

# Wellesley Institute National Housing Report Card

Feds, most provinces fail to meet their  
commitment to increase affordable housing  
funding by \$2 billion

On the eve of the first provincial-territorial housing ministers' summit in almost two and one-half years, a new report card from the Wellesley Institute reveals that the federal government and eight of the thirteen provinces and territories have failed to meet the commitments for new housing funding that they made in November of 2001.

Starting in 2001, the federal government promised in an agreement with all the provinces and territories to add \$1 billion to its housing spending for new affordable homes, but *as of 2006, the national government had increased housing spending by only \$234 million – or about a quarter of what they committed*<sup>1</sup>. The provincial and territorial governments promised to match the federal dollars with \$1 billion of their own money, but by 2007, *combined provincial and territorial housing spending was actually down by \$210 million*. The main culprit was Ontario, which cut housing spending by \$732 million. Remove Ontario, and the increase in housing spending by provinces and territories is \$522 million – just over half the amount committed.

The provincial and territorial housing ministers are meeting on Feb. 6, 2008, in Vancouver, but the federal government is not expected to attend. If federal housing minister Monte Solberg boycotts the housing meeting, it will be the *first time in almost a decade that the federal government has refused to participate in a provincial-territorial housing ministers' meeting*.

The federal government, and all the provinces and territories, signed the *Affordable Housing Framework Agreement* at a national summit in Quebec City in November of 2001. Under that deal, the federal government agreed to spend \$680 million in new dollars for new affordable housing and the provinces and territories agreed to match the federal dollars with new money of their own. The federal government added \$320 million in 2003 to bring the total promised to \$2 billion (including provincial and territorial matching shares).

The provincial and territorial governments were supposed to provide annual audited financial statements and detailed performance reports, but *no details have been released by any governments* (except for a small amount of information in Ontario on three years, and a blizzard of press releases nationally and emanating from the provincial capitals). The Wellesley Institute report card tracks government performance using 2001 (the year the original deal was signed) as the base. The change in spending with 2007 is compared to the original commitments<sup>2</sup>.

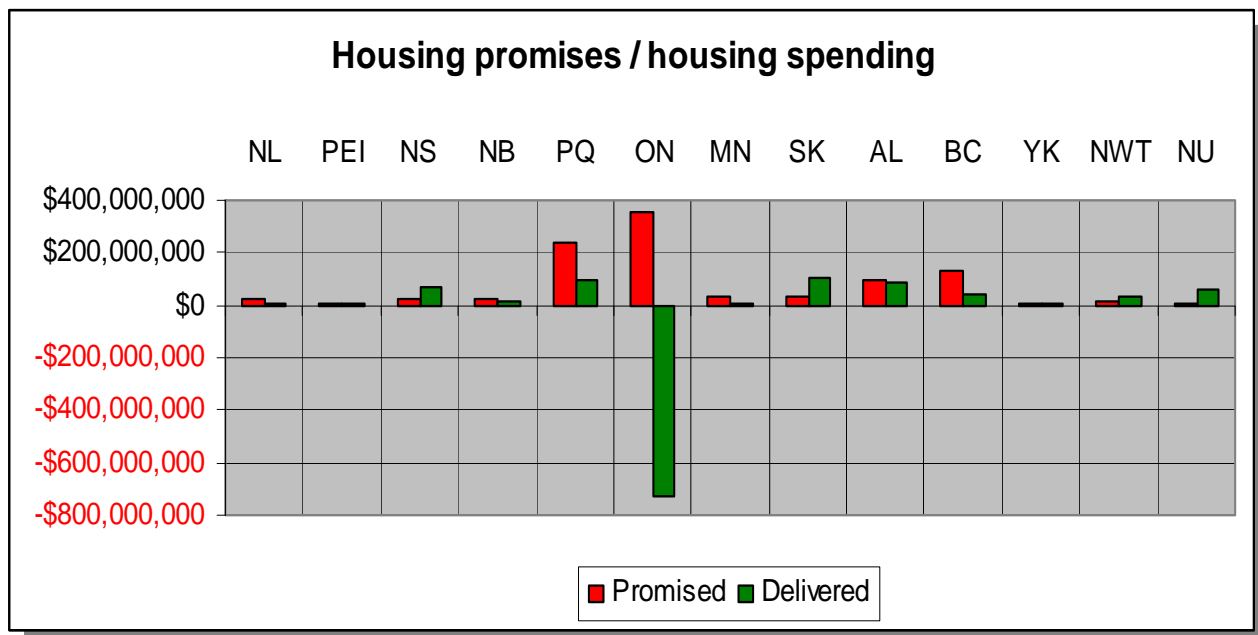
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<sup>1</sup> Federal housing spending, as of 2007, was \$1.7 billion higher than 2001 due to a one-time payment of \$1.4 billion authorized by Bill C-48 in 2005. This funding was supposed to be in addition to the \$1 billion previously promised.

<sup>2</sup> There is a one-year upward spike in federal housing funding following the allocation in 2007 of the Bill C-48 housing dollars (this has nothing to do with the November 2001 affordable housing agreement), so the year 2006 is used as the comparator for the federal government spending.

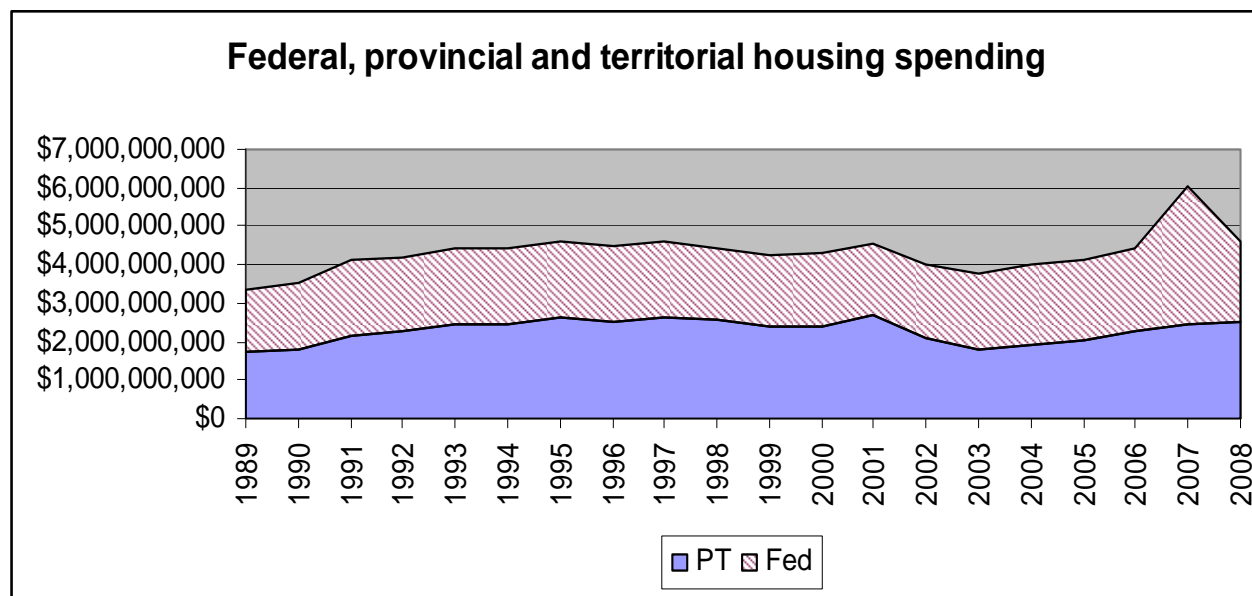
Some overall findings:

- Taken together, **housing spending by federal, provincial and territorial governments was roughly the same in 2007 as in 2001** (except for a one-time-only spike in federal funding in 2007 due to allocation of Bill C-48 housing funds). This means that, across the country, instead of a net new \$2 billion in housing funding, as promised in 2001, any new housing funding has either replaced previous dollars or not even been spent.
- **Every province and territory, except Ontario, has made at least modest gains in raising housing funding from 2001**, but those gains have been largely offset by housing cuts in Ontario as it downloaded housing to municipalities. However, in eight of the thirteen provinces and territories, even their gains fell short of the commitments made in 2001.

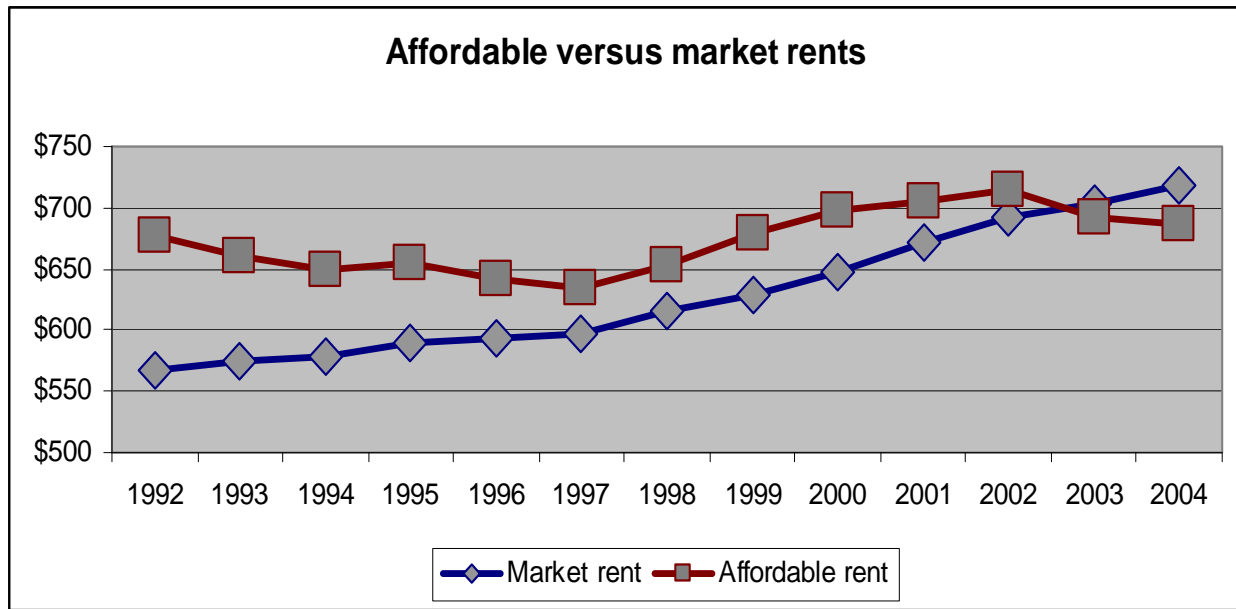


- **Ontario is the bad boy of confederation:** It promised to spend an additional \$358 million on new affordable housing but has cut provincial housing spending by \$732 million in the past six years – leaving a huge \$1 billion gap between the commitment that it made in 2001 and the housing dollars that it has actually delivered.
- The bottom line: **only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have met or exceeded their original commitments.** The federal government, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon have all fallen short of the housing funding promises that they made in 2001.
- **“Tiny” Nunavut in Canada’s north set the best spending record,** increasing funding by a whopping 713% from the \$7.5 million promised in 2001 to an additional \$61 million in housing funding actually delivered between 2001 and 2007.

- ☛ Since Canada's provinces range in size from Ontario's 12.8 million people to 30,989 in the Yukon, one effective way to rate housing spending is per capita (divide provincial / territorial housing spending by the population). On a per-person basis, **spending ranges from a low of \$41 in British Columbia to a provincial high of \$256 in Saskatchewan**. The three Northern territories have the highest per capita spending, with Nunavut recording \$4,853.



- ☛ **Housing insecurity remains a critical concern for Canada's renter households** (renters have, on average, household incomes that are half of owners). Across Canada, core housing need grew by 17% from 1991 to 2001 to include almost 1.5 million households. Ontario posted the biggest growth in housing core need among the provinces and territories – with a 47% increase from 1991 to almost 600,000 households in 2001.
- ☛ **Housing inaffordability – a leading cause of the evictions and homelessness – is growing in Canada.** In the years from 1997 to 2005, housing spending by the median (middle) tenant household grew by 21% (faster than the rate of inflation) even though the median tenant household income grew by just about half of that (12%). Renting costs outpaced renter incomes in six of the ten provinces. Some of the more dramatic splits:
  - Prince Edward Island: Housing spending up 25%; incomes up 6%
  - New Brunswick: Housing spending up 22%; incomes up 10%
  - Ontario: Housing costs up 17%; income up 4%
  - Saskatchewan: Housing spending up 24%, income up 3%
- ☛ **Alberta renters paid the single biggest increase in spending on rental housing for the median household at 32%, while the median renter in Ontario faced the biggest annual bill at \$8,395.** Growing housing insecurity and income disparities have been noted in a number of recent research reports including the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' "Quality of Life in Canadian Communities"; the Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada's "Dimensions of Core Housing Need in Canada"; and Statistics Canada's "Ten Things to Know About Canadian Metropolitan Areas" – among other research.



- ➔ The affordable housing gap – the measure of the affordable rent that the median (middle) renter household can afford to pay compared to the average market rent – has moved into the negative numbers at the national level and in five of the ten provinces. This means that ***more than half the renter households cannot afford the average rents being charged by private landlords***. The annual gap was biggest in Ontario at \$1,776. The affordability gap measures the split between affordable and average rents at the statistical middle. It grows larger among lower-income renter households.

***The latest national housing report card underlines the urgent need for a comprehensive and fully-funded national housing program.*** Canada is the only major country in the world without a national housing strategy. When the provincial and territorial ministers last met (in September of 2005 in White Point, Nova Scotia) they released a set of principles for a new Canadian housing framework. The federal housing minister joined them for the final day of their meeting, and the ministers issued a joint communiqué promising that they “are accelerating work on a Canadian Housing Framework”. The ministers have not met for the past two and one-half years, no Canadian housing framework has been released and the federal housing minister has declined to even show up at the February meeting in Vancouver.

