	47,525	0	0	0	300	12,876	19,017	3,982	4,285	3,100	3,965	0	0	0
Welfare, home	37,987	0	0	0	0	12,814	12,197	0	0	6,676	6,300	0	0	0
Churches, religion	13,651	0	0	280	0	1,460	2,711	1,500	675	4,410	1,720	0	0	895
Government buildings	16,487	298	0	0	0	7,297	5,722	0	0	2,400	770	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	21,017	487	0	589	243	5,730	5,996	1,029	549	2,898	3,468	28	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Refer to projects valued at less than \$250,000 for which the breakdown by type of building is not available.

## Part IV – Monthly Survey of Building Permits - Data Quality, Concepts and Methodology

The following information should be used to ensure a clear understanding of the basic concepts that define the data provided in this product, of the underlying methodology of the survey, and of key aspects of the data quality. This information will provide you with a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of the data, and of how they can be effectively used and analysed. The information may be of particular importance to you when making comparisons with data from other surveys or sources of information, and in drawing conclusions regarding change over time.

### Data Sources and Methodology

The purpose of the *Monthly Survey of Building Permits* issued by Canadian municipalities is to collect data on construction intentions. The results of this survey are used by C.M.H.C. (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) as a reference base for conducting a monthly survey of housing starts and completions in accordance with its mandate. The statistics on building permits are also essential for the computation of capital expenditures. Furthermore, since the issuance of a building permit is one of the first steps in the construction process, these statistics are widely used as a leading indicator of building activity.

**General methodology :** The Building Permits Survey covers all Canadian municipalities that issue permits. The number of Canadian municipalities currently surveyed exceeds 2,350, representing all the provinces and territories. They account for 95% of the Canadian population. Participation in the survey is mandatory; the survey does not use a predetermined sample of municipalities. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their level of building activity have little impact on the total. In practice, all urban agglomerations are represented in the survey, as well as a fair percentage of rural municipalities. With certain exceptions, the minimum coverage corresponds to the municipalities already included in the Housing Starts and Completions C.M.H.C.'s Survey. Non-responding municipalities that issue permits are urged on a regular basis to respond to the Building Permit Survey. Therefore, the number of municipalities covered is increasing continually.

The survey is usually conducted by mail, although certain municipalities choose to respond by telephone. The municipal officer responsible for issuing permits is asked to fill out a form each month describing all major construction projects.

The municipalities forward a copy of their completed report to Statistics Canada Head Office and another copy to the local office of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (C.M.H.C.). To reduce their overhead, an increasing number of respondents are producing a computerized report. Only those municipalities that are late in reporting and that are included in the above-mentioned C.M.H.C. survey are subject to follow-up by telephone.

The reports received at Statistics Canada Head Office are verified, coded and processed.

Strict quality control procedures are applied to ensure that collection, coding and data processing are as accurate as possible. Checks are also performed on totals and the magnitude of data. Reports that fail to meet the quality standards are subject to verification and are corrected as required.

Imputations are required for each characteristic for which no report has been received. These are calculated automatically, subject to certain constraints, by applying to previously used values, the month-to-month and year-to-year changes in similar values of responding municipalities and the historical pattern of the missing municipalities. No estimation is done for lack of coverage, concealment or the underevaluation of permits issued. For this reason, the sampling error cannot be computed.

The monthly statistics are not corrected for cancelled or expired permits. According to the municipal officers, the proportion of cancelled and unused permits is below 5%.

**Reference period :** The reference period for data collection purposes is the calendar month. Reports from municipalities which are part of a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration must be received within 20 days following the month of reference. The other municipalities have 30 days to produce their reports. Results are released between 35 and 40 days after the end of the reference month. Annual data for the preceding calendar year are released with the data for the January survey month.

**Revisions :** Two types of revisions can affect the results of the Building Permits Survey:

#### *Revisions Due to the Correction of Coding Errors*

These types of revisions are done on a monthly basis only to the data pertaining to the month preceding the reference period.

### *Revisions Due to the addition of Late Reports*

Late reports for the month preceding the reference period are incorporated into the survey results on a continuing basis. However, reports received after the two-month deadline following the reference month are introduced only at the end of the year. As a result, the data for the last twelve months are subject to revision.

**Seasonal Adjustment :** Seasonal changes cause predictable fluctuations in the data. The data series disseminated includes both seasonally adjusted (i.e., excludes predictable annual influences) and the unadjusted data. Seasonally adjusted data for the total number of housing units as well as for the aggregate value of building permits are obtained indirectly, i.e., by adding their seasonally adjusted components. The total number of dwelling units is obtained by summing the seasonally adjusted data for single-family and multiple-use units; the total value of building permits is obtained by summing the following elements: single-family and multiple-family dwellings, industrial, commercial and institutional. Some series contain no apparent seasonality. In these cases, unadjusted values have been tabulated and aggregated to the adjusted values of the other series. At the end of the year, the chronological series adjusted for seasonality are revised to take into account the most recent seasonal fluctuations. Generally, these revisions apply only to the last three years in the series. The revised data are introduced into the CANSIM databank.

## Concepts and Variables Measured

The statistical data presented in this product refers to the number of dwelling units authorized and the **value of building permits**. The value of the permits reported includes the following expenditures: materials, labour, profit and overhead. The cost of land is never included in the estimated value of the permit while acquisition costs (legal fees, surveying fees and accrued interest) may be included at times.

The classification used in this publication deals strictly with structures for which a building permit was issued. Permits are generally issued for the following: construction of new buildings, alterations, additions, renovations, etc. Minor repair jobs such as painting, tiling, roofing, etc., for which no permit is required, and engineering work (such as dams, roads, pipelines, etc.), which, by definition, is not a building, are not included in the building permit series. Estimates of such work may be obtained from the publications Capital expenditures by type of asset (cat. no. 61-223) and Private and Public Investment in Canada Intentions (cat. no. 61-205).

The description given by the municipalities as to the type of building (box #6 of Section A on the form) and the type of work involved (box #7 of Section A on the form) forms

the basis for classification. The classification of buildings into major groups and subgroups is based on the following: intended use in the case of new buildings; present or intended use of buildings to which improvements are to be made; present use of the existing structure where the proposed construction is intended to provide additional facilities; principal use of the structure where the proposed construction has more than one intended use; however, where the building contains dwellings, the value of the construction is divided between residential and non-residential use.

## Building Categories

This publication, uses the following classification for the **value of permits issued** for construction of new buildings or for improvements: residential, industrial, commercial, institutional and government.

**Residential.** Includes all buildings intended for private occupancy whether on a permanent basis or not. Dwellings are divided into the following types: single-family, mobile, cottage, semi-detached, row house and apartment building.

**Industrial.** Includes all buildings used for manufacturing and processing; transportation, communication and other utilities, and agriculture, forestry and mining.

**Commercial.** Includes all buildings used to house activities related to the tertiary sector, such as stores, warehouses, garages, office buildings, theatres, hotels, funeral parlours and beauty salons.

**Institutional and Government.** Includes expenditures made by the community, public and government for buildings and structures like schools, universities, hospitals, clinics, churches, homes for the aged.

The **number of dwelling units** indicates the number of self contained dwelling units created. This should not be confused with the number of structures. For example, an apartment building containing six dwellings will be shown as six dwelling units. When an existing structure is converted into additional housing units, the number of units added is included. This publication uses the following classification for dwelling units:

**Single-family.** Refers to dwellings commonly called “**single house**”. It includes single dwellings that are completely isolated on all sides, including single dwellings linked to other dwellings below ground. Included are bungalows, split levels, two-storey single-family homes built by conventional methods or prefabricated.

**Mobile homes.** Refers to houses designed and constructed to be transported on their own chassis and for easy moving.

**Cottage.** Refers to dwellings that cannot be occupied year-round or on a permanent basis because the facilities required for comfort are inadequate.

