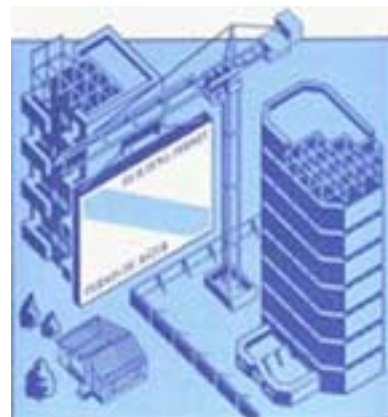


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

February 2014



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

Building Permits

February 2014

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The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . 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 ($p < 0.05$)

Acknowledgements

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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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Building Construction and Property Value Section
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Highlights

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.1 billion in February, down 11.6% from January. This decrease followed an 8.1% gain the previous month and was mainly driven by lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in all provinces.

Analysis – February 2014

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.1 billion in February, down 11.6% from January. This decrease followed an 8.1% gain the previous month and was mainly driven by lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in all provinces.

Construction intentions for residential buildings declined 21.0% to \$3.6 billion, following a 26.1% increase the previous month. This was the third decline in four months. Lower residential construction intentions were recorded in every province, except Prince Edward Island. Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia registered the largest decreases.

In the non-residential sector, the value of building permits rose 6.6% to \$2.5 billion in February, following a 15.4% decrease the previous month. Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec were responsible for most of the growth at the national level, while declines were recorded in Alberta, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia.

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

The value of building permits for multi-family dwellings decreased 31.5% to \$1.5 billion in February, the third decline in four months. Declines were reported in all provinces, with Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta posting the largest decreases.

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings fell 12.0% to \$2.2 billion in February, following a 14.0% increase in January. Construction intentions fell in six provinces, with Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia accounting for most of the decline at the national level.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 14,011 new dwellings in February, down 23.8% from January. The decrease in February was the result of a 29.3% decline in multi-family dwellings to 8,289 units and a 14.3% decline in single-family dwellings to 5,722 units.

Non-residential sector: Gains in the institutional and industrial components

Canadian municipalities issued \$673 million worth of institutional building permits in February, up 14.9% from January. Gains in four provinces, led by Ontario, more than offset declines in the remaining provinces. The increase in Ontario came mainly from medical facilities. Alberta registered the largest decrease as a result of lower construction intentions for medical facilities, educational institutions and government buildings.

In the industrial component, the value of permits rose 26.8% to \$348 million in February, following a 44.5% decrease in the previous month. This increase was the result of higher construction intentions for mining and primary industry buildings in Quebec, as well as manufacturing plants in Alberta and Quebec. Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia posted the largest decreases.

Following a 14.5% advance in January, Canadian municipalities issued \$1.5 billion worth of commercial building permits in February, down 0.3% from the previous month. The decrease came from a variety of commercial buildings, including hotels and restaurants as well as service stations. Declines in four provinces, led by Ontario and Manitoba, offset increases in the other provinces. British Columbia recorded the largest gain, followed by New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

Provinces: Large declines in Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia

The value of permits was down in seven provinces in February. The largest decrease occurred in Alberta and was mainly the result of lower construction intentions for residential and institutional buildings. In Quebec, the monthly decrease was attributable to multi-family dwellings, while lower construction intentions for residential and institutional buildings were the reason for the decline in British Columbia.

The largest increase occurred in Ontario, where institutional building intentions were responsible for the growth. Prince Edward Island was a distant second, followed by New Brunswick. Institutional building and single-family construction intentions contributed to the advance in Prince Edward Island, while commercial buildings and single-family dwellings were responsible for the gain in New Brunswick.

Lower construction intentions in more than half of the census metropolitan areas

In February, the total value of permits was down in 20 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest decrease was in Toronto, followed by Edmonton and Montréal. In Toronto, the decrease was principally attributable to residential buildings and, to a lesser extent, commercial buildings. Lower intentions in all components explained the decline in Edmonton. In Montréal, multi-family dwellings were behind most of the decrease.

Kingston recorded the largest increase in February, followed by Ottawa. The value of permits issued in Kingston rose largely as a result of higher construction intentions for institutional buildings, while in Ottawa, multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, institutional buildings were responsible for the increase.

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. 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.

Building permits data are used as a leading indicator of activity in the construction industry.

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.

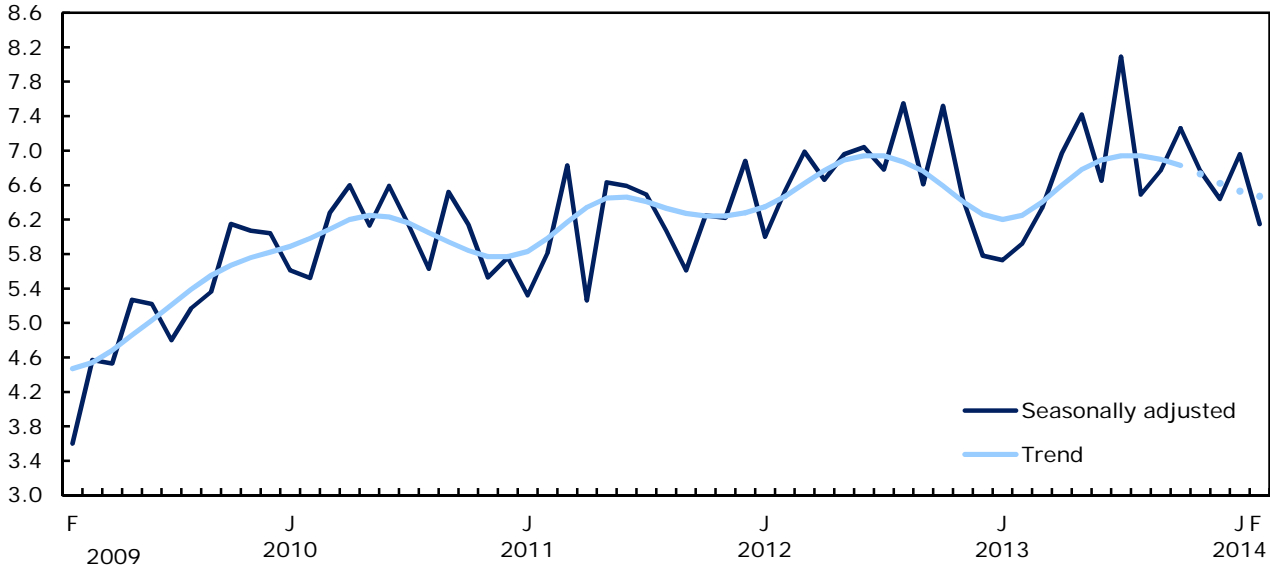
Revision

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 1
Total value of building permits

