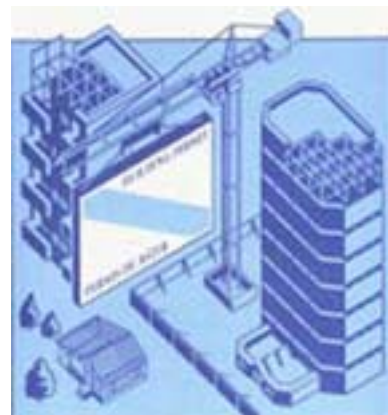


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

March 2013



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

Building Permits

March 2013

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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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Important notice

Changes in boundaries, status or names of geographical entities that occurred before January 2013, are reflected in this publication. These geographical changes may be obtained by writing to:

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Highlights

Contractors took out building permits worth \$6.5 billion in March, up 8.6% from February and the third consecutive monthly advance. The March increase came mostly from the non-residential sector in Ontario and Alberta.

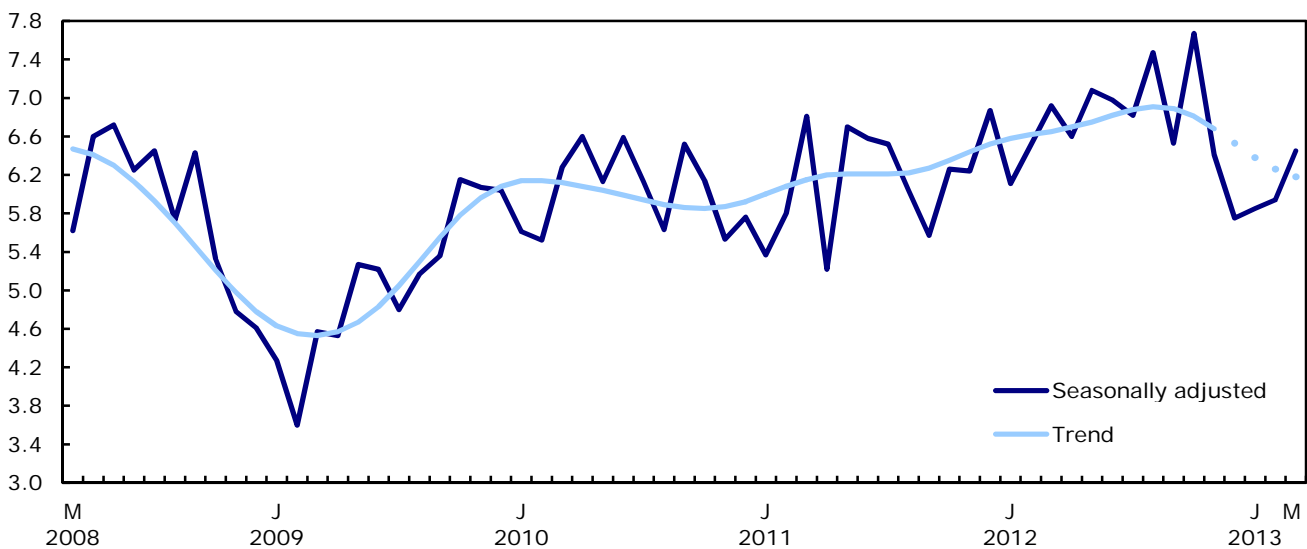
Analysis – March 2013

Contractors took out building permits worth \$6.5 billion in March, up 8.6% from February and the third consecutive monthly advance. The March increase came mostly from the non-residential sector in Ontario and Alberta.

The advance in March was not sufficiently large to reverse the declining trend that began in the fall of 2012.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

The value of non-residential building permits rose 19.0% to \$2.8 billion, a second consecutive monthly gain. Ontario and Alberta were behind most of the growth at the national level. Declines were recorded in four provinces, with Quebec and Manitoba posting the largest decreases.

In the residential sector, the value of permits increased 1.7% to \$3.6 billion. The advance came in the wake of an 8.1% decline in February. Despite this growth, residential construction intentions remained on a downward trend that started in mid-2012. The increase in March was attributable to building permits for multi-family dwellings. The value of residential buildings permits was up in seven provinces, led by Alberta. Quebec posted the largest decline.

Non-residential sector: Significant rise in the institutional component

In the institutional component, the value of permits more than doubled to \$980 million in March, following a 28.1% increase in February. This was the highest level since October 2012, when the value of permits exceeded the \$1-billion mark.

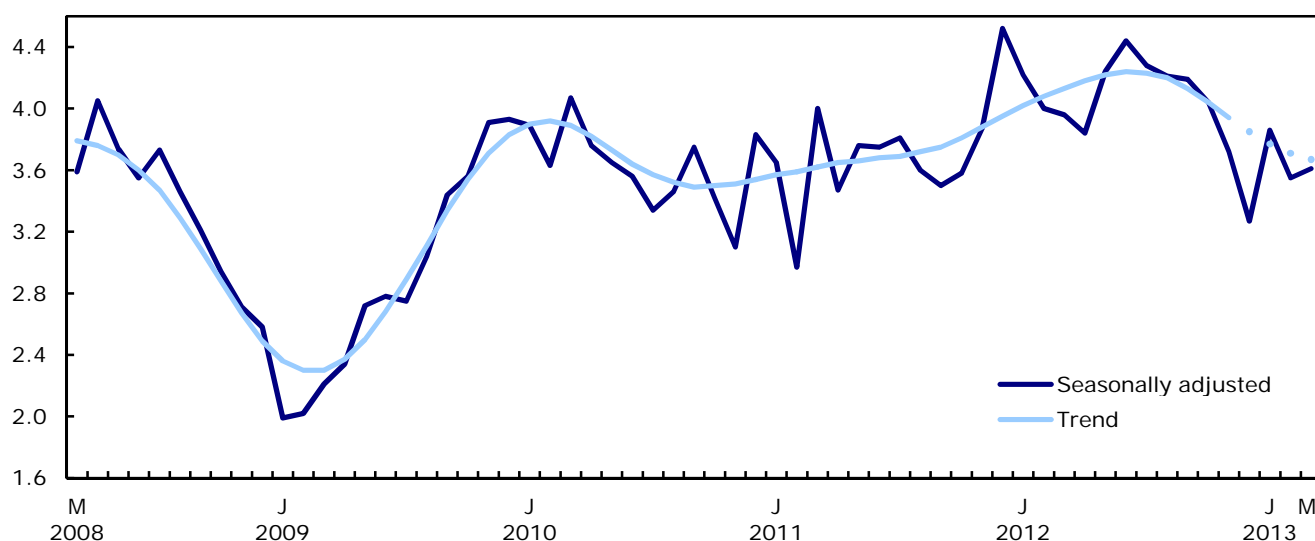
Institutional construction intentions were up in six provinces, with the largest increases in construction permits for government buildings in Alberta as well as medical and educational buildings in Ontario.

In the industrial component, the value of permits rose 17.2% to \$472 million, a second consecutive monthly increase. This advance was the result of higher construction intentions for manufacturing plants in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, and for primary industry buildings in Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec. Gains were posted in seven provinces.

Following a 14.4% advance in February, Canadian municipalities issued \$1.4 billion worth of commercial building permits in March, down 9.6%. The decline came from a variety of buildings, including recreational facilities, hotels and retail stores. Decreases occurred in six provinces, with Alberta posting the largest decline. In contrast, Ontario posted the largest gain, as a result of higher construction intentions for hotels, office buildings and warehouses.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

The value of permits for multi-family dwellings rose 13.4% to \$1.4 billion, following a 20.5% decrease the previous month. This increase more than offset the decline in the value of permits for single-family units. The growth was largely the result of major condominium apartment projects in Alberta. Gains were observed in all provinces except Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings fell 4.7% to \$2.2 billion. The decline came in the wake of two consecutive monthly increases and was the fourth decrease in six months. Declines were registered in six provinces, with Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba accounting for most of the decrease.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 14,558 new dwellings, 4.3% more than in February. The advance was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which increased 11.8% to 8,321 units. In contrast, single-family dwellings declined 4.3% to 6,237 units.

