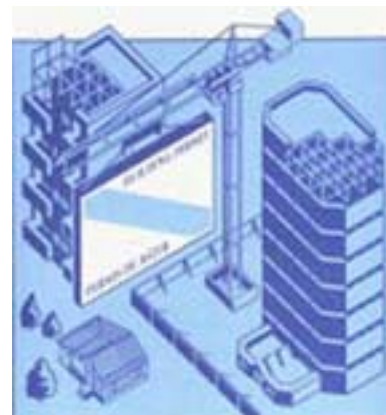


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

March 2010



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Building Permits

March 2010

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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^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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Changes in boundaries, status or names of geographical entities that occurred before January 2006, are reflected in this publication. These geographical changes may be obtained by writing to:

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Highlights

Following four months of decline, the value of building permits increased 12.2% in March to \$6.3 billion. This was 38.9% higher than the level in March 2009. The increase came mainly from multi-family and industrial building permits.

Analysis – March 2010

Following four months of decline, the value of building permits increased 12.2% in March to \$6.3 billion. This was 38.9% higher than the level in March 2009. The increase came mainly from multi-family and industrial building permits.

In the residential sector, construction intentions increased 13.9% to \$4.2 billion, thanks to a substantial gain in permits for multi-family dwellings, particularly in Ontario and British Columbia.

In the non-residential sector, municipalities issued \$2.1 billion worth of permits, up 9.1% from February. This increase occurred mainly as a result of higher construction intentions in the industrial and institutional components.

Note to readers

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

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

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

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

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

Revision

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

The total value of construction intentions rose in all provinces, except Quebec.

Residential sector: Higher intentions for multi-family permits

Municipalities issued \$1.5 billion worth of multi-family permits in March, up 53.6% from February, its highest level since July 2008. Ontario and British Columbia accounted for most of the increase, although six other provinces showed higher intentions for the construction of multiple dwellings. In contrast, Quebec posted a large decline following an increase in February.

The Canada value of building permits for single-family dwellings remained unchanged at \$2.7 billion. Provincially, increases in eight provinces offset declines in Alberta and Ontario. Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador posted the largest advances in single-family construction intentions.

Nationally, municipalities approved construction of 19,469 new dwelling units in March, up 21.1%. The gain was largely attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 46.0% to 10,038 units. This was the first time since July 2008 that the number of multiple units surpassed 10,000. The number of single-family dwellings approved increased 2.5% to 9,431 units.

Non-residential sector: Gains in industrial and institutional components

In the industrial component, the value of building permits advanced 56.9% to \$423 million, the third consecutive monthly increase. Alberta and Ontario led six provinces that posted higher values. These gains mainly came from projects related to transportation buildings in this component.

In the institutional component, municipalities issued permits worth \$523 million, up 18.1%. Ontario and Alberta posted increases as a result of higher values of building permits for government administration and religious purposes. In British Columbia, the increase originated from higher educational building projects.

The value of commercial building permits totalled \$1.2 billion, down 4.5%. The decline was mainly due to construction intentions for hotels and office buildings in Ontario. However, the value of commercial permits increased in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, as a result of higher construction intentions for warehouses and office buildings.

Permits up in all provinces except Quebec

The value of building permits was up in March in all provinces except Quebec.

The most significant increases were in Ontario and British Columbia. In Ontario, the increase in the value of permits came mainly from multi-family dwellings. British Columbia's gain was due to both the residential and non-residential sectors.

Following a strong gain in February, Quebec registered the only decrease in March, mostly as a result of construction intentions for the multi-family and institutional permits.

Permits up in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of permits increased in 26 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest gains were in Vancouver, Toronto and Calgary. Vancouver posted increases in all types of buildings. In Toronto, the increase came mainly from multi-family permits. In Calgary, it was a result of all components of the non-residential sector.

The largest declines occurred in Edmonton and Windsor, the result of decreases in the residential and non-residential sectors.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