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Adequate Housing, Miloon Kothari, completed his national fact-finding mission to Canada on October 22, 2007, and released a set of preliminary observations (he is working to complete a more detailed country report that will be debated at the United Nations’ Human Rights Council). His first recommendations:

***“The Federal Government needs to commit funding and programmes to realize a comprehensive national housing strategy, and to co-ordinate actions among the provinces and territories, to meet Canada’s housing rights obligations. Canada needs to once again embark on a large scale building of social housing units across the country. The Federal Government’s Affordable Housing Initiative, including the affordable***

*housing trust funds authorized by Parliament in 2005, are due to expire at the end of fiscal 2008. The Federal Government should immediately renew and enhance housing spending over a ten-year period, as part of a comprehensive national housing strategy.”*

Growing housing insecurity and mass homelessness grew in the 1990s after the federal government, and some provinces and territories, made massive cuts to housing funding and programs. Starting in 1999, the federal government has funded a patchwork of housing and homelessness initiatives on a short-term basis with limited dollars. **Funding for the three major federal housing and homelessness programs will expire in fiscal 2008.** The federal Affordable Housing Initiative funding ends in 2008. The federal government’s national homelessness strategy and its national housing renovation program are also due to expire at the end of fiscal 2008, along with the housing funding that was first committed with the signing of the Affordable Housing Framework Agreement in November of 2001.

In minority Parliament of 2005, the New Democratic Party proposed new housing spending as part of Bill C-48. The Liberal government of the day agreed and the funding was authorized by Parliament in June of 2005. However, the money was not allocated until late in 2006 by the then recently-elected Conservative government. This is **one-time-only funding that was supposed to be in addition to the \$1 billion in federal funding** committed under the 2001 agreement.

**Allocation of federal housing funding under Bill C-48 (2005 - in millions)**

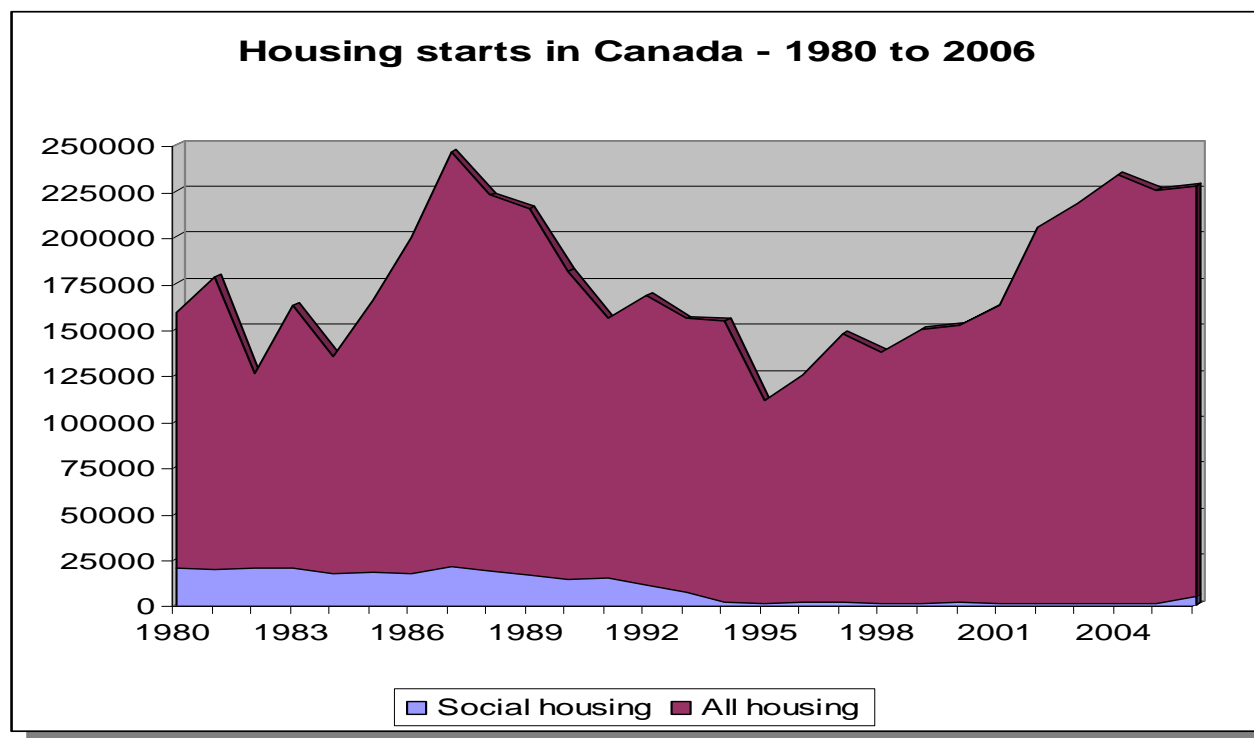
	NL	NS	PEI	NB	QC	ON	MN	SA	AB	BC	YT	NWT	NU
Affordable housing	12.6	23	3.4	18.4	187.4	312.3	29	24.2	81.1	106	.76	1.08	.74
Northern housing											50	50	200
Off-Reserve Aboriginal housing	8.2	7.8	.7	6.7	38.2	80.2	32.5	26.4	48.4	50.9			

The funding under Bill C-48 has been placed in a series of trust funds for the provinces and territories (the off-reserve Aboriginal housing has also been placed in provincial trust funds). There is **no requirement of matching funding from the provinces and territories**. The provinces and territories can spend the money on any housing-related initiative. Ontario, for instance, has used the federal funding to launch a modest housing allowance program.

The federal-provincial and federal-territorial housing deals signed under the terms of the 2001 Affordable Housing Framework Agreement required the provinces and territories to submit audited financial statements and performance reports every year. These documents are supposed to track housing spending, and also identify the number of new homes that were completed, the cost of those homes (rent or ownership) and other critical factors. **None of those detailed reports have ever been released**, despite repeated requested from housing researchers and advocates.

However, a review of dwelling completions data from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation shows that **new home construction has reached very high levels in recent years, but most of the housing is ownership**. There is very little affordable rental and almost no new

social housing (which provides a home to low, moderate and middle-income households in mixed-income communities). In 2005, 184,411 new homes were completed across Canada. Less than 10% (or a total of 17,834 new homes) were in the rental market, and only 663 were housing co-operatives. By 2006, the overall number of new homes had slipped slightly to 183,774. The number of new rental homes had dropped to 16,459. The number of new housing co-operatives was up slightly to 1,583 (almost entirely in Quebec).