Provinces: Large gains in Ontario and Alberta

In March, the value of permits was up in six provinces, led by Ontario and Alberta.

Ontario posted the largest gain, as a result of higher construction intentions for institutional and commercial buildings and, to a lesser extent, industrial buildings. In Alberta, institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings were behind the increase.

Saskatchewan followed a distant third, because of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings as well as institutional and industrial buildings.

Quebec posted the largest decline, as a result of lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, commercial structures and institutional buildings. In Manitoba, all components except multi-family dwellings contributed to the decline.

Significant increases in construction intentions in Toronto and Edmonton

In March, the total value of permits was up in 16 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases were in Toronto and Edmonton, with Saskatoon a distant third. In Toronto, the advance was largely attributable to commercial and institutional buildings. In Edmonton, the increase was primarily the result of higher construction intentions for institutional buildings. In Saskatoon, the value of permits was up for the third consecutive month in March, mostly because of institutional and industrial buildings.

In contrast, Montréal and Vancouver had the largest declines. In Montréal, construction intentions were down 17.8%, falling below the \$500 million mark for the first time since November 2011. All components except the commercial component contributed to the decline. In Vancouver, commercial and institutional buildings and single-family dwellings were responsible for the decline.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

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 for the entire population.

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

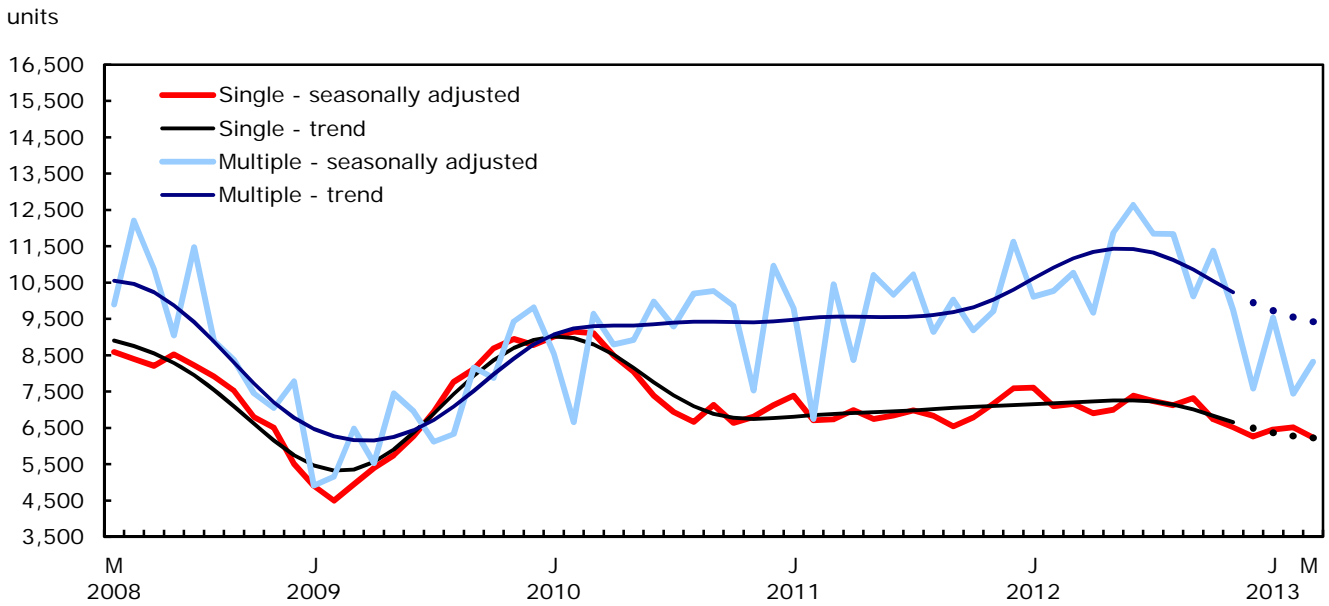
For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data have been revised for the previous month.

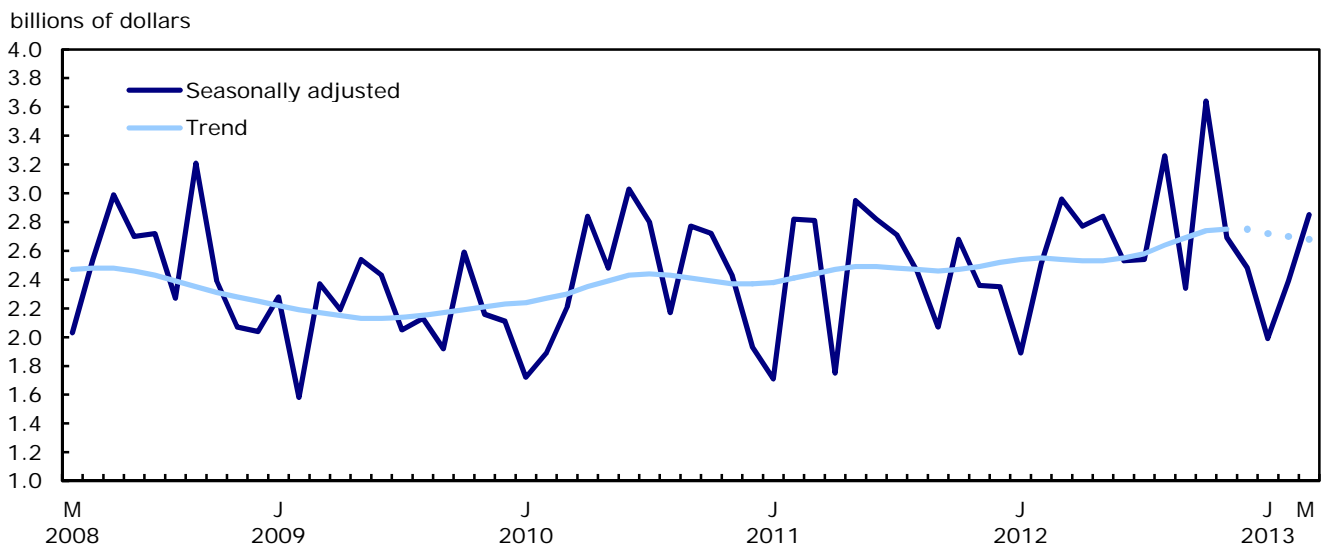
The trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



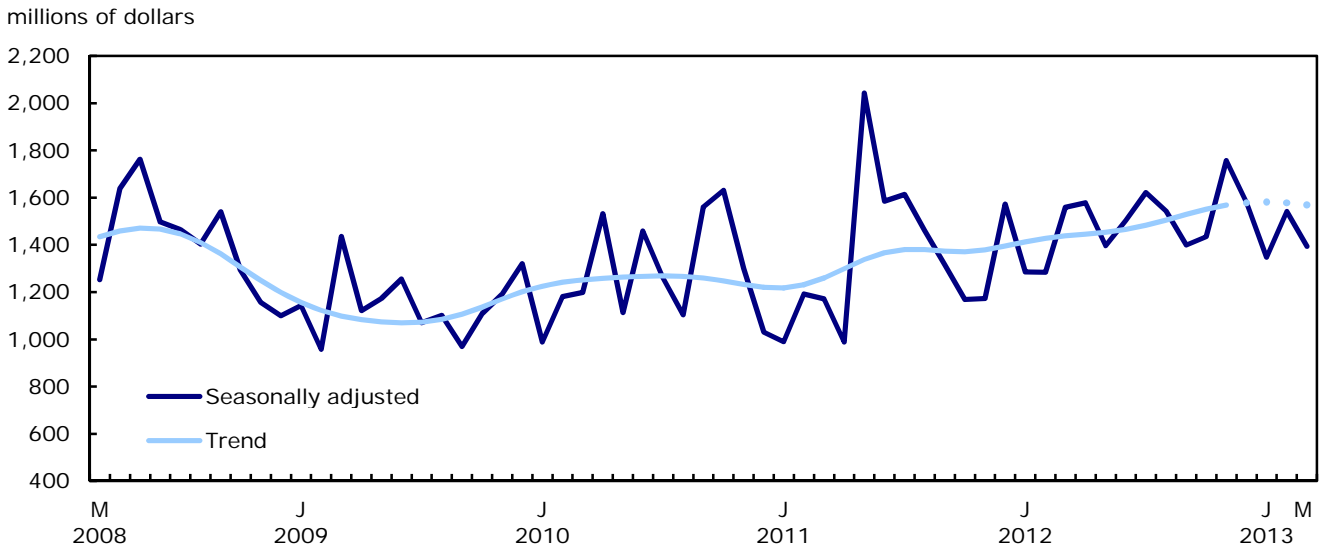
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



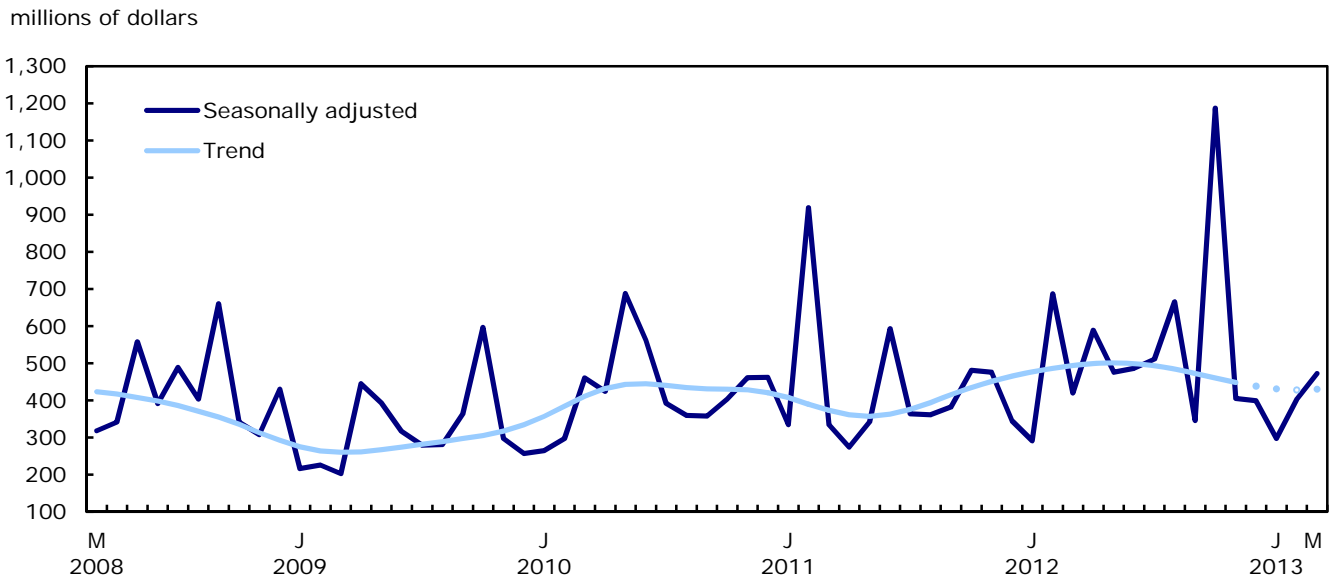
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

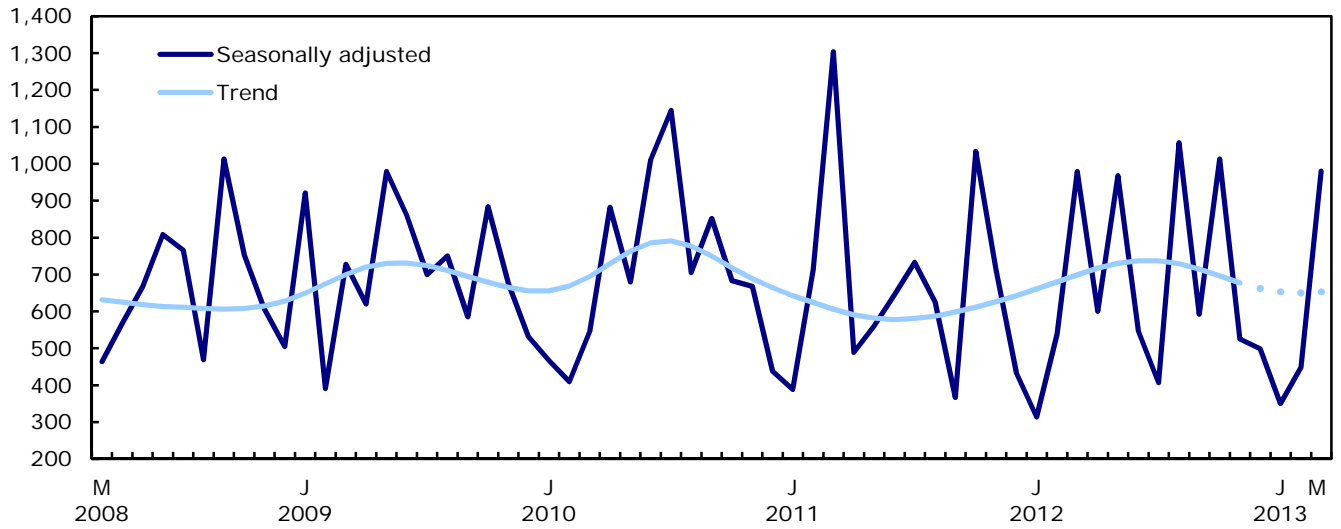
Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 7
Value of institutional and governmental building permits

millions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

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

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

	2013 March ^p	2013 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,452,858	5,939,898	8.6	1.5	1.8	-10.4	-16.5	17.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	57,299	66,778	-14.2	-17.4	4.0	-10.6	-9.2	9.5
Prince Edward Island	29,493	8,694	239.2	-33.5	34.3	-64.3	41.5	-21.2
Nova Scotia	122,474	82,937	47.7	-23.8	35.1	-26.0	-32.3	11.9
New Brunswick	44,627	46,485	-4.0	-70.6	252.0	-27.1	-39.6	27.2
Quebec	1,041,671	1,240,791	-16.0	2.8	-12.9	6.3	-15.5	22.2
Ontario	2,349,737	1,959,535	19.9	0.8	0.4	-6.4	-32.1	41.0
Manitoba	145,665	201,204	-27.6	23.9	17.2	-58.7	31.0	29.0
Saskatchewan	270,222	213,403	26.6	-5.0	70.6	-34.6	-38.1	8.1
Alberta	1,678,511	1,372,788	22.3	16.7	-5.2	-12.6	15.1	5.0
British Columbia	701,272	689,747	1.7	-10.2	10.2	-12.1	-9.2	-15.4
Yukon	6,692	1,262	430.3	-77.9	137.3	-38.2	-65.8	43.9
Northwest Territories	2,945	51,198	-94.2	1,482.1	27.8	66.0	-42.9	-74.2
Nunavut	2,250	5,076	-55.7	181.4	664.4	1,288.2	-99.5	-93.0

Table 2
Value of non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2013 March ^p	2013 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,845,895	2,391,893	19.0	20.0	-19.5	-7.8	-26.1	55.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,647	32,431	-79.5	68.0	64.5	-56.2	-23.5	9.4
Prince Edward Island	20,492	4,091	400.9	27.9	-26.8	-40.9	111.0	-69.2
Nova Scotia	33,491	16,354	104.8	-15.4	-12.9	-46.9	-36.7	14.4
New Brunswick	13,556	20,934	-35.2	-53.0	146.0	-10.2	-65.7	40.2
Quebec	412,888	500,460	-17.5	7.6	-19.5	23.9	-33.9	76.8
Ontario	1,113,396	720,147	54.6	6.8	-33.8	2.3	-34.9	157.4
Manitoba	39,728	75,762	-47.6	54.0	66.6	-81.0	13.6	78.3
Saskatchewan	130,032	95,905	35.6	33.7	115.9	-31.7	-70.3	25.8
Alberta	856,729	663,837	29.1	45.3	-19.9	-16.0	26.7	17.0
British Columbia	212,924	210,417	1.2	12.1	-1.8	-22.1	-38.1	-18.6
Yukon	3,385	564	500.2	31.8	-37.2	-38.0	-74.7	-15.8
Northwest Territories	1,627	50,991	-96.8	2,402.0	559.5	13.2	-72.9	-84.3
Nunavut	1,000	0	-100.0	-97.1

Table 3
Value of residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2013 March ^p	2013 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	3,606,963	3,548,005	1.7	-8.1	18.1	-12.2	-7.8	-3.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	50,652	34,347	47.5	-44.2	-6.7	9.8	-0.9	9.6
Prince Edward Island	9,001	4,603	95.5	-53.4	84.2	-73.0	26.0	20.8
Nova Scotia	88,983	66,583	33.6	-25.6	53.3	-13.1	-29.3	10.2
New Brunswick	31,071	25,551	21.6	-77.5	323.5	-35.3	-4.1	13.0
Quebec	628,783	740,331	-15.1	-0.2	-8.1	-3.5	0.0	-3.0
Ontario	1,236,341	1,239,388	-0.2	-2.3	38.2	-14.4	-29.4	-3.1
Manitoba	105,937	125,442	-15.5	10.8	3.8	-39.5	50.8	-1.9
Saskatchewan	140,190	117,498	19.3	-23.1	55.3	-35.5	-5.3	-5.5
Alberta	821,782	708,951	15.9	-1.4	7.4	-9.5	6.1	-2.7
British Columbia	488,348	479,330	1.9	-17.4	14.8	-7.7	14.7	-12.5
Yukon	3,307	698	373.8	-86.8	206.6	-38.3	-60.2	156.4
Northwest Territories	1,318	207	536.7	-82.7	-46.1	77.5	-24.9	-57.8
Nunavut	1,250	5,076	-75.4	181.4	664.4	1,288.2	-99.2	-66.6

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

	2013 March ^p	2013 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	units		percentage change					
Canada	174,696	167,472	4.3	-12.8	15.5	-14.9	-10.2	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,532	1,656	52.9	-44.4	-5.7	-5.7	-5.1	17.6
Prince Edward Island	528	468	12.8	-30.4	43.6	-65.5	5.6	30.5
Nova Scotia	5,712	2,748	107.9	-53.0	90.2	-28.7	-23.6	-8.4
New Brunswick	1,968	1,320	49.1	-66.2	212.5	-66.6	3.7	48.5
Quebec	34,524	43,008	-19.7	-4.7	-5.0	-4.5	-1.8	-3.1
Ontario	51,420	54,384	-5.5	-5.6	40.6	-17.5	-34.6	10.6
Manitoba	4,608	6,852	-32.7	5.2	-1.1	-29.0	32.4	-15.9
Saskatchewan	9,228	5,028	83.5	-35.6	54.3	-48.2	3.2	-13.5
Alberta	40,236	30,324	32.7	-7.1	-3.0	-12.2	3.8	26.7
British Columbia	23,544	21,528	9.4	-24.1	17.2	-4.7	13.3	-15.8
Yukon	348	12	2,800.0	-96.6	190.0	-47.4	-68.3	215.8
Northwest Territories	12	0	...	-100.0	-16.7	...	-100.0	-84.2
Nunavut	36	144	-75.0	200.0	300.0	...	-100.0	-50.0

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2013

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
February ^r	6,516	7,440	13,956	3,548,005	402,856	1,541,151	447,886	2,391,893	5,939,898
March ^p	6,237	8,321	14,558	3,606,963	472,207	1,393,506	980,182	2,845,895	6,452,858
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	19,208	25,303	44,511	11,014,096	1,172,216	4,281,703	1,777,622	7,231,541	18,245,637
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	21,869	31,153	53,022	12,174,840	1,397,491	4,128,474	1,831,603	7,357,568	19,532,408
Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	95	43	138	34,347	21,523	3,920	6,988	32,431	66,778
March ^p	163	48	211	50,652	489	4,349	1,809	6,647	57,299
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	429	168	597	146,536	22,438	26,405	9,543	58,386	204,922
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	647	254	901	204,283	2,553	117,400	8,575	128,528	332,811
Prince Edward Island									
February ^r	17	22	39	4,603	3	2,829	1,259	4,091	8,694
March ^p	40	4	44	9,001	250	14,242	6,000	20,492	29,493
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	103	36	139	23,478	304	20,218	7,259	27,781	51,259
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	159	62	221	39,406	3,835	9,980	7,400	21,215	60,621
Nova Scotia									
February ^r	182	47	229	66,583	8,099	7,852	403	16,354	82,937
March ^p	161	315	476	88,983	1,245	28,220	4,026	33,491	122,474
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	536	656	1,192	245,118	9,825	54,525	4,833	69,183	314,301
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	730	372	1,102	227,883	15,537	48,691	83,655	147,883	375,766
New Brunswick									
February ^r	102	8	110	25,551	107	19,122	1,705	20,934	46,485
March ^p	121	43	164	31,071	468	10,216	2,872	13,556	44,627
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	394	205	599	170,310	899	50,686	27,465	79,050	249,360
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	481	129	610	140,483	12,301	30,537	38,997	81,835	222,318
Quebec									
February ^r	1,070	2,514	3,584	740,331	52,926	315,737	131,797	500,460	1,240,791
March ^p	1,051	1,826	2,877	628,783	61,155	261,940	89,793	412,888	1,041,671
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	3,140	7,083	10,223	2,110,923	171,755	879,579	327,037	1,378,371	3,489,294
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	4,023	9,346	13,369	2,610,121	157,070	645,614	401,378	1,204,062	3,814,183
Ontario									
February ^r	2,184	2,348	4,532	1,239,388	161,935	445,587	112,625	720,147	1,959,535
March ^p	1,982	2,303	4,285	1,236,341	218,694	603,784	290,918	1,113,396	2,349,737
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	6,272	7,348	13,620	3,744,757	514,050	1,521,152	472,594	2,507,796	6,252,553
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	7,217	12,460	19,677	4,728,490	455,872	1,586,642	915,415	2,957,929	7,686,419
Manitoba									
February ^r	395	176	571	125,442	9,020	56,956	9,786	75,762	201,204
March ^p	288	96	384	105,937	4,138	29,130	6,460	39,728	145,665
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	937	561	1,498	344,631	15,237	115,931	33,519	164,687	509,318
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,066	482	1,548	334,175	53,213	136,468	27,794	217,475	551,650
Saskatchewan									
February ^r	324	95	419	117,498	20,509	53,109	22,287	95,905	213,403
March ^p	345	424	769	140,190	37,788	50,158	42,086	130,032	270,222
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,067	772	1,839	410,512	62,590	153,431	81,671	297,692	708,204
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,141	481	1,622	388,911	35,129	178,632	30,090	243,851	632,762
Alberta									
February ^r	1,597	930	2,527	708,951	99,969	490,696	73,172	663,837	1,372,788
March ^p	1,552	1,801	3,353	821,782	100,528	241,805	514,396	856,729	1,678,511
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	4,629	3,970	8,599	2,249,633	268,183	1,074,253	635,137	1,977,573	4,227,206
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	4,358	3,586	7,944	1,957,863	281,110	884,427	179,241	1,344,778	3,302,641

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, 2013

	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					
British Columbia									
February ^r	550	1,244	1,794	479,330	28,745	144,775	36,897	210,417	689,747
March ^p	517	1,445	1,962	488,348	47,452	143,676	21,796	212,924	701,272
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,668	4,453	6,121	1,548,067	106,915	376,695	127,379	610,989	2,159,056
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,985	3,968	5,953	1,526,080	378,063	488,463	137,051	1,003,577	2,529,657
Yukon									
February ^r	0	1	1	698	0	498	66	564	1,262
March ^p	15	14	29	3,307	0	3,359	26	3,385	6,692
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	30	29	59	9,278	0	4,283	94	4,377	13,655
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	60	4	64	10,066	628	436	807	1,871	11,937
Northwest Territories									
February ^r	0	0	0	207	20	70	50,901	50,991	51,198
March ^p	1	0	1	1,318	0	1,627	0	1,627	2,945
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2	4	6	2,723	20	3,545	51,091	54,656	57,379
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	2	0	2	3,979	2,180	1,184	1,200	4,564	8,543
Nunavut									
February ^r	0	12	12	5,076	0	0	0	0	5,076
March ^p	1	2	3	1,250	0	1,000	0	1,000	2,250
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1	18	19	8,130	0	1,000	0	1,000	9,130
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	0	9	9	3,100	0	0	0	0	3,100

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, 2013

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
February ^r	15	2	17	3,625	30	450	2,250	2,730	6,355
March ^p	11	5	16	3,466	976	2,854	3,430	7,260	10,726
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	44	99	143	21,701	2,399	3,373	5,680	11,452	33,153
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	70	90	160	31,509	3,962	2,944	12,052	18,958	50,467
Barrie, Ontario									
February ^r	129	46	175	46,682	445	1,258	277	1,980	48,662
March ^p	20	2	22	6,043	47	4,154	10,155	14,356	20,399
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	181	48	229	62,011	3,554	7,900	10,434	21,888	83,899
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	55	8	63	20,462	14,064	9,222	1,603	24,889	45,351
Brantford, Ontario									
February ^r	24	9	33	5,625	829	1,758	2,403	4,990	10,615
March ^p	27	1	28	5,418	560	900	397	1,857	7,275
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	62	31	93	15,323	1,665	3,700	2,910	8,275	23,598
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	88	75	163	24,161	1,871	3,886	3,469	9,226	33,387
Calgary, Alberta									
February ^r	553	333	886	244,943	28,422	220,578	23,155	272,155	517,098
March ^p	547	962	1,509	394,792	11,320	124,375	23,371	159,066	553,858
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,654	1,638	3,292	882,652	54,804	458,288	69,775	582,867	1,465,519
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,545	1,600	3,145	768,715	41,111	317,910	72,632	431,653	1,200,368
Edmonton, Alberta									
February ^r	547	476	1,023	291,079	18,788	143,000	26,692	188,480	479,559
March ^p	524	752	1,276	284,394	15,827	66,578	483,138	565,543	849,937
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,542	2,041	3,583	885,105	46,706	264,924	515,496	827,126	1,712,231
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,437	1,460	2,897	735,058	78,916	224,190	57,135	360,241	1,095,299
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
February ^r	2	0	2	2,360	6,248	2,052	2,049	10,349	12,709
March ^p	5	5	10	3,242	1,503	1,432	843	3,778	7,020
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	8	7	15	7,160	9,195	7,828	9,652	26,675	33,835
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	12	5	17	9,423	959	4,615	3,657	9,231	18,654
Guelph, Ontario									
February ^r	7	15	22	5,348	545	10,911	28	11,484	16,832
March ^p	6	34	40	6,568	1,606	6,195	248	8,049	14,617
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	34	117	151	28,401	3,582	19,399	621	23,602	52,003
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	67	234	301	53,767	3,129	22,416	12,682	38,227	91,994
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
February ^r	89	29	118	35,125	5,004	4,509	250	9,763	44,888
March ^p	71	294	365	57,583	310	22,112	4,020	26,442	84,025
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	243	585	828	145,758	5,329	42,598	4,433	52,360	198,118
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	277	246	523	100,002	12,019	30,830	77,405	120,254	220,256
Hamilton, Ontario									
February ^r	98	75	173	52,323	9,843	43,389	2,076	55,308	107,631
March ^p	108	171	279	97,718	5,810	12,964	2,736	21,510	119,228
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	392	450	842	246,822	17,005	80,505	15,459	112,969	359,791
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	572	523	1,095	292,619	7,873	137,362	45,548	190,783	483,402
Kelowna, British Columbia									
February ^r	21	23	44	14,787	415	9,977	100	10,492	25,279
March ^p	35	80	115	23,701	4,148	8,216	15	12,379	36,080
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	85	123	208	53,276	5,206	20,631	1,370	27,207	80,483
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	81	62	143	45,557	6,254	22,950	2,000	31,204	76,761

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, 2013

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
February ^r	36	116	152	22,019	90	15,614	10,544	26,248	48,267
March ^p	27	0	27	7,159	64	3,250	245	3,559	10,718
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	77	123	200	34,714	1,537	19,641	11,282	32,460	67,174
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	77	17	94	19,945	6,068	12,600	3,190	21,858	41,803
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
February ^r	87	43	130	39,474	621	20,012	4,818	25,451	64,925
March ^p	50	63	113	34,745	3,952	3,843	41,472	49,267	84,012
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	201	134	335	99,116	7,309	31,588	50,934	89,831	188,947
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	262	371	633	149,391	43,965	64,529	33,346	141,840	291,231
London, Ontario									
February ^r	104	25	129	39,631	655	10,847	7,631	19,133	58,764
March ^p	96	57	153	42,423	3,582	7,031	2,033	12,646	55,069
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	250	115	365	106,875	12,496	35,165	21,155	68,816	175,691
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	335	66	401	124,329	5,635	55,539	7,823	68,997	193,326
Moncton, New Brunswick									
February ^r	13	4	17	4,025	57	3,785	151	3,993	8,018
March ^p	25	10	35	6,688	101	6,434	2,182	8,717	15,405
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	87	75	162	51,347	355	19,322	3,133	22,810	74,157
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	102	51	153	40,237	1,621	10,910	5,743	18,274	58,511
Montréal, Quebec									
February ^r	286	1,420	1,706	370,183	21,199	141,576	53,663	216,438	586,621
March ^p	271	825	1,096	262,980	18,522	161,469	39,277	219,268	482,248
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	863	3,908	4,771	1,024,070	66,228	456,768	139,429	662,425	1,686,495
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,180	4,384	5,564	1,170,899	51,092	371,111	142,524	564,727	1,735,626
Oshawa, Ontario									
February ^r	91	19	110	43,925	1,265	15,952	3,197	20,414	64,339
March ^p	42	47	89	29,198	1,090	1,057	1,826	3,973	33,171
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	242	106	348	126,569	6,407	20,601	5,031	32,039	158,608
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	233	179	412	125,431	2,253	9,060	1,226	12,539	137,970
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	146	316	462	103,362	208	15,885	9,341	25,434	128,796
March ^p	148	382	530	128,595	3,663	30,030	8,293	41,986	170,581
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	462	894	1,356	289,269	4,920	124,532	20,808	150,260	439,529
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	430	928	1,358	234,329	3,342	252,797	70,967	327,106	561,435
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	25	47	72	15,494	0	23,212	1,862	25,074	40,568
March ^p	18	88	106	16,963	0	16,312	1,293	17,605	34,568
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	70	269	339	57,494	270	46,931	4,825	52,026	109,520
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	128	418	546	92,270	298	31,272	9,145	40,715	132,985
Peterborough, Ontario									
February ^r	15	7	22	6,950	75	616	2,050	2,741	9,691
March ^p	12	0	12	3,612	156	309	108	573	4,185
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	33	37	70	16,151	428	2,256	2,211	4,895	21,046
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	46	29	75	19,958	2,448	9,635	275	12,358	32,316
Québec, Quebec									
February ^r	71	402	473	78,668	5,449	23,173	5,599	34,221	112,889
March ^p	108	266	374	79,357	17,396	14,814	4,426	36,636	115,993
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	241	1,006	1,247	228,853	26,659	70,698	14,447	111,804	340,657
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	372	1,999	2,371	374,007	4,675	53,378	41,151	99,204	473,211

