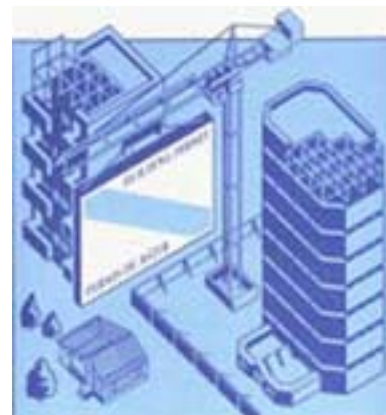


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

February 2012



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Statistics Canada
Investment, Science and Technology Division
Building Construction and Property Value Section (Unit)

Building Permits

February 2012

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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
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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This publication was prepared under the direction of:

- Greg Peterson, Director, Investment, Science and Technology Division
- M. Labonté, Chief, Building Construction and Property Value Section
- B. Oueriemmi, Unit Head, Building Construction and Property Value Section
- J. Gaudreault, Quality Control, Building Construction and Property Value Section

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or by telephoning: 613-951-6321

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Highlights

The total value of permits rose 7.5% to \$6.5 billion in February, following an 11.4% decline in January. The advance in February was the result of an increase in the non-residential sector, which offset the decrease in the residential sector.

Analysis – February 2012

The total value of permits rose 7.5% to \$6.5 billion in February, following an 11.4% decline in January. The advance in February was the result of an increase in the non-residential sector, which offset the decrease in the residential sector.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits increased 36.2% to \$2.5 billion, after decreasing 20.6% in January. The increase resulted from higher non-residential construction intentions in seven provinces. British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta were largely responsible for the advance.

In contrast, the value of residential permits declined to \$3.9 billion, 5.3% less than in January. The decrease in February was mainly attributable to lower construction intentions for single-family and multi-family dwellings in Ontario. Declines were also posted in five other provinces. The largest gains were observed in Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia.

Note to readers

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

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 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 (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

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

Revision

Preliminary data are provided for the current reference month. Revised data, based on late responses, are updated for the previous month.

Non-residential sector: Increases in all three components

After three consecutive monthly declines, the value of permits in the industrial component rose 151.1% to \$714 million in February, the highest level since February 2011. Industrial construction intentions were up in every province except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The largest increases were in building permits for manufacturing plants in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

In the institutional component, the value of permits grew 64.8% to \$517 million. The advance followed three consecutive monthly declines. February's increase was the result of higher construction intentions for a variety of structures in several provinces, including government buildings, educational institutions and medical buildings. The value of institutional permits was up in seven provinces, led by Quebec, Alberta and Ontario.

The value of commercial building permits rose 3.4% to \$1.3 billion, following a 19.7% decline in January. The increase was largely attributable to construction intentions for office buildings and retail stores in Alberta. Higher construction intentions for various types of commercial buildings in other provinces also contributed to the advance.

Residential sector: Lower intentions for single-family and multi-family dwellings

Contractors took out \$2.3 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in February, down 6.7% from January and the second consecutive monthly decline. Ontario posted the largest decline in single-family permits; however, five provinces recorded gains.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings fell 3.3% to \$1.6 billion in February. The decrease was attributable to lower construction intentions in five provinces, mainly Ontario. Quebec posted the largest gain, followed by Alberta.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 17,259 new dwellings in February, down 2.0% from January. The decrease was attributable to single-family dwellings, which declined 6.9% to 6,922 units. Multi-family dwellings, however, rose 1.6% to 10,337 units.

British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta post the largest gains

The total value of building permits was up in six provinces in February.

British Columbia had the largest increase, after two consecutive monthly declines. The advance was attributable to higher construction intentions in all components except the commercial component.

Quebec and Alberta posted the second- and third-largest gains respectively in February as a result of increases in the residential and non-residential sectors.

Ontario reported the largest decline, a result of lower construction intentions in the residential sector and, to a lesser extent, for commercial buildings.

Permit values up in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of permits was up in 23 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases were in Calgary, Edmonton and Montréal. In Calgary, the advance was primarily the result of building permits for residential construction and commercial and institutional buildings. In Edmonton, the gain stemmed from higher construction intentions in the residential sector and for industrial and institutional buildings. In Montréal, the increase was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for non-residential buildings and multi-family dwellings.

Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton reported the largest declines. In Toronto, the decrease resulted in particular from lower intentions in the residential sector, which offset the gain in the non-residential sector. In Ottawa, the decline was attributable to lower intentions in every component except the institutional component. In Hamilton, the downturn was primarily because of lower construction intentions in the residential sector and for institutional buildings.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