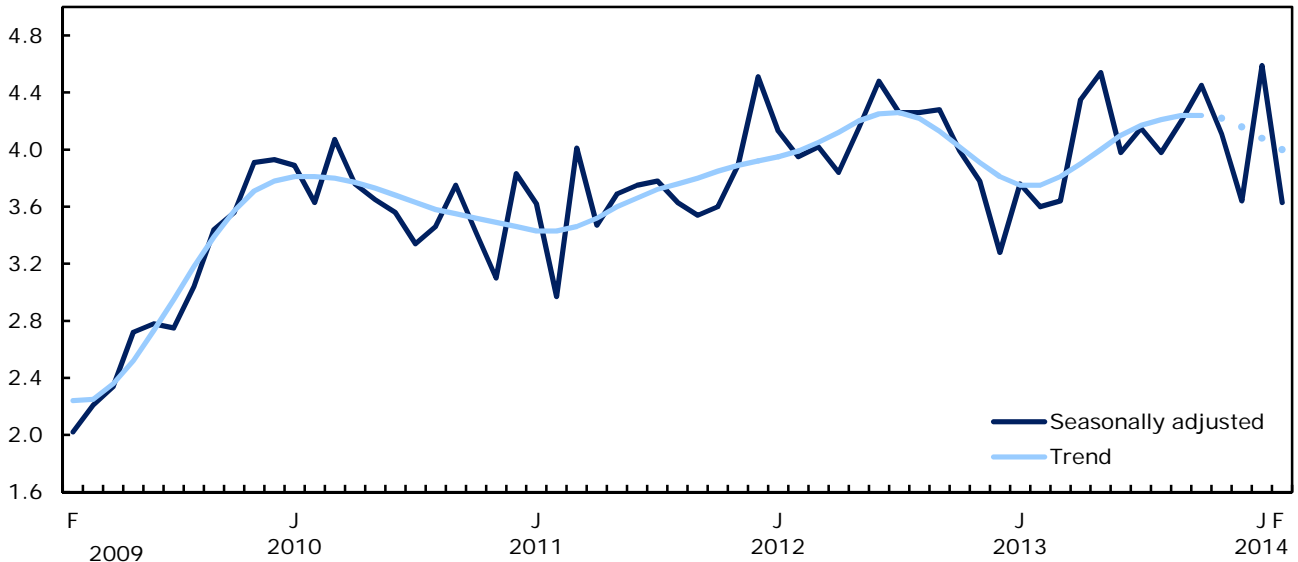
billions of dollars



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.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total

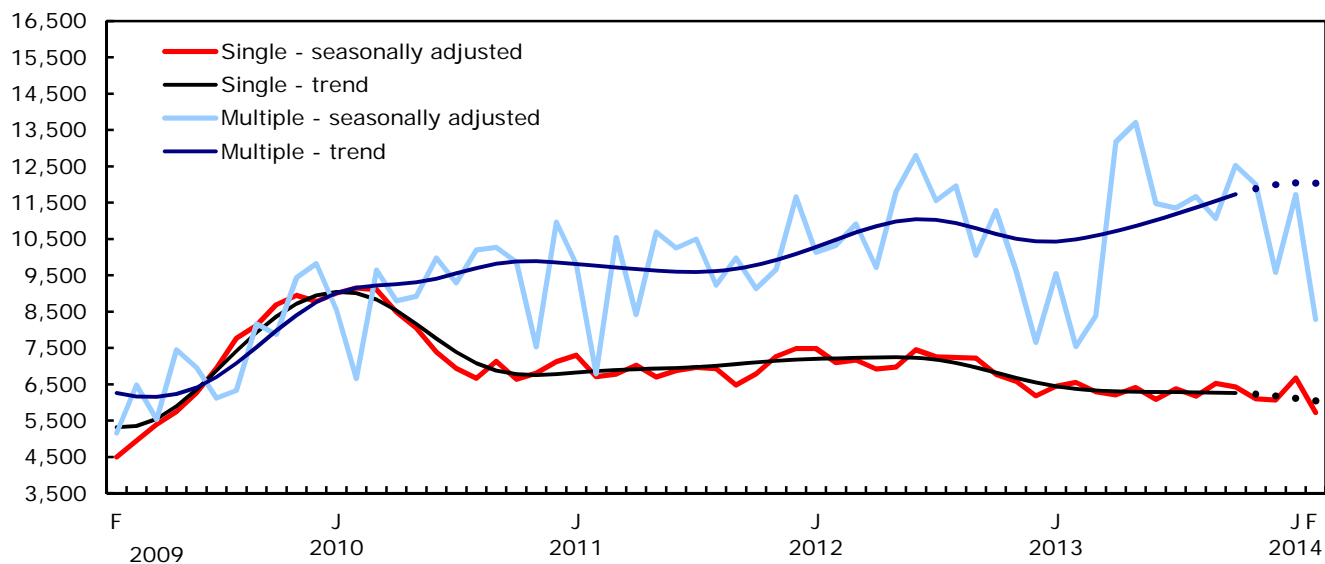
billions of dollars



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.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple

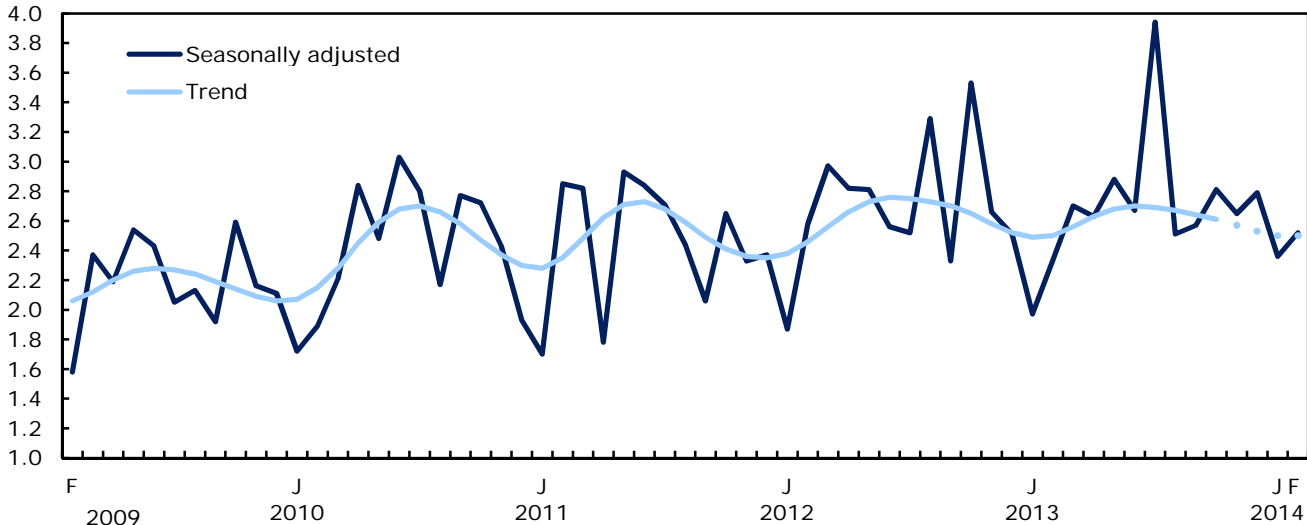
units



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

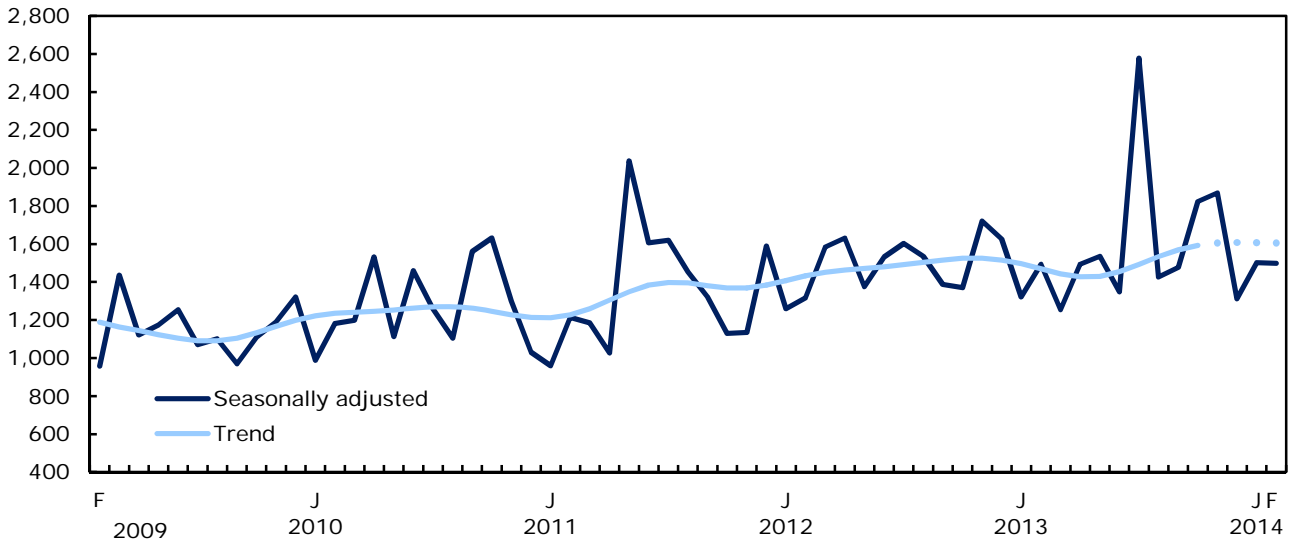
billions of dollars



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.

Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits

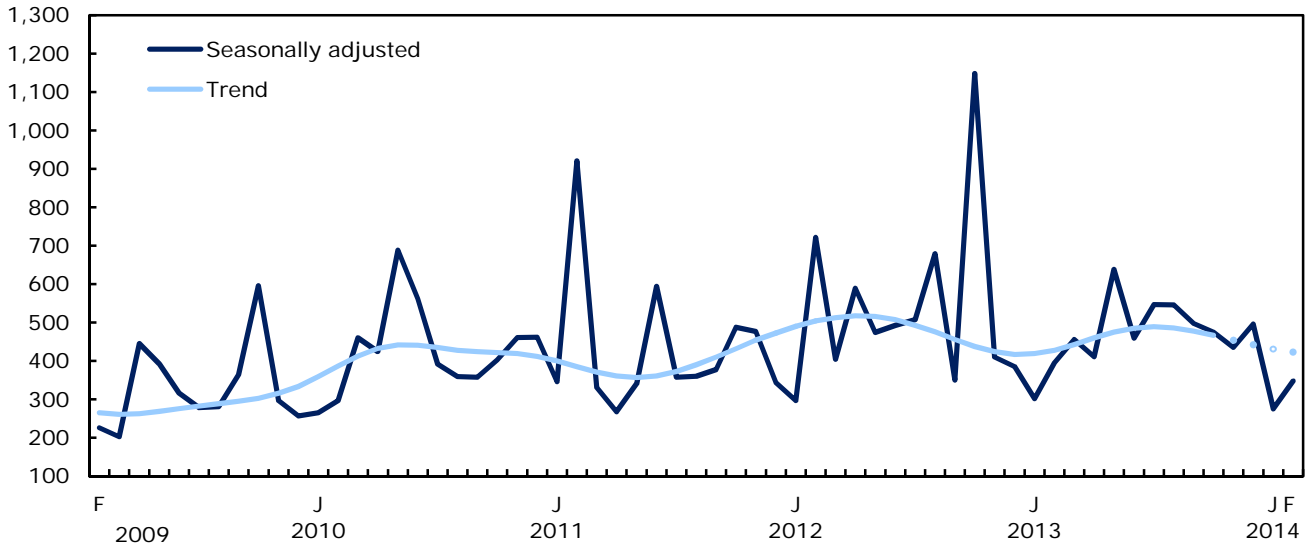
millions of dollars



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.

Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits

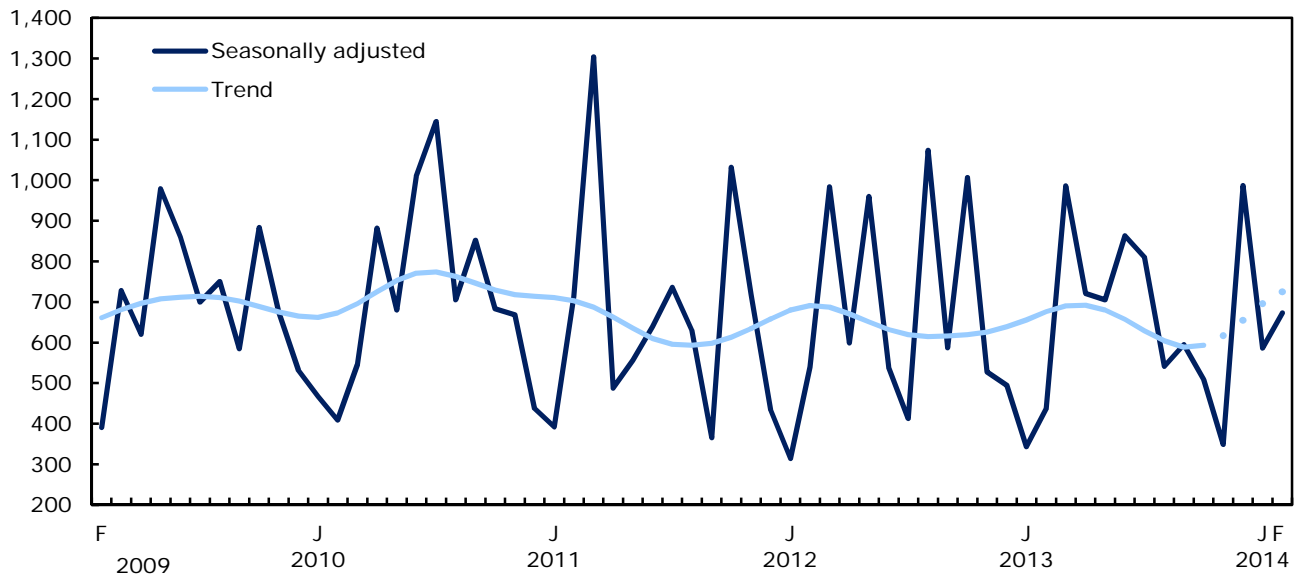
millions of dollars



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.

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

	2014 February ^p	2014 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,148,228	6,955,388	-11.6	8.1	-4.8	-6.8	7.2	4.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	48,412	99,436	-51.3	36.8	1.8	-18.4	-15.3	26.4
Prince Edward Island	22,782	15,138	50.5	27.7	-51.3	55.8	-14.6	27.9
Nova Scotia	59,208	75,470	-21.5	50.5	-29.3	-22.0	-0.5	-2.3
New Brunswick	76,588	73,807	3.8	62.1	-34.0	-16.2	-3.2	5.3
Quebec	1,191,195	1,363,873	-12.7	-22.2	56.9	-13.1	-1.2	17.7
Ontario	2,494,929	2,393,743	4.2	12.2	-19.0	-0.8	17.5	-0.8
Manitoba	128,104	193,766	-33.9	48.6	-25.0	-37.0	18.4	-23.0
Saskatchewan	186,371	211,964	-12.1	39.0	-35.8	-36.2	27.5	5.6
Alberta	1,164,505	1,610,639	-27.7	18.5	-3.1	-7.1	-1.0	13.1
British Columbia	766,268	907,274	-15.5	31.3	-28.0	12.3	0.8	-5.8
Yukon	3,852	5,657	-31.9	473.7	-64.9	-74.2	101.1	-18.0
Northwest Territories	1,114	1,271	-12.4	69.0	-9.5	-92.4	80.9	24.4
Nunavut	4,900	3,350	46.3	-90.5	36,462.5	-98.1	430.8	...

