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Building Permits

March 2007



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Statistics Canada
Investment and capital stock division
Current investment indicators section

Building Permits

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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This publication was prepared under the direction of:

- D. McDowell, Director, Investment and Capital Stock Division
- M. Labonté, Chief, Current Investment Indicators Section
- É. Saint-Pierre, Unit Head, Residential Sector, Current Investment Indicators
- D. Legault, Programmer-Analyst, Current Investment Indicators Section

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

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Current Investment Indicators Section
9 D-2, Jean Talon Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
or by telephoning: (613) 951-6321

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Highlights

- The value of building permits increased sharply in March, rebounding with a double-digit gain following a particularly sluggish performance in February. Contractors took out building permits worth \$6.1 billion, a 27.4% increase from February.

Analysis – March 2007

The value of building permits increased sharply in March, rebounding with a double-digit gain following a particularly sluggish performance in February.

Contractors took out building permits worth \$6.1 billion, a 27.4% increase from February. Both residential and non-residential sectors recorded comparable gains.

Intentions in the non-residential sector surged 30.2% to \$2.4 billion, in the wake of strong performances in the industrial and commercial sectors that more than offset a slight decline in institutional intentions.

In the residential sector, both single- and multi-family components were on the rebound, pushing the value of permits up 25.6% over February to \$3.7 billion. This was the highest level during the last five months.

The total value for permits in March was 0.9% higher than the monthly average during the last three months of 2006. The last quarter of 2006 was the strongest on record for the value of building permits.

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

Both residential and non-residential intentions recorded widespread gains among the provinces, with a few exceptions. In Manitoba, permits declined in both sectors. In Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, intentions declined only in the residential sector.

Housing sector: Recouping February's losses

Intentions in the housing sector in March more than compensated for February's decline, thanks to a huge gain in permits for multi-family dwellings.

Municipalities authorized multi-family permits worth \$1.3 billion, a gain of 65.3% and the highest level in the last four months. A total of 9,663 units were approved, up 38.3% from February.

The value of single-family permits almost regained losses in the previous month, increasing 10.7% to \$2.4 billion. This was the third gain over the last four months. Municipalities approved 9,584 single-family units, up 5.3% from February.

Despite the substantial increase in the number of approved units from February, the downward trend of the past few months in the number of approved residential units has extended into March. The downward trend began in August 2006 following an almost continuous climb that started in March 2005.

Several factors still favour strong demand for housing, including continued strength in employment, still advantageous mortgage rates and rising disposable income. However, there have been recent declines in consumer confidence, while affordability may be affected by the continued rise in new housing prices.

Provincially, Ontario posted the biggest gain (in dollars) in the total value of residential permits (+25.7% to \$1.2 billion), with strong gains in both single- and multi-family permits.

British Columbia and Alberta also had significant gains in the value of permits, and Alberta's level was the second highest on record for residential intentions. The value of multi-family permits increased strongly in both provinces. Alberta recorded a slight gain in single-family permits while they declined in British Columbia.

Quebec had a robust increase in the value of single-family permits, which reached \$468 million, the highest value since October 2004.

Newfoundland and Labrador experienced big declines in both single- and multi-family permit values, offsetting large gains in February.

On a quarterly basis, the value of residential permits for the first three months of 2007 hit \$10.3 billion, down 5.8% from the fourth quarter of 2006.

First quarter single-family permits amounted to \$6.9 billion, up 1.5%, while the value of multi-family permits fell 17.7% to \$3.4 billion.

Municipalities approved 55,018 residential units in the first quarter, down 6.8% from the last quarter of 2006.

Non-residential: Surge in commercial, industrial permits

March's 30.2% gain in the non-residential sector came from vigorous growth in construction intentions, spread across most provinces and in 26 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

In the commercial component, the value of construction projects totalled \$1.5 billion in March, a 43.1% increase, following a 21.3% decline in February. This gain took the value of commercial permits to their second highest value on record, surpassed only by the record \$1.6 billion set in October 2006.

While the increase came in large part from major projects for office buildings as well as in the recreation category, gains were recorded in every type of commercial buildings.

Provincially, the largest gain (in dollars) in this component occurred in Alberta, where strong demand for office building space and projects for hotels contributed in large part to the strong showing. Quebec and Ontario also reported sizeable gains.

In the industrial sector, the value of permits bounced back 37.6% to \$423 million, after a 53.5% decline in February. The gain came from construction projects for plants.

In March, increases in industrial permits were recorded in every province except British Columbia. The largest gain (in dollars) by far was recorded in New Brunswick, where the value of industrial permits reached a new record high of \$58 million, thanks to large projects for plants.

The overall trend in the industrial sector has remained relatively flat since September 2006, after a marked increase throughout the first three quarters of 2006.

In the institutional sector, the value of permits edged down 1.3% to \$494 million, the third decrease over the last four months. An increase in construction intentions for medical buildings was offset by a decline in the value of permits for education buildings. The value of institutional permits has been on a declining trend since October 2006.

Provincially, Alberta posted a large decline in the value of institutional permits with significant retreats in the medical and education categories. This decline followed a very high level in February.

Meanwhile, in Ontario, institutional permits surged 59.7% after a 50.8% decline in February. The major factor in the turnaround was proposed projects for hospitals.

On a quarterly basis, the cumulative value of non-residential permits reached \$6.9 billion in the first quarter of 2007. This was a 5.3% decline from the \$7.3 billion worth of permits issued in the last quarter of 2006, which was a quarterly record.

The biggest decline occurred in the commercial sector (-9.8% to \$4.3 billion), followed by the second consecutive quarterly decline in institutional permits (-1.9% to \$1.6 billion). The value of industrial permits increased 5.4% to \$1.4 billion, the highest level since the first quarter of 1989.

Several factors could have had a positive impact on non-residential construction intentions. These include strong demand for office space in several centres, advantageous interest rates and high corporate profits. In addition, according to Statistics Canada’s most recent Business Conditions Survey, manufacturers were optimistic about prospects for production and employment for the second quarter of 2007.

Metropolitan areas: Majority showed quarterly declines

The value of building permits declined in the first quarter of 2007 in a majority of metropolitan areas for both residential and non-residential sectors. Overall, the total value of permits declined in 21 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest decline occurred in Vancouver after a quarterly record set in the last three months of 2006.

Other significant declines occurred in Montréal, Halifax, Calgary and London. In Halifax, the value of building permits fell to its lowest quarterly level since the fourth quarter of 2001. The first-quarter value in London was the lowest quarterly level since the last quarter of 2003.

On the other hand, new quarterly records were posted in Saint John, Québec, Greater Sudbury, Saskatoon and Victoria.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