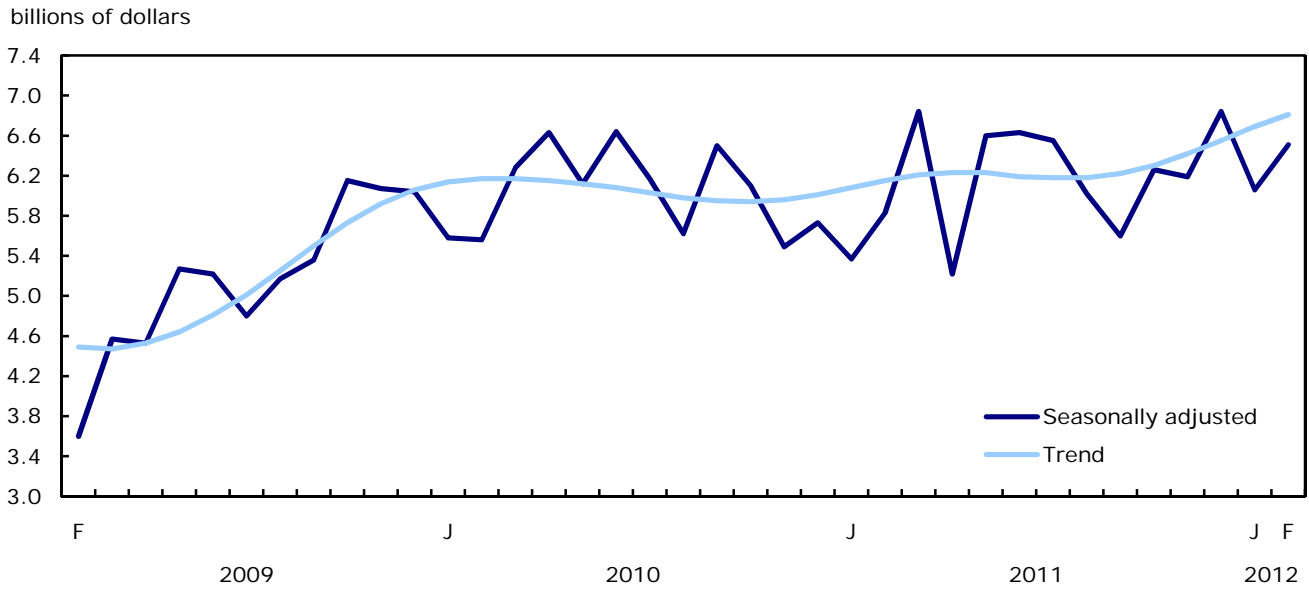


Chart 2
Residential value of building permits – Total

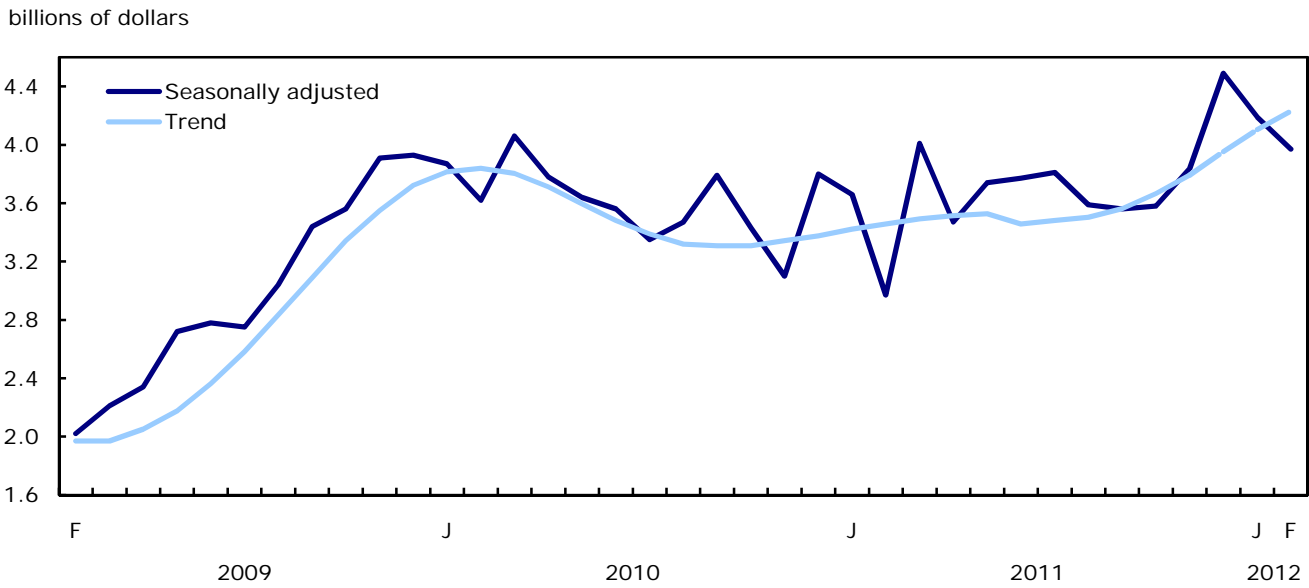


Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple

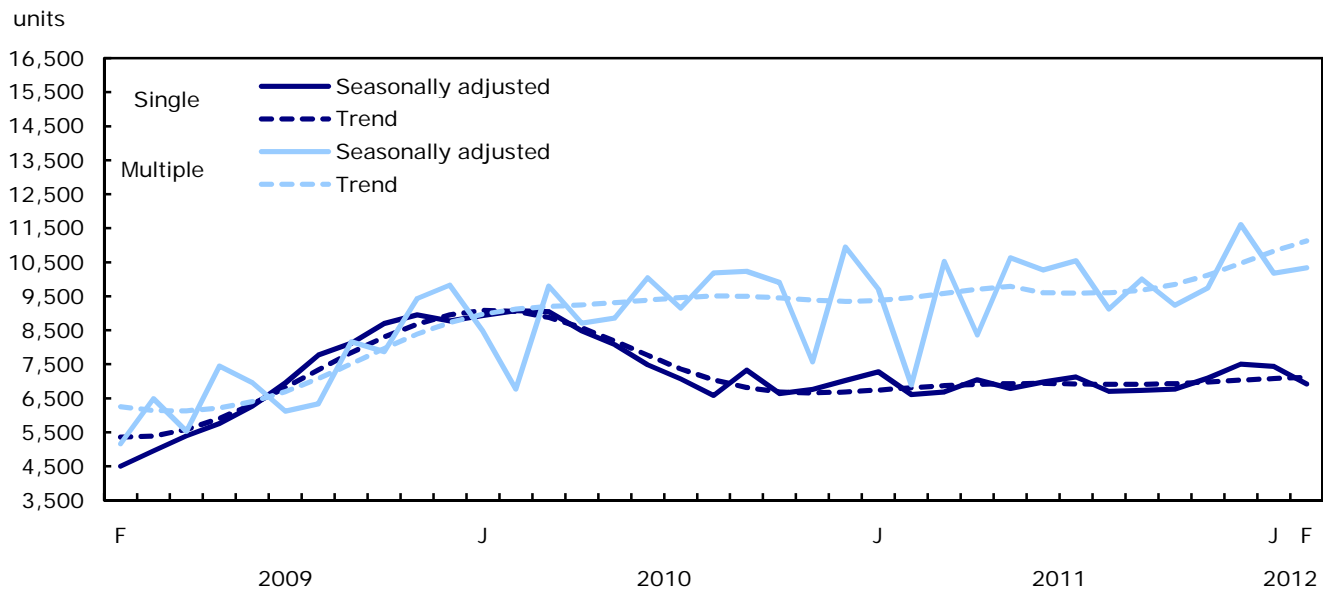


Chart 4
Non-residential value of building permits – Total

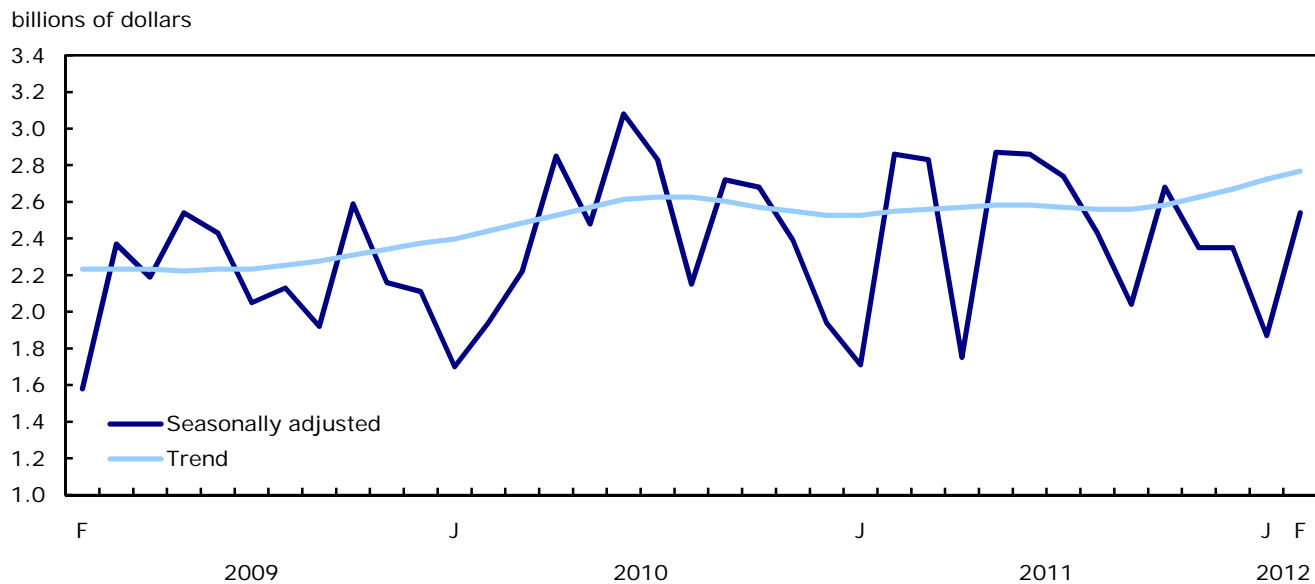


Chart 5
Commercial value of building permits

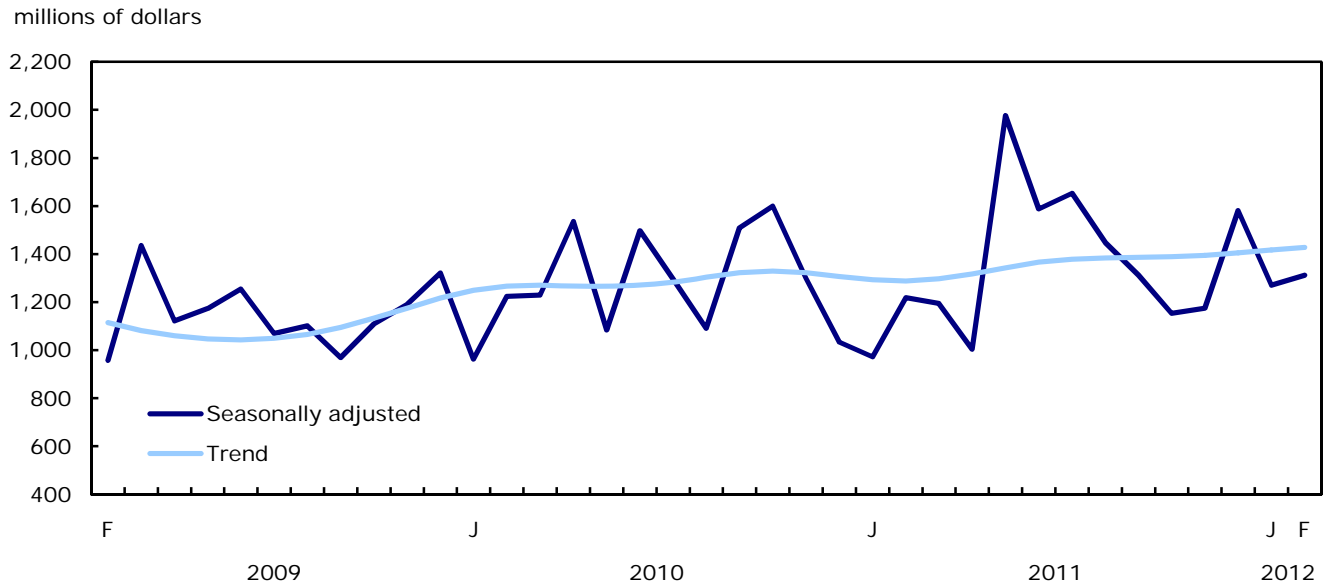


Chart 6
Industrial value of building permits

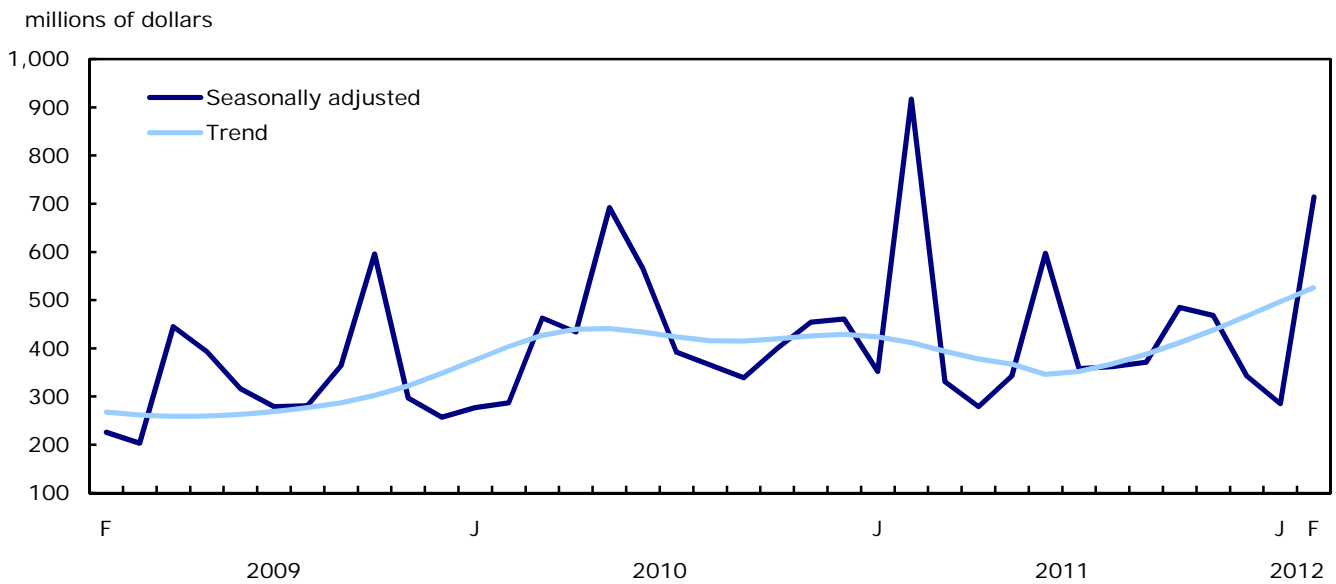
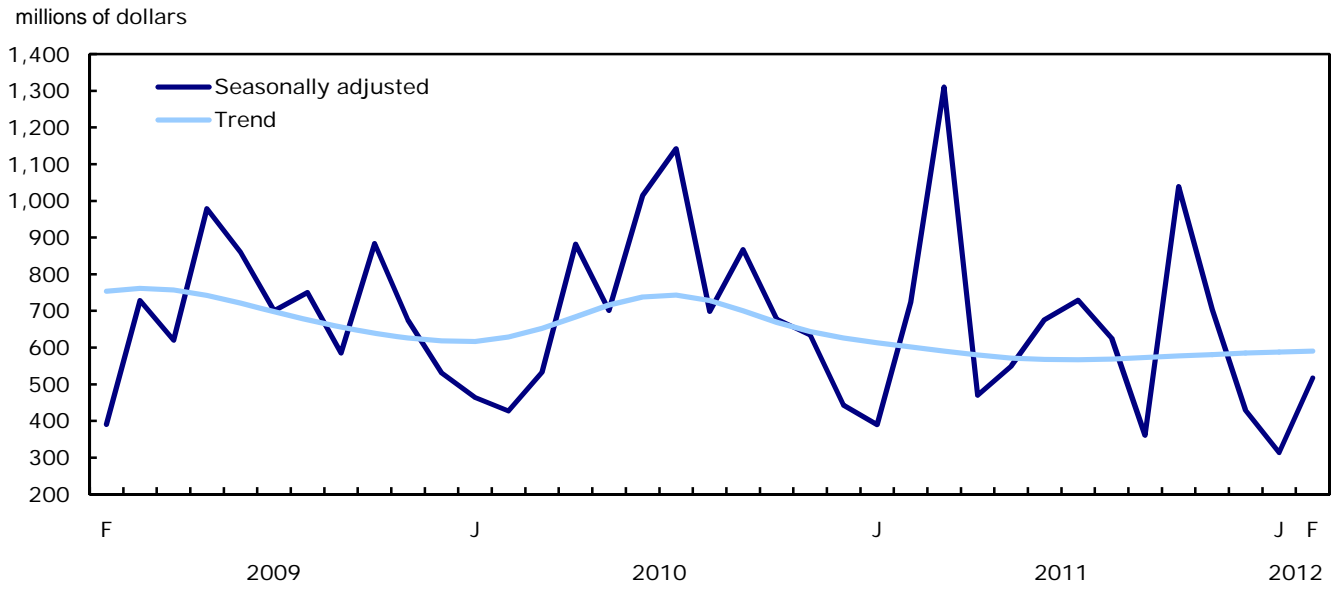


Chart 7
Institutional and governmental value of building permits



Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

61-205-X	Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions
62-202-X	Spending Patterns in Canada

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802	Building Permits Survey
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Value of building permits, province and territory (monthly)*
- *Value of building permits, 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