billions of dollars

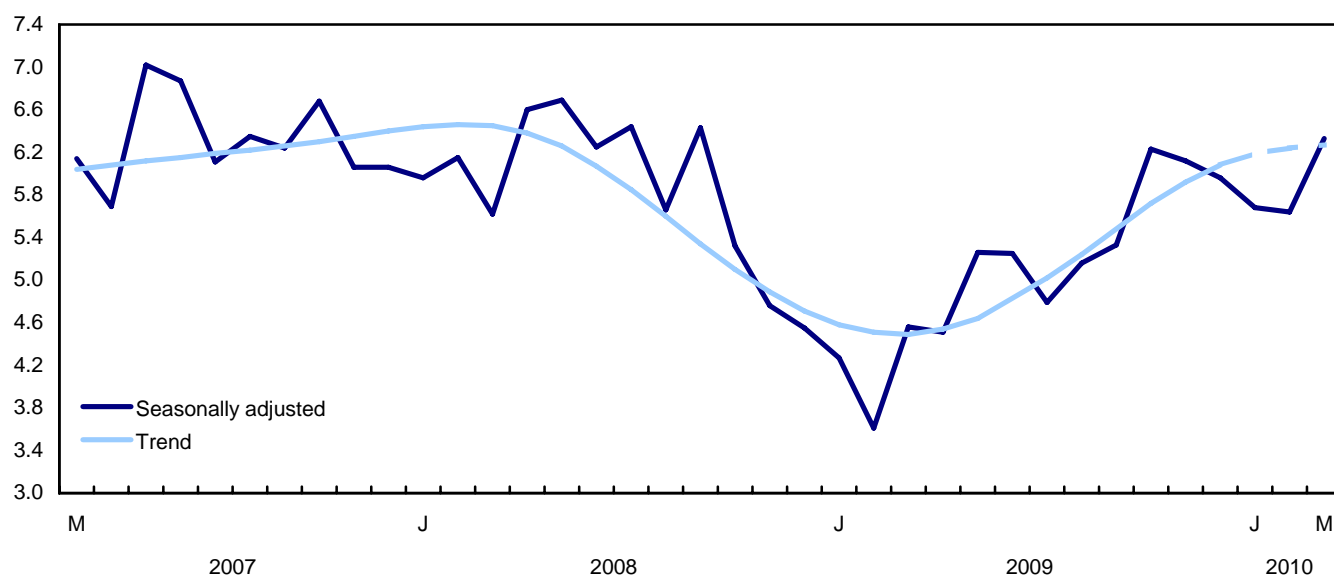


Chart 2
Residential value of building permits – Total

billions of dollars

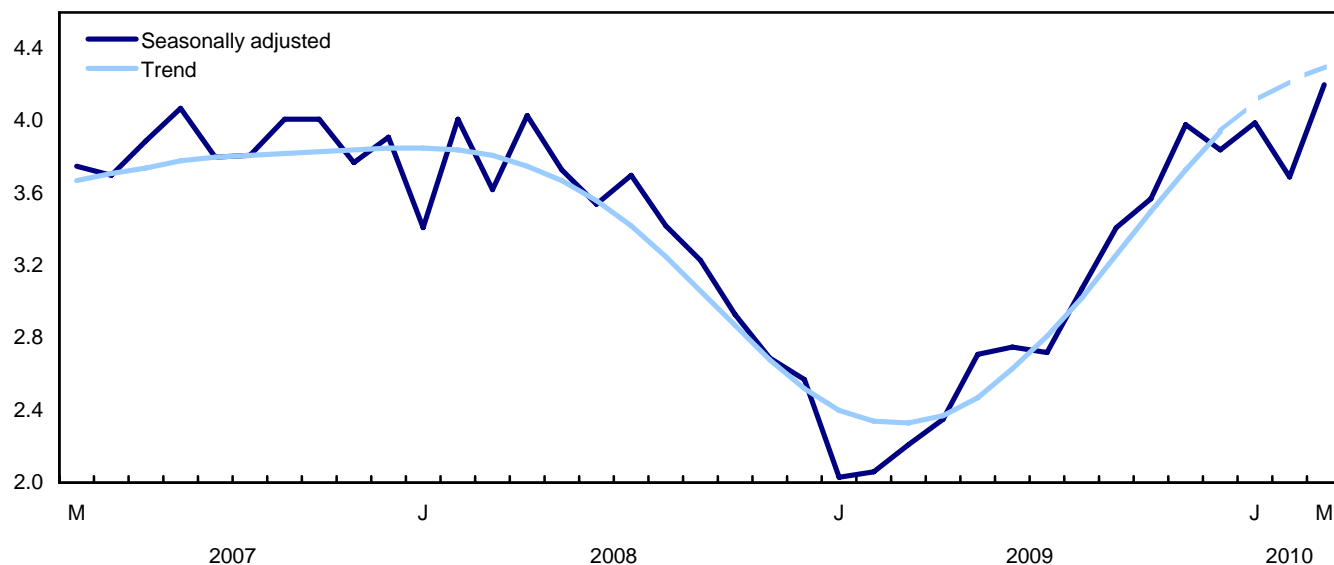


Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple

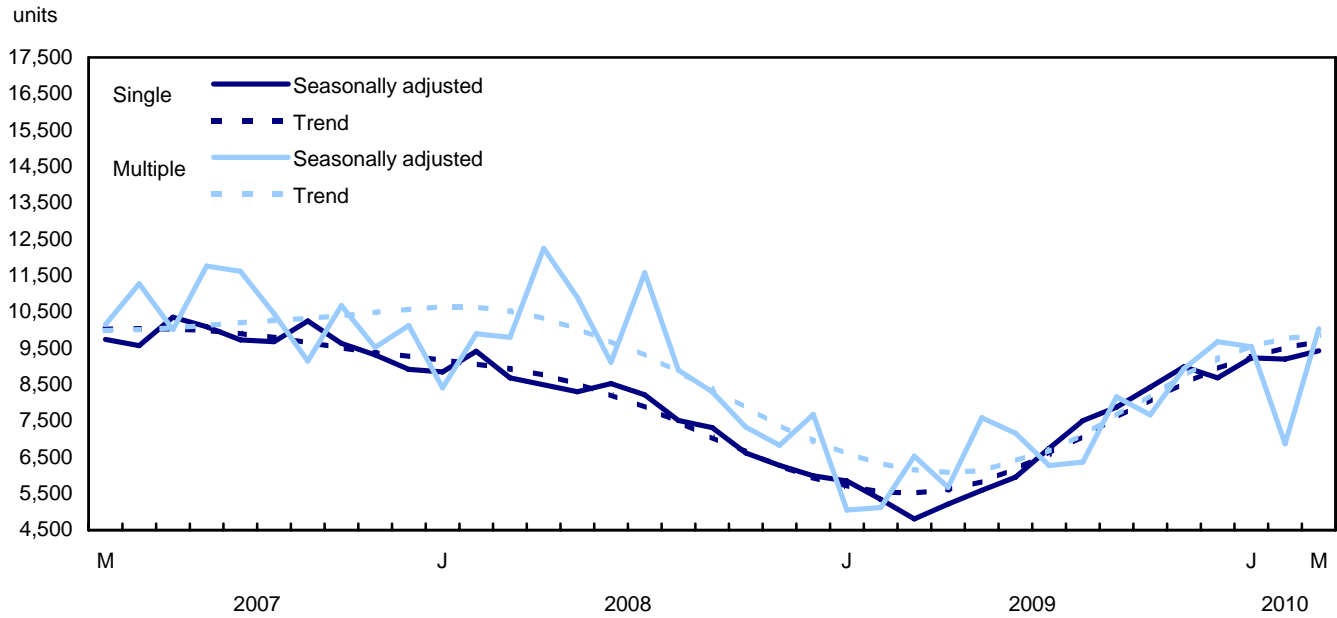


Chart 4
Non-residential value of building permits – Total

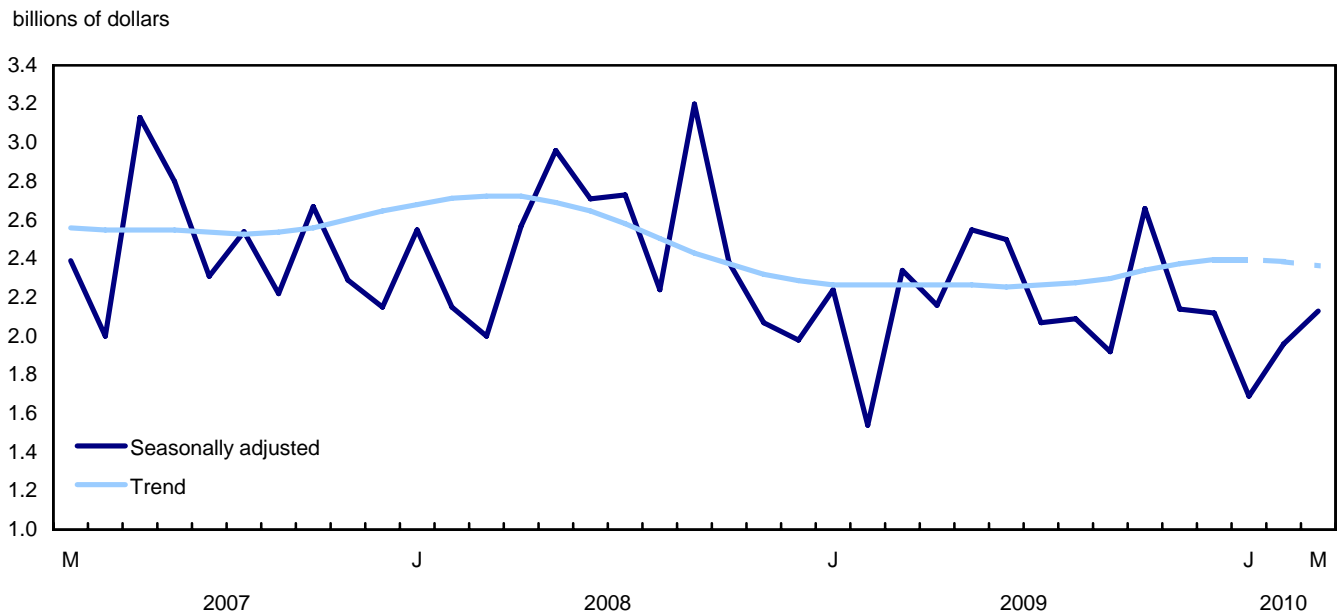


Chart 5
Commercial value of building permits

millions of dollars

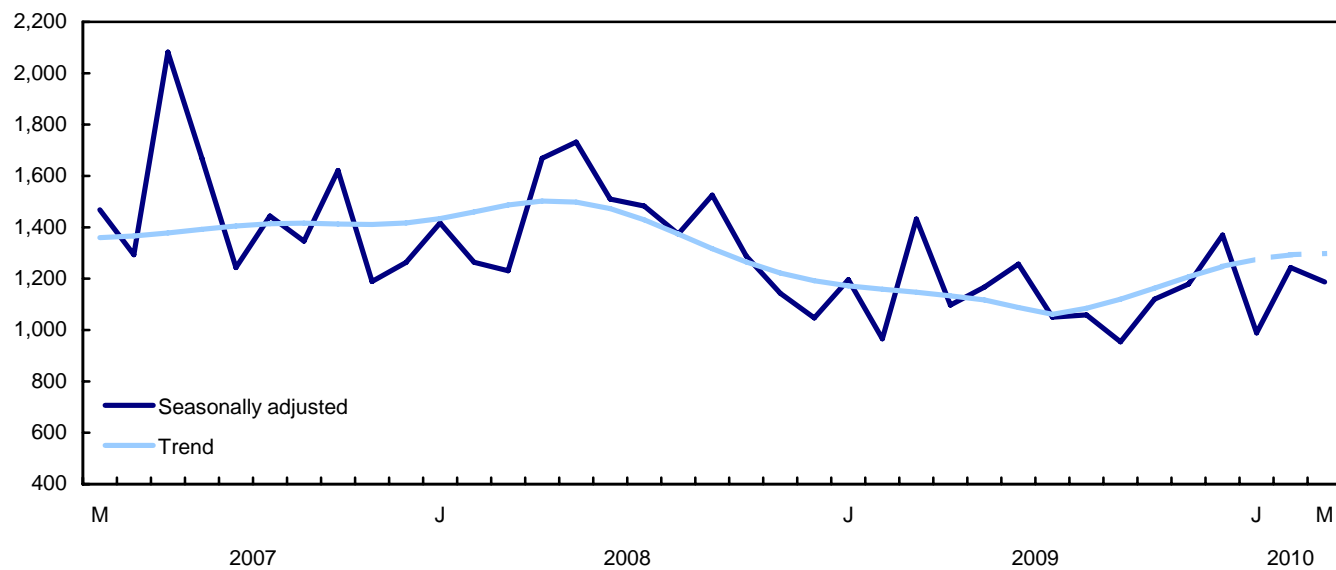


Chart 6
Industrial value of building permits

millions of dollars

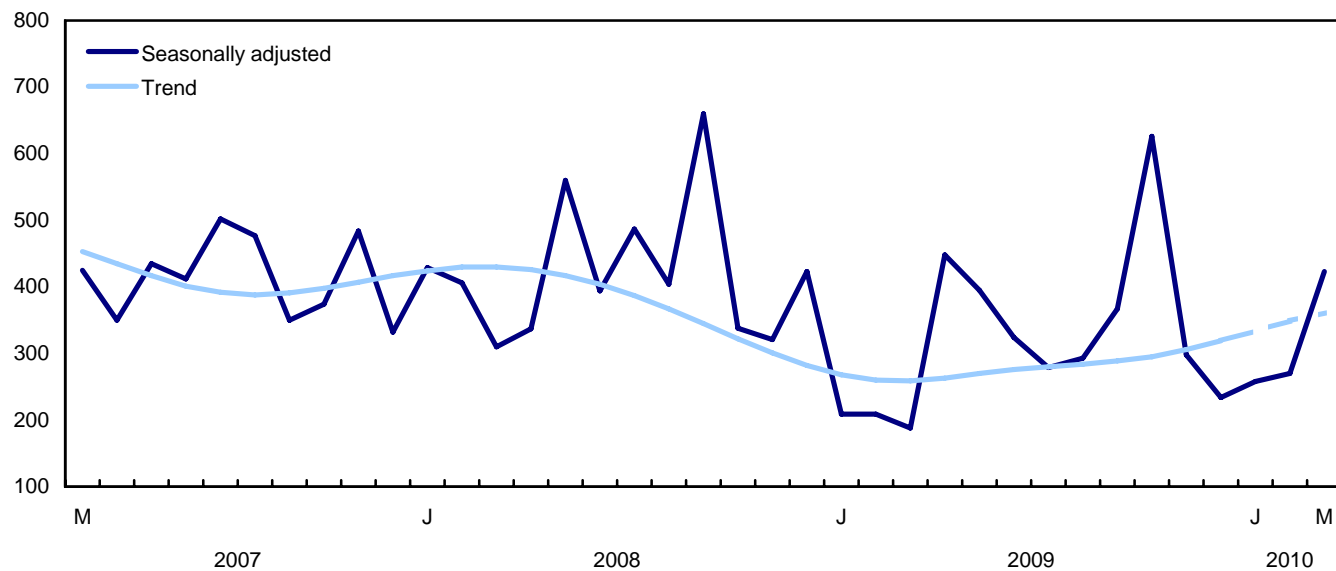
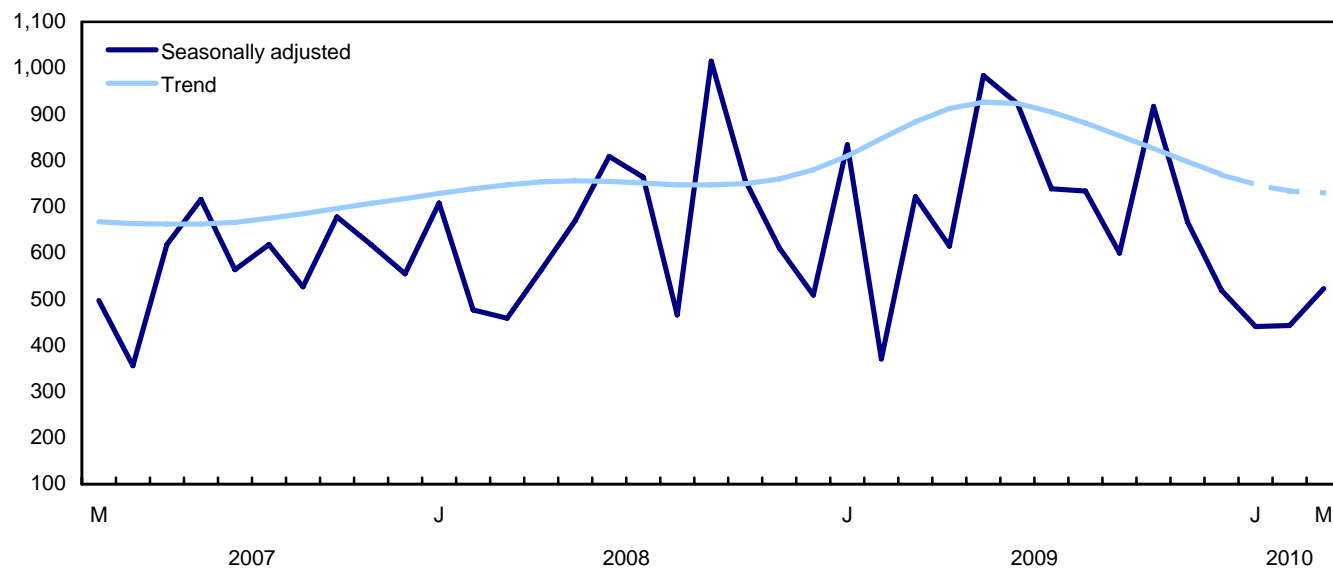


Chart 7
Institutional and governmental value of building permits

millions of dollars



Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

61-205-X	Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions
62-202-X	Spending Patterns in Canada
64-203-X	Building Permits, Annual Summary

Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

62F0014M1996002	An Analysis of Some Construction Price Index Methodologies
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Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

026-0001	Building permits, residential values and number of units, by type of dwelling, monthly
026-0002	Building permits, dwelling units by type of dwelling and area, monthly
026-0003	Building permits, values by activity sector, monthly
026-0004	Building permits, values by activity sector and area, monthly
026-0005	Building permits, non-residential values by type of structure, monthly
026-0006	Building permits, by type of structure and area, seasonally adjusted, monthly
026-0007	Building permits, dwelling units by type of structure and value and by activity sector, monthly
026-0008	Building permits, values by activity sector, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly
026-0010	Building permits, residential and non-residential values by type of structure for Canada and urban centres, 10,000 and over, monthly

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802	Building Permits Survey
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Value of building permits, province and territory (monthly)*
- *Value of building permits, census metropolitan area (monthly)*
- *Economic indicators, by province and territory (monthly and quarterly)*
- *Value of building permits, by province and territory*
- *Value of building permits by type*

