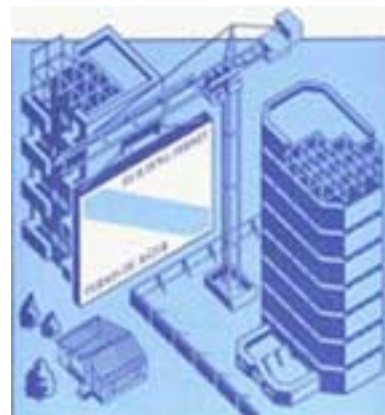


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

May 2013



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

Building Permits

May 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

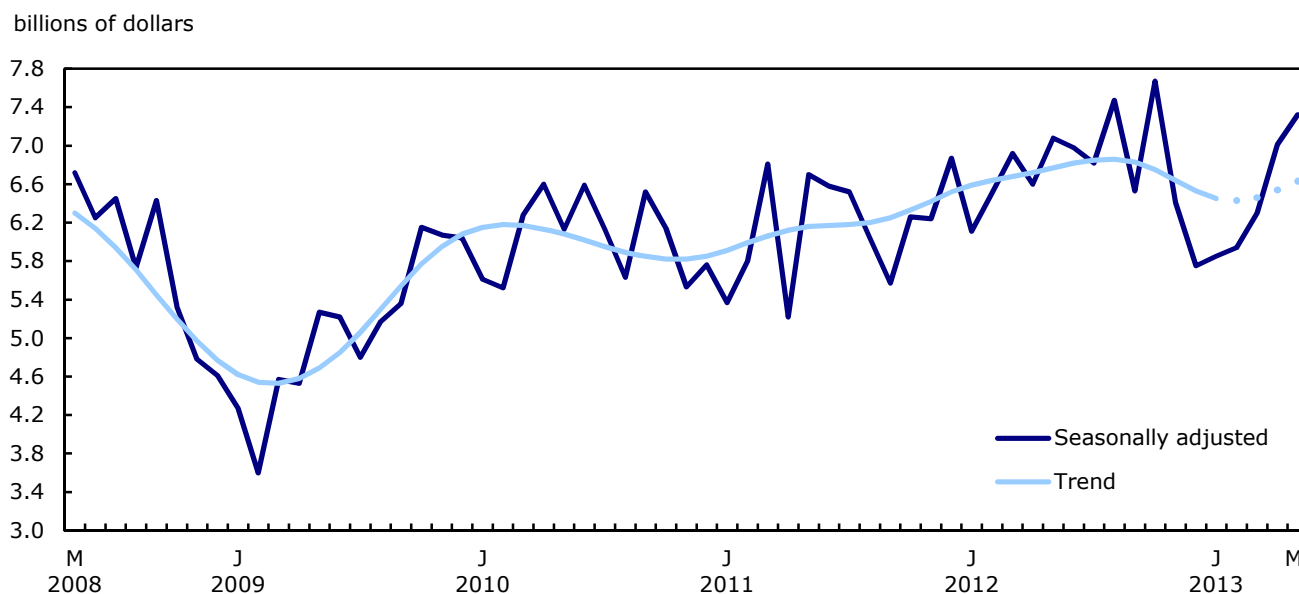
Contractors took out building permits worth \$7.3 billion in May, up 4.5% from April. The total value of building permits continued to trend upward on the strength of five consecutive monthly increases.

Analysis – May 2013

Contractors took out building permits worth \$7.3 billion in May, up 4.5% from April. The total value of building permits continued to trend upward on the strength of five consecutive monthly increases.

The increase in May came mainly from the residential sector in Ontario and the non-residential sector in Quebec.

Chart 1
Total value of 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.

Residential sector permit values increased 4.2% to \$4.6 billion in May. This advance followed a 21.6% gain in April and was the third consecutive monthly increase. The gain in May was attributable to both single- and multi-family dwellings. The value of residential building permits was up in seven provinces led largely by Ontario, followed by Alberta and Nova Scotia. British Columbia posted the largest decline.

In the non-residential sector, the value of building permits rose 5.0% to \$2.8 billion in May. Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were behind most of the growth at the national level. Declines were recorded in Alberta, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Residential sector: Construction intentions up for both single- and multi-family dwellings

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings rose 4.4% in May to \$2.3 billion, the fourth increase in five months. Advances were posted in eight provinces with Ontario, Alberta and Quebec accounting for most of the gain.

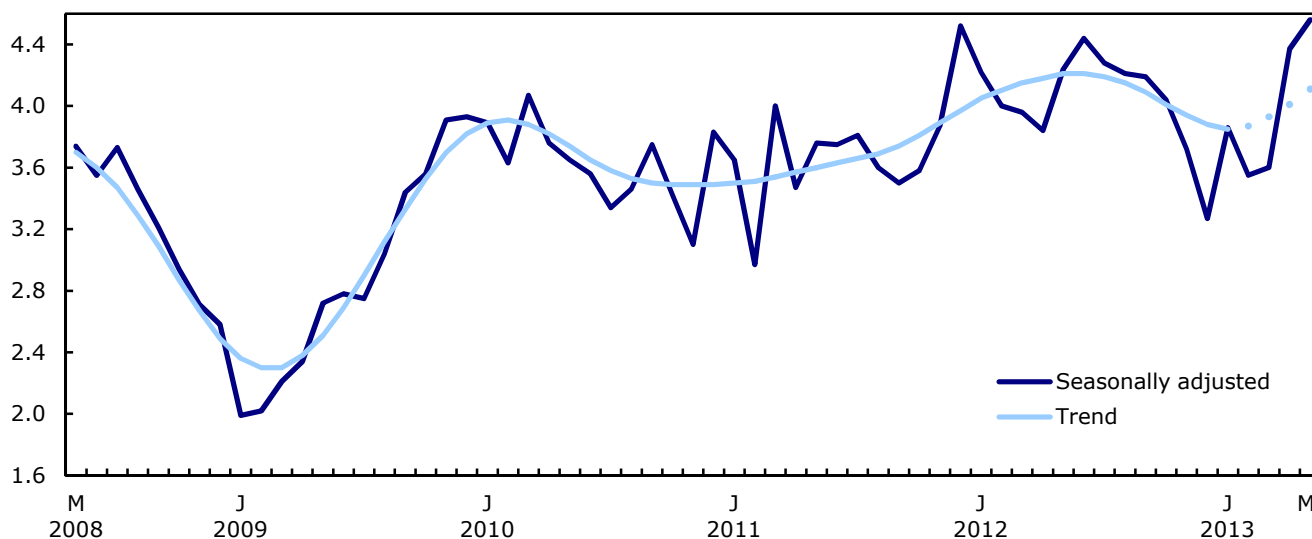
Building permits for multi-family dwellings recorded a third consecutive monthly increase, up 4.0% to \$2.2 billion in May following a 51.2% advance in April. Numerous apartments and apartments-condominium projects in Ontario,

Alberta and Nova Scotia contributed to sustaining the advance from April. Declines were registered in four provinces, with British Columbia posting the largest drop, followed by Saskatchewan.

Canadian municipalities authorized the construction of 20,048 new dwellings, 3.1% more than in April. The advance was attributable to both multi-family dwellings, which increased 3.5% to 13,649 units and single-family dwellings, which rose 2.3% to 6,399 units.

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.

Non-residential sector: Significant gains in the industrial component

In the industrial component, the value of permits rose 37.4% to \$612 million in May. This was the third increase in four months. The growth was the result of higher construction intentions for manufacturing plants and utilities buildings in Ontario, for mining buildings in Saskatchewan and for manufacturing plants in British Columbia. Gains were posted in seven provinces.

In the institutional component, the value of permits declined 3.6% to \$702 million in May, a second consecutive monthly decrease. The value of institutional building permits was down in four provinces, with New Brunswick accounting for much of the drop as a result of lower construction intentions for medical and educational buildings.

