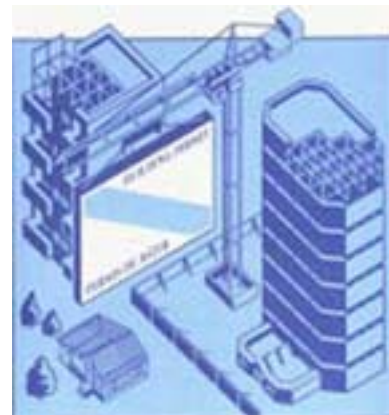




Catalogue no. 64-001-XIE

# Building permits

March 2006



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Statistics Canada  
Investment and capital stock division  
Current investment indicators section

# Building permits

March 2006

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## Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- 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

## Acknowledgements

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## Important notice

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

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# Table of contents

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<b>Highlights</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Analysis – March 2006</b>	<b>6</b>
The demand for new single-family dwellings cools slightly	6
Institutional projects spur non-residential sector	7
<b>Related products</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Statistical tables</b>	
<b>1</b> Total value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted	15
<b>2</b> Non-residential value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted	15
<b>3</b> Residential value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted	16
<b>4</b> Number of dwelling units authorized, province and territories, seasonally adjusted at annual rate	16
<b>5</b> Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2006	17
<b>6</b> Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2006	19
<b>7</b> Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2006	22
<b>8</b> Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2006	24
<b>9</b> Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January - March 2006	25
<b>10</b> Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, Unadjusted, 2006	26
<b>11</b> Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2006	28
<b>12</b> Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January - March 2006	29
<b>13</b> Value of the non-residential permits by type of building, provinces and territories, March 2006	30
<b>Data quality, concepts and methodology</b>	
Description - Monthly survey of building permits	31
Data source and methodology	32
Concepts and variables measured	34
Building categories	35
Data accuracy	37
Comparability of data and related sources	38

## Table of contents – continued

### Appendix

I. Geographical abbreviations	39
-------------------------------	----

### Charts

1. Total value of building permits	8
2. Residential value of building permits - Total	8
3. Number of dwelling units - Single and multiple	9
4. Non residential value of building permits - Total	9
5. Commercial value of building permits	10
6. Industrial value of building permits	10
7. Institutional and governmental value of building permits	11

## Highlights

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- The value of building permits issued by municipalities rose 5.3% in March to reach their second highest level on record. Builders took out \$5.5 billion worth of permits. While construction intentions remained high in the housing sector, the strong showing came largely from planned investments in non-residential building construction.

## Analysis – March 2006

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The value of building permits issued by municipalities rose 5.3% in March to reach their second highest level on record. Builders took out \$5.5 billion worth of permits. While construction intentions remained high in the housing sector, the strong showing came largely from planned investments in non-residential building construction.

These results bode well for workers in both the residential and non-residential construction sectors, as permits are a leading indicator of building activity.

After a strong 15.3% increase in February, the value of non-residential permits surged another 15.1% in March to \$2.1 billion. This level was 16.1% higher than the average monthly level in 2005, an exceptional year for the non-residential sector. The strong results in March came largely in the wake of hospital related construction projects.

In the housing sector, the value of permits remained unchanged from February and totalled \$3.4 billion. A slight decline in the single-family component was offset by a gain in permits for multi-family dwellings. The housing sector remained very dynamic as the value of housing permits has been on an upward trend since the beginning of 2005 — thanks to the very strong market in Western Canada.

### Note to readers

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

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,380 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

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

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

Regionally, 21 out of the 28 census metropolitan areas showed stronger results in the first quarter of 2006 in comparison to the same period last year. The largest advances (in dollars) were recorded in the metropolitan areas of Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, thanks to their hot housing sector. Furthermore, with the exception of St. John's, all metropolitan areas east of Toronto recorded faster starts to the year than 2005. Toronto, with declines in both residential and non-residential components, showed the largest retreat.

### The demand for new single-family dwellings cools slightly

The value of permits for single-family dwellings declined a slight 0.6% to \$2.2 billion in March, a second consecutive monthly decrease. Despite these retreats, the level in March remained 6.3% higher than the average monthly level in 2005.

The value of multi-family permits reached \$1.2 billion, up 1.1 % from February and a third monthly gain over the last four months.

In terms of units, the construction of 10,155 new single-family dwellings was approved by municipal authorities in March, down 1.7% from February. The number of new single-family units approved has declined in the last three months.



The number of multi-family units authorized in March totalled 9,590 units, up 1.7% from February. The recent gains contributed to the halt of the downward trend (for the demand of multi-family dwellings) in the last part of 2005.

A total of 59,100 new dwelling units were approved in the first three months of 2006. This was the best first quarter since 1990 when 61,600 new units were approved.

The housing sector continued to be positively affected by the very dynamic economy in Western Canada. Other contributing factors were advantageous mortgage rates, the continued strength in full-time employment and in personal disposable income along with the high level of immigration.

Provincially, the largest gain in housing permits in March occurred in British Columbia (+30.7% to \$729 million) as the value of multi-family permits surged. Marked increases in the demand for both single- and multi-family dwellings led Nova Scotia to a new record high (\$98 million). These gains were offset by declines in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. In Alberta, the level in March was the second highest after the record high posted in February.

### **Institutional projects spur non-residential sector**

The value of construction projects in the non-residential sector totalled \$2.1 billion in March, a 15.1% jump from February and the fourth highest recorded monthly level. A strong gain in the value of institutional permits was the main factor behind this gain. The non-residential sector has been on an upward trend since November 2005.

Permits in the institutional sector increased a spectacular 52.6% to \$773 million, a second consecutive monthly increase. March's result was the second highest level on record. The gain was based mainly on projects in the hospital category. The growing demand for health care services can explain the strong construction intentions for hospitals. Provincially, Alberta and Ontario reported the largest increases in this component. By contrast, the largest decline (in dollars) was in Quebec following a very robust level in February.

In the commercial sector, the value of permits rose 3.0% to \$1.1 billion, a third monthly gain over the last four months, as a result of higher intentions in the trade and services category and service stations. The largest contributions to the monthly gain (in dollars) in this component came from Ontario (+9.8% to \$429 million) and Quebec (+17.3% to \$180 million). In contrast, Saskatchewan recorded the largest drop, falling 44.1% to \$20 million.

After a strong 38.0% increase in February, the intentions for industrial construction declined 6.7% to \$258 million. The utility category showed the largest decline, followed by manufacturing buildings. The most significant decrease among the provinces for this component occurred in Alberta, with a 32.0% drop to \$40 million.

The largest contributions to the monthly gain (in dollars) in the non-residential sector came from Ontario (+29.8% to \$883 million) and Alberta (+42.8% to \$480 million). Alberta set a new record level in March. Quebec posted the largest drop, falling 21.0% to \$299 million.

Non-residential permits were up in 14 of the 28 census metropolitan areas. The largest increase (in dollars) occurred in Ottawa, where all three components rose. In contrast, Montréal recorded the largest decrease, mainly the result of a drop in institutional permits.

The recent results in the non-residential sector could be explained by the strong retail sales, the high utilization of industrial capacity, the record high operating profits earned by Canadian corporations, the lower vacancy rates for commercial buildings and favorable interest rates.