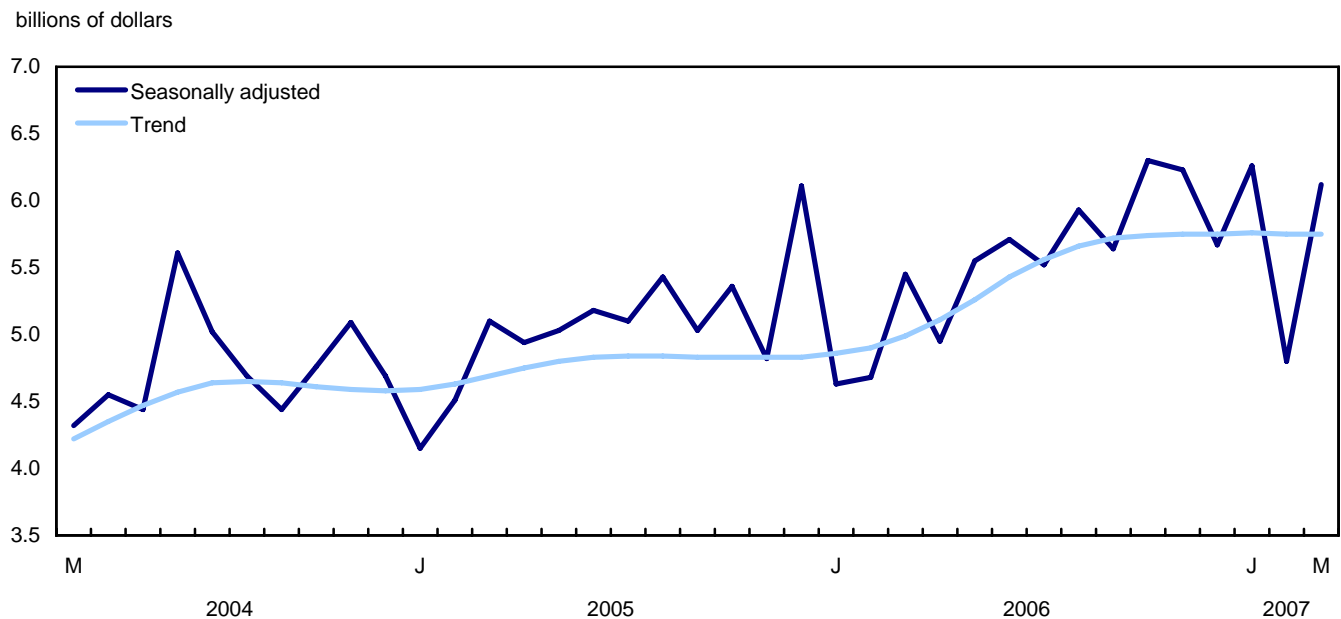


Chart 2
Residential value of building permits - Total

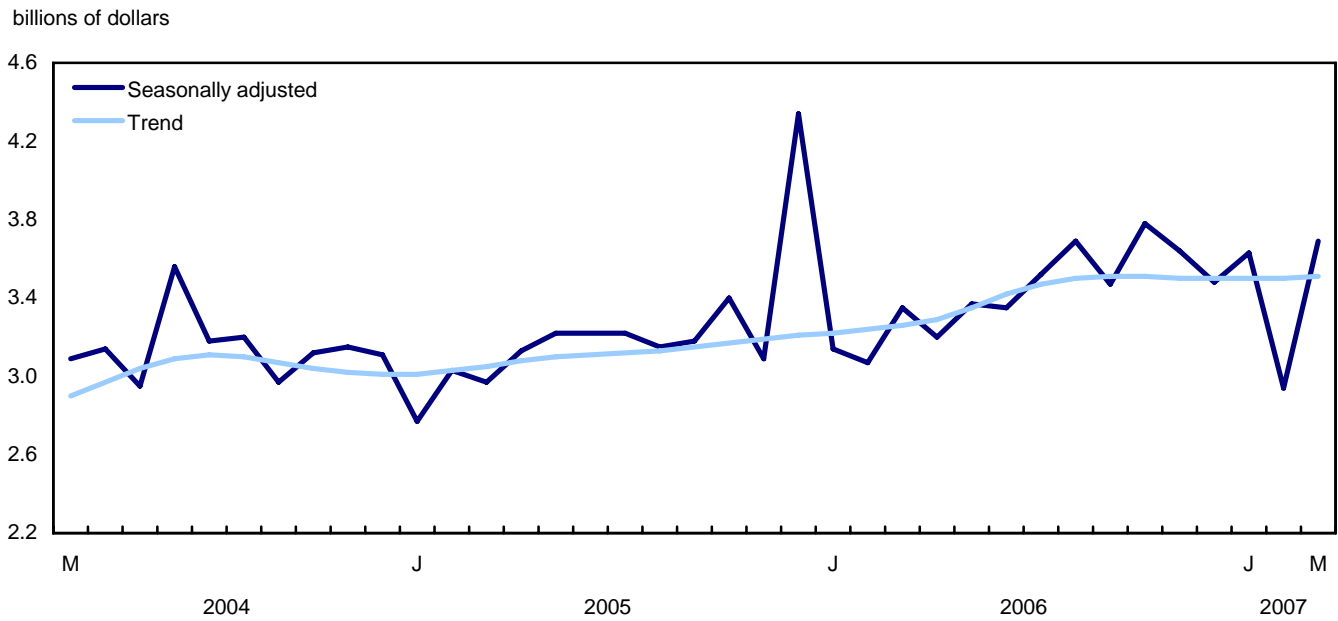


Chart 3
Number of dwelling units - Single and multiple

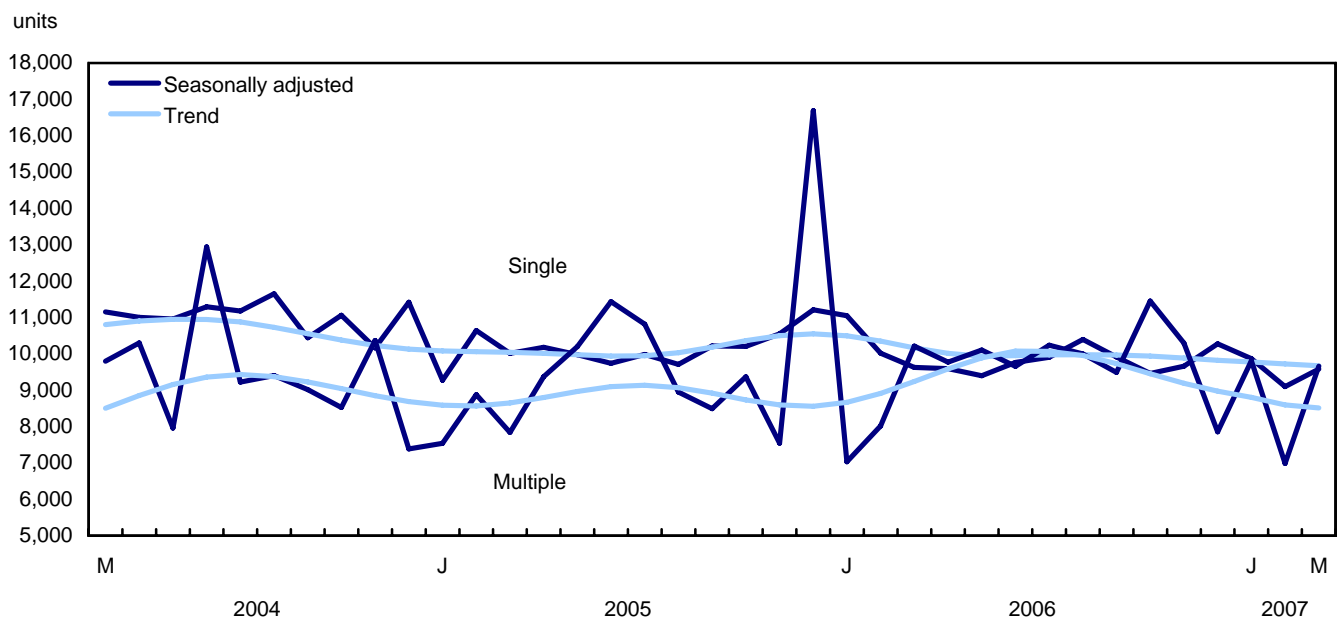


Chart 4
Non residential value of building permits - Total

billions of dollars

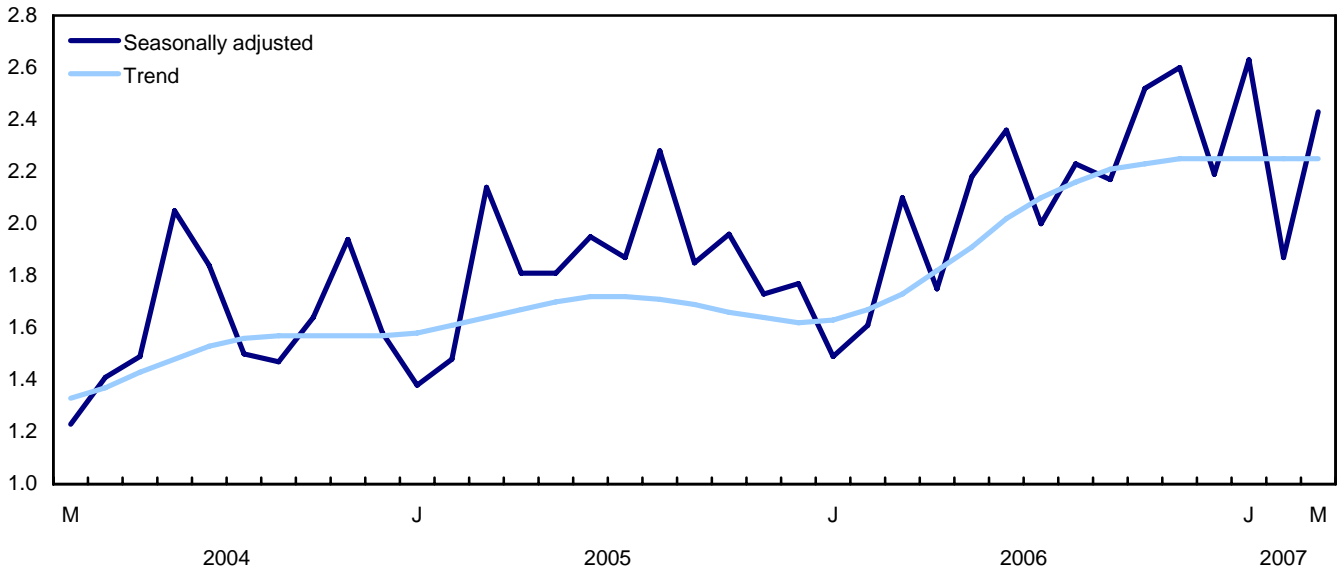


Chart 5
Commercial value of building permits

millions of dollars

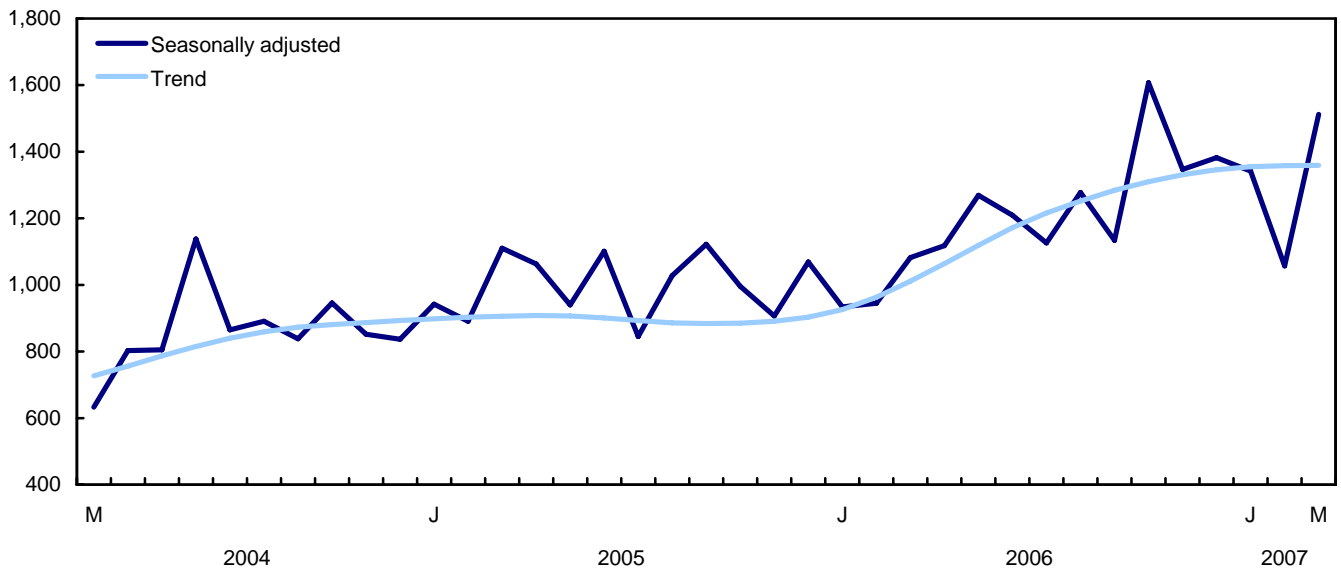


Chart 6
Industrial value of building permits

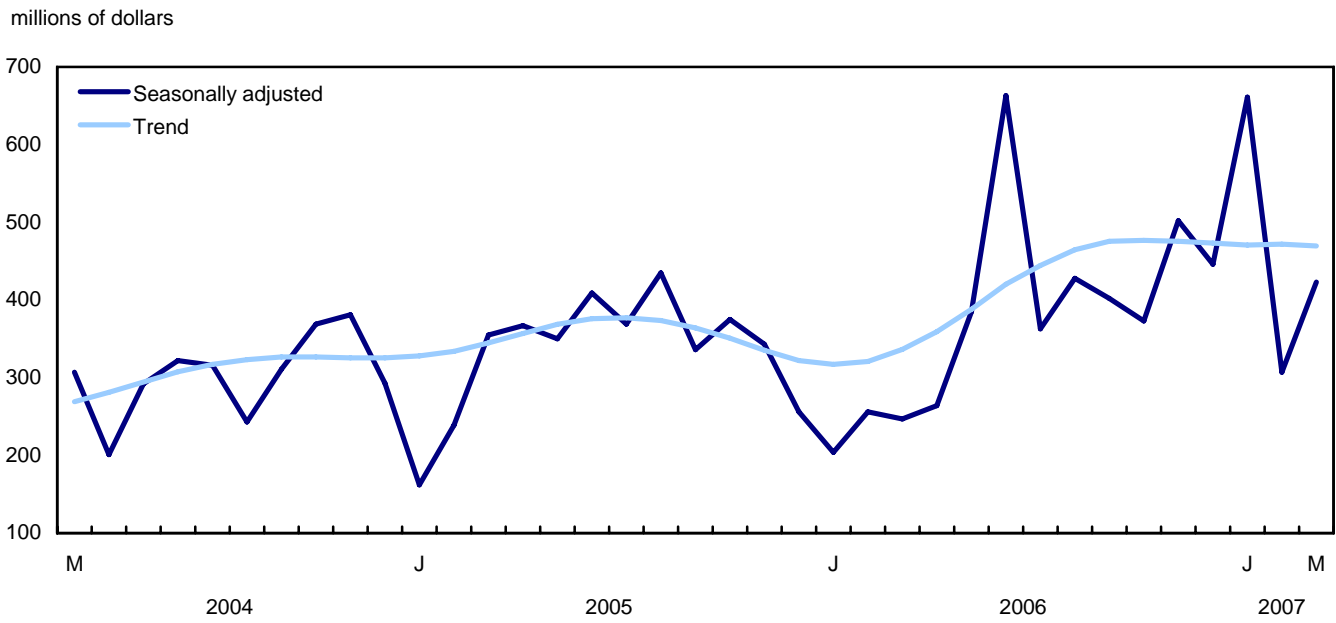
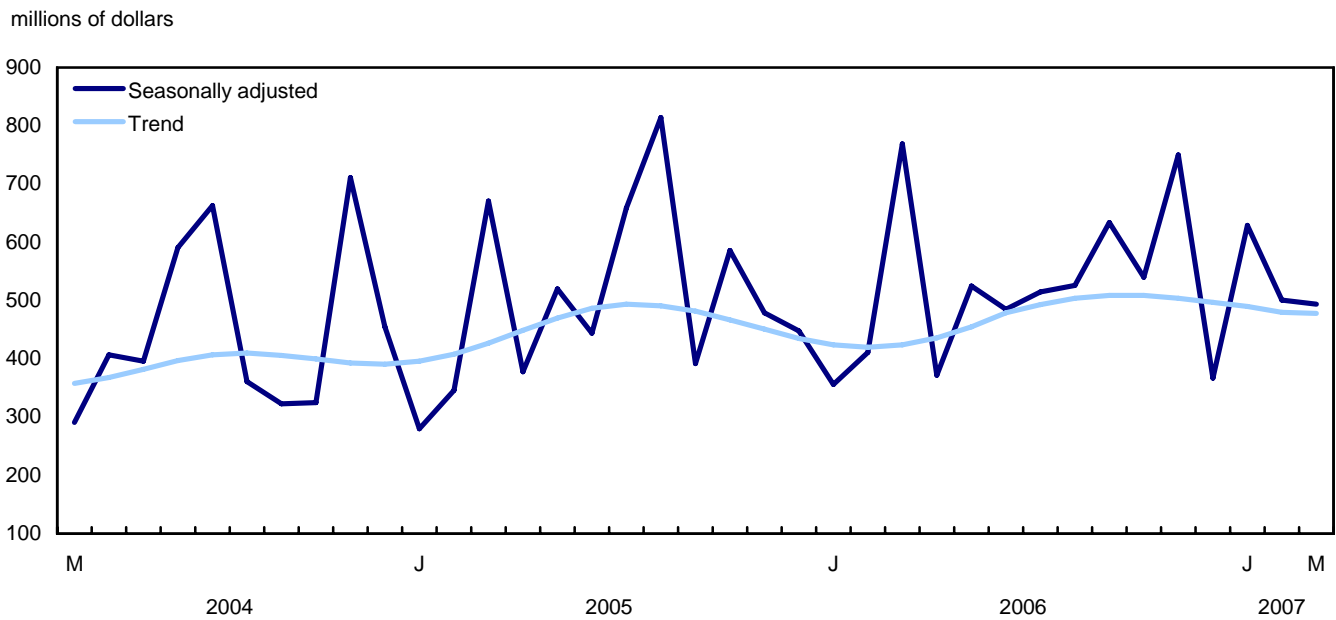


Chart 7
Institutional and governmental value of building permits



Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

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

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802 Building Permits Survey

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *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