**Double or Semi-detached.** Refers to dwellings in which each of the two dwellings are side by side and joined by a common wall or garage, but not attached to any other building and surrounded by open space.

**Row Dwellings.** Refers to a row of three or more dwellings attached to each other without dwellings above or below.

**Apartment Building.** Includes dwellings in a variety of buildings such as duplexes, semi-detached duplexes, triplexes, row duplexes, apartments as such and dwellings adjacent to non-residential structures.

**Conversion.** Refers to the number of dwellings added by conversion of existing structures.

## Geographic Classification

Geographic entities are classified according to Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) used by Statistics Canada. Each reporting entity is assigned a twelve-digit SGC code for identification according to the following geographic levels:

**Province and Territory (PR) :** There are ten provinces and three territories.

**Economic Region (ER) :** Refers to intraprovincial regions established by the Standards Division of Statistics Canada. There are seventy-six ERs.

**Census Division (CD) :** Refers to a group of census subdivisions established by provincial law. There are two hundred and ninety-one CDs (data on this geographic group is available on request).

**Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) :** Its delineation corresponds to the 2001 Census definition. The term CMA refers to the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the Census population figures. The twenty-seven CMAs are shown in this publication. Although the 2001 Census defines the Ottawa-Gatineau area as a single CMA, the area is also shown in this publication as two separate entities since it is located in two different provinces.

**Census Agglomeration (CA) :** Refers to the smaller labour market area of an urbanized core of at least 10,000 population, as defined by the 2001 Census. There are one hundred and eighteen CAs in Canada. When a CA overlaps the boundaries of two provinces, it is shown partly in each province. The Lloydminster agglomeration is an exception to this rule. It is treated as if it was totally located in Alberta.

**Other Municipalities of at Least 10,000 Population :** Refers to municipalities not included in census agglomerations but with populations of at least 10,000 inhabitants. The distinction is made between these municipalities and CAs in order to permit comparison between the Building Permits Survey and the Housing Starts and Completions Survey which refers to this geographical concept.

**Rural Area :** Refers to all geographic entities not included in a CMA or CA and not identified as an urban centre by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

**Census Subdivision (CSD) :** Refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories. However, since Indian reserves and settlements do not issue building permits, they are not included in this publication.

**Non-standard Geographic Unit :** The geographic units shown in this publication do not all satisfy the above definition of census subdivision. Some provincial or municipal administrations producing monthly reports do not correspond to the official geographic entities; they are nevertheless shown in this publication under the geographic entity used by these administrations. These so-called non-standard geographic units are few in number and are mostly concentrated in the Maritime provinces.

## Territorial revisions

Territorial boundaries were established according to the 2001 Census definitions. Changes in boundaries, status or name of census subdivisions between censuses are introduced in this publication on a yearly basis. Changes affecting the other geographic units (CMAs, CAs, CDs and ERs) are introduced every five years, eighteen months following the census.

## Data Accuracy

Since the building permit data are extracted from municipal administrative documents, two types of response errors are possible: errors attributable to the permit applicant and errors in transcription by the responding municipality. However, experience has shown that transcription errors are not very common and the increasing number of municipalities producing computerized reports tends to reduce the frequency of this type of error. Errors attributable to an understatement of the cost of construction are more probable. Since permit fees are in most cases based on the value of the construction, this leads unquestionably to under-estimation of project values.

The other source of error are the processing error and the non-response error. In 2003, 99% of the municipalities covered by the survey sent their monthly Building Permits reports.

## **Comparability of Data and Related Sources**

Comparison of data must be done with reservation considering that the methods of issuing permits and the methods of estimating building values can differ from one municipality to another. Also, comparisons involving different periods must take into account the constant increase in the number of municipalities participating in the survey.