	2012 February ^p	2012 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,513,411	6,061,420	7.5	-11.4	10.5	-1.1	11.7	-7.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	101,307	100,473	0.8	36.5	-5.9	-35.9	63.2	-26.6
Prince Edward Island	8,565	29,656	-71.1	43.7	-6.1	14.5	-5.9	-29.2
Nova Scotia	124,901	101,956	22.5	-28.4	11.9	60.1	-39.5	2.2
New Brunswick	69,517	60,604	14.7	-20.0	0.5	-6.4	-7.3	-11.5
Quebec	1,374,611	1,157,369	18.8	-8.6	6.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Ontario	2,271,412	2,544,570	-10.7	-9.7	22.9	-11.9	32.5	-5.8
Manitoba	173,224	202,468	-14.4	38.5	-28.4	11.6	26.5	2.0
Saskatchewan	201,415	206,755	-2.6	18.7	-31.8	-9.0	27.1	2.6
Alberta	1,142,484	936,674	22.0	-28.9	34.3	0.9	-11.7	-8.1
British Columbia	1,040,311	714,862	45.5	-10.4	-15.8	34.3	7.1	-20.5
Yukon	3,012	4,290	-29.8	-29.9	55.1	-79.4	75.8	26.5
Northwest Territories	2,652	1,743	52.2	115.2	-55.8	-20.7	27.6	-17.7
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	-100.0	233.4	-21.9	21.1