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

	2007		March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March ^p	February ^r						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,120,674	4,804,055	27.4	-23.3	10.4	-9.0	-1.0	11.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,516	38,247	0.7	-12.0	15.6	-64.2	190.1	-25.4
Prince Edward Island	15,490	10,689	44.9	-11.5	-9.1	-2.9	-45.0	95.1
Nova Scotia	78,155	63,998	22.1	-19.0	-43.7	27.2	-11.5	35.3
New Brunswick	106,946	52,215	104.8	-11.5	-12.4	-41.9	65.6	5.8
Quebec	1,097,555	850,552	29.0	-11.7	-9.3	9.5	-24.5	25.3
Ontario	2,174,276	1,694,324	28.3	-35.7	30.4	-4.6	5.3	4.5
Manitoba	112,010	139,902	-19.9	22.2	-0.5	-16.2	41.3	-27.3
Saskatchewan	118,792	97,221	22.2	-5.7	24.5	-11.6	-2.8	-30.7
Alberta	1,291,599	999,671	29.2	-14.8	-8.6	0.4	-6.0	9.2
British Columbia	1,050,265	836,917	25.5	-22.0	27.4	-34.1	8.1	27.5
Yukon Territory	2,058	17,195	-88.0	288.4	9.5	153.2	-69.3	-54.4
Northwest Territories	1,465	887	65.2	-78.7	932.3	-83.1	-13.2	-61.6
Nunavut	33,547	2,237	1,399.6	65.2	-70.3	-51.8	666.0	-2.0

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

	2007		March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March ^p	February ^r						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,429,268	1,865,095	30.2	-29.1	19.9	-15.6	3.2	16.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	15,773	5,464	188.7	-69.2	171.4	-91.7	712.5	-65.8
Prince Edward Island	2,380	1,921	23.9	-36.6	-4.2	2.8	-73.7	276.1
Nova Scotia	28,641	11,435	150.5	-45.2	-60.8	100.0	-28.8	32.8
New Brunswick	73,139	19,078	283.4	-5.5	-32.1	-61.0	199.5	-18.6
Quebec	399,442	265,939	50.2	-19.1	-19.7	27.5	-26.2	21.2
Ontario	965,555	732,880	31.7	-46.7	79.0	-21.4	25.9	2.7
Manitoba	34,640	56,841	-39.1	57.9	-14.4	-26.4	80.7	-52.6
Saskatchewan	39,658	33,048	20.0	-20.1	52.1	-40.7	10.4	-53.0
Alberta	527,865	389,341	35.6	-9.0	-31.7	6.4	-5.3	12.0
British Columbia	339,762	335,077	1.4	-5.9	57.2	-46.4	-19.6	116.9
Yukon Territory	28	13,395	-99.8	656.4	10.3	376.3	-82.5	-73.9
Northwest Territories	881	676	30.3	-83.2	1,774.8	-84.3	-9.6	-68.0
Nunavut	1,504	0	...	-100.0	-97.3	267.7	...	-100.0

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

	2007 March ^p	2007 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	3,691,406	2,938,960	25.6	-19.1	4.4	-4.3	-3.8	9.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,743	32,783	-30.6	27.4	-17.2	17.2	-0.2	31.1
Prince Edward Island	13,110	8,768	49.5	-3.1	-10.7	-4.5	-19.7	36.9
Nova Scotia	49,514	52,563	-5.8	-9.6	-33.2	4.1	-4.1	36.4
New Brunswick	33,807	33,137	2.0	-14.7	3.2	-5.3	-10.9	27.6
Quebec	698,113	584,613	19.4	-7.8	-2.7	0.6	-23.6	27.5
Ontario	1,208,721	961,444	25.7	-23.7	0.6	9.8	-7.7	5.6
Manitoba	77,370	83,061	-6.9	5.9	7.5	-8.8	22.3	-1.8
Saskatchewan	79,134	64,173	23.3	4.0	11.0	16.4	-12.9	8.0
Alberta	763,734	610,330	25.1	-18.2	13.3	-4.7	-6.6	6.9
British Columbia	710,503	501,840	41.6	-30.0	16.5	-28.1	30.1	-4.1
Yukon Territory	2,030	3,800	-46.6	43.1	8.9	93.5	-61.5	-18.7
Northwest Territories	584	211	176.8	42.6	-21.7	-81.4	-17.5	-49.2
Nunavut	32,043	2,237	1,332.4	69.0	-61.7	-62.3	641.7	-1.2

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

	2007 March ^p	2007 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	units		percentage change					
Canada	230,964	193,044	19.6	-18.3	8.6	-9.2	-4.6	7.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,524	2,364	-35.5	29.6	-28.3	35.0	-9.8	34.9
Prince Edward Island	1,104	744	48.4	10.7	-22.2	-14.3	1.2	15.3
Nova Scotia	3,132	3,444	-9.1	-9.7	-36.5	-18.4	0.7	19.8
New Brunswick	2,664	2,976	-10.5	15.9	-18.6	-22.0	-12.5	41.0
Quebec	50,736	43,032	17.9	-8.4	1.1	-6.6	-24.1	42.0
Ontario	68,880	56,268	22.4	-25.3	7.3	3.1	-4.8	2.9
Manitoba	5,184	7,644	-32.2	12.0	18.0	-24.6	61.0	-9.8
Saskatchewan	5,592	3,900	43.4	-25.8	23.7	18.0	-29.2	8.4
Alberta	54,252	43,164	25.7	-10.2	12.0	-9.7	-0.3	-8.5
British Columbia	36,288	29,040	25.0	-35.0	27.1	-26.6	16.9	-4.2
Yukon Territory	96	312	-69.2	136.4	57.1	-41.7	-45.5	-26.7
Northwest Territories	24	12	100.0	-100.0	-50.0	0.0
Nunavut	1,488	144	933.3	140.0	-61.5	-70.5	450.0	33.3

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2007

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
February ^r	9,101	6,986	16,087	2,938,960	307,499	1,056,806	500,790	1,865,095	4,804,055
March ^p	9,584	9,663	19,247	3,691,406	422,972	1,511,936	494,360	2,429,268	6,120,674
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	28,556	26,462	55,018	10,263,086	1,391,305	3,911,112	1,623,973	6,926,390	17,189,476
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	30,697	25,270	55,967	9,560,653	706,982	2,960,278	1,536,401	5,203,661	14,764,314
Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	166	31	197	32,783	431	4,214	819	5,464	38,247
March ^p	114	13	127	22,743	1,778	11,374	2,621	15,773	38,516
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	428	48	476	81,260	9,715	25,019	4,248	38,982	120,242
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	449	53	502	82,731	15	14,538	951	15,504	98,235
Prince Edward Island									
February ^r	59	3	62	8,768	53	1,868	0	1,921	10,689
March ^p	78	14	92	13,110	1,202	531	647	2,380	15,490
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	193	17	210	30,927	1,635	5,047	647	7,329	38,256
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	200	43	243	34,558	1,960	7,953	2,536	12,449	47,007
Nova Scotia									
February ^r	264	23	287	52,563	1,160	9,247	1,028	11,435	63,998
March ^p	228	33	261	49,514	7,668	17,033	3,940	28,641	78,155
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	775	91	866	160,207	12,682	39,903	8,364	60,949	221,156
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	933	536	1,469	231,052	28,451	40,600	5,405	74,456	305,508
New Brunswick									
February ^r	193	55	248	33,137	3,374	12,127	3,577	19,078	52,215
March ^p	176	46	222	33,807	58,405	11,559	3,175	73,139	106,946
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	575	109	684	105,776	62,055	42,498	7,845	112,398	218,174
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	710	186	896	122,725	2,913	41,217	46,550	90,680	213,405
Quebec									
February ^r	1,753	1,833	3,586	584,613	49,885	148,092	67,962	265,939	850,552
March ^p	1,960	2,268	4,228	698,113	69,059	268,650	61,733	399,442	1,097,555
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	5,646	6,081	11,727	1,916,859	148,958	615,506	229,644	994,108	2,910,967
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	5,417	6,261	11,678	1,804,165	132,282	530,424	234,044	896,750	2,700,915
Ontario									
February ^r	2,712	1,977	4,689	961,444	183,545	383,772	165,563	732,880	1,694,324
March ^p	3,143	2,597	5,740	1,208,721	202,212	498,999	264,344	965,555	2,174,276
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	9,030	7,677	16,707	3,429,570	936,922	1,369,333	766,488	3,072,743	6,502,313
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	9,080	8,387	17,467	3,330,469	351,994	1,110,324	515,045	1,977,363	5,307,832
Manitoba									
February ^r	367	270	637	83,061	1,478	21,252	34,111	56,841	139,902
March ^p	331	101	432	77,370	5,776	15,773	13,091	34,640	112,010
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	978	660	1,638	238,896	20,905	53,316	53,267	127,488	366,384
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	912	492	1,404	199,695	3,601	69,942	35,088	108,631	308,326
Saskatchewan									
February ^r	270	55	325	64,173	791	18,262	13,995	33,048	97,221
March ^p	319	147	466	79,134	10,700	22,515	6,443	39,658	118,792
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	930	299	1,229	205,036	12,614	63,503	37,970	114,087	319,123
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	617	169	786	107,838	5,926	53,294	49,586	108,806	216,644
Alberta									
February ^r	2,255	1,342	3,597	610,330	29,661	192,843	166,837	389,341	999,671
March ^p	2,258	2,263	4,521	763,734	44,985	421,160	61,720	527,865	1,291,599
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	6,926	5,198	12,124	2,119,815	105,609	961,140	278,305	1,345,054	3,464,869
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	8,433	4,563	12,996	1,941,146	111,912	619,817	293,118	1,024,847	2,965,993

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, 2007

	Number of dwelling units			Residential	Estimated value of construction				Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings		Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
February ^r	1,033	1,387	2,420	501,840	25,323	264,301	45,453	335,077	836,917
March ^p	975	2,049	3,024	710,503	20,852	242,391	76,519	339,762	1,050,265
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	3,030	6,138	9,168	1,929,707	68,077	728,826	234,052	1,030,955	2,960,662
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,855	4,573	8,428	1,693,401	67,757	463,632	331,206	862,595	2,555,996
Yukon Territory									
February ^r	24	2	26	3,800	11,798	152	1,445	13,395	17,195
March ^p	0	8	8	2,030	0	13	15	28	2,058
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	35	10	45	8,486	11,798	365	3,031	15,194	23,680
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	83	1	84	9,572	20	571	22,695	23,286	32,858
Northwest Territories									
February ^r	1	0	1	211	0	676	0	676	887
March ^p	2	0	2	584	335	534	12	881	1,465
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	3	0	3	943	335	5,222	12	5,569	6,512
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	8	0	8	1,801	150	358	177	685	2,486
Nunavut									
February ^r	4	8	12	2,237	0	0	0	0	2,237
March ^p	0	124	124	32,043	0	1,404	100	1,504	33,547
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	7	134	141	35,604	0	1,434	100	1,534	37,138
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	0	6	6	1,500	1	7,608	0	7,609	9,109

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, 2007

	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					
Abbotsford, British Columbia									
February ^r	73	46	119	19,301	1,336	8,181	0	9,517	28,818
March ^p	53	4	57	10,425	615	1,289	0	1,904	12,329
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	166	317	483	76,120	2,405	11,495	0	13,900	90,020
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	95	206	301	34,638	15,322	4,943	84,768	105,033	139,671
Barrie, Ontario									
February ^r	43	1	44	11,659	660	1,725	0	2,385	14,044
March ^p	64	4	68	17,920	653	6,019	10,020	16,692	34,612
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	142	9	151	38,479	2,701	12,259	10,426	25,386	63,865
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	126	151	277	57,754	17,078	48,483	619	66,180	123,934
Brantford, Ontario									
February ^r	10	4	14	1,959	510	7,463	55	8,028	9,987
March ^p	27	28	55	5,806	2,320	6,533	2,520	11,373	17,179
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	50	41	91	10,502	2,910	15,544	7,322	25,776	36,278
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	79	98	177	19,482	1,150	8,898	12,036	22,084	41,566
Calgary, Alberta									
February ^r	639	331	970	194,785	5,147	40,744	102,671	148,562	343,347
March ^p	681	821	1,502	272,481	2,696	266,316	27,505	296,517	568,998
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	1,920	1,403	3,323	668,887	15,504	516,281	146,889	678,674	1,347,561
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,231	1,749	4,980	806,362	14,614	198,112	218,032	430,758	1,237,120
Edmonton, Alberta									
February ^r	639	433	1,072	198,819	4,636	72,276	7,512	84,424	283,243
March ^p	614	871	1,485	245,700	10,880	70,983	2,067	83,930	329,630
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	1,970	2,155	4,125	703,856	30,001	195,874	31,883	257,758	961,614
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	2,334	1,143	3,477	555,839	24,770	119,192	51,766	195,728	751,567
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
February ^r	17	0	17	4,015	153	1,810	119	2,082	6,097
March ^p	34	4	38	8,702	263	4,630	1,283	6,176	14,878
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	57	4	61	14,321	9,558	10,236	96,981	116,775	131,096
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	62	0	62	11,670	805	2,480	1,463	4,748	16,418
Guelph, Ontario									
February ^r	56	46	102	17,590	3,092	11,480	630	15,202	32,792
March ^p	53	51	104	14,359	3,781	2,547	1,566	7,894	22,253
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	140	120	260	39,963	6,943	18,456	2,376	27,775	67,738
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	137	132	269	39,398	7,207	12,428	5,089	24,724	64,122
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
February ^r	102	6	108	21,550	200	2,963	80	3,243	24,793
March ^p	81	13	94	19,527	0	5,366	25	5,391	24,918
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	262	37	299	62,609	480	17,839	151	18,470	81,079
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	320	349	669	104,446	16,094	26,625	1,466	44,185	148,631
Hamilton, Ontario									
February ^r	160	52	212	46,249	448	6,321	13,400	20,169	66,418
March ^p	208	102	310	100,620	4,476	10,844	27,805	43,125	143,745
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	565	377	942	216,908	5,501	27,310	44,759	77,570	294,478
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	385	399	784	144,209	14,061	45,312	33,312	92,685	236,894
Kelowna, British Columbia									
February ^r	92	78	170	39,348	2,402	4,630	78	7,110	46,458
March ^p	84	388	472	79,611	80	45,595	68	45,743	125,354
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	251	498	749	146,761	4,372	54,759	146	59,277	206,038
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	261	201	462	89,371	7,457	9,974	3,455	20,886	110,257

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, 2007

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units				thousands of dollars				
Kingston, Ontario									
February ^r	25	6	31	3,894	568	3,743	468	4,779	8,673
March ^p	50	7	57	9,853	2,640	1,986	17,877	22,503	32,356
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	94	15	109	17,378	3,869	7,200	23,131	34,200	51,578
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	77	32	109	15,511	1,273	11,913	25,815	39,001	54,512
Kitchener, Ontario									
February ^r	113	33	146	30,700	6,190	7,493	18,074	31,757	62,457
March ^p	60	148	208	37,844	5,038	31,900	5,126	42,064	79,908
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	251	336	587	100,370	12,935	47,064	23,211	83,210	183,580
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	487	628	1,115	163,961	8,543	68,604	5,065	82,212	246,173
London, Ontario									
February ^r	168	39	207	37,829	1,323	8,499	2,407	12,229	50,058
March ^p	157	78	235	40,841	5,459	3,757	6,129	15,345	56,186
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	489	145	634	115,123	8,352	21,020	33,921	63,293	178,416
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	515	486	1,001	146,274	2,125	42,549	24,091	68,765	215,039
Moncton, New Brunswick									
February ^r	59	0	59	7,837	30	6,339	0	6,369	14,206
March ^p	27	40	67	8,353	150	3,312	121	3,583	11,936
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	143	40	183	24,189	265	11,649	495	12,409	36,598
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	137	74	211	23,448	1,215	8,688	1,804	11,707	35,155
Montréal, Quebec									
February ^r	673	1,006	1,679	281,976	27,426	89,885	32,348	149,659	431,635
March ^p	774	1,212	1,986	352,566	33,137	168,229	36,542	237,908	590,474
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	2,199	3,132	5,331	904,135	77,718	379,149	128,314	585,181	1,489,316
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	2,201	2,964	5,165	885,955	72,782	288,863	135,782	497,427	1,383,382
Oshawa, Ontario									
February ^r	65	48	113	26,034	70	1,928	382	2,380	28,414
March ^p	133	18	151	40,507	274	5,385	1,062	6,721	47,228
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	266	83	349	88,466	75,882	9,478	1,821	87,181	175,647
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	535	441	976	183,341	2,172	15,149	15,311	32,632	215,973
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	243	83	326	64,282	700	65,258	5,406	71,364	135,646
March ^p	349	593	942	149,896	3,422	76,530	7,694	87,646	237,542
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	727	784	1,511	255,697	27,185	221,122	54,011	302,318	558,015
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	554	756	1,310	206,632	4,191	145,918	166,730	316,839	523,471
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	55	107	162	21,928	900	3,325	4,951	9,176	31,104
March ^p	71	287	358	40,915	7,314	9,846	601	17,761	58,676
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	219	530	749	89,900	8,237	16,486	18,996	43,719	133,619
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	222	650	872	93,260	2,220	11,459	13,191	26,870	120,130
Peterborough, Ontario									
February ^r	11	3	14	2,934	575	3,032	0	3,607	6,541
March ^p	28	4	32	6,779	311	693	322	1,326	8,105
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	42	9	51	11,181	1,028	4,218	322	5,568	16,749
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	63	18	81	14,591	487	16,170	5,732	22,389	36,980
Québec, Quebec									
February ^r	195	369	564	81,546	1,477	14,487	18,190	34,154	115,700
March ^p	241	393	634	78,879	7,422	35,654	9,215	52,291	131,170
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	649	986	1,635	217,776	10,642	73,752	41,490	125,884	343,660
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	681	675	1,356	179,089	9,960	66,330	30,127	106,417	285,506

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, 2007

	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					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	36	0	36	11,794	0	2,745	169	2,914	14,708
March ^p	68	0	68	16,317	440	4,062	1,383	5,885	22,202
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	197	0	197	42,648	480	20,376	6,667	27,523	70,171
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	224	8	232	37,771	1,188	16,063	9,532	26,783	64,554
Saguenay, Quebec									
February ^r	18	4	22	3,777	211	1,562	337	2,110	5,887
March ^p	26	34	60	8,108	136	1,342	826	2,304	10,412
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	54	49	103	14,857	362	4,140	1,188	5,690	20,547
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	53	77	130	16,136	1,299	3,651	7,415	12,365	28,501
Saint John, New Brunswick									
February ^r	47	54	101	11,575	1,560	2,712	0	4,272	15,847
March ^p	34	2	36	6,380	28,078	1,500	0	29,578	35,958
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	153	63	216	32,868	29,768	10,467	0	40,235	73,103
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	145	29	174	27,360	622	6,453	3,793	10,868	38,228
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	118	55	173	34,396	791	2,569	93	3,453	37,849
March ^p	159	147	306	40,997	9,988	11,115	566	21,669	62,666
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	444	296	740	105,010	11,130	20,373	10,350	41,853	146,863
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	242	150	392	44,612	3,831	21,976	33,726	59,533	104,145
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
February ^r	58	37	95	15,167	4,800	3,931	20	8,751	23,918
March ^p	69	52	121	18,535	441	1,985	143	2,569	21,104
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	177	140	317	47,369	5,471	8,865	793	15,129	62,498
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	210	533	743	83,557	3,513	17,095	2,468	23,076	106,633
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
February ^r	79	8	87	19,080	4,010	9,109	2,301	15,420	34,500
March ^p	52	4	56	14,879	1,755	21,833	181	23,769	38,648
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	175	16	191	45,068	6,325	38,852	2,875	48,052	93,120
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	194	112	306	63,366	5,289	29,169	2,734	37,192	100,558
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	66	31	97	18,285	354	3,643	644	4,641	22,926
March ^p	66	11	77	12,953	900	8,862	2,591	12,353	25,306
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	211	46	257	45,376	1,720	20,427	4,023	26,170	71,546
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	298	48	346	56,970	6	11,963	557	12,526	69,496
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
February ^r	5	0	5	1,250	0	1,850	1,140	2,990	4,240
March ^p	13	1	14	2,848	325	1,144	1,565	3,034	5,882
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	25	1	26	5,368	610	3,852	10,519	14,981	20,349
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	19	2	21	4,821	5,406	6,744	3,012	15,162	19,983
Toronto, Ontario									
February ^r	872	1,489	2,361	479,518	106,477	202,699	103,860	413,036	892,554
March ^p	1,022	1,422	2,444	519,395	83,727	263,859	149,335	496,921	1,016,316
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	3,477	5,225	8,702	1,794,346	304,872	737,630	315,663	1,358,165	3,152,511
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,143	4,394	7,537	1,535,988	141,065	510,284	98,484	749,833	2,285,821
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
February ^r	18	33	51	6,928	583	2,673	3,000	6,256	13,184
March ^p	40	21	61	10,533	5,921	2,883	3,818	12,622	23,155
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	77	140	217	31,571	6,920	8,583	6,818	22,321	53,892
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	67	151	218	27,467	2,133	16,041	5,378	23,552	51,019

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, 2007

	Number of dwelling units			Residential	Estimated value of construction				Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings		Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
February ^r	337	806	1,143	249,332	11,648	161,261	12,784	185,693	435,025
March ^p	290	842	1,132	335,103	13,160	165,685	11,831	190,676	525,779
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	1,007	3,483	4,490	1,020,735	33,371	460,252	99,852	593,475	1,614,210
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,479	2,877	4,356	898,296	24,401	290,979	181,042	496,422	1,394,718
Victoria, British Columbia									
February ^r	88	111	199	46,942	2,528	4,913	12,893	20,334	67,276
March ^p	62	432	494	112,571	97	2,303	25,221	27,621	140,192
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	222	702	924	204,946	4,287	10,057	71,007	85,351	290,297
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	306	265	571	123,613	6,115	30,288	9,884	46,287	169,900
Windsor, Ontario									
February ^r	44	0	44	9,182	99	7,432	5,286	12,817	21,999
March ^p	45	10	55	11,463	8,076	2,807	587	11,470	22,933
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	101	14	115	24,593	8,252	17,746	14,598	40,596	65,189
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	192	207	399	81,778	6,586	11,667	43,949	62,202	143,980
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
February ^r	244	266	510	61,392	0	18,248	13,415	31,663	93,055
March ^p	177	90	267	49,649	780	11,705	10,047	22,532	72,181
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	564	595	1,159	157,868	1,646	43,672	28,080	73,398	231,266
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	495	416	911	125,492	1,189	45,841	31,475	78,505	203,997

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, 2007

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
February r	6,117	17	864	1,091	3,874	177	12,140
March p	10,332	23	870	2,065	6,650	565	20,505
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	22,906	51	2,563	5,087	16,274	1,004	47,885
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	24,959	67	2,378	4,749	14,711	1,248	48,112
Newfoundland and Labrador							
February r	28	0	4	0	2	25	59
March p	67	0	0	0	10	3	80
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	129	0	4	0	16	28	177
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	141	1	26	4	18	5	195
Prince Edward Island							
February r	14	2	2	0	1	0	19
March p	49	0	14	0	0	0	63
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	77	2	16	0	1	0	96
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	82	1	10	0	32	1	126
Nova Scotia							
February r	118	2	6	0	14	3	143
March p	191	5	7	0	23	4	230
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	414	11	36	0	41	15	517
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	520	9	36	20	461	19	1,065
New Brunswick							
February r	54	1	0	0	54	1	110
March p	155	0	16	0	17	13	201
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	250	2	16	5	73	15	361
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	288	7	55	19	80	32	481
Quebec							
February r	1,419	5	184	130	851	92	2,681
March p	2,581	9	196	205	2,118	283	5,392
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	4,811	17	525	456	3,558	491	9,858
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	4,860	20	429	586	3,705	458	10,058
Ontario							
February r	1,523	5	309	409	1,128	28	3,402
March p	3,200	5	296	1,266	908	88	5,763
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	7,234	12	936	2,773	3,523	179	14,657
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	7,163	18	936	2,260	4,328	632	15,337
Manitoba							
February r	235	0	4	0	266	0	505
March p	356	0	5	3	93	0	457
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	734	0	34	30	595	1	1,394
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	646	1	16	5	471	0	1,139
Saskatchewan							
February r	148	1	0	18	37	0	204
March p	295	0	12	0	5	130	442
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	592	1	12	108	42	137	892
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	353	0	24	11	116	18	522
Alberta							
February r	1,711	1	243	351	442	4	2,752
March p	2,356	2	252	295	1,691	14	4,610
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	5,940	4	763	877	3,316	20	10,920
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	7,366	4	719	672	2,294	7	11,062
British Columbia							
February r	858	0	112	176	1,077	23	2,246
March p	1,080	2	72	296	1,653	30	3,133
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	2,710	2	221	831	4,975	115	8,854
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	3,520	6	127	1,166	3,206	75	8,100

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2007

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Yukon Territory							
February ^r	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
March ^p	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	5	0	0	0	10	0	15
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	12	0	0	0	0	1	13
Northwest Territories							
February ^r	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
March ^p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nunavut							
February ^r	4	0	0	7	0	1	12
March ^p	0	0	0	0	124	0	124
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	7	0	0	7	124	3	141
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	0	0	0	6	0	0	6