Looking back over the past quarter century, *the number of federally-funded social housing starts has dropped dramatically* even as the need for good quality, affordable homes has increased. In 1982, the federal government funded the construction of 20,450 new social homes (in non-profit or co-op housing communities). That was about 16% of all housing starts that year – or about one in every six new homes. By 1995, two years after the federal government had cancelled all new affordable housing funding (and two years after the newly-elected Chretien government had promised to restore national housing funding), the number of new social homes had dropped to about 1,000 for the entire country. By 2006, the number of new social homes funded by the federal government had reached 4,393 – or less than one in every fifth new homes built in Canada.

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	Housing dollars <sup>3</sup>	Housing affordability <sup>4</sup>	Grade
Canada	Promised: <b>\$1 billion</b> Delivered: <b>\$234 million</b> Short: <b>\$766 million</b> <b>Down 77%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 21%</b> Household income: <b>Up 12%</b> Affordability gap: <b>-\$84</b> Core need: <b>1,500,000 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$65</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Spending way down; affordability deteriorating</i>
Newfoundland and Labrador	Promised: <b>\$22 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$2 million</b> Short: <b>\$20 million</b> <b>Down 91%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 4%</b> Household income: <b>Up 5%</b> Affordability gap: <b>-\$636</b> Core need: <b>26,600 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$97</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Spending down, affordability gap very big</i>
Prince Edward Island	Promised: <b>\$4 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$4 million</b> <b>Even</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 25%</b> Household income: <b>Up 6%</b> Affordability gap: <b>none</b> Core need: <b>6,200 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$65</b>	<b>Pass</b> <i>Affordability concerns on the horizon</i>
Nova Scotia	Promised: <b>\$28 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$72 million</b> Up: <b>\$44 million</b> <b>Up 157%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 17%</b> Household income: <b>Up 22%</b> Affordability gap: <b>-\$792</b> Core need: <b>51,600 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$149</b>	<b>Pass</b> <i>Good on spending; Big aff. gap / growing # of core need</i>
New Brunswick	Promised: <b>\$22 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$14 million</b> Short: <b>\$8 million</b> <b>Down 36%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 22%</b> Household income: <b>Up 10%</b> Affordability gap: <b>none</b> Core need: <b>30,000 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$97</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Spending down, affordability concerns looming</i>

<sup>3</sup> See tables 1 and 3 for full details.

<sup>4</sup> See tables 2 and 4 for full details.



	Housing dollars	Housing affordability	Grade
Québec	Promised: <b>\$237 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$94 million</b> Short: <b>\$143 million</b> <b>Down 60%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 17%</b> Household income: <b>Up 18%</b> Affordability gap: <b>none</b> Core need: <b>352,400 h/hs</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Spending short of the amount promised</i>
Ontario	Promised: <b>\$358 million</b> Delivered: <b>-\$732 million</b> Short: <b>\$1.09 billion</b> <b>Down 304%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 17%</b> Household income: <b>Up 4%</b> Affordability gap: <b>-\$1,776</b> Core need: <b>599,700 h/hs</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Worst record on both spending and affordability</i>
Manitoba	Promised: <b>\$37 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$8 million</b> Short: <b>\$29 million</b> <b>Down 78%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 17%</b> Household income: <b>Up 9%</b> Affordability gap: <b>-\$384</b> Core need: <b>45,400 h/hs</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Affordability problems serious, spending down</i>
Saskatchewan	Promised: <b>\$34 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$102 million</b> Up: <b>\$68 million</b> <b>Up 200%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 24%</b> Household income: <b>Up 3%</b> Affordability gap: <b>none</b> Core need: <b>37,200 h/hs</b>	<b>Pass</b> <i>Good spending, big affordability problems ahead</i>
Alberta	Promised: <b>\$98 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$88 million</b> Short: <b>\$10 million</b> <b>Down 10%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 32%</b> Household income: <b>Up 21%</b> Affordability gap: <b>none</b> Core need: <b>106,300 h/hs</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Spending shortfall, affordability looming</i>

	Housing dollars	Housing affordability	Grade
British Columbia	Promised: <b>\$130 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$39 million</b> Short: <b>\$91 million</b> <b>Down 70%</b>	Housing spending: <b>Up 13%</b> Household income: <b>Up 18%</b> Affordability gap: <b>-\$708</b> Core need: <b>223,700 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$41</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Spending and affordability concerns</i>
Yukon	Promised: <b>\$8 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$2 million</b> Short: <b>\$6 million</b> <b>Down 75%</b>	Housing spending: <b>n/a</b> Household income: <b>n/a</b> Affordability gap: <b>n/a</b> Core need: <b>1,600 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$549</b>	<b>Fail</b> <i>Spending below level that was promised</i>
Northwest Territories	Promised: <b>\$11 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$36 million</b> Up: <b>\$25 million</b> <b>Up 227%</b>	Housing spending: <b>n/a</b> Household income: <b>n/a</b> Affordability gap: <b>n/a</b> Core need: <b>2,100 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$2,463</b>	<b>Pass</b> <i>Solid gains on housing spending</i>
Nunavut	Promised: <b>\$7.5 million</b> Delivered: <b>\$61 million</b> Up: <b>\$53.5 million</b> <b>Up 713%</b>	Housing spending: <b>n/a</b> Household income: <b>n/a</b> Affordability gap: <b>n/a</b> Core need: <b>2,700 h/hs</b> Per person: <b>\$4,853</b>	<b>Pass</b> <i>"Little" Nunavut sets big record on spending</i>

**Table 1 – Federal, provincial, territorial spending on housing – 2001 to 2007**

(Sources: Statistics Canada, Consolidated Government Revenue and Expenditures; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

	<i>Fed</i>	<i>NL</i>	<i>PEI</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>NB</i>
31/03/2001	\$1,885,000,000	\$47,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$ 67,000,000	\$59,000,000
31/03/2002	\$1,910,000,000	\$42,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$ 79,000,000	\$61,000,000
31/03/2003	\$1,979,000,000	\$43,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$104,000,000	\$60,000,000
31/03/2004	\$2,092,000,000	\$43,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$ 89,000,000	\$61,000,000
31/03/2005	\$2,072,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$126,000,000	\$67,000,000
31/03/2006	\$2,119,000,000	\$43,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$130,000,000	\$69,000,000
31/03/2007	\$3,602,000,000	\$49,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$139,000,000	\$73,000,000
Actual change (01/07) %	91%	4%	80%	107%	24%
Actual change (01/07) \$	\$1,717,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$ 72,000,000	\$14,000,000
Actual change (01/06) %	12%				
Actual change (01/06) \$	\$ 234,000,000				
Committed (01/03) \$	\$1,000,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$ 28,000,000	\$22,000,000
Actual vs committed \$	-\$ 766,000,000	-\$20,000,000	\$ -	\$ 44,000,000	-\$ 8,000,000
Actual vs committed %	-77%	-91%	0%	157%	-36%