This publication contains only part of the data produced on building permits. However, you may order unpublished tables or address special requests, to the Current Investment Indicators Section ((613) 951-4646 or 1-800-579-8533). The series presented here is also available on CANSIM: Tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

## **Related Products and Services**

### **Selected Related Publications**

#### **Catalogue**

62-202 Spending patterns in Canada

75-202 Income in Canada.

61-205 Private and public investment in Canada, intentions

61-206 Private and public investment in Canada, intentions





# Building and demolition permits

Monthly Report

# Permis de construction et de démolition

Rapport mensuel



1		<i>If necessary, please update corresponding information – Si nécessaire, veuillez mettre à jour les renseignements correspondants</i>	
2		Reporting Entity Name – Nom de l'entité rapportante	
3		Municipal Status (if applicable) – Statut municipal (s'il y a lieu)	
4		Address – Adresse	
5		6	
City – Ville		Postal Code – Code postal	
7			
Contact Name – Nom du contact			
8			
Contact Title – Titre du contact			
9			
Language of Preference – Langue de préférence			
1 <input type="checkbox"/> English 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Français			
10			
Telephone Number – Numéro de téléphone			

<p align="center"><b>General Information</b></p> <p>Confidential when completed.</p> <p>The collection of this information is authorized by the Statistics Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, Chapter S19.</p> <p>To avoid duplication of enquiry and to provide consistent statistics, this survey is being conducted under cooperative agreements, made in accordance with the Statistics Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, Chapter S19 under Section 11 for the exchange of information with: the Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, the Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics and the British Columbia Central Statistics Bureau for respondents in each of the respective provinces; and under Section 12 for joint collection and sharing information with: the Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.</p> <p>Agreements coming under Section 12 of the Canada Statistics Act shall not apply to any respondent who give notice in writing to the Chief Statistician that he/she objects to the sharing of the information.</p> <p>Results of this survey will enable Statistics Canada to estimate residential and non-residential construction activity at various geographical level. The latter are published monthly in Catalogue 64-001, Building Permits.</p> <p>PLEASE REFER TO THE SURVEY REPORTING GUIDE AND SELF CODING GUIDE WHEN COMPLETING YOUR REPORT. If you require additional copies of these guides please contact us at 1-888-404-3339.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Renseignements généraux</b></p> <p>Confidentiel une fois rempli.</p> <p>La collecte de cette information est autorisée par la Loi sur la statistique, Lois révisées du Canada, 1985, chapitre S19.</p> <p>Afin d'éviter tout chevauchement des enquêtes et de fournir des statistiques uniformes, Statistique Canada mène cette enquête aux termes d'accords conjoints conclus en vertu de l'article 11 de la Loi sur la statistique, Lois révisées du Canada, 1985, chapitre S19 pour l'échange de renseignements avec: le «Manitoba Bureau of Statistics», le «Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics» et le «British Columbia Central Statistics Bureau» pour les répondants de ces différentes provinces; et en vertu de l'article 12 pour le rassemblement conjoint et l'échange de renseignements avec: le «Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics» et la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement.</p> <p>Les accords aux termes de l'article 12 de la Loi sur la statistique ne s'appliquent pas aux répondants qui s'opposent à l'échange de renseignements dans une lettre jointe au questionnaire dûment rempli et adressé au statisticien en chef du Canada.</p> <p>Les résultats de cette enquête permettront à Statistique Canada d'estimer l'activité de la construction résidentielle et non résidentielle à différents niveaux géographiques. Ces derniers sont publiés mensuellement dans Permis de bâtir, n° 64-001 au catalogue.</p> <p>VEUILLEZ CONSULTER LE GUIDE DE DÉCLARATION DE L'ENQUÊTE ET LE GUIDE POUR AUTOCODAGE POUR REMPLIR VOTRE RAPPORT. Si vous avez besoin des copies supplémentaires, veuillez communiquer au 1-888-404-3339.</p>
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<p>11</p> <p align="center"><b>Coverage Profile Update</b></p> <p>Is the geographical coverage of this monthly report different from that of your last report due to a change in boundaries, level of administration, etc.</p> <p align="right">1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Oui</p>	<p align="center"><b>Mise à jour du profil de couverture</b></p> <p>Est-ce que la couverture géographique de ce rapport mensuel est différente de celle de votre rapport précédent dû à un changement de frontières, du niveau d'administration, etc.</p> <p align="right">2 <input type="checkbox"/> No Non</p>
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<p>12</p> <p align="center"><b>Reporting Period – Période visée</b></p> <p><i>Please use a separate form for each month being reported.</i> <i>Veillez utiliser un formulaire différent pour chaque mois rapporté.</i></p> <p>Year Année</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px;"> </td> <td style="width: 25px;"> </td> <td style="width: 25px;"> </td> <td style="width: 25px;"> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Month Mois</p> <table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px;"> </td> <td style="width: 25px;"> </td> </tr> </table>							<p>13</p> <p align="center"><b>Stock Requirements – Besoins de fournitures</b></p> <p><i>If forms or return envelopes are required, please check:</i> <i>Si vous avez besoin de formulaires ou d'enveloppes de retour, prière de l'indiquer:</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Forms Formulaires</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Statistics Canada Return Envelopes Enveloppes de retour Statistique Canada</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> CMHC Return Envelopes Enveloppes de retour SCHL</p>