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

	2012 February ^p	2012 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,543,825	1,867,801	36.2	-20.6	0.3	-12.4	31.0	-16.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,795	16,223	-21.1	58.7	-21.5	-79.5	246.6	-58.5
Prince Edward Island	425	11,012	-96.1	57.4	-35.9	31.1	6.6	-36.5
Nova Scotia	64,223	16,111	298.6	-73.0	63.8	58.7	-55.2	11.6
New Brunswick	22,691	13,680	65.9	-49.9	2.5	-20.7	-15.5	-3.1
Quebec	482,304	332,154	45.2	-18.1	1.2	0.1	2.3	4.2
Ontario	799,457	731,256	9.3	-8.5	-15.9	-28.8	87.2	-23.2
Manitoba	76,651	65,759	16.6	59.0	-59.5	23.3	46.0	15.3
Saskatchewan	71,649	74,218	-3.5	51.6	-60.2	-4.1	4.9	29.5
Alberta	488,446	355,027	37.6	-46.6	73.4	3.8	-18.3	-20.2
British Columbia	522,208	250,761	108.2	-12.3	-3.8	36.8	18.2	-32.6
Yukon	686	218	214.7	-91.9	115.4	-91.8	187.6	49.1
Northwest Territories	2,290	1,382	65.7	1,101.7	-80.5	-50.7	9.9	24.7
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	-100.0	-2.9	-82.1	...

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

	2012 February ^p	2012 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	3,969,586	4,193,619	-5.3	-6.5	16.7	7.3	0.5	-0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	88,512	84,250	5.1	32.9	-2.8	11.7	3.5	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	8,140	18,644	-56.3	36.7	23.4	1.8	-13.6	-23.8
Nova Scotia	60,678	85,845	-29.3	3.8	-8.9	60.6	-29.5	-3.0
New Brunswick	46,826	46,924	-0.2	-3.1	-0.6	3.8	-0.3	-17.6
Quebec	892,307	825,215	8.1	-4.1	9.3	0.2	-0.8	-1.7
Ontario	1,471,955	1,813,314	-18.8	-10.2	50.3	5.8	1.4	8.1
Manitoba	96,573	136,709	-29.4	30.4	2.9	1.9	14.0	-5.1
Saskatchewan	129,766	132,537	-2.1	5.9	-5.6	-13.1	54.7	-18.4
Alberta	654,038	581,647	12.4	-10.9	9.2	-0.9	-7.2	2.8
British Columbia	518,103	464,101	11.6	-9.4	-21.3	33.2	2.8	-14.6
Yukon	2,326	4,072	-42.9	19.0	27.1	-31.3	-29.9	10.6
Northwest Territories	362	361	0.3	-48.1	-44.2	11.4	54.2	-45.5
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	-100.0	247.3	-2.5	-8.4

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

	2012 February ^p	2012 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	units		percentage change					
Canada	207,108	211,356	-2.0	-7.9	13.6	5.1	-4.4	5.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,396	3,420	-0.7	17.3	-13.2	2.6	1.5	9.3
Prince Edward Island	432	1,128	-61.7	-12.1	52.9	-12.5	-7.0	-39.9
Nova Scotia	2,988	5,088	-41.3	-16.7	-2.5	88.4	-46.9	15.0
New Brunswick	2,424	1,872	29.5	-35.8	-6.5	-11.0	-12.6	-27.5
Quebec	57,288	49,044	16.8	-6.5	5.7	1.0	-4.0	0.0
Ontario	72,624	88,068	-17.5	-11.6	58.0	4.1	-7.6	29.5
Manitoba	5,268	8,652	-39.1	33.3	-25.6	46.9	14.1	20.6
Saskatchewan	6,348	6,816	-6.9	-0.2	-6.1	-15.8	64.4	-32.9
Alberta	30,984	26,580	16.6	-7.8	-2.0	-5.3	-4.1	-3.2
British Columbia	24,996	20,352	22.8	-5.8	-27.0	17.9	-3.4	-1.4
Yukon	360	336	7.1	12.0	127.3	-68.6	-10.3	30.0
Northwest Territories	0	0	...	...	-100.0	0.0	300.0	0.0
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	-100.0	290.0	-58.3	60.0

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2012

	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									
January ^r	7,437	10,176	17,613	4,193,619	284,559	1,269,554	313,688	1,867,801	6,061,420
February ^p	6,922	10,337	17,259	3,969,586	714,457	1,312,309	517,059	2,543,825	6,513,411
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	14,359	20,513	34,872	8,163,205	999,016	2,581,863	830,747	4,411,626	12,574,831
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	13,885	16,605	30,490	6,632,296	1,269,126	2,190,512	1,114,029	4,573,667	11,205,963
Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	202	83	285	84,250	125	14,093	2,005	16,223	100,473
February ^p	209	74	283	88,512	1,449	11,342	4	12,795	101,307
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	411	157	568	172,762	1,574	25,435	2,009	29,018	201,780
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	432	78	510	121,698	393	22,977	6,663	30,033	151,731
Prince Edward Island									
January ^r	78	16	94	18,644	3,013	599	7,400	11,012	29,656
February ^p	33	3	36	8,140	90	335	0	425	8,565
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	111	19	130	26,784	3,103	934	7,400	11,437	38,221
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	82	4	86	15,927	1,298	13,554	1,029	15,881	31,808
Nova Scotia									
January ^r	272	152	424	85,845	1,129	13,957	1,025	16,111	101,956
February ^p	226	23	249	60,678	10,321	13,969	39,933	64,223	124,901
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	498	175	673	146,523	11,450	27,926	40,958	80,334	226,857
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	407	303	710	152,454	1,353	57,934	16,538	75,825	228,279
New Brunswick									
January ^r	141	15	156	46,924	1,511	10,763	1,406	13,680	60,604
February ^p	177	25	202	46,826	2,949	15,168	4,574	22,691	69,517
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	318	40	358	93,750	4,460	25,931	5,980	36,371	130,121
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	258	28	286	70,313	3,636	29,328	11,759	44,723	115,036
Quebec									
January ^r	1,179	2,908	4,087	825,215	43,297	182,904	105,953	332,154	1,157,369
February ^p	1,380	3,394	4,774	892,307	104,420	216,468	161,416	482,304	1,374,611
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,559	6,302	8,861	1,717,522	147,717	399,372	267,369	814,458	2,531,980
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	3,179	6,504	9,683	1,839,261	112,231	406,062	190,696	708,989	2,548,250
Ontario									
January ^r	2,808	4,531	7,339	1,813,314	117,680	499,850	113,726	731,256	2,544,570
February ^p	2,114	3,938	6,052	1,471,955	174,103	466,326	159,028	799,457	2,271,412
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	4,922	8,469	13,391	3,285,269	291,783	966,176	272,754	1,530,713	4,815,982
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	4,556	5,200	9,756	2,223,651	414,240	766,241	717,692	1,898,173	4,121,824
Manitoba									
January ^r	418	303	721	136,709	2,445	48,383	14,931	65,759	202,468
February ^p	339	100	439	96,573	4,449	68,482	3,720	76,651	173,224
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	757	403	1,160	233,282	6,894	116,865	18,651	142,410	375,692
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	620	452	1,072	197,406	9,774	45,011	2,728	57,513	254,919
Saskatchewan									
January ^r	390	178	568	132,537	13,804	55,806	4,608	74,218	206,755
February ^p	382	147	529	129,766	12,394	54,573	4,682	71,649	201,415
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	772	325	1,097	262,303	26,198	110,379	9,290	145,867	408,170
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	618	239	857	202,250	8,121	129,422	24,534	162,077	364,327
Alberta									
January ^r	1,316	899	2,215	581,647	60,053	252,752	42,222	355,027	936,674
February ^p	1,365	1,217	2,582	654,038	93,871	304,057	90,518	488,446	1,142,484
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,681	2,116	4,797	1,235,685	153,924	556,809	132,740	843,473	2,079,158
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	2,379	960	3,339	903,391	690,737	528,047	58,016	1,276,800	2,180,191