Statistical tables

Table 1
Total value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2010 March ^p	2010 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,331,695	5,640,876	12.2	-0.7	-4.7	-2.7	-1.7	16.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	115,257	96,696	19.2	12.1	29.2	-10.7	11.4	28.4
Prince Edward Island	23,715	14,589	62.6	35.2	-8.6	5.1	-21.5	-31.9
Nova Scotia	108,178	99,608	8.6	-26.1	20.2	-18.5	29.7	-14.9
New Brunswick	86,130	64,213	34.1	11.6	-46.5	10.0	9.1	-34.3
Quebec	1,327,640	1,351,786	-1.8	10.0	9.2	-0.3	-11.0	5.1
Ontario	2,407,639	2,104,765	14.4	-9.7	7.9	-11.3	16.6	10.8
Manitoba	142,669	114,076	25.1	-8.3	16.8	-44.6	41.5	26.1
Saskatchewan	203,073	123,032	65.1	2.0	-20.3	21.0	-54.7	93.4
Alberta	1,002,677	1,000,800	0.2	12.2	-27.2	9.4	-23.5	53.8
British Columbia	881,085	660,512	33.4	-2.8	-23.1	13.4	15.3	-0.1
Yukon	23,206	6,370	264.3	96.1	-44.0	-32.8	-63.0	79.0
Northwest Territories	5,494	4,020	36.7	286.9	-41.7	-66.5	-60.2	164.2
Nunavut	4,932	409	1,105.9	-95.0	270,566.7	-99.9	49.4	-58.4

Table 2
Non-residential value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2010 March ^p	2010 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,133,204	1,955,669	9.1	15.8	-20.5	-1.0	-19.5	38.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,169	21,004	-46.8	69.3	20.7	-34.1	-41.8	159.5
Prince Edward Island	12,873	5,223	146.5	192.9	-2.0	-56.3	7.9	-48.2
Nova Scotia	30,863	38,678	-20.2	31.1	20.4	-63.6	51.8	16.4
New Brunswick	21,184	13,276	59.6	-40.2	-59.5	56.9	-2.1	-59.1
Quebec	383,884	420,809	-8.8	75.4	-30.3	1.4	-29.3	6.9
Ontario	874,936	896,930	-2.5	2.5	18.6	-11.0	6.9	10.8
Manitoba	51,962	27,180	91.2	28.2	-5.8	-70.3	50.2	62.0
Saskatchewan	78,986	47,505	66.3	11.6	-43.1	67.4	-77.6	160.9
Alberta	402,947	316,556	27.3	13.7	-55.9	29.2	-40.5	147.8
British Columbia	236,142	163,116	44.8	4.7	-28.7	-9.2	25.7	7.3
Yukon	19,108	1,599	1,095.0	284.4	-5.2	-52.9	-94.9	265.8
Northwest Territories	4,634	3,413	35.8	295.5	-19.3	-26.5	-88.8	266.1
Nunavut	4,516	380	1,088.4	-95.3	...	...	-100.0	-30.2

Table 3
Residential value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2010 March ^p	2010 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,198,491	3,685,207	13.9	-7.7	4.0	-3.6	11.6	4.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	104,088	75,692	37.5	2.5	30.7	-4.5	46.7	-3.9
Prince Edward Island	10,842	9,366	15.8	4.0	-9.8	41.2	-32.3	-22.9
Nova Scotia	77,315	60,930	26.9	-42.1	20.2	24.6	13.8	-28.7
New Brunswick	64,946	50,937	27.5	44.2	-33.2	-16.1	16.5	9.4
Quebec	943,756	930,977	1.4	-5.9	26.6	-1.1	0.1	4.0
Ontario	1,532,703	1,207,835	26.9	-17.1	2.3	-11.5	22.3	10.8
Manitoba	90,707	86,896	4.4	-15.8	22.9	-27.8	36.4	11.4
Saskatchewan	124,087	75,527	64.3	-3.3	2.0	-4.7	5.6	15.1
Alberta	599,730	684,244	-12.4	11.5	3.4	-5.9	-1.8	3.5
British Columbia	644,943	497,396	29.7	-5.0	-21.3	23.5	11.2	-2.7
Yukon	4,098	4,771	-14.1	68.5	-47.2	-30.4	52.4	-37.2
Northwest Territories	860	607	41.7	244.9	-75.3	-81.6	812.3	-72.2
Nunavut	416	29	1,334.5	...	-100.0	-99.9	468.6	-80.5

Table 4
Number of dwelling units authorized, province and territories, seasonally adjusted at annual rate

	2010 March ^p	2010 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	units		percentage change					
Canada	233,628	192,936	21.1	-14.4	2.3	2.4	11.4	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,080	3,564	14.5	-5.4	-22.9	38.9	56.7	-3.1
Prince Edward Island	840	696	20.7	-23.7	20.6	21.2	6.1	-37.2
Nova Scotia	4,596	3,336	37.8	-49.5	42.9	8.1	16.0	-38.8
New Brunswick	5,388	3,888	38.6	55.8	-31.4	-31.9	23.6	10.1
Quebec	60,432	63,744	-5.2	-11.6	43.0	-3.6	5.1	0.0
Ontario	82,788	56,040	47.7	-27.4	-3.6	-0.2	18.8	7.3
Manitoba	5,196	5,100	1.9	-7.6	21.4	18.4	-22.1	10.5
Saskatchewan	7,944	4,404	80.4	-18.8	-2.0	4.5	-18.9	29.5
Alberta	28,008	28,560	-1.9	10.6	-12.8	-2.3	0.7	-5.0
British Columbia	34,260	23,436	46.2	-8.4	-29.4	25.8	25.1	-6.1
Yukon	36	168	-78.6	...	-100.0	-52.2	-37.8	-41.3
Northwest Territories	48	0	...	...	...	-100.0	...	-100.0
Nunavut	12	0	...	...	...	-100.0	750.0	-86.7

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2010

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
February ^r	9,202	6,876	16,078	3,685,207	269,826	1,243,142	442,701	1,955,669	5,640,876
March ^p	9,431	10,038	19,469	4,198,491	423,383	1,186,955	522,866	2,133,204	6,331,695
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	27,871	26,458	54,329	11,874,738	951,550	3,418,937	1,406,900	5,777,387	17,652,125
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	16,008	16,707	32,715	6,311,713	605,878	3,592,892	1,927,092	6,125,862	12,437,575
Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	274	23	297	75,692	340	13,066	7,598	21,004	96,696
March ^p	293	47	340	104,088	167	8,182	2,820	11,169	115,257
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	848	103	951	253,630	1,011	30,643	12,929	44,583	298,213
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	562	160	722	152,965	2,835	22,346	16,940	42,121	195,086
Prince Edward Island									
February ^r	44	14	58	9,366	653	4,332	238	5,223	14,589
March ^p	43	27	70	10,842	294	7,459	5,120	12,873	23,715
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	104	100	204	29,212	1,549	12,462	5,868	19,879	49,091
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	80	35	115	19,148	6,562	11,188	182	17,932	37,080
Nova Scotia									
February ^r	215	63	278	60,930	11,488	11,470	15,720	38,678	99,608
March ^p	263	120	383	77,315	7,910	16,778	6,175	30,863	108,178
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	791	420	1,211	243,458	20,770	50,715	27,563	99,048	342,506
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	495	335	830	156,085	7,454	31,169	32,473	71,096	227,181
New Brunswick									
February ^r	245	79	324	50,937	900	8,369	4,007	13,276	64,213
March ^p	248	201	449	64,946	9,606	8,402	3,176	21,184	86,130
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	665	316	981	151,219	14,978	25,958	15,707	56,643	207,862
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	514	255	769	110,868	3,860	32,741	95,113	131,714	242,582
Quebec									
February ^r	1,944	3,368	5,312	930,977	34,484	226,165	160,160	420,809	1,351,786
March ^p	1,971	3,065	5,036	943,756	57,165	209,372	117,347	383,884	1,327,640
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	5,812	10,542	16,354	2,864,114	118,990	614,828	310,781	1,044,599	3,908,713
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	4,151	5,781	9,932	1,755,579	80,139	511,284	306,593	898,016	2,653,595
Ontario									
February ^r	2,928	1,742	4,670	1,207,835	105,904	641,109	149,917	896,930	2,104,765
March ^p	3,070	3,829	6,899	1,532,703	167,271	501,073	206,592	874,936	2,407,639
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	8,925	9,076	18,001	4,197,090	420,035	1,628,562	598,541	2,647,138	6,844,228
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	4,865	6,800	11,665	2,213,110	278,089	1,686,666	812,604	2,777,359	4,990,469
Manitoba									
February ^r	353	72	425	86,896	3,007	15,310	8,863	27,180	114,076
March ^p	373	60	433	90,707	3,513	31,564	16,885	51,962	142,669
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1,104	214	1,318	280,817	8,562	63,589	28,198	100,349	381,166
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	798	257	1,055	196,443	9,155	71,991	32,613	113,759	310,202
Saskatchewan									
February ^r	321	46	367	75,527	5,488	27,866	14,151	47,505	123,032
March ^p	331	331	662	124,087	8,794	62,388	7,804	78,986	203,073
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1,013	468	1,481	277,703	21,749	117,943	29,369	169,061	446,764
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	550	423	973	192,000	48,394	84,919	60,859	194,172	386,172
Alberta									
February ^r	1,821	559	2,380	684,244	86,939	184,406	45,211	316,556	1,000,800
March ^p	1,735	599	2,334	599,730	151,027	172,480	79,440	402,947	1,002,677
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	5,330	1,535	6,865	1,897,630	293,711	484,992	219,323	998,026	2,895,656
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	2,713	976	3,689	776,980	96,205	673,347	279,729	1,049,281	1,826,261