<p align="center"><b>Report Prepared by – Rapport préparé par</b></p> <p>Signature: <input style="width: 300px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Year Année</p> <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Month Mois</p> <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Day Jour</p> <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table>								<p>14</p> <p align="center"><b>Nil Report – Rapport nul</b></p> <p><i>If no permits were issued during the month, simply check the box below:</i> <i>Si aucun permis n'a été émis durant le mois, cochez simplement la case ci-dessous:</i></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Permits Aucun permis</p> <p align="center"><b>Statistics Canada Use – Usage Statistique Canada</b></p> <p>MP <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> Status-État <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Int I.D. – Id. de l'int. <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>



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**Section B: Minor Residential Additions and Renovations – Additions et rénovations résidentielles mineures**

Permits valued at less than \$50,000 Permis évalués à moins de \$50,000		Line No. No. de ligne	Value of Permits Valeur des permis \$	Number of Permits Nombre de permis
New garages and carports Garages et abris d'auto neufs	Single dwellings Logements simples	01	,000	
	Multiple dwellings Logements multiples	02	,000	
New inground swimming pools Piscines creusées neuves	Single dwellings Logements simples	03	,000	
	Multiple dwellings Logements multiples	04	,000	
Other improvements Autres améliorations	Single dwellings Logements simples	05	,000	
	Multiple dwellings Logements multiples	06	,000	
<b>Totals for this section Totaux de cette section</b>		07	,000	

**Section C: Minor Non-Residential Projects – Projets non résidentiels mineurs**

Permits valued at less than \$250,000 Permis évalués à moins de \$250,000		Line No. No. de ligne	Value of Permits Valeur des permis \$	Number of Permits Nombre de permis
Industrial Industriel	New construction Construction neuve	08	,000	
	Additions and renovations Additions et rénovations	09	,000	
Commercial	New construction Construction neuve	10	,000	
	Additions and renovations Additions et rénovations	11	,000	
Institutional and Governmental Institutionnel et gouvernemental	New construction Construction neuves	12	,000	
	Additions and renovations Additions et rénovations	13	,000	
<b>Totals for this section Totaux de cette section</b>		14	,000	

**Section D: Residential Demolitions – Démolitions résidentielles**

Type of dwelling Type de logement	None Aucune (✓)	Single-detached Maison individuelle	Cottage Chalet	Semi-detached Semi-détaché	Row Rangée	Apartment Appartement
No. of dwelling units demolished Nombre d'unités de logement démolies	1 <input type="checkbox"/>					

**Confidentiality**

**Confidentialité**

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from publishing any statistics which would divulge information obtained from this survey that relates to any identifiable business without the previous written consent of that business. The data reported on this questionnaire will be treated in strict confidence, used for statistical purposes and published in aggregate form only. The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act are not affected by either the Access to Information Act or any other legislation.