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, 2013

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	109	8	117	25,803	8,258	5,461	18,134	31,853	57,656
March ^p	117	296	413	58,004	364	18,943	1,456	20,763	78,767
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	343	417	760	125,736	10,657	33,264	20,518	64,439	190,175
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	319	219	538	101,031	15,411	54,076	2,860	72,347	173,378
Saguenay, Quebec									
February ^r	36	8	44	9,232	580	1,257	796	2,633	11,865
March ^p	49	37	86	20,285	646	3,748	37	4,431	24,716
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	103	71	174	37,085	1,431	8,120	1,495	11,046	48,131
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	103	163	266	46,795	1,771	6,439	23,442	31,652	78,447
Saint John, New Brunswick									
February ^r	20	4	24	8,799	50	382	80	512	9,311
March ^p	17	9	26	6,541	225	1,489	1	1,715	8,256
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	64	24	88	33,772	275	2,478	97	2,850	36,622
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	66	8	74	23,839	7,065	6,152	6,886	20,103	43,942
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	118	34	152	45,175	6,866	32,755	3,645	43,266	88,441
March ^p	160	76	236	55,022	32,230	21,763	40,290	94,283	149,305
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	392	180	572	150,383	41,027	75,932	55,009	171,968	322,351
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	567	176	743	193,806	14,809	67,580	10,019	92,408	286,214
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
February ^r	84	63	147	26,880	1,064	4,674	43,471	49,209	76,089
March ^p	47	115	162	26,840	3,385	5,748	6,727	15,860	42,700
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	200	228	428	76,935	4,686	24,155	61,274	90,115	167,050
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	164	359	523	87,579	968	32,492	26,525	59,985	147,564
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
February ^r	47	39	86	24,536	1,212	28,824	5,578	35,614	60,150
March ^p	54	37	91	22,666	6,349	10,219	8,696	25,264	47,930
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	147	149	296	71,995	15,748	44,095	14,742	74,585	146,580
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	168	84	252	65,879	14,221	19,294	4,289	37,804	103,683
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	69	30	99	26,689	1,445	1,981	5,301	8,727	35,416
March ^p	80	25	105	28,327	338	2,305	1,468	4,111	32,438
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	238	100	338	91,621	2,053	20,822	6,809	29,684	121,305
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	394	155	549	134,222	1,985	109,684	7,847	119,516	253,738
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
February ^r	13	12	25	4,761	574	5,857	1,386	7,817	12,578
March ^p	9	2	11	4,146	500	1,781	870	3,151	7,297
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	24	14	38	13,175	1,214	11,391	2,537	15,142	28,317
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	42	8	50	10,809	371	4,982	2,328	7,681	18,490
Toronto, Ontario									
February ^r	807	1,462	2,269	635,818	70,217	183,268	50,930	304,415	940,233
March ^p	817	1,311	2,128	611,433	86,060	473,100	189,731	748,891	1,360,324
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2,544	4,528	7,072	1,968,661	199,802	908,611	264,811	1,373,224	3,341,885
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	2,932	9,271	12,203	2,881,062	182,693	832,794	602,556	1,618,043	4,499,105
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
February ^r	23	33	56	12,403	316	3,634	2,972	6,922	19,325
March ^p	27	74	101	19,843	300	6,324	4,354	10,978	30,821
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	59	116	175	40,126	935	31,991	7,326	40,252	80,378
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	60	187	247	40,956	50	18,110	12,012	30,172	71,128

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, 2013

	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					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
February ^r	259	1,108	1,367	341,021	16,305	102,665	27,890	146,860	487,881
March ^p	220	1,184	1,404	332,469	14,839	74,570	8,078	97,487	429,956
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	737	3,711	4,448	1,080,196	49,733	231,147	88,094	368,974	1,449,170
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	933	2,735	3,668	960,813	59,709	342,219	79,593	481,521	1,442,334
Victoria, British Columbia									
February ^r	39	7	46	16,569	361	5,352	1,526	7,239	23,808
March ^p	33	81	114	30,069	521	18,811	8,101	27,433	57,502
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	133	240	373	94,091	3,642	30,229	12,862	46,733	140,824
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	152	580	732	139,443	2,705	18,658	3,318	24,681	164,124
Windsor, Ontario									
February ^r	66	1	67	20,153	1,782	4,207	234	6,223	26,376
March ^p	36	24	60	16,307	93	1,547	3,805	5,445	21,752
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	122	33	155	44,848	1,885	14,444	5,114	21,443	66,291
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	145	50	195	53,547	3,742	5,997	78,120	87,859	141,406
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
February ^r	183	127	310	72,550	8,664	53,085	7,856	69,605	142,155
March ^p	187	53	240	76,494	1,570	24,046	6,014	31,630	108,124
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	541	419	960	227,122	11,240	101,432	27,330	140,002	367,124
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	617	379	996	214,512	43,430	98,677	25,922	168,029	382,541

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, 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
February ^r	4,102	10	632	1,271	4,323	643	10,981
March ^p	5,915	11	923	1,336	5,789	531	14,505
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	14,003	31	2,181	4,211	15,762	1,646	37,834
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	16,158	44	2,486	5,353	20,234	1,870	46,145
Newfoundland and Labrador							
February ^r	32	0	4	0	30	9	75
March ^p	97	0	0	4	36	8	145
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	189	0	4	30	108	26	357
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	288	2	10	8	211	25	544
Prince Edward Island							
February ^r	3	1	0	0	22	0	26
March ^p	26	0	4	0	0	1	31
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	39	2	4	0	30	3	78
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	54	1	4	5	40	13	117
Nova Scotia							
February ^r	95	1	6	18	13	11	144
March ^p	117	2	12	21	275	7	434
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	308	8	20	39	566	32	973
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	428	13	24	5	262	84	816
New Brunswick							
February ^r	20	2	0	0	6	2	30
March ^p	67	1	6	4	30	4	112
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	118	5	8	23	151	26	331
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	160	2	30	4	56	42	294
Quebec							
February ^r	766	4	161	200	1,365	311	2,807
March ^p	1,164	6	301	49	1,541	248	3,309
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2,346	10	598	340	4,178	679	8,151
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	3,274	11	922	381	6,183	851	11,622
Ontario							
February ^r	1,104	1	136	557	1,477	80	3,355
March ^p	1,914	2	244	685	1,203	109	4,157
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	4,520	5	605	2,118	4,046	350	11,644
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	5,105	7	666	3,242	8,062	278	17,360
Manitoba							
February ^r	223	0	24	15	77	60	399
March ^p	287	0	0	41	48	8	384
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	684	0	24	66	402	70	1,246
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	794	4	10	2	362	109	1,281
Saskatchewan							
February ^r	199	0	20	0	63	12	294
March ^p	333	0	6	22	377	19	757
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	713	0	44	64	613	51	1,485
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	852	0	47	43	364	27	1,333
Alberta							
February ^r	1,232	1	243	215	391	81	2,163
March ^p	1,411	0	308	270	1,178	45	3,212
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	3,757	1	768	716	2,301	186	7,729
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	3,504	0	620	771	1,993	202	7,090
British Columbia							
February ^r	428	0	38	254	879	76	1,675
March ^p	491	0	40	228	1,101	80	1,940
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,317	0	104	791	3,345	220	5,777
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,679	3	151	881	2,701	239	5,654

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Yukon							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
March p	6	0	0	12	0	2	20
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	9	0	0	12	14	3	38
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	18	1	0	4	0	0	23
Northwest Territories							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nunavut							
February r	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
March p	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1	0	2	12	4	0	19
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	0	0	2	7	0	0	9

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	11	0	0	0	0	5	16
Barrie, Ontario	21	0	0	0	0	2	23
Brantford, Ontario	28	0	0	0	0	1	29
Calgary, Alberta	530	0	101	145	715	1	1,492
Edmonton, Alberta	507	0	188	110	433	21	1,259
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5	0	0	0	4	1	10
Guelph, Ontario	6	0	0	18	0	16	40
Halifax, Nova Scotia	58	0	10	21	259	4	352
Hamilton, Ontario	111	0	0	53	115	3	282
Kelowna, British Columbia	34	0	0	2	74	4	114
Kingston, Ontario	28	0	0	0	0	0	28
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	51	0	0	18	42	3	114
London, Ontario	98	0	2	26	28	2	156
Moncton, New Brunswick	17	0	6	0	4	0	27
Montréal, Quebec	317	0	46	28	736	165	1,292
Oshawa, Ontario	43	0	18	21	4	4	90
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	173	0	68	174	211	33	659
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	152	0	34	174	144	30	534
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	21	0	34	0	67	3	125
Peterborough, Ontario	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Québec, Quebec	126	0	38	5	244	28	441
Regina, Saskatchewan	118	0	0	0	296	0	414
Saguenay, Quebec	58	0	0	0	39	5	102
Saint John, New Brunswick	11	0	0	4	2	4	21
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	161	0	6	22	30	18	237
Sherbrooke, Quebec	55	0	34	0	100	2	191
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	56	0	10	21	0	6	93
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	60	0	0	0	24	1	85
Thunder Bay, Ontario	9	0	0	2	0	0	11
Toronto, Ontario	841	0	165	273	844	29	2,152
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	32	0	20	0	60	7	119
Vancouver, British Columbia	212	0	24	220	909	31	1,396
Victoria, British Columbia	31	0	2	4	63	13	113
Windsor, Ontario	37	0	0	23	0	1	61
Winnipeg, Manitoba	190	0	0	31	16	6	243

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	37	0	0	87	7	5	136
Barrie, Ontario	118	0	8	38	0	2	166
Brantford, Ontario	50	0	0	30	0	1	81
Calgary, Alberta	1,473	0	253	302	1,068	15	3,111
Edmonton, Alberta	1,374	0	462	336	1,148	95	3,415
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	7	0	0	0	4	3	14
Guelph, Ontario	27	0	4	78	0	35	144
Halifax, Nova Scotia	163	0	14	39	521	11	748
Hamilton, Ontario	314	0	10	311	115	14	764
Kelowna, British Columbia	73	0	0	28	81	14	196
Kingston, Ontario	59	0	1	6	115	1	182
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	150	0	4	32	61	37	284
London, Ontario	195	0	4	68	40	4	311
Moncton, New Brunswick	34	0	6	0	69	0	109
Montréal, Quebec	730	0	136	156	2,431	443	3,896
Oshawa, Ontario	179	0	38	43	15	11	286
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	424	0	156	361	524	80	1,545
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	367	0	68	336	426	64	1,261
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	57	0	88	25	98	16	284
Peterborough, Ontario	25	0	0	7	0	30	62
Québec, Quebec	221	0	121	9	633	87	1,071
Regina, Saskatchewan	273	0	12	0	405	0	690
Saguenay, Quebec	99	0	0	0	52	15	166
Saint John, New Brunswick	24	0	2	8	8	7	49
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	321	0	28	64	41	47	501
Sherbrooke, Quebec	165	0	40	0	172	6	383
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	119	0	13	52	72	12	268
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	130	0	0	6	86	8	230
Thunder Bay, Ontario	18	0	0	11	0	3	32
Toronto, Ontario	2,021	0	403	953	3,077	95	6,549
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	57	0	36	0	70	13	176
Vancouver, British Columbia	623	0	60	625	2,920	106	4,334
Victoria, British Columbia	108	0	6	9	203	24	350
Windsor, Ontario	89	0	4	27	0	2	122
Winnipeg, Manitoba	482	0	24	53	275	67	901

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
February r	2,547,764	342,082	1,282,266	396,367	4,568,479
March p	3,470,906	442,663	1,489,378	964,045	6,366,992
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	8,699,058	1,033,182	3,874,166	1,650,952	15,257,358
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	9,833,604	1,285,534	3,742,440	1,699,036	16,560,614
Newfoundland and Labrador					
February r	13,563	21,523	3,920	6,988	45,994
March p	31,329	489	4,349	1,809	37,976
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	73,203	22,438	26,405	9,543	131,589
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	108,216	2,553	117,400	8,575	236,744
Prince Edward Island					
February r	1,886	3	2,829	1,259	5,977
March p	5,988	250	14,242	6,000	26,480
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	10,824	304	20,218	7,259	38,605
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	16,591	3,835	9,980	7,400	37,806
Nova Scotia					
February r	33,251	8,099	7,852	403	49,605
March p	75,660	1,245	28,220	4,026	109,151
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	170,457	9,825	54,525	4,833	239,640
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	145,198	15,537	48,691	83,655	293,081
New Brunswick					
February r	5,467	107	19,122	1,705	26,401
March p	17,858	468	10,216	2,872	31,414
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	40,955	899	50,686	27,465	120,005
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	45,827	12,301	30,537	38,997	127,662
Quebec					
February r	538,365	34,615	207,655	80,278	860,913
March p	663,419	51,734	204,466	73,656	993,275
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,556,343	126,320	611,976	200,367	2,495,006
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	2,053,020	114,215	450,741	268,811	2,886,787
Ontario					
February r	814,371	119,472	328,750	112,625	1,375,218
March p	1,177,678	198,571	757,384	290,918	2,424,551
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2,987,973	420,451	1,466,445	472,594	5,347,463
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	3,874,365	386,770	1,462,873	915,415	6,639,423
Manitoba					
February r	85,906	9,020	56,956	9,786	161,668
March p	103,872	4,138	29,130	6,460	143,600
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	281,703	15,237	115,931	33,519	446,390
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	262,281	53,213	136,468	27,794	479,756
Saskatchewan					
February r	74,907	20,509	53,109	22,287	170,812
March p	136,563	37,788	50,158	42,086	266,595
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	292,956	62,590	153,431	81,671	590,648
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	287,491	35,129	178,632	30,090	531,342
Alberta					
February r	553,330	99,969	456,730	73,172	1,183,201
March p	784,062	100,528	241,551	514,396	1,640,537
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,890,404	268,183	989,026	635,137	3,782,750
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,660,027	281,110	817,035	179,241	2,937,413
British Columbia					
February r	421,255	28,745	144,775	36,897	631,672
March p	470,143	47,452	143,676	21,796	683,067
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,378,897	106,915	376,695	127,379	1,989,886
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,371,672	378,063	488,463	137,051	2,375,249

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Yukon					
February r	293	0	498	66	857
March p	2,148	0	3,359	26	5,533
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	5,314	0	4,283	94	9,691
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	3,909	628	436	807	5,780
Northwest Territories					
February r	94	20	70	50,901	51,085
March p	936	0	1,627	0	2,563
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,899	20	3,545	51,091	56,555
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	1,907	2,180	1,184	1,200	6,471
Nunavut					
February r	5,076	0	0	0	5,076
March p	1,250	0	1,000	0	2,250
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	8,130	0	1,000	0	9,130
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2012	3,100	0	0	0	3,100

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2013

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	3,317	976	2,854	3,430	10,577
Barrie, Ontario	5,964	47	5,424	10,155	21,590
Brantford, Ontario	5,347	560	1,175	397	7,479
Calgary, Alberta	386,538	11,320	124,375	23,371	545,604
Edmonton, Alberta	275,470	15,827	66,578	483,138	841,013
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3,213	1,503	1,870	843	7,429
Guelph, Ontario	6,519	1,606	8,088	248	16,461
Halifax, Nova Scotia	54,188	310	22,112	4,020	80,630
Hamilton, Ontario	97,082	5,810	16,926	2,736	122,554
Kelowna, British Columbia	22,938	4,148	8,216	15	35,317
Kingston, Ontario	7,065	64	4,243	245	11,617
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	34,487	3,952	5,018	41,472	84,929
London, Ontario	42,003	3,582	9,180	2,033	56,798
Moncton, New Brunswick	4,163	101	6,434	2,182	12,880
Montréal, Quebec	278,625	18,522	136,554	35,499	469,200
Oshawa, Ontario	28,967	1,090	1,380	1,826	33,263
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	145,872	3,663	53,002	9,462	211,999
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	127,904	3,663	39,207	8,293	179,067
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	17,968	0	13,795	1,169	32,932
Peterborough, Ontario	3,565	156	403	108	4,232
Québec, Quebec	84,238	17,396	12,528	4,000	118,162
Regina, Saskatchewan	58,775	364	18,943	1,456	79,538
Saguenay, Quebec	21,810	646	3,170	33	25,659
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,006	225	1,489	1	5,721
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	56,243	32,230	21,763	40,290	150,526
Sherbrooke, Quebec	28,608	3,385	4,861	6,080	42,934
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	22,439	6,349	13,342	8,696	50,826
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	20,787	338	2,305	1,468	24,898
Thunder Bay, Ontario	4,108	500	2,325	870	7,803
Toronto, Ontario	606,489	86,060	617,674	189,731	1,499,954
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	21,045	300	5,348	3,935	30,628
Vancouver, British Columbia	326,513	14,839	74,570	8,078	424,000
Victoria, British Columbia	29,394	521	18,811	8,101	56,827
Windsor, Ontario	16,153	93	2,020	3,805	22,071
Winnipeg, Manitoba	75,242	1,570	24,046	6,014	106,872

Table 12
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2013

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	19,981	2,399	3,373	5,680	31,433
Barrie, Ontario	42,173	3,554	8,389	10,434	64,550
Brantford, Ontario	12,641	1,665	3,316	2,910	20,532
Calgary, Alberta	799,342	54,804	458,288	69,775	1,382,209
Edmonton, Alberta	795,263	46,706	264,924	515,496	1,622,389
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5,881	9,195	6,941	9,652	31,669
Guelph, Ontario	24,294	3,582	17,943	621	46,440
Halifax, Nova Scotia	119,935	5,329	42,598	4,433	172,295
Hamilton, Ontario	214,795	17,005	68,477	15,459	315,736
Kelowna, British Columbia	47,682	5,206	20,631	1,370	74,889
Kingston, Ontario	29,472	1,537	16,287	11,282	58,578
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	78,617	7,309	25,994	50,934	162,854
London, Ontario	86,101	12,496	31,316	21,155	151,068
Moncton, New Brunswick	12,179	355	19,322	3,133	34,989
Montréal, Quebec	780,969	66,228	359,301	83,991	1,290,489
Oshawa, Ontario	98,104	6,407	15,985	5,031	125,527
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	301,058	5,190	152,706	23,680	482,634
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	257,593	4,920	115,449	20,808	398,770
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	43,465	270	37,257	2,872	83,864
Peterborough, Ontario	12,912	428	1,947	2,211	17,498
Québec, Quebec	184,008	26,659	54,527	8,905	274,099
Regina, Saskatchewan	107,967	10,657	33,264	20,518	172,406
Saguenay, Quebec	32,698	1,431	6,432	742	41,303
Saint John, New Brunswick	9,740	275	2,478	97	12,590
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	124,667	41,027	75,932	55,009	296,635
Sherbrooke, Quebec	61,150	4,686	18,568	35,762	120,166
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	59,780	15,748	38,550	14,742	128,820
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	52,736	2,053	20,822	6,809	82,420
Thunder Bay, Ontario	11,454	1,214	9,689	2,537	24,894
Toronto, Ontario	1,691,857	199,802	958,935	264,811	3,115,405
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	34,727	935	24,337	5,691	65,690
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,019,322	49,733	231,147	88,094	1,388,296
Victoria, British Columbia	83,898	3,642	30,229	12,862	130,631
Windsor, Ontario	33,772	1,885	12,238	5,114	53,009
Winnipeg, Manitoba	209,917	11,240	101,432	27,330	349,919

Table 13
Value of the non-residential permits by type of building, provinces and territories, March 2013

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,896,086	6,647	20,492	33,491	13,556	329,856	1,246,873
Industrial	442,663	489	250	1,245	468	51,734	198,571
Factories, plants	233,369	331	0	0	0	26,671	122,692
Transportation, utilities	107,864	0	0	0	0	14,257	30,923
Mining and agriculture	58,170	0	250	400	0	4,525	24,586
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	43,260	158	0	845	468	6,281	20,370
Commercial	1,489,378	4,349	14,242	28,220	10,216	204,466	757,384
Trade and services	312,145	1,185	0	12,858	5,760	62,114	104,244
Warehouses	138,811	0	680	811	0	3,285	69,181
Service stations	34,767	688	0	5,050	0	3,747	6,130
Office buildings	305,456	600	0	2,248	538	57,308	91,109
Recreation	86,990	0	350	2,100	0	32,131	37,755
Hotels, restaurants	469,398	0	12,500	1,075	1,000	16,145	395,304
Laboratories	875	0	0	0	0	0	500
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	140,936	1,876	712	4,078	2,918	29,736	53,161
Institutional and governmental	964,045	1,809	6,000	4,026	2,872	73,656	290,918
Schools, education	200,822	0	0	550	2,000	29,306	102,383
Hospitals, medical	157,781	0	6,000	0	400	7,731	135,208
Welfare, home	38,189	0	0	0	0	5,790	22,080
Churches, religion	23,054	0	0	3,400	0	1,004	12,200
Government buildings	519,599	1,465	0	0	0	24,070	6,042
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	24,600	344	0	76	472	5,755	13,005
thousands of dollars							
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Total non-residential	39,728	130,032	856,475	212,924	3,385	1,627	1,000
Industrial	4,138	37,788	100,528	47,452	0	0	0
Factories, plants	3,780	550	57,858	21,487	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	0	10,534	36,862	15,288	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	24,771	900	2,738	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	358	1,933	4,908	7,939	0	0	0
Commercial	29,130	50,158	241,551	143,676	3,359	1,627	1,000
Trade and services	649	1,994	60,945	62,396	0	0	0
Warehouses	7,292	7,238	42,200	8,124	0	0	0
Service stations	4,254	1,100	4,500	9,298	0	0	0
Office buildings	7,149	27,261	90,099	26,794	0	1,350	1,000
Recreation	1,250	0	3,485	9,296	623	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	3,550	9,486	22,417	5,780	2,141	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	375	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,986	3,079	17,530	21,988	595	277	0
Institutional and governmental	6,460	42,086	514,396	21,796	26	0	0
Schools, education	1,100	37,623	19,910	7,950	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	250	2,317	4,881	994	0	0	0
Welfare, home	1,715	1,140	5,087	2,377	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	0	1,000	5,450	0	0	0
Government buildings	3,000	850	481,757	2,415	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	395	156	1,761	2,610	26	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: Components of the building permits for which seasonal variation is present are seasonally adjusted using the X-12 ARIMA method. Seasonally adjusted data for the total number of housing units and the aggregate value of building permits are obtained indirectly, i.e., by adding up their seasonally adjusted components. Specifically, the total number of dwelling units is obtained by summing the seasonally adjusted data for single-family and multi-family units. The total value of building permits is obtained by summing the following components: residential, industrial, commercial and institutional. In cases where the component series contains no apparent seasonality, unadjusted values are used in the place of seasonally adjusted values in these aggregations.

At the end of the year, the seasonally adjusted time series are revised to take into account the most recent seasonal fluctuations at the same time as a revision to the previous year of the unadjusted data. As a result, revisions for the seasonally adjusted estimates extending back three years are made with the release of January Building permits data.

As a complement to the seasonally adjusted series, trend-cycle estimates are produced to indicate the long-term underlying movement of a series and may also be used as early indicators of the direction of the short-term trend (within the current year). Both the seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as new data points are added to the series. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the trend series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line for the most recent four months on the graphs.

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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2012, 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	City / Cité
CC	Chartered community
CG	Community government
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne
COM	Community
CT	Canton (municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)
CV	City / Ville
CY	City
DM	District municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement district
IGD	Indian government district
IM	Island municipality
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne
LGD	Local government district
LOT	Township and royalty
M	Municipality / Municipalité
MD	Municipal district
MÉ	Municipalité
MU	Municipality
NH	Northern hamlet
NL	Nisga'a land
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé
NV	Northern village
NVL	Nisgaa village
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale
RDA	Regional district electoral area
RG	Region
RGM	Regional municipality
RM	Rural municipality
RV	Resort village
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien
SA	Special area
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement
SET	Settlement
SG	Self-government / Autonomie gouvernementale
SM	Specialized municipality
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée
SV	Summer village
T	Town

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

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/table-tableau/table-tableau-5-eng.cfm>