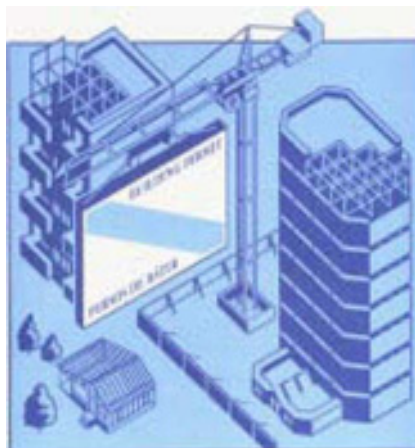




# Building Permits

March 2002



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Statistics Canada  
Investment and Capital Stock Division  
Current Investment Indicators Section

# Building Permits

March 2002

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 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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## Geographical Abbreviations

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

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## Note on CANSIM

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## Part I – Analysis

### Highlights

The phenomenal demand for new housing in Canada cooled only slightly in March as builders maintained their torrid pace in taking out residential building permits.

Contractors took out \$2.4 billion in permits for housing in March, down 1.2% from the highest monthly record in February. Permits for single-family housing accounted for three-quarters of the total.

Housing permits reached \$7.2 billion for the first three months of 2002, up 30.0% from the same period a year earlier. Nearly 53,000 new dwellings were authorized from January to March, the highest quarterly level since the first quarter of 1990.

The value of building permits, an early indicator of construction activity, points to a hot summer for home builders. The housing market has been booming across Canada in the wake of low mortgage rates, high consumer confidence and the scarcity of existing dwellings for rent or resale.

In contrast, the trend was still downward in the non-residential sector. Pulled down by a substantial drop in industrial permits, the value of non-residential permits fell 2.1% to \$1.3 billion in March - the lowest level since April 2000. It was the sector's third decline in four months.

Municipalities issued \$3.7 billion in building permits, down 1.5% from February. Despite the decline, this level was still 11.0% higher than the average monthly level in 2001.

Municipalities issued permits totalling \$11.2 billion in the first quarter, up 11.2% from the same period last year. The massive gain in the residential sector contrasted with an 11.7% decline in non-residential permits.

Regionally, the census metropolitan areas of Edmonton and Calgary posted the largest gains (in dollars) in 2002 - mainly the result of proposed housing construction. All census metropolitan areas recorded increases in the value of residential permits on a year-to-date basis except Ottawa, which posted a record level last year.

#### Note to readers

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

The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,350 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.

### Hot summer likely for home builders in most provinces

Builders took out \$1.8 billion in single-family permits in March, down 0.6% from February. Despite this minor retreat, the level of construction intentions for single-family dwellings was still 34.3% higher than the average monthly level in 2001.

The value of building permits for multi-family dwellings fell 2.9% to \$615 million in March.

After a record-setting February, housing permits in Alberta fell 9.6% to \$381 million - the largest decline among the provinces in absolute dollars. In contrast, housing permits were at a 15-year high in March in Quebec, which posted the largest advance (+4.8% to \$462 million).

On a year-to-date basis, all 10 provinces recorded double-digit advances in the residential sector compared with the same period in 2001. The largest increases (in dollars) occurred in Alberta (+56.4%) and Quebec (+45.7%).

## Industrial and institutional sectors decline

The value of building permits in the non-residential sector declined in the wake of a sharp drop in industrial projects and a smaller decline in the institutional component.

The value of permits for industrial projects fell 35.7% to \$197 million, largely because of a decrease in the utility and transportation category. This followed two sharp monthly increases. Ontario recorded the largest decline (-62.7% to \$73 million) following a tremendous increase in February.

Institutional building intentions fell 6.5% to \$375 million, the third straight monthly decline, as a gain in education projects was more than offset by retreats in welfare home projects. These three monthly declines follow a strong performance during the last six months of 2001. Manitoba recorded the largest decline after two strong increases.

Permits for proposed commercial construction jumped 18.4% to \$695 million, driven by a strong gain in permits for hotel and restaurant and office building categories. This gain follows a large decline in February. Ontario recorded the largest advance.

At the provincial level, the most significant monthly decline occurred in Manitoba (-54.3% to \$31 million). However, this decline should be put in perspective as a large permit was issued in February for a hospital. Alberta recorded the largest increase (+25.5% to \$195 million) due to projects in the hotel and restaurant category.

Non-residential building permits totalled \$4.0 billion in the first three months of 2002, down 11.7% compared with the same period a year earlier. The decline was a result of decreases in the industrial and commercial components. Industrial building permits dropped 28.9% to \$752 million, while commercial intentions fell 19.0% to \$2.1 billion. Only the institutional component recorded a higher level than the same period last year, up 28.6% to \$1.2 billion.

The continuing downward trend in the non-residential sector is in line with some indicators. Declining industrial capacity utilization rates and corporate operating profits in 2001 may have hurt the sector.

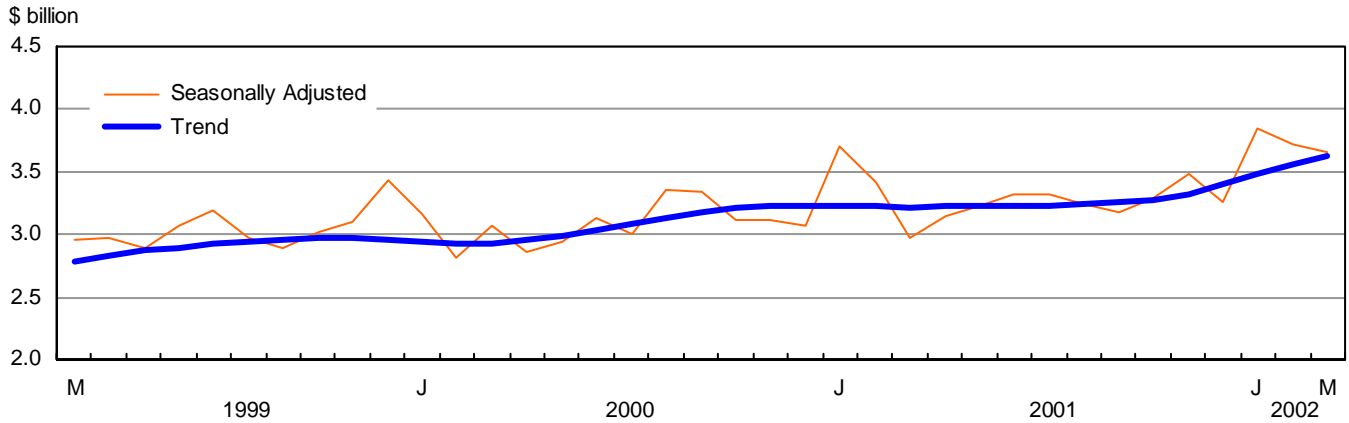
Of the 28 census metropolitan areas, 16 showed a decrease on a year-to-date basis. The largest loss was in the Toronto area, due to a decline in proposed office building construction.

Provincially, Manitoba recorded the largest year-to-date increase (+59.1% to \$131 million). The strongest drop was recorded in Quebec (-19.5% to \$900 million), driven by declines in all three components in Montreal.