Chart 1

Total value of building permits

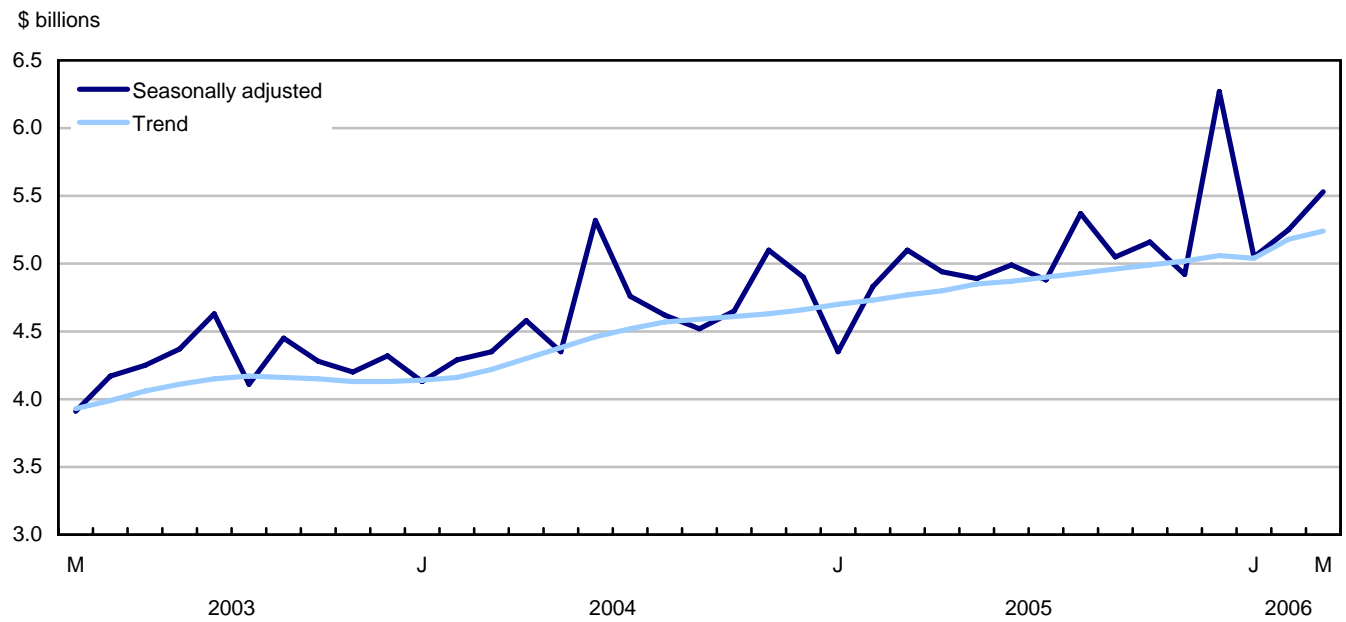


Chart 2

Residential value of building permits - Total

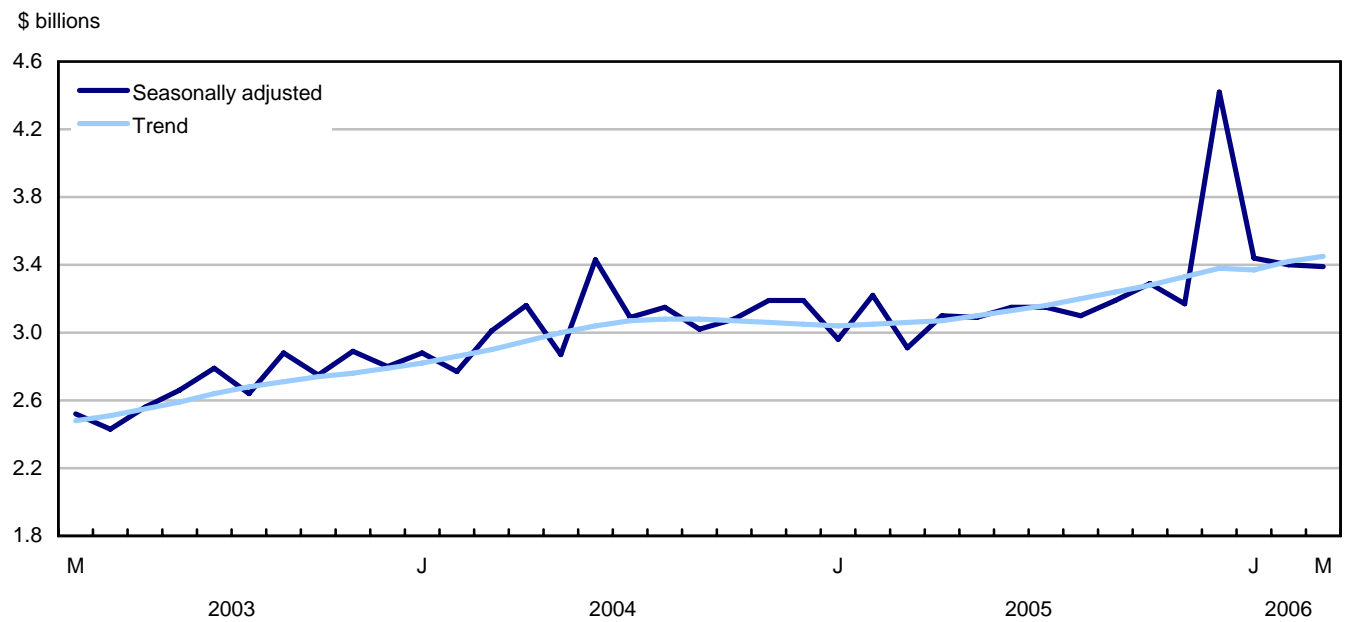


Chart 3

Number of dwelling units - Single and multiple

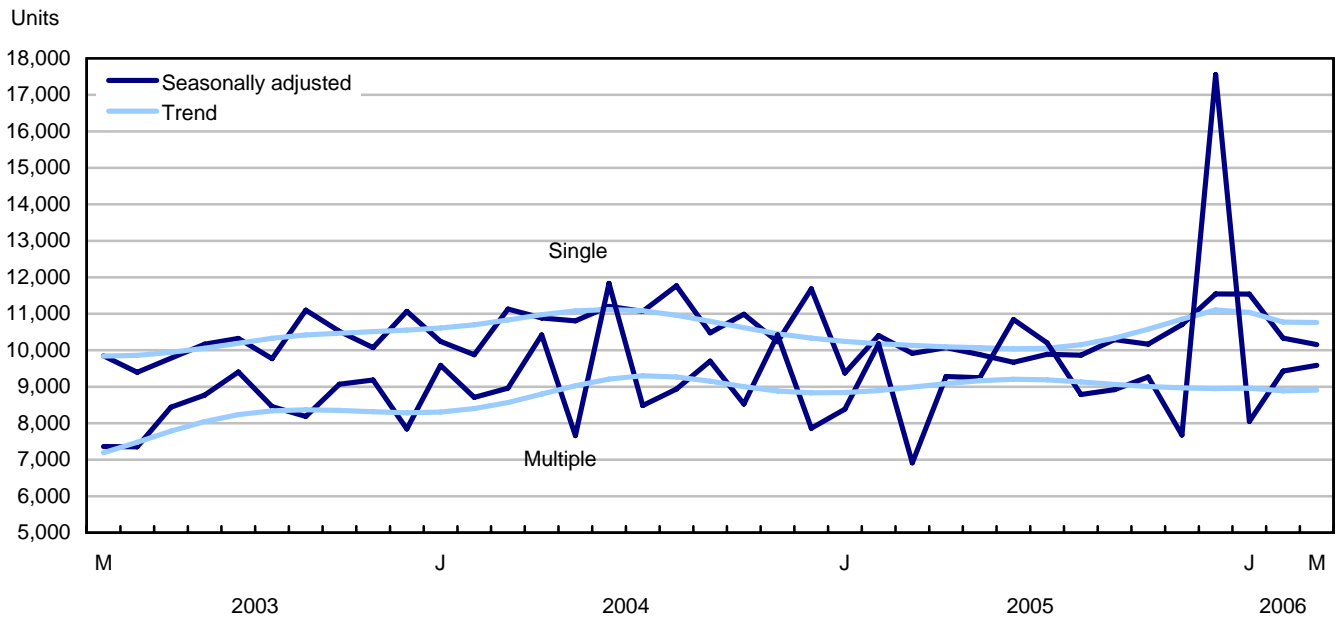


Chart 4