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2007

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford, British Columbia	59	0	0	0	4	0	63
Barrie, Ontario	72	0	2	0	0	2	76
Brantford, Ontario	30	0	0	0	28	0	58
Calgary, Alberta	732	0	110	170	528	13	1,553
Edmonton, Alberta	660	0	78	119	673	1	1,531
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	38	0	0	0	4	0	42
Guelph, Ontario	60	0	4	36	0	11	111
Halifax, Nova Scotia	77	0	0	0	12	2	91
Hamilton, Ontario	234	0	2	79	21	0	336
Kelowna, British Columbia	93	0	0	99	289	0	481
Kingston, Ontario	55	1	0	4	3	0	63
Kitchener, Ontario	68	0	6	53	89	0	216
London, Ontario	177	0	10	42	26	0	255
Moncton, New Brunswick	32	0	14	0	17	9	72
Montréal, Quebec	1,061	0	119	106	1,190	113	2,589
Oshawa, Ontario	150	0	9	7	2	0	168
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	491	0	34	451	364	106	1,446
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	393	0	24	402	154	13	986
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	98	0	10	49	210	93	460
Peterborough, Ontario	32	0	0	4	0	0	36
Québec, Quebec	330	0	4	35	428	28	825
Regina, Saskatchewan	69	0	0	0	0	0	69
Saguenay, Quebec	36	0	0	0	28	15	79
Saint John, New Brunswick	41	0	2	0	0	0	43
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	161	0	12	0	5	130	308
Sherbrooke, Quebec	95	0	4	0	62	0	161
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	59	0	0	4	0	0	63
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	54	0	0	0	8	3	65
Thunder Bay, Ontario	14	1	0	0	0	1	16
Toronto, Ontario	1,150	0	207	611	552	52	2,572
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	55	0	6	4	12	4	81
Vancouver, British Columbia	322	0	10	141	678	13	1,164
Victoria, British Columbia	69	0	8	13	408	3	501
Windsor, Ontario	51	0	6	0	3	1	61
Winnipeg, Manitoba	204	0	1	3	86	0	294

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January - March 2007

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford, British Columbia	162	0	0	113	203	1	479
Barrie, Ontario	131	0	2	0	0	7	140
Brantford, Ontario	48	0	4	9	28	0	89
Calgary, Alberta	1,816	0	237	515	637	14	3,219
Edmonton, Alberta	1,852	0	391	215	1,548	1	4,007
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	54	0	0	0	4	0	58
Guelph, Ontario	123	0	8	89	0	23	243
Halifax, Nova Scotia	169	0	24	0	12	2	207
Hamilton, Ontario	514	0	2	280	95	0	891
Kelowna, British Columbia	244	0	8	111	375	4	742
Kingston, Ontario	87	1	2	9	3	2	104
Kitchener, Ontario	210	0	14	109	206	7	546
London, Ontario	432	0	23	94	26	2	577
Moncton, New Brunswick	65	0	14	0	17	9	105
Montréal, Quebec	2,060	0	278	211	2,050	195	4,794
Oshawa, Ontario	253	0	58	21	4	0	336
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	864	0	90	676	416	113	2,159
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	669	0	74	533	157	20	1,453
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	195	0	16	143	259	93	706
Peterborough, Ontario	42	0	0	9	0	0	51
Québec, Quebec	616	0	82	45	692	58	1,493
Regina, Saskatchewan	144	0	0	0	0	0	144
Saguenay, Quebec	58	0	0	1	32	19	110
Saint John, New Brunswick	73	0	2	5	56	0	136
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	337	0	12	108	42	134	633
Sherbrooke, Quebec	174	0	9	0	110	1	294
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	149	0	3	8	4	1	165
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0	4	0	14	28	146
Thunder Bay, Ontario	23	1	0	0	0	1	25
Toronto, Ontario	3,137	0	664	1,531	2,943	87	8,362
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	81	0	50	8	28	10	177
Vancouver, British Columbia	969	0	96	419	2,912	57	4,453
Victoria, British Columbia	213	0	14	26	640	23	916
Windsor, Ontario	90	0	10	0	3	1	104
Winnipeg, Manitoba	487	0	8	30	557	0	1,082

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2007

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
February ^r	2,149,408	279,624	866,018	496,459	3,791,509
March ^p	3,762,002	424,012	1,438,684	493,345	6,118,043
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	8,640,552	1,191,650	3,397,789	1,611,735	14,841,726
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	8,080,049	653,837	2,523,539	1,523,294	12,780,719
Newfoundland and Labrador					
February ^r	9,500	431	4,214	819	14,964
March ^p	12,488	1,778	11,374	2,621	28,261
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	28,379	9,715	25,019	4,248	67,361
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	30,265	15	14,538	951	45,769
Prince Edward Island					
February ^r	2,426	53	1,868	0	4,347
March ^p	9,640	1,202	531	647	12,020
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	14,294	1,635	5,047	647	21,623
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	16,835	1,960	7,953	2,536	29,284
Nova Scotia					
February ^r	25,497	1,160	9,247	1,028	36,932
March ^p	42,913	7,668	17,033	3,940	71,554
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	94,234	12,682	39,903	8,364	155,183
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	158,550	28,451	40,600	5,405	233,006
New Brunswick					
February ^r	12,218	3,374	12,127	3,577	31,296
March ^p	27,278	58,405	11,559	3,175	100,417
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	47,747	62,055	42,498	7,845	160,145
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	56,408	2,913	41,217	46,550	147,088
Quebec					
February ^r	433,277	49,885	100,907	63,631	647,700
March ^p	825,242	69,059	251,262	60,718	1,206,281
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	1,548,787	148,958	490,544	217,406	2,405,695
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,507,454	132,282	400,085	220,937	2,260,758
Ontario					
February ^r	634,013	155,670	282,885	165,563	1,238,131
March ^p	1,160,382	203,252	444,169	264,344	2,072,147
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	2,836,824	737,267	1,079,746	766,488	5,420,325
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	2,785,314	298,849	881,870	515,045	4,481,078
Manitoba					
February ^r	60,153	1,478	21,252	34,111	116,994
March ^p	77,533	5,776	15,773	13,091	112,173
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	188,038	20,905	53,316	53,267	315,526
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	150,377	3,601	69,942	35,088	259,008
Saskatchewan					
February ^r	40,651	791	18,262	13,995	73,699
March ^p	67,462	10,700	22,515	6,443	107,120
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	140,893	12,614	63,503	37,970	254,980
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	70,031	5,926	53,294	49,586	178,837
Alberta					
February ^r	488,932	29,661	167,016	166,837	852,446
March ^p	772,945	44,985	426,564	61,720	1,306,214
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	1,885,732	105,609	908,022	278,305	3,177,668
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,720,020	111,912	564,686	293,118	2,689,736
British Columbia					
February ^r	439,147	25,323	247,412	45,453	757,335
March ^p	732,222	20,852	235,953	76,519	1,065,546
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	1,816,231	68,077	683,170	234,052	2,801,530
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,579,217	67,757	440,817	331,206	2,418,997

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2007

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon Territory					
February ^r	1,146	11,798	152	1,445	14,541
March ^p	1,270	0	13	15	1,298
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	2,846	11,798	365	3,031	18,040
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	2,277	20	571	22,695	25,563
Northwest Territories					
February ^r	211	0	676	0	887
March ^p	584	335	534	12	1,465
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	943	335	5,222	12	6,512
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,801	150	358	177	2,486
Nunavut					
February ^r	2,237	0	0	0	2,237
March ^p	32,043	0	1,404	100	33,547
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2007	35,604	0	1,434	100	37,138
Cumulative Jan. - Mar. 2006	1,500	1	7,608	0	9,109

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2007

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford, British Columbia	11,028	615	1,289	0	12,932
Barrie, Ontario	18,424	653	5,403	10,020	34,500
Brantford, Ontario	5,928	2,320	5,864	2,520	16,632
Calgary, Alberta	275,605	2,696	266,316	27,505	572,122
Edmonton, Alberta	248,581	10,880	70,983	2,067	332,511
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	8,936	263	4,156	1,283	14,638
Guelph, Ontario	14,655	3,781	2,286	1,566	22,288
Halifax, Nova Scotia	18,760	0	5,366	25	24,151
Hamilton, Ontario	102,178	4,476	9,734	27,805	144,193
Kelowna, British Columbia	81,185	80	45,595	68	126,928
Kingston, Ontario	10,118	2,640	1,783	17,877	32,418
Kitchener, Ontario	38,340	5,038	28,634	5,126	77,138
London, Ontario	41,727	5,459	3,372	6,129	56,687
Moncton, New Brunswick	7,920	150	3,312	121	11,503
Montréal, Quebec	429,482	33,137	160,995	36,542	660,156
Oshawa, Ontario	41,597	274	4,834	1,062	47,767
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	202,843	10,736	78,118	8,295	299,992
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	152,000	3,422	68,695	7,694	231,811
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	50,843	7,314	9,423	601	68,181
Peterborough, Ontario	6,961	311	622	322	8,216
Québec, Quebec	95,632	7,422	34,121	9,215	146,390
Regina, Saskatchewan	14,622	440	4,062	1,383	20,507
Saguenay, Quebec	9,698	136	1,284	826	11,944
Saint John, New Brunswick	5,913	28,078	1,500	0	35,491
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	38,430	9,988	11,115	566	60,099
Sherbrooke, Quebec	22,058	441	1,900	143	24,542
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	15,286	1,755	19,598	181	36,820
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	9,949	900	8,862	2,591	22,302
Thunder Bay, Ontario	2,930	325	1,027	1,565	5,847
Toronto, Ontario	529,056	83,727	236,846	149,335	998,964
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	12,497	5,921	2,759	3,818	24,995
Vancouver, British Columbia	341,706	13,160	165,685	11,831	532,382
Victoria, British Columbia	113,860	97	2,303	25,221	141,481
Windsor, Ontario	11,766	8,076	2,520	587	22,949
Winnipeg, Manitoba	51,238	780	11,705	10,047	73,770