Canadian municipalities issued \$1.5 billion worth of commercial building permits in May, down 0.6% from April. This followed a 17.3% increase the previous month. The decline was the result of lower construction intentions in a variety of commercial buildings, including office buildings and recreational facilities. Decreases were posted in three provinces, led by Alberta. Conversely, Quebec posted the largest gain, as a result of higher construction intentions for recreational facilities, office buildings as well as hotels and restaurants.

Provinces: Large increases in Ontario and Quebec

The value of permits was up in seven provinces in May, led by Ontario and Quebec.

The largest increase occurred in Ontario, mainly as a result of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings. In Quebec, commercial and institutional buildings were responsible for the gains.

Manitoba followed a distant third, as a result of higher construction intentions for institutional buildings, commercial structures and, to a lesser extent, industrial buildings.

The largest decline occurred in British Columbia, where all components except industrial buildings fell. In New Brunswick, institutional construction intentions largely contributed to the decline.

Significant gains in construction intentions in Toronto and Montréal

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

The largest increases were in Toronto and Montréal, with Edmonton a distant third. In Toronto, the advance was principally attributable to multi-family dwellings. Higher intentions for industrial and commercial buildings explained the growth in Montréal. In Edmonton, construction intentions for residential dwellings and, to a lesser degree, for institutional buildings were behind the advance.

Calgary had the largest decline, followed by Vancouver and Victoria. After posting their third highest level on record the previous month, the value of permits issued in Calgary decreased 42.1%, largely the result of lower construction intentions for commercial buildings. In Vancouver, multi-family dwellings were responsible for the decline while in Victoria, institutional buildings were behind the decrease.

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.

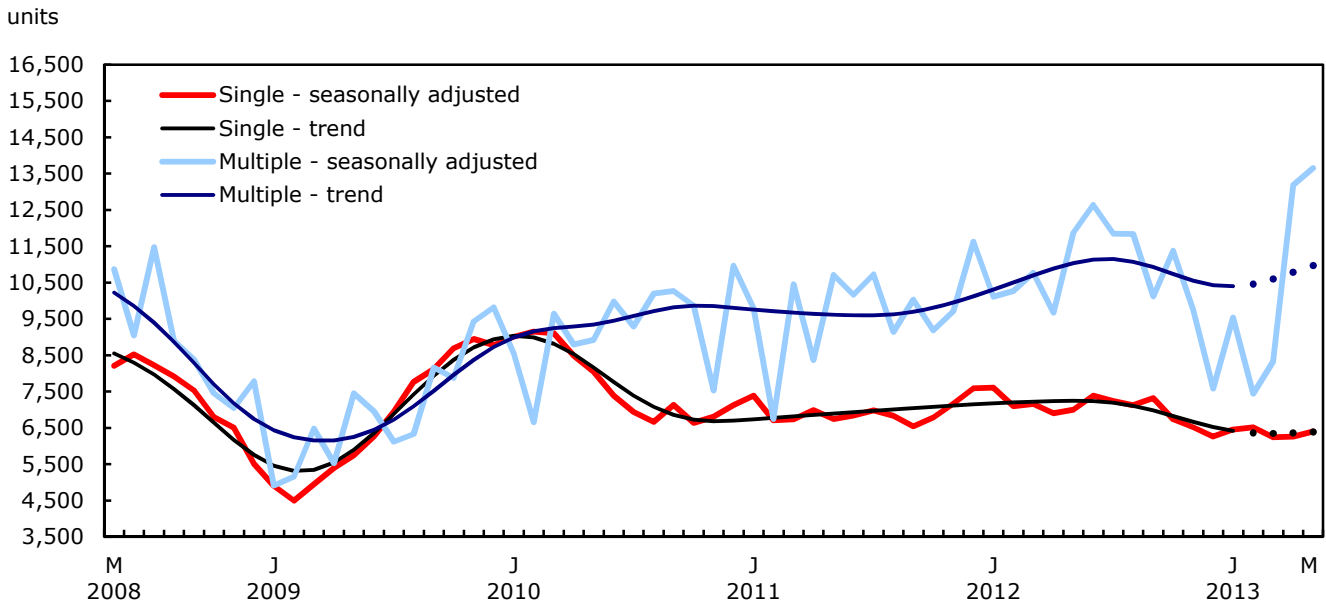
For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

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

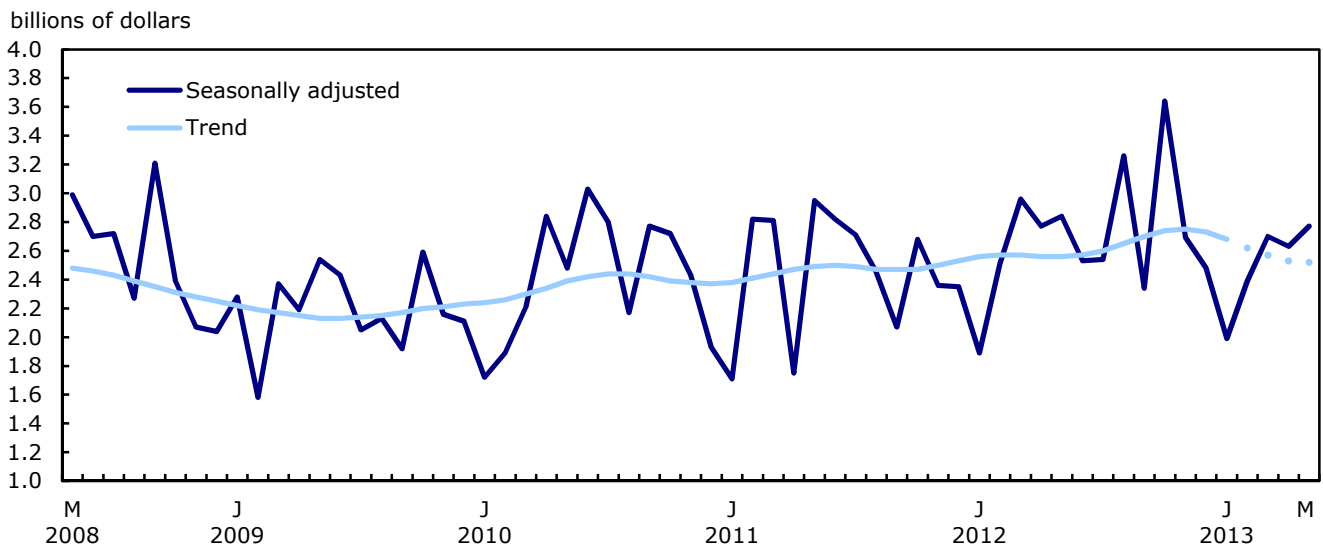
The trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, 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



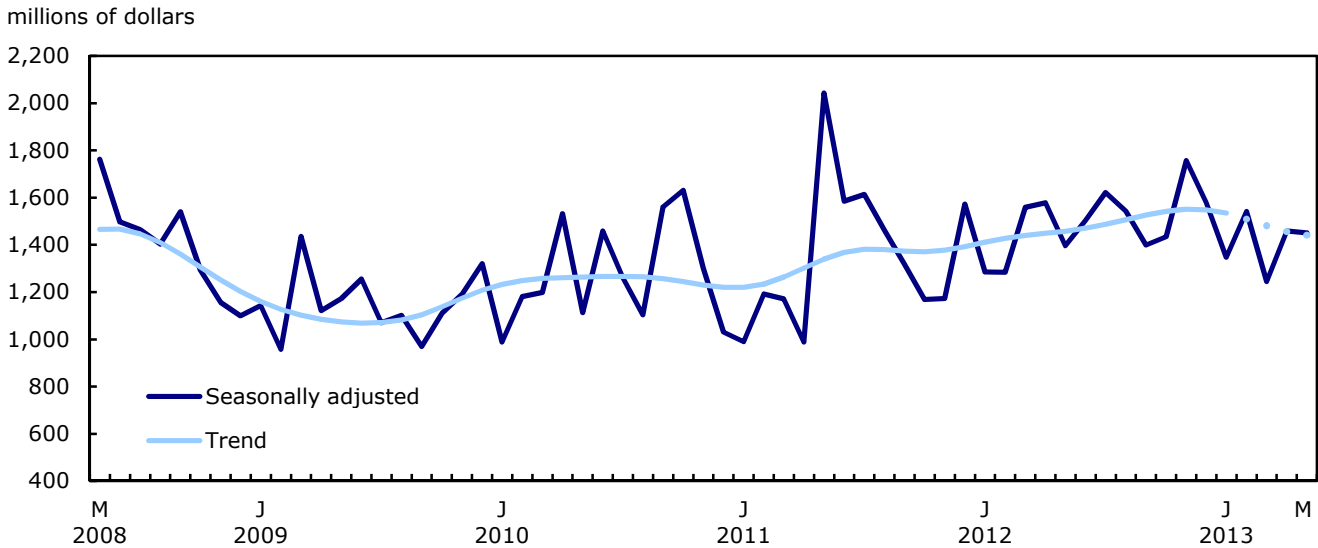
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



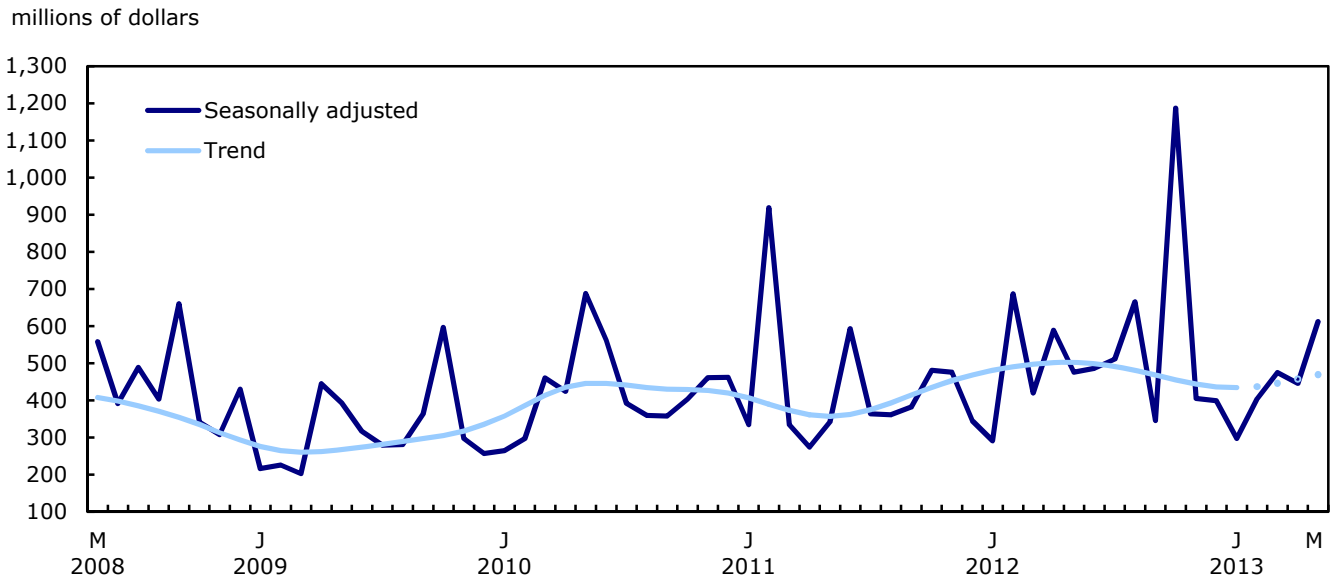
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

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.

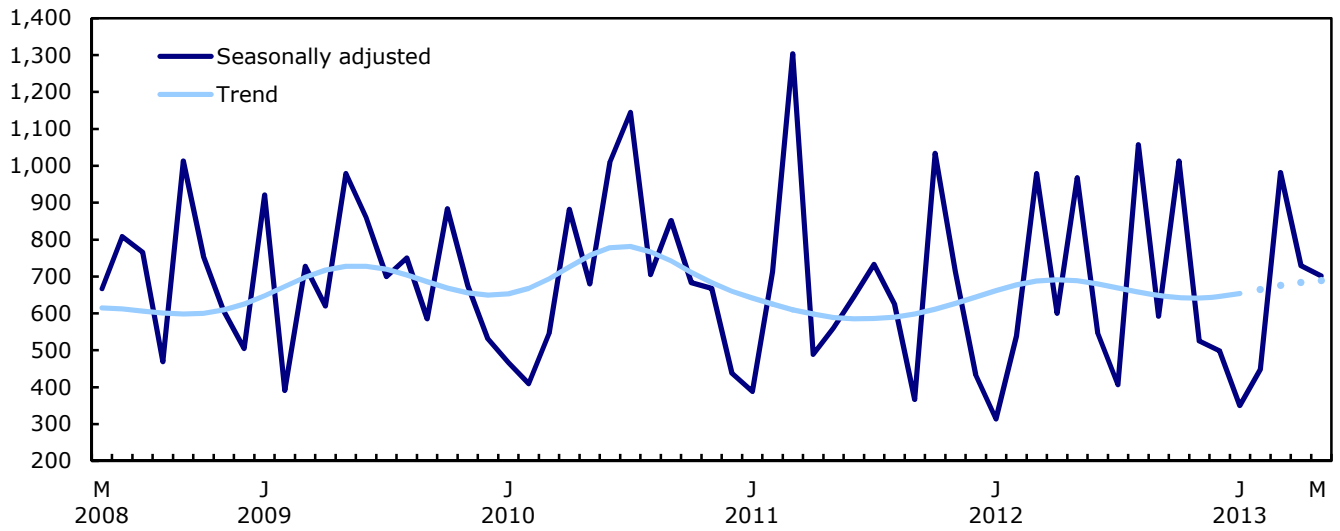
Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



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

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 May ^p	2013 April ^r	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,323,522	7,007,031	4.5	11.2	6.0	1.5	1.8	-10.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	85,442	72,841	17.3	23.5	-11.7	-17.4	4.0	-10.6
Prince Edward Island	23,959	13,712	74.7	-53.5	239.5	-33.5	34.3	-64.3
Nova Scotia	145,129	93,774	54.8	-21.9	44.8	-23.8	35.1	-26.0
New Brunswick	57,453	184,912	-68.9	318.9	-5.0	-70.6	252.0	-27.1
Quebec	1,475,918	1,278,258	15.5	22.3	-15.8	2.8	-12.9	6.3
Ontario	2,778,450	2,459,746	13.0	12.3	11.8	0.8	0.4	-6.4
Manitoba	244,388	159,451	53.3	8.2	-26.7	23.9	17.2	-58.7
Saskatchewan	277,358	242,859	14.2	-10.5	27.2	-5.0	70.6	-34.6
Alberta	1,381,333	1,491,873	-7.4	-11.4	22.6	16.7	-5.2	-12.6
British Columbia	827,025	977,761	-15.4	40.3	1.0	-10.2	10.2	-12.1
Yukon	13,781	2,873	379.7	-56.9	428.1	-77.9	137.3	-38.2
Northwest Territories	9,783	7,371	32.7	210.2	-95.4	1,482.1	27.8	66.0
Nunavut	3,503	21,600	-83.8	860.0	-55.7	181.4	664.4	1,288.2

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

	2013 May ^p	2013 April ^r	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,765,107	2,633,512	5.0	-2.5	12.9	20.0	-19.5	-7.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	24,843	17,036	45.8	125.0	-76.7	68.0	64.5	-56.2
Prince Edward Island	11,128	2,990	272.2	-85.4	400.9	27.9	-26.8	-40.9
Nova Scotia	39,309	35,724	10.0	6.7	104.8	-15.4	-12.9	-46.9
New Brunswick	17,418	146,030	-88.1	977.2	-35.2	-53.0	146.0	-10.2
Quebec	658,032	480,581	36.9	16.9	-17.9	7.6	-19.5	23.9
Ontario	954,963	843,372	13.2	-11.6	32.5	6.8	-33.8	2.3
Manitoba	132,221	24,107	448.5	-39.3	-47.6	54.0	66.6	-81.0
Saskatchewan	138,421	59,225	133.7	-54.7	36.4	33.7	115.9	-31.7
Alberta	544,180	734,029	-25.9	-15.9	31.5	45.3	-19.9	-16.0
British Columbia	230,188	271,629	-15.3	28.6	0.4	12.1	-1.8	-22.1
Yukon	8,936	798	1,019.8	-76.4	500.2	31.8	-37.2	-38.0
Northwest Territories	5,465	6,391	-14.5	292.8	-96.8	2,402.0	559.5	13.2
Nunavut	3	11,600	-100.0	1,060.0

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

	2013 May ^p	2013 April ^r	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,558,415	4,373,519	4.2	21.6	1.4	-8.1	18.1	-12.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	60,599	55,805	8.6	8.5	49.7	-44.2	-6.7	9.8
Prince Edward Island	12,831	10,722	19.7	18.8	96.0	-53.4	84.2	-73.0
Nova Scotia	105,820	58,050	82.3	-33.0	30.1	-25.6	53.3	-13.1
New Brunswick	40,035	38,882	3.0	27.1	19.7	-77.5	323.5	-35.3
Quebec	817,886	797,677	2.5	25.8	-14.4	-0.2	-8.1	-3.5
Ontario	1,823,487	1,616,374	12.8	30.8	-0.3	-2.3	38.2	-14.4
Manitoba	112,167	135,344	-17.1	25.7	-14.1	10.8	3.8	-39.5
Saskatchewan	138,937	183,634	-24.3	30.6	19.7	-23.1	55.3	-35.5
Alberta	837,153	757,844	10.5	-6.5	14.3	-1.4	7.4	-9.5
British Columbia	596,837	706,132	-15.5	45.4	1.3	-17.4	14.8	-7.7
Yukon	4,845	2,075	133.5	-36.7	369.9	-86.8	206.6	-38.3
Northwest Territories	4,318	980	340.6	30.8	261.8	-82.7	-46.1	77.5
Nunavut	3,500	10,000	-65.0	700.0	-75.4	181.4	664.4	1,288.2

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

	2013 May ^p	2013 April ^r	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November
	units		percentage change					
Canada	240,576	233,340	3.1	33.5	4.4	-12.8	15.5	-14.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,348	2,832	18.2	9.8	55.8	-44.4	-5.7	-5.7
Prince Edward Island	816	780	4.6	47.7	12.8	-30.4	43.6	-65.5
Nova Scotia	6,324	3,552	78.0	-37.3	106.1	-53.0	90.2	-28.7
New Brunswick	5,196	4,536	14.6	136.2	45.5	-66.2	212.5	-66.6
Quebec	43,644	42,732	2.1	23.3	-19.4	-4.7	-5.0	-4.5
Ontario	99,564	81,204	22.6	57.7	-5.3	-5.6	40.6	-17.5
Manitoba	6,696	8,460	-20.9	82.2	-32.2	5.2	-1.1	-29.0
Saskatchewan	7,308	13,236	-44.8	41.6	85.9	-35.6	54.3	-48.2
Alberta	41,676	36,768	13.3	-7.7	31.4	-7.1	-3.0	-12.2
British Columbia	25,332	38,544	-34.3	62.6	10.1	-24.1	17.2	-4.7
Yukon	408	168	142.9	-50.0	2,700.0	-96.6	190.0	-47.4
Northwest Territories	120	60	100.0	400.0	...	-100.0	-16.7	...
Nunavut	144	468	-69.2	1,200.0	-75.0	200.0	300.0	...

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					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
April r	6,257	13,188	19,445	4,373,519	445,711	1,458,964	728,837	2,633,512	7,007,031
May p	6,399	13,649	20,048	4,558,415	612,343	1,450,283	702,481	2,765,107	7,323,522
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	31,871	52,139	84,010	19,936,800	2,233,190	7,041,166	3,210,634	12,484,990	32,421,790
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	35,781	52,693	88,474	20,250,472	2,463,139	7,103,926	3,399,381	12,966,446	33,216,918
Newfoundland and Labrador									
April r	156	80	236	55,805	2,048	13,551	1,437	17,036	72,841
May p	154	125	279	60,599	78	14,138	10,627	24,843	85,442
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	743	373	1,116	263,709	25,488	54,094	21,607	101,189	364,898
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	988	466	1,454	322,637	6,985	159,613	14,686	181,284	503,921
Prince Edward Island									
April r	35	30	65	10,722	731	2,251	8	2,990	13,712
May p	40	28	68	12,831	602	8,329	2,197	11,128	23,959
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	178	94	272	47,054	1,637	30,798	9,465	41,900	88,954
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	245	179	424	69,583	8,763	13,820	28,462	51,045	120,628
Nova Scotia									
April r	152	144	296	58,050	920	14,884	19,920	35,724	93,774
May p	151	376	527	105,820	5,731	25,705	7,873	39,309	145,129
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	835	1,176	2,011	406,637	16,476	95,114	32,626	144,216	550,853
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1,159	796	1,955	392,896	44,754	84,301	89,329	218,384	611,280
New Brunswick									
April r	113	265	378	38,882	3,321	15,627	127,082	146,030	184,912
May p	123	310	433	40,035	2,903	10,981	3,534	17,418	57,453
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	626	780	1,406	248,741	7,123	77,294	158,081	242,498	491,239
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	860	647	1,507	247,563	23,055	78,912	50,847	152,814	400,377
Quebec									
April r	1,116	2,445	3,561	797,677	163,086	207,913	109,582	480,581	1,278,258
May p	1,123	2,514	3,637	817,886	175,285	323,475	159,272	658,032	1,475,918
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	5,399	12,033	17,432	3,731,600	510,456	1,407,211	597,484	2,515,151	6,246,751
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	6,804	15,008	21,812	4,319,188	397,373	1,212,440	628,666	2,238,479	6,557,667
Ontario									
April r	2,083	4,684	6,767	1,616,374	120,037	470,016	253,319	843,372	2,459,746
May p	2,166	6,131	8,297	1,823,487	190,584	521,725	242,654	954,963	2,778,450
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	10,527	18,164	28,691	7,184,430	826,316	2,351,949	968,567	4,146,832	11,331,262
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	11,728	18,873	30,601	7,538,860	786,552	2,473,451	1,413,171	4,673,174	12,212,034
Manitoba									
April r	296	409	705	135,344	3,881	17,963	2,263	24,107	159,451
May p	255	303	558	112,167	11,756	62,696	57,769	132,221	244,388
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	1,491	1,273	2,764	593,900	30,874	196,590	93,551	321,015	914,915
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1,628	936	2,564	547,007	92,797	219,925	115,016	427,738	974,745
Saskatchewan									
April r	273	830	1,103	183,634	7,605	35,721	15,899	59,225	242,859
May p	323	286	609	138,937	45,703	67,303	25,415	138,421	277,358
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	1,673	1,888	3,561	733,511	115,898	257,255	122,985	496,138	1,229,649
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1,851	1,487	3,338	731,536	72,781	289,137	167,074	528,992	1,260,528
Alberta									
April r	1,458	1,606	3,064	757,844	121,330	544,051	68,648	734,029	1,491,873
May p	1,499	1,974	3,473	837,153	132,891	289,772	121,517	544,180	1,381,333
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	7,553	7,550	15,103	3,833,514	522,404	1,924,066	825,302	3,271,772	7,105,286
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	7,154	6,587	13,741	3,351,176	554,719	1,699,646	428,241	2,682,606	6,033,782

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			Residential	Estimated value of construction				Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings		Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
April r	568	2,644	3,212	706,132	22,706	129,884	119,039	271,629	977,761
May p	546	1,565	2,111	596,837	46,081	114,535	69,572	230,188	827,025
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	2,788	8,669	11,457	2,848,451	175,723	619,240	316,090	1,111,053	3,959,504
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	3,273	7,659	10,932	2,697,213	466,060	862,674	456,425	1,785,159	4,482,372
Yukon									
April r	4	10	14	2,075	46	712	40	798	2,873
May p	11	23	34	4,845	470	6,415	2,051	8,936	13,781
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	44	62	106	16,171	516	11,410	2,185	14,111	30,282
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	85	33	118	19,251	7,120	1,634	6,046	14,800	34,051
Northwest Territories									
April r	3	2	5	980	0	6,391	0	6,391	7,371
May p	6	4	10	4,318	259	5,206	0	5,465	9,783
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	11	10	21	7,452	279	15,142	51,091	66,512	73,964
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	5	0	5	5,892	2,180	3,473	1,418	7,071	12,963
Nunavut									
April r	0	39	39	10,000	0	0	11,600	11,600	21,600
May p	2	10	12	3,500	0	3	0	3	3,503
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	3	67	70	21,630	0	1,003	11,600	12,603	34,233
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1	22	23	7,670	0	4,900	0	4,900	12,570

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									
April r	16	168	184	19,956	1,624	2,982	0	4,606	24,562
May p	20	7	27	12,421	1,639	331	4,994	6,964	19,385
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	81	274	355	54,029	5,662	6,686	10,674	23,022	77,051
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	121	103	224	44,514	7,857	4,980	15,122	27,959	72,473
Barrie, Ontario									
April r	28	39	67	16,957	469	1,449	3,182	5,100	22,057
May p	35	14	49	15,296	108	4,255	890	5,253	20,549
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	244	101	345	94,254	4,131	14,114	14,506	32,751	127,005
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	148	40	188	55,626	14,960	16,862	4,750	36,572	92,198
Brantford, Ontario									
April r	25	50	75	12,801	1,245	10,990	50	12,285	25,086
May p	20	37	57	8,495	2,130	187	969	3,286	11,781
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	107	118	225	36,610	5,040	14,987	3,929	23,956	60,566
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	142	94	236	38,149	6,598	6,152	23,112	35,862	74,011
Calgary, Alberta									
April r	560	866	1,426	340,493	37,473	390,788	13,629	441,890	782,383
May p	534	765	1,299	323,565	7,404	105,204	16,527	129,135	452,700
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	2,735	3,269	6,004	1,542,418	99,681	954,280	99,931	1,153,892	2,696,310
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	2,530	3,014	5,544	1,359,169	95,617	801,972	150,320	1,047,909	2,407,078
Edmonton, Alberta									
April r	439	462	901	242,143	17,407	76,468	799	94,674	336,817
May p	501	861	1,362	336,648	8,841	71,025	20,406	100,272	436,920
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	2,469	3,364	5,833	1,459,256	72,954	412,417	536,701	1,022,072	2,481,328
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	2,267	2,598	4,865	1,191,530	102,347	413,919	159,494	675,760	1,867,290
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
April r	22	0	22	6,571	845	1,404	366	2,615	9,186
May p	46	65	111	24,207	10,328	8,809	10,220	29,357	53,564
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	76	72	148	37,934	20,368	18,217	20,238	58,823	96,757
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	54	58	112	38,622	7,804	7,633	5,113	20,550	59,172
Guelph, Ontario									
April r	14	235	249	54,563	338	16,476	964	17,778	72,341
May p	27	137	164	27,814	18,332	17,471	4,312	40,115	67,929
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	75	489	564	110,772	22,252	54,106	5,897	82,255	193,027
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	111	287	398	74,959	20,701	30,390	18,268	69,359	144,318
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
April r	60	89	149	31,895	181	10,440	19,690	30,311	62,206
May p	54	319	373	76,440	601	19,817	5,821	26,239	102,679
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	354	993	1,347	253,296	6,111	72,855	29,944	108,910	362,206
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	467	489	956	189,221	31,869	49,254	78,855	159,978	349,199
Hamilton, Ontario									
April r	74	97	171	58,804	862	31,246	38,456	70,564	129,368
May p	99	68	167	59,576	7,528	22,914	13,958	44,400	103,976
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	565	615	1,180	365,121	25,395	136,255	67,873	229,523	594,644
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	809	822	1,631	433,503	14,604	163,966	95,942	274,512	708,015
Kelowna, British Columbia									
April r	32	19	51	20,940	350	3,694	33,067	37,111	58,051
May p	32	51	83	19,940	3,747	4,167	0	7,914	27,854
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	150	193	343	93,907	9,303	28,492	34,437	72,232	166,139
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	151	111	262	84,578	9,309	34,705	6,714	50,728	135,306

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									
April r	37	8	45	12,369	5,021	1,588	5,624	12,233	24,602
May p	30	7	37	9,541	830	5,906	282	7,018	16,559
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	144	138	282	56,612	7,388	27,533	17,188	52,109	108,721
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	175	349	524	71,531	6,702	26,912	6,526	40,140	111,671
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
April r	74	249	323	80,998	6,328	15,577	2,765	24,670	105,668
May p	71	338	409	74,384	3,531	39,285	5,756	48,572	122,956
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	346	721	1,067	254,465	17,168	86,922	59,455	163,545	418,010
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	448	607	1,055	256,859	50,880	102,486	52,374	205,740	462,599
London, Ontario									
April r	143	371	514	114,071	3,192	9,939	6,279	19,410	133,481
May p	131	74	205	61,104	2,573	17,256	5,118	24,947	86,051
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	524	560	1,084	281,997	18,261	63,223	32,552	114,036	396,033
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	569	463	1,032	250,910	15,024	90,642	42,948	148,614	399,524
Moncton, New Brunswick									
April r	29	148	177	13,655	23	5,116	37,223	42,362	56,017
May p	30	136	166	12,810	1,915	3,148	1,636	6,699	19,509
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	146	359	505	77,511	2,293	27,586	41,992	71,871	149,382
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	189	368	557	77,972	2,973	29,284	6,563	38,820	116,792
Montréal, Quebec									
April r	289	1,251	1,540	384,441	15,231	101,604	52,675	169,510	553,951
May p	285	1,413	1,698	411,451	129,111	166,888	64,775	360,774	772,225
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	1,442	6,570	8,012	1,820,575	210,947	721,714	258,573	1,191,234	3,011,809
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1,974	7,174	9,148	1,941,736	168,230	707,387	291,113	1,166,730	3,108,466
Oshawa, Ontario									
April r	63	41	104	29,526	1,803	3,856	1,203	6,862	36,388
May p	82	10	92	33,519	3,269	4,434	2,766	10,469	43,988
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	387	157	544	189,585	11,479	29,021	9,000	49,500	239,085
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	440	296	736	228,148	5,719	34,472	22,961	63,152	291,300
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
April r	164	472	636	126,460	546	47,968	28,210	76,724	203,184
May p	175	445	620	145,018	3,787	30,446	50,377	84,610	229,628
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	801	1,811	2,612	560,659	9,253	206,629	99,395	315,277	875,936
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	696	1,718	2,414	430,379	19,755	320,531	123,066	463,352	893,731
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
April r	36	220	256	44,169	669	8,884	2,142	11,695	55,864
May p	44	67	111	23,114	3	28,641	2,817	31,461	54,575
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	150	556	706	124,943	942	84,271	9,773	94,986	219,929
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	251	769	1,020	171,525	355	50,612	12,310	63,277	234,802
Peterborough, Ontario									
April r	58	4	62	20,300	120	747	3,849	4,716	25,016
May p	22	26	48	13,123	201	2,995	1,431	4,627	17,750
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	113	67	180	49,568	749	6,036	7,491	14,276	63,844
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	67	34	101	30,169	3,500	20,091	2,489	26,080	56,249
Québec, Quebec									
April r	121	286	407	76,367	4,058	26,263	14,623	44,944	121,311
May p	93	346	439	80,292	6,634	61,069	57,644	125,347	205,639
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	457	1,638	2,095	385,915	37,351	157,862	86,676	281,889	667,804
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	591	3,154	3,745	586,969	21,431	130,300	48,656	200,387	787,356

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					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
April r	88	233	321	45,186	834	9,867	2,197	12,898	58,084
May p	86	84	170	34,586	1,325	25,244	9,460	36,029	70,615
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	520	734	1,254	205,303	12,816	68,375	32,175	113,366	318,669
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	508	361	869	171,995	23,936	95,331	10,660	129,927	301,922
Saguenay, Quebec									
April r	47	74	121	22,662	644	1,454	7,856	9,954	32,616
May p	56	39	95	21,402	3,246	6,735	4,233	14,214	35,616
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	207	184	391	81,476	5,321	16,267	13,583	35,171	116,647
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	226	259	485	93,342	6,035	20,056	37,147	63,238	156,580
Saint John, New Brunswick									
April r	20	5	25	4,985	142	3,517	13,729	17,388	22,373
May p	15	49	64	5,096	465	3,739	0	4,204	9,300
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	99	78	177	43,543	882	9,734	13,826	24,442	67,985
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	116	20	136	37,871	13,749	16,450	7,640	37,839	75,710
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
April r	105	421	526	85,087	5,906	12,162	10,813	28,881	113,968
May p	165	152	317	72,113	4,265	19,626	12,554	36,445	108,558
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	668	753	1,421	308,109	51,198	107,720	78,376	237,294	545,403
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	913	706	1,619	369,476	25,606	103,950	97,810	227,366	596,842
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
April r	59	102	161	27,900	20,546	11,637	2,507	34,690	62,590
May p	72	63	135	25,167	898	7,308	1,894	10,100	35,267
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	332	393	725	130,336	26,130	43,035	65,618	134,783	265,119
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	275	524	799	135,586	3,236	38,936	36,546	78,718	214,304
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
April r	68	43	111	30,435	3,399	8,254	51,586	63,239	93,674
May p	61	90	151	39,816	3,886	103,439	1,374	108,699	148,515
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	276	282	558	142,217	23,033	157,042	67,702	247,777	389,994
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	280	157	437	118,516	35,252	47,495	11,915	94,662	213,178
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
April r	65	65	130	29,022	20	7,585	351	7,956	36,978
May p	78	66	144	34,539	23	10,726	627	11,376	45,915
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	380	231	611	154,877	2,446	39,133	7,787	49,366	204,243
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	591	287	878	209,832	4,316	139,433	9,139	152,888	362,720
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
April r	20	7	27	6,516	0	3,145	0	3,145	9,661
May p	27	15	42	9,092	315	11,769	2,199	14,283	23,375
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	71	36	107	28,778	1,529	26,523	4,736	32,788	61,566
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	114	22	136	31,136	414	15,880	104,705	120,999	152,135
Toronto, Ontario									
April r	657	2,854	3,511	801,274	54,494	251,361	60,705	366,560	1,167,834
May p	709	4,609	5,318	1,042,571	65,148	219,095	116,810	401,053	1,443,624
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	3,910	11,991	15,901	3,811,882	319,444	1,207,247	442,326	1,969,017	5,780,899
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	4,545	12,888	17,433	4,312,444	285,810	1,333,231	713,903	2,332,944	6,645,388
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
April r	27	58	85	20,308	1,672	3,359	3,744	8,775	29,083
May p	21	98	119	20,334	2,986	2,321	1,128	6,435	26,769
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	108	272	380	80,973	5,593	37,599	12,161	55,353	136,326
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	134	328	462	86,782	484	26,995	12,976	40,455	127,237

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									
April ^r	248	2,119	2,367	536,262	4,790	85,486	16,306	106,582	642,844
May ^p	201	1,327	1,528	431,435	20,500	77,889	26,284	124,673	556,108
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	1,190	7,157	8,347	2,045,951	75,023	394,522	130,684	600,229	2,646,180
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1,465	5,613	7,078	1,763,190	89,673	588,502	349,808	1,027,983	2,791,173
Victoria, British Columbia									
April ^r	42	53	95	24,759	678	11,400	62,320	74,398	99,157
May ^p	42	37	79	23,708	239	3,212	699	4,150	27,858
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	218	330	548	142,338	4,559	44,841	75,881	125,281	267,619
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	243	852	1,095	224,271	3,885	63,194	6,711	73,790	298,061
Windsor, Ontario									
April ^r	72	14	86	30,584	42	1,281	365	1,688	32,272
May ^p	58	17	75	24,375	7,033	5,205	9,502	21,740	46,115
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	252	64	316	99,788	8,960	21,120	14,981	45,061	144,849
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	270	59	329	95,935	7,377	22,279	86,795	116,451	212,386
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
April ^r	189	311	500	95,855	2,106	14,399	944	17,449	113,304
May ^p	141	197	338	68,077	7,386	46,214	54,401	108,001	176,078
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	871	927	1,798	390,908	20,732	162,045	82,675	265,452	656,360
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	910	643	1,553	342,189	71,035	168,398	54,994	294,427	636,616

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							
April ^r	7,533	36	987	2,139	9,250	1,090	21,035
May ^p	8,657	45	1,116	2,144	9,968	873	22,803
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	30,207	114	4,290	8,494	34,987	3,610	81,702
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	33,666	150	4,827	8,346	35,916	3,132	86,037
Newfoundland and Labrador							
April ^r	213	0	0	0	74	6	293
May ^p	273	1	22	8	86	9	399
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	679	1	26	38	268	41	1,053
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	842	4	12	11	413	30	1,312
Prince Edward Island							
April ^r	46	0	2	0	28	0	76
May ^p	56	2	4	0	24	0	86
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	141	4	10	0	82	3	240
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	173	4	18	25	123	13	356
Nova Scotia							
April ^r	189	4	28	4	102	12	339
May ^p	216	6	24	4	225	125	600
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	713	18	72	47	893	169	1,912
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	990	29	51	13	614	122	1,819
New Brunswick							
April ^r	148	2	16	7	233	9	415
May ^p	227	2	36	9	212	53	539
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	493	9	60	39	596	88	1,285
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	723	11	118	37	433	64	1,386
Quebec							
April ^r	1,633	22	328	72	2,093	204	4,352
May ^p	1,674	24	283	139	2,197	297	4,614
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	5,663	57	1,211	551	8,473	1,178	17,133
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	7,151	47	1,752	569	10,914	1,419	21,852
Ontario							
April ^r	2,262	6	218	947	2,860	680	6,973
May ^p	2,602	4	228	1,084	4,675	191	8,784
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	9,382	16	1,053	4,149	11,581	1,221	27,402
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	10,195	28	1,239	4,848	12,081	569	28,960
Manitoba							
April ^r	343	2	6	126	271	6	754
May ^p	393	3	17	28	236	23	700
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	1,424	5	47	220	909	99	2,704
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1,572	14	25	4	729	180	2,524
Saskatchewan							
April ^r	386	0	32	296	482	20	1,216
May ^p	475	2	46	72	144	24	763
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	1,578	2	122	432	1,239	95	3,468
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1,849	0	122	171	1,149	45	3,336
Alberta							
April ^r	1,663	0	281	414	856	55	3,269
May ^p	1,979	1	390	391	1,119	74	3,954
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	7,396	2	1,439	1,521	4,276	315	14,949
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	6,955	3	1,169	1,230	3,909	279	13,545
British Columbia							
April ^r	643	0	76	273	2,210	88	3,290
May ^p	732	0	62	409	1,017	77	2,297
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	2,689	0	244	1,473	6,574	388	11,368
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	3,154	5	317	1,417	5,523	409	10,825

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							
April r	4	0	0	0	0	10	14
May p	22	0	4	0	19	0	45
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	35	0	4	12	33	13	97
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	56	5	0	8	23	2	94
Northwest Territories							
April r	3	0	0	0	2	0	5
May p	6	0	0	0	4	0	10
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	11	0	0	0	10	0	21
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nunavut							
April r	0	0	0	0	39	0	39
May p	2	0	0	0	10	0	12
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	3	0	2	12	53	0	70
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	1	0	4	13	5	0	23

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	25	0	0	0	6	1	32
Barrie, Ontario	38	0	1	13	0	0	52
Brantford, Ontario	22	0	2	34	0	1	59
Calgary, Alberta	661	0	102	189	474	0	1,426
Edmonton, Alberta	621	0	244	118	463	36	1,482
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	50	0	0	0	62	3	115
Guelph, Ontario	29	0	18	20	76	23	166
Halifax, Nova Scotia	69	0	2	0	200	117	388
Hamilton, Ontario	107	0	34	34	0	0	175
Kelowna, British Columbia	40	0	0	6	39	6	91
Kingston, Ontario	33	0	0	7	0	0	40
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	77	0	9	54	268	7	415
London, Ontario	142	0	2	57	4	11	216
Moncton, New Brunswick	53	0	34	0	92	10	189
Montréal, Quebec	372	0	94	99	1,279	135	1,979
Oshawa, Ontario	89	0	1	4	0	5	99
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	247	0	43	218	222	38	768
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	189	0	37	198	179	31	634
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	58	0	6	20	43	7	134
Peterborough, Ontario	24	0	0	9	17	0	50
Québec, Quebec	121	0	45	0	318	30	514
Regina, Saskatchewan	123	0	14	56	10	4	207
Saguenay, Quebec	73	0	0	0	36	8	117
Saint John, New Brunswick	26	1	0	0	49	0	76
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	234	0	24	0	108	20	386
Sherbrooke, Quebec	94	0	4	0	60	8	166
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	66	0	14	70	0	6	156
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	125	0	2	2	58	4	191
Thunder Bay, Ontario	29	0	4	6	0	5	44
Toronto, Ontario	768	0	45	473	4,045	46	5,377
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	28	0	6	11	91	3	139
Vancouver, British Columbia	252	0	34	364	887	42	1,579
Victoria, British Columbia	53	0	0	12	16	9	90
Windsor, Ontario	63	0	6	11	0	0	80
Winnipeg, Manitoba	185	0	13	22	147	16	383

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	80	0	0	87	181	6	354
Barrie, Ontario	184	0	9	74	16	2	285
Brantford, Ontario	97	0	6	82	23	7	215
Calgary, Alberta	2,721	0	475	769	2,009	16	5,990
Edmonton, Alberta	2,456	0	856	578	1,780	150	5,820
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	79	0	0	0	66	6	151
Guelph, Ontario	70	0	36	117	260	76	559
Halifax, Nova Scotia	307	0	28	39	792	135	1,301
Hamilton, Ontario	495	0	44	434	121	16	1,110
Kelowna, British Columbia	148	0	0	38	132	23	341
Kingston, Ontario	128	1	1	21	115	1	267
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	301	0	17	128	529	47	1,022
London, Ontario	480	0	7	171	355	28	1,041
Moncton, New Brunswick	126	0	48	3	297	11	485
Montréal, Quebec	1,487	0	346	267	4,829	632	7,561
Oshawa, Ontario	331	0	49	60	15	34	489
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	881	1	263	749	1,094	237	3,225
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	720	0	143	660	806	202	2,531
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	161	1	120	89	288	35	694
Peterborough, Ontario	107	0	0	20	17	30	174
Québec, Quebec	502	1	192	13	1,205	130	2,043
Regina, Saskatchewan	509	0	30	204	496	4	1,243
Saguenay, Quebec	235	0	2	0	156	30	423
Saint John, New Brunswick	77	2	4	8	59	8	158
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	694	0	76	200	400	77	1,447
Sherbrooke, Quebec	339	0	50	1	290	55	735
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	253	0	43	136	75	28	535
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	358	0	2	8	206	15	589
Thunder Bay, Ontario	67	0	4	22	0	10	103
Toronto, Ontario	3,444	0	532	1,866	8,990	605	15,437
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	121	0	58	11	192	29	411
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,149	0	148	1,235	5,594	180	8,306
Victoria, British Columbia	206	0	6	25	240	62	539
Windsor, Ontario	224	0	20	38	4	2	288
Winnipeg, Manitoba	867	0	37	197	611	83	1,795

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					
April r	4,816,151	456,700	1,477,279	727,803	7,477,933
May p	5,507,890	642,815	1,452,459	733,264	8,336,428
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	19,028,060	2,134,381	6,534,041	3,113,970	30,810,452
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	19,204,103	2,408,812	6,750,944	3,293,634	31,657,493
Newfoundland and Labrador					
April r	71,600	2,048	13,551	1,437	88,636
May p	95,295	78	14,138	10,627	120,138
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	241,231	25,488	54,094	21,607	342,420
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	285,391	6,985	159,613	14,686	466,675
Prince Edward Island					
April r	13,853	731	2,251	8	16,843
May p	17,919	602	8,329	2,197	29,047
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	42,596	1,637	30,798	9,465	84,496
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	55,550	8,763	13,820	28,462	106,595
Nova Scotia					
April r	70,545	920	14,884	19,920	106,269
May p	131,864	5,731	25,705	7,873	171,173
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	372,866	16,476	95,114	32,626	517,082
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	360,282	44,754	84,301	89,329	578,666
New Brunswick					
April r	53,120	3,321	15,627	127,082	199,150
May p	78,868	2,903	10,981	3,534	96,286
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	172,943	7,123	77,294	158,081	415,441
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	212,314	23,055	78,912	50,847	365,128
Quebec					
April r	1,014,322	164,252	223,278	108,548	1,510,400
May p	1,174,277	181,918	395,290	190,055	1,941,540
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	3,748,195	473,229	1,229,166	500,820	5,951,410
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	4,279,864	360,713	1,075,961	522,919	6,239,457
Ontario					
April r	1,666,666	129,860	488,117	253,319	2,537,962
May p	1,997,284	214,423	449,793	242,654	2,904,154
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	6,651,715	764,734	2,136,944	968,567	10,521,960
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	6,888,173	768,885	2,325,052	1,413,171	11,395,281
Manitoba					
April r	147,896	3,881	17,963	2,263	172,003
May p	146,458	11,756	62,696	57,769	278,679
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	576,767	30,874	196,590	93,551	897,782
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	525,701	92,797	219,925	115,016	953,439
Saskatchewan					
April r	211,774	7,605	35,721	15,899	270,999
May p	182,310	45,703	67,303	25,415	320,731
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	688,153	115,898	257,255	122,985	1,184,291
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	705,287	72,781	289,137	167,074	1,234,279
Alberta					
April r	814,922	121,330	528,900	68,648	1,533,800
May p	995,108	132,891	292,065	121,517	1,541,581
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	3,699,826	522,404	1,809,991	825,302	6,857,523
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	3,242,411	554,719	1,631,542	428,241	5,856,913
British Columbia					
April r	738,364	22,706	129,884	119,039	1,009,993
May p	672,438	46,081	114,535	69,572	902,626
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	2,789,267	175,723	619,240	316,090	3,900,320
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	2,621,288	466,060	862,674	456,425	4,406,447

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					
April r	1,848	46	712	40	2,646
May p	6,920	470	6,415	2,051	15,856
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	14,082	516	11,410	2,185	28,193
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	15,686	7,120	1,634	6,046	30,486
Northwest Territories					
April r	1,241	0	6,391	0	7,632
May p	5,649	259	5,206	0	11,114
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	8,789	279	15,142	51,091	75,301
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	4,486	2,180	3,473	1,418	11,557
Nunavut					
April r	10,000	0	0	11,600	21,600
May p	3,500	0	3	0	3,503
Cumulative Jan. to May 2013	21,630	0	1,003	11,600	34,233
Cumulative Jan. to May 2012	7,670	0	4,900	0	12,570

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	13,444	1,639	331	4,994	20,408
Barrie, Ontario	16,624	108	3,547	890	21,169
Brantford, Ontario	9,048	2,130	156	969	12,303
Calgary, Alberta	365,862	7,404	105,204	16,527	494,997
Edmonton, Alberta	382,168	8,841	71,025	20,406	482,440
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	25,575	10,328	7,343	10,220	53,466
Guelph, Ontario	29,003	18,332	14,564	4,312	66,211
Halifax, Nova Scotia	83,076	601	19,817	5,821	109,315
Hamilton, Ontario	64,102	7,528	19,101	13,958	104,689
Kelowna, British Columbia	22,354	3,747	4,167	0	30,268
Kingston, Ontario	10,379	830	4,923	282	16,414
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	77,194	3,531	32,748	5,756	119,229
London, Ontario	65,721	2,573	14,385	5,118	87,797
Moncton, New Brunswick	24,849	1,915	3,148	1,636	31,548
Montréal, Quebec	549,855	129,111	202,112	74,641	955,719
Oshawa, Ontario	36,562	3,269	3,696	2,766	46,293
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	183,747	3,790	60,066	53,623	301,226
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	151,642	3,787	25,380	50,377	231,186
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32,105	3	34,686	3,246	70,040
Peterborough, Ontario	13,976	201	2,497	1,431	18,105
Québec, Quebec	108,947	6,634	73,959	66,424	255,964
Regina, Saskatchewan	42,977	1,325	25,244	9,460	79,006
Saguenay, Quebec	30,038	3,246	8,157	4,878	46,319
Saint John, New Brunswick	9,995	465	3,739	0	14,199
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	91,782	4,265	19,626	12,554	128,227
Sherbrooke, Quebec	35,115	898	8,851	2,183	47,047
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	42,111	3,886	86,227	1,374	133,598
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	50,120	23	10,726	627	61,496
Thunder Bay, Ontario	9,805	315	9,811	2,199	22,130
Toronto, Ontario	1,077,017	65,148	182,638	116,810	1,441,613
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	27,818	2,986	2,811	1,300	34,915
Vancouver, British Columbia	457,062	20,500	77,889	26,284	581,735
Victoria, British Columbia	27,137	239	3,212	699	31,287
Windsor, Ontario	26,510	7,033	4,339	9,502	47,384
Winnipeg, Manitoba	78,277	7,386	46,214	54,401	186,278

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	53,577	5,662	6,686	10,674	76,599
Barrie, Ontario	75,657	4,131	13,406	14,506	107,700
Brantford, Ontario	34,428	5,040	14,618	3,929	58,015
Calgary, Alberta	1,513,903	99,681	954,280	99,931	2,667,795
Edmonton, Alberta	1,427,033	72,954	412,417	536,701	2,449,105
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	37,965	20,368	15,708	20,238	94,279
Guelph, Ontario	107,800	22,252	49,217	5,897	185,166
Halifax, Nova Scotia	238,689	6,111	72,855	29,944	347,599
Hamilton, Ontario	337,363	25,395	119,267	67,873	549,898
Kelowna, British Columbia	91,715	9,303	28,492	34,437	163,947
Kingston, Ontario	52,115	7,388	22,821	17,188	99,512
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	236,512	17,168	74,540	59,455	387,675
London, Ontario	265,425	18,261	55,781	32,552	372,019
Moncton, New Brunswick	57,194	2,293	27,586	41,992	129,065
Montréal, Quebec	1,774,938	210,947	656,372	214,576	2,856,833
Oshawa, Ontario	163,956	11,479	23,592	9,000	208,027
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	661,230	10,195	269,852	107,713	1,048,990
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	535,077	9,253	189,478	99,395	833,203
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	126,153	942	80,374	8,318	215,787
Peterborough, Ontario	47,014	749	5,202	7,491	60,456
Québec, Quebec	384,664	37,351	153,410	90,347	665,772
Regina, Saskatchewan	198,899	12,816	68,375	32,175	312,265
Saguenay, Quebec	91,018	5,321	15,969	13,688	125,996
Saint John, New Brunswick	27,002	882	9,734	13,826	51,444
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	306,824	51,198	107,720	78,376	544,118
Sherbrooke, Quebec	130,695	26,130	38,463	40,520	235,808
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	132,097	23,033	133,148	67,702	355,980
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	143,400	2,446	39,133	7,787	192,766
Thunder Bay, Ontario	27,724	1,529	22,690	4,736	56,679
Toronto, Ontario	3,567,030	319,444	1,129,200	442,326	5,458,000
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	87,131	5,593	30,336	10,836	133,896
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,017,947	75,023	394,522	130,684	2,618,176
Victoria, British Columbia	136,526	4,559	44,841	75,881	261,807
Windsor, Ontario	90,589	8,960	17,876	14,981	132,406
Winnipeg, Manitoba	385,590	20,732	162,045	82,675	651,042

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,828,538	24,843	11,128	39,309	17,418	767,263	906,870
Industrial	642,815	78	602	5,731	2,903	181,918	214,423
Factories, plants	288,729	0	0	1,592	1,170	138,317	62,095
Transportation, utilities	171,642	0	0	0	765	16,701	72,560
Mining and agriculture	107,309	0	0	2,238	0	9,420	46,647
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	75,135	78	602	1,901	968	17,480	33,121
Commercial	1,452,459	14,138	8,329	25,705	10,981	395,290	449,793
Trade and services	380,065	3,158	2,980	13,605	955	77,248	168,437
Warehouses	145,239	1,000	3,000	0	0	13,032	49,925
Service stations	27,030	350	0	900	2,285	1,955	1,568
Office buildings	398,435	1,440	1,333	6,365	1,075	113,658	120,308
Recreation	136,642	3,650	0	0	1,099	103,898	10,514
Hotels, restaurants	180,516	950	0	907	302	46,475	30,441
Laboratories	5,350	0	0	0	0	0	1,850
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	179,182	3,590	1,016	3,928	5,265	39,024	66,750
Institutional and governmental	733,264	10,627	2,197	7,873	3,534	190,055	242,654
Schools, education	486,173	10,000	1,154	5,754	838	131,028	190,570
Hospitals, medical	80,355	0	0	700	0	17,829	16,647
Welfare, home	50,781	0	1,000	468	1,050	11,003	3,812
Churches, religion	32,036	0	0	0	650	4,490	4,627
Government buildings	37,466	0	0	700	0	13,068	8,880
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	46,453	627	43	251	996	12,637	18,118
thousands of dollars							
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Total non-residential	132,221	138,421	546,473	230,188	8,936	5,465	3
Industrial	11,756	45,703	132,891	46,081	470	259	0
Factories, plants	8,816	1,880	51,472	23,387	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	0	3,424	71,052	6,740	400	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	37,160	3,278	8,566	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	2,940	3,239	7,089	7,388	70	259	0
Commercial	62,696	67,303	292,065	114,535	6,415	5,206	3
Trade and services	31,197	13,503	30,038	34,472	0	4,472	0
Warehouses	1,678	12,189	51,869	12,546	0	0	0
Service stations	2,200	4,664	11,567	1,541	0	0	0
Office buildings	4,741	9,944	115,308	24,263	0	0	0
Recreation	3,537	3,953	3,069	922	6,000	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	13,925	17,408	54,398	15,710	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	5,418	5,642	22,316	25,081	415	734	3
Institutional and governmental	57,769	25,415	121,517	69,572	2,051	0	0
Schools, education	16,363	16,872	77,323	34,421	1,850	0	0
Hospitals, medical	38,827	1,650	3,584	1,118	0	0	0
Welfare, home	525	0	7,108	25,815	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	4,095	13,880	4,294	0	0	0
Government buildings	742	2,027	12,049	0	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,312	771	7,573	3,924	201	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>