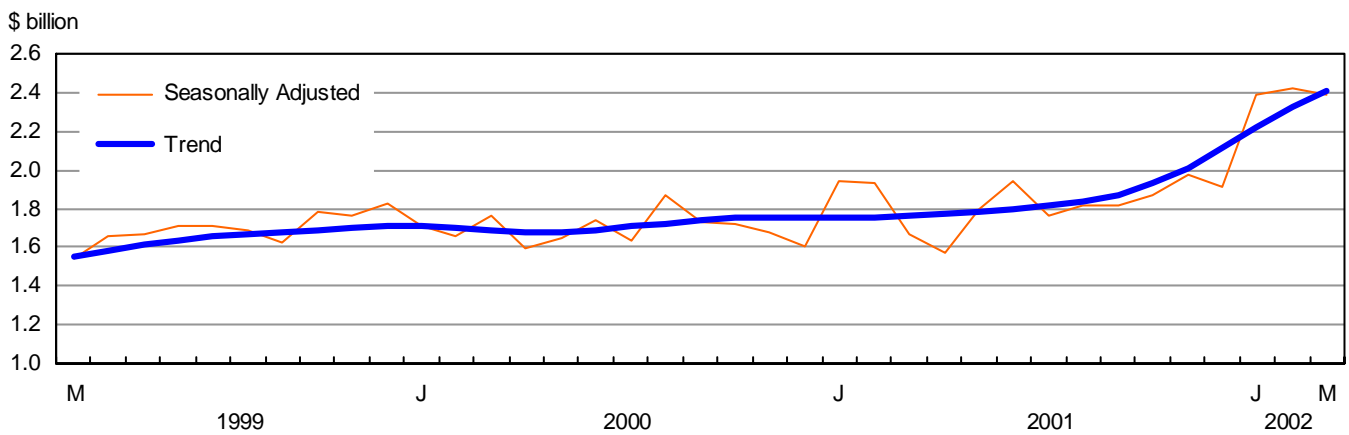


## Building permits - Canada

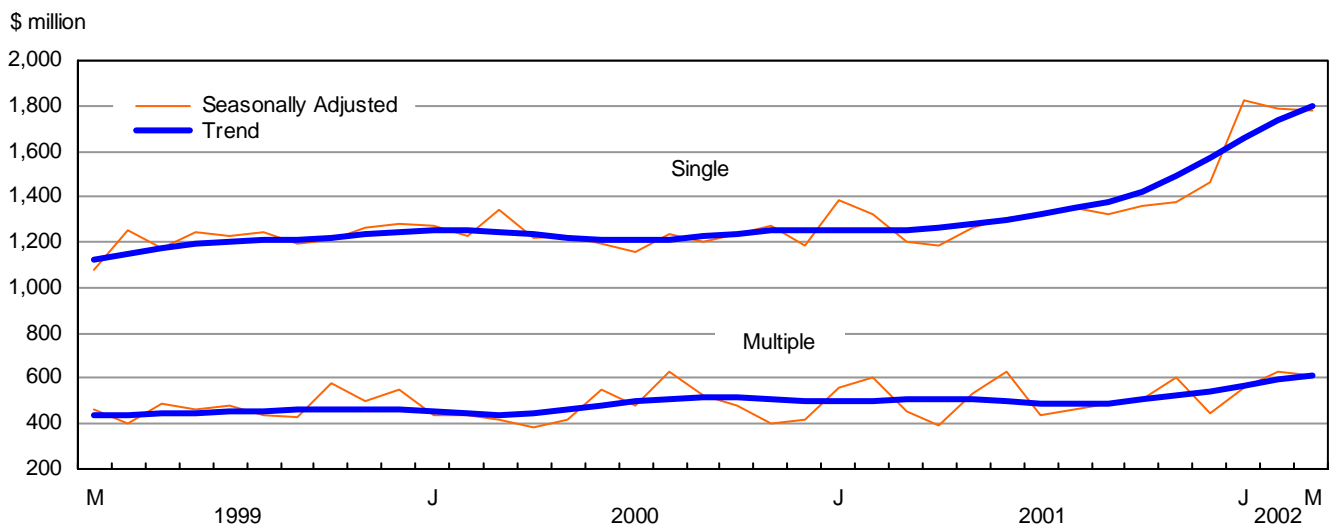
### Total value of building permits



### Residential value - Total

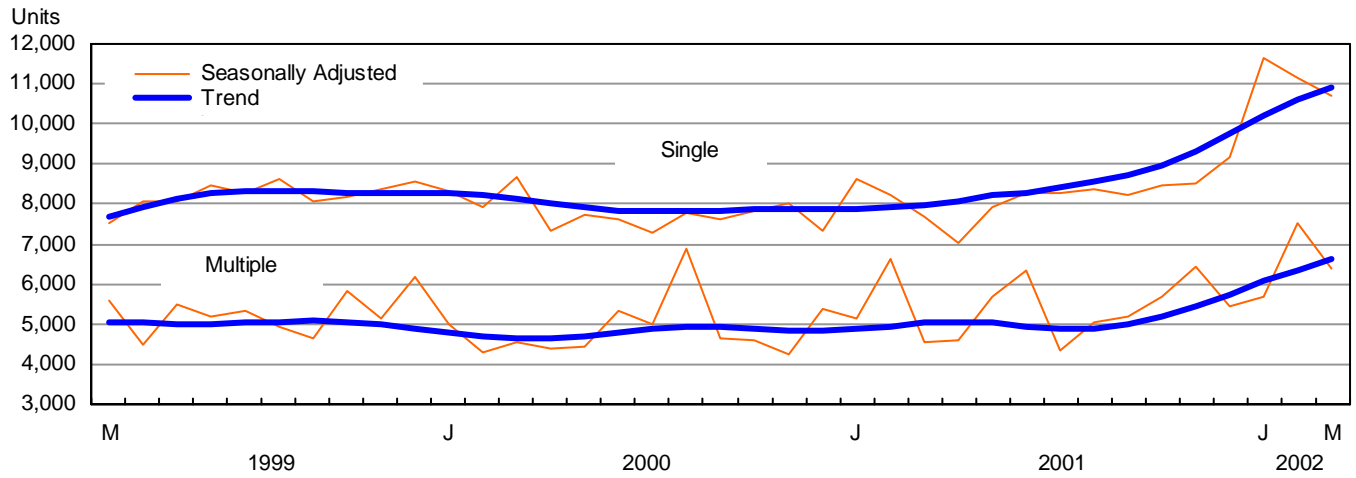


### Residential value - single and multiple

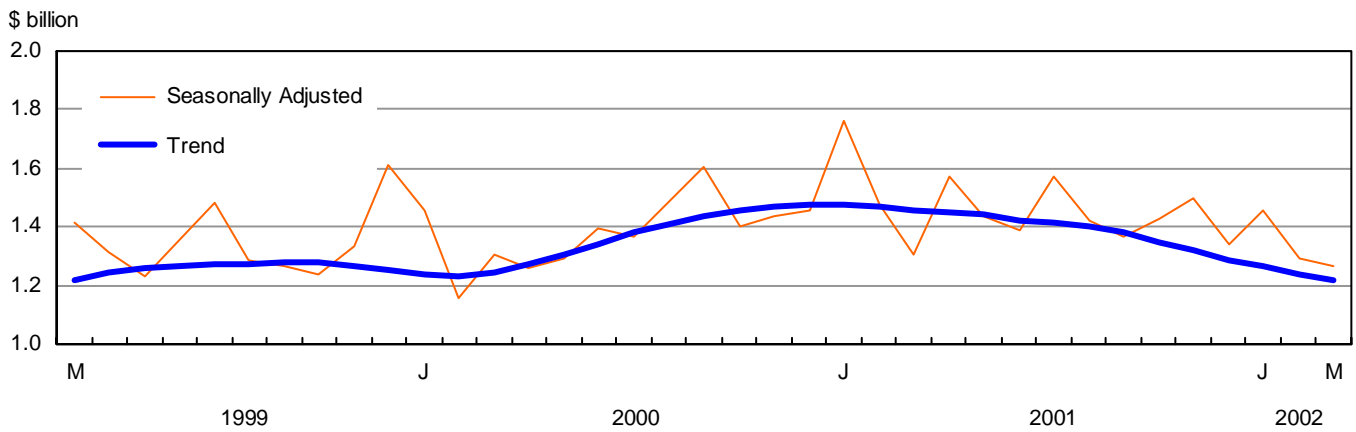


## Building permits - Canada

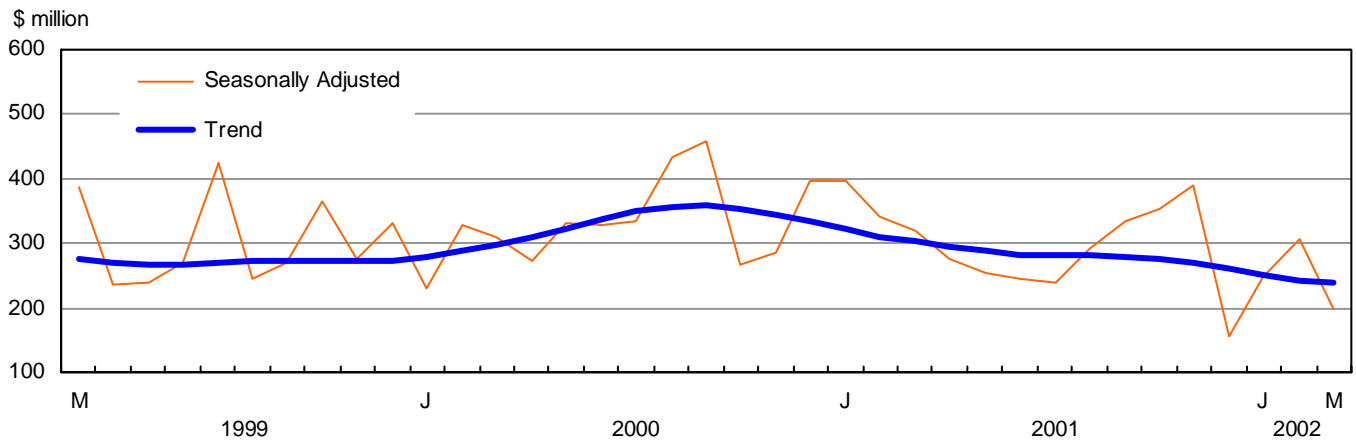
### Number of dwelling units - single and multiple



### Non residential value - Total

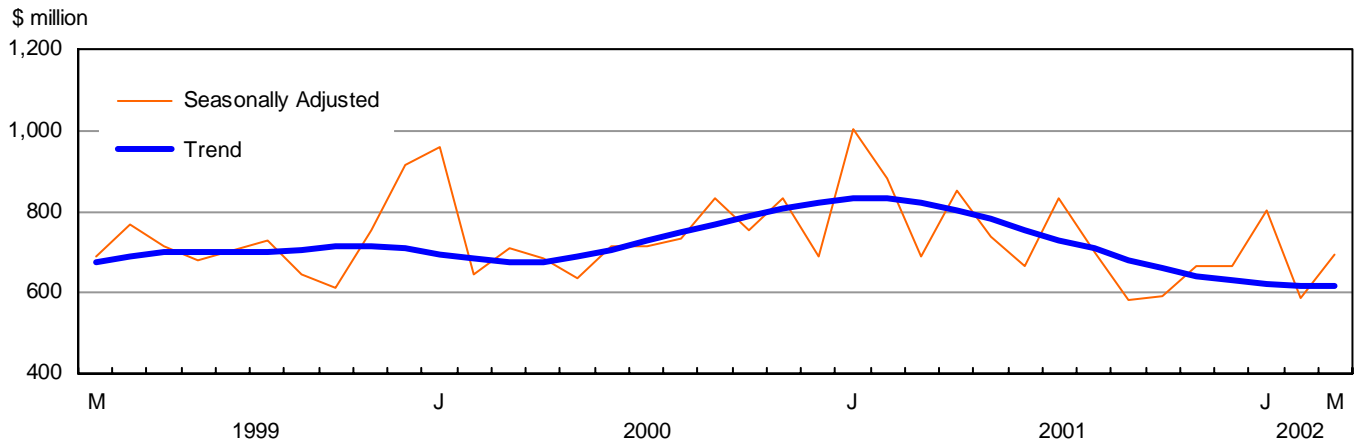


### Industrial value

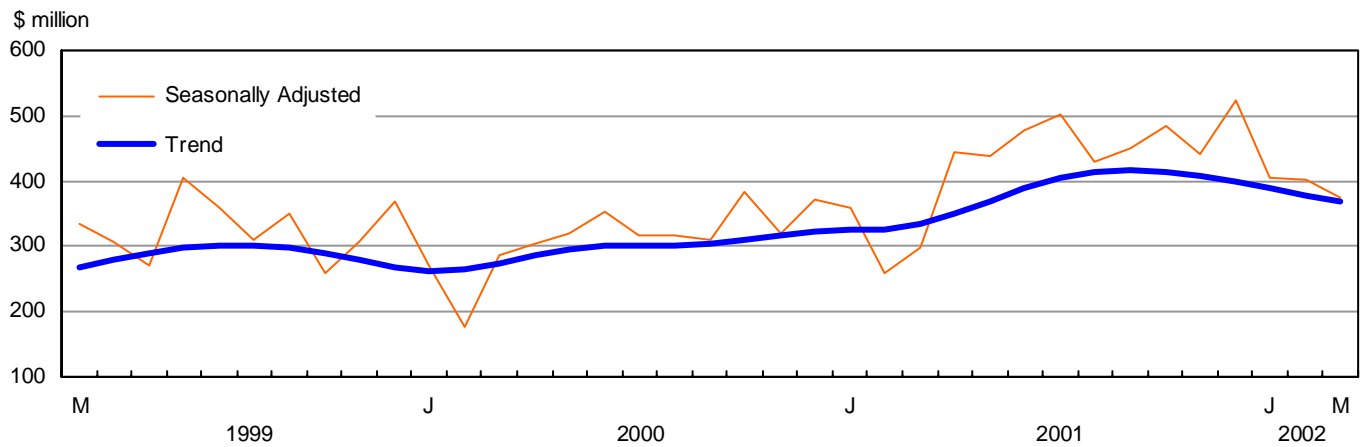


## Building permits - Canada

### Commercial value



### Institutional and Governmental value



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## Part II – Tables (Seasonally Adjusted)

Table 1

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