Table 12
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January - March 2007

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford, British Columbia	73,886	2,405	11,495	0	87,786
Barrie, Ontario	33,250	2,701	10,029	10,426	56,406
Brantford, Ontario	9,704	2,910	12,525	7,322	32,461
Calgary, Alberta	627,566	15,504	516,281	146,889	1,306,240
Edmonton, Alberta	661,351	30,001	195,874	31,883	919,109
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	12,788	9,558	8,311	96,981	127,638
Guelph, Ontario	34,533	6,943	14,052	2,376	57,904
Halifax, Nova Scotia	43,225	480	17,839	151	61,695
Hamilton, Ontario	198,130	5,501	21,933	44,759	270,323
Kelowna, British Columbia	140,896	4,372	54,759	146	200,173
Kingston, Ontario	15,826	3,869	5,639	23,131	48,465
Kitchener, Ontario	87,857	12,935	39,863	23,211	163,866
London, Ontario	99,107	8,352	16,155	33,921	157,535
Moncton, New Brunswick	12,312	265	11,649	495	24,721
Montréal, Quebec	805,163	77,718	317,985	128,314	1,329,180
Oshawa, Ontario	79,979	75,882	7,865	1,821	165,547
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	317,973	35,422	190,132	73,007	616,534
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	234,404	27,185	175,785	54,011	491,385
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	83,569	8,237	14,347	18,996	125,149
Peterborough, Ontario	10,176	1,028	3,227	322	14,753
Québec, Quebec	190,812	10,642	62,542	41,490	305,486
Regina, Saskatchewan	31,769	480	20,376	6,667	59,292
Saguenay, Quebec	14,584	362	3,353	1,188	19,487
Saint John, New Brunswick	16,247	29,768	10,467	0	56,482
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	84,729	11,130	20,373	10,350	126,582
Sherbrooke, Quebec	42,500	5,471	6,984	793	55,748
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	36,965	6,325	32,197	2,875	78,362
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	23,124	1,720	20,427	4,023	49,294
Thunder Bay, Ontario	4,788	610	3,030	10,519	18,947
Toronto, Ontario	1,620,342	304,872	587,781	315,663	2,828,658
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	26,256	6,920	6,992	6,818	46,986
Vancouver, British Columbia	990,295	33,371	460,252	99,852	1,583,770
Victoria, British Columbia	199,378	4,287	10,057	71,007	284,729
Windsor, Ontario	20,844	8,252	13,582	14,598	57,276
Winnipeg, Manitoba	138,640	1,646	43,672	28,080	212,038

Table 13
Value of the non-residential permits by type of building, provinces and territories, March 2007

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,356,041	15,773	2,380	28,641	73,139	381,039	911,765
Industrial	424,012	1,778	1,202	7,668	58,405	69,059	203,252
Factories, plants	306,073	813	600	6,475	57,936	42,958	148,854
Transportation, utilities	54,516	750	0	0	0	13,857	27,279
Mining and agriculture	16,869	0	300	250	0	3,630	7,000
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	46,554	215	302	943	469	8,614	20,119
Commercial	1,438,684	11,374	531	17,033	11,559	251,262	444,169
Trade and services	294,678	2,550	0	10,217	3,546	51,010	114,150
Warehouses	121,823	325	0	360	0	1,960	49,214
Service stations	17,064	0	0	0	0	4,040	3,070
Office buildings	445,625	400	0	1,788	1,612	99,102	146,204
Recreation	192,514	6,225	325	0	1,116	17,491	38,081
Hotels, restaurants	178,742	0	0	400	1,157	21,730	37,237
Laboratories	30,917	0	0	0	0	27,077	900
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	157,321	1,874	206	4,268	4,128	28,852	55,313
Institutional and governmental	493,345	2,621	647	3,940	3,175	60,718	264,344
Schools, education	131,228	2,500	640	0	0	7,362	86,690
Hospitals, medical	208,062	0	0	2,939	2,506	36,980	128,693
Welfare, home	93,197	0	0	0	0	6,462	26,157
Churches, religion	8,841	0	0	300	0	2,323	788
Government buildings	24,887	0	0	439	0	3,829	11,269
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	27,130	121	7	262	669	3,762	10,747
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	34,640	39,658	533,269	333,324	28	881	1,504
Industrial	5,776	10,700	44,985	20,852	0	335	0
Factories, plants	1,127	8,522	26,170	12,618	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	3,500	0	7,830	1,300	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	0	4,461	1,228	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,149	2,178	6,524	5,706	0	335	0
Commercial	15,773	22,515	426,564	235,953	13	534	1,404
Trade and services	3,215	9,342	64,509	36,139	0	0	0
Warehouses	1,457	300	45,091	21,916	0	0	1,200
Service stations	1,080	440	6,034	2,400	0	0	0
Office buildings	3,655	5,850	163,875	23,139	0	0	0
Recreation	0	876	17,083	111,317	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	855	1,424	103,452	12,487	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	1,056	1,884	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	5,511	4,283	25,464	26,671	13	534	204
Institutional and governmental	13,091	6,443	61,720	76,519	15	12	100
Schools, education	2,500	1,265	5,071	25,200	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	6,645	3,468	22,731	4,100	0	0	0
Welfare, home	3,578	320	17,000	39,680	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	0	5,130	300	0	0	0
Government buildings	0	550	5,000	3,800	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	368	840	6,788	3,439	15	12	100

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

Description - Monthly survey of building permits

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

Data source and methodology

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

General methodology : The Building Permits Survey covers all Canadian municipalities that issue permits. The number of Canadian municipalities currently surveyed approximately 2,400, representing all the provinces and territories. They account for 95% of the Canadian population. Participation in the survey is mandatory; the survey does not use a predetermined sample of municipalities. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their level of building activity have little impact on the total. In practice, all urban agglomerations are represented in the survey, as well as a fair percentage of rural municipalities. With certain exceptions, the minimum coverage corresponds to the municipalities already included in the Housing Starts and Completions C.M.H.C.'s Survey. Non-responding municipalities that issue permits are urged on a regular basis to respond to the Building Permit Survey. Therefore, the number of municipalities covered is increasing continually.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions due to the correction of coding errors

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

Revisions due to the addition of late reports

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

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

Concepts and variables measured

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

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

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

Building categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic classification

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

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

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

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

Census metropolitan area (CMA) : Its delineation corresponds to the 2006 Census definition. The term CMA refers to the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the Census population figures. The thirty-three CMAs are shown in this publication. Although the 2006 Census defines the Ottawa-Gatineau area as a single CMA, the area is shown in this publication as two separate entities since it is located in two different provinces.

Census agglomeration (CA) : Refers to the smaller labour market area of an urbanized core of at least 10,000 population, as defined by the 2006 Census. There are one hundred and eleven CAs in Canada. When a CA overlaps the boundaries of two provinces, it is shown partly in each province. The Lloydminster agglomeration is an exception to this rule. It is treated as if it was totally located in Alberta.

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

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

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

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

Territorial revisions

Territorial boundaries were established according to the 2006 Census definitions. Changes in boundaries, status or name of census subdivisions between censuses are introduced in this publication on a yearly basis. Changes affecting the other geographic units (CMAs, CAs, CDs and ERs) are introduced every five years, eighteen months following the census.

Data accuracy

Since the building permit data are extracted from municipal administrative documents, two types of response errors are possible: errors attributable to the permit applicant and errors in transcription by the responding municipality. However, experience has shown that transcription errors are not very common and the increasing number of municipalities producing computerized reports tends to reduce the frequency of this type of error. Errors attributable to an understatement of the cost of construction are more probable. Since permit fees are in most cases based on the value of the construction, this leads unquestionably to under-estimation of project values.

The other source of error are the processing error and the non-response error. In 2006, more than 99% of the municipalities covered by the survey sent their monthly Building Permits reports.

Comparability of data and related sources

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

This publication contains only part of the data produced on building permits. However, you may order unpublished tables or address special requests, to the Current Investment Indicators Section ((613) 951-6321 or 1-800-579-8533). The series presented here is also available on CANSIM: Tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Appendix I

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