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2012

	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					
British Columbia									
January ^r	605	1,091	1,696	464,101	41,422	190,227	19,112	250,761	714,862
February ^p	667	1,416	2,083	518,103	308,090	161,047	53,071	522,208	1,040,311
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,272	2,507	3,779	982,204	349,512	351,274	72,183	772,969	1,755,173
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	1,302	2,833	4,135	893,271	26,547	190,159	84,133	300,839	1,194,110
Yukon									
January ^r	28	0	28	4,072	80	38	100	218	4,290
February ^p	30	0	30	2,326	371	202	113	686	3,012
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	58	0	58	6,398	451	240	213	904	7,302
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	52	0	52	11,109	707	663	241	1,611	12,720
Northwest Territories									
January ^r	0	0	0	361	0	182	1,200	1,382	1,743
February ^p	0	0	0	362	1,950	340	0	2,290	2,652
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	723	1,950	522	1,200	3,672	4,395
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	0	2	2	965	89	1,113	0	1,202	2,167
Nunavut									
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	0	2	2	600	0	1	0	1	601

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, 2012

	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-Mission, British Columbia									
January ^r	26	48	74	14,542	2,738	524	0	3,262	17,804
February ^p	23	6	29	5,574	975	0	12,002	12,977	18,551
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	49	54	103	20,116	3,713	524	12,002	16,239	36,355
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	39	93	132	22,293	1,662	1,912	1,200	4,774	27,067
Barrie, Ontario									
January ^r	5	2	7	3,469	240	2,742	36	3,018	6,487
February ^p	20	0	20	7,508	12,050	3,861	1,503	17,414	24,922
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	25	2	27	10,977	12,290	6,603	1,539	20,432	31,409
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	16	8	24	8,381	465	8,927	2,880	12,272	20,653
Brantford, Ontario									
January ^r	35	66	101	13,034	210	916	792	1,918	14,952
February ^p	18	9	27	3,827	1,249	287	752	2,288	6,115
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	53	75	128	16,861	1,459	1,203	1,544	4,206	21,067
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	56	45	101	13,033	87	9,067	158	9,312	22,345
Calgary, Alberta									
January ^r	505	408	913	235,181	4,474	61,175	3,357	69,006	304,187
February ^p	510	493	1,003	255,996	6,496	133,209	49,651	189,356	445,352
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,015	901	1,916	491,177	10,970	194,384	53,008	258,362	749,539
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	905	327	1,232	324,614	611,932	158,290	21,585	791,807	1,116,421
Edmonton, Alberta									
January ^r	427	350	777	205,346	13,292	78,695	21,262	113,249	318,595
February ^p	473	591	1,064	270,206	44,998	62,220	24,806	132,024	402,230
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	900	941	1,841	475,552	58,290	140,915	46,068	245,273	720,825
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	762	471	1,233	335,785	11,468	132,468	32,689	176,625	512,410
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
January ^r	1	1	2	1,905	256	1,185	1,096	2,537	4,442
February ^p	2	2	4	3,498	224	826	690	1,740	5,238
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	3	3	6	5,403	480	2,011	1,786	4,277	9,680
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	5	1	6	4,285	2,435	8,303	16,583	27,321	31,606
Guelph, Ontario									
January ^r	20	140	160	23,255	515	17,233	1,010	18,758	42,013
February ^p	33	17	50	13,258	180	4,849	528	5,557	18,815
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	53	157	210	36,513	695	22,082	1,538	24,315	60,828
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	69	42	111	21,834	4,912	2,418	1,060	8,390	30,224
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
January ^r	103	114	217	43,181	495	6,985	935	8,415	51,596
February ^p	79	15	94	22,195	9,625	10,534	37,430	57,589	79,784
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	182	129	311	65,376	10,120	17,519	38,365	66,004	131,380
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	168	271	439	81,328	494	28,187	715	29,396	110,724
Hamilton, Ontario									
January ^r	258	166	424	121,156	2,075	13,673	37,554	53,302	174,458
February ^p	240	119	359	102,503	4,214	19,016	4,997	28,227	130,730
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	498	285	783	223,659	6,289	32,689	42,551	81,529	305,188
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	305	382	687	150,919	8,969	60,652	8,621	78,242	229,161
Kelowna, British Columbia									
January ^r	16	6	22	7,167	77	579	254	910	8,077
February ^p	15	33	48	12,807	698	5,129	945	6,772	19,579
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	31	39	70	19,974	775	5,708	1,199	7,682	27,656
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	54	27	81	20,584	631	7,141	156	7,928	28,512

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2012

	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									
January ^r	20	0	20	5,321	421	3,718	925	5,064	10,385
February ^p	26	2	28	6,471	430	5,923	885	7,238	13,709
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	46	2	48	11,792	851	9,641	1,810	12,302	24,094
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	52	36	88	14,878	460	1,343	195	1,998	16,876
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
January ^r	104	34	138	38,777	843	20,823	5,170	26,836	65,613
February ^p	109	98	207	60,507	465	24,740	6,673	31,878	92,385
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	213	132	345	99,284	1,308	45,563	11,843	58,714	157,998
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	207	255	462	95,761	164,344	60,710	9,560	234,614	330,375
London, Ontario									
January ^r	98	42	140	40,742	1,147	11,713	495	13,355	54,097
February ^p	142	6	148	47,860	2,928	7,592	3,178	13,698	61,558
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	240	48	288	88,602	4,075	19,305	3,673	27,053	115,655
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	190	107	297	68,456	1,092	17,797	77,145	96,034	164,490
Moncton, New Brunswick									
January ^r	34	5	39	16,400	817	3,079	388	4,284	20,684
February ^p	25	20	45	11,213	65	2,795	190	3,050	14,263
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	59	25	84	27,613	882	5,874	578	7,334	34,947
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	7	5	12	3,766	1,227	3,868	9,273	14,368	18,134
Montréal, Quebec									
January ^r	429	1,210	1,639	369,081	11,943	115,970	42,114	170,027	539,108
February ^p	361	1,805	2,166	423,216	22,897	116,971	44,063	183,931	607,147
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	790	3,015	3,805	792,297	34,840	232,941	86,177	353,958	1,146,255
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	1,119	4,036	5,155	994,163	37,677	178,548	83,369	299,594	1,293,757
Oshawa, Ontario									
January ^r	94	12	106	41,963	2,193	3,036	355	5,584	47,547
February ^p	59	145	204	47,425	20	2,400	595	3,015	50,440
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	153	157	310	89,388	2,213	5,436	950	8,599	97,987
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	110	87	197	59,026	812	9,659	22,574	33,045	92,071
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	186	355	541	83,289	2,163	121,740	24,017	147,920	231,209
February ^p	52	156	208	53,865	280	80,107	36,846	117,233	171,098
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	238	511	749	137,154	2,443	201,847	60,863	265,153	402,307
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	449	968	1,417	197,095	2,466	99,790	74,340	176,596	373,691
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	57	142	199	34,809	12	2,621	577	3,210	38,019
February ^p	38	119	157	24,735	73	22,195	8,342	30,610	55,345
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	95	261	356	59,544	85	24,816	8,919	33,820	93,364
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	140	435	575	80,914	852	15,285	8,995	25,132	106,046
Peterborough, Ontario									
January ^r	16	7	23	5,313	578	1,798	10	2,386	7,699
February ^p	7	3	10	4,430	1,170	2,338	0	3,508	7,938
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	23	10	33	9,743	1,748	4,136	10	5,894	15,637
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	12	3	15	4,757	2,190	2,237	50	4,477	9,234
Québec, Quebec									
January ^r	89	693	782	118,727	1,745	16,543	7,938	26,226	144,953
February ^p	126	662	788	115,416	1,141	11,745	17,686	30,572	145,988
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	215	1,355	1,570	234,143	2,886	28,288	25,624	56,798	290,941
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	270	629	899	168,524	2,609	59,532	14,321	76,462	244,986