Province/Territory	2002		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3,659,791</b>	<b>3,715,534</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	26,471	24,200	9.4	17.5	-9.0	-9.5	7.9	13.0
Prince Edward Island	12,616	6,079	107.5	-24.7	-44.1	24.2	-24.6	-44.9
Nova Scotia	61,910	70,813	-12.6	-4.4	-10.0	78.3	4.1	-22.2
New Brunswick	53,919	54,727	-1.5	19.2	11.3	5.3	-35.3	18.7
Québec	721,166	692,693	4.1	-15.7	16.8	2.5	6.7	15.5
Ontario	1,645,212	1,652,415	-0.4	-3.8	23.1	-11.3	8.1	5.6
Manitoba	64,685	101,497	-36.3	43.4	20.6	-15.6	-0.3	32.1
Saskatchewan	41,820	74,955	-44.2	23.0	65.1	-52.2	20.1	14.7
Alberta	575,512	576,446	-0.2	1.1	6.1	-16.4	39.6	-12.8
British Columbia	454,152	458,926	-1.0	4.8	22.3	21.1	-33.1	1.6
Yukon	1,536	1,609	-4.5	-13.8	8.3	-42.3	108.3	-44.4
Northwest Territories	334	1,065	-68.6	-89.1	515.5	-59.0	-68.2	2.6
Nunavut	458	109	320.2	...	-100.0	-97.4	-67.4	-59.3