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2010

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
February ^r	1,043	910	1,953	497,396	19,414	106,955	36,747	163,116	660,512
March ^p	1,096	1,759	2,855	644,943	16,397	142,328	77,417	236,142	881,085
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	3,257	3,684	6,941	1,666,076	47,619	348,951	158,442	555,012	2,221,088
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	1,272	1,648	2,920	720,788	71,414	464,303	285,965	821,682	1,542,470
Yukon									
February ^r	14	0	14	4,771	1,064	459	76	1,599	6,370
March ^p	3	0	3	4,098	509	18,561	38	19,108	23,206
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	17	0	17	11,701	1,581	19,428	114	21,123	32,824
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	0	9	9	9,083	52	1,420	1,979	3,451	12,534
Northwest Territories									
February ^r	0	0	0	607	25	3,375	13	3,413	4,020
March ^p	4	0	4	860	320	4,262	52	4,634	5,494
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	4	0	4	1,643	345	8,500	65	8,910	10,553
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	5	0	5	1,659	1,719	1,518	2,041	5,278	6,937
Nunavut									
February ^r	0	0	0	29	120	260	0	380	409
March ^p	1	0	1	416	410	4,106	0	4,516	4,932
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1	0	1	445	650	12,366	0	13,016	13,461
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	3	28	31	7,005	0	0	1	1	7,006

1. 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, 2010

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
units									

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2010

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
February ^r	44	0	44	8,564	170	4,043	289	4,502	13,066
March ^p	60	4	64	11,690	383	637	60	1,080	12,770
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	134	6	140	26,002	2,853	5,603	1,665	10,121	36,123
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	54	6	60	10,268	664	19,255	4,094	24,013	34,281
Kitchener, Ontario									
February ^r	96	117	213	45,144	948	90,568	40,855	132,371	177,515
March ^p	103	185	288	55,486	34,910	26,522	26,305	87,737	143,223
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	286	394	680	144,109	39,401	241,086	143,011	423,498	567,607
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	194	171	365	74,979	26,706	102,870	26,417	155,993	230,972
London, Ontario									
February ^r	191	35	226	53,784	2,283	16,737	184	19,204	72,988
March ^p	131	99	230	46,745	883	47,561	12,859	61,303	108,048
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	537	164	701	159,392	3,751	68,118	34,011	105,880	265,272
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	184	149	333	64,606	6,053	17,636	31,539	55,228	119,834
Moncton, New Brunswick									
February ^r	52	29	81	13,446	67	1,927	850	2,844	16,290
March ^p	35	59	94	13,567	8,847	840	341	10,028	23,595
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	114	100	214	31,702	10,636	4,290	1,400	16,326	48,028
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	78	124	202	25,780	1,792	16,717	50,740	69,249	95,029
Montréal, Quebec									
February ^r	615	1,234	1,849	355,494	17,476	121,516	37,492	176,484	531,978
March ^p	565	1,380	1,945	380,189	4,827	87,603	61,495	153,925	534,114
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1,844	4,981	6,825	1,246,251	29,345	310,404	109,220	448,969	1,695,220
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	1,251	2,937	4,188	776,796	34,220	228,338	135,997	398,555	1,175,351
Oshawa, Ontario									
February ^r	173	10	183	63,363	508	7,680	12,773	20,961	84,324
March ^p	139	28	167	52,195	1,803	4,166	543	6,512	58,707
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	473	40	513	172,428	2,972	15,392	30,364	48,728	221,156
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	112	9	121	37,470	1,030	24,918	92,053	118,001	155,471
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	160	219	379	64,464	1,183	42,938	6,074	50,195	114,659
March ^p	236	576	812	128,924	283	18,187	17,827	36,297	165,221
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	691	938	1,629	278,104	1,646	97,349	29,794	128,789	406,893
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	582	1,028	1,610	213,510	44,744	91,743	36,277	172,764	386,274
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	69	206	275	35,663	15	14,337	527	14,879	50,542
March ^p	65	124	189	29,945	871	5,396	4,230	10,497	40,442
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	313	584	897	118,656	3,107	24,612	5,456	33,175	151,831
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	215	628	843	99,983	2,246	23,173	6,247	31,666	131,649
Peterborough, Ontario									
February ^r	20	0	20	7,246	0	1,755	232	1,987	9,233
March ^p	38	15	53	9,798	419	691	16,002	17,112	26,910
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	72	17	89	22,248	539	3,700	16,234	20,473	42,721
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	37	30	67	14,072	405	2,072	3,784	6,261	20,333
Québec, Quebec									
February ^r	209	520	729	111,054	1,328	35,943	1,693	38,964	150,018
March ^p	254	499	753	132,725	6,793	37,122	14,948	58,863	191,588
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	625	1,701	2,326	370,372	10,477	93,508	17,246	121,231	491,603
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	491	796	1,287	227,644	6,827	105,213	24,161	136,201	363,845