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2012

	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					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	117	106	223	40,924	7,904	12,602	454	20,960	61,884
February ^p	97	25	122	27,863	4,838	17,780	2,406	25,024	52,887
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	214	131	345	68,787	12,742	30,382	2,860	45,984	114,771
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	173	148	321	55,741	1,090	62,342	16,487	79,919	135,660
Saguenay, Quebec									
January ^r	11	29	40	6,713	708	933	8,941	10,582	17,295
February ^p	23	35	58	9,957	256	628	1,673	2,557	12,514
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	34	64	98	16,670	964	1,561	10,614	13,139	29,809
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	66	39	105	21,205	3,013	4,386	4,763	12,162	33,367
Saint John, New Brunswick									
January ^r	21	2	23	11,576	160	3,091	800	4,051	15,627
February ^p	39	4	43	10,622	0	958	1,350	2,308	12,930
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	60	6	66	22,198	160	4,049	2,150	6,359	28,557
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	60	8	68	16,817	490	5,184	105	5,779	22,596
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	192	53	245	63,687	4,159	27,723	1,281	33,163	96,850
February ^p	189	73	262	68,220	5,571	22,510	1,939	30,020	98,240
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	381	126	507	131,907	9,730	50,233	3,220	63,183	195,090
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	291	42	333	101,120	6,246	18,055	2,870	27,171	128,291
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
January ^r	35	124	159	25,992	2	7,197	2,136	9,335	35,327
February ^p	84	79	163	30,742	295	8,581	25,498	34,374	65,116
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	119	203	322	56,734	297	15,778	27,634	43,709	100,443
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	165	248	413	60,877	1,676	3,500	22,745	27,921	88,798
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
January ^r	83	21	104	26,622	2,867	6,385	64	9,316	35,938
February ^p	37	32	69	18,287	4,446	4,982	1,024	10,452	28,739
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	120	53	173	44,909	7,313	11,367	1,088	19,768	64,677
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	131	83	214	46,367	2,813	30,033	730	33,576	79,943
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	129	25	154	60,893	0	11,686	1,300	12,986	73,879
February ^p	125	62	187	63,292	1,237	9,671	3	10,911	74,203
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	254	87	341	124,185	1,237	21,357	1,303	23,897	148,082
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	219	76	295	72,825	200	11,949	6,290	18,439	91,264
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
January ^r	5	0	5	1,793	38	1,556	423	2,017	3,810
February ^p	17	0	17	3,690	38	1,646	322	2,006	5,696
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	22	0	22	5,483	76	3,202	745	4,023	9,506
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	12	19	31	3,717	3,690	4,983	630	9,303	13,020
Toronto, Ontario									
January ^r	1,183	3,451	4,634	1,163,084	50,700	251,896	29,970	332,566	1,495,650
February ^p	785	3,143	3,928	889,934	109,784	264,384	50,835	425,003	1,314,937
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,968	6,594	8,562	2,053,018	160,484	516,280	80,805	757,569	2,810,587
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	1,741	2,616	4,357	1,097,753	63,215	321,404	476,587	861,206	1,958,959
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
January ^r	9	50	59	8,967	20	3,503	5,390	8,913	17,880
February ^p	14	22	36	6,342	15	12,627	4,608	17,250	23,592
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	23	72	95	15,309	35	16,130	9,998	26,163	41,472
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	27	64	91	18,673	465	5,039	1,274	6,778	25,451

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2012

	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									
January ^r	275	646	921	263,131	32,774	142,633	9,545	184,952	448,083
February ^p	352	984	1,336	335,153	12,732	122,620	20,802	156,154	491,307
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	627	1,630	2,257	598,284	45,506	265,253	30,347	341,106	939,390
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	600	2,288	2,888	569,488	16,419	136,895	30,859	184,173	753,661
Victoria, British Columbia									
January ^r	57	144	201	35,974	954	3,150	85	4,189	40,163
February ^p	42	266	308	60,827	521	5,685	1,555	7,761	68,588
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	99	410	509	96,801	1,475	8,835	1,640	11,950	108,751
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	110	240	350	78,814	1,639	10,046	3,102	14,787	93,601
Windsor, Ontario									
January ^r	50	38	88	20,567	1,111	792	919	2,822	23,389
February ^p	46	8	54	16,820	1,485	2,909	29,408	33,802	50,622
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	96	46	142	37,387	2,596	3,701	30,327	36,624	74,011
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	43	9	52	14,976	1,469	5,109	1,844	8,422	23,398
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
January ^r	223	287	510	81,781	531	17,031	14,385	31,947	113,728
February ^p	188	38	226	55,399	3,608	17,806	3,685	25,099	80,498
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	411	325	736	137,180	4,139	34,837	18,070	57,046	194,226
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	415	428	843	144,793	6,267	31,809	2,509	40,585	185,378

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, 2012

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
January ^r	4,372	10	768	1,821	5,870	460	13,301
February ^p	4,441	10	697	1,134	7,103	784	14,169
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	8,813	20	1,465	2,955	12,973	1,244	27,470
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	8,119	18	1,203	2,427	9,821	1,363	22,951
Newfoundland and Labrador							
January ^r	84	1	0	0	81	2	168
February ^p	76	0	2	8	54	10	150
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	160	1	2	8	135	12	318
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	118	0	1	28	36	13	196
Prince Edward Island							
January ^r	17	0	0	0	4	12	33
February ^p	8	1	2	0	0	1	12
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	25	1	2	0	4	13	45
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	19	0	0	0	4	0	23
Nova Scotia							
January ^r	121	3	6	0	107	42	279
February ^p	105	1	2	5	8	8	129
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	226	4	8	5	115	50	408
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	180	2	28	13	260	4	487
New Brunswick							
January ^r	25	0	4	0	2	9	40
February ^p	40	2	16	0	2	8	68
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	65	2	20	0	4	17	108
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	53	0	10	4	0	14	81
Quebec							
January ^r	512	3	166	98	1,322	130	2,231
February ^p	1,057	2	241	75	2,145	399	3,919
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,569	5	407	173	3,467	529	6,150
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	1,844	12	443	154	3,678	597	6,728
Ontario							
January ^r	1,860	1	422	1,324	2,641	75	6,323
February ^p	1,071	3	89	477	3,172	112	4,924
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,931	4	511	1,801	5,813	187	11,247
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	2,642	2	349	1,569	2,778	341	7,681
Manitoba							
January ^r	240	2	2	0	218	84	546
February ^p	182	0	4	0	73	23	282
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	422	2	6	0	291	107	828
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	381	0	2	22	421	8	834
Saskatchewan							
January ^r	212	0	6	14	153	5	390
February ^p	262	0	12	5	116	14	409
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	474	0	18	19	269	19	799
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	345	0	10	58	159	12	584
Alberta							
January ^r	913	0	136	187	528	48	1,812
February ^p	1,059	0	242	178	701	96	2,276
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,972	0	378	365	1,229	144	4,088
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	1,594	2	306	230	341	84	2,557
British Columbia							
January ^r	385	0	26	198	814	53	1,476
February ^p	574	1	87	386	832	113	1,993
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	959	1	113	584	1,646	166	3,469
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	933	0	52	349	2,142	290	3,766

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2012

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Yukon							
January ^r	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
February ^p	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Northwest Territories							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Nunavut							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2012