Table 2

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

Province/Territory	2002		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,267,468</b>	<b>1,295,063</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,238	8,581	-15.7	108.0	65.3	-60.3	11.1	-34.3
Prince Edward Island	2,144	605	254.4	-76.0	-75.7	64.9	-32.2	-59.5
Nova Scotia	13,857	16,665	-16.8	-3.0	-13.1	149.5	-46.1	-21.8
New Brunswick	10,221	8,062	26.8	-42.6	-10.3	45.9	-71.3	56.6
Québec	259,238	251,917	2.9	-35.2	17.6	-2.9	3.8	23.7
Ontario	602,645	618,407	-2.5	2.9	-0.1	-2.5	1.1	15.6
Manitoba	30,693	67,128	-54.3	100.0	14.1	-14.7	-7.4	22.7
Saskatchewan	22,943	56,843	-59.6	54.6	93.3	-65.9	12.5	52.2
Alberta	194,784	155,176	25.5	-19.4	-12.2	-29.4	69.9	-17.0
British Columbia	123,472	111,002	11.2	-27.4	66.6	-10.5	-30.1	-29.2
Yukon	111	161	-31.1	-58.6	-30.7	-68.9	134.9	-41.9
Northwest Territories	122	516	-76.4	-94.7	700.9	-7.3	-79.0	-8.1
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	...	-100.0	-60.0	1,127.8

Table 3

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

Province/Territory	2002		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,392,323</b>	<b>2,420,471</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Newfoundland	19,233	15,619	23.1	-5.2	-18.2	7.5	6.9	47.2
Prince Edward Island	10,472	5,474	91.3	-1.4	35.8	-23.6	-13.0	20.8
Nova Scotia	48,053	54,148	-11.3	-4.8	-9.0	63.5	28.9	-22.5
New Brunswick	43,698	46,665	-6.4	46.5	24.6	-10.0	22.8	-14.7
Québec	461,928	440,776	4.8	1.8	16.0	7.8	9.7	7.9
Ontario	1,042,567	1,034,008	0.8	-7.4	40.7	-17.0	13.1	-0.7
Manitoba	33,992	34,369	-1.1	-7.6	27.1	-16.5	7.7	44.8
Saskatchewan	18,877	18,112	4.2	-25.1	35.2	-17.0	45.5	-37.1
Alberta	380,728	421,270	-9.6	11.5	18.7	-4.3	19.7	-9.8
British Columbia	330,680	347,924	-5.0	22.1	7.0	37.8	-34.6	29.5
Yukon	1,425	1,448	-1.6	-2.0	27.1	-2.0	77.7	-47.0
Northwest Territories	212	549	-61.4	503.3	-76.1	-85.2	-56.9	16.8
Nunavut	458	109	320.2	...	-100.0	-91.2	-77.2	-82.2

Table 4

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

Province/Territory	2002		Mar. - Feb.	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	units		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>204,480</b>	<b>223,704</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,340	1,512	54.8	-18.2	-4.3	1.9	9.0	34.3
Prince Edward Island	1,008	612	64.7	-40.0	37.1	10.7	-16.4	34.0
Nova Scotia	4,212	4,956	-15.0	-19.5	-14.1	75.1	27.2	-18.3
New Brunswick	6,816	5,544	22.9	61.0	25.9	-27.6	52.2	-30.3
Québec	40,452	42,216	-4.2	4.6	22.3	-0.8	11.4	1.2
Ontario	82,800	85,908	-3.6	2.2	21.1	-15.8	21.2	2.1
Manitoba	2,664	2,820	-5.5	-15.5	47.9	-10.5	-24.5	64.5
Saskatchewan	1,944	2,004	-3.0	-37.9	56.4	-17.7	85.0	-52.9
Alberta	41,280	47,856	-13.7	11.8	15.8	7.6	10.6	-5.3
British Columbia	20,748	30,024	-30.9	41.4	11.5	42.5	-49.8	62.9
Yukon	108	108	0.0	0.0	125.0	-69.2	160.0	-50.0
Northwest Territories	84	144	-41.7	50.0	-33.3	-29.4	-77.9	63.8
Nunavut	24	0	...	...	...	...	-100.0	-84.6

Table 5

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

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Canada</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	11,131	7,511	18,642	2,420,471	307,003	587,064	400,996	1,295,063	3,715,534
March <sup>p</sup>	10,683	6,357	17,040	2,392,323	197,291	695,280	374,897	1,267,468	3,659,791
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	33,446	19,545	52,991	7,198,856	752,222	2,084,280	1,179,568	4,016,070	11,214,926
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	24,534	16,321	40,855	5,538,633	1,058,674	2,574,484	917,254	4,550,412	10,089,045
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	103	23	126	15,619	961	6,879	741	8,581	24,200
March <sup>p</sup>	117	78	195	19,233	610	6,628	0	7,238	26,471
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	369	106	475	51,327	2,438	15,802	1,704	19,944	71,271
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	289	29	318	38,636	15	14,824	1,126	15,965	54,601
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	51	0	51	5,474	90	415	100	605	6,079
March <sup>p</sup>	70	14	84	10,472	677	1,042	425	2,144	12,616
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	176	44	220	21,498	964	3,781	525	5,270	26,768
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	138	6	144	13,224	172	8,284	841	9,297	22,521
<b>Nova Scotia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	322	91	413	54,148	1,155	14,996	514	16,665	70,813
March <sup>p</sup>	303	48	351	48,053	1,718	10,732	1,407	13,857	61,910
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	992	285	1,277	159,100	4,474	38,942	4,290	47,706	206,806
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	630	54	684	93,110	8,334	34,733	5,469	48,536	141,646
<b>New Brunswick</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	260	202	462	46,665	1,470	5,922	670	8,062	54,727
March <sup>p</sup>	307	261	568	43,698	472	8,926	823	10,221	53,919
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	823	494	1,317	122,211	2,953	27,067	2,311	32,331	154,542
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	482	176	658	64,404	8,540	26,074	6,237	40,851	105,255
<b>Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	2,045	1,473	3,518	440,776	65,192	120,018	66,707	251,917	692,693
March <sup>p</sup>	1,940	1,431	3,371	461,928	62,558	129,298	67,382	259,238	721,166
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	5,929	4,322	10,251	1,335,744	212,280	503,225	184,677	900,182	2,235,926
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	3,876	2,872	6,748	916,864	317,680	627,794	172,747	1,118,221	2,035,085
<b>Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	4,419	2,740	7,159	1,034,008	195,469	212,374	210,564	618,407	1,652,415
March <sup>p</sup>	4,328	2,572	6,900	1,042,567	72,914	307,136	222,595	602,645	1,645,212
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	13,801	7,266	21,067	3,193,151	348,089	746,383	727,368	1,821,840	5,014,991
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	11,528	8,542	20,070	2,833,641	479,438	1,011,765	494,294	1,985,497	4,819,138
<b>Manitoba</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	231	4	235	34,369	3,666	22,358	41,104	67,128	101,497
March <sup>p</sup>	195	27	222	33,992	15,427	13,539	1,727	30,693	64,685
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	682	53	735	105,562	23,760	59,779	47,845	131,384	236,946
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	559	33	592	80,989	16,351	58,764	7,479	82,594	163,583
<b>Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	111	56	167	18,112	1,354	22,725	32,764	56,843	74,955
March <sup>p</sup>	127	35	162	18,877	595	21,332	1,016	22,943	41,820
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	355	243	598	61,171	3,685	67,972	44,887	116,544	177,715
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	378	42	420	50,182	19,401	63,822	32,900	116,123	166,305