La loi interdit à Statistique Canada de publier des statistiques recueillies au cours de cette enquête qui permettraient d'identifier une entreprise sans que celle-ci en ait donné l'autorisation par écrit au préalable. Les données déclarées sur ce questionnaire resteront confidentielles. Elles serviront exclusivement à des fins statistiques et elles seront publiées seulement de façons agrégée. Les dispositions de la Loi sur la statistique qui traitent de la confidentialité ne sont modifiées d'aucune façon par la Loi sur l'accès à l'information ou toute autre loi.

**General Instructions**

**Directives générales**

Please complete your monthly report in triplicate and send:  
 ► one copy to **Statistics Canada** in pre-addressed envelope  
 ► one copy to the local office of the **Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation** in pre-addressed envelope  
 ► keep one copy for your files  
 Please forward your completed report no later than **10 days after the end of the reporting period.**  
 Note: Shaded cells are for Statistics Canada use only.

Veillez remplir votre rapport mensuel en trois exemplaires et:  
 ► faire parvenir une copie à **Statistique Canada** dans l'enveloppe pré-adressée  
 ► faire parvenir une copie au bureau régional de la **Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement** dans l'enveloppe pré-adressée  
 ► garder une copie pour vos dossiers  
 Veuillez remplir et nous faire parvenir votre rapport au plus tard **10 jours après la fin du mois.**  
 N.B. Les cases ombrées du formulaire sont strictement réservées à l'usage de Statistique Canada.

**Correspondence**

**Correspondance**

► **If you need more forms or return envelopes do ONE ONLY of the following:**  
 • Check off the appropriate box(es) in the "**Stock Requirements**" section, page 1, cell 13 of the questionnaire.  
 • Telephone us.  
 • Send us a FAX.  
 • Contact us via "internet e-mail".  
 ► **Do you have questions regarding the survey?**  
 ► **Do you need help in completing the form?**  
 ► **Do you require additional copies of the "Survey Reporting Guide" and/or the "Self Coding Guide"?**  
**Telephone: 1-888-404-3339 (toll free)**  
**FAX: 1-888-505-8091 (toll free)**  
**Internet: bdps@stcinet.statcan.ca**

► **Si vous avez besoin d'autres formulaires ou d'enveloppes de retour faites seulement un des suivants.**  
 • Cochez le ou les case(s) appropriée(s) à la section "**Besoins de fournitures**", page 1, case 13 du questionnaire.  
 • Veuillez nous téléphoner.  
 • Veuillez nous faire parvenir un FAX.  
 • Veuillez nous faire parvenir un message par "courrier électronique".  
 ► **Avez-vous des questions ayant trait à l'enquête?**  
 ► **Avez-vous besoin d'aide à compléter le formulaire?**  
 ► **Avez-vous besoin des copies supplémentaires du "Guide de déclaration de l'enquête" et/ou le "Guide pour autocodage"?**  
**Téléphone: 1-888-404-3339 (sans frais)**  
**FAX: 1-888-505-8091 (sans frais)**  
**Internet: bdps@stcinet.statcan.ca**

If you chose to transmit the questionnaire or information to Statistics Canada by facsimile or internet e-mail communication, please be advised that there could be a risk of disclosure during the communication process. However, upon receipt of your communication, Statistics Canada will provide the guaranteed level of protection afforded to all information collected under the authority of the Statistics Act.

Si vous nous transmettez le questionnaire ou de l'information par télécopieur ou par courrier électronique Statistique Canada tient à vous avertir que la transmission des renseignements peut poser un risque de divulgation. Toutefois, dès la réception du document, Statistique Canada offrira le niveau de protection garanti pour tous les renseignements recueillis aux termes de la Loi sur la statistique.