Non residential value of building permits - Total

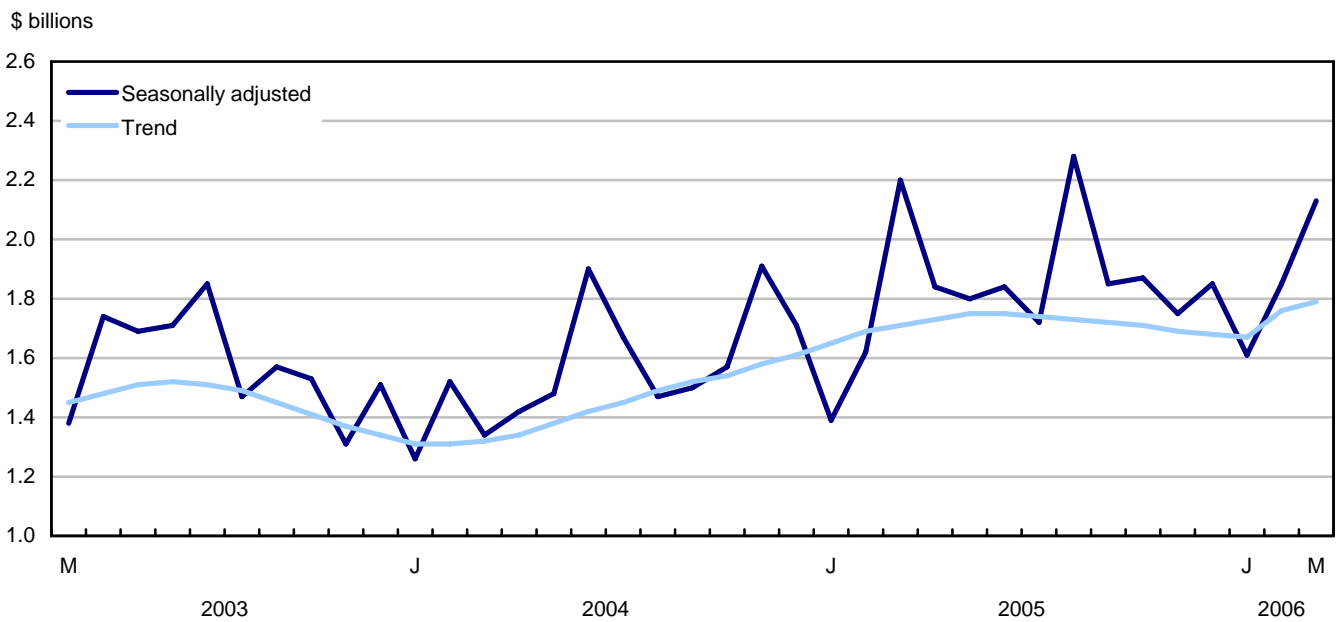


Chart 5

Commercial value of building permits

\$ millions

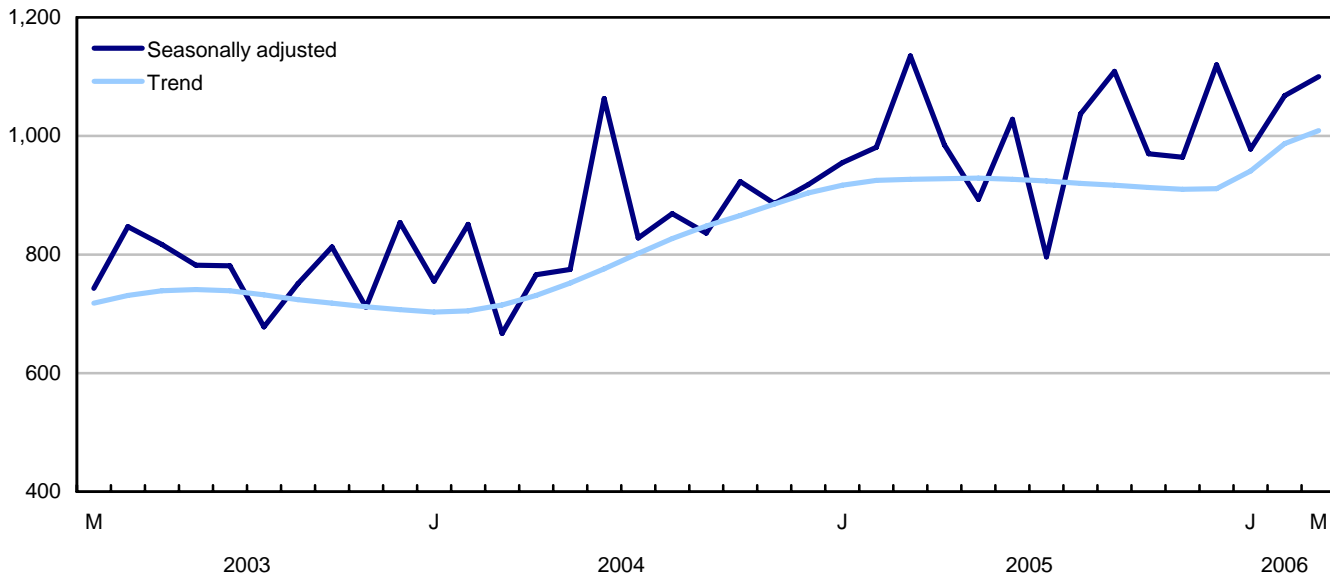


Chart 6

Industrial value of building permits

\$ millions

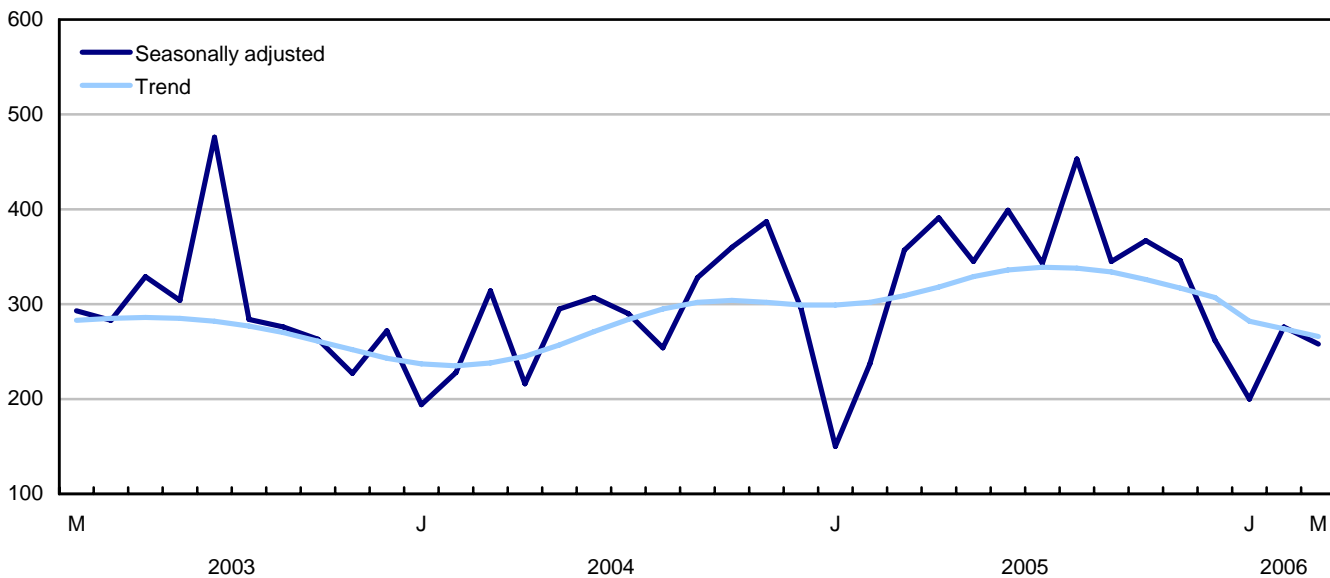
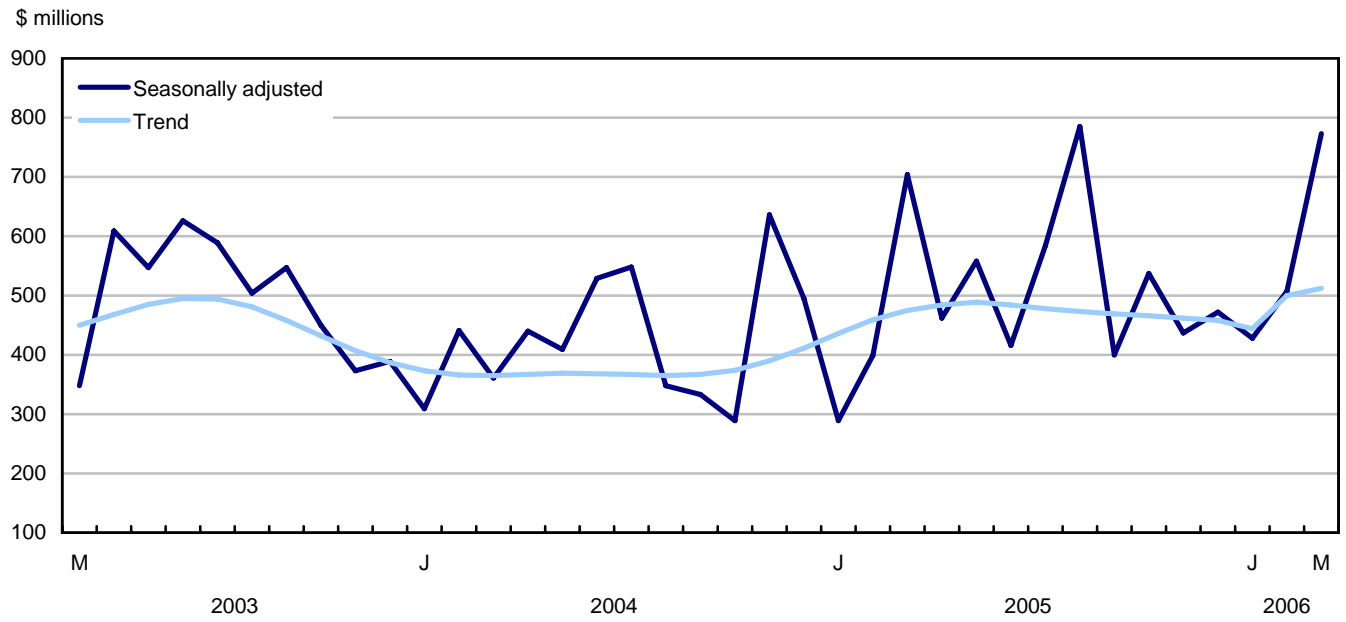


Chart 7

Institutional and governmental value of building permits



## Related products

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### Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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61-205-X	Private and public investment in Canada, intentions
62-202-X	Spending patterns in Canada
64-203-X	Building permits, annual summary

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### Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

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62F0014M1996002	An analysis of some construction price index methodologies
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### Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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026-0001	Building permits, residential values and number of units, by type of dwelling
026-0002	Building permits, dwelling units by type of dwelling and area
026-0003	Building permits, values by activity sector
026-0004	Building permits, values by activity sector and area
026-0005	Building permits, non-residential values by type of structure
026-0006	Building permits, by type of structure and area, seasonally adjusted
026-0007	Building permits, dwelling units by type of structure and value and by activity sector
026-0008	Building permits, values by activity sector, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted
026-0010	Building permits, residential and non-residential values by type of structure for Canada and urban centres, 10,000 and over
026-0015	Building permits, leading indicators and indexes, seasonally adjusted

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**Selected surveys from Statistics Canada**

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2802	Building Permits Survey
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**Selected tables of Canadian statistics from Statistics Canada**

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

# Statistical tables

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Table 1

## Total value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2006		March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,525,285</b>	<b>5,247,316</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	28,326	50,462	-43.9	25.7	22.1	0.3	-16.3	-19.5
Prince Edward Island	23,471	11,258	108.5	-14.7	-23.3	-18.8	40.4	-23.4
Nova Scotia	128,423	97,139	32.2	1.8	-2.4	1.2	-21.1	1.8
New Brunswick	63,552	63,782	-0.4	-33.8	69.4	-5.2	-26.1	-15.9
Quebec	905,584	1,064,098	-14.9	21.5	-2.9	3.5	-12.3	-4.6
Ontario	1,941,677	1,829,343	6.1	-11.0	-28.3	57.8	-4.7	0.8
Manitoba	103,012	125,066	-17.6	9.2	22.7	-26.2	60.7	-17.9
Saskatchewan	78,796	74,411	5.9	-11.7	-13.8	0.4	24.5	4.2
Alberta	1,191,831	1,079,793	10.4	19.4	-13.9	12.4	-2.4	21.9
British Columbia	1,023,849	850,813	20.3	11.4	-27.3	24.4	-4.6	3.1
Yukon Territory	25,537	951	2,585.3	-76.1	-44.4	-56.6	526.1	-77.7
Northwest Territories	2,078	200	939.0	-60.2	127.6	-87.8	-32.6	-23.0
Nunavut	9,149	0	...	...	-100.0	65.7	-86.1	42.8

Table 2

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

	2006		March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,130,330</b>	<b>1,850,641</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,825	16,929	-71.5	138.5	-5.4	11.5	-38.2	-24.0
Prince Edward Island	7,350	622	1,081.7	-86.1	68.7	-49.7	-16.6	-34.7
Nova Scotia	30,816	24,593	25.3	29.1	-33.4	24.7	-62.1	17.4
New Brunswick	12,748	24,703	-48.4	-53.6	247.0	-33.1	-44.9	-16.2
Quebec	298,501	377,731	-21.0	10.5	13.9	8.4	-5.2	1.9
Ontario	883,499	680,812	29.8	11.5	-18.3	6.8	-5.4	-7.2
Manitoba	44,321	54,939	-19.3	47.2	14.6	-3.3	33.7	-16.3
Saskatchewan	42,579	40,503	5.1	-4.1	-30.7	24.1	16.5	-13.7
Alberta	479,776	336,019	42.8	34.1	-36.1	3.9	-12.5	34.9
British Columbia	295,317	293,521	0.6	23.1	-10.0	11.5	6.8	-8.2
Yukon Territory	22,747	69	32,866.7	-63.1	-93.1	-80.2	2,134.2	-77.0
Northwest Territories	212	200	6.0	-51.3	98.6	-88.2	81.6	-21.1
Nunavut	7,639	0	...	...	...	...	-100.0	113.5

Table 3

## Residential value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2006		March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3,394,955</b>	<b>3,396,675</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-22.1</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	23,501	33,533	-29.9	1.5	30.2	-2.5	-7.9	-17.6
Prince Edward Island	16,121	10,636	51.6	22.0	-40.1	-8.5	81.7	-12.4
Nova Scotia	97,607	72,546	34.5	-5.0	10.5	-6.1	19.1	-9.9
New Brunswick	50,804	39,079	30.0	-9.4	3.8	12.2	-6.1	-15.6
Quebec	607,083	686,367	-11.6	28.5	-11.3	1.2	-15.2	-7.1
Ontario	1,058,178	1,148,531	-7.9	-20.5	-31.8	89.9	-4.2	6.6
Manitoba	58,691	70,127	-16.3	-9.2	27.0	-34.5	73.4	-18.7
Saskatchewan	36,217	33,908	6.8	-19.4	14.1	-23.7	33.8	37.4
Alberta	712,055	743,774	-4.3	13.8	-0.6	18.1	5.8	12.9
British Columbia	728,532	557,292	30.7	6.1	-33.1	29.5	-8.4	7.6
Yukon Territory	2,790	882	216.3	-76.7	-15.0	55.5	41.9	-77.8
Northwest Territories	1,866	0	...	-100.0	557.1	-74.1	-96.9	-24.0
Nunavut	1,510	0	...	...	-100.0	65.7	-83.1	33.2

Table 4

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

	2006		March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March <sup>p</sup>	February <sup>r</sup>						
	units		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>236,928</b>	<b>237,156</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-32.7</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,776	2,340	-24.1	-20.1	63.8	-8.6	-7.4	-9.7
Prince Edward Island	1,104	1,008	9.5	10.5	-53.9	-1.2	142.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	8,076	5,508	46.6	6.0	3.3	-14.7	10.8	-13.3
New Brunswick	5,028	3,372	49.1	4.5	-32.1	39.9	-17.5	-23.1
Quebec	44,784	53,400	-16.1	18.6	-4.4	3.1	-22.6	3.4
Ontario	68,796	70,992	-3.1	-18.8	-50.4	162.8	-9.0	-1.3
Manitoba	4,644	5,328	-12.8	-28.8	65.5	-53.5	144.7	-28.0
Saskatchewan	3,024	2,856	5.9	-6.7	38.6	-41.2	16.8	24.7
Alberta	52,428	58,980	-11.1	19.9	-9.8	16.5	14.1	12.5
British Columbia	46,668	33,372	39.8	10.6	-40.4	49.2	-14.2	2.5
Yukon Territory	324	0	...	-100.0	-14.3	12.9	106.7	-78.3
Northwest Territories	204	0	...	-100.0	...	...	-100.0	-14.3
Nunavut	72	0	...	...	-100.0	0.0	-88.9	28.6

Table 5

## Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2006

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units				thousands of dollars				
<b>Canada</b>									
February r	10,335	9,428	19,763	3,396,675	276,329	1,067,781	506,531	1,850,641	5,247,316
March p	10,156	9,588	19,744	3,394,955	257,883	1,099,695	772,752	2,130,330	5,525,285
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	32,029	27,065	59,094	10,234,384	734,486	3,145,034	1,706,864	5,586,384	15,820,768
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	29,693	25,474	55,167	9,079,465	744,177	3,070,929	1,391,375	5,206,481	14,285,946
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
February r	180	15	195	33,533	12	16,668	249	16,929	50,462
March p	104	44	148	23,501	0	4,660	165	4,825	28,326
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	489	98	587	90,073	15	27,887	951	28,853	118,926
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	472	82	554	80,892	32,156	20,048	7,206	59,410	140,302
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>									
February r	78	6	84	10,636	33	589	0	622	11,258
March p	87	5	92	16,121	1,675	5,580	95	7,350	23,471
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	209	43	252	35,473	1,960	7,953	2,536	12,449	47,922
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	181	12	193	30,250	930	14,395	1,820	17,145	47,395
<b>Nova Scotia</b>									
February r	301	158	459	72,546	10,151	13,661	781	24,593	97,139
March p	353	320	673	97,607	16,241	10,833	3,742	30,816	128,423
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,029	536	1,565	246,544	28,451	40,600	5,405	74,456	321,000
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	765	196	961	155,770	3,519	51,085	5,338	59,942	215,712
<b>New Brunswick</b>									
February r	261	20	281	39,079	787	10,114	13,802	24,703	63,782
March p	268	151	419	50,804	1,216	9,139	2,393	12,748	63,552
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	783	186	969	132,999	2,913	41,217	46,550	90,680	223,679
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	717	81	798	106,094	5,567	24,678	9,880	40,125	146,219
<b>Quebec</b>									
February r	1,756	2,694	4,450	686,367	51,413	153,438	172,880	377,731	1,064,098
March p	1,888	1,844	3,732	607,083	43,745	180,055	74,701	298,501	905,584
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	5,554	6,379	11,933	1,827,689	136,808	527,689	353,565	1,018,062	2,845,751
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	6,065	6,542	12,607	1,839,763	109,702	483,124	146,538	739,364	2,579,127
<b>Ontario</b>									
February r	2,939	2,977	5,916	1,148,531	123,646	390,363	166,803	680,812	1,829,343
March p	2,838	2,895	5,733	1,058,178	128,176	428,672	326,651	883,499	1,941,677
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	9,528	9,405	18,933	3,652,219	371,667	1,144,782	658,362	2,174,811	5,827,030
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	10,316	9,372	19,688	3,706,659	337,891	1,220,844	694,729	2,253,464	5,960,123
<b>Manitoba</b>									
February r	325	119	444	70,127	1,730	39,223	13,986	54,939	125,066
March p	304	83	387	58,691	1,396	29,711	13,214	44,321	103,012
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	963	492	1,455	206,015	3,756	97,733	35,088	136,577	342,592
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	872	57	929	143,262	7,252	59,220	24,747	91,219	234,481
<b>Saskatchewan</b>									
February r	195	43	238	33,908	1,924	35,215	3,364	40,503	74,411
March p	139	113	252	36,217	1,537	19,702	21,340	42,579	78,796
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	577	168	745	112,192	5,896	69,990	49,446	125,332	237,524
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	500	154	654	81,225	17,348	69,690	25,933	112,971	194,196
<b>Alberta</b>									
February r	2,961	1,954	4,915	743,774	58,234	224,065	53,720	336,019	1,079,793
March p	2,825	1,544	4,369	712,055	39,619	221,441	218,716	479,776	1,191,831
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	8,829	4,555	13,384	2,109,306	115,215	661,975	289,210	1,066,400	3,175,706
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	6,397	3,907	10,304	1,395,451	164,715	565,245	278,355	1,008,315	2,403,766

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 5 – continued

**Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2006**

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	1,339	1,442	2,781	557,292	28,399	184,226	80,896	293,521	850,813
March <sup>p</sup>	1,306	2,583	3,889	728,532	24,269	181,861	89,187	295,317	1,023,849
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,989	5,196	9,185	1,810,950	67,626	516,794	242,879	827,299	2,638,249
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	3,334	5,053	8,387	1,527,412	64,891	559,925	196,064	820,880	2,348,292
<b>Yukon Territory</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	0	0	0	882	0	19	50	69	951
March <sup>p</sup>	27	0	27	2,790	0	240	22,507	22,747	25,537
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	56	1	57	7,456	20	288	22,695	23,003	30,459
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	39	0	39	8,110	196	566	637	1,399	9,509
<b>Northwest Territories</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200	200
March <sup>p</sup>	17	0	17	1,866	8	163	41	212	2,078
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	23	0	23	1,958	158	488	177	823	2,781
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	35	18	53	4,574	10	1,707	128	1,845	6,419
<b>Nunavut</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March <sup>p</sup>	0	6	6	1,510	1	7,638	0	7,639	9,149
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	0	6	6	1,510	1	7,638	0	7,639	9,149
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	0	0	0	3	0	402	0	402	405

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, 2006

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Abbotsford, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	32	27	59	7,824	9,144	0	0	9,144	16,968
March <sup>p</sup>	32	0	32	5,728	2,536	5,051	0	7,587	13,315
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	97	254	351	36,809	15,451	5,184	335	20,970	57,779
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	111	117	228	28,067	9,556	9,325	53,540	72,421	100,488
<b>Calgary, Alberta</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	1,181	781	1,962	302,711	6,541	68,526	39,758	114,825	417,536
March <sup>p</sup>	1,105	884	1,989	324,202	6,552	73,651	174,770	254,973	579,175
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,371	1,903	5,274	859,459	14,614	225,853	218,032	458,499	1,317,958
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	2,218	1,017	3,235	538,862	71,695	186,086	212,686	470,467	1,009,329
<b>Edmonton, Alberta</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	832	289	1,121	190,295	10,592	55,911	13,125	79,628	269,923
March <sup>p</sup>	792	451	1,243	196,144	7,026	34,124	36,369	77,519	273,663
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	2,418	1,331	3,749	599,006	24,770	140,903	51,766	217,439	816,445
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	1,981	2,085	4,066	420,422	29,498	124,579	29,784	183,861	604,283
<b>Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	26	0	26	4,296	8	1,260	53	1,321	5,617
March <sup>p</sup>	23	0	23	4,513	489	776	624	1,889	6,402
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	60	0	60	11,722	734	2,560	1,747	5,041	16,763
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	29	0	29	8,374	516	15,744	7,362	23,622	31,996
<b>Halifax, Nova Scotia</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	103	140	243	37,385	8,544	10,927	775	20,246	57,631
March <sup>p</sup>	121	196	317	47,050	7,126	4,800	278	12,204	59,254
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	331	349	680	107,119	16,094	26,625	1,466	44,185	151,304
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	299	159	458	76,771	1,270	25,759	567	27,596	104,367
<b>Hamilton, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	142	114	256	49,662	7,500	13,443	2,544	23,487	73,149
March <sup>p</sup>	122	189	311	53,295	3,134	11,167	10,243	24,544	77,839
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	389	420	809	153,068	14,088	46,414	38,960	99,462	252,530
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	459	600	1,059	184,597	2,174	39,391	22,220	63,785	248,382
<b>Kingston, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	19	6	25	4,531	371	4,144	366	4,881	9,412
March <sup>p</sup>	45	13	58	7,638	779	4,328	35,294	40,401	48,039
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	75	35	110	15,883	1,251	12,589	35,761	49,601	65,484
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	71	4	75	12,459	230	11,421	4,751	16,402	28,861
<b>Kitchener, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	162	74	236	45,099	2,917	21,081	4,631	28,629	73,728
March <sup>p</sup>	157	362	519	66,907	4,850	19,801	1,070	25,721	92,628
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	474	627	1,101	168,742	9,326	70,769	6,243	86,338	255,080
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	440	382	822	127,191	6,877	46,212	31,812	84,901	212,092
<b>London, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	160	97	257	42,955	852	9,733	19,012	29,597	72,552
March <sup>p</sup>	158	59	217	38,005	1,153	10,883	6,921	18,957	56,962
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	517	609	1,126	164,218	2,132	43,792	27,975	73,899	238,117
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	440	361	801	117,969	12,735	42,483	23,073	78,291	196,260
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	638	1,404	2,042	342,038	26,817	67,904	117,868	212,589	554,627
March <sup>p</sup>	695	903	1,598	287,704	19,269	88,066	37,025	144,360	432,064
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	2,173	3,145	5,318	875,188	72,255	282,513	219,994	574,762	1,449,950
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	2,434	4,059	6,493	936,948	78,676	301,608	52,741	433,025	1,369,973

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

**Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2006**

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Oshawa, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	186	340	526	77,457	1,302	3,642	16,625	21,569	99,026
March <sup>p</sup>	179	108	287	56,693	547	9,358	271	10,176	66,869
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	536	504	1,040	197,559	2,219	16,144	16,914	35,277	232,836
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	523	221	744	150,942	16,124	38,521	10,044	64,689	215,631
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	164	160	324	54,468	428	27,767	4,107	32,302	86,770
March <sup>p</sup>	259	433	692	105,811	2,154	80,754	211,100	294,008	399,819
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	556	762	1,318	212,715	3,876	148,402	227,531	379,809	592,524
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	476	534	1,010	199,266	6,678	86,801	148,668	242,147	441,413
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	65	59	124	19,256	0	2,900	3,739	6,639	25,895
March <sup>p</sup>	71	120	191	25,934	2,098	4,640	9,791	16,529	42,463
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	221	692	913	91,388	2,098	10,914	21,112	34,124	125,512
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	296	112	408	66,170	2,830	14,421	3,865	21,116	87,286
<b>Québec, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	199	310	509	67,431	4,505	31,878	27,895	64,278	131,709
March <sup>p</sup>	254	265	519	68,257	3,324	28,092	4,942	36,358	104,615
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	647	684	1,331	174,304	14,206	75,190	40,468	129,864	304,168
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	792	813	1,605	208,758	2,792	44,948	18,388	66,128	274,886
<b>Regina, Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	63	0	63	10,856	483	10,677	2,233	13,393	24,249
March <sup>p</sup>	53	2	55	11,187	325	10,237	26	10,588	21,775
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	216	8	224	38,579	1,188	22,910	9,392	33,490	72,069
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	142	43	185	24,539	2,848	25,750	19,535	48,133	72,672
<b>Saguenay, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	8	26	34	4,199	234	1,476	499	2,209	6,408
March <sup>p</sup>	31	35	66	8,290	950	1,685	8,496	11,131	19,421
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	50	75	125	14,949	1,299	3,479	11,174	15,952	30,901
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	42	62	104	13,484	523	9,606	4,022	14,151	27,635
<b>Saint John, New Brunswick</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	42	1	43	6,685	0	2,241	3,530	5,771	12,456
March <sup>p</sup>	37	20	57	7,902	421	1,619	263	2,303	10,205
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	149	29	178	28,894	622	6,453	3,793	10,868	39,762
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	147	26	173	22,525	2,012	4,127	235	6,374	28,899
<b>Saskatoon, Saskatchewan</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	81	43	124	16,644	1,379	15,194	27	16,600	33,244
March <sup>p</sup>	53	104	157	15,566	1,207	3,289	21,303	25,799	41,365
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	225	150	375	44,812	3,831	28,823	33,726	66,380	111,192
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	221	88	309	35,479	13,982	21,028	4,840	39,850	75,329
<b>Sherbrooke, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	71	446	517	52,562	27	6,224	834	7,085	59,647
March <sup>p</sup>	62	85	147	18,546	1,086	5,886	2,329	9,301	27,847
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	186	538	724	79,725	2,613	12,445	3,328	18,386	98,111
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	168	121	289	38,585	1,725	7,935	1,300	10,960	49,545
<b>St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	62	19	81	15,977	99	10,961	1,741	12,801	28,778
March <sup>p</sup>	71	52	123	28,175	4,437	9,934	1,186	15,557	43,732
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	192	120	312	66,039	4,966	30,306	3,259	38,531	104,570
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	206	126	332	59,301	3,046	34,211	14,167	51,424	110,725

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

## Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2006

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	132	15	147	23,668	6	15,477	80	15,563	39,231
March <sup>p</sup>	54	41	95	14,364	0	4,306	0	4,306	18,670
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	332	93	425	62,749	6	25,312	557	25,875	88,624
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	277	82	359	53,165	31,985	17,965	3,870	53,820	106,985
<b>Thunder Bay, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	6	0	6	1,286	3,522	4,288	2,325	10,135	11,421
March <sup>p</sup>	6	0	6	1,392	73	746	783	1,602	2,994
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	20	3	23	5,080	5,455	7,150	3,481	16,086	21,166
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	2	42	44	4,197	5,019	12,632	17,123	34,774	38,971
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	1,021	1,912	2,933	608,428	38,243	187,697	41,030	266,970	875,398
March <sup>p</sup>	814	1,249	2,063	423,172	37,585	204,480	34,758	276,823	699,995
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,197	5,203	8,400	1,710,094	132,656	519,458	106,467	758,581	2,468,675
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	3,652	5,864	9,516	1,822,290	191,656	644,589	305,393	1,141,638	2,963,928
<b>Trois-Rivières, Quebec</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	18	63	81	8,061	1,400	11,735	1,332	14,467	22,528
March <sup>p</sup>	28	20	48	7,516	474	2,146	2,282	4,902	12,418
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	69	161	230	27,716	2,133	16,229	12,408	30,770	58,486
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	59	46	105	16,802	1,094	11,460	2,081	14,635	31,437
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	536	905	1,441	269,800	9,839	99,873	57,537	167,249	437,049
March <sup>p</sup>	480	1,788	2,268	406,619	9,839	114,183	69,799	193,821	600,440
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,513	3,368	4,881	935,514	24,401	311,605	181,006	517,012	1,452,526
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	1,176	2,885	4,061	749,989	29,554	362,480	76,201	468,235	1,218,224
<b>Victoria, British Columbia</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	92	222	314	54,558	807	4,312	2,895	8,014	62,572
March <sup>p</sup>	111	90	201	44,809	4,821	10,845	941	16,607	61,416
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	323	350	673	137,560	5,855	27,542	6,026	39,423	176,983
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	290	439	729	125,537	5,631	21,979	13,826	41,436	166,973
<b>Windsor, Ontario</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	52	4	56	13,244	909	3,385	347	4,641	17,885
March <sup>p</sup>	66	69	135	21,063	4,380	6,794	1,123	12,297	33,360
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	188	238	426	93,896	6,258	11,775	48,901	66,934	160,830
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	266	119	385	62,778	4,090	26,336	11,795	42,221	104,999
<b>Winnipeg, Manitoba</b>									
February <sup>r</sup>	146	83	229	37,445	1,049	15,920	13,827	30,796	68,241
March <sup>p</sup>	174	51	225	34,653	107	14,664	9,800	24,571	59,224
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	512	416	928	125,777	1,269	57,294	31,475	90,038	215,815
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	491	37	528	81,443	494	37,915	21,999	60,408	141,851

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

Table 7

## Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2006

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
Number of dwelling units							
<b>Canada</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	7,207	16	559	1,252	4,660	263	13,957
March <sup>p</sup>	10,828	32	1,074	2,182	6,829	561	21,506
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	24,920	65	2,384	4,889	14,680	1,253	48,191
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	23,320	72	2,792	4,904	13,362	1,033	45,483
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	37	0	2	0	2	0	41
March <sup>p</sup>	54	1	8	0	12	3	78
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	142	1	26	4	18	5	196
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	146	0	18	0	20	4	188
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	21	1	6	0	0	0	28
March <sup>p</sup>	51	0	4	0	0	1	56
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	82	1	10	0	32	1	126
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	63	3	2	3	7	0	78
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	119	2	8	4	139	7	279
March <sup>p</sup>	277	5	24	10	280	6	602
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	520	9	36	20	461	19	1,065
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	408	5	13	34	136	13	609
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	55	2	2	4	2	12	77
March <sup>p</sup>	179	4	53	14	74	10	334
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	288	7	55	19	80	32	481
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	256	17	18	0	56	7	354
<b>Quebec</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	1,564	4	108	293	1,343	121	3,433
March <sup>p</sup>	2,505	9	251	283	1,758	124	4,930
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	4,833	18	433	766	3,647	456	10,153
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	5,344	25	774	179	3,993	459	10,774
<b>Ontario</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	1,758	7	161	479	1,602	104	4,111
March <sup>p</sup>	2,961	5	400	1,071	1,466	362	6,265
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	7,177	18	934	2,265	4,448	638	15,480
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	7,898	17	1,174	2,857	3,899	441	16,286
<b>Manitoba</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	179	0	0	2	117	0	298
March <sup>p</sup>	293	1	4	3	76	0	377
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	643	1	16	5	471	0	1,136
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	608	1	1	15	41	0	666
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	121	0	8	0	33	2	164
March <sup>p</sup>	136	0	8	11	79	15	249
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	357	0	24	11	116	17	525
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	291	2	2	23	125	5	448
<b>Alberta</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	2,267	0	224	248	723	0	3,462
March <sup>p</sup>	2,897	3	263	216	1,188	6	4,573
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	7,340	4	725	622	2,226	9	10,926
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	5,446	2	627	618	1,738	15	8,446
<b>British Columbia</b>							
February <sup>r</sup>	1,086	0	40	222	699	17	2,064
March <sup>p</sup>	1,462	4	59	568	1,896	34	4,023
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,521	6	125	1,171	3,181	75	8,079
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	2,842	0	163	1,157	3,347	89	7,598



Table 7 – continued

**Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2006**

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
Number of dwelling units							
<b>Yukon Territory</b>							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	8	0	0	0	0	1	9
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	12	0	0	18	0	0	30
<b>Nunavut</b>							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8

## Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2006

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	Number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford, British Columbia	36	0	0	0	0	0	36
Calgary, Alberta	1,163	0	79	138	745	0	2,125
Edmonton, Alberta	833	0	154	31	301	4	1,323
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Ontario	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
Halifax, Nova Scotia	112	0	14	6	172	4	308
Hamilton, Ontario	142	0	39	47	120	13	361
Kingston, Ontario	52	1	6	9	0	0	68
Kitchener, Ontario	183	0	23	27	79	289	601
London, Ontario	185	0	4	58	4	2	253
Montréal, Quebec	929	0	81	96	948	66	2,120
Oshawa, Ontario	209	0	29	36	60	0	334
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	398	0	42	359	252	5	1,056
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	303	0	39	282	176	3	803
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	95	0	3	77	76	2	253
Québec, Quebec	339	0	60	76	204	10	689
Regina, Saskatchewan	56	0	0	0	2	0	58
Saguenay, Quebec	41	0	2	3	34	7	87
Saint John, New Brunswick	35	0	4	14	2	0	55
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	56	0	8	11	71	14	160
Sherbrooke, Quebec	83	0	8	0	103	1	195
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	83	0	5	15	40	0	143
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	42	0	8	0	10	2	62
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Toronto, Ontario	951	0	214	446	767	17	2,395
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	38	0	0	0	24	3	65
Vancouver, British Columbia	539	0	16	334	1,391	22	2,302
Victoria, British Columbia	125	0	6	10	71	2	214
Windsor, Ontario	77	0	0	27	53	0	157
Winnipeg, Manitoba	182	0	4	3	44	0	233

Table 9

## Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January - March 2006

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	Number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford, British Columbia	92	0	0	4	202	0	298
Calgary, Alberta	3,052	0	283	308	1,158	0	4,801
Edmonton, Alberta	2,188	0	360	140	621	5	3,314
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Ontario	53	1	0	0	0	0	54
Halifax, Nova Scotia	216	1	14	12	313	10	566
Hamilton, Ontario	343	0	91	138	121	49	742
Kingston, Ontario	73	2	6	19	0	7	107
Kitchener, Ontario	423	0	43	133	147	298	1,044
London, Ontario	459	0	22	148	222	94	945
Montréal, Quebec	2,004	0	166	347	1,855	283	4,655
Oshawa, Ontario	478	0	83	82	276	0	919
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	730	1	94	604	542	12	1,983
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	526	0	91	397	262	6	1,282
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	204	1	3	207	280	6	701
Québec, Quebec	640	0	112	97	385	37	1,271
Regina, Saskatchewan	150	0	6	0	2	0	158
Saguenay, Quebec	54	1	4	3	50	15	127
Saint John, New Brunswick	65	0	4	15	6	4	94
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	160	0	18	11	105	16	310
Sherbrooke, Quebec	184	0	14	0	406	5	609
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	175	0	14	51	40	7	287
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	121	0	26	4	16	2	169
Thunder Bay, Ontario	18	0	0	0	0	2	20
Toronto, Ontario	2,779	0	486	985	2,967	79	7,296
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	68	0	0	38	64	14	184
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,430	0	42	799	1,975	52	4,298
Victoria, British Columbia	307	0	14	10	222	8	561
Windsor, Ontario	171	0	4	31	171	1	378
Winnipeg, Manitoba	413	0	16	5	395	0	829

Table 10

## Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, Unadjusted, 2006

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
<b>Canada</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	2,333,731	232,281	756,245	401,869	3,724,126
March <sup>p</sup>	3,559,019	247,447	1,041,025	668,947	5,516,438
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	8,066,953	662,866	2,501,513	1,421,328	12,652,660
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	7,100,465	707,306	2,442,419	1,270,940	11,521,130
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	7,556	12	7,216	249	15,033
March <sup>p</sup>	12,733	0	3,461	165	16,359
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	30,655	15	14,538	951	46,159
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	27,193	32,156	13,195	7,206	79,750
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	3,268	33	589	0	3,890
March <sup>p</sup>	9,991	1,675	5,580	95	17,341
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	16,846	1,960	7,953	2,536	29,295
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	11,997	930	14,395	1,820	29,142
<b>Nova Scotia</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	39,855	10,151	13,661	781	64,448
March <sup>p</sup>	85,925	16,241	10,833	3,742	116,741
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	158,550	28,451	40,600	5,405	233,006
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	96,266	3,519	51,085	5,338	156,208
<b>New Brunswick</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	9,419	787	10,114	13,802	34,122
March <sup>p</sup>	37,802	1,216	9,139	2,393	50,550
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	56,408	2,913	41,217	46,550	147,088
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	41,579	5,567	24,678	9,880	81,704
<b>Quebec</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	502,534	51,413	105,776	127,323	787,046
March <sup>p</sup>	747,759	43,745	161,554	58,409	1,011,467
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,508,920	136,808	413,157	219,379	2,278,264
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	1,498,592	109,702	358,838	89,509	2,056,641
<b>Ontario</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	754,369	79,598	286,137	107,698	1,227,802
March <sup>p</sup>	1,103,831	117,740	387,435	239,138	1,848,144
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	2,802,899	300,047	883,604	507,012	4,493,562
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	2,784,779	301,020	925,920	631,323	4,643,042
<b>Manitoba</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	44,268	1,730	25,105	13,986	85,089
March <sup>p</sup>	55,461	1,396	26,401	13,214	96,472
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	150,060	3,756	69,948	35,088	258,852
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	98,968	7,252	43,283	24,747	174,250
<b>Saskatchewan</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	21,697	1,924	22,022	3,364	49,007
March <sup>p</sup>	30,765	1,537	16,465	21,340	70,107
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	70,085	5,896	52,934	49,446	178,361
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	55,448	17,348	65,558	25,933	164,287
<b>Alberta</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	520,229	58,234	165,359	53,720	797,542
March <sup>p</sup>	713,949	39,619	240,295	218,716	1,212,579
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,690,287	115,215	562,055	289,210	2,656,767
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	1,118,128	164,715	468,323	278,355	2,029,521
<b>British Columbia</b>					
February <sup>r</sup>	430,378	28,399	120,047	80,896	659,720
March <sup>p</sup>	756,626	24,269	171,821	89,187	1,041,903
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,577,242	67,626	407,093	242,879	2,294,840
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	1,361,484	64,891	474,469	196,064	2,096,908

Table 10 – continued

## Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, Unadjusted, 2006

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
<b>Yukon Territory</b>					
February r	158	0	19	50	227
March p	801	0	240	22,507	23,548
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,533	20	288	22,695	24,536
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	1,454	196	566	637	2,853
<b>Northwest Territories</b>					
February r	0	0	200	0	200
March p	1,866	8	163	41	2,078
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,958	158	488	177	2,781
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	4,574	10	1,707	128	6,419
<b>Nunavut</b>					
February r	0	0	0	0	0
March p	1,510	1	7,638	0	9,149
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,510	1	7,638	0	9,149
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2005	3	0	402	0	405