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2010

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	67	0	67	16,099	940	14,562	414	15,916	32,015
March ^p	52	26	78	17,572	6,683	30,392	4,514	41,589	59,161
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	171	82	253	54,689	11,622	55,265	5,641	72,528	127,217
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	167	194	361	60,696	31,996	34,304	13,158	79,458	140,154
Saguenay, Quebec									
February ^r	20	13	33	5,722	610	2,429	394	3,433	9,155
March ^p	64	69	133	22,001	1,217	383	3,035	4,635	26,636
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	100	113	213	34,347	1,842	3,617	3,504	8,963	43,310
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	48	53	101	18,729	332	5,225	9,324	14,881	33,610
Saint John, New Brunswick									
February ^r	46	18	64	8,801	83	3,479	471	4,033	12,834
March ^p	58	93	151	16,895	27	4,493	265	4,785	21,680
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	138	114	252	31,448	2,001	9,604	927	12,532	43,980
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	117	61	178	27,609	660	7,909	9,290	17,859	45,468
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	124	8	132	21,936	2,597	5,034	8,805	16,436	38,372
March ^p	148	134	282	49,636	371	10,259	1,777	12,407	62,043
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	395	161	556	94,923	5,790	26,598	13,731	46,119	141,042
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	125	209	334	60,854	10,133	26,319	17,798	54,250	115,104
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
February ^r	159	152	311	35,222	9	5,734	1,781	7,524	42,746
March ^p	100	180	280	41,988	171	5,005	2,823	7,999	49,987
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	343	414	757	99,710	205	16,372	10,425	27,002	126,712
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	148	303	451	62,302	1,034	4,488	3,256	8,778	71,080
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
February ^r	75	51	126	26,737	28	3,637	183	3,848	30,585
March ^p	60	19	79	19,997	3,637	31,028	164	34,829	54,826
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	179	126	305	68,031	3,869	45,585	802	50,256	118,287
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	81	111	192	33,333	3,412	46,904	11,796	62,112	95,445
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	152	8	160	44,937	140	12,264	7,397	19,801	64,738
March ^p	155	30	185	56,661	50	5,237	2,020	7,307	63,968
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	484	64	548	156,607	690	25,171	11,477	37,338	193,945
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	355	148	503	106,887	562	21,349	16,535	38,446	145,333
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
February ^r	2	0	2	988	76	1,363	1,176	2,615	3,603
March ^p	8	2	10	2,389	162	17,322	2,593	20,077	22,466
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	11	2	13	4,061	478	18,905	3,922	23,305	27,366
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	12	0	12	3,250	468	7,678	2,112	10,258	13,508
Toronto, Ontario									
February ^r	891	963	1,854	518,973	18,284	345,482	45,419	409,185	928,158
March ^p	963	2,409	3,372	769,382	47,160	167,548	82,012	296,720	1,066,102
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	2,820	6,233	9,053	2,105,804	149,647	750,730	177,031	1,077,408	3,183,212
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	1,827	4,208	6,035	1,111,212	95,672	1,047,734	125,109	1,268,515	2,379,727
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
February ^r	27	410	437	52,196	8,242	1,979	216	10,437	62,633
March ^p	41	68	109	18,920	245	3,896	6,442	10,583	29,503
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	82	605	687	86,134	9,090	7,865	7,539	24,494	110,628
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	89	110	199	31,032	5,489	8,444	440	14,373	45,405

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2010

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
February ^r	381	547	928	242,629	2,783	67,324	18,834	88,941	331,570
March ^p	413	1,254	1,667	359,434	3,814	91,448	37,993	133,255	492,689
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1,248	2,307	3,555	873,613	10,312	216,889	89,035	316,236	1,189,849
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	497	1,170	1,667	390,973	26,328	186,387	71,604	284,319	675,292
Victoria, British Columbia									
February ^r	98	25	123	43,971	1,103	5,801	3,052	9,956	53,927
March ^p	90	54	144	46,290	480	15,196	4,063	19,739	66,029
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	290	285	575	146,934	2,044	25,802	8,865	36,711	183,645
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	139	57	196	61,786	5,042	105,204	141,494	251,740	313,526
Windsor, Ontario									
February ^r	46	3	49	12,256	30,658	33,900	253	64,811	77,067
March ^p	34	27	61	11,439	1,241	2,289	14	3,544	14,983
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	106	42	148	31,881	32,361	39,165	2,797	74,323	106,204
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	55	18	73	14,586	3,278	5,789	19,117	28,184	42,770
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
February ^r	216	25	241	51,781	2,662	14,600	5,705	22,967	74,748
March ^p	206	42	248	54,445	2,013	23,709	16,692	42,414	96,859
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	627	95	722	164,245	4,915	46,180	24,022	75,117	239,362
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	440	189	629	113,798	5,293	31,227	15,202	51,722	165,520

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

Table 7
Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2010

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
February r	5,775	12	931	1,258	3,242	515	11,733
March p	9,531	27	1,179	1,425	6,625	632	19,419
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	20,317	48	2,708	3,719	14,826	1,857	43,475
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	10,046	39	1,594	2,085	9,974	1,186	24,924
Newfoundland and Labrador							
February r	70	0	0	0	16	7	93
March p	166	0	0	8	33	6	213
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	316	0	0	8	77	18	419
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	192	0	0	15	133	12	352
Prince Edward Island							
February r	11	0	0	0	14	0	25
March p	34	1	0	0	26	1	62
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	48	1	4	0	95	1	149
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	27	1	5	0	30	0	63
Nova Scotia							
February r	93	4	14	18	19	14	162
March p	205	1	12	16	73	19	326
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	427	5	30	34	312	51	859
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	289	5	29	30	262	17	632
New Brunswick							
February r	58	0	0	3	68	8	137
March p	177	2	6	19	174	3	381
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	264	6	6	22	254	36	588
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	173	3	23	8	198	26	431
Quebec							
February r	1,421	3	377	151	1,697	307	3,956
March p	2,472	15	459	48	2,073	359	5,426
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	4,701	20	1,079	271	4,909	1,157	12,137
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	2,983	17	542	222	3,030	340	7,134
Ontario							
February r	1,570	4	248	755	578	63	3,218
March p	3,005	7	478	928	2,272	95	6,785
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	6,318	12	876	2,243	5,509	207	15,165
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	2,996	6	677	1,295	4,088	507	9,569
Manitoba							
February r	224	0	1	0	71	1	297
March p	347	1	0	6	52	2	408
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	788	1	1	28	183	3	1,004
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	522	1	2	15	174	66	780
Saskatchewan							
February r	181	0	2	0	40	4	227
March p	331	0	8	35	281	7	662
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	632	0	10	35	412	11	1,100
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	313	2	4	0	410	9	738
Alberta							
February r	1,323	1	247	78	214	20	1,883
March p	1,685	0	159	70	309	64	2,287
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	4,128	3	559	311	565	103	5,669
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	1,560	2	232	129	581	35	2,539
British Columbia							
February r	810	0	42	253	525	91	1,721
March p	1,101	0	57	295	1,332	76	2,861
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	2,673	0	143	767	2,510	270	6,363
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	983	2	76	343	1,064	173	2,641

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2010

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Yukon							
February r	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
March p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	0	0	4	0	4	1	9
Northwest Territories							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nunavut							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	3	0	0	28	0	0	31

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2010

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	46	0	0	0	19	0	65
Barrie, Ontario	33	0	1	0	0	1	35
Brantford, Ontario	38	0	0	8	30	1	77
Calgary, Alberta	590	0	91	26	198	6	911
Edmonton, Alberta	579	0	62	34	42	26	743
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5	0	0	0	0	1	6
Guelph, Ontario	54	0	8	72	6	9	149
Halifax, Nova Scotia	101	0	8	16	51	8	184
Hamilton, Ontario	227	0	24	59	0	1	311
Kelowna, British Columbia	67	0	0	48	70	3	188
Kingston, Ontario	63	1	4	0	0	0	68
Kitchener, Ontario	111	0	10	27	147	1	296
London, Ontario	140	1	2	35	62	0	240
Moncton, New Brunswick	29	0	0	10	49	0	88
Montréal, Quebec	724	0	112	14	1,015	122	1,987
Oshawa, Ontario	150	0	16	0	8	4	178
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	338	0	122	261	270	36	1,027
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	254	0	46	257	243	30	830
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	84	0	76	4	27	6	197
Peterborough, Ontario	41	0	0	15	0	0	56
Québec, Quebec	328	0	114	0	219	122	783
Regina, Saskatchewan	62	0	2	24	0	0	88
Saguenay, Quebec	83	0	0	0	46	17	146
Saint John, New Brunswick	47	0	0	0	93	0	140
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	175	0	6	6	115	7	309
Sherbrooke, Quebec	129	0	14	0	143	7	293
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	64	0	10	9	0	0	83
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	112	0	0	8	19	3	142
Thunder Bay, Ontario	9	0	0	0	2	0	11
Toronto, Ontario	1,036	0	314	350	1,723	22	3,445
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	53	0	14	0	47	1	115
Vancouver, British Columbia	421	0	22	202	979	52	1,676
Victoria, British Columbia	92	0	14	13	13	14	146
Windsor, Ontario	37	0	0	11	16	0	64
Winnipeg, Manitoba	207	0	0	6	34	2	249