	<i>PQ</i>	<i>ON</i>	<i>MN</i>	<i>SK</i>
31/03/2001	\$308,000,000	\$1,530,000,000	\$78,000,000	\$153,000,000
31/03/2002	\$337,000,000	\$ 947,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$131,000,000
31/03/2003	\$328,000,000	\$ 519,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$137,000,000
31/03/2004	\$416,000,000	\$ 572,000,000	\$68,000,000	\$128,000,000
31/03/2005	\$409,000,000	\$ 623,000,000	\$79,000,000	\$138,000,000
31/03/2006	\$399,000,000	\$ 761,000,000	\$83,000,000	\$153,000,000
31/03/2007	\$402,000,000	\$ 798,000,000	\$86,000,000	\$255,000,000
Actual change (01/07) %	31%	-48%	10%	67%
Actual change (01/07) \$	\$ 94,000,000	-\$ 732,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$102,000,000
Committed (01/03) \$	\$237,000,000	\$ 358,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$ 34,000,000
Actual vs committed \$	-\$143,000,000	-\$1,090,000,000	-\$29,000,000	\$ 68,000,000
Actual vs committed %	-60%	-304%	-78%	200%

	<i>AL</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>YK</i>	<i>NWT</i>	<i>NU</i>
31/03/2001	\$102,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$ 69,000,000	\$ 90,000,000
31/03/2002	\$121,000,000	\$133,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 85,000,000
31/03/2003	\$152,000,000	\$146,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$ 68,000,000	\$145,000,000
31/03/2004	\$195,000,000	\$136,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$ 79,000,000	\$137,000,000
31/03/2005	\$184,000,000	\$134,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$ 73,000,000	\$147,000,000
31/03/2006	\$226,000,000	\$178,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$ 84,000,000	\$154,000,000
31/03/2007	\$190,000,000	\$179,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$151,000,000
Actual change (01/07) %	86%	28%	13%	52%	68%
Actual change (01/07) \$	\$ 88,000,000	\$ 39,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 36,000,000	\$ 61,000,000
Committed (01/03) \$	\$ 98,000,000	\$130,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 7,500,000
Actual vs committed \$	-\$ 10,000,000	-\$ 91,000,000	-\$ 6,000,000	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 53,500,000
Actual vs committed %	-10%	-70%	-75%	227%	713%

**Table 2 – National, provincial and territorial median spending on rent; compared to median renter household incomes (1997 to 2005)**

(Sources: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canadian Housing Observer)

	CAN			NL			PEI		
	Spending	Income		Spending	Income		Spending	Income	
01/01/1997	\$ 5,700	\$26,000	22%	\$ 4,687	\$20,000	23%	\$ 4,920	\$24,100	20%
01/01/1998	\$ 5,832	\$26,700	22%	\$ 4,500	\$19,200	23%	\$ 5,058	\$23,700	21%
01/01/1999	\$ 6,109	\$27,800	22%	\$ 4,500	\$22,500	20%	\$ 5,291	\$24,200	22%
01/01/2000	\$ 6,074	\$28,300	21%	\$ 4,500	\$22,600	20%	\$ 5,555	\$24,900	22%
01/01/2001	\$ 6,180	\$28,900	21%	\$ 4,800	\$23,400	21%	\$ 5,675	\$24,300	23%
01/01/2002	\$ 6,370	\$29,300	22%	\$ 4,611	\$22,200	21%	\$ 5,298	\$25,800	21%
01/01/2003	\$ 6,528	\$28,300	23%	\$ 4,740	\$22,500	21%	\$ 5,840	\$25,700	23%
01/01/2004	\$ 6,660	\$27,900	24%	\$ 4,800	\$22,300	22%	\$ 6,000	\$25,300	24%
01/01/2005	\$ 6,883	\$29,000	24%	\$ 4,895	\$21,000	23%	\$ 6,150	\$25,500	24%
Change (97/05) \$	\$ 1,183	\$ 3,000		\$ 208	\$ 1,000		\$ 1,230	\$ 1,400	
Change (97/05) %	21%	12%		4%	5%		25%	6%	

	NS			NB			PQ		
	Spending	Income		Spending	Income		Spending	Income	
01/01/1997	\$ 5,100	\$21,700	24%	\$ 4,365	\$22,100	20%	\$ 4,989	\$22,200	22%
01/01/1998	\$ 5,190	\$21,500	24%	\$ 4,800	\$22,200	22%	\$ 5,040	\$24,300	21%
01/01/1999	\$ 5,508	\$23,000	24%	\$ 4,416	\$24,000	18%	\$ 5,220	\$26,200	20%
01/01/2000	\$ 5,439	\$23,600	23%	\$ 4,860	\$23,600	21%	\$ 5,142	\$26,300	20%
01/01/2001	\$ 5,448	\$24,800	22%	\$ 4,800	\$25,800	19%	\$ 5,090	\$27,200	19%
01/01/2002	\$ 5,940	\$24,300	24%	\$ 5,000	\$23,400	21%	\$ 5,350	\$27,300	20%
01/01/2003	\$ 6,292	\$24,700	25%	\$ 5,024	\$23,600	21%	\$ 5,400	\$27,100	20%
01/01/2004	\$ 6,160	\$25,300	24%	\$ 4,980	\$24,300	20%	\$ 5,710	\$27,500	21%
01/01/2005	\$ 5,960	\$26,400	23%	\$ 5,310	\$24,200	22%	\$ 5,820	\$26,300	22%
Change (97/05) \$	\$ 860	\$ 4,700		\$ 945	\$ 2,100		\$ 831	\$ 4,100	
Change (97/05) %	17%	22%		22%	10%		17%	18%	

	ON			MN			SK		
	Spending	Income		Spending	Income		Spending	Income	
01/01/1997	\$ 7,196	\$29,000	25%	\$ 4,886	\$23,300	21%	\$ 4,440	\$24,500	18%
01/01/1998	\$ 7,200	\$29,300	25%	\$ 5,172	\$23,100	22%	\$ 4,727	\$25,400	19%
01/01/1999	\$ 7,500	\$30,900	24%	\$ 4,920	\$23,700	21%	\$ 4,350	\$24,800	18%
01/01/2000	\$ 7,600	\$31,800	24%	\$ 5,148	\$24,000	21%	\$ 4,335	\$24,800	17%
01/01/2001	\$ 7,956	\$31,800	25%	\$ 5,335	\$24,900	21%	\$ 4,740	\$25,200	19%
01/01/2002	\$ 8,159	\$31,900	26%	\$ 5,460	\$26,900	20%	\$ 5,100	\$27,100	19%
01/01/2003	\$ 8,186	\$30,600	27%	\$ 5,600	\$25,700	22%	\$ 4,802	\$24,700	19%
01/01/2004	\$ 7,800	\$28,100	28%	\$ 5,400	\$25,100	22%	\$ 4,982	\$23,600	21%
01/01/2005	\$ 8,395	\$30,200	28%	\$ 5,700	\$25,500	22%	\$ 5,505	\$25,200	22%
Change (97/05) \$	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,200		\$ 814	\$ 2,200		\$ 1,065	\$ 700	
Change (97/05) %	17%	4%		17%	9%		24%	3%	

	AB			BC		
	Spending	Income		Spending		
01/01/1997	\$ 5,470	\$ 28,500	19%	\$ 7,020	\$ 26,700	26%
01/01/1998	\$ 5,590	\$ 29,900	19%	\$ 7,060	\$ 29,100	24%
01/01/1999	\$ 6,120	\$ 30,600	20%	\$ 7,200	\$ 26,800	27%
01/01/2000	\$ 6,240	\$ 32,900	19%	\$ 7,163	\$ 28,300	25%
01/01/2001	\$ 6,760	\$ 33,700	20%	\$ 6,925	\$ 27,600	25%
01/01/2002	\$ 6,820	\$ 33,200	21%	\$ 7,560	\$ 30,200	25%
01/01/2003	\$ 7,201	\$ 31,200	23%	\$ 7,920	\$ 28,600	28%
01/01/2004	\$ 7,200	\$ 32,400	22%	\$ 7,555	\$ 29,100	26%
01/01/2005	\$ 7,240	\$ 34,600	21%	\$ 7,940	\$ 31,400	25%
Change (97/05) \$	\$ 1,770	\$ 6,100		\$ 920	\$ 4,700	
Change (97/05) %	32%	21%		13%	18%	

**Table 3 – Housing spending per person (Canada, provinces, territories)**

(Sources: Statistics Canada, Consolidated Government Revenue and Expenditures; Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population)

Year	CAN			NL		
	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita
01/07/1991	28,031,394.00	\$1,965,000,000	\$ 70	\$ 579,518.00	\$ 53,000,000	\$ 91
01/07/1992	28,366,737.00	\$1,904,000,000	\$ 67	580,029.00	\$ 47,000,000	\$ 81
01/07/1993	28,681,676.00	\$1,980,000,000	\$ 69	579,939.00	\$ 54,000,000	\$ 93
01/07/1994	28,999,006.00	\$1,945,000,000	\$ 67	574,469.00	\$ 51,000,000	\$ 89
01/07/1995	29,302,091.00	\$1,962,000,000	\$ 67	567,442.00	\$ 57,000,000	\$ 100
01/07/1996	29,610,757.00	\$1,940,000,000	\$ 66	559,807.00	\$ 56,000,000	\$ 100
01/07/1997	29,907,172.00	\$1,964,000,000	\$ 66	551,011.00	\$ 54,000,000	\$ 98
01/07/1998	30,157,082.00	\$1,862,000,000	\$ 62	539,932.00	\$ 47,000,000	\$ 87
01/07/1999	30,403,878.00	\$1,865,000,000	\$ 61	533,409.00	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 90
01/07/2000	30,689,035.00	\$1,928,000,000	\$ 63	528,043.00	\$ 44,000,000	\$ 83
01/07/2001	31,021,251.00	\$1,885,000,000	\$ 61	521,986.00	\$ 47,000,000	\$ 90
01/07/2002	31,372,587.00	\$1,910,000,000	\$ 61	519,449.00	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 81
01/07/2003	31,676,077.00	\$1,979,000,000	\$ 62	518,428.00	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 83
01/07/2004	31,995,199.00	\$2,092,000,000	\$ 65	517,303.00	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 83
01/07/2005	32,312,077.00	\$2,072,000,000	\$ 64	514,144.00	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 78
01/07/2006	32,649,482.00	\$2,119,000,000	\$ 65	509,940.00	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 84
01/07/2007	32,976,026.00	\$3,602,000,000	\$ 109	506,275.00	\$ 49,000,000	\$ 97

Year	PEI			NS		
	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita
01/07/1991	130306	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 54	915102	\$ 85,000,000	\$ 93
01/07/1992	130778	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 46	919571	\$ 77,000,000	\$ 84
01/07/1993	132142	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 53	924029	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 87
01/07/1994	133416	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 30	926959	\$ 89,000,000	\$ 96
01/07/1995	134407	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 22	928193	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 97
01/07/1996	135751	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 37	931413	\$ 81,000,000	\$ 87
01/07/1997	136109	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 29	932481	\$ 73,000,000	\$ 78
01/07/1998	135819	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 22	931907	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 75
01/07/1999	136296	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 29	933847	\$ 59,000,000	\$ 63
01/07/2000	136486	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 29	933881	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 51
01/07/2001	136672	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 37	932389	\$ 67,000,000	\$ 72
01/07/2002	136934	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 22	934507	\$ 79,000,000	\$ 85
01/07/2003	137325	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 22	936513	\$ 104,000,000	\$ 111
01/07/2004	137862	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 22	937960	\$ 89,000,000	\$ 95
01/07/2005	138188	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 22	935990	\$ 126,000,000	\$ 135
01/07/2006	138027	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 51	935050	\$ 130,000,000	\$ 139
01/07/2007	138627	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 65	934147	\$ 139,000,000	\$ 149

Year	NB			PQ		
	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita
01/07/1991	745528	\$ 44,000,000	\$ 59	7064586	\$ 342,000,000	\$ 48
01/07/1992	748103	\$ 74,000,000	\$ 99	7108000	\$ 392,000,000	\$ 55
01/07/1993	748812	\$ 45,000,000	\$ 60	7155273	\$ 427,000,000	\$ 60
01/07/1994	750203	\$ 47,000,000	\$ 63	7191884	\$ 342,000,000	\$ 48
01/07/1995	750979	\$ 41,000,000	\$ 55	7219446	\$ 350,000,000	\$ 48
01/07/1996	752312	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 57	7246896	\$ 289,000,000	\$ 40
01/07/1997	752543	\$ 56,000,000	\$ 74	7274630	\$ 241,000,000	\$ 33
01/07/1998	750551	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 67	7295973	\$ 293,000,000	\$ 40
01/07/1999	750611	\$ 46,000,000	\$ 61	7323308	\$ 322,000,000	\$ 44
01/07/2000	750518	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 57	7357029	\$ 352,000,000	\$ 48
01/07/2001	749890	\$ 59,000,000	\$ 79	7396990	\$ 308,000,000	\$ 42
01/07/2002	750327	\$ 61,000,000	\$ 81	7445745	\$ 337,000,000	\$ 45
01/07/2003	751222	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 80	7494690	\$ 328,000,000	\$ 44
01/07/2004	752040	\$ 61,000,000	\$ 81	7548984	\$ 416,000,000	\$ 55
01/07/2005	751319	\$ 67,000,000	\$ 89	7598034	\$ 409,000,000	\$ 54
01/07/2006	749225	\$ 69,000,000	\$ 92	7651033	\$ 399,000,000	\$ 52
01/07/2007	749782	\$ 73,000,000	\$ 97	7700807	\$ 402,000,000	\$ 52