Table 11

## Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2006

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford, British Columbia	6,191	2,536	4,836	0	13,563
Calgary, Alberta	336,094	6,552	76,587	174,770	594,003
Edmonton, Alberta	199,558	7,026	35,485	36,369	278,438
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Ontario	4,904	517	715	449	6,585
Halifax, Nova Scotia	44,801	7,126	4,800	278	57,005
Hamilton, Ontario	58,900	3,314	10,284	7,369	79,867
Kingston, Ontario	8,351	824	3,986	25,392	38,553
Kitchener, Ontario	74,162	5,128	18,236	770	98,296
London, Ontario	41,630	1,219	10,023	4,979	57,851
Montréal, Quebec	357,605	19,269	82,371	27,805	487,050
Oshawa, Ontario	62,220	578	8,618	195	71,611
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	149,513	4,376	78,711	159,226	391,826
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	117,202	2,278	74,371	151,873	345,724
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32,311	2,098	4,340	7,353	46,102
Québec, Quebec	84,483	3,324	26,275	3,711	117,793
Regina, Saskatchewan	10,212	325	7,265	26	17,828
Saguenay, Quebec	10,246	950	1,576	6,380	19,152
Saint John, New Brunswick	7,583	421	1,619	263	9,886
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	14,695	1,207	2,334	21,303	39,539
Sherbrooke, Quebec	23,038	1,086	5,505	1,749	31,378
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	31,079	4,692	9,149	853	45,773
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	10,370	0	3,107	0	13,477
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,513	77	687	563	2,840
Toronto, Ontario	467,076	39,742	188,317	25,006	720,141
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	9,187	474	2,007	1,714	13,382
Vancouver, British Columbia	422,518	9,839	109,326	69,799	611,482
Victoria, British Columbia	47,268	4,821	10,384	941	63,414
Windsor, Ontario	23,213	4,631	6,257	808	34,909
Winnipeg, Manitoba	34,627	107	14,937	9,800	59,471

Table 12

## Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January - March 2006

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford, British Columbia	33,204	15,451	4,943	335	53,933
Calgary, Alberta	754,041	14,614	198,112	218,032	1,184,799
Edmonton, Alberta	511,584	24,770	120,812	51,766	708,932
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury, Ontario	9,796	805	2,001	1,463	14,065
Halifax, Nova Scotia	84,038	16,094	26,625	1,466	128,223
Hamilton, Ontario	129,768	14,061	34,624	33,312	211,765
Kingston, Ontario	14,079	1,273	9,783	25,815	50,950
Kitchener, Ontario	146,463	9,563	53,585	5,465	215,076
London, Ontario	131,996	2,125	32,484	24,091	190,696
Montréal, Quebec	766,732	72,255	236,396	136,102	1,211,485
Oshawa, Ontario	166,013	2,172	13,403	15,311	196,899
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	271,272	6,289	130,494	179,189	587,244
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	193,803	4,191	121,269	166,730	485,993
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	77,469	2,098	9,225	12,459	101,251
Québec, Quebec	160,135	14,206	61,731	26,986	263,058
Regina, Saskatchewan	25,984	1,188	15,809	9,392	52,373
Saguenay, Quebec	14,865	1,299	2,895	7,415	26,474
Saint John, New Brunswick	13,318	622	6,453	3,793	24,186
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	33,694	3,831	21,850	33,726	93,101
Sherbrooke, Quebec	65,415	2,613	10,228	2,426	80,682
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	57,885	5,289	23,515	2,734	89,423
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	26,667	6	11,963	557	39,193
Thunder Bay, Ontario	4,143	5,406	5,282	3,012	17,843
Toronto, Ontario	1,410,326	140,986	412,140	89,972	2,053,424
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	22,994	2,133	12,344	5,378	42,849
Vancouver, British Columbia	861,769	24,401	260,366	181,006	1,327,542
Victoria, British Columbia	123,260	5,855	23,499	6,026	158,640
Windsor, Ontario	75,212	6,586	9,835	43,949	135,582
Winnipeg, Manitoba	106,463	1,269	45,803	31,475	185,010

Table 13

## Value of the non-residential permits by type of building, provinces and territories, March 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>1,957,419</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>30,816</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>263,708</b>	<b>744,313</b>
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>247,447</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>16,241</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>43,745</b>	<b>117,740</b>
Factories, plants	134,021	0	275	9,937	480	23,002	58,017
Transportation, utilities	36,034	0	1,350	5,694	0	4,565	17,838
Mining and agriculture	34,077	0	0	0	0	6,157	21,778
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	43,315	0	50	610	736	10,021	20,107
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>1,041,025</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>10,833</b>	<b>9,139</b>	<b>161,554</b>	<b>387,435</b>
Trade and services	364,927	0	290	3,191	4,279	63,558	126,787
Warehouses	116,058	259	2,800	260	0	12,144	21,884
Service stations	17,946	500	0	0	520	4,485	6,999
Office buildings	202,673	0	850	1,597	280	27,753	98,488
Recreation	99,469	0	750	0	0	13,626	39,386
Hotels, restaurants	71,809	1,332	275	450	0	6,966	32,820
Laboratories	6,520	0	0	0	0	750	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	161,623	1,370	615	5,335	4,060	32,272	61,071
<b>Institutional and governmental</b>	<b>668,947</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3,742</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>58,409</b>	<b>239,138</b>
Schools, education	167,285	0	0	1,702	1,234	17,352	32,741
Hospitals, medical	361,603	0	0	1,161	260	7,665	140,005
Welfare, home	60,821	0	0	0	0	19,826	15,184
Churches, religion	11,458	0	0	0	0	0	6,825
Government buildings	42,685	0	0	0	0	8,669	32,182
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	25,095	165	95	879	899	4,897	12,201
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>41,011</b>	<b>39,342</b>	<b>498,630</b>	<b>285,277</b>	<b>22,747</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>7,639</b>
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>39,619</b>	<b>24,269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
Factories, plants	0	300	28,368	13,642	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	0	0	4,700	1,887	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	1,100	321	1,600	3,121	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	296	916	4,951	5,619	0	8	1
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>26,401</b>	<b>16,465</b>	<b>240,295</b>	<b>171,821</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>7,638</b>
Trade and services	10,406	3,649	95,743	57,024	0	0	0
Warehouses	971	1,945	31,771	44,024	0	0	0
Service stations	1,100	1,500	2,507	335	0	0	0
Office buildings	7,165	5,945	35,360	25,235	0	0	0
Recreation	300	0	36,471	8,936	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	1,650	400	7,932	12,384	0	0	7,600
Laboratories	0	0	5,200	570	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	4,809	3,026	25,311	23,313	240	163	38
<b>Institutional and governmental</b>	<b>13,214</b>	<b>21,340</b>	<b>218,716</b>	<b>89,187</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>
Schools, education	8,123	21,162	32,714	29,757	22,500	0	0
Hospitals, medical	3,484	0	176,066	32,962	0	0	0
Welfare, home	0	0	5,450	20,361	0	0	0
Churches, religion	250	0	384	3,999	0	0	0
Government buildings	757	0	1,077	0	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	600	178	3,025	2,108	7	41	0

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



## Description - Monthly survey of building permits

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

## Data source and methodology

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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 2,380, 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

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

The classification used in this publication deals strictly with structures for which a building permit was issued. Permits are generally issued for the following: construction of new buildings, alterations, additions, renovations, etc. Minor repair jobs such as painting, tiling, roofing, etc., for which no permit is required, and engineering work (such as dams, roads, pipelines, etc.), which, by definition, is not a building, are not included in the building permit series. Estimates of such work may be obtained on Cansim, tables 029-0039 to 029-0040 for the «Capital expenditures by type of asset» and tables 029-0005 to 029-0024 and 032-0001 to 032-0002 for the «Private and Public Investment in Canada Intentions» (cat. no. 61-205-X).

The description given by the municipalities as to the type of building (box #6 of Section A on the form) and the type of work involved (box #7 of Section A on the form) forms the basis for classification. The classification of buildings into major groups and subgroups is based on the following: intended use in the case of new buildings; present or intended use of buildings to which improvements are to be made; present use of the existing structure where the proposed construction is intended to provide additional facilities; principal use of the structure where the proposed construction has more than one intended use; however, where the building contains dwellings, the value of the construction is divided between residential and non-residential use.

## Building categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Geographic classification

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

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

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

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

**Census metropolitan area (CMA)** : Its delineation corresponds to the 2001 Census definition. The term CMA refers to the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the Census population figures. The twenty-seven CMAs are shown in this publication. Although the 2001 Census defines the Ottawa-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 2001 Census. There are one hundred and eighteen CAs in Canada. When a CA overlaps the boundaries of two provinces, it is shown partly in each province. The Lloydminster agglomeration is an exception to this rule. It is treated as if it was totally located in Alberta.

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

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

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

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

### **Territorial revisions**

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

## Data accuracy

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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 2005, more than 99% of the municipalities covered by the survey sent their monthly Building Permits reports.

## Comparability of data and related sources

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

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



# Appendix I

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## Geographical abbreviations

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

T	Town
T.N.O.	Territoires du Nord-Ouest
TP	Township
UCR	Urban County Remainder
UNO	Unorganized/Non organisé
V	Ville
VC	Village Cri
VL	Village
VN	Village Nordique