Table 5

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

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Alberta</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	2,581	1,407	3,988	421,270	26,993	109,172	19,011	155,176	576,446
March <sup>p</sup>	2,349	1,091	3,440	380,728	30,141	130,338	34,305	194,784	575,512
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	7,402	3,592	10,994	1,179,762	118,563	356,468	67,410	542,441	1,722,203
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	4,698	2,692	7,390	754,324	127,169	361,156	77,244	565,569	1,319,893
<b>British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	987	1,515	2,502	347,924	10,653	71,623	28,726	111,002	458,926
March <sup>p</sup>	931	798	1,729	330,680	12,179	66,119	45,174	123,472	454,152
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	2,863	3,138	6,001	963,560	34,618	263,764	89,040	387,422	1,350,982
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,900	1,874	3,774	685,097	80,325	362,675	118,665	561,665	1,246,762
<b>Yukon</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	9	0	9	1,448	0	66	95	161	1,609
March <sup>p</sup>	7	2	9	1,425	0	68	43	111	1,536
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	25	2	27	4,351	75	422	164	661	5,012
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	48	1	49	5,793	34	2,972	221	3,227	9,020
<b>Northwest Territories</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	12	0	12	549	0	516	0	516	1,065
March <sup>p</sup>	7	0	7	212	0	122	0	122	334
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	27	0	27	852	323	675	9,347	10,345	11,197
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	0	0	0	937	1,215	1,621	31	2,867	3,804
<b>Nunavut</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	109
March <sup>p</sup>	2	0	2	458	0	0	0	0	458
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	2	0	2	567	0	0	0	0	567
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	8	0	8	1,432	0	0	0	0	1,432

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



Table 6

## Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Seasonally Adjusted, 2002

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Abbotsford, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	69	113	182	15,837	1,195	81	2,231	3,507	19,344
March <sup>p</sup>	65	0	65	8,663	2,751	2,767	521	6,039	14,702
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	185	113	298	31,933	4,977	3,807	3,422	12,206	44,139
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	91	0	91	14,006	12,687	6,636	11,506	30,829	44,835
<b>Calgary, Alberta</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	936	300	1,236	150,419	6,325	52,720	3,224	62,269	212,688
March <sup>p</sup>	952	421	1,373	172,312	5,120	36,544	8,969	50,633	222,945
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	2,800	917	3,717	468,576	13,201	126,263	19,588	159,052	627,628
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,826	871	2,697	318,656	27,985	147,176	19,191	194,352	513,008
<b>Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	11	5	16	2,192	51	1,844	1,914	3,809	6,001
March <sup>p</sup>	15	7	22	3,443	131	3,299	10,266	13,696	17,139
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	44	36	80	10,312	256	5,767	12,196	18,219	28,531
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	36	31	67	8,540	4,937	18,215	19,273	42,425	50,965
<b>Edmonton, Alberta</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	565	213	778	79,668	15,709	17,591	7,133	40,433	120,101
March <sup>p</sup>	652	489	1,141	110,778	617	20,579	3,606	24,802	135,580
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	1,782	1,204	2,986	288,561	60,061	70,557	14,954	145,572	434,133
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,106	641	1,747	164,093	18,206	88,608	32,212	139,026	303,119
<b>Halifax, Nova Scotia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	162	63	225	32,208	304	6,818	350	7,472	39,680
March <sup>p</sup>	148	41	189	28,028	10	2,026	70	2,106	30,134
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	494	226	720	95,691	314	13,048	1,240	14,602	110,293
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	284	34	318	47,954	1,119	10,616	82	11,817	59,771
<b>Hamilton, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	162	384	546	54,376	44,618	9,867	10,031	64,516	118,892
March <sup>p</sup>	167	113	280	41,861	5,551	55,164	27,666	88,381	130,242
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	557	611	1,168	146,356	51,493	76,836	46,224	174,553	320,909
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	462	460	922	114,386	21,569	41,460	49,854	112,883	227,269
<b>Hull, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	64	56	120	16,165	889	3,997	5,310	10,196	26,361
March <sup>p</sup>	109	94	203	23,638	62	1,510	6,428	8,000	31,638
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	246	209	455	54,390	951	48,585	12,302	61,838	116,228
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	183	59	242	34,718	4,631	63,813	4,559	73,003	107,721
<b>Kingston, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	62	0	62	8,629	262	974	107	1,343	9,972
March <sup>p</sup>	49	6	55	7,110	80	435	127	642	7,752
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	141	6	147	19,320	708	4,266	7,729	12,703	32,023
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	94	55	149	19,273	1,134	11,712	3,327	16,173	35,446
<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	273	104	377	52,932	14,071	33,319	4,918	52,308	105,240
March <sup>p</sup>	255	86	341	48,824	12,417	8,966	5,616	26,999	75,823
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	810	233	1,043	146,674	28,004	54,988	22,658	105,650	252,324
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	495	142	637	87,535	15,059	47,340	9,734	72,133	159,668
<b>London, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	157	32	189	26,506	528	1,653	20,147	22,328	48,834
March <sup>p</sup>	150	32	182	26,634	709	16,359	2,069	19,137	45,771
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	496	95	591	81,459	2,658	22,737	46,406	71,801	153,260
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	300	90	390	51,085	11,389	33,379	49,018	93,786	144,871

Table 6

## Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Seasonally Adjusted, 2002 – Continued

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	994	927	1,921	236,295	40,026	59,697	13,894	113,617	349,912
March <sup>p</sup>	917	873	1,790	244,757	28,785	87,197	13,751	129,733	374,490
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	2,901	2,715	5,616	733,916	101,694	324,185	42,837	468,716	1,202,632
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,880	1,931	3,811	504,246	197,158	367,143	62,852	627,153	1,131,399
<b>Oshawa, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	343	127	470	63,402	615	3,452	737	4,804	68,206
March <sup>p</sup>	211	31	242	39,019	3,157	4,412	1,325	8,894	47,913
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	716	164	880	127,923	4,344	11,322	9,058	24,724	152,647
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	495	201	696	91,723	16,549	8,043	5,538	30,130	121,853
<b>Ottawa, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	340	428	768	87,474	464	15,621	28,350	44,435	131,909
March <sup>p</sup>	306	289	595	77,672	797	9,747	16,349	26,893	104,565
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	844	911	1,755	217,377	1,995	47,333	46,046	95,374	312,751
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,240	601	1,841	234,167	50,313	161,660	18,273	230,246	464,413
<b>Québec, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	209	162	371	41,846	827	7,161	3,860	11,848	53,694
March <sup>p</sup>	248	161	409	47,819	1,743	12,464	9,452	23,659	71,478
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	614	371	985	115,538	3,340	25,347	14,437	43,124	158,662
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	380	353	733	96,552	12,856	43,080	23,366	79,302	175,854
<b>Regina, Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	27	36	63	4,860	437	4,660	32	5,129	9,989
March <sup>p</sup>	36	30	66	6,823	32	899	147	1,078	7,901
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	104	66	170	17,866	846	14,841	419	16,106	33,972
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	100	2	102	11,747	2,841	16,529	9,306	28,676	40,423
<b>Saint John, New Brunswick</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	36	0	36	5,050	1,200	128	0	1,328	6,378
March <sup>p</sup>	36	0	36	4,841	66	1,505	5	1,576	6,417
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	120	6	126	15,778	1,266	3,538	6	4,810	20,588
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	59	2	61	7,730	718	4,894	2,211	7,823	15,553
<b>Saskatoon, Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	56	20	76	9,336	506	9,951	27,870	38,327	47,663
March <sup>p</sup>	60	0	60	7,698	52	10,596	728	11,376	19,074
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	161	166	327	31,137	1,226	28,551	30,045	59,822	90,959
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	146	27	173	19,016	15,614	21,370	10,921	47,905	66,921
<b>Sherbrooke, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	33	43	76	9,178	1,288	1,533	16,922	19,743	28,921
March <sup>p</sup>	60	63	123	12,684	109	1,623	3,667	5,399	18,083
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	131	150	281	29,778	1,609	4,205	27,027	32,841	62,619
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	93	59	152	17,750	2,556	12,736	1,315	16,607	34,357
<b>St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	60	28	88	13,912	1,285	10,041	4,746	16,072	29,984
March <sup>p</sup>	70	8	78	14,037	1,778	85,258	1,138	88,174	102,211
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	202	50	252	40,806	5,569	108,051	14,513	128,133	168,939
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	162	72	234	32,719	5,946	44,115	4,911	54,972	87,691
<b>St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	60	23	83	10,583	956	3,534	683	5,173	15,756
March <sup>p</sup>	80	78	158	15,009	595	3,616	0	4,211	19,220
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	255	106	361	38,645	2,178	8,208	1,645	12,031	50,676
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	188	28	216	24,758	1	7,794	1,085	8,880	33,638

Table 6

## Dwelling Units, Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Seasonally Adjusted, 2002 – Concluded

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Sudbury, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	9	0	9	1,886	2	1,465	532	1,999	3,885
March <sup>p</sup>	10	0	10	1,711	37	2,159	1,323	3,519	5,230
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	25	0	25	4,671	39	4,406	1,895	6,340	11,011
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	22	0	22	3,942	333	4,653	3,689	8,675	12,617
<b>Thunder Bay, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	5	2	7	925	0	331	45,757	46,088	47,013
March <sup>p</sup>	10	29	39	5,217	275	287	20,938	21,500	26,717
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	16	34	50	6,784	1,456	1,020	70,101	72,577	79,361
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	12	0	12	2,691	4,322	7,758	9,416	21,496	24,187
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	1,585	963	2,548	441,823	35,663	60,015	45,831	141,509	583,332
March <sup>p</sup>	1,601	1,817	3,418	515,581	23,578	61,581	64,239	149,398	664,979
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	5,749	3,949	9,698	1,597,867	77,381	189,612	214,305	481,298	2,079,165
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	5,068	5,933	11,001	1,579,978	191,950	496,074	209,146	897,170	2,477,148
<b>Trois-Rivières, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	17	4	21	3,355	339	1,487	0	1,826	5,181
March <sup>p</sup>	18	6	24	4,272	10,182	1,184	89	11,455	15,727
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	43	48	91	14,542	10,749	3,280	4,001	18,030	32,572
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	39	16	55	8,844	2,227	5,443	3,628	11,298	20,142
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	436	1,026	1,462	224,953	6,919	33,603	13,586	54,108	279,061
March <sup>p</sup>	436	648	1,084	235,118	5,179	46,691	10,891	62,761	297,879
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	1,271	1,800	3,071	576,833	18,801	153,627	29,360	201,788	778,621
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	790	1,299	2,089	437,439	40,668	200,627	57,205	298,500	735,939
<b>Victoria, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	85	174	259	32,564	1,527	10,835	5,557	17,919	50,483
March <sup>p</sup>	76	55	131	20,473	605	3,887	20,703	25,195	45,668
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	258	250	508	70,665	3,058	22,874	28,127	54,059	124,724
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	149	77	226	41,981	12,084	27,432	11,170	50,686	92,667
<b>Windsor, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	140	41	181	29,925	14,887	29,914	11,393	56,194	86,119
March <sup>p</sup>	167	14	181	31,993	1,378	12,694	14,209	28,281	60,274
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	423	71	494	83,418	17,582	58,321	29,611	105,514	188,932
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	362	77	439	65,594	12,920	31,711	15,285	59,916	125,510
<b>Winnipeg, Manitoba</b>									
February <sup>f</sup>	127	0	127	19,084	1,751	17,649	2,135	21,535	40,619
March <sup>p</sup>	109	0	109	19,632	1,701	12,059	1,118	14,878	34,510
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	373	0	373	58,759	5,481	45,727	6,834	58,042	116,801
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	324	21	345	48,544	6,722	46,443	5,155	58,320	106,864

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

## Part III – Tables (Unadjusted)

**Table 7**  
**Dwelling Units, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2002**

Month	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
<b>Canada</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	7,559	17	596	991	2,575	706	12,444
March <sup>p</sup>	11,357	29	1,104	1,628	4,410	439	18,967
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	25,390	62	2,471	3,602	9,064	1,307	41,896
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	18,726	57	2,759	3,014	7,404	761	32,721
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	21	0	2	0	6	0	29
March <sup>p</sup>	84	0	0	0	60	3	147
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	133	1	2	0	68	3	207
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	84	0	10	0	0	6	100
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
March <sup>p</sup>	43	3	5	0	0	0	51
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	68	4	5	0	6	0	83
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	35	10	2	0	0	0	47
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	155	5	0	0	69	3	232
March <sup>p</sup>	250	6	0	0	44	2	302
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	569	13	0	9	227	11	829
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	363	13	3	0	31	6	416
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	57	0	0	0	35	4	96
March <sup>p</sup>	163	2	3	0	27	35	230
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	272	3	3	6	64	40	388
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	141	4	0	0	32	9	186
<b>Quebec</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	1,611	4	119	40	847	204	2,825
March <sup>p</sup>	2,783	6	208	68	1,476	281	4,822
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	5,192	14	394	154	2,797	558	9,109
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	3,415	8	225	45	1,966	223	5,882
<b>Ontario</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	2,976	1	303	583	480	313	4,656
March <sup>p</sup>	4,534	6	572	1,241	1,435	89	7,877
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	10,596	8	1,446	2,581	2,271	449	17,351
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	8,916	6	2,242	2,301	2,725	391	16,581
<b>Manitoba</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	133	0	0	0	4	2	139
March <sup>p</sup>	185	1	0	0	27	0	213
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	416	2	0	0	40	15	473
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	353	1	3	0	30	1	388

Table 7

## Dwelling Units, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2002 – Concluded

Month	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	61	0	14	0	42	0	117
March <sup>p</sup>	111	0	2	0	33	0	146
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	212	1	19	0	224	0	456
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	219	1	4	8	30	0	262
<b>Alberta</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	1,789	6	106	143	511	27	2,582
March <sup>p</sup>	2,280	2	286	186	582	4	3,340
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	5,621	10	493	379	1,832	31	8,366
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	3,641	11	240	352	1,298	55	5,597
<b>British Columbia</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	740	0	52	225	581	153	1,751
March <sup>p</sup>	920	3	27	133	726	24	1,833
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	2,301	6	108	473	1,535	199	4,622
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,540	3	30	308	1,292	69	3,242
<b>Yukon</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
March <sup>p</sup>	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	3	0	1	0	0	1	5
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	11	0	0	0	0	1	12
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
March <sup>p</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nunavut</b>							
February <sup>f</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March <sup>p</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	8	0	0	0	0	0	8

**Table 8**  
**Dwelling Units, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, March 2002**

Census Metropolitan Areas	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	63	0	0	0	0	0	63
Calgary, Alberta	949	0	87	133	184	0	1,353
Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec	23	0	2	0	1	7	33
Edmonton, Alberta	649	0	161	19	287	3	1,119
Halifax, Nova Scotia	147	0	0	0	41	0	188
Hamilton, Ontario	193	0	9	93	47	0	342
Hull, Quebec	166	0	29	7	97	1	300
Kingston, Ontario	57	0	8	0	0	0	65
Kitchener, Ontario	294	0	19	32	4	60	409
London, Ontario	174	0	3	38	0	1	216
Montréal, Quebec	1,396	0	112	46	875	211	2,640
Oshawa, Ontario	245	0	27	12	0	2	286
Ottawa, Ontario	355	0	43	330	1	8	737
Québec, Quebec	376	0	24	4	178	26	608
Regina, Saskatchewan	33	0	0	0	30	0	63
Saint John, New Brunswick	33	0	0	0	0	0	33
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	56	0	0	0	0	0	56
Sherbrooke, Quebec	92	0	10	0	78	2	182
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	81	0	4	7	0	0	92
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	71	0	0	0	60	0	131
Sudbury, Ontario	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Thunder Bay, Ontario	12	0	0	0	38	0	50
Toronto, Ontario	1,855	0	415	642	1,333	8	4,253
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	28	0	2	0	4	2	36
Vancouver, British Columbia	418	0	18	117	597	19	1,169
Victoria, British Columbia	69	3	3	5	54	3	137
Windsor, Ontario	192	1	12	7	0	0	212
Winnipeg, Manitoba	115	0	0	0	0	0	115

**Table 9**  
**Dwelling Units, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, January - March 2002**

Census Metropolitan Areas	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	159	0	0	18	59	0	236
Calgary, Alberta	2,403	0	128	293	414	2	3,240
Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec	41	1	5	0	5	16	68
Edmonton, Alberta	1,538	0	288	35	812	25	2,698
Halifax, Nova Scotia	351	0	0	9	216	1	577
Hamilton, Ontario	477	0	22	233	53	204	989
Hull, Quebec	263	0	85	14	107	5	474
Kingston, Ontario	126	0	8	0	0	0	134
Kitchener, Ontario	702	0	41	80	32	72	927
London, Ontario	427	0	6	80	5	3	521
Montréal, Quebec	2,820	0	180	95	1,814	391	5,300
Oshawa, Ontario	624	0	42	56	0	32	754
Ottawa, Ontario	757	0	63	638	125	27	1,610
Québec, Quebec	647	0	27	26	287	54	1,041
Regina, Saskatchewan	68	0	0	0	66	0	134
Saint John, New Brunswick	56	0	0	6	0	0	62
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	113	0	17	0	149	0	279
Sherbrooke, Quebec	142	0	14	0	132	2	290
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	178	0	16	20	4	3	221
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	114	0	2	0	68	0	184
Sudbury, Ontario	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Thunder Bay, Ontario	17	0	0	0	38	4	59
Toronto, Ontario	4,865	0	1,095	1,282	1,788	14	9,044
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	47	0	2	4	15	10	78
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,083	0	72	360	1,130	50	2,695
Victoria, British Columbia	212	5	3	29	64	114	427
Windsor, Ontario	381	1	36	21	4	1	444
Winnipeg, Manitoba	278	0	0	0	0	2	280

Table 10

## Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2002

Month	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
<b>Canada</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	1,569,656	202,973	389,924	319,465	2,482,018
March <sup>p</sup>	2,489,838	168,826	601,736	371,502	3,631,902
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	5,454,851	542,024	1,478,679	1,044,163	8,519,717
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	4,291,440	813,773	1,929,181	831,685	7,866,079
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	3,349	961	2,815	741	7,866
March <sup>p</sup>	15,180	610	2,900	0	18,690
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	21,696	2,438	6,821	1,704	32,659
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	11,593	15	7,074	1,126	19,808
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	1,468	90	415	100	2,073
March <sup>p</sup>	5,814	677	1,042	425	7,958
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	9,166	964	3,781	525	14,436
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	4,442	172	8,284	841	13,739
<b>Nova Scotia</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	25,774	736	10,698	514	37,722
March <sup>p</sup>	38,729	1,118	8,319	1,407	49,573
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	94,684	2,623	26,537	4,290	128,134
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	53,223	5,601	24,657	5,469	88,950
<b>New Brunswick</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	9,960	1,470	5,922	670	18,022
March <sup>p</sup>	22,014	472	8,926	823	32,235
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	37,379	2,953	27,067	2,311	69,710
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	18,012	8,540	26,074	6,237	58,863
<b>Quebec</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	309,303	33,519	80,889	37,857	461,568
March <sup>p</sup>	565,411	53,098	110,543	59,956	789,008
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	1,062,076	127,808	322,890	118,426	1,631,200
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	702,035	210,837	427,395	107,221	1,447,488
<b>Ontario</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	659,293	126,347	140,201	161,552	1,087,393
March <sup>p</sup>	1,114,443	57,723	261,088	217,409	1,650,663
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	2,486,718	232,983	549,594	658,924	3,928,219
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	2,250,485	359,193	776,571	461,889	3,848,138
<b>Manitoba</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	17,911	3,666	15,398	41,104	78,079
March <sup>p</sup>	32,268	15,427	9,098	1,727	58,520
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	64,994	23,760	44,312	47,845	180,911
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	50,778	16,351	40,614	7,479	115,222
<b>Saskatchewan</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	10,884	1,354	10,487	32,764	55,489
March <sup>p</sup>	15,952	595	17,402	1,016	34,965
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	41,810	3,685	43,016	44,887	133,398
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	29,166	19,401	41,078	32,900	122,545



Table 10

## Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Provinces and Territories, Unadjusted, 2002 – Concluded

Month	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
<b>Alberta</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	280,421	26,993	68,928	15,342	391,684
March <sup>p</sup>	366,206	30,141	110,845	43,522	550,714
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	901,974	118,563	261,285	66,700	1,348,522
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	593,224	127,169	298,878	89,606	1,108,877
<b>British Columbia</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	250,363	7,837	53,589	28,726	340,515
March <sup>p</sup>	312,675	8,965	71,383	45,174	438,197
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	731,931	25,849	192,279	89,040	1,039,099
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	574,726	65,245	273,963	118,665	1,032,599
<b>Yukon</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	272	0	66	95	433
March <sup>p</sup>	476	0	68	43	587
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	1,004	75	422	164	1,665
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,387	34	2,972	221	4,614
<b>Northwest Territories</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	549	0	516	0	1,065
March <sup>p</sup>	212	0	122	0	334
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	852	323	675	9,347	11,197
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	937	1,215	1,621	31	3,804
<b>Nunavut</b>					
February <sup>f</sup>	109	0	0	0	109
March <sup>p</sup>	458	0	0	0	458
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2002	567	0	0	0	567
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2001	1,432	0	0	0	1,432

Table 11

## Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, March 2002

Census Metropolitan Areas	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	8,304	1,715	3,051	521	13,591
Calgary, Alberta	166,762	5,120	36,580	15,543	224,005
Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec	4,438	100	2,792	9,263	16,593
Edmonton, Alberta	105,802	617	20,600	6,249	133,268
Halifax, Nova Scotia	23,950	10	2,026	70	26,056
Hamilton, Ontario	48,073	4,041	47,414	26,970	126,498
Hull, Quebec	30,786	47	1,278	5,800	37,911
Kingston, Ontario	7,729	58	374	124	8,285
Kitchener, Ontario	54,523	9,039	7,706	5,475	76,743
London, Ontario	29,493	516	14,061	2,017	46,087
Montréal, Quebec	319,859	21,992	73,798	12,408	428,057
Oshawa, Ontario	42,728	2,298	3,792	1,292	50,110
Ottawa, Ontario	91,236	580	8,378	15,938	116,132
Québec, Quebec	62,210	1,332	10,549	8,529	82,620
Regina, Saskatchewan	6,241	32	842	147	7,262
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,154	66	1,505	5	5,730
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	6,568	52	9,925	728	17,273
Sherbrooke, Quebec	16,531	83	1,374	3,309	21,297
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	15,336	1,294	73,281	1,109	91,020
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	13,514	595	1,965	0	16,074
Sudbury, Ontario	1,840	27	1,856	1,290	5,013
Thunder Bay, Ontario	6,610	200	247	20,412	27,469
Toronto, Ontario	602,868	17,164	52,930	62,624	735,586
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	5,514	7,779	1,002	80	14,375
Vancouver, British Columbia	218,116	3,229	51,491	10,891	283,727
Victoria, British Columbia	19,354	377	4,287	20,703	44,721
Windsor, Ontario	34,758	1,003	10,911	13,852	60,524
Winnipeg, Manitoba	19,957	1,701	7,941	1,118	30,717