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2010

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	114	0	0	0	39	2	155
Barrie, Ontario	64	0	1	0	0	2	67
Brantford, Ontario	74	0	2	29	34	2	141
Calgary, Alberta	1,541	0	219	149	234	8	2,151
Edmonton, Alberta	1,485	0	309	146	162	46	2,148
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	10	0	0	0	0	1	11
Guelph, Ontario	120	0	10	104	6	23	263
Halifax, Nova Scotia	220	1	18	34	270	26	569
Hamilton, Ontario	466	0	106	184	0	4	760
Kelowna, British Columbia	135	0	0	56	256	12	459
Kingston, Ontario	110	2	4	0	0	2	118
Kitchener, Ontario	231	0	29	66	290	9	625
London, Ontario	408	1	4	92	68	0	573
Moncton, New Brunswick	53	1	0	10	85	5	154
Montréal, Quebec	1,581	0	297	104	2,391	546	4,919
Oshawa, Ontario	369	0	18	6	12	4	409
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	792	0	276	637	353	63	2,121
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	559	0	84	531	276	47	1,497
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	233	0	192	106	77	16	624
Peterborough, Ontario	63	0	0	15	0	2	80
Québec, Quebec	587	0	221	0	779	175	1,762
Regina, Saskatchewan	137	0	2	24	56	0	219
Saguenay, Quebec	108	0	0	0	61	27	196
Saint John, New Brunswick	71	0	0	3	107	5	186
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	328	0	8	6	136	11	489
Sherbrooke, Quebec	306	0	18	0	257	42	623
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	141	0	18	86	21	1	267
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	237	0	0	8	47	9	301
Thunder Bay, Ontario	11	0	0	0	2	0	13
Toronto, Ontario	2,261	0	523	996	4,649	65	8,494
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	83	0	84	0	343	2	512
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,126	0	82	570	1,517	139	3,434
Victoria, British Columbia	260	0	26	24	188	48	546
Windsor, Ontario	83	0	2	15	16	9	125
Winnipeg, Manitoba	552	0	0	28	65	3	648

Table 10

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2010

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
February ^r	2,436,613	246,240	970,345	392,580	4,045,778
March ^p	4,086,724	417,688	1,185,162	518,446	6,208,020
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	9,015,148	885,962	2,934,425	1,344,938	14,180,473
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	4,784,560	581,313	3,125,377	1,888,523	10,379,773
Newfoundland and Labrador					
February ^r	19,067	340	13,066	7,598	40,071
March ^p	47,405	167	8,182	2,820	58,574
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	89,914	1,011	30,643	12,929	134,497
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	60,940	2,835	22,346	16,940	103,061
Prince Edward Island					
February ^r	3,209	653	4,332	238	8,432
March ^p	8,854	294	7,459	5,120	21,727
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	18,431	1,549	12,462	5,868	38,310
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	8,658	6,562	11,188	182	26,590
Nova Scotia					
February ^r	30,654	11,488	11,470	15,720	69,332
March ^p	65,475	7,910	16,778	6,175	96,338
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	160,905	20,770	50,715	27,563	259,953
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	106,895	7,454	31,169	32,473	177,991
New Brunswick					
February ^r	16,432	900	8,369	4,007	29,708
March ^p	48,733	9,606	8,402	3,176	69,917
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	74,876	14,978	25,958	15,707	131,519
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	50,151	3,860	32,741	95,113	181,865
Quebec					
February ^r	653,357	34,484	157,274	110,039	955,154
March ^p	965,515	57,165	193,216	112,927	1,328,823
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	2,060,815	118,990	453,683	248,819	2,882,307
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	1,217,516	80,139	412,174	268,024	1,977,853
Ontario					
February ^r	721,385	82,318	454,967	149,917	1,408,587
March ^p	1,488,590	161,576	510,163	206,592	2,366,921
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	3,255,018	354,447	1,346,728	598,541	5,554,734
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	1,776,156	253,524	1,344,867	812,604	4,187,151
Manitoba					
February ^r	52,824	3,007	15,310	8,863	80,004
March ^p	85,604	3,513	31,564	16,885	137,566
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	198,153	8,562	63,589	28,198	298,502
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	134,097	9,155	71,991	32,613	247,856
Saskatchewan					
February ^r	39,154	5,488	27,866	14,151	86,659
March ^p	118,062	8,794	62,388	7,804	197,048
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	191,010	21,749	117,943	29,369	360,071
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	125,220	48,394	84,919	60,859	319,392
Alberta					
February ^r	490,484	86,939	166,642	45,211	789,276
March ^p	602,864	151,027	177,753	79,440	1,011,084
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1,496,711	293,711	443,459	219,323	2,453,204
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	652,920	96,205	646,741	279,729	1,675,595
British Columbia					
February ^r	408,038	19,414	106,955	36,747	571,154
March ^p	652,891	16,397	142,328	77,417	889,033
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1,464,050	47,619	348,951	158,442	2,019,062
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	639,195	71,414	464,303	285,965	1,460,877

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2010

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
February ^r	1,373	1,064	459	76	2,972
March ^p	1,455	509	18,561	38	20,563
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	3,177	1,581	19,428	114	24,300
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	4,148	52	1,420	1,979	7,599
Northwest Territories					
February ^r	607	25	3,375	13	4,020
March ^p	860	320	4,262	52	5,494
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	1,643	345	8,500	65	10,553
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	1,659	1,719	1,518	2,041	6,937
Nunavut					
February ^r	29	120	260	0	409
March ^p	416	410	4,106	0	4,932
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2010	445	650	12,366	0	13,461
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2009	7,005	0	0	1	7,006

Table 11

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2010

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	11,356	1,835	1,318	54	14,563
Barrie, Ontario	12,560	318	3,366	660	16,904
Brantford, Ontario	11,129	480	1,623	183	13,415
Calgary, Alberta	219,268	54,036	89,657	52,456	415,417
Edmonton, Alberta	231,680	5,612	27,035	1,190	265,517
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3,764	643	1,279	2,163	7,849
Guelph, Ontario	26,555	27,887	110	15,012	69,564
Halifax, Nova Scotia	37,080	2,438	6,513	5,838	51,869
Hamilton, Ontario	66,517	5,060	36,631	9,331	117,539
Kelowna, British Columbia	44,919	181	3,355	10,045	58,500
Kingston, Ontario	12,292	383	723	60	13,458
Kitchener, Ontario	57,030	34,910	30,081	26,305	148,326
London, Ontario	48,483	883	53,943	12,859	116,168
Moncton, New Brunswick	11,602	8,847	840	341	21,630
Montréal, Quebec	380,610	4,827	82,209	61,495	529,141
Oshawa, Ontario	54,669	1,803	4,725	543	61,740
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	162,371	1,154	25,692	22,057	211,274
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	131,849	283	20,628	17,827	170,587
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	30,522	871	5,064	4,230	40,687
Peterborough, Ontario	10,220	419	784	16,002	27,425
Québec, Quebec	133,659	6,793	34,836	14,948	190,236
Regina, Saskatchewan	18,018	6,683	30,392	4,514	59,607
Saguenay, Quebec	22,836	1,217	359	3,035	27,447
Saint John, New Brunswick	13,967	27	4,493	265	18,752
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	50,392	371	10,259	1,777	62,799
Sherbrooke, Quebec	42,352	171	4,697	2,823	50,043
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	20,879	3,637	35,192	164	59,872
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	33,590	50	5,237	2,020	40,897
Thunder Bay, Ontario	2,502	162	19,646	2,593	24,903
Toronto, Ontario	788,145	47,160	190,031	82,012	1,107,348
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	19,247	245	3,656	6,442	29,590
Vancouver, British Columbia	364,301	3,814	91,448	37,993	497,556
Victoria, British Columbia	47,419	480	15,196	4,063	67,158
Windsor, Ontario	11,865	1,241	2,596	14	15,716
Winnipeg, Manitoba	54,051	2,013	23,709	16,692	96,465