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	21	0	0	0	6	0	27
Barrie, Ontario	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Brantford, Ontario	10	0	4	5	0	0	19
Calgary, Alberta	439	0	54	76	361	2	932
Edmonton, Alberta	407	0	162	75	275	79	998
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Guelph, Ontario	18	0	8	7	0	2	35
Halifax, Nova Scotia	40	0	0	5	4	6	55
Hamilton, Ontario	130	0	14	66	0	39	249
Kelowna, British Columbia	14	0	0	22	2	9	47
Kingston, Ontario	14	0	0	0	2	0	16
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	59	0	2	12	76	8	157
London, Ontario	77	0	0	5	0	1	83
Moncton, New Brunswick	7	0	14	0	2	4	27
Montréal, Quebec	339	0	52	49	1,147	300	1,887
Oshawa, Ontario	32	0	2	0	139	4	177
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	63	0	33	50	149	27	322
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	27	0	14	50	81	12	184
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	36	0	19	0	68	15	138
Peterborough, Ontario	4	0	0	0	0	3	7
Québec, Quebec	119	0	49	0	506	12	686
Regina, Saskatchewan	79	0	2	0	22	1	104
Saguenay, Quebec	22	0	0	0	24	6	52
Saint John, New Brunswick	10	0	2	0	0	3	15
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	153	0	10	0	53	10	226
Sherbrooke, Quebec	78	0	20	4	42	3	147
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	20	0	0	26	0	6	52
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	50	0	2	8	47	5	112
Thunder Bay, Ontario	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
Toronto, Ontario	425	0	23	282	2,813	25	3,568
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	12	0	0	0	11	9	32
Vancouver, British Columbia	324	0	70	328	535	52	1,309
Victoria, British Columbia	39	0	6	13	206	41	305
Windsor, Ontario	25	0	0	8	0	0	33
Winnipeg, Manitoba	129	0	4	0	12	22	167

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2012

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	39	0	0	46	8	0	93
Barrie, Ontario	15	0	0	0	2	0	17
Brantford, Ontario	36	0	6	9	60	0	111
Calgary, Alberta	830	0	99	208	592	2	1,731
Edmonton, Alberta	737	0	245	107	479	110	1,678
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
Guelph, Ontario	33	0	10	50	91	6	190
Halifax, Nova Scotia	102	0	4	5	103	18	232
Hamilton, Ontario	323	0	26	217	0	42	608
Kelowna, British Columbia	25	0	0	22	6	11	64
Kingston, Ontario	29	0	0	0	2	0	31
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	137	0	2	40	76	14	269
London, Ontario	150	0	2	41	4	1	198
Moncton, New Brunswick	15	0	16	0	4	5	40
Montréal, Quebec	569	0	106	105	1,775	363	2,918
Oshawa, Ontario	102	0	5	8	139	5	259
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	232	1	47	397	225	39	941
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	166	0	20	387	81	24	678
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	66	1	27	10	144	15	263
Peterborough, Ontario	16	0	0	7	0	3	26
Québec, Quebec	167	0	91	7	903	24	1,192
Regina, Saskatchewan	155	0	4	0	126	1	286
Saguenay, Quebec	27	0	0	0	40	10	77
Saint John, New Brunswick	15	0	4	0	0	3	22
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	278	0	14	0	98	14	404
Sherbrooke, Quebec	97	0	48	15	75	13	248
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	82	0	4	39	0	10	135
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	122	0	2	8	72	5	209
Thunder Bay, Ontario	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
Toronto, Ontario	1,308	0	394	890	5,262	48	7,902
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	17	0	6	0	23	24	70
Vancouver, British Columbia	514	0	80	437	1,030	84	2,145
Victoria, British Columbia	78	0	6	14	342	48	488
Windsor, Ontario	62	0	0	46	0	0	108
Winnipeg, Manitoba	314	0	6	0	216	104	640

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2012

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
January ^r	2,894,352	240,291	1,051,098	254,876	4,440,617
February ^p	2,920,086	642,947	1,092,732	472,242	5,128,007
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	5,814,438	883,238	2,143,830	727,118	9,568,624
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	4,428,085	1,138,213	1,762,187	1,013,848	8,342,333
Newfoundland and Labrador					
January ^r	32,503	125	14,093	2,005	48,726
February ^p	31,796	1,449	11,342	4	44,591
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	64,299	1,574	25,435	2,009	93,317
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	38,796	393	22,977	6,663	68,829
Prince Edward Island					
January ^r	5,336	3,013	599	7,400	16,348
February ^p	2,409	90	335	0	2,834
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	7,745	3,103	934	7,400	19,182
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	4,284	1,298	13,554	1,029	20,165
Nova Scotia					
January ^r	49,006	1,129	13,957	1,025	65,117
February ^p	28,164	10,321	13,969	39,933	92,387
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	77,170	11,450	27,926	40,958	157,504
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	85,704	1,353	57,934	16,538	161,529
New Brunswick					
January ^r	7,535	1,511	8,008	1,406	18,460
February ^p	11,078	2,949	10,072	4,574	28,673
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	18,613	4,460	18,080	5,980	47,133
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	13,638	3,636	18,953	11,759	47,986
Quebec					
January ^r	389,096	25,570	102,675	47,141	564,482
February ^p	667,956	50,672	158,434	116,599	993,661
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,057,052	76,242	261,109	163,740	1,558,143
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	1,088,814	69,770	246,266	90,515	1,495,365
Ontario					
January ^r	1,438,314	91,139	420,999	113,726	2,064,178
February ^p	1,046,966	156,341	369,755	159,028	1,732,090
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,485,280	247,480	790,754	272,754	3,796,268
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	1,539,102	325,788	593,868	717,692	3,176,450
Manitoba					
January ^r	87,504	2,445	31,557	14,931	136,437
February ^p	63,813	4,449	36,191	3,720	108,173
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	151,317	6,894	67,748	18,651	244,610
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	129,466	9,774	37,909	2,728	179,877
Saskatchewan					
January ^r	75,707	13,804	55,806	4,608	149,925
February ^p	89,991	12,394	54,573	4,682	161,640
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	165,698	26,198	110,379	9,290	311,565
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	120,781	8,121	129,422	24,534	282,858
Alberta					
January ^r	430,413	60,053	212,957	42,222	745,645
February ^p	514,858	93,871	276,472	90,518	975,719
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	945,271	153,924	489,429	132,740	1,721,364
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	646,434	690,737	449,368	58,016	1,844,555
British Columbia					
January ^r	377,824	41,422	190,227	19,112	628,585
February ^p	461,904	308,090	161,047	53,071	984,112
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	839,728	349,512	351,274	72,183	1,612,697
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	756,914	26,547	190,159	84,133	1,057,753

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2012

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
January ^r	753	80	38	100	971
February ^p	789	371	202	113	1,475
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,542	451	240	213	2,446
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	2,587	707	663	241	4,198
Northwest Territories					
January ^r	361	0	182	1,200	1,743
February ^p	362	1,950	340	0	2,652
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	723	1,950	522	1,200	4,395
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	965	89	1,113	0	2,167
Nunavut					
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2011	600	0	1	0	601

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2012

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	5,086	975	0	12,002	18,063
Barrie, Ontario	3,878	12,050	3,161	1,503	20,592
Brantford, Ontario	2,350	1,249	235	752	4,586
Calgary, Alberta	216,964	6,496	133,209	49,651	406,320
Edmonton, Alberta	229,122	44,998	62,220	24,806	361,146
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2,232	224	676	690	3,822
Guelph, Ontario	8,574	180	3,970	528	13,252
Halifax, Nova Scotia	12,919	9,625	10,534	37,430	70,508
Hamilton, Ontario	63,990	4,214	15,569	4,997	88,770
Kelowna, British Columbia	11,897	698	5,129	945	18,669
Kingston, Ontario	3,469	430	4,849	885	9,633
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	40,733	465	20,256	6,673	68,127
London, Ontario	25,513	2,928	6,216	3,178	37,835
Moncton, New Brunswick	3,401	65	2,795	190	6,451
Montréal, Quebec	343,621	22,897	93,524	25,149	485,191
Oshawa, Ontario	34,633	20	1,965	595	37,213
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	65,898	353	83,333	41,607	191,191
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	45,706	280	65,587	36,846	148,419
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	20,192	73	17,746	4,761	42,772
Peterborough, Ontario	2,535	1,170	1,914	0	5,619
Québec, Quebec	93,745	1,141	9,391	10,094	114,371
Regina, Saskatchewan	21,591	4,838	17,780	2,406	46,615
Saguenay, Quebec	8,154	256	502	955	9,867
Saint John, New Brunswick	2,804	0	958	1,350	5,112
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	53,641	5,571	22,510	1,939	83,661
Sherbrooke, Quebec	25,191	295	6,861	14,553	46,900
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	11,460	4,446	4,079	1,024	21,009
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	24,425	1,237	9,671	3	35,336
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,944	38	1,348	322	3,652
Toronto, Ontario	708,221	109,784	216,461	50,835	1,085,301
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	5,200	15	10,096	2,630	17,941
Vancouver, British Columbia	317,771	12,732	122,620	20,802	473,925
Victoria, British Columbia	58,544	521	5,685	1,555	66,305
Windsor, Ontario	9,456	1,485	2,382	29,408	42,731
Winnipeg, Manitoba	45,130	3,608	17,806	3,685	70,229

