## CANADA <br> dEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS GENERAL STATLSTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
of

## BUILDING PERMITS

Issued by 61 Cities
in

CANADA

1933

## (With comparative data for the years 1920 - 1932)

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# DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AIND COMMERCR DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH OITANA - CANADA. 

Issued Fobruary 22, 1934.
ANNUA REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUER IN CANANA DURING 1233.

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| :--- | :--- |
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The value of the building authorized in 61 leading centres during 1933 showed a decided decline, according to revised statements of building permits furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by officials of these cities. The estimated cost of the building for which permits were granted was $\$ 21,776,496$; compared with the total of $\$ 42,319,397$ in 1932, this was a decrease of $\$ 20,542,901$ or 48.5 p.c. Last year's aggregate was also considerably below the annual average of $\$ 144,856,597$ reported in the preceding thirteen years for which data are available. While the index of wholesale prices of building materials in 1933 was slightly higher at 78.3 than in 1932, (when it had stood at 77.2 ), it was 24 p.c. lower than the average of the annual indexes recorded in the years, 1920-1933, viz., 103.0. These index numbers are prepared by the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau upon the 1926 average as 100. Labour costs were considerably lower in 1933 than in 1932 or any other year since 1920; the Labour Department's index of wage rates in the building trades, (based on the 1913 average as 100), stood at 158.0 in 1933, compared with 178.2 in 1932, 195.7 in 1931 and 203.2 in 1930, the maximum in the fourteen years for which building permits figures are avallable for the 61 centres. The decrease in actual building operations, though very pronounced in recent years, is therefore not quite so marked as the dollar decline in butlding authorizations nould indicate.

CHART L.- AGGREGATE ANNUAL VALUE OP BUILDING PERMITS ISSURD BY 61 GITIES, AND OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACIS AWARDED THROUGHOUT CANADA, 1920-1933. (Con-
Militons of struction contracts awarded taken from MacLean Building Review).
Dollars


The MacLean Building Review makes a monthly tabulation of the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion; during 1933, these totalled $\$ 97,289,800$, compared with $\$ 132,872,400$ in 1932, $\$ 315,482,000$ in 1931, $\$ 456,999,500$ in 1930, $\$ 576,651,800$ in 1929, $\$ 472,033,000$ in 1928, $\$ 418,951,000$ in 1927, $\$ 372,947,00$ in 1926 and $\$ 297,973,000$ in 1925. There was, therefore, a decrease of 26.8 per cent in 1933 as compared with 1932, while last year's total mas also lower than in any other year since 1918.

The chart on the first page of this report shows the value of building in Canada by years since 1920, while Chart 2 shows the value of the building authorized monthly by 61 cities during the last eight years. The pronounced falling-off in building operations in 1933 as compared with 1932 and preceding years is illustrated by these curves.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by the 61 cooperating cities during the fourteen years for which data are available, while in Table 1 are given tie figures by cities, the 35 centres for which data are available since 1910 being indicated by an " $x$ ".

| Year | Value of Building Permits Issued | Index Numbers of Value of Permits Issued, ( $1926=100$ ) | Average Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials, (Average 1926=100) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index Mumbers of } \\ & \text { Wage Rates in } \\ & \text { the Building Trades, } \\ & (1913=100) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1920 | \$117,019,622 | 74.8 | 144.0 | 180.9 |
| 1921 | 116,794,414 | 74.7 | 122.8 | 170.5 |
| 1922 | 148,215,407 | 94.8 | 108.7 | 162.5 |
| 1923 | 133,521,621 | 85.4 | 111.9 | 166.4 |
| 1924 | 126,583,148 | 80.9 | 106.6 | 169.1 |
| 1925 | 125,029,367 | 79.9 | 102.9 | 170.4 |
| 1926 | 156,386,607 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 172.1 |
| 1927 | 184,613,742 | 118.0 | 96.1 | 179.3 |
| 1928 | 219,105,715 | 140.1 | 97.4 | 185.6 |
| 1929 | 234,944,549 | 150.2 | 99.0 | 197.5 |
| 1930 | 166,379,325 | 106.4 | 90.8 | 203.2 |
| 1931 | 112,222,845 | 71.8 | 81.9 | 195.7 |
| 1932 | 42,319,397 | 26.7 | 77.2 | 178.2 |
| 1933 | 21,776,496 | 13.9 | 78.3 | 158.0 |

This table shows that the aggregate value of building permits for last year was lower than in any other year of this record, while it amounted to only 15 per cent of the thirteen-year average of $\$ 144,856,597$. As already stated, wholesale costs of building materials last year continued at a lom levol, while wages in nine buildm ing trades showed a substantial decrease in the 33 citios upon whose rates the 1933 indexes aro based.

## BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN 61 CITIES, BY PROVINCES, WITH COMPARISONS FROM 1920.

All provinces showed a falling-off in the valuc of the building authorized as compared with 1932, the largest absolute decrease being in Ontario, and the greatest percentage reductions in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

MARITIME PROVINCES.- In Nova Scotia, the permits issued for buildings were valued at $\$ 655,294$, a decline of $\$ 454,459$ or 41.0 p.c. as compared with 1932 ; the total was also lower than in any other year since 1920. Ner Brunsmick recorded a decrease of $39.2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the bullding authorized during 1933, which was valued at $\$ 394,514$. As in the case of Nova Scotia, the total was lower than in other years for which data have been tabulated. A report for 1933 mas received from Charlottetown - the only city in Prince Edpard Island included in this record. The authorizatians in that centre amounted to $\$ 115,200$, as compared with $\$ 587,000$ in the preceding year, when authority was given for the orection of two large buildings - a college and an hospital. The 1932 figure was the highest indicated in any year since 1920, while that for 1933 was only exceeded by the authorizations in 1932, 1930 and 1921 in the years for which statistios are avallable.

QUEBEC. - The aggregate for Quebec, $\$ 7,005,774$, was 43.8 p.c. Iomer than in 1932 , and was also less than in any other year since 1920. The six cities making returns in that province reported 32.2 p.c. of the total value of building authorized by the 61 cities, as compared with 29.5 p.c. in 1932.



ONTARIC. - We 1933 vaine of building represented by the permits granted in Ontario stood at $\$ y, 116,743$ b bing lower by $\$ 7.771 .018$ or 46.0 p.c. than in 1932. Onta: 10 : s propoztion of the aggregate authorizations was 41.9 p.c. as compared with 39.3 p.c. in the prececing year, 39.5 poc. in 1932, $41.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in $1930,40.5 \mathrm{pic}$. in 1929 and 47.8 pore $\therefore 1928$.

PRAIRIE FROTINCES... Brilaing in Manitoba was at a lower level than in 1932, or, in fact, thai in any other year since 1320; the permits issued were for buildings valued at only \$551, 68?, as compared mith $\$ 2.381,433$ in 1932, a decline of 64.2 p.c. In Saskatcheman, building authorizations mere less than in any other year since 1920, standing at $\$ 529,497$. The 1939 aggregate was $\$ 2,374,440$, so that in this comparison there mas a declin of 77.7 poc. in the value of the permits issued during 1933. Alberta shomed a reduction of 57.8 p.c. as compared with 1932; the 1933 total, $\$ 947.240$, was also aess than in 931 and other earlier years since 1920. The proporiton of permits issucd in the Prairie Provinces to the total for the 61 cities was 10.7 poco as comparec. witt 16.5 p.c. in $1932.12 .4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in $1931,16.0 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1930 and 19.9 poc. in 1929.

BRITISI TUNSTA. Who Bisish Columbia aggregate of $\$ 2,160,553$ for the seven centres ミncluded was $0 . j \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. smaller than in 1932, and was also less than in any previcus year since 1920 . These cities reported $9.9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the total value of the permits taken uut in the 61 cities, as compared with 8.6 p.c. in the preceding year. Apart from the seven British Columbiail cities shown in Table l, (for which centres statistics are on record since 1920). Trail reported building permits amounting to $\$ 49.640$ in 1933. as comoared with $\$ 43.080$ in 1932.

## COIPARATTE BUIIDING ACTIVITIES IN LEADING CITIES.

Statistics of building permits issued by 61 cities since 1920 are given in Table l, while Table 3 is a record for the four largest centres since 1914.
liontreal. . The value of the buiding represented by the permits issued by Montreal was $\$ 5,648,862$, a decrease of 46.5 p.c. as compared with the 1932 authorizations of $\$ 10,557.43 \%$. The 1933 total was also lower than in any other year of the record excopt the war years,1916, 1917 and 1918. Approximately 32 p.c. of the aggregate for last year repcesented residential builaing, as compared with 27 p.c. in the preceding year and 46 p.c. in 1931; the aggregate value of authorizations for dwellings during 193j- $\$ 1,806,040$ - compared unfavourably with the 1932 total of $\$ 2.863,770$. The cormite issued for industrial and other buildings were also lower in value, standing ai $\$ 3,8142,822$ as compared mich $\$ 7,688,268$ in 1932. If the Westmount aathorizatious, $\$ 359,176$, are added to the Montreal total, those adjoining cities together issued 27.6 poc. of the aggregate for the 61 cities, as compared with the 1932 and 1931 p-oporions of 25.6 poco and $29.0 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{co}_{\mathrm{o}}$, respectively.

Torungo... Iruing 19j3, there wes a decline of $\$ 3,447,183$ or $43.8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the Toronto bullding authorications, which were valued at $\$ 4,415,510$, as against $\$ 7,862,693$ in 193 ?. Nearly 32 poco of the building authorized in 1933 was listed as residentian: as compared miti is poc. in 1932, and 38 p.c. in 1931. The value of the dwellings for which permits were takan out in $1933(\$ 1,404,890)$ showed a slight reduction as conparad with the 1932 total of $\$ 2,456,100$, while there was a large decreasa in the nen--esicentitit building: mhich vas valued at $\$ 3,010,620$, as compared with $\$ 6,405593$ in 2932 . In the edjoining residential suburban areas of York and East Yrn morrchlps, some la poso of the value of the permits issued was for dwellings, a fallingoff from she 1972 proportion of 54 p.c. These centres reported permits valued at $\$ 695,841$, on substantially less than the 1932 total of $\$ 1,598,357$. Torontos York and East York Townships togethe: reported $23.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. of the aggregate value of the building authorized by the 67 cities during 1933; in the preceding year, this proportion had been 2? . 4 p.c。

Winnipato - Thare was a considerable reduction in building as indicated by permits granted in Winuipeg, whe: the total for 1933 was $\$ 742,200$, as compared with $\$ 2,129,400$ in 1932; this was a cecrease of 65.1 p.c. Non-residential building account... ed for about 66 poc. of the totail fos 1.933, as against $76 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1932 and $59 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. in 1.93.. St. Boniface, sikumited in ciose provimity to Winnipeg, reported building estimaicd at $\$ 62,060$. comparea with $\$ 218,945$ in the preceding year. These two centres together scpuried 3.7 p.c. of the 1.933 afgregate for the 61 centres, showing a slight falling off as compared. Whth the 1932 proportion of $5.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.

Vancouvor.. The irunjcipality of Greater Vancouver issued permits for buildings valued at $\$ 1,564,542$; as comparec. with the 1932 total of $\$ 2,854,206$, this was a decline of $\$ 1,289,665$ or 45.2 poc. The aggragate for 7.933 was also lower than in any other yoar since 19is. North Tancouver: a mile from Vancouver, granted permits for buildinge
estimated so cost $\$ 27.796$, a reciuction of 64.1 p.c. from the 1932 total of $\$ 77,455$. The Metropolitan area of Vancouver reportad authorizetions valued at $\$ 1,592,337$ in 1933, or 7.3 poc. of the agg:egato for the 6I cities; this was a small increase over the 1932 proportion, thich had been 6.9 poco of the total.

The Otwe pormits, valuod at $\$ 916,065$, mere 40.9 p.c. less than the 1932 aggregate of $\$ 1,545: 5$. Tast year:s total mas also Iower than in any other year since 1920 . Residentiai huilding accountod for some $40,8 \mathrm{poc}$ of the 1933 authorizations, as compared with 37.1 poce in 1532.

The Quabec City authorizations amounted to $\$ 724,548$, compared with $\$ 1,179,465$ in 1932: this mas a deciine of $\$ 45+, 517$ or $3 Z .5 \mathrm{prc}$. Aoout $21 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{co}$ of last year's total was for dasllinge, finille in 293 residentia: construction constituted some $26 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$. of the aggrocite.

Holina - In Iainfom the permits issued reprosented building estimated to cost \$508.90; his to men mes mor oy $\$ 332,60$ or 35.9 poc. than in 1932; it was also lower than aily otho yoar sincs 1920 excopt 1923. Neariy 57 poc. of the total value for 1.033 ras gwartod for ducllings, curpared mith the 1932 proportion of $63 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$.
zondor. - The esttmated cost of authorized ouilaing in Iondon mas $\$ 551,485$, or only 2. 2 O.c. lacs than the 1.932 agegeate oi $\$ 567,690$ a a out 43 poc of this total represented residontiai ruilding: on comparsa with 47 poc. in the preceding year.

Homintun- Tire value of butiding reorescned by permits issued in Hamilton during 1953 Tas $\$ 510,200$. Whis was ?cren than the i9j2 total of $\$ 1.424,300$, there being a decrease of $\$ 9 j^{4}: T 00$ 2 $6+02$ p.co in this comparisom。 Forty-three p.c. of the building
 pocn in 1931. Juring 1933: the 56 dwelings for fhich permits were issued were valued at $\$ 2.3 .350$, an arerage of some $\$ 3.91 \%$ compared 72 th the average valuation of $\$ 3,198$ in 193c: and of $\$ 4.303$ in 2951.

Calgarye- The buinuing artionized in Calgamy ras estimated to cost $\$ 449,917$, a decline f $4+67,957$. 5100 poce ase compared with the preceding year. Approximately 36 p.c. of the 1933 wotal was earmarked or residential building, as against 44 p.c. in 1932 and 62 p.c. in 793i. In 1933, the average cost of the 77 dwellings for which permits were issued wes $\$ 2,112$, Thile in the preseding year the estimated cost, on the


In Fomonion, pormits rere granted for buinding estimated to cost $\$ 428,565$, a de-
 building accounted for approximavely 56.7 pec . of the "otal authorizations in Edmonton during 1933: as compared with the 1932 proportion of 71 pecc

The Ferina aggregate of \$375,742 was higher by 35.9 p.c. than the total of $\$ 277,069$ reportck in 1932 . Triss was one of the foutteen centres showing higher authorizations than in the orecoding yeaw, but the total. Ta: less than in 1931 and other years since 1920. Aoout 16 roc. of lass yearis embincrizations was for dmellings: compared with approxinatciy $17^{-}$poce in 1932.

Victoria, with buiiding operations estimated to cost $\$ 340,136$, showed a decrease of 12.7 P.C. as compared with the 1932 cotai of $\$ 38^{\prime} 9,673$. The dwellings and apartments authorizos foro vaiuel ot 35.4 p.c. of twe aggregade sor the preceding yearc

The cilies recording ficcreases in the value of permits granted during 1933 as compared with the rreceding yers ane as follons:.. Feedericton, Westmount, Brantford, Chatham. Calt, Oshewa, Owen Sound, itratrood, St. Thomas, Samia, Riverside, Brandon, Regina ani Kamlonps.

## BUILDIIG ACIVINES BY MONTHS.

The building autkors.mations in Kay, June and July, \$2,065,372, \$3,589,204 and $\$ 2.150,40$; respectively, prowe higher in value than in any other month of 1933. In 19j2, the greatest aggrageto, (vito $\$ 5.48 \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{g}^{2} 5$ ) was reported in May. The 1933 monthIy totals reported by tie 6l centres are given below:-

| January | \$1,285-961 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fobruary | 925.894 |
| March | 953.956 |
| Apri. | 1.595.502. |


| v | \$2,065,372 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ปunล。 | 3.589,204 |
| July | 2,180,403 |
| dxast | -.910,809 |

September. . $\$ 1,986,903$
October.... 1,775,052
November... 1,624,138
December... 1,983,292

Some 57 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued nearly 3,050 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about $\$ 7,217,300$, and approximately 14,200 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of almost $\$ 12,628,000$, while engineering projects valued at about $\$ 243,000$ mere also reported during 1933. The average estimated cost per dwelling mas therefore about $\$ 2,370$, Thile the average for other buildings was not quite $\$ 890$. The former category includes houses and apartments, and in many but not all cases, repairs and alterations. Permits for garages usually constitute a large proportion of the total number of buildings other than residential, but in most cases have a $10 \%$ valuation. During 1932, nearly 3,800 permits mere granted for dwellings at a proposed cost of $\$ 11,367,300$, an average of $\$ 3,022$; some 18,550 other permits were also issued for buildings valued at $\$ 25,000,000$, giving a mean of not quite $\$ 1,350$ per building. There were also 30 engineering projects undertaken, valued at about $\$ 2,075,000$.

Table 4, appearing for the first time in this report, shows for the 56 centres furnishing such detail the value of the dwellings whose construction was authorized during 1933 and 1932; the figures include houses, apartments, conversion from one-family to two-or-more-family dwellings, and in many but not all cities, repairs and alterations thereto. The disparity between the number and valuo of tho authorizations in the same year and between the tro years is no doubt largely due to whether one-family houses, apartments or repairs and alterations predominate in the record for the year. The general lowering of building costs in 1933 through the substantial reduction. in labour costs was also a factor in the lower average value of the construction permits issued.

The value of the residential building authorized in Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Galt, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Brandon and Regina was higher in 1933 than in the preceding year, while in each of the remaining cities listed in Table 4 a reduction in this comparison mas indicated.

The following shows for 1933 the city distribution of the projects classed as engineering: - Brantford, \$112,521; Hamilton, $\$ 30,000$; Port Arthur, $\$ 10,000$ and East York \$90,000.

Nany cities also undertook considerable work in connection with roads, swwers, etc. during 1932. for the relief of unemployment, in addition to that carried on in the ordinary routine of city maintenance and improvement. Such work in most cases does not require a permit and its value is therefore not included in this record.

BUILDING ACIIVIMIES IN 35 CIIIES, WITH CONPARISONS FROM 1914.
The value of the building permits taken out in the 35 cities originally used in these compilations was $\$ 19,883,793$, as compared with $\$ 38,370,313$ in 1932 ; this was a decrease of 48.2 p.c., or practically the same proportionate deciine as was shom by the aggregate for the 61 cities, $v i z ., 48.5$ p.c. The proportion of the permits is sued in these 35 cities to the grand total was 91.3 p.c. in 1933 , compared with 90.7 p.c. in 1932, 90.6 $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1931, 91.0 p.c. in $1930,89.9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1929 and $88.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1928.

Last year's total for the 35 cities, as already stated, was lower than in 1932;indeed, it was the smallest reported in the twenty-four years for which data are available, since 1910. It should be noted that the figures for the years since 1920 have been revised to include the annual aggregates for Point Groy and South Vancouver, which were amalgamated with Vancouver as from January 1, 1929, to form the municipality of Greater Vancouver. Figures for these two centres are not available prior to 1920. It should also here be mentioned once more that the average index number of mholesale prices of building materials was lower in 1933 and 1932 than in any other year since 1916, while wage rates during 1933 showed a considerable decline as compared $\nabla i$ th 1932; these were also lower than in any other year since 1919, according to the index prepared by the Labour Department.

Table 2 gives, by provinces, the value of the building permits issued in the 35 cities since 1914, as well as indexes of wholesale costs of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

## BUILDING ACTIVITTES IN THE FOUR IARGEST CITIES, WITH COMPARISONS FROM 1214.

The value of the building represented by the permits issued in Montreal, Tor onto, Winnipeg and Vancouver aggregated $\$ 12,371,113$, a docreaso of 47.1 p.c. as compared with the 1932 total of $\$ 23,403,737$. There were large doclines in each of these cities as compared with 1932. The proportion of the building authorizod in these four centres to the aggregate for the 35 cities, was 62.2 p.c., comparod with $61.0 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1932, $67.2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in 1931, 60.9 p.c. in 1930 and 59.8 p.c. in 1929.

When the estimated cost of the building authorized in the "satellite cities" in the immediate vicinity of the four leading cities is added, the value of the building work represented by the permits issued in these metropolitan areas was $\$ 13,519,526$; this was a decrease of $47.2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. as compared with the 1932 aggragate of $\$ 25,584,864$.

Table 3 is a record of building permits issucd in the four largest cities since 1914.

Table 1.- istimated Cost of Building Tork as indicated by the Value of Building

| Cities | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \% |
| I.N.I. Charlottetown | 115,200 | 587,000 | - | 158,000 |
| ITova Scotia | 655,294 | 1,109,753 | 3,174,980 | 3,554,302 |
| $x$ Halifax | 598,909 | 1,933,519 | 2,964,985 | 3,188,345 |
| New Glas gow | 23,060 | 35,890 | 107.165 | 141,250 |
| x Sydney | 33,325 | 140,344 | 102,830 | 234,707 |
| New Brunswick | 394,514 | 648,434 | 1,783,462 | 3,034,614 |
| Fredericton | 85,115 | 18,500 | 140,295 | 3,082,000 |
| x iNoncton | 143,093 | 184,395 | 385,850 | 456,827 |
| x Saint John | 165,306 | 445,539 | 1,257,317 | 2,095,787 |
| Quebec | 7,005,74 | 12,467,878 | 37,605,584 | 46,224,208 |
| $x$ Montreal - x Maisonneuve | $5.648,862$ | 10,557,435 | 31,876,676 | 37,504,590 |
| $\times$ Quebec | 724.545 | 1,179,465 | 4,049,875 | $4,912,257$ |
| Shawinigan Falls | 58,260 | 107,230 | 55,065 | $468,540$ |
| x Sherbrooke | 186,400 | 229,300 | 676,350 | 812,150 |
| $x$ Three Rivers | 26,580 | 108,075 | 242,030 | 851,730 |
| $x$ Westmount | 359,116 | 286,370 | 705,583 | 1,674,941 |
| Ontario | 9,116,743 | 16,887,761 | 44,371,578 | 69,042,946 |
| Belleville | 29,700 | 100,705 | 221,900 | 312,360 |
| \% Brantford | 171.783 | 170,844 | 506,677 | 1,034,957 |
| Chatham | [5],720 | 56,215 | 201,365 | 1,221,258 |
| $x$ Fort William | 213,400 | 294,100 | 451,000 | 1,227,300 |
| Galt | 101,256 | 88,768 | 239,022 | -264,901 |
| x Guelph | 102,665 | 152, 835 | 221,002 | 371,351 |
| \% Hamilton | 510,200 | 1,424,300 | 5,026,050 | 6,291,100 |
| z Kingston | 179.667 | 349,039 | 548,199 | 1,056,936 |
| \% Kitchener | 140,233 | 363,043 | 627,853 | 1,344,232 |
| $\therefore$ Isond on | 551,485 | 567,690 | 1,746.900 | 2,744,735 |
| Niag̃ara Falls | 43,445 | 168,266 | 156,016 | 483,576 |
| Oshawa | 49.035 | 41,314 | 146,375 | 195,470 |
| - Ottama | 916,065 | 1,549,515 | 3,154,000 | 6,295,275 |
| Owen Sound | 38,375 | 22,415 | 3.1,975 | 132,000 |
| $\times$ Peterborough | 133,900 | 192,919 | 27.,526 | 797, 395 |
| $x$ Port Arthur | 114, 215 | 234,437 | 341,975 | 995,4\%7 |
| $x$ Stratford | 71,662 | 50,063 | 154.535 | 424,410 |
| x St. Cathorinas | 115,356 | 221,566 | 563,626 | 610,057 |
| \% St. Thomas | 64, 363 | 44,955 | 139,640 | 130,327 |
| Sornia | 63, 647 | 62,404 | 171,818 | 633,899 |
| Snult Sto. Mrrio | 93,377 | 142,600 | 436,147 | 5¢9,773 |
| $x$ Toronto | 4,415.510 | 7,562,693 | 22,002,099 | 32,130,569 |
| Tork nnd Frst York Tomships | 695, 341 | $1.595,357$ | 5,945,037 | 6,240,996 |
| Welland | 46,256 | 67.550 | 209,726 | 196,125 |
| $x$ Windsor | 70,455 | 0445,377 | 436,507 | 2,250,130 |
| Inst Windsor | 1,807 | 44,043 | 22,135 | -424,233 |
| Riverside | 6,000 | 2,525 | 29,165 | 153,920 |
| Snndwich | 550 | 12,050 | 21,130 | 103,775 |
| Thlkerville | 4.000 | 17,000 | 130,000 | 472,000 |
| Woods tock | 72,915 | 66,933 | 146,095 | 193,715 |
| Manl toba | 551,631 | 2,381,433 | 4.953 .905 | 7,631,620 |
| \% Brandon | 46,321 | 33,08\% | 265,613 | 197,245 |
| St. Boniface | 62,660 | 216,945 | 270,695 | 780,625 |
| $x$ Uininipog | 742,200 | 2,129,400 | 4,396,600 | 6.653,750 |
| Saskatchewan | 529,497 | 2,374,440 | 3,790,002 | 9,544,2\%7 |
| $\times$ Moose $\mathrm{J} 2 \pi$ | 44, 345 | $392,542$ | 473,047 | 1,053,303 |
| x Regina | 376,742 | 277,059 | 1,59\%,440 | 2,971,544 |
| K Saskatoon | 107.910 | 1,704.029 | 1,716,515 | 5,514,440 |
| 21 berta | 947,240 | 2,243,718 | $4,730,465$ | $9,450,034$ |
| - Colgary | 449,917 | 917.065 | 1,944,039 | 4,054,354 |
| $\times$ Edmonton | 42\%,565 | 1,093,045 | 1,377,175 | 4,300,935 |
| Lethbridgo | 54.393 | 192,150 | $1,294.056$ | ,954, 830 |
| Modicins En? | , 14,350 | 40,655 | 115.195 | 120,705 |
| British Columbia | 2,160,553 | 3,616,900 | 11, ©12, 066 | 17.718 .514 |
| Kumloops | 50,517 | 49,435 | 133,642 | 205,235 |
| Innnimo | 33,356 | 56,259 | 45,350 | 117.053 |
| $x$ Nor Tostminstar | 114. 200 | 137,712 | 580,321 | 553,990 |
| Princo Ruport | 29,327 | 54,230 | 156,493 | 148,595 |
| $\pi$ Vancouver I/ | 1,564,541 | 2,554,206 | 10,056,425 | 14,645,205 |
| North Vancouver |  | 77,455 | 10, 94,025 |  |
| $\frac{\mathrm{x} \text { Victoria }}{\text { - }}$ | 340,136 | 309,573 | 735,510 | 1, 595,2¢2 |
| Totnl - 71 Cities | 21,775,496 | 42,319,397 | 2,222,845 | 166,379,325 |
| -ptal-35 Citios | 12, 503,793 | $38,370,313$ | $11,547,955$ | 151,324,214 |

if Incluas Point Gray nd South Vancouver, fomerly given separately.


 1/ Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver formeriy sitar senarajeiy.

Table 1.-Estimgted Cost of Buit issued in 61 cities (concIudod,

| cities | 1924 | 122 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P.E.I.-Charlottetown | 31,900 | 50,200 | 81,500 | 38,200 | ,200 |
| Nova Scotia | 901,621 | 739,646 | 2,416,024 | 2,807,986 | 56,286 |
| $x$ Halifax | 731,209 | 378,699 | 1,752,632 | 2,199,398 | 379 |
| New Glasgow | 18,505 | 41,785 | 58,545 | 51,775 | 47,970 |
| x Sydney | 151,907 | 319,162 | 604, 847 | 556,813 | 886,937 |
| New Brunswick | 1,492,304 | 1,049,856 | 2,028,239 | 1,508,820 | 2,535,623 |
| Fredericton | 257,325 | 305,895 | 283,197 | 234,800 | 298,650 |
| $\times$ Mometon | 101,774 | 385,461 | 1,037,942 | 699,520 | 1,201,673 |
| x Saint John | 1,133,265 | 358,500 | 707,100 | 574,500 | 1,035,300 |
| Quebec | 42,562,336 | 35,483,853 | 30,330,234 | 28,869,803 | 21,801,692 |
| x Montreal -xMaisonneuve | 31,013,419 | 27,125,863 | 21,132,586 | 21,291,273 | 14,067,609 |
| 二 Skebec | 7,331,846 | 4,786,933 | 5,397,566 | 3,695,397 | 2,301,480 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 229,377 | 124,990 | 124,400 | 266,200 | 141,200 |
| $\times$ Sherbrooke | 529,878 | 732,100 | 712,000 | 753,900 | 3,265,538 |
| x Three Rivers | 1,046,210 | 780,735 | 1,193,650 | 1,286,740 | 845,975 |
| $x$ Wes tmount | 2,411,606 | 1,933,232 | 1,770,032 | 1,576,293 | 1,179,890 |
| Ontario | 57,330,141 | 74,673,080 | 81,396,259 | 59,315,845 | 58,636,365 |
| Belleville | 195,000 | 54,825 | 254.400 | $119,700$ | $73,250$ |
| $\times$ Brantford | 191,480 | 615,686 | 465,420 | 404,445 | 798,073 |
| Chatham | 352,329 | 245,867 | 366,317 | 322,555 | 387,034 |
| $x$ Fort William | 1,272,570 | 1,425,130 | 1,446,685 | 893,050 | 1,045,160 |
| Galt | 124,742 | 135,631 | 731,707 | 501,771 | 291,760 |
| $x$ Guelph | 404, 304 | 571,484 | 964,808 | 433,257 | 494,158 |
| $\times$ Hamilton | 3,309,800 | 5,452,930 | 4,928,465 | 4,639,450 | 4,340,220 |
| $x$ Kingston | 1,035,620 | 649,233 | 701:495 | 591,515 | 494,736 |
| \% Kitchener | 1,221,122 | 1,893,892 | 2,461,321 | 932,050 | 1,277,595 |
| $x$ London | 2,113,500 | 3,261,065 | 2,605,630 | 2,527,510 | 2,146,305 |
| Niagara Falls | 802,622 | 758,513 | 676,694 | 1,145,589 | 493.965 |
| Oshawa | 786,985 | 1,923,110 | 1,155,130 | 329,405 | 849,496 |
| 7. Ottawa | 2,540,699 | 31521,817 | 5,021,782 | 2,716,409 | 3,305,172 |
| Owen Sound | 161,125 | 319,450 | 196,450 | 119,000 | 146,175 |
| x. Poterborough | 437.510 | 295,798 | 439,154 | 541,754 | 939,700 |
| $x$ Port Archur | 1,186,207 | 2,640,321 | 1,167,429 | 113,509 | 216,350 |
| $x$ Stratford | 641,619 | 509,272 | 700,527 | 276,089 | 440,782 |
| x St. Catharines | 713.638 | 806,310 | 1,290,576 | 776,360 | 830,632 |
| \% St. Thomas | 164,026 | 334,239 | 221,964 | 113,640 | 258,821 |
| Sarnia | 840,803 | 791,470 | 880,260 | 1,331,337 | 742,265 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 559,245 | 401,032 | 583,813 | 896,920 | 1,034,290 |
| $\times$ Toronto | 23,926,028 | 30,609,227 | 35,237,925 | 23,878,246 | 25,737,063 |
| York \& East York Townships | 5,710,400 | 8,921,650 | 11,167,700 | 8,101,100 | 4,312,350 |
| Welland | 178,880 | 206,10う | 362,371 | 435,735 | 299,420 |
| $\times$ Winds or | 4,429,308 | 4,725,034 | 4,143,495 | 5,123,110 | 4,850,310 |
| East Tindsor | 1,371,662 | 1,539,702 | $1,473.270$ | 323,185 | 674.745 |
| Riverside | 403.450 | 334,945 | 223,265 | 48,336 |  |
| Sandwich | 959,799 | 809,754 | 854,250 | 550,225 | 687,610 |
| Walkerville | 1,058,000 | 610,000 | 431,000 | 1,016,000 | 1,178,000 |
| Toods tock | 237,668 | 309,588 | 242,956 | 114,593 | 290,928 |
| Mant toba | 3,867,102 | 5,177,487 | 7.653,442 | 6,714,883 | 9,248,971 |
| $x$ Brandon | 270,825 | 183,034 | 225,029 | 749,190 | 412,829 |
| St. Boniface | 418,377 | 510,353 | 552,663 | 385,293 | 465,992 |
| $x$ Tinnipeg | 3,177,900 | 4,484,100 | 6,875,750 | 5,580,400 | 8,370,150 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,856,190 | 2,405,976 | 3,982,213 | 3,434,681 | 5,281,600 |
| x Moose Jaw | 501,129 | 289,398 | 379,180 | 500,177 | 1,533,095 |
| $x$ Regina | 939,785 | 1,264,030 | 1,784,124 | 2,160,038 | 2,597,920 |
| $x$ Saskatoon | 1,415,276 | 852,548 | 1,818,909 | 774,466 | 1,150,585 |
| Alberta | 3,695,604 | 2,597,987 | 5,723,204 | 4,170,446 | 6,451,876 |
| x Calgary | 1,031,420 | 821,840 | 3,102,700 | 2,298,800 | 2,906,100 |
| x Edmonton | 2,305,095 | 1,488,670 | 2,338,109 | 1,563,696 | 3,231,955 |
| Le thbridge | 226,222 | 258,570 | 243,695 | 217,760 | 252,090 |
| Medicine Hat | 132,867 | 28,907 | 38,700 | 90,190 | 61,731 |
| British Columbia | 13,845,890 | 11,343,536 | 14,604,292 | 9,833,750 | 8,654,009 |
| Kamliops | 163,861 | 99,728 | 146,165 | 237,820 | -90,288 |
| Nanaimo | 89,005 | 137.507 | 85,981 | 93,273 | 78,294 |
| x New Westminster | 321,432 | 350,848 | 332,050 | 264,870 | 319,109 |
| Prince Rupert | 209,312 | 97,148 | 314,412 | 620,833 | 405,189 |
| $\times$ Vancouver 1/ | 11,100,736 | 9,387,599 | 12,585,611 | 7,444,913 | 6,403,851 |
| North Vancouver | 1,123,441 | 220,546 | 107,069 | 194,874 | 149,706 |
| $\times$ Victoria | 838.103 | 1,050,160 | 1,033,004 | 977.167 | 1,207,572 |
| Total - 61 Cities | 126,583.148 | 133,521, 621 | 148,215,407 | 116,794,414 | 117,019,622 |
| xTotal - 35 Cities | $109,940,2461$ | $114,284,350$ | 26,579,497 | 98,907,945 | 103,514,024 |

Table 2. Estimated Cost of Building Work in the years 1914-1933, by provinces, as indicated by Building Permits issued by 35 cities (concluded).


2/ Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average 1926.100. 3/ Compiled by Department of Labour. Average $1913=100$.

Table 2. Estimated Cost of Building Work in the years 1914-1933, by provinces, as indicated by Building Permits


[^0]2) Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average 1926=100.

3/ Compiled by Department of Labour. Average 1913:100.

Table 3u- Euilaing Formits Issuad wy Four Largest Cities, 1914-1933.


Wen the "satellite" cities in the imediate vicinity of the four leading cities are added, the proportion of the building in the four

 $1920,51.3$ p.c.

Table 3.- Euilding Perrits issued oy Four Largeat Cities, 1914-1933. (Concluded).


Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver formerly given separately, but from Jan. 1, 2929, amalyamated with Vancouver. Figures for these two centres are not available prior to 1920.

Moble 4. - Vnluo of Builaing Porits issuan-
Ropnirs and Is mpovoronts themen for Roprirs and Isprovormats theroto, by 57 Citios, 1933 and 1932.



[^0]:    1/ Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, amalgamated with Vancouver as from Jan. 1, 1929.