Table 12

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2010

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	26,222	3,209	3,415	404	33,250
Barrie, Ontario	23,465	1,059	8,519	1,020	34,063
Brantford, Ontario	21,132	849	6,428	235	28,644
Calgary, Alberta	544,947	56,717	161,525	100,825	864,014
Edmonton, Alberta	630,364	15,479	132,762	46,107	824,712
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	6,905	2,869	3,232	4,094	17,100
Guelph, Ontario	48,537	28,070	4,208	34,435	115,250
Halifax, Nova Scotia	102,530	13,335	15,036	11,179	142,080
Hamilton, Ontario	165,164	6,810	59,289	25,213	256,476
Kelowna, British Columbia	104,645	1,100	17,212	13,657	136,614
Kingston, Ontario	20,684	2,853	4,348	1,665	29,550
Kitchener, Ontario	121,779	39,401	192,927	143,011	497,118
London, Ontario	120,716	3,751	68,950	34,011	227,428
Moncton, New Brunswick	19,690	10,636	4,290	1,400	36,016
Montréal, Quebec	919,843	29,345	236,289	109,220	1,294,697
Oshawa, Ontario	126,053	2,972	13,028	30,364	172,417
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	323,724	4,753	98,872	35,250	462,599
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	237,887	1,646	80,006	29,794	349,333
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	85,837	3,107	18,866	5,456	113,266
Peterborough, Ontario	17,903	539	3,032	16,234	37,708
Québec, Quebec	284,555	10,477	74,521	17,246	386,799
Regina, Saskatchewan	42,412	11,622	55,265	5,641	114,940
Saguenay, Quebec	30,869	1,842	2,684	3,504	38,899
Saint John, New Brunswick	19,055	2,001	9,604	927	31,587
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	76,611	5,790	26,598	13,731	122,730
Sherbrooke, Quebec	82,345	205	12,496	10,425	105,471
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	54,275	3,869	46,425	802	105,371
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	68,946	690	25,171	11,477	106,284
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,530	478	20,796	3,922	28,726
Toronto, Ontario	1,835,525	149,647	625,314	177,031	2,787,517
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	67,051	9,090	6,376	7,539	90,056
Vancouver, British Columbia	809,470	10,312	216,889	89,035	1,125,706
Victoria, British Columbia	131,495	2,044	25,802	8,865	168,206
Windsor, Ontario	24,198	32,361	29,230	2,797	88,586
Winnipeg, Manitoba	133,747	4,915	46,180	24,022	208,864

Table 13

Value of the non-residential permits by type of building, provinces and territories, March 2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,121,296	11,169	12,873	30,863	21,184	363,308	878,331
Industrial	417,688	167	294	7,910	9,606	57,165	161,576
Factories, plants	120,941	0	250	2,785	0	26,244	72,742
Transportation, utilities	215,215	0	0	1,300	9,015	8,525	57,037
Mining and agriculture	31,824	0	0	3,000	0	12,816	7,179
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	49,708	167	44	825	591	9,580	24,618
Commercial	1,185,162	8,182	7,459	16,778	8,402	193,216	510,163
Trade and services	183,997	580	0	4,341	612	27,863	75,426
Warehouses	119,499	0	0	0	0	13,591	37,439
Service stations	18,845	0	0	300	0	3,700	1,000
Office buildings	314,409	2,627	629	6,917	3,379	80,086	94,619
Recreation	208,750	2,400	0	0	1,200	4,989	136,620
Hotels, restaurants	150,104	0	5,900	0	0	8,384	97,298
Laboratories	27,836	0	0	0	0	24,050	3,786
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	161,722	2,575	930	5,220	3,211	30,553	63,975
Institutional and governmental	518,446	2,820	5,120	6,175	3,176	112,927	206,592
Schools, education	275,374	1,050	5,120	5,817	420	57,346	103,196
Hospitals, medical	58,953	0	0	0	350	10,450	37,347
Welfare, home	45,579	0	0	0	0	6,981	22,568
Churches, religion	54,432	0	0	0	925	10,116	17,454
Government buildings	57,267	1,750	0	0	480	19,238	17,223
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	26,841	20	0	358	1,001	8,796	8,804
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	51,962	78,986	408,220	236,142	19,108	4,634	4,516
Industrial	3,513	8,794	151,027	16,397	509	320	410
Factories, plants	1,836	3,865	11,442	1,457	0	320	0
Transportation, utilities	0	3,942	133,851	1,285	0	0	260
Mining and agriculture	350	0	960	7,039	480	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,327	987	4,774	6,616	29	0	150
Commercial	31,564	62,388	177,753	142,328	18,561	4,262	4,106
Trade and services	5,090	6,379	27,144	32,858	0	3,704	0
Warehouses	1,150	24,830	16,756	25,733	0	0	0
Service stations	0	1,439	6,628	5,778	0	0	0
Office buildings	4,180	16,303	86,053	19,616	0	0	0
Recreation	15,254	9,283	8,215	8,389	18,400	0	4,000
Hotels, restaurants	420	0	10,205	27,897	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	5,470	4,154	22,752	22,057	161	558	106
Institutional and governmental	16,885	7,804	79,440	77,417	38	52	0
Schools, education	12,663	2,341	23,205	64,216	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	1,188	450	1,493	7,675	0	0	0
Welfare, home	0	3,205	12,525	300	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	0	25,187	750	0	0	0
Government buildings	1,217	1,100	13,837	2,422	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,817	708	3,193	2,054	38	52	0

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

Description – Monthly survey of building permits

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 source 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 approximately 2,400, 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 on Cansim, tables 029-0039 to 029-0040 for the «Capital expenditures by type of asset» and tables 029-0005 to 029-0024 and 032-0001 to 032-0002 for the «Private and Public Investment in Canada Intentions» (cat. no. 61-205-X).

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 eighty-eight CDs (data on this geographic group is available on request).

Census metropolitan area (CMA): Its delineation corresponds to the 2006 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 thirty-three CMAs are shown in this publication. Although the 2006 Census defines the Ottawa-Gatineau area as a single CMA, the area is 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 2006 Census. There are one hundred and eleven 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 2006 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 2009, more than 97% 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 (613-951-6321 or 1-800-579-8533). The series presented here is also available on CANSIM: Tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Appendix I

Geographical abbreviations

C	Cité / City
CC	Chartered community
CÉ	Cité
CG	Community government
CM	County (municipality)
CN	Colonie de la couronne / Crown colony
COM	Community
CT	Canton (municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)
CY	City
DM	District municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement district
IGD	Indian government district
IM	Island municipality
IRI	Réserve indienne / Indian reserve
LGD	Local government district
LOT	Township and royalty
M	Municipalité / Municipality
MD	Municipal district
MÉ	Municipalité
MU	Municipality
NH	Northern hamlet
NL	Nisgaa land
NO	Non organisé / Unorganized
NV	Northern village
NVL	Nisgaa village
P	Paroisse (municipalité de) / Parish
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)
RCR	Communauté rurale / Rural community
RDA	Regional district electoral area
RG	Region
RGM	Regional municipality
RM	Rural municipality
RV	Resort village
S-É	Établissement indien / Indian settlement
SA	Special area
SC	Subdivision municipalité de comté / Subdivision of county municipality
SÉ	Établissement / Settlement
SET	Settlement
SM	Specialized municipality
SNO	Subdivision non organisée / Subdivision of unorganized
SV	Summer village

T	Town
TC	Terres réservées aux Cris
TI	Terre inuite
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis
TL	Teslin land
TP	Township
TV	Ville / Town
V	Ville
VC	Village cri
VK	Village naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique