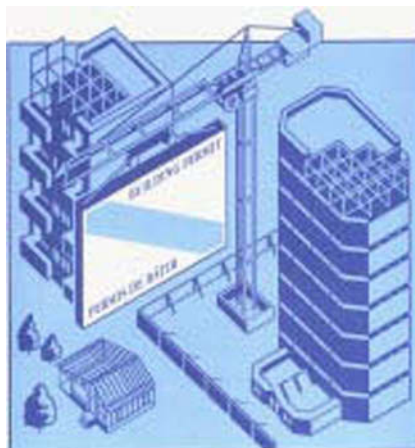




Building Permits

February 2003



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Statistics Canada
Investment and Capital Stock Division
Current Investment Indicators Section

Building Permits

February 2003

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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	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

Construction intentions remained strong in February despite declines in the value of building permits for both residential and non-residential sectors.

Municipalities issued a total of \$3.9 billion in building permits, down 9.8% from a record high in January.

Builders took out permits worth \$2.4 billion for housing in February, a 14.2% decrease from the previous month. But again the decline came on the heels of a record high in January, and February's total remained just 1.4% short of the average monthly level in 2002, which was an exceptional year.

In the non-residential sector, construction intentions fell 1.9% to \$1.5 billion. However, they were still 7.0% higher than the average monthly level in 2002. A sharp drop in commercial permits more than offset gains in the institutional and industrial components.

So far this year, municipalities have issued a total of \$8.2 billion in building permits, up 10.4% from the same two-month period in 2002. It was the best showing ever for the first two months of any year, as both residential and non-residential permits were well above last year's cumulative levels. In the coming months, as these intentions materialize the construction sector will remain healthy.

Regionally, the census metropolitan areas of Toronto and Calgary started 2003 strongly. In both areas, growth came largely from non-residential construction intentions.

Residential: Drop in both single- and multi-family permits

Construction intentions fell for both single- and multi-family dwellings in February.

The value of multi-family permits declined 33.6% from January to \$562 million, their lowest level over the last 12 months. This drop followed a 23.1% increase in January.

Builders also took out fewer single-family permits, which fell 5.6% to \$1.8 billion. However, putting this decline into perspective, single-family permits were also at a record high in January.

The demand for new housing remained strong, sustained by an upward trend in employment, advantageous mortgage rates, rising incomes and a low inventory of available existing housing. However, over the longer term, a low level of consumer confidence noted in February by the Conference Board of Canada could lead to less marked growth in the residential sector.

Provincially, the largest retreat in the value of housing permits occurred in Ontario (-15.3% to \$1.0 billion) and Quebec (-17.5% to \$494 million). The declines followed strong gains in January, 22.1% in Ontario and 46.9% in Quebec. Decreases were recorded for both single- and multi-family permits.

On a year-to-date basis, the value of residential permits reached \$5.2 billion, up 10.7% from the same two-month period in 2002. The growth came from both single-family (+5.6%) and multi-family (+27.2%) permits. Since the beginning of the year, municipalities have authorized 36,841 new dwelling units, up 5.9% from the first two months of 2002 and the best start since 1990.

The largest gain among the provinces (in dollars) in the cumulative value of residential permits occurred in Quebec (+29.4%) and Ontario (+6.0%). In Quebec, the growth came from both single- and multi-family dwellings; in Ontario, the main factor was a strong demand for new apartments.

Non-residential sector: Large decline in commercial intentions

February's 1.9% decrease in the value of building permits for the non-residential sector followed a 10.2% advance in January.

Gains in the industrial and institutional components failed to offset a strong decline in commercial intentions. However, the cumulative value of non-residential permits for the first two months of 2003 was 9.9% higher than during the same period last year.

The value of commercial permits fell 31.1% in February to \$632 million, following a 56.8% jump in January. The most significant reductions occurred in proposals for hotels and restaurants and office buildings, as well as trade and services buildings. Ontario showed the largest decrease (-39.1% to \$233 million) following a strong month.

After declining in January, construction intentions for industrial projects rose 31.5% to \$350 million in February due to a large increase in the manufacturing building category. Ontario posted the most significant increase (+96.0% to \$246 million).

Rising vacancy rates for both office and industrial buildings in several major centres could have a negative impact on the non-residential sector as a whole. Furthermore, industrial capacity use declined marginally during the fourth quarter of 2002. Industries operated at 82.9% of capacity in the last three months of 2002, down 0.2 percentage points from the third quarter. It was the first decline in the rate since the fourth quarter of 2001.

Following two sharp monthly decreases, the institutional component rebounded with a 48.0% gain to \$528 million due to projects in the medical and hospital category. Ontario recorded the most significant increase (+53.0% to \$343 million).

Fourteen census metropolitan areas recorded monthly declines in the value of non-residential permits. The largest drop occurred in the census metropolitan area of Vancouver, and the largest gain in Oshawa.

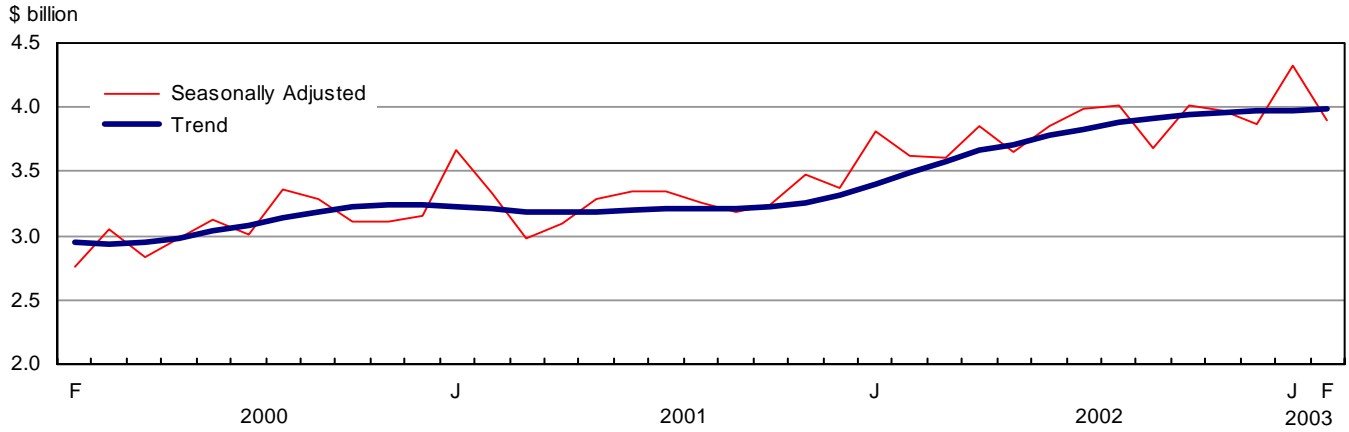
Provincially, the largest decline in the non-residential permits (in dollars) occurred in British Columbia (-44.6% to \$108 million), driven mainly by retreats in commercial permits in Vancouver. In contrast, the largest increase was in Ontario (+12.3% to \$821 million), mainly because of projects in the medical, hospital and manufacturing building categories.

The total value of non-residential building permits to the end of February was \$3.0 billion, up 9.9% from the same two-month period last year. Most of the advance was related to a 13.1% gain in the industrial component and a 12.0% increase in commercial. The year-to-date level of permits in the institutional component advanced 4.3%.

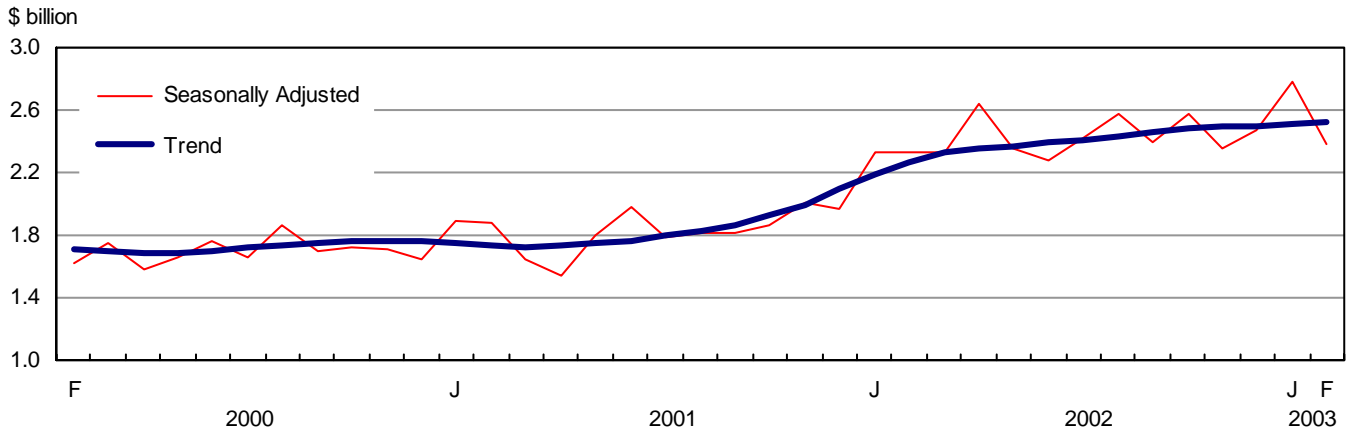
The largest gain was in Ontario (+23.7% to \$1.6 billion) where all three components showed increases. Non-residential permits fell sharply in Quebec (-20.6% to \$516 million), again because of declines in all three.

Building permits - Canada

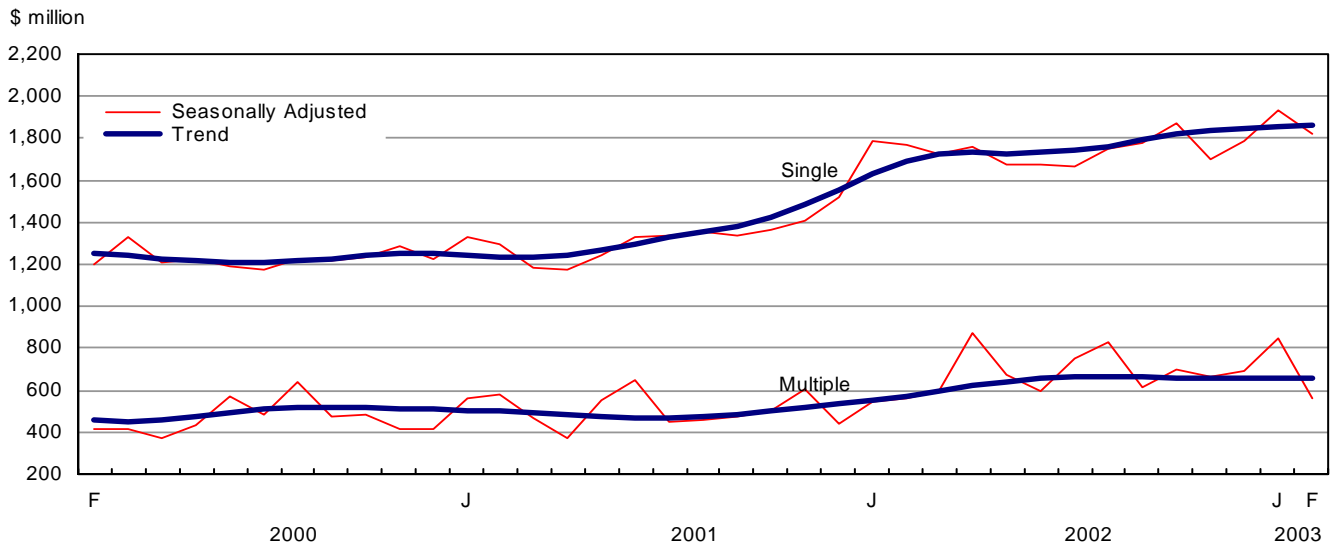
Total value of building permits



Residential value - Total

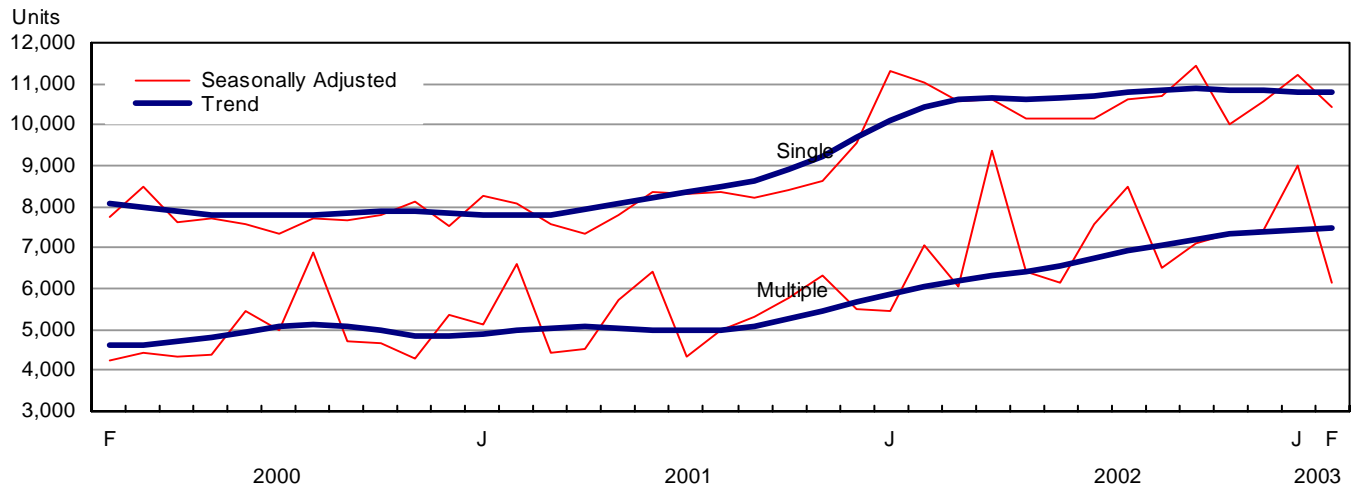


Residential value - single and multiple

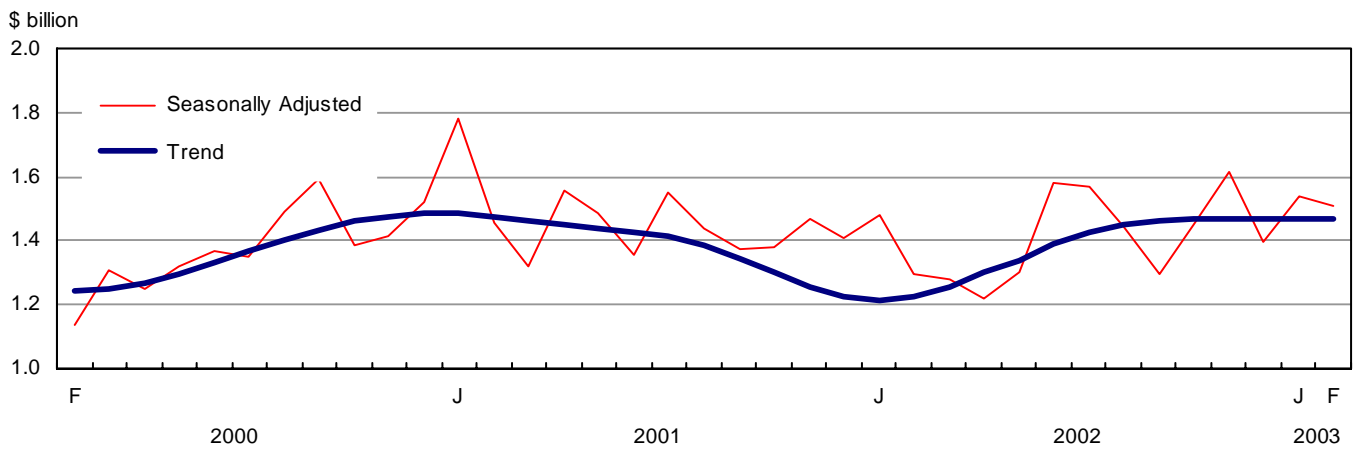


Building permits - Canada

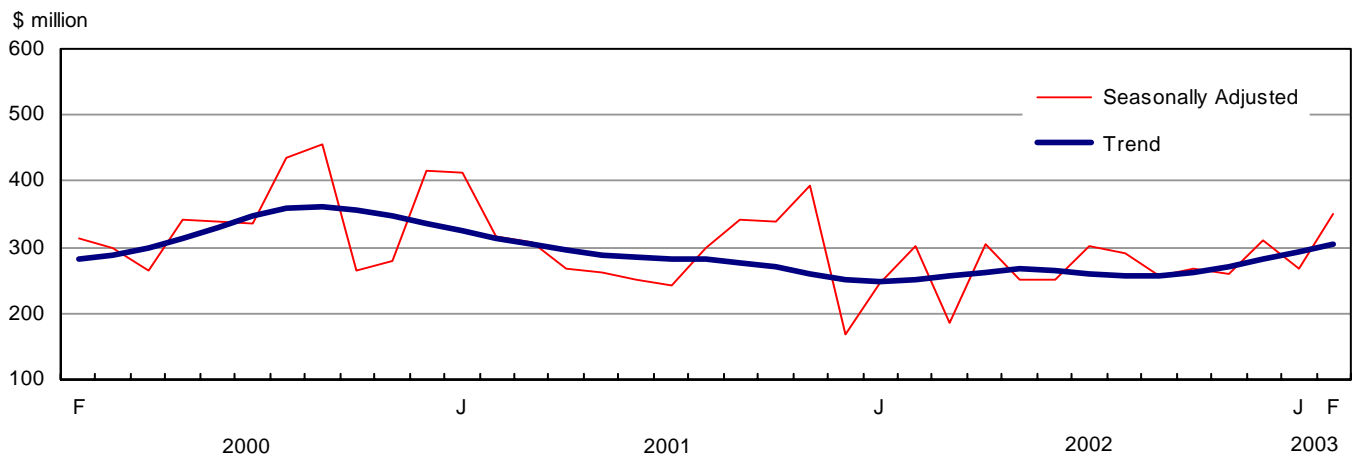
Number of dwelling units - single and multiple



Non residential value - Total

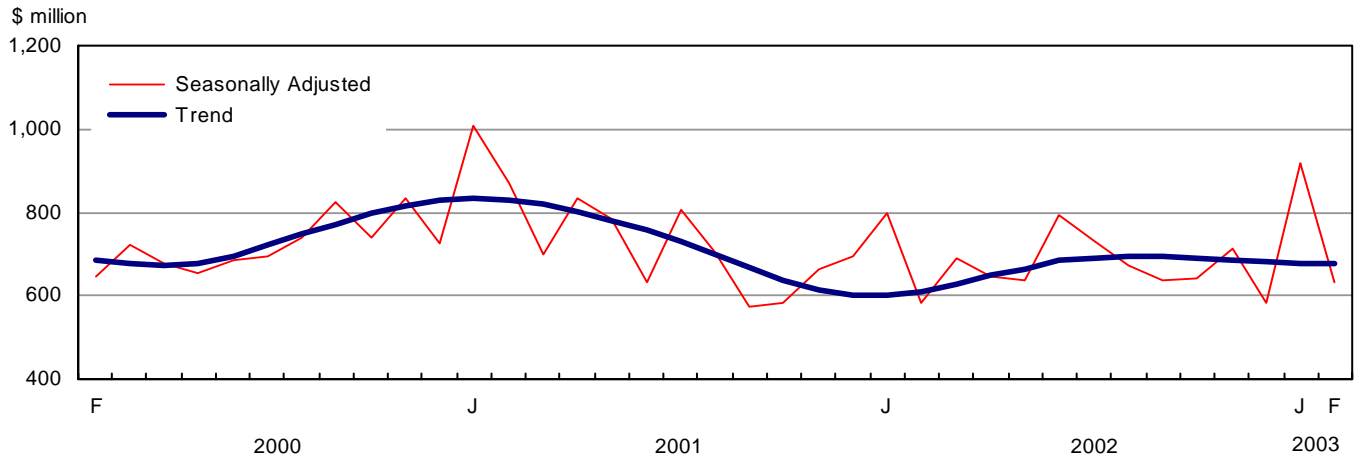


Industrial value

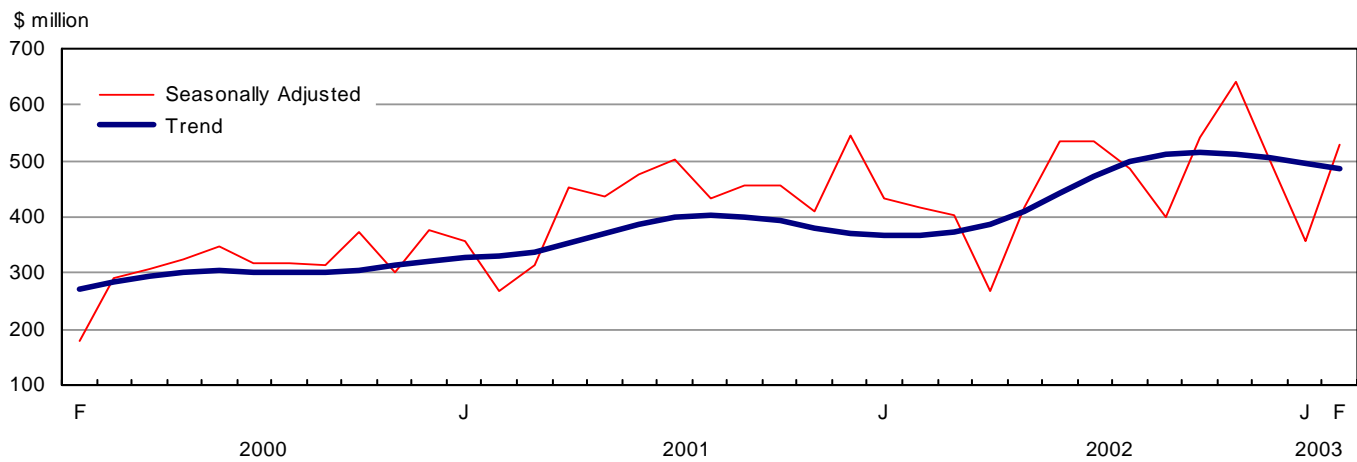


Building permits - Canada

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	2003 February ^p	2003 January ^r	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.	Sept. - Aug.
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	3,895,207	4,318,355	-9.8	11.7	-2.7	-1.3	9.3	-8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	29,208	32,559	-10.3	14.6	-0.7	-20.3	10.7	14.3
Prince Edward Island	6,990	7,586	-7.9	-17.6	-18.9	-11.3	-2.7	-15.4
Nova Scotia	69,988	61,067	14.6	-21.0	-21.3	41.8	-2.5	19.2
New Brunswick	41,067	40,211	2.1	-19.9	1.2	-29.4	36.7	-17.2
Québec	746,915	860,933	-13.2	13.6	-3.6	11.9	-7.6	0.9
Ontario	1,868,582	1,968,383	-5.1	25.1	-14.7	-1.6	22.0	-20.9
Manitoba	79,034	67,558	17.0	-4.0	24.1	-32.3	15.6	3.1
Saskatchewan	66,044	85,269	-22.5	-12.3	110.1	-19.0	21.3	-12.1
Alberta	579,634	634,337	-8.6	1.3	9.1	2.6	-10.8	14.3
British Columbia	405,304	556,815	-27.2	-1.8	19.9	-14.0	20.3	-2.9
Yukon	1,232	1,203	2.4	-65.6	55.2	-42.0	55.1	-29.5
Northwest Territories	1,209	2,434	-50.3	-8.5	5.7	-53.2	-36.1	-22.6
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	275.0	-30.6	-66.4	-36.8

Table 2

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

Province/Territory	2003 February ^p	2003 January ^r	Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.	Sept. - Aug.
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	1,509,464	1,539,247	-1.9	10.2	-13.4	11.1	12.1	-10.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,211	11,092	-26.0	-18.0	35.5	-22.2	14.2	51.8
Prince Edward Island	439	1,791	-75.5	-31.3	-14.0	-54.2	-6.7	199.2
Nova Scotia	18,273	17,980	1.6	-33.2	92.5	-34.4	-15.9	39.0
New Brunswick	16,233	8,076	101.0	-42.9	-31.3	-48.1	71.2	-28.0
Québec	253,276	262,224	-3.4	-25.2	6.1	33.7	-6.6	-6.6
Ontario	821,419	731,634	12.3	30.7	-34.4	13.6	56.4	-33.5
Manitoba	36,065	20,809	73.3	-40.4	59.3	-45.2	11.5	1.7
Saskatchewan	33,453	51,685	-35.3	-28.3	156.7	0.1	21.1	-2.8
Alberta	213,072	237,478	-10.3	35.5	-1.9	25.7	-47.0	41.3
British Columbia	108,168	195,225	-44.6	37.1	-6.2	-4.1	2.3	24.0
Yukon	574	463	24.0	-29.4	16.1	-71.9	136.4	-55.4
Northwest Territories	281	790	-64.4	84.6	-0.7	-83.3	228.2	-83.3
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	362.5	-22.0	183.7	-53.9

Table 3

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

Province/Territory	2003		Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.	Sept. - Aug.
	February ^p	January ^r						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,385,743	2,779,108	-14.2	12.5	4.7	-8.2	7.7	-7.4
Newfoundland	20,997	21,467	-2.2	44.1	-20.1	-19.3	8.8	1.1
Prince Edward Island	6,551	5,795	13.0	-12.2	-20.7	34.8	2.0	-54.1
Nova Scotia	51,715	43,087	20.0	-14.4	-40.2	75.6	5.0	10.4
New Brunswick	24,834	32,135	-22.7	-10.8	24.3	-5.2	8.3	-5.5
Québec	493,639	598,709	-17.5	46.9	-10.7	0.1	-8.1	5.5
Ontario	1,047,163	1,236,749	-15.3	22.1	2.3	-11.7	6.4	-13.4
Manitoba	42,969	46,749	-8.1	31.7	2.0	-20.5	19.7	4.5
Saskatchewan	32,591	33,584	-3.0	33.4	38.1	-37.4	21.5	-19.6
Alberta	366,562	396,859	-7.6	-11.9	14.1	-5.2	16.2	0.0
British Columbia	297,136	361,590	-17.8	-14.9	32.2	-18.0	29.5	-12.6
Yukon	658	740	-11.1	-73.9	68.3	-9.7	13.2	0.6
Northwest Territories	928	1,644	-43.6	-26.3	7.1	-25.4	-63.3	23.7
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	-96.6	-52.8	-89.7	-34.6

Table 4

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

Province/Territory	2003		Feb. - Jan.	Jan. - Dec.	Dec. - Nov.	Nov. - Oct.	Oct. - Sept.	Sept. - Aug.
	February ^p	January ^r						
	units		percentage change					
Canada	199,044	243,048	-18.1	12.7	3.6	-6.5	8.0	-10.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,764	1,848	-4.5	38.7	-33.1	-11.7	-1.6	13.7
Prince Edward Island	744	1,320	-43.6	103.7	-27.0	19.4	26.5	-72.2
Nova Scotia	5,160	4,308	19.8	-16.1	-40.1	85.0	5.2	22.7
New Brunswick	3,444	3,300	4.4	-22.5	5.3	0.6	18.8	4.4
Québec	44,304	67,152	-34.0	99.4	-27.6	7.5	-9.0	2.7
Ontario	75,972	94,656	-19.7	16.8	5.2	-11.5	9.4	-21.6
Manitoba	3,120	3,780	-17.5	24.5	2.8	-22.6	17.3	15.3
Saskatchewan	4,104	3,984	3.0	8.9	104.7	-45.4	25.2	-21.0
Alberta	38,100	39,468	-3.5	-24.3	37.7	-12.7	20.4	-2.2
British Columbia	21,996	22,908	-4.0	-24.2	15.9	-12.8	16.7	-2.7
Yukon	48	0	...	-100.0	-25.0	0.0	66.7	-7.7
Northwest Territories	288	324	-11.1	-15.6	23.1	136.4	-79.2	10.4
Nunavut	0	0	-100.0	-50.0	-90.5	-55.3

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
January ^f	11,235	9,019	20,254	2,779,108	266,503	916,303	356,441	1,539,247	4,318,355
February ^p	10,452	6,135	16,587	2,385,743	350,405	631,501	527,558	1,509,464	3,895,207
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	21,687	15,154	36,841	5,164,851	616,908	1,547,804	883,999	3,048,711	8,213,562
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	22,319	12,479	34,798	4,664,431	545,630	1,381,467	847,397	2,774,494	7,438,925
Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^f	142	12	154	21,467	262	8,019	2,811	11,092	32,559
February ^p	133	14	147	20,997	117	6,987	1,107	8,211	29,208
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	275	26	301	42,464	379	15,006	3,918	19,303	61,767
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	267	24	291	33,958	1,828	8,350	1,704	11,882	45,840
Prince Edward Island									
January ^f	48	62	110	5,795	0	916	875	1,791	7,586
February ^p	55	7	62	6,551	0	439	0	439	6,990
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	103	69	172	12,346	0	1,355	875	2,230	14,576
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	111	29	140	11,301	287	2,739	100	3,126	14,427
Nova Scotia									
January ^f	244	115	359	43,087	2,689	15,090	201	17,980	61,067
February ^p	262	168	430	51,715	3,143	13,238	1,892	18,273	69,988
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	506	283	789	94,802	5,832	28,328	2,093	36,253	131,055
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	656	226	882	102,270	2,984	26,010	2,883	31,877	134,147
New Brunswick									
January ^f	249	26	275	32,135	1,028	5,441	1,607	8,076	40,211
February ^p	176	111	287	24,834	1,989	13,714	530	16,233	41,067
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	425	137	562	56,969	3,017	19,155	2,137	24,309	81,278
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	474	180	654	68,367	2,981	18,131	1,488	22,600	90,967
Quebec									
January ^f	2,366	3,230	5,596	598,709	53,442	179,420	29,362	262,224	860,933
February ^p	2,022	1,670	3,692	493,639	57,302	129,641	66,333	253,276	746,915
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	4,388	4,900	9,288	1,092,348	110,744	309,061	95,695	515,500	1,607,848
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	3,899	2,811	6,710	844,438	148,553	358,978	141,650	649,181	1,493,619
Ontario									
January ^f	4,355	3,533	7,888	1,236,749	125,699	382,122	223,813	731,634	1,968,383
February ^p	4,182	2,149	6,331	1,047,163	246,363	232,549	342,507	821,419	1,868,582
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	8,537	5,682	14,219	2,283,912	372,062	614,671	566,320	1,553,053	3,836,965
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	9,546	4,607	14,153	2,153,725	272,294	462,189	521,117	1,255,600	3,409,325
Manitoba									
January ^f	313	2	315	46,749	2,233	16,265	2,311	20,809	67,558
February ^p	252	8	260	42,969	3,555	28,128	4,382	36,065	79,034
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	565	10	575	89,718	5,788	44,393	6,693	56,874	146,592
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	470	26	496	67,019	8,757	49,128	46,183	104,068	171,087
Saskatchewan									
January ^f	148	184	332	33,584	1,346	40,892	9,447	51,685	85,269
February ^p	178	164	342	32,591	4,445	27,763	1,245	33,453	66,044
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	326	348	674	66,175	5,791	68,655	10,692	85,138	151,313
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	232	208	440	43,544	3,090	43,738	44,121	90,949	134,493

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					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Alberta									
January ^f	2,186	1,103	3,289	396,859	60,624	127,115	49,739	237,478	634,337
February ^p	2,063	1,112	3,175	366,562	22,419	113,732	76,921	213,072	579,634
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	4,249	2,215	6,464	763,421	83,043	240,847	126,660	450,550	1,213,971
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	4,746	2,328	7,074	770,657	87,570	213,250	34,817	335,637	1,106,294
British Columbia									
January ^f	1,157	752	1,909	361,590	18,846	140,232	36,147	195,225	556,815
February ^p	1,106	727	1,833	297,136	11,044	64,640	32,484	108,168	405,304
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	2,263	1,479	3,742	658,726	29,890	204,872	68,631	303,393	962,119
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1,877	2,040	3,917	565,291	16,884	197,398	43,866	258,148	823,439
Yukon									
January ^f	0	0	0	740	0	335	128	463	1,203
February ^p	0	4	4	658	3	414	157	574	1,232
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	0	4	4	1,398	3	749	285	1,037	2,435
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	21	0	21	2,939	75	354	121	550	3,489
Northwest Territories									
January ^f	27	0	27	1,644	334	456	0	790	2,434
February ^p	23	1	24	928	25	256	0	281	1,209
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	50	1	51	2,572	359	712	0	1,071	3,643
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	19	0	19	698	323	1,202	9,347	10,872	11,570
Nunavut									
January ^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1	0	1	224	4	0	0	4	228

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

Table 6

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

Month	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford, British Columbia									
January ^f	65	1	66	9,770	1,316	668	2,619	4,603	14,373
February ^p	70	93	163	12,731	725	877	4	1,606	14,337
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	135	94	229	22,501	2,041	1,545	2,623	6,209	28,710
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	116	84	200	20,563	1,551	1,006	2,901	5,458	26,021
Calgary, Alberta									
January ^f	945	204	1,149	170,436	47,060	72,270	1,661	120,991	291,427
February ^p	852	421	1,273	167,791	2,044	61,982	64,634	128,660	296,451
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	1,797	625	2,422	338,227	49,104	134,252	66,295	249,651	587,878
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1,782	485	2,267	290,083	8,081	86,017	12,059	106,157	396,240
Edmonton, Alberta									
January ^f	544	394	938	107,567	8,775	27,908	35,416	72,099	179,666
February ^p	510	520	1,030	86,644	1,872	27,226	8,069	37,167	123,811
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	1,054	914	1,968	194,211	10,647	55,134	43,485	109,266	303,477
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1,086	715	1,801	173,865	59,444	47,089	11,506	118,039	291,904
Gatineau, Quebec									
January ^f	127	141	268	26,135	381	23,998	422	24,801	50,936
February ^p	78	41	119	18,510	909	2,835	1,812	5,556	24,066
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	205	182	387	44,645	1,290	26,833	2,234	30,357	75,002
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	153	148	301	33,517	1,152	41,458	26,485	69,095	102,612
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
January ^f	121	93	214	26,200	0	3,786	72	3,858	30,058
February ^p	124	143	267	33,456	97	6,669	1,618	8,384	41,840
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	245	236	481	59,656	97	10,455	1,690	12,242	71,898
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	328	185	513	59,447	304	11,022	1,170	12,496	71,943
Hamilton, Ontario									
January ^f	195	105	300	52,204	2,539	19,098	49,559	71,196	123,400
February ^p	148	165	313	38,515	1,271	13,247	120,296	134,814	173,329
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	343	270	613	90,719	3,810	32,345	169,855	206,010	296,729
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	398	464	862	104,230	42,725	22,649	19,757	85,131	189,361
Kingston, Ontario									
January ^f	36	2	38	5,758	45	11,942	6,452	18,439	24,197
February ^p	27	3	30	3,394	1,294	667	4,050	6,011	9,405
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	63	5	68	9,152	1,339	12,609	10,502	24,450	33,602
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	97	0	97	12,887	693	4,343	7,399	12,435	25,322
Kitchener, Ontario									
January ^f	228	194	422	61,812	19,081	15,672	140	34,893	96,705
February ^p	241	94	335	49,386	2,805	7,004	23,129	32,938	82,324
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	469	288	757	111,198	21,886	22,676	23,269	67,831	179,029
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	562	151	713	98,178	15,969	45,383	17,658	79,010	177,188
London, Ontario									
January ^f	141	188	329	37,027	1,261	5,196	4,106	10,563	47,590
February ^p	153	45	198	26,946	1,331	3,023	23,894	28,248	55,194
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	294	233	527	63,973	2,592	8,219	28,000	38,811	102,784
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	355	63	418	55,840	2,191	6,887	47,580	56,658	112,498
Montréal, Quebec									
January ^f	1,049	1,658	2,707	302,651	25,845	79,997	8,486	114,328	416,979
February ^p	934	961	1,895	258,683	24,891	79,288	32,860	137,039	395,722
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	1,983	2,619	4,602	561,334	50,736	159,285	41,346	251,367	812,701
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1,890	1,741	3,631	455,510	71,370	225,280	29,547	326,197	781,707

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Oshawa, Ontario									
January ^f	135	109	244	41,868	2,239	933	79	3,251	45,119
February ^p	224	143	367	62,787	103,349	1,233	409	104,991	167,778
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	359	252	611	104,655	105,588	2,166	488	108,242	212,897
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	514	130	644	89,332	1,286	7,424	9,110	17,820	107,152
Ottawa, Ontario									
January ^f	195	284	479	69,614	698	41,370	154	42,222	111,836
February ^p	244	333	577	76,786	5,221	41,311	10,736	57,268	134,054
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	439	617	1,056	146,400	5,919	82,681	10,890	99,490	245,890
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	571	627	1,198	144,815	1,424	41,437	27,835	70,696	215,511
Québec, Quebec									
January ^f	319	640	959	71,834	1,932	25,082	9,285	36,299	108,133
February ^p	252	170	422	49,854	588	6,358	1,922	8,868	58,722
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	571	810	1,381	121,688	2,520	31,440	11,207	45,167	166,855
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	379	205	584	66,753	1,895	13,027	5,036	19,958	86,711
Regina, Saskatchewan									
January ^f	54	0	54	6,873	16	8,966	136	9,118	15,991
February ^p	44	0	44	6,025	0	19,298	909	20,207	26,232
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	98	0	98	12,898	16	28,264	1,045	29,325	42,223
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	68	36	104	11,002	814	14,031	272	15,117	26,119
Saguenay, Quebec									
January ^f	4	12	16	1,821	58	3,498	0	3,556	5,377
February ^p	7	33	40	3,222	0	3,504	78	3,582	6,804
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	11	45	56	5,043	58	7,002	78	7,138	12,181
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	29	27	56	6,819	145	2,526	2,049	4,720	11,539
Saint John, New Brunswick									
January ^f	73	0	73	8,305	0	664	30	694	8,999
February ^p	20	50	70	4,150	1,394	1,304	25	2,723	6,873
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	93	50	143	12,455	1,394	1,968	55	3,417	15,872
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	78	6	84	10,223	1,200	2,033	1	3,234	13,457
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
January ^f	77	184	261	23,317	126	10,504	8,627	19,257	42,574
February ^p	63	164	227	16,332	265	5,139	58	5,462	21,794
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	140	348	488	39,649	391	15,643	8,685	24,719	64,368
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	102	166	268	23,636	1,174	17,061	29,317	47,552	71,188
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
January ^f	58	10	68	11,123	895	3,282	907	5,084	16,207
February ^p	60	24	84	12,401	111	1,268	0	1,379	13,780
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	118	34	152	23,524	1,006	4,550	907	6,463	29,987
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	73	91	164	17,168	1,482	2,514	19,335	23,331	40,499
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
January ^f	102	60	162	22,115	1,592	39,431	866	41,889	64,004
February ^p	81	14	95	15,940	6,136	21,306	787	28,229	44,169
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	183	74	257	38,055	7,728	60,737	1,653	70,118	108,173
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	135	39	174	26,949	3,645	24,762	13,219	41,626	68,575
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^f	103	12	115	17,084	256	3,209	1,536	5,001	22,085
February ^p	106	14	120	17,558	77	3,294	1,100	4,471	22,029
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	209	26	235	34,642	333	6,503	2,636	9,472	44,114
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	180	24	204	24,370	1,583	4,700	1,645	7,928	32,298

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					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Sudbury, Ontario									
January ^f	3	0	3	504	45	820	139	1,004	1,508
February ^p	18	0	18	2,979	0	1,930	504	2,434	5,413
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	21	0	21	3,483	45	2,750	643	3,438	6,921
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	17	0	17	3,278	4	2,375	638	3,017	6,295
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
January ^f	1	0	1	595	439	1,343	82	1,864	2,459
February ^p	7	0	7	1,639	0	7,997	164	8,161	9,800
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	8	0	8	2,234	439	9,340	246	10,025	12,259
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	6	6	12	1,751	1,200	799	44,256	46,255	48,006
Toronto, Ontario									
January ^f	1,944	2,068	4,012	667,159	38,269	181,768	67,177	287,214	954,373
February ^p	1,625	1,152	2,777	500,732	63,298	77,106	126,978	267,382	768,114
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	3,569	3,220	6,789	1,167,891	101,567	258,874	194,155	554,596	1,722,487
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	4,172	2,195	6,367	1,095,222	55,086	139,715	156,625	351,426	1,446,648
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
January ^f	13	48	61	5,964	25	2,818	1,110	3,953	9,917
February ^p	24	38	62	7,765	535	1,939	831	3,305	11,070
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	37	86	123	13,729	560	4,757	1,941	7,258	20,987
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	25	35	60	9,125	1,638	2,359	4,014	8,011	17,136
Vancouver, British Columbia									
January ^f	515	347	862	203,116	12,987	88,046	11,443	112,476	315,592
February ^p	446	375	821	155,451	4,608	30,819	18,830	54,257	209,708
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	961	722	1,683	358,567	17,595	118,865	30,273	166,733	525,300
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	814	1,060	1,874	305,437	9,481	114,051	18,469	142,001	447,438
Victoria, British Columbia									
January ^f	104	13	117	23,921	216	21,383	9,316	30,915	54,836
February ^p	84	85	169	24,734	576	11,021	10,521	22,118	46,852
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	188	98	286	48,655	792	32,404	19,837	53,033	101,688
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	177	180	357	44,754	1,714	19,146	7,424	28,284	73,038
Windsor, Ontario									
January ^f	155	113	268	37,539	11,163	7,391	1,614	20,168	57,707
February ^p	149	31	180	28,530	8,640	8,780	18,885	36,305	64,835
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	304	144	448	66,069	19,803	16,171	20,499	56,473	122,542
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	263	58	321	52,525	17,219	45,802	16,290	79,311	131,836
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
January ^f	187	2	189	25,486	1,795	14,547	1,977	18,319	43,805
February ^p	124	8	132	23,231	2,015	22,481	3,938	28,434	51,665
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	311	10	321	48,717	3,810	37,028	5,915	46,753	95,470
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	255	0	255	37,632	3,787	36,027	5,716	45,530	83,162

¹ 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	
Canada							
January ^r	6,522	19	1,042	1,047	3,895	387	12,912
February ^p	7,143	17	846	1,163	2,157	239	11,565
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	13,665	36	1,888	2,210	6,052	626	24,477
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	14,062	32	1,369	1,974	4,640	889	22,966
Newfoundland and Labrador							
January ^r	33	1	0	0	8	0	42
February ^p	32	1	0	0	3	2	38
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	65	2	0	0	11	2	80
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	53	1	2	0	8	0	64
Prince Edward Island							
January ^r	9	2	2	0	8	9	30
February ^p	11	3	2	0	0	1	17
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	20	5	4	0	8	10	47
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	25	1	0	0	6	0	32
Nova Scotia							
January ^r	107	2	14	0	81	5	209
February ^p	128	3	16	13	121	2	283
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	235	5	30	13	202	7	492
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	319	7	0	9	183	9	527
New Brunswick							
January ^r	53	4	0	0	2	1	60
February ^p	38	0	2	0	52	7	99
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	91	4	2	0	54	8	159
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	110	1	0	6	37	5	159
Quebec							
January ^r	1,061	2	109	23	1,124	194	2,513
February ^p	1,646	3	113	29	1,080	153	3,024
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	2,707	5	222	52	2,204	347	5,537
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	2,429	8	188	86	1,311	298	4,320
Ontario							
January ^r	2,692	4	683	552	1,861	81	5,873
February ^p	2,717	1	526	530	286	31	4,091
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	5,409	5	1,209	1,082	2,147	112	9,964
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	6,062	2	874	1,340	832	360	9,470
Manitoba							
January ^r	143	0	2	0	0	0	145
February ^p	146	0	2	6	0	0	154
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	289	0	4	6	0	0	299
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	228	1	0	0	13	15	257

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	
Saskatchewan							
January ^r	65	0	4	50	78	52	249
February ^p	82	0	2	160	2	2	248
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	147	0	6	210	80	54	497
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	100	1	17	0	191	0	309
Alberta							
January ^r	1,534	2	160	238	403	24	2,361
February ^p	1,500	4	147	240	401	1	2,293
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	3,034	6	307	478	804	25	4,654
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	3,349	7	207	193	1,250	27	5,033
British Columbia							
January ^r	817	2	68	184	330	21	1,422
February ^p	836	2	34	185	212	37	1,306
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	1,653	4	102	369	542	58	2,728
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1,379	3	81	340	809	175	2,787
Yukon							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Northwest Territories							
January ^r	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
February ^p	7	0	0	0	0	1	8
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	15	0	0	0	0	1	16
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nunavut							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 8
Dwelling Units, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, February 2003

Census Metropolitan Areas	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	57	0	0	0	60	0	117
Calgary, Alberta	705	0	45	159	111	0	1,020
Edmonton, Alberta	422	0	62	56	271	0	811
Gatineau, Quebec	74	0	20	0	12	2	108
Halifax, Nova Scotia	74	0	13	9	121	0	217
Hamilton, Ontario	109	0	3	42	62	0	216
Kingston, Ontario	20	0	2	0	0	0	22
Kitchener, Ontario	178	0	4	37	17	3	239
London, Ontario	113	0	2	17	8	2	142
Montréal, Quebec	884	0	28	29	664	70	1,675
Oshawa, Ontario	165	0	76	17	0	0	258
Ottawa, Ontario	180	0	32	137	44	3	396
Québec, Quebec	239	0	18	0	81	41	379
Regina, Saskatchewan	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Saguenay, Quebec	7	0	0	0	24	3	34
Saint John, New Brunswick	8	0	0	0	50	0	58
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	39	0	2	160	2	2	205
Sherbrooke, Quebec	57	0	0	0	19	1	77
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	60	0	0	9	0	0	69
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	31	0	0	0	3	2	36
Sudbury, Ontario	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Thunder Bay, Ontario	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Toronto, Ontario	1,198	0	355	240	150	2	1,945
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	23	0	14	0	16	1	54
Vancouver, British Columbia	361	0	14	148	54	27	604
Victoria, British Columbia	66	2	2	19	29	5	123
Windsor, Ontario	110	0	14	6	0	0	130
Winnipeg, Manitoba	89	0	2	6	0	0	97

Table 9
Dwelling Units, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, January - February 2003

Census Metropolitan Areas	Number of dwelling unit						Total dwellings
	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	110	0	0	0	60	1	171
Calgary, Alberta	1,452	0	133	260	132	0	1,977
Edmonton, Alberta	852	0	116	154	502	22	1,646
Gatineau, Quebec	143	0	28	0	72	3	246
Halifax, Nova Scotia	148	0	25	9	202	0	384
Hamilton, Ontario	250	0	11	135	62	0	458
Kingston, Ontario	46	0	4	0	0	0	50
Kitchener, Ontario	343	0	14	45	181	7	590
London, Ontario	215	0	3	45	153	8	424
Montréal, Quebec	1,459	0	90	37	1,345	118	3,049
Oshawa, Ontario	263	0	137	60	0	0	460
Ottawa, Ontario	321	0	50	207	222	9	809
Québec, Quebec	414	0	32	15	356	45	862
Regina, Saskatchewan	55	0	0	0	0	0	55
Saguenay, Quebec	9	0	0	0	28	5	42
Saint John, New Brunswick	24	0	0	0	50	0	74
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	76	0	6	210	80	54	426
Sherbrooke, Quebec	89	0	2	0	22	1	114
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	134	0	2	40	5	19	200
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	63	0	0	0	11	2	76
Sudbury, Ontario	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
Thunder Bay, Ontario	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Toronto, Ontario	2,606	0	910	442	1,361	14	5,333
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	30	0	24	0	28	2	84
Vancouver, British Columbia	783	0	62	269	331	34	1,479
Victoria, British Columbia	148	3	4	23	37	10	225
Windsor, Ontario	222	0	20	24	84	0	350
Winnipeg, Manitoba	196	0	4	6	0	0	206

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	
Canada					
January ^r	1,728,202	196,136	576,255	302,849	2,803,442
February ^p	1,600,251	255,007	419,120	385,530	2,659,908
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	3,328,453	451,143	995,375	688,379	5,463,350
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	2,966,905	374,477	879,255	687,810	4,908,447
Newfoundland and Labrador					
January ^r	5,152	262	3,400	2,811	11,625
February ^p	4,929	117	2,554	1,107	8,707
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	10,081	379	5,954	3,918	20,332
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	6,946	1,828	3,921	1,704	14,399
Prince Edward Island					
January ^r	2,134	0	916	875	3,925
February ^p	1,917	0	439	0	2,356
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	4,051	0	1,355	875	6,281
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	3,352	287	2,739	100	6,478
Nova Scotia					
January ^r	25,051	1,085	8,227	201	34,564
February ^p	33,404	1,651	9,853	1,892	46,800
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	58,455	2,736	18,080	2,093	81,364
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	55,950	1,505	18,218	2,883	78,556
New Brunswick					
January ^r	5,741	1,028	5,441	1,607	13,817
February ^p	6,623	1,989	13,714	530	22,856
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	12,364	3,017	19,155	2,137	36,673
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	15,450	2,981	18,131	1,488	38,050
Quebec					
January ^r	284,818	28,661	90,788	13,948	418,215
February ^p	362,531	28,055	95,374	37,192	523,152
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	647,349	56,716	186,162	51,140	941,367
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	499,156	75,778	212,473	73,482	860,889
Ontario					
January ^r	822,649	81,717	235,882	209,965	1,350,213
February ^p	656,263	181,704	142,908	258,532	1,239,407
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	1,478,912	263,421	378,790	468,497	2,589,620
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	1,371,927	175,395	290,152	441,487	2,278,961
Manitoba					
January ^r	20,432	2,233	15,380	2,311	40,356
February ^p	23,245	3,555	17,882	4,382	49,064
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	43,677	5,788	33,262	6,693	89,420
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	32,478	8,757	35,055	46,183	122,473
Saskatchewan					
January ^r	22,550	1,346	29,005	9,447	62,348
February ^p	19,303	4,445	13,985	1,245	38,978
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	41,853	5,791	42,990	10,692	101,326
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	25,820	3,090	25,614	44,121	98,645

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	
Alberta					
January ^r	282,722	60,624	104,385	25,409	473,140
February ^p	263,157	22,419	74,444	48,009	408,029
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	545,879	83,043	178,829	73,418	881,169
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	536,063	87,570	150,500	23,028	797,161
British Columbia					
January ^r	255,119	18,846	82,040	36,147	392,152
February ^p	227,692	11,044	47,297	32,484	318,517
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	482,811	29,890	129,337	68,631	710,669
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	418,313	16,884	120,896	43,866	599,959
Yukon					
January ^r	190	0	335	128	653
February ^p	259	3	414	157	833
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	449	3	749	285	1,486
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	528	75	354	121	1,078
Northwest Territories					
January ^r	1,644	334	456	0	2,434
February ^p	928	25	256	0	1,209
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	2,572	359	712	0	3,643
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	698	323	1,202	9,347	11,570
Nunavut					
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2003	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. - Feb. 2002	224	4	0	0	228

Table 11**Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, February 2003**

Census Metropolitan Areas	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	10,669	725	705	4	12,103
Calgary, Alberta	134,508	2,044	38,573	38,931	214,056
Edmonton, Alberta	70,070	1,872	16,943	4,860	93,745
Gatineau, Quebec	15,109	556	2,317	1,156	19,138
Halifax, Nova Scotia	25,730	97	6,669	1,618	34,114
Hamilton, Ontario	26,419	1,040	8,286	91,726	127,471
Kingston, Ontario	2,369	1,059	417	3,088	6,933
Kitchener, Ontario	34,015	2,295	4,381	17,636	58,327
London, Ontario	18,577	1,089	1,891	18,219	39,776
Montréal, Quebec	209,309	15,227	64,800	20,965	310,301
Oshawa, Ontario	42,641	84,550	771	312	128,274
Ottawa, Ontario	51,984	4,271	25,840	8,186	90,281
Québec, Quebec	40,632	360	5,196	1,226	47,414
Regina, Saskatchewan	3,688	0	9,200	909	13,797
Saguenay, Quebec	2,550	0	2,864	50	5,464
Saint John, New Brunswick	2,503	1,394	1,304	25	5,226
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	13,539	265	2,450	58	16,312
Sherbrooke, Quebec	10,154	68	1,036	0	11,258
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	11,094	5,020	13,327	600	30,041
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	4,626	77	1,594	1,100	7,397
Sudbury, Ontario	2,094	0	1,207	384	3,685
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,152	0	5,002	125	6,279
Toronto, Ontario	340,824	51,784	48,230	96,821	537,659
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	6,246	327	1,585	530	8,688
Vancouver, British Columbia	129,093	4,608	24,779	18,830	177,310
Victoria, British Columbia	20,754	576	8,861	10,521	40,712
Windsor, Ontario	19,832	7,068	5,492	14,400	46,792
Winnipeg, Manitoba	15,471	2,015	15,627	3,938	37,051

Table 12

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits, Census Metropolitan Areas, Unadjusted, January – February 2003

Census Metropolitan Areas	Value of construction (thousands of dollars)				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
Abbotsford, British Columbia	18,377	2,041	1,102	2,623	24,143
Calgary, Alberta	268,855	49,104	104,494	39,502	461,955
Edmonton, Alberta	156,493	10,647	42,399	17,036	226,575
Gatineau, Quebec	29,351	831	15,133	1,391	46,706
Halifax, Nova Scotia	45,097	97	10,455	1,690	57,339
Hamilton, Ontario	64,858	2,885	19,975	146,113	233,831
Kingston, Ontario	6,579	1,092	7,726	10,169	25,566
Kitchener, Ontario	80,105	16,161	13,973	17,790	128,029
London, Ontario	46,270	2,005	5,071	22,725	76,071
Montréal, Quebec	378,295	33,871	107,522	25,690	545,378
Oshawa, Ontario	73,609	86,177	1,342	399	161,527
Ottawa, Ontario	104,070	4,778	51,161	8,355	168,364
Québec, Quebec	81,503	1,754	18,591	6,396	108,244
Regina, Saskatchewan	7,328	16	16,697	1,045	25,086
Saguenay, Quebec	3,548	42	4,732	50	8,372
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,150	1,394	1,968	55	7,567
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	31,863	391	11,233	8,685	52,172
Sherbrooke, Quebec	15,937	714	2,789	505	19,945
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	27,247	6,177	37,461	1,550	72,435
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	9,425	333	3,668	2,636	16,062
Sudbury, Ontario	2,455	33	1,709	536	4,733
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,581	319	5,824	215	7,939
Toronto, Ontario	836,183	79,593	159,482	170,543	1,245,801
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	9,768	345	3,090	1,148	14,351
Vancouver, British Columbia	303,463	17,595	77,097	30,273	428,428
Victoria, British Columbia	39,980	792	21,567	19,837	82,176
Windsor, Ontario	47,453	15,180	10,016	16,171	88,820
Winnipeg, Manitoba	30,876	3,810	29,861	5,915	70,462

Table 13

Value of the Non-residential Permits by Type of Building, Provinces and Territories, February 2003

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														
Total non-residential	1,059,657	3,778	439	13,396	16,233	160,621	583,144	25,819	19,675	144,872	90,825	574	281	0
Industrial	255,007	117	0	1,651	1,989	28,055	181,704	3,555	4,445	22,419	11,044	3	25	0
Factories, plants	158,437	0	0	1,370	1,839	17,878	124,563	1,280	4,000	4,290	3,217	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	42,420	0	0	0	0	1,471	23,748	0	0	15,281	1,920	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	25,098	0	0	0	0	1,810	20,165	1,400	0	0	1,723	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	29,052	117	0	281	150	6,896	13,228	875	445	2,848	4,184	3	25	0
Commercial	419,120	2,554	439	9,853	13,714	95,374	142,908	17,882	13,985	74,444	47,297	414	256	0
Trade and services	112,165	0	0	6,392	2,509	31,540	37,407	5,900	309	18,837	9,271	0	0	0
Warehouses	57,154	0	0	358	0	19,286	23,837	1,625	535	6,974	4,539	0	0	0
Service stations	6,897	0	0	0	0	1,700	2,640	0	0	1,607	950	0	0	0
Office buildings	58,081	610	0	355	4,411	10,099	22,666	4,078	2,680	8,711	4,471	0	0	0
Recreation	49,441	0	0	0	0	3,340	15,001	900	6,800	17,250	6,150	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	32,161	0	0	0	4,375	4,780	14,283	0	772	3,120	4,481	350	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	103,221	1,944	439	2,748	2,419	24,629	27,074	5,379	2,889	17,945	17,435	64	256	0
Institutional and governmental	385,530	1,107	0	1,892	530	37,192	258,532	4,382	1,245	48,009	32,484	157	0	0
Schools, education	81,505	1,100	0	0	340	12,252	25,607	3,800	0	29,911	8,495	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	193,534	0	0	0	0	12,747	171,114	0	0	350	9,323	0	0	0
Welfare, home	68,929	0	0	0	0	5,912	39,572	0	250	13,048	10,147	0	0	0
Churches, religion	7,105	0	0	0	0	700	4,675	0	0	250	1,480	0	0	0
Government buildings	18,337	0	0	1,418	0	500	13,795	0	909	1,715	0	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	16,120	7	0	474	190	5,081	3,769	582	86	2,735	3,039	157	0	0

¹ 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">General Information</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">Renseignements généraux</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">Coverage Profile Update</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">Mise à jour du profil de couverture</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">Reporting Period – Période visée</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">Stock Requirements – Besoins de fournitures</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 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">Report Prepared by – Rapport préparé par</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">Nil Report – Rapport nul</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 align="right">1 <input type="checkbox"/> No Permits Aucun permis</p> <p align="center">Statistics Canada Use – Usage Statistique Canada</p> <p>MP T Status-État Int I.D. – Id. de l'int.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>										

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 ² /PI ² 2 <input type="checkbox"/> M ²	Line No. N° de ligne
01							,000			01
02							,000			02
03							,000			03
04							,000			04
05							,000			05
06							,000			06
07							,000			07
08							,000			08
09							,000			09
10							,000			10
11							,000			11
12							,000			12
13							,000			13
14							,000			14

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	
Totals for this section Totaux de cette section		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	
Totals for this section Totaux de cette section		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.