Year	ON			MN		
	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita
01/07/1991	10428132	\$ 833,000,000	\$ 80	1109614	\$ 78,000,000	\$ 70
01/07/1992	10569806	\$1,042,000,000	\$ 99	1112696	\$ 79,000,000	\$ 71
01/07/1993	10688391	\$1,197,000,000	\$ 112	1117621	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 63
01/07/1994	10818251	\$1,334,000,000	\$ 123	1123229	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 58
01/07/1995	10949976	\$1,412,000,000	\$ 129	1129146	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 66
01/07/1996	11083052	\$1,476,000,000	\$ 133	1134188	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 66
01/07/1997	11228284	\$1,719,000,000	\$ 153	1136137	\$ 72,000,000	\$ 63
01/07/1998	11367018	\$1,511,000,000	\$ 133	1137515	\$ 69,000,000	\$ 61
01/07/1999	11506359	\$1,321,000,000	\$ 115	1142491	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 57
01/07/2000	11685380	\$1,300,000,000	\$ 111	1147373	\$ 68,000,000	\$ 59
01/07/2001	11897647	\$1,530,000,000	\$ 129	1151285	\$ 78,000,000	\$ 68
01/07/2002	12102045	\$ 947,000,000	\$ 78	1155584	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 61
01/07/2003	12262560	\$ 519,000,000	\$ 42	1161896	\$ 74,000,000	\$ 64
01/07/2004	12420289	\$ 572,000,000	\$ 46	1170555	\$ 68,000,000	\$ 58
01/07/2005	12565446	\$ 623,000,000	\$ 50	1174150	\$ 79,000,000	\$ 67
01/07/2006	12705328	\$ 761,000,000	\$ 60	1178492	\$ 83,000,000	\$ 70
01/07/2007	12803861	\$ 798,000,000	\$ 62	1186679	\$ 86,000,000	\$ 72

Year	SK			AB		
	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita
01/07/1991	1002686	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 100	2592626	\$ 382,000,000	\$ 147
01/07/1992	1003956	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 75	2632907	\$ 248,000,000	\$ 94
01/07/1993	1006854	\$ 68,000,000	\$ 68	2667448	\$ 298,000,000	\$ 112
01/07/1994	1009521	\$ 56,000,000	\$ 55	2700682	\$ 234,000,000	\$ 87
01/07/1995	1014126	\$ 58,000,000	\$ 57	2734515	\$ 294,000,000	\$ 108
01/07/1996	1019100	\$ 52,000,000	\$ 51	2775163	\$ 155,000,000	\$ 56
01/07/1997	1018067	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 47	2830056	\$ 122,000,000	\$ 43
01/07/1998	1017506	\$ 119,000,000	\$ 117	2899452	\$ 146,000,000	\$ 50
01/07/1999	1014707	\$ 109,000,000	\$ 107	2953255	\$ 124,000,000	\$ 42
01/07/2000	1007767	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 149	3004940	\$ 101,000,000	\$ 34
01/07/2001	1000134	\$ 153,000,000	\$ 153	3056739	\$ 102,000,000	\$ 33
01/07/2002	995886	\$ 131,000,000	\$ 132	3116332	\$ 121,000,000	\$ 39
01/07/2003	994732	\$ 137,000,000	\$ 138	3161371	\$ 152,000,000	\$ 48
01/07/2004	994898	\$ 128,000,000	\$ 129	3208173	\$ 195,000,000	\$ 61
01/07/2005	990044	\$ 138,000,000	\$ 139	3280728	\$ 184,000,000	\$ 56
01/07/2006	987520	\$ 153,000,000	\$ 155	3370600	\$ 226,000,000	\$ 67
01/07/2007	996869	\$ 255,000,000	\$ 256	3473984	\$ 190,000,000	\$ 55

Year	BC			YK		
	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita
01/07/1991	3373464	\$ 101,000,000	\$ 30	28907	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 242
01/07/1992	3468445	\$ 124,000,000	\$ 36	30112	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 266
01/07/1993	3567406	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 25	30357	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 296
01/07/1994	3675699	\$ 85,000,000	\$ 23	29695	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 404
01/07/1995	3777004	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 17	30445	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 493
01/07/1996	3874276	\$ 107,000,000	\$ 28	31383	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 446
01/07/1997	3948544	\$ 74,000,000	\$ 19	31791	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 409
01/07/1998	3983077	\$ 74,000,000	\$ 19	31142	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 450
01/07/1999	4011342	\$ 95,000,000	\$ 24	30777	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 487
01/07/2000	4039198	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 17	30421	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 427
01/07/2001	4078447	\$ 140,000,000	\$ 34	30129	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 498
01/07/2002	4115413	\$ 133,000,000	\$ 32	30137	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 431
01/07/2003	4155370	\$ 146,000,000	\$ 35	30574	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 392
01/07/2004	4203807	\$ 136,000,000	\$ 32	30875	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 389
01/07/2005	4260246	\$ 134,000,000	\$ 31	31051	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 386
01/07/2006	4320255	\$ 178,000,000	\$ 41	31211	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 449
01/07/2007	4380256	\$ 179,000,000	\$ 41	30989	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 549

Year	NWT			NU		
	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita	Pop	Hsng spending	Per capita
01/07/1991						
01/07/1992						
01/07/1993						
01/07/1994						
01/07/1995						
01/07/1996						
01/07/1997						
01/07/1998						
01/07/1999						
01/07/2000	40499	\$ 71,000,000	\$ 1,753	27500	\$ 105,000,000	\$ 3,818
01/07/2001	40822	\$ 69,000,000	\$ 1,690	28121	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 3,200
01/07/2002	41489	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 1,567	28739	\$ 85,000,000	\$ 2,958
01/07/2003	42231	\$ 68,000,000	\$ 1,610	29165	\$ 145,000,000	\$ 4,972
01/07/2004	42822	\$ 79,000,000	\$ 1,845	29631	\$ 137,000,000	\$ 4,624
01/07/2005	42724	\$ 73,000,000	\$ 1,709	30013	\$ 147,000,000	\$ 4,898
01/07/2006	42401	\$ 84,000,000	\$ 1,981	30400	\$ 154,000,000	\$ 5,066
01/07/2007	42637	\$ 105,000,000	\$ 2,463	31113	\$ 151,000,000	\$ 4,853



**Table 4 – Affordable housing gap for renters**

(Sources: Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour Income and Dynamics; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>CAN</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$26,000	\$26,700	\$27,800	\$28,300	\$28,900	\$29,300	\$28,300	\$27,900	\$29,000
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 650	\$ 668	\$ 695	\$ 708	\$ 723	\$ 733	\$ 708	\$ 698	\$ 725
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 597	\$ 616	\$ 628	\$ 648	\$ 672	\$ 694	\$ 704	\$ 720	\$ 732
<i>Aff gap</i>	\$ 53	\$ 52	\$ 67	\$ 60	\$ 51	\$ 39	\$ 4	-\$ 22	-\$ 7
<b>NL</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$20,000	\$19,200	\$22,500	\$22,600	\$23,400	\$22,200	\$22,500	\$22,300	\$21,000
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 500	\$ 480	\$ 563	\$ 565	\$ 585	\$ 555	\$ 563	\$ 558	\$ 525
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 524	\$ 490	\$ 489	\$ 510	\$ 530	\$ 538	\$ 563	\$ 571	\$ 578
<i>Aff gap</i>	-\$ 24	-\$ 10	\$ 74	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 17	-\$ 1	-\$ 14	-\$ 53
<b>PEI</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$24,100	\$23,700	\$24,200	\$24,900	\$24,300	\$25,800	\$25,700	\$25,300	\$25,500
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 603	\$ 593	\$ 605	\$ 623	\$ 608	\$ 645	\$ 643	\$ 633	\$ 638
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 527	\$ 529	\$ 531	\$ 538	\$ 561	\$ 566	\$ 585	\$ 603	\$ 612
<i>Aff gap</i>	\$ 76	\$ 64	\$ 74	\$ 85	\$ 47	\$ 79	\$ 57	\$ 30	\$ 26
<b>NS</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$21,700	\$21,500	\$23,000	\$23,600	\$24,800	\$24,300	\$24,700	\$25,300	\$26,400
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 543	\$ 538	\$ 575	\$ 590	\$ 620	\$ 608	\$ 618	\$ 633	\$ 660
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 589	\$ 603	\$ 609	\$ 621	\$ 645	\$ 669	\$ 684	\$ 711	\$ 726
<i>Aff gap</i>	-\$ 47	-\$ 66	-\$ 34	-\$ 31	-\$ 25	-\$ 62	-\$ 67	-\$ 79	-\$ 66
<b>NB</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$22,100	\$22,200	\$24,000	\$23,600	\$25,800	\$23,400	\$23,600	\$24,300	\$24,200
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 553	\$ 555	\$ 600	\$ 590	\$ 645	\$ 585	\$ 590	\$ 608	\$ 605
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 499	\$ 503	\$ 510	\$ 515	\$ 530	\$ 543	\$ 556	\$ 576	\$ 586
<i>Aff gap</i>	\$ 54	\$ 52	\$ 90	\$ 75	\$ 115	\$ 42	\$ 34	\$ 32	\$ 19
<b>PQ</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$22,200	\$24,300	\$26,200	\$26,300	\$27,200	\$27,300	\$27,100	\$27,500	\$26,300
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 555	\$ 608	\$ 655	\$ 658	\$ 680	\$ 683	\$ 678	\$ 688	\$ 658
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 479	\$ 486	\$ 491	\$ 495	\$ 513	\$ 531	\$ 553	\$ 572	\$ 591
<i>Aff gap</i>	\$ 76	\$ 122	\$ 164	\$ 163	\$ 167	\$ 152	\$ 125	\$ 116	\$ 66
<b>ON</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$29,000	\$29,300	\$30,900	\$31,800	\$31,800	\$31,900	\$30,600	\$28,100	\$30,200
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 725	\$ 733	\$ 773	\$ 795	\$ 795	\$ 798	\$ 765	\$ 703	\$ 755
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 726	\$ 761	\$ 785	\$ 829	\$ 863	\$ 883	\$ 886	\$ 898	\$ 903
<i>Aff gap</i>	-\$ 1	-\$ 29	-\$ 13	-\$ 34	-\$ 68	-\$ 86	-\$ 121	-\$ 196	-\$ 148
<b>MN</b>									
<i>Manitoba</i>	\$23,300	\$23,100	\$23,700	\$24,000	\$24,900	\$26,900	\$25,700	\$25,100	\$25,500
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 583	\$ 578	\$ 593	\$ 600	\$ 623	\$ 673	\$ 643	\$ 628	\$ 638
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 561	\$ 566	\$ 574	\$ 581	\$ 596	\$ 612	\$ 633	\$ 650	\$ 669
<i>Aff gap</i>	\$ 22	\$ 12	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 27	\$ 60	\$ 9	-\$ 23	-\$ 32

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>SK</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$24,500	\$25,400	\$24,800	\$24,800	\$25,200	\$27,100	\$24,700	\$23,600	\$25,200
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 613	\$ 635	\$ 620	\$ 620	\$ 630	\$ 678	\$ 618	\$ 590	\$ 630
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 494	\$ 507	\$ 522	\$ 529	\$ 546	\$ 554	\$ 564	\$ 572	\$ 577
<i>Aff gap</i>	\$ 119	\$ 128	\$ 98	\$ 91	\$ 84	\$ 124	\$ 54	\$ 18	\$ 53
<b>AB</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$28,500	\$29,900	\$30,600	\$32,900	\$33,700	\$33,200	\$31,200	\$32,400	\$34,600
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 713	\$ 748	\$ 765	\$ 823	\$ 843	\$ 830	\$ 780	\$ 810	\$ 865
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 565	\$ 607	\$ 633	\$ 651	\$ 701	\$ 734	\$ 745	\$ 754	\$ 765
<i>Aff gap</i>	\$ 148	\$ 141	\$ 132	\$ 172	\$ 142	\$ 96	\$ 35	\$ 56	\$ 100
<b>BC</b>									
<i>Median hh income</i>	\$26,700	\$29,100	\$26,800	\$28,300	\$27,600	\$30,200	\$28,600	\$29,100	\$31,400
<i>Aff rent</i>	\$ 668	\$ 728	\$ 670	\$ 708	\$ 690	\$ 755	\$ 715	\$ 728	\$ 785
<i>Avg mkt rent</i>	\$ 739	\$ 746	\$ 742	\$ 753	\$ 772	\$ 795	\$ 806	\$ 821	\$ 844
<i>Aff gap</i>	-\$ 72	-\$ 19	-\$ 72	-\$ 46	-\$ 82	-\$ 40	-\$ 91	-\$ 94	-\$ 59

**Table 5 – Housing core need (1991 to 2001)**

(Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

	1991		1996		2001		% change 91-01
	# of hhs	Incidence	# of hhs	Incidence	# of hhs	Incidence	
	(000's)	(%)	(000's)	(%)	(000's)	(%)	
CAN	1270	13.6	1567.2	15.6	1485.3	13.7	17%
NL	24.6	14.5	26.3	14.8	26.6	14.6	8%
PEI	5.6	13.4	6.1	13.4	6.2	12.9	11%
NS	42.1	13.6	48.1	14.9	51.6	15.2	23%
NB	39.4	16.2	34.7	13.6	30	11.2	-24%
PQ	360	14.5	426.7	16.3	352.4	12.5	-2%
ON	408	11.9	594.3	16.1	599.7	15.1	47%
MN	50.5	13.9	55	14.7	45.4	11.6	-10%
SK	45.4	14.9	39.7	12.6	37.2	11.5	-18%
AB	105.8	12.8	100.8	11.3	106.3	10.5	0%
BC	182.5	15.6	229	17.4	223.7	15.8	23%
YU	1.5	16.3	2	19.2	1.6	15.8	7%
NWT	4.5	28.9	4.7	25.4	2.1	17.4	-53%
NU	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	38.8	