Table 12

## Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, January – March 2002

Census Metropolitan Areas	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	25,866	3,266	3,658	3,422	36,212
Calgary, Alberta	399,518	13,201	98,837	21,034	532,590
Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec	8,478	186	4,608	10,571	23,843
Edmonton, Alberta	250,058	60,061	57,795	12,798	380,712
Halifax, Nova Scotia	64,132	314	13,048	1,240	78,734
Hamilton, Ontario	121,743	41,027	61,880	44,452	269,102
Hull, Quebec	50,812	572	27,338	9,695	88,417
Kingston, Ontario	16,451	550	2,906	8,503	28,410
Kitchener, Ontario	123,972	21,547	38,834	22,834	207,187
London, Ontario	68,471	2,034	18,277	44,943	133,725
Montréal, Quebec	633,181	70,428	215,870	29,609	949,088
Oshawa, Ontario	105,894	3,234	8,414	9,624	127,166
Ottawa, Ontario	190,844	1,518	33,417	40,171	265,950
Québec, Quebec	107,620	2,401	19,349	11,726	141,096
Regina, Saskatchewan	13,369	846	9,131	419	23,765
Saint John, New Brunswick	7,456	1,266	3,538	6	12,266
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	23,588	1,226	19,579	30,045	74,438
Sherbrooke, Quebec	27,708	1,003	3,164	18,094	49,969
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	34,317	4,256	88,484	14,463	141,520
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	19,256	2,178	4,756	1,645	27,835
Sudbury, Ontario	3,951	29	3,370	1,761	9,111
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7,736	1,108	736	60,888	70,468
Toronto, Ontario	1,376,856	59,856	138,446	214,718	1,789,876
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	12,023	8,151	2,522	2,079	24,775
Vancouver, British Columbia	483,008	12,710	121,468	29,360	646,546
Victoria, British Columbia	57,892	2,091	18,170	28,127	106,280
Windsor, Ontario	71,339	14,016	41,669	27,428	154,452
Winnipeg, Manitoba	42,745	5,481	34,805	6,834	89,865

Table 13

## Value of the Non-residential Permits by Type of Building, Provinces and Territories, March 2002

Type of building	Canada	Nfld.-Lab.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut
thousands of dollars														
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>1,142,064</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>223,597</b>	<b>536,220</b>	<b>26,252</b>	<b>19,013</b>	<b>184,508</b>	<b>125,522</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>168,826</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>53,098</b>	<b>57,723</b>	<b>15,427</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>30,141</b>	<b>8,965</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Factories, plants	104,428	300	650	0	285	39,447	29,470	13,200	0	19,015	2,061	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	7,701	295	0	0	0	350	1,255	0	0	5,301	500	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	16,604	0	0	475	0	2,849	10,507	330	500	500	1,443	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	40,093	15	27	643	187	10,452	16,491	1,897	95	5,325	4,961	0	0	0
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>601,736</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>8,319</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>110,543</b>	<b>261,088</b>	<b>9,098</b>	<b>17,402</b>	<b>110,845</b>	<b>71,383</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>
Trade and services	103,343	1,500	0	4,174	1,364	28,055	32,435	300	8,835	19,579	7,101	0	0	0
Warehouses	58,677	0	0	0	0	4,250	23,028	0	2,025	7,643	21,731	0	0	0
Service stations	12,674	0	0	0	0	4,786	2,694	0	0	630	4,564	0	0	0
Office buildings	130,007	0	0	0	500	17,681	75,466	3,053	4,216	17,852	11,239	0	0	0
Recreation	38,711	0	0	400	0	0	30,201	900	650	660	5,900	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	113,751	750	400	0	0	2,490	57,633	1,558	0	46,530	4,390	0	0	0
Laboratories	37,867	0	0	0	3,950	25,267	8,200	0	0	450	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	106,706	650	642	3,745	3,112	28,014	31,431	3,287	1,676	17,501	16,458	68	122	0
<b>Institutional and governmental</b>	<b>371,502</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>59,956</b>	<b>217,409</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>43,522</b>	<b>45,174</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Schools, education	129,345	0	0	521	340	15,550	70,948	0	400	27,025	14,561	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	94,305	0	425	0	360	15,171	57,861	0	0	653	19,835	0	0	0
Welfare, home	86,777	0	0	0	0	19,259	49,312	0	0	10,695	7,511	0	0	0
Churches, religion	11,945	0	0	0	0	1,250	7,871	1,243	0	1,101	480	0	0	0
Government buildings	30,915	0	0	0	0	4,029	24,386	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	18,215	0	0	886	123	4,697	7,031	484	616	1,548	2,787	43	0	0

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

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

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

### Data Sources and Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Concepts and Variables Measured**

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

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

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

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

### **Building Categories**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Geographic Classification

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

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

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

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

**Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) :** Its delineation corresponds to the 1996 Census definition. The term CMA refers to the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the Census population figures. The twenty-seven CMAs are shown in this publication. Although the 1996 Census defines the Ottawa-Hull 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 1996 Census. There are one hundred and eighteen CAs in Canada. When a CA overlaps the boundaries of two provinces, it is shown partly in each province. The Lloydminster agglomeration is an exception to this rule. It is treated as if it was totally located in Alberta.

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

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

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

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

## Territorial revisions

Territorial boundaries were established according to the 1996 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 2001, 99.5% 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, now available on diskette, to the Current Investment Indicators Section ((613) 951-6556 or 1-800-579-8533). The series presented here is also available on CANSIM: Tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

## **Related Products and Services**

### **Selected Related Publications**

#### **Catalogue**

62-202 Spending patterns in Canada

75-202 Income in Canada.

61-205 Private and public investment in Canada, intentions

61-206 Private and public investment in Canada, intentions





# Building and demolition permits

Monthly Report

# Permis de construction et de démolition

Rapport mensuel



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

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

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

**Section A: Major Construction Projects – Projets de construction majeurs**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Line No. N° de ligne	Permit No. Numéro du permis	Name and Address of Owner Nom et adresse du propriétaire	Name and Address of Builder Nom et adresse du constructeur	Construction Location Site des travaux	Type of Building Code Code pour type de bâtiment	Type of Work Code Code pour type de travaux	Value of Construction Valeur des travaux \$	Dwelling Units Unités de logement Created Créées Lost Supprimées	Total Building Area Aire totale du bâtiment Check one: Cochez: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> FT <sup>2</sup> /PI <sup>2</sup> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> M <sup>2</sup>	Line No. N° de ligne
01							,000			01
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04							,000			04
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**Section B: Minor Residential Additions and Renovations – Additions et rénovations résidentielles mineures**

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

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

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

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

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

**Confidentiality**

**Confidentialité**

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

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

**General Instructions**

**Directives générales**

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

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

**Correspondence**

**Correspondance**

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

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

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

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