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

	2014 February ^p	2014 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,518,764	2,362,257	6.6	-15.4	5.4	-5.5	9.2	2.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,022	50,892	-74.4	89.2	29.4	-17.8	-44.2	63.4
Prince Edward Island	12,796	7,611	68.1	30.4	-63.8	166.8	-40.2	262.6
Nova Scotia	11,468	22,033	-48.0	34.7	-15.0	-44.8	4.1	11.1
New Brunswick	32,969	12,573	162.2	8.6	-68.9	-3.7	-13.6	20.1
Quebec	464,522	426,004	9.0	-60.7	157.3	5.5	-24.0	19.8
Ontario	1,167,744	901,671	29.5	7.9	-30.2	9.9	26.9	3.0
Manitoba	37,824	76,030	-50.3	96.9	-27.3	-61.3	66.9	-49.3
Saskatchewan	82,009	75,655	8.4	74.6	-62.5	-42.6	75.1	3.7
Alberta	414,403	549,373	-24.6	2.8	1.8	-4.5	4.8	-8.1
British Columbia	276,571	237,673	16.4	43.3	-32.0	-20.0	-6.8	10.9
Yukon	2,031	1,520	33.6	73.1	28.7	-92.2	221.5	3.6
Northwest Territories	1,005	1,222	-17.8	338.0	-43.1	-95.0	1,380.0	-44.2
Nunavut	2,400	0	...	-100.0

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

	2014 February ^p	2014 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	3,629,464	4,593,131	-21.0	26.1	-11.4	-7.6	6.0	5.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,390	48,544	-27.1	6.0	-9.5	-18.6	7.3	7.4
Prince Edward Island	9,986	7,527	32.7	25.0	-26.8	-14.1	17.1	-29.0
Nova Scotia	47,740	53,437	-10.7	58.1	-34.6	-7.9	-3.2	-8.7
New Brunswick	43,619	61,234	-28.8	80.3	6.7	-27.3	8.3	-7.4
Quebec	726,673	937,869	-22.5	39.9	-3.8	-21.4	14.3	16.3
Ontario	1,327,185	1,492,072	-11.1	15.0	-9.7	-8.2	11.7	-3.1
Manitoba	90,280	117,736	-23.3	28.2	-23.9	-12.9	-8.1	7.2
Saskatchewan	104,362	136,309	-23.4	24.9	-10.5	-28.7	-3.4	6.9
Alberta	750,102	1,061,266	-29.3	28.7	-6.0	-8.6	-4.0	28.7
British Columbia	489,697	669,601	-26.9	27.5	-26.6	30.3	5.6	-13.9
Yukon	1,821	4,137	-56.0	3,730.6	-94.9	2.1	-22.1	-32.4
Northwest Territories	109	49	122.4	-89.6	38.7	-69.5	-79.1	46.5
Nunavut	2,500	3,350	-25.4	-34.3	5,212.5	-98.1	430.8	...

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

	2014 February ^p	2014 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	units		percentage change					
Canada	168,132	220,776	-23.8	17.6	-13.6	-4.5	7.7	-1.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,320	2,988	-55.8	44.8	-21.1	-32.1	24.4	15.2
Prince Edward Island	528	588	-10.2	63.3	-43.4	39.5	-42.4	-2.9
Nova Scotia	2,292	2,760	-17.0	53.3	-38.8	-8.6	1.1	-18.5
New Brunswick	1,800	2,484	-27.5	27.8	17.4	-56.1	51.0	-27.5
Quebec	41,760	50,424	-17.2	19.1	-4.6	-13.6	15.5	19.1
Ontario	54,852	64,056	-14.4	-1.5	-2.3	-9.3	10.9	-10.6
Manitoba	4,548	7,104	-36.0	63.1	-42.7	-24.8	25.1	-28.9
Saskatchewan	5,520	6,900	-20.0	5.7	-14.3	-17.3	-4.8	-9.8
Alberta	35,448	49,692	-28.7	27.8	-18.5	6.2	-11.0	32.1
British Columbia	19,932	33,456	-40.4	37.2	-31.2	32.5	20.7	-29.0
Yukon	12	240	-95.0	...	-100.0	-25.0	-42.9	-33.3
Northwest Territories	0	0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-83.3	300.0
Nunavut	120	84	42.9	-41.7	...	-100.0	900.0	...

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2014

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
January ^r	6,674	11,724	18,398	4,593,131	274,803	1,501,665	585,789	2,362,257	6,955,388
February ^p	5,722	8,289	14,011	3,629,464	348,400	1,497,574	672,790	2,518,764	6,148,228
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	12,396	20,013	32,409	8,222,595	623,203	2,999,239	1,258,579	4,881,021	13,103,616
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	12,995	17,085	30,080	7,360,086	696,506	2,815,176	780,229	4,291,911	11,651,997
Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	108	141	249	48,544	37,512	10,365	3,015	50,892	99,436
February ^p	92	18	110	35,390	559	6,893	5,570	13,022	48,412
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	200	159	359	83,934	38,071	17,258	8,585	63,914	147,848
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	271	120	391	94,983	21,949	22,056	7,734	51,739	146,722
Prince Edward Island									
January ^r	27	22	49	7,527	26	7,365	220	7,611	15,138
February ^p	42	2	44	9,986	860	8,028	3,908	12,796	22,782
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	69	24	93	17,513	886	15,393	4,128	20,407	37,920
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	65	32	97	14,865	54	5,976	1,259	7,289	22,154
Nova Scotia									
January ^r	132	98	230	53,437	1,775	17,736	2,522	22,033	75,470
February ^p	112	79	191	47,740	381	9,343	1,744	11,468	59,208
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	244	177	421	101,177	2,156	27,079	4,266	33,501	134,678
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	380	470	850	156,602	8,580	26,305	807	35,692	192,294
New Brunswick									
January ^r	114	93	207	61,234	1,785	7,261	3,527	12,573	73,807
February ^p	150	0	150	43,619	407	26,338	6,224	32,969	76,588
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	264	93	357	104,853	2,192	33,599	9,751	45,542	150,395
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	272	210	482	92,116	474	38,670	24,635	63,779	155,895
Quebec									
January ^r	836	3,366	4,202	937,869	40,655	234,730	150,619	426,004	1,363,873
February ^p	894	2,586	3,480	726,673	113,430	234,804	116,288	464,522	1,191,195
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,730	5,952	7,682	1,664,542	154,085	469,534	266,907	890,526	2,555,068
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	2,115	5,164	7,279	1,516,410	108,690	559,355	219,986	888,031	2,404,441
Ontario									
January ^r	2,335	3,003	5,338	1,492,072	110,866	681,506	109,299	901,671	2,393,743
February ^p	1,901	2,670	4,571	1,327,185	132,215	585,119	450,410	1,167,744	2,494,929
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	4,236	5,673	9,909	2,819,257	243,081	1,266,625	559,709	2,069,415	4,888,672
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	4,263	5,023	9,286	2,481,243	293,673	931,340	181,676	1,406,689	3,887,932
Manitoba									
January ^r	290	302	592	117,736	1,252	63,198	11,580	76,030	193,766
February ^p	264	115	379	90,280	3,499	23,208	11,117	37,824	128,104
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	554	417	971	208,016	4,751	86,406	22,697	113,854	321,870
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	652	465	1,117	247,742	11,141	86,801	27,059	125,001	372,743
Saskatchewan									
January ^r	357	218	575	136,309	1,671	57,414	16,570	75,655	211,964
February ^p	316	144	460	104,362	4,611	76,358	1,040	82,009	186,371
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	673	362	1,035	240,671	6,282	133,772	17,610	157,664	398,335
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	745	348	1,093	267,583	24,802	103,273	39,585	167,660	435,243
Alberta									
January ^r	1,829	2,312	4,141	1,061,266	47,731	290,812	210,830	549,373	1,610,639
February ^p	1,391	1,563	2,954	750,102	78,676	303,509	32,218	414,403	1,164,505
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	3,220	3,875	7,095	1,811,368	126,407	594,321	243,048	963,776	2,775,144
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3,075	2,169	5,244	1,416,857	167,655	804,902	120,741	1,093,298	2,510,155

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, 2014

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
January ^r	636	2,152	2,788	669,601	31,517	128,658	77,498	237,673	907,274
February ^p	559	1,102	1,661	489,697	13,757	219,608	43,206	276,571	766,268
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,195	3,254	4,449	1,159,298	45,274	348,266	120,704	514,244	1,673,542
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,143	3,049	4,192	1,056,479	59,468	233,656	105,588	398,712	1,455,191
Yukon									
January ^r	9	11	20	4,137	0	1,457	63	1,520	5,657
February ^p	1	0	1	1,821	0	966	1,065	2,031	3,852
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	10	11	21	5,958	0	2,423	1,128	3,551	9,509
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	13	15	28	5,581	0	924	68	992	6,573
Northwest Territories									
January ^r	0	0	0	49	13	1,163	46	1,222	1,271
February ^p	0	0	0	109	5	1,000	0	1,005	1,114
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	0	0	0	158	18	2,163	46	2,227	2,385
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1	4	5	2,745	20	1,918	51,091	53,029	55,774
Nunavut									
January ^r	1	6	7	3,350	0	0	0	0	3,350
February ^p	0	10	10	2,500	0	2,400	0	2,400	4,900
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1	16	17	5,850	0	2,400	0	2,400	8,250
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	0	16	16	6,880	0	0	0	0	6,880

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, 2014

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
January ^r	16	3	19	3,377	13,513	246	4,074	17,833	21,210
February ^p	9	3	12	2,794	556	3,333	3,037	6,926	9,720
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	25	6	31	6,171	14,069	3,579	7,111	24,759	30,930
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	32	94	126	17,998	1,423	519	2,250	4,192	22,190
Barrie, Ontario									
January ^r	41	0	41	10,468	48	6,063	165	6,276	16,744
February ^p	57	0	57	20,565	568	6,126	7,527	14,221	34,786
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	98	0	98	31,033	616	12,189	7,692	20,497	51,530
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	160	46	206	55,210	3,507	3,831	279	7,617	62,827
Brantford, Ontario									
January ^r	21	0	21	4,179	80	909	1,202	2,191	6,370
February ^p	24	12	36	6,530	440	559	48	1,047	7,577
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	45	12	57	10,709	520	1,468	1,250	3,238	13,947
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	34	30	64	9,730	1,105	2,879	2,513	6,497	16,227
Calgary, Alberta									
January ^r	735	827	1,562	438,163	2,576	76,720	60,052	139,348	577,511
February ^p	441	698	1,139	285,052	7,879	132,157	1,316	141,352	426,404
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,176	1,525	2,701	723,215	10,455	208,877	61,368	280,700	1,003,915
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,101	676	1,777	481,663	43,484	333,913	46,404	423,801	905,464
Edmonton, Alberta									
January ^r	575	1,161	1,736	396,794	13,616	83,921	28,164	125,701	522,495
February ^p	483	710	1,193	281,586	12,224	62,711	2,997	77,932	359,518
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,058	1,871	2,929	678,380	25,840	146,632	31,161	203,633	882,013
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,013	1,289	2,302	594,992	30,879	198,346	32,358	261,583	856,575
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
January ^r	0	0	0	693	0	8,839	2,978	11,817	12,510
February ^p	6	0	6	4,922	600	1,112	700	2,412	7,334
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	6	0	6	5,615	600	9,951	3,678	14,229	19,844
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3	2	5	3,829	7,692	6,538	8,809	23,039	26,868
Guelph, Ontario									
January ^r	18	31	49	10,201	907	6,916	9,290	17,113	27,314
February ^p	29	67	96	19,706	228	1,466	970	2,664	22,370
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	47	98	145	29,907	1,135	8,382	10,260	19,777	49,684
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	28	83	111	21,095	1,976	13,626	373	15,975	37,070
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
January ^r	47	82	129	28,461	875	8,135	2,101	11,111	39,572
February ^p	26	68	94	19,992	246	4,150	1,460	5,856	25,848
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	73	150	223	48,453	1,121	12,285	3,561	16,967	65,420
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	166	291	457	87,107	5,019	20,486	413	25,918	113,025
Hamilton, Ontario									
January ^r	113	205	318	84,818	1,382	8,894	5,956	16,232	101,050
February ^p	110	42	152	53,041	1,423	43,888	2,855	48,166	101,207
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	223	247	470	137,859	2,805	52,782	8,811	64,398	202,257
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	279	279	558	144,157	11,195	69,459	12,723	93,377	237,534
Kelowna, British Columbia									
January ^r	49	47	96	25,966	845	2,651	817	4,313	30,279
February ^p	27	31	58	24,791	223	3,980	2,473	6,676	31,467
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	76	78	154	50,757	1,068	6,631	3,290	10,989	61,746
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	49	43	92	28,830	1,058	12,415	1,355	14,828	43,658

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, 2014

	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					
Kingston, Ontario									
January ^r	10	1	11	4,970	424	48,852	1,264	50,540	55,510
February ^p	27	2	29	7,689	0	2,370	251,079	253,449	261,138
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	37	3	40	12,659	424	51,222	252,343	303,989	316,648
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	49	123	172	27,174	1,473	16,956	11,037	29,466	56,640
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
January ^r	23	86	109	30,161	5,202	12,140	12,225	29,567	59,728
February ^p	57	323	380	82,068	5,993	22,303	245	28,541	110,609
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	80	409	489	112,229	11,195	34,443	12,470	58,108	170,337
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	148	71	219	62,739	3,357	28,576	9,462	41,395	104,134
London, Ontario									
January ^r	57	36	93	27,045	1,877	4,116	4,146	10,139	37,184
February ^p	124	14	138	49,952	10,159	11,124	15,973	37,256	87,208
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	181	50	231	76,997	12,036	15,240	20,119	47,395	124,392
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	152	58	210	63,131	8,914	28,791	19,122	56,827	119,958
Moncton, New Brunswick									
January ^r	23	18	41	12,505	1,393	3,453	330	5,176	17,681
February ^p	19	0	19	8,604	114	6,451	4,257	10,822	19,426
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	42	18	60	21,109	1,507	9,904	4,587	15,998	37,107
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	51	113	164	23,013	254	12,888	951	14,093	37,106
Montréal, Quebec									
January ^r	211	1,581	1,792	461,187	5,882	164,785	82,721	253,388	714,575
February ^p	244	1,430	1,674	347,654	25,527	136,423	51,355	213,305	560,959
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	455	3,011	3,466	808,841	31,409	301,208	134,076	466,693	1,275,534
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	593	3,032	3,625	763,987	47,706	288,415	91,902	428,023	1,192,010
Oshawa, Ontario									
January ^r	91	80	171	46,630	140	30,021	367	30,528	77,158
February ^p	116	38	154	58,881	4,161	1,803	870	6,834	65,715
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	207	118	325	105,511	4,301	31,824	1,237	37,362	142,873
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	197	59	256	93,806	5,317	20,165	3,205	28,687	122,493
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	65	218	283	64,418	5,757	72,646	912	79,315	143,733
February ^p	120	660	780	161,953	1,785	52,710	25,255	79,750	241,703
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	185	878	1,063	226,371	7,542	125,356	26,167	159,065	385,436
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	309	512	821	157,622	1,257	96,307	12,515	110,079	267,701
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	54	549	603	92,296	1,970	4,517	19,737	26,224	118,520
February ^p	17	201	218	36,049	0	6,522	12,912	19,434	55,483
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	71	750	821	128,345	1,970	11,039	32,649	45,658	174,003
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	54	178	232	41,095	270	29,681	3,242	33,193	74,288
Peterborough, Ontario									
January ^r	4	11	15	3,764	888	201	150	1,239	5,003
February ^p	10	0	10	4,048	75	1,061	0	1,136	5,184
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	14	11	25	7,812	963	1,262	150	2,375	10,187
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	20	37	57	12,338	272	1,990	2,103	4,365	16,703
Québec, Quebec									
January ^r	99	551	650	124,860	739	9,774	11,530	22,043	146,903
February ^p	96	246	342	69,529	473	30,106	2,207	32,786	102,315
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	195	797	992	194,389	1,212	39,880	13,737	54,829	249,218
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	137	727	864	151,277	9,263	54,673	9,191	73,127	224,404

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, 2014

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	115	84	199	35,383	340	8,387	1,090	9,817	45,200
February ^p	82	33	115	24,249	198	50,969	302	51,469	75,718
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	197	117	314	59,632	538	59,356	1,392	61,286	120,918
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	234	121	355	70,612	10,293	14,321	19,062	43,676	114,288
Saguenay, Quebec									
January ^r	27	13	40	10,550	2,020	2,621	175	4,816	15,366
February ^p	27	50	77	15,493	0	1,728	10,308	12,036	27,529
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	54	63	117	26,043	2,020	4,349	10,483	16,852	42,895
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	57	33	90	17,343	785	4,292	1,337	6,414	23,757
Saint John, New Brunswick									
January ^r	14	8	22	14,320	98	1,063	125	1,286	15,606
February ^p	33	0	33	8,748	160	16,448	1,021	17,629	26,377
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	47	8	55	23,068	258	17,511	1,146	18,915	41,983
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	54	15	69	19,003	50	989	96	1,135	20,138
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	139	106	245	57,617	956	22,981	15,465	39,402	97,019
February ^p	132	103	235	50,306	2,634	12,773	738	16,145	66,451
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	271	209	480	107,923	3,590	35,754	16,203	55,547	163,470
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	242	104	346	99,926	8,797	54,169	14,719	77,685	177,611
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
January ^r	48	87	135	24,933	531	1,080	8,737	10,348	35,281
February ^p	40	78	118	20,382	547	5,422	5,258	11,227	31,609
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	88	165	253	45,315	1,078	6,502	13,995	21,575	66,890
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	157	111	268	51,171	1,301	18,070	49,793	69,164	120,335
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
January ^r	48	31	79	22,229	165	24,179	3,160	27,504	49,733
February ^p	55	37	92	26,012	8,580	10,810	1,911	21,301	47,313
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	103	68	171	48,241	8,745	34,989	5,071	48,805	97,046
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	92	112	204	47,840	9,399	34,976	6,046	50,421	98,261
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	64	121	185	35,206	36,869	9,125	2,956	48,950	84,156
February ^p	41	13	54	15,410	85	6,203	5,570	11,858	27,268
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	105	134	239	50,616	36,954	15,328	8,526	60,808	111,424
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	159	75	234	62,052	1,715	18,517	5,341	25,573	87,625
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
January ^r	3	56	59	11,689	467	1,762	1,151	3,380	15,069
February ^p	0	0	0	940	458	2,704	215	3,377	4,317
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	3	56	59	12,629	925	4,466	1,366	6,757	19,386
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	15	12	27	8,921	714	9,877	1,667	12,258	21,179
Toronto, Ontario									
January ^r	1,229	2,021	3,250	906,559	32,238	386,120	33,311	451,669	1,358,228
February ^p	606	1,310	1,916	623,623	39,261	364,182	39,834	443,277	1,066,900
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,835	3,331	5,166	1,530,182	71,499	750,302	73,145	894,946	2,425,128
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,700	3,217	4,917	1,323,488	113,742	445,987	75,080	634,809	1,958,297
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
January ^r	8	28	36	9,851	60	6,500	1,573	8,133	17,984
February ^p	7	85	92	18,481	1,137	7,529	106	8,772	27,253
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	15	113	128	28,332	1,197	14,029	1,679	16,905	45,237
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	33	41	74	20,878	635	25,231	2,702	28,568	49,446

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, 2014

	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									
January ^r	252	1,965	2,217	493,379	4,347	99,843	24,641	128,831	622,210
February ^p	237	873	1,110	306,509	4,225	172,980	28,550	205,755	512,264
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	489	2,838	3,327	799,888	8,572	272,823	53,191	334,586	1,134,474
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	508	2,568	3,076	745,188	34,899	156,586	80,021	271,506	1,016,694
Victoria, British Columbia									
January ^r	44	33	77	24,285	884	2,745	38,898	42,527	66,812
February ^p	42	22	64	20,027	513	10,335	1,036	11,884	31,911
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	86	55	141	44,312	1,397	13,080	39,934	54,411	98,723
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	97	159	256	62,492	3,121	11,418	4,761	19,300	81,792
Windsor, Ontario									
January ^r	37	0	37	10,621	355	19,186	3,342	22,883	33,504
February ^p	29	4	33	10,573	41	4,050	1,816	5,907	16,480
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	66	4	70	21,194	396	23,236	5,158	28,790	49,984
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	85	9	94	27,976	1,792	13,184	1,309	16,285	44,261
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
January ^r	186	271	457	81,962	422	56,214	6,820	63,456	145,418
February ^p	161	113	274	62,564	2,206	12,384	9,368	23,958	86,522
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	347	384	731	144,526	2,628	68,598	16,188	87,414	231,940
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	358	366	724	154,167	9,670	77,386	21,316	108,372	262,539

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, 2014

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
January ^r	4,575	8	838	1,879	7,411	519	15,230
February ^p	3,420	11	680	1,002	5,319	689	11,121
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	7,995	19	1,518	2,881	12,730	1,208	26,351
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	8,090	20	1,274	2,875	10,071	1,117	23,447
Newfoundland and Labrador							
January ^r	38	0	0	6	132	3	179
February ^p	24	0	0	3	9	6	42
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	62	0	0	9	141	9	221
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	94	0	4	26	72	18	214
Prince Edward Island							
January ^r	6	0	0	0	21	1	28
February ^p	11	0	2	0	0	0	13
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	17	0	2	0	21	1	41
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	13	2	0	0	30	2	47
Nova Scotia							
January ^r	64	4	4	5	82	9	168
February ^p	45	3	4	6	55	11	124
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	109	7	8	11	137	20	292
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	191	6	8	18	291	25	539
New Brunswick							
January ^r	19	0	0	34	54	5	112
February ^p	34	1	0	0	0	0	35
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	53	1	0	34	54	5	147
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	46	4	2	19	169	21	261
Quebec							
January ^r	329	3	239	230	1,731	136	2,668
February ^p	623	4	232	71	1,496	294	2,720
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	952	7	471	301	3,227	430	5,388
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,177	4	313	291	2,647	433	4,865
Ontario							
January ^r	1,794	1	198	825	1,767	163	4,748
February ^p	884	2	93	528	1,846	97	3,450
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,678	3	291	1,353	3,613	260	8,198
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	2,607	3	361	1,433	2,843	241	7,488
Manitoba							
January ^r	216	0	4	53	245	0	518
February ^p	162	1	24	6	67	18	278
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	378	1	28	59	312	18	796
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	402	0	24	25	354	62	867
Saskatchewan							
January ^r	186	0	28	0	158	32	404
February ^p	195	0	30	0	75	39	339
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	381	0	58	0	233	71	743
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	382	0	38	42	236	32	730
Alberta							
January ^r	1,456	0	340	532	1,371	69	3,768
February ^p	1,031	0	275	240	1,003	45	2,594
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,487	0	615	772	2,374	114	6,362
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	2,347	1	460	446	1,123	141	4,518
British Columbia							
January ^r	460	0	25	188	1,840	100	2,613
February ^p	410	0	20	148	758	179	1,515
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	870	0	45	336	2,598	279	4,128
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	827	0	64	563	2,284	141	3,879

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2014

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Yukon							
January ^r	6	0	0	0	10	1	17
February ^p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	7	0	0	0	10	1	18
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3	0	0	0	14	1	18
Northwest Territories							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
Nunavut							
January ^r	1	0	0	6	0	0	7
February ^p	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1	0	0	6	10	0	17
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	0	0	0	12	4	0	16

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2014

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	7	0	0	0	3	0	10
Barrie, Ontario	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Brantford, Ontario	11	0	0	8	0	5	24
Calgary, Alberta	369	0	58	21	618	1	1,067
Edmonton, Alberta	405	0	193	157	337	23	1,115
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Guelph, Ontario	15	0	2	32	17	16	82
Halifax, Nova Scotia	16	0	2	6	52	8	84
Hamilton, Ontario	56	0	0	29	10	3	98
Kelowna, British Columbia	22	0	0	12	14	5	53
Kingston, Ontario	14	0	2	0	0	0	16
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	29	0	0	13	307	3	352
London, Ontario	63	0	5	7	0	2	77
Moncton, New Brunswick	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Montréal, Quebec	196	0	80	36	958	73	1,343
Oshawa, Ontario	59	0	12	22	0	4	97
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	75	0	28	51	732	10	896
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	61	0	12	46	595	7	721
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	14	0	16	5	137	3	175
Peterborough, Ontario	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Québec, Quebec	79	0	61	0	107	29	276
Regina, Saskatchewan	59	0	20	0	8	5	92
Saguenay, Quebec	22	0	2	0	34	4	62
Saint John, New Brunswick	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	95	0	8	0	61	34	198
Sherbrooke, Quebec	32	0	17	8	32	6	95
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	28	0	8	26	0	3	65
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	12	0	0	3	6	4	25
Thunder Bay, Ontario	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto, Ontario	309	0	40	324	910	36	1,619
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	6	0	4	0	63	1	74
Vancouver, British Columbia	192	0	10	86	629	150	1,067
Victoria, British Columbia	34	0	0	7	8	7	56
Windsor, Ontario	15	0	2	0	0	2	19
Winnipeg, Manitoba	127	0	24	6	65	18	240

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2014

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	20	0	0	0	6	0	26
Barrie, Ontario	66	0	0	0	0	0	66
Brantford, Ontario	30	0	0	8	0	5	43
Calgary, Alberta	1,018	0	182	391	950	2	2,543
Edmonton, Alberta	913	0	401	312	1,107	51	2,784
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Guelph, Ontario	31	0	4	48	17	29	129
Halifax, Nova Scotia	47	0	4	11	122	13	197
Hamilton, Ontario	157	0	4	230	10	3	404
Kelowna, British Columbia	62	0	0	23	46	9	140
Kingston, Ontario	23	0	2	1	0	0	26
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	50	0	0	76	307	26	459
London, Ontario	114	0	5	27	12	6	164
Moncton, New Brunswick	10	0	0	16	0	2	28
Montréal, Quebec	304	0	117	65	2,000	146	2,632
Oshawa, Ontario	140	0	44	68	0	6	258
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	161	0	149	278	999	23	1,610
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	119	0	20	87	754	17	997
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	42	0	129	191	245	6	613
Peterborough, Ontario	9	0	0	11	0	0	20
Québec, Quebec	130	0	77	0	479	52	738
Regina, Saskatchewan	132	0	38	0	68	11	249
Saguenay, Quebec	36	0	2	0	41	7	86
Saint John, New Brunswick	11	1	0	8	0	0	20
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	183	0	18	0	131	60	392
Sherbrooke, Quebec	57	0	41	23	56	8	185
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	71	0	14	50	0	4	139
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	43	0	0	9	118	7	177
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3	0	0	0	56	0	59
Toronto, Ontario	1,408	0	165	714	2,315	137	4,739
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	10	0	6	0	77	6	99
Vancouver, British Columbia	398	0	19	235	2,392	195	3,239
Victoria, British Columbia	70	0	2	19	12	22	125
Windsor, Ontario	48	0	2	0	0	2	52
Winnipeg, Manitoba	312	0	28	59	279	18	696

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2014

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
January ^r	3,435,984	220,529	1,279,409	500,700	5,436,622
February ^p	2,612,734	256,380	1,223,484	637,094	4,729,692
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	6,048,718	476,909	2,502,893	1,137,794	10,166,314
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	5,242,848	590,930	2,383,123	686,954	8,903,855
Newfoundland and Labrador					
January ^r	28,370	37,512	10,365	3,015	79,262
February ^p	9,145	559	6,893	5,570	22,167
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	37,515	38,071	17,258	8,585	101,429
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	42,226	21,949	22,056	7,734	93,965
Prince Edward Island					
January ^r	2,715	26	7,365	220	10,326
February ^p	2,927	860	8,028	3,908	15,723
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	5,642	886	15,393	4,128	26,049
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	4,836	54	5,976	1,259	12,125
Nova Scotia					
January ^r	31,711	1,775	17,736	2,522	53,744
February ^p	24,662	381	9,343	1,744	36,130
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	56,373	2,156	27,079	4,266	89,874
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	94,797	8,580	26,305	807	130,489
New Brunswick					
January ^r	11,645	1,785	7,261	3,527	24,218
February ^p	9,008	407	26,338	6,224	41,977
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	20,653	2,192	33,599	9,751	66,195
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	24,879	474	38,670	24,635	88,658
Quebec					
January ^r	487,780	21,723	143,128	65,530	718,161
February ^p	517,782	56,789	161,829	80,592	816,992
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,005,562	78,512	304,957	146,122	1,535,153
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	895,879	74,907	406,711	126,711	1,504,208
Ontario					
January ^r	1,265,153	75,524	570,828	109,299	2,020,804
February ^p	896,252	96,836	404,621	450,410	1,848,119
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,161,405	172,360	975,449	559,709	3,868,923
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,811,009	221,880	709,158	181,676	2,923,723
Manitoba					
January ^r	92,955	1,252	63,198	11,580	168,985
February ^p	60,364	3,499	23,208	11,117	98,188
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	153,319	4,751	86,406	22,697	267,173
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	180,843	11,141	86,801	27,059	305,844
Saskatchewan					
January ^r	78,205	1,671	57,414	16,570	153,860
February ^p	67,883	4,611	76,358	1,040	149,892
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	146,088	6,282	133,772	17,610	303,752
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	156,882	24,802	103,273	39,585	324,542
Alberta					
January ^r	854,866	47,731	270,836	210,830	1,384,263
February ^p	605,908	78,676	282,892	32,218	999,694
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,460,774	126,407	553,728	243,048	2,383,957
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,106,726	167,655	747,675	120,741	2,142,797
British Columbia					
January ^r	577,213	31,517	128,658	77,498	814,886
February ^p	415,789	13,757	219,608	43,206	692,360
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	993,002	45,274	348,266	120,704	1,507,246
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	913,762	59,468	233,656	105,588	1,312,474

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2014

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
January ^r	1,973	0	1,457	63	3,493
February ^p	401	0	966	1,065	2,432
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,374	0	2,423	1,128	5,925
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3,166	0	924	68	4,158
Northwest Territories					
January ^r	48	13	1,163	46	1,270
February ^p	113	5	1,000	0	1,118
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	161	18	2,163	46	2,388
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	963	20	1,918	51,091	53,992
Nunavut					
January ^r	3,350	0	0	0	3,350
February ^p	2,500	0	2,400	0	4,900
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	5,850	0	2,400	0	8,250
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	6,880	0	0	0	6,880

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2014

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	2,471	556	3,333	3,037	9,397
Barrie, Ontario	10,560	568	4,220	7,527	22,875
Brantford, Ontario	3,731	440	385	48	4,604
Calgary, Alberta	256,490	7,879	132,157	1,316	397,842
Edmonton, Alberta	248,329	12,224	62,711	2,997	326,261
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3,093	600	766	700	5,159
Guelph, Ontario	14,308	228	1,010	970	16,516
Halifax, Nova Scotia	14,525	246	4,150	1,460	20,381
Hamilton, Ontario	31,136	1,423	30,234	2,855	65,648
Kelowna, British Columbia	22,750	223	3,980	2,473	29,426
Kingston, Ontario	4,106	0	1,633	251,079	256,818
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	71,770	5,993	15,364	245	93,372
London, Ontario	27,492	10,159	7,663	15,973	61,287
Moncton, New Brunswick	2,096	114	6,451	4,257	12,918
Montréal, Quebec	268,256	25,527	103,077	34,440	431,300
Oshawa, Ontario	34,336	4,161	1,242	870	40,609
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	167,748	1,785	41,239	33,914	244,686
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	139,570	1,785	36,311	25,255	202,921
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	28,178	0	4,928	8,659	41,765
Peterborough, Ontario	2,075	75	731	0	2,881
Québec, Quebec	52,234	473	22,747	1,480	76,934
Regina, Saskatchewan	17,642	198	50,969	302	69,111
Saguenay, Quebec	11,682	0	1,306	6,913	19,901
Saint John, New Brunswick	2,110	160	16,448	1,021	19,739
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	37,470	2,634	12,773	738	53,615
Sherbrooke, Quebec	15,162	547	4,097	3,526	23,332
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	16,706	8,580	7,447	1,911	34,644
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	5,928	85	6,203	5,570	17,786
Thunder Bay, Ontario	482	458	1,863	215	3,018
Toronto, Ontario	457,392	39,261	250,880	39,834	787,367
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	14,368	1,137	5,689	71	21,265
Vancouver, British Columbia	287,638	4,225	172,980	28,550	493,393
Victoria, British Columbia	17,541	513	10,335	1,036	29,425
Windsor, Ontario	6,053	41	2,790	1,816	10,700
Winnipeg, Manitoba	50,715	2,206	12,384	9,368	74,673

Table 12

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2014

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	5,305	14,069	3,579	7,111	30,064
Barrie, Ontario	19,913	616	9,405	7,692	37,626
Brantford, Ontario	7,535	520	1,162	1,250	10,467
Calgary, Alberta	644,975	10,455	208,877	61,368	925,675
Edmonton, Alberta	600,559	25,840	146,632	31,161	804,192
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3,736	600	8,325	3,678	16,339
Guelph, Ontario	23,674	1,135	6,925	10,260	41,994
Halifax, Nova Scotia	35,938	1,121	12,285	3,561	52,905
Hamilton, Ontario	111,448	2,805	37,840	8,811	160,904
Kelowna, British Columbia	44,735	1,068	6,631	3,290	55,724
Kingston, Ontario	8,786	424	43,412	252,343	304,965
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	100,745	11,195	25,746	12,470	150,156
London, Ontario	52,483	12,036	11,183	20,119	95,821
Moncton, New Brunswick	4,070	1,507	9,904	4,587	20,068
Montréal, Quebec	537,899	31,409	204,349	68,410	842,067
Oshawa, Ontario	77,646	4,301	26,917	1,237	110,101
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	282,531	9,512	106,143	42,931	441,117
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	200,790	7,542	98,439	26,167	332,938
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	81,741	1,970	7,704	16,764	108,179
Peterborough, Ontario	5,698	963	903	150	7,714
Québec, Quebec	124,920	1,212	28,754	6,215	161,101
Regina, Saskatchewan	42,883	538	59,356	1,392	104,169
Saguenay, Quebec	17,016	2,020	2,917	6,985	28,938
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,318	258	17,511	1,146	23,233
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	77,110	3,590	35,754	16,203	132,657
Sherbrooke, Quebec	28,896	1,078	4,761	7,114	41,849
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	37,229	8,745	28,125	5,071	79,170
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	30,943	36,954	15,328	8,526	91,751
Thunder Bay, Ontario	12,060	925	3,370	1,366	17,721
Toronto, Ontario	1,312,439	71,499	581,098	73,145	2,038,181
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	19,743	1,197	9,684	717	31,341
Vancouver, British Columbia	751,019	8,572	272,823	53,191	1,085,605
Victoria, British Columbia	37,698	1,397	13,080	39,934	92,109
Windsor, Ontario	15,548	396	19,198	5,158	40,300
Winnipeg, Manitoba	129,569	2,628	68,598	16,188	216,983

Table 13
Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, February 2014

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,116,958	13,022	12,796	11,468	32,969	299,210	951,867
Industrial	256,380	559	860	381	407	56,789	96,836
Factories, plants	106,111	350	770	0	0	17,295	49,385
Transportation, utilities	59,463	0	0	0	0	1,856	17,462
Mining and agriculture	55,358	0	0	0	0	32,183	15,875
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	35,448	209	90	381	407	5,455	14,114
Commercial	1,223,484	6,893	8,028	9,343	26,338	161,829	404,621
Trade and services	230,304	812	7,390	2,945	1,333	61,724	77,194
Warehouses	135,130	0	0	0	5,000	10,787	57,253
Service stations	7,310	0	0	0	0	680	0
Office buildings	502,076	1,950	450	2,280	251	39,528	201,151
Recreation	150,380	0	0	0	15,782	11,380	11,697
Hotels, restaurants	65,005	3,300	0	379	970	16,420	6,534
Laboratories	2,819	0	0	0	0	750	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	130,460	831	188	3,739	3,002	20,560	50,792
Institutional and governmental	637,094	5,570	3,908	1,744	6,224	80,592	450,410
Schools, education	136,802	0	0	500	0	46,236	65,266
Hospitals, medical	353,431	0	0	0	479	7,346	336,299
Welfare, home	60,074	0	3,800	912	0	4,875	27,795
Churches, religion	13,233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government buildings	51,166	5,500	0	0	5,247	15,719	10,936
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	22,388	70	108	332	498	6,416	10,114
thousands of dollars							
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Total non-residential	37,824	82,009	393,786	276,571	2,031	1,005	2,400
Industrial	3,499	4,611	78,676	13,757	0	5	0
Factories, plants	1,600	0	33,881	2,830	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	460	1,900	36,635	1,150	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	1,460	2,000	3,840	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,439	1,251	6,160	5,937	0	5	0
Commercial	23,208	76,358	282,892	219,608	966	1,000	2,400
Trade and services	2,775	10,635	24,643	40,203	650	0	0
Warehouses	3,492	11,024	29,717	15,457	0	0	2,400
Service stations	0	0	6,355	275	0	0	0
Office buildings	2,730	49,783	74,138	128,815	0	1,000	0
Recreation	8,300	0	97,337	5,884	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	1,335	1,350	23,057	11,660	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	2,069	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,576	3,566	25,576	17,314	316	0	0
Institutional and governmental	11,117	1,040	32,218	43,206	1,065	0	0
Schools, education	4,765	0	0	19,635	400	0	0
Hospitals, medical	1,423	0	1,381	6,503	0	0	0
Welfare, home	0	0	19,692	3,000	0	0	0
Churches, religion	500	722	800	11,211	0	0	0
Government buildings	4,160	0	8,450	600	554	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	269	318	1,895	2,257	111	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>