Table 12

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2012

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	18,443	3,713	524	12,002	34,682
Barrie, Ontario	6,443	12,290	5,542	1,539	25,814
Brantford, Ontario	13,726	1,459	1,030	1,544	17,759
Calgary, Alberta	411,084	10,970	194,384	53,008	669,446
Edmonton, Alberta	396,841	58,290	140,915	46,068	642,114
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3,705	480	1,705	1,786	7,676
Guelph, Ontario	29,681	695	18,933	1,538	50,847
Halifax, Nova Scotia	44,685	10,120	17,519	38,365	110,689
Hamilton, Ontario	158,631	6,289	27,441	42,551	234,912
Kelowna, British Columbia	18,012	775	5,708	1,199	25,694
Kingston, Ontario	7,329	851	8,077	1,810	18,067
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	69,568	1,308	38,336	11,843	121,055
London, Ontario	57,144	4,075	16,386	3,673	81,278
Moncton, New Brunswick	6,042	882	5,874	578	13,376
Montréal, Quebec	544,491	34,840	163,023	42,657	785,011
Oshawa, Ontario	65,220	2,213	4,601	950	72,984
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	155,793	2,528	190,608	65,864	414,793
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	117,006	2,443	171,291	60,863	351,603
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	38,787	85	19,317	5,001	63,190
Peterborough, Ontario	6,665	1,748	3,475	10	11,898
Québec, Quebec	159,706	2,886	19,305	13,394	195,291
Regina, Saskatchewan	48,909	12,742	30,382	2,860	94,893
Saguenay, Quebec	11,764	964	1,061	4,672	18,461
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,884	160	4,049	2,150	11,243
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	95,683	9,730	50,233	3,220	158,866
Sherbrooke, Quebec	39,217	297	11,174	15,441	66,129
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	31,344	7,313	9,623	1,088	49,368
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	48,232	1,237	21,357	1,303	72,129
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,224	76	2,699	745	6,744
Toronto, Ontario	1,720,458	160,484	435,176	80,805	2,396,923
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	10,080	35	12,195	4,871	27,181
Vancouver, British Columbia	555,740	45,506	265,253	30,347	896,846
Victoria, British Columbia	90,641	1,475	8,835	1,640	102,591
Windsor, Ontario	25,603	2,596	3,070	30,327	61,596
Winnipeg, Manitoba	117,457	4,139	34,837	18,070	174,503

Table 13
Value of the non-residential permits by type of building, provinces and territories, February 2012

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,207,921	12,795	425	64,223	17,595	325,705	685,124
Industrial	642,947	1,449	90	10,321	2,949	50,672	156,341
Factories, plants	514,828	1,233	0	9,500	2,400	37,246	120,396
Transportation, utilities	71,567	0	0	0	0	2,838	15,565
Mining and agriculture	21,074	0	0	0	0	5,300	5,647
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	35,478	216	90	821	549	5,288	14,733
Commercial	1,092,732	11,342	335	13,969	10,072	158,434	369,755
Trade and services	275,741	5,211	0	3,535	2,767	38,012	132,618
Warehouses	106,707	0	0	280	0	22,764	13,910
Service stations	17,879	350	0	720	458	3,090	5,629
Office buildings	346,583	3,700	0	1,203	3,433	45,354	89,386
Recreation	64,128	0	0	3,060	0	3,491	46,272
Hotels, restaurants	120,141	0	0	300	458	14,036	21,961
Laboratories	9,987	0	0	0	0	2,223	2,000
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	151,566	2,081	335	4,871	2,956	29,464	57,979
Institutional and governmental	472,242	4	0	39,933	4,574	116,599	159,028
Schools, education	163,679	0	0	39,530	805	47,686	49,602
Hospitals, medical	43,479	0	0	0	1,350	16,487	11,970
Welfare, home	120,689	0	0	0	1,850	7,545	59,182
Churches, religion	20,232	0	0	0	0	700	9,350
Government buildings	97,328	0	0	305	0	39,096	15,887
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	26,835	4	0	98	569	5,085	13,037
thousands of dollars							
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Total non-residential	44,360	71,649	460,861	522,208	686	2,290	0
Industrial	4,449	12,394	93,871	308,090	371	1,950	0
Factories, plants	950	2,764	43,203	297,136	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	2,775	5,081	40,516	3,492	0	1,300	0
Mining and agriculture	0	3,250	3,473	2,884	0	520	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	724	1,299	6,679	4,578	371	130	0
Commercial	36,191	54,573	276,472	161,047	202	340	0
Trade and services	12,050	10,294	50,884	20,370	0	0	0
Warehouses	2,194	16,376	27,334	23,849	0	0	0
Service stations	390	1,725	3,760	1,757	0	0	0
Office buildings	11,019	15,923	105,324	71,241	0	0	0
Recreation	4,005	0	5,259	2,041	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	560	6,708	56,574	19,544	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	5,444	320	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	5,973	3,547	21,893	21,925	202	340	0
Institutional and governmental	3,720	4,682	90,518	53,071	113	0	0
Schools, education	1,200	1,362	8,350	15,144	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	0	1,906	8,616	3,150	0	0	0
Welfare, home	536	0	50,276	1,300	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	375	6,257	3,550	0	0	0
Government buildings	1,750	0	14,040	26,250	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	234	1,039	2,979	3,677	113	0	0

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

Description – Monthly survey of building permits

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 2011, more than 98% 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 Building Construction and Property Value Section (613-951-6321 or 1-800-579-8533). The series presented here is also available on CANSIM: Tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Appendix I

Geographical abbreviations

C	Cité / City
CC	Chartered community
CÉ	Cité
CG	Community government
CM	County (municipality)
CN	Colonie de la couronne / Crown colony
COM	Community
CT	Canton (municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)
CY	City
DM	District municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement district
IGD	Indian government district
IM	Island municipality
IRI	Réserve indienne / Indian reserve
LGD	Local government district
LOT	Township and royalty
M	Municipalité / Municipality
MD	Municipal district
MÉ	Municipalité
MU	Municipality
NH	Northern hamlet
NL	Nisgaa land
NO	Non organisé / Unorganized
NV	Northern village
NVL	Nisgaa village
P	Paroisse (municipalité de) / Parish
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)
RCR	Communauté rurale / Rural community
RDA	Regional district electoral area
RG	Region
RGM	Regional municipality
RM	Rural municipality
RV	Resort village
S-É	Établissement indien / Indian settlement
SA	Special area
SC	Subdivision municipalité de comté / Subdivision of county municipality
SÉ	Établissement / Settlement
SET	Settlement
SM	Specialized municipality
SNO	Subdivision non organisée / Subdivision of unorganized
SV	Summer village
T	Town

TC	Terres réservées aux Cris
TI	Terre inuite
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis
TL	Teslin land
TP	Township
TV	Ville / Town
V	Ville
VC	Village cri
VK	Village naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique