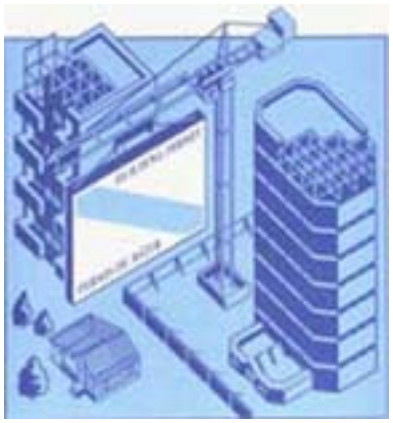
Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

March 2014



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Symbols

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
0s	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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Highlights

Contractors took out $6.0 billion worth of building permits in March, down 3.0% from February. The March decline followed an 11.3% decrease the previous month. Lower construction intentions in the non-residential sector in six provinces, led by Ontario, more than offset a gain in the residential sector.

Analysis – March 2014

Contractors took out $6.0 billion worth of building permits in March, down 3.0% from February. The March decline followed an 11.3% decrease the previous month. Lower construction intentions in the non-residential sector in six provinces, led by Ontario, more than offset a gain in the residential sector.

Construction intentions in the non-residential sector fell 8.8% to $2.3 billion in March, the lowest level since January 2013. This follows a 7.4% increase the previous month. Declines were recorded in six provinces, with Ontario accounting for most of the decrease. Gains were registered in four provinces, led by Alberta, followed by Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

In the residential sector, the value of permits rose 1.0% to $3.7 billion, following a 20.8% decrease in February. Higher residential construction intentions were registered in five provinces, led by British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Quebec and New Brunswick posted the largest decreases.

Non-residential sector: Institutional and industrial components down

Canadian municipalities issued $467 million worth of institutional building permits in March, down 31.3% from February. The value of institutional building permits was down in five provinces. Ontario accounted for most of the decrease, the result of lower construction intentions for medical facilities. British Columbia and Alberta posted the largest gains in March, as a result of educational institutions.

After posting a 29.7% increase in February, the value of permits in the industrial component fell 7.7% in March to $329 million. Declines in four provinces, led by Quebec and Ontario, offset increases in the other provinces. The decline in March was largely the result of lower construction intentions for mining facilities and agricultural buildings in Quebec, as well as manufacturing plants in Ontario and Quebec. British Columbia recorded the largest gain, followed by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In the commercial component, the value of permits rose 1.2% to $1.5 billion. Alberta accounted for most of the increase as a result of higher construction intentions for retail complexes and hotels and restaurants. British Columbia and Saskatchewan posted the largest declines, mostly the result of lower construction intentions for office buildings.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

The value of permits for multi-family dwellings rose 7.9% to $1.6 billion in March, following a 30.7% decrease the previous month. Increases were reported in most provinces, led by Ontario and British Columbia.

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings fell 3.6% to $2.1 billion. This was the fourth decrease in five months and marked the lowest level for the component since February 2011. Declines were registered in seven provinces, with Ontario and New Brunswick posting the largest decreases.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 15,833 new dwellings, 12.2% more than in February. The rise was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which increased 21.2% to 10,191 units. In contrast, single-family dwellings fell 1.2% to 5,642 units.

Provinces: Significant decline in Ontario

The total value of permits was down in five provinces in March, with Ontario posting the largest decline, followed by Quebec and New Brunswick.

The large decrease in Ontario was mainly the result of lower construction intentions for institutional buildings and, to a lesser extent, single-family dwellings and industrial buildings. In Quebec, the monthly decrease was attributable to industrial buildings and multi-family dwellings, while lower construction intentions for single-family dwellings and commercial buildings were the reason for the decline in New Brunswick.

The largest increase occurred in Alberta, where commercial building intentions were mainly responsible for the growth. British Columbia was a distant second, followed by Nova Scotia. Institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings contributed the most to the advance in British Columbia, while commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings were responsible for the gain in Nova Scotia.

Lower construction intentions in Kingston, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and London

The total value of permits was down in 16 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest decrease was in Kingston, followed by Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and London. In Kingston, the decrease was largely attributable to drops in institutional buildings. Lower intentions for multi-family dwellings explained the decline in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, while in London, non-residential building and single-family dwelling construction intentions were behind the decrease.

Edmonton posted the largest increase in March, followed by Oshawa and Québec. The value of permits issued in Edmonton grew largely as a result of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, institutional buildings and commercial structures. In Oshawa, commercial buildings were responsible for the advance, while in Québec, multi-family dwellings and all components of the non-residential sector accounted 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.

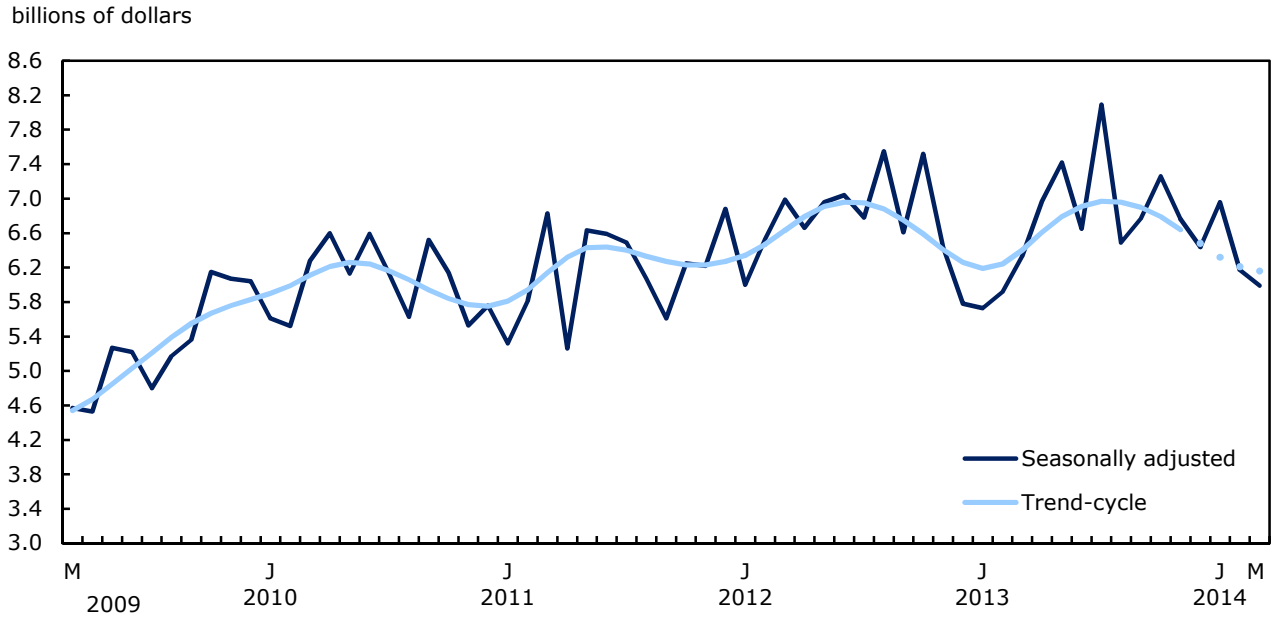
For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

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

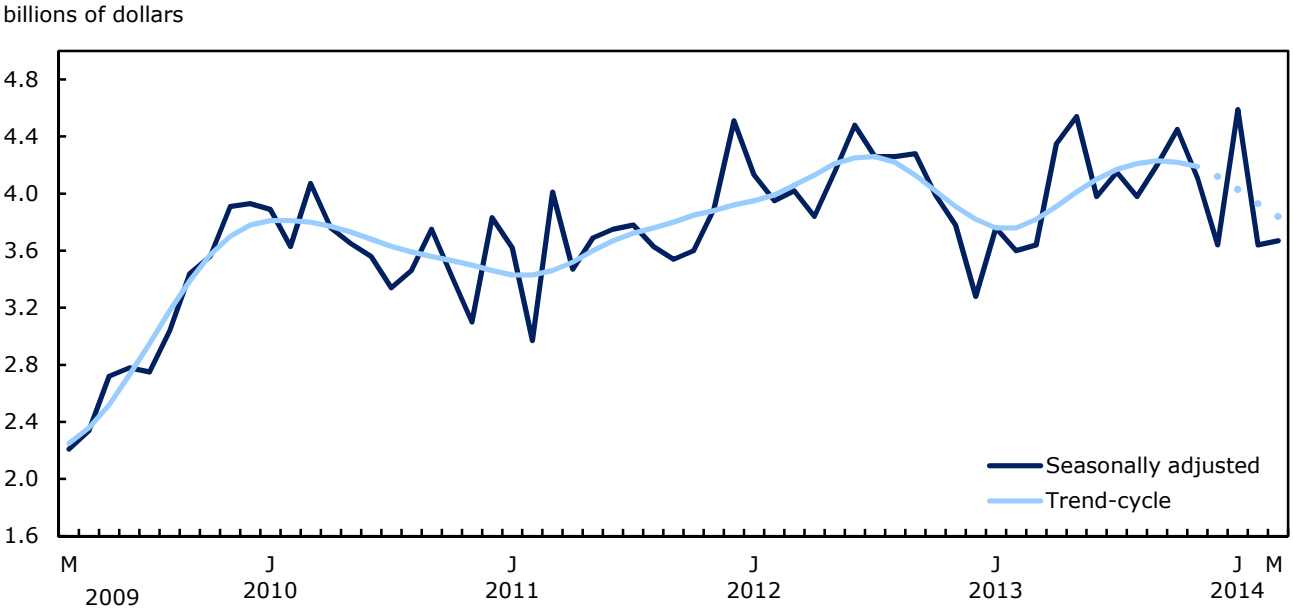
The trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement,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



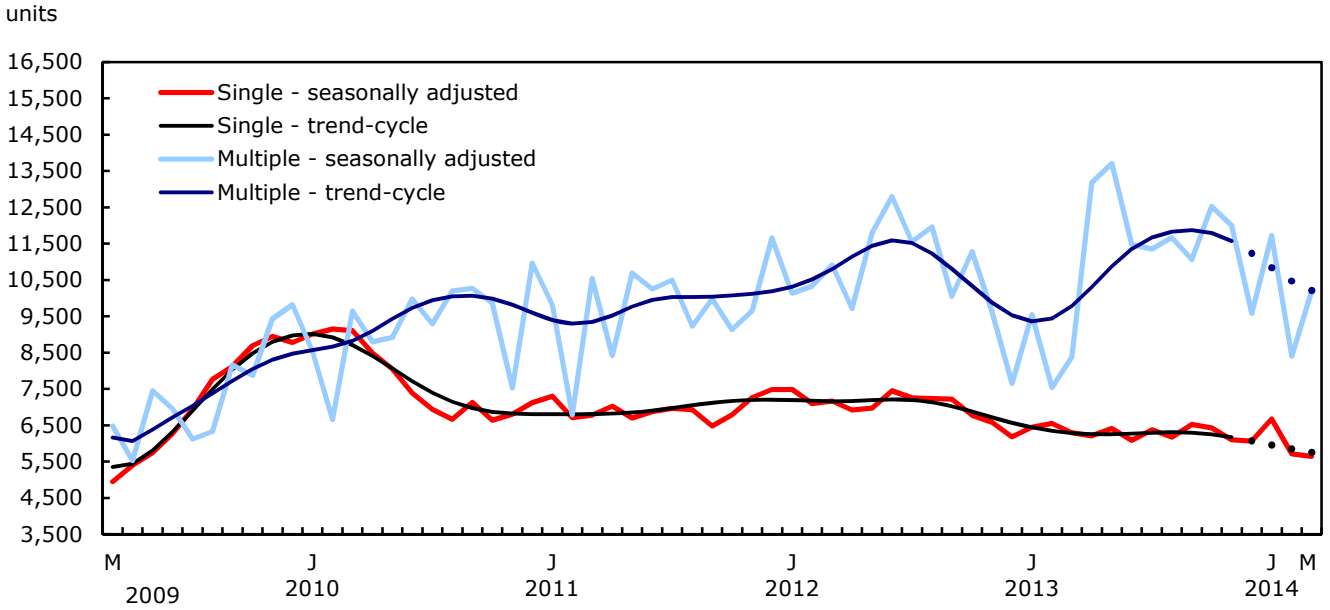
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



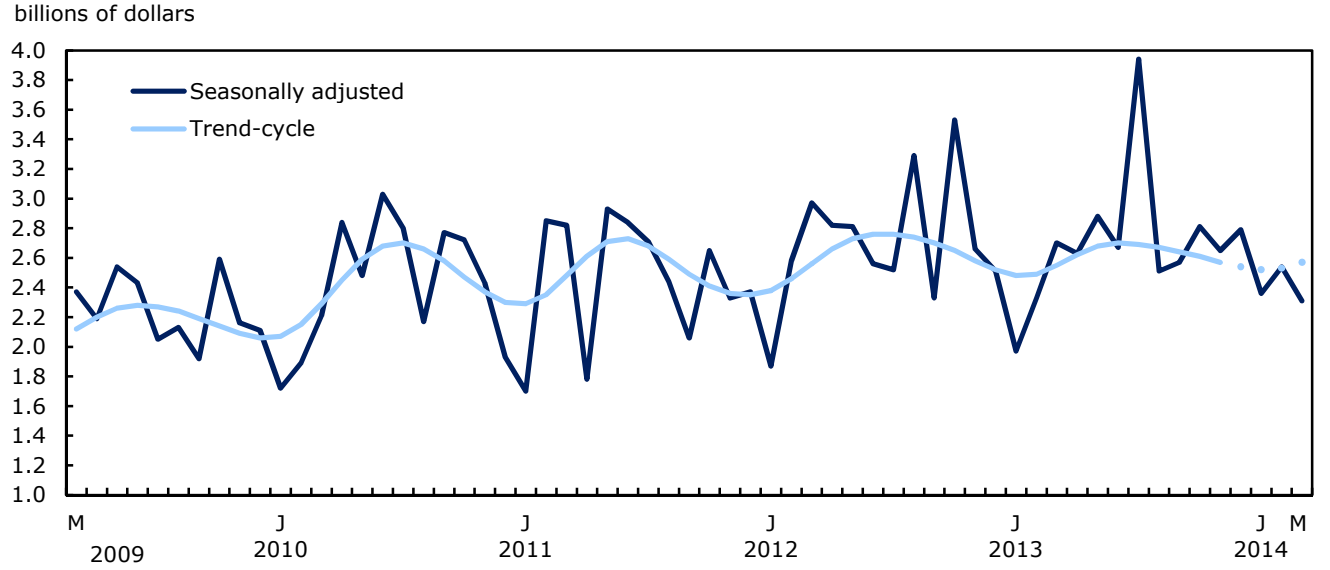
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



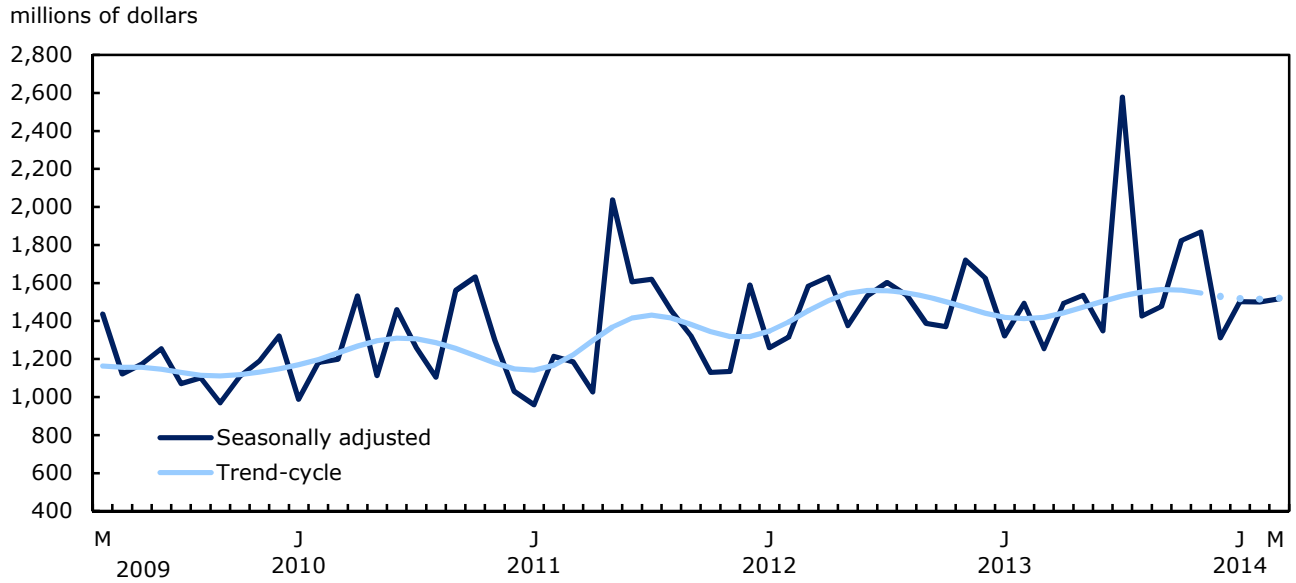
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



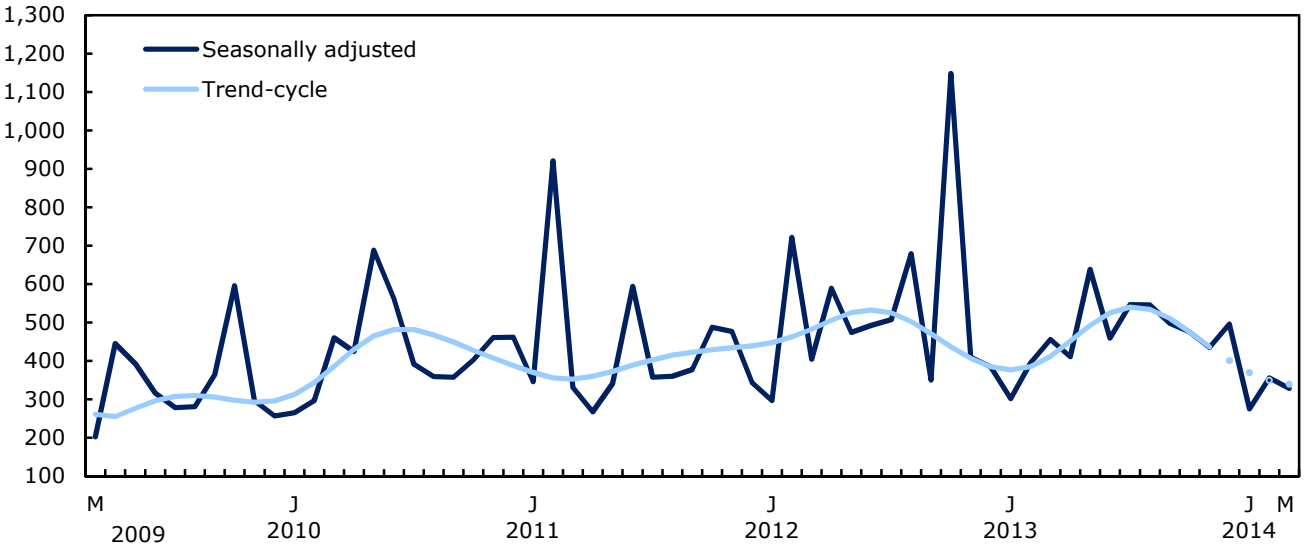
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits



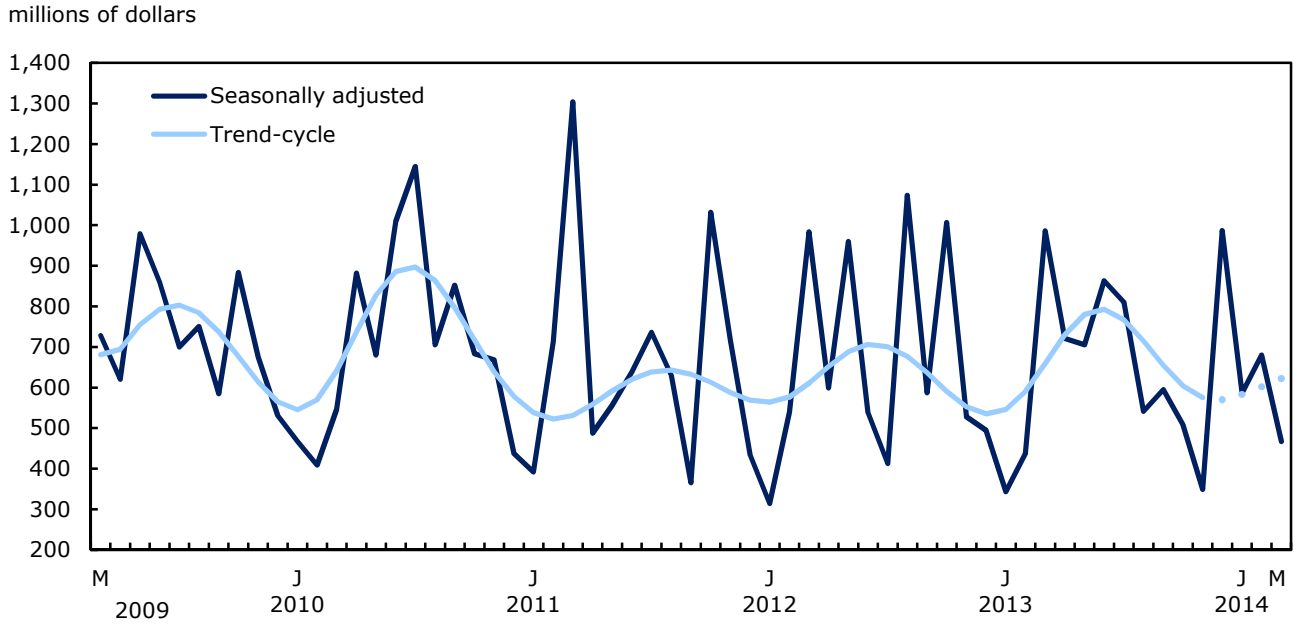
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

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



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

	2014 March [p]	2014 February [r]	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	**5,987,323**	**6,172,292**	**-3.0**	**-11.3**	**8.1**	**-4.8**	**-6.8**	**7.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	41,181	42,245	-2.5	-57.5	36.8	1.8	-18.4	-15.3
Prince Edward Island	14,497	23,045	-37.1	52.2	27.7	-51.3	55.8	-14.6
Nova Scotia	93,042	58,138	60.0	-23.0	50.5	-29.3	-22.0	-0.5
New Brunswick	60,847	76,853	-20.8	4.1	62.1	-34.0	-16.2	-3.2
Quebec	1,140,564	1,199,058	-4.9	-12.1	-22.2	56.9	-13.1	-1.2
Ontario	2,144,667	2,485,738	-13.7	3.8	12.2	-19.0	-0.8	17.5
Manitoba	143,341	141,001	1.7	-27.2	48.6	-25.0	-37.0	18.4
Saskatchewan	194,174	185,562	4.6	-12.5	39.0	-35.8	-36.2	27.5
Alberta	1,312,037	1,190,531	10.2	-26.1	18.5	-3.1	-7.1	-1.0
British Columbia	830,605	759,384	9.4	-16.3	31.3	-28.0	12.3	0.8
Yukon	7,068	3,848	83.7	-32.0	473.7	-64.9	-74.2	101.1
Northwest Territories	1,100	1,989	-44.7	56.5	69.0	-9.5	-92.4	80.9
Nunavut	4,200	4,900	-14.3	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 March [p]	2014 February [r]	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	**2,313,322**	**2,536,256**	**-8.8**	**7.4**	**-15.4**	**5.4**	**-5.5**	**9.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,472	13,088	-4.7	-74.3	89.2	29.4	-17.8	-44.2
Prince Edward Island	9,669	12,796	-24.4	68.1	30.4	-63.8	166.8	-40.2
Nova Scotia	38,761	11,469	238.0	-47.9	34.7	-15.0	-44.8	4.1
New Brunswick	35,930	32,969	9.0	162.2	8.6	-68.9	-3.7	-13.6
Quebec	441,243	468,722	-5.9	10.0	-60.7	157.3	5.5	-24.0
Ontario	821,346	1,163,666	-29.4	29.1	7.9	-30.2	9.9	26.9
Manitoba	41,781	42,434	-1.5	-44.2	96.9	-27.3	-61.3	66.9
Saskatchewan	62,874	82,009	-23.3	8.4	74.6	-62.5	-42.6	75.1
Alberta	554,220	429,125	29.2	-21.9	2.8	1.8	-4.5	4.8
British Columbia	286,167	273,768	4.5	15.2	43.3	-32.0	-20.0	-6.8
Yukon	4,801	2,031	136.4	33.6	73.1	28.7	-92.2	221.5
Northwest Territories	58	1,779	-96.7	45.6	338.0	-43.1	-95.0	1,380.0
Nunavut	4,000	2,400	66.7	...	-100.0	...	...	...

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

	2014 March [p]	2014 February [r]	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	**3,674,001**	**3,636,036**	**1.0**	**-20.8**	**26.1**	**-11.4**	**-7.6**	**6.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	28,709	29,157	-1.5	-39.9	6.0	-9.5	-18.6	7.3
Prince Edward Island	4,828	10,249	-52.9	36.2	25.0	-26.8	-14.1	17.1
Nova Scotia	54,281	46,669	16.3	-12.7	58.1	-34.6	-7.9	-3.2
New Brunswick	24,917	43,884	-43.2	-28.3	80.3	6.7	-27.3	8.3
Quebec	699,321	730,336	-4.2	-22.1	39.9	-3.8	-21.4	14.3
Ontario	1,323,321	1,322,072	0.1	-11.4	15.0	-9.7	-8.2	11.7
Manitoba	101,560	98,567	3.0	-16.3	28.2	-23.9	-12.9	-8.1
Saskatchewan	131,300	103,553	26.8	-24.0	24.9	-10.5	-28.7	-3.4
Alberta	757,817	761,406	-0.5	-28.3	28.7	-6.0	-8.6	-4.0
British Columbia	544,438	485,616	12.1	-27.5	27.5	-26.6	30.3	5.6
Yukon	2,267	1,817	24.8	-56.1	3,730.6	-94.9	2.1	-22.1
Northwest Territories	1,042	210	396.2	328.6	-89.6	38.7	-69.5	-79.1
Nunavut	200	2,500	-92.0	-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 March [p]	2014 February [r]	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	units		percentage change					
Canada	**189,996**	**169,404**	**12.2**	**-23.3**	**17.6**	**-13.6**	**-4.5**	**7.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,500	1,332	12.6	-55.4	44.8	-21.1	-32.1	24.4
Prince Edward Island	228	528	-56.8	-10.2	63.3	-43.4	39.5	-42.4
Nova Scotia	4,452	2,328	91.2	-15.7	53.3	-38.8	-8.6	1.1
New Brunswick	1,476	1,812	-18.5	-27.1	27.8	17.4	-56.1	51.0
Quebec	43,092	42,180	2.2	-16.3	19.1	-4.6	-13.6	15.5
Ontario	61,608	54,780	12.5	-14.5	-1.5	-2.3	-9.3	10.9
Manitoba	4,596	4,668	-1.5	-34.3	63.1	-42.7	-24.8	25.1
Saskatchewan	7,848	5,520	42.2	-20.0	5.7	-14.3	-17.3	-4.8
Alberta	37,440	36,348	3.0	-26.9	27.8	-18.5	6.2	-11.0
British Columbia	27,612	19,764	39.7	-40.9	37.2	-31.2	32.5	20.7
Yukon	72	24	200.0	-90.0	...	-100.0	-25.0	-42.9
Northwest Territories	60	0	...	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-83.3
Nunavut	12	120	-90.0	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					
	Singles [1]	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
February r	5,712	8,405	14,117	3,636,036	356,342	1,499,535	680,379	2,536,256	6,172,292
March p	5,642	10,191	15,833	3,674,001	328,852	1,517,046	467,424	2,313,322	5,987,323
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	18,028	30,320	48,348	11,903,168	959,997	4,518,246	1,733,592	7,211,835	19,115,003
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	19,288	25,470	44,758	10,999,220	1,152,404	4,068,944	1,766,255	6,987,603	17,986,823
Newfoundland and Labrador									
February r	93	18	111	29,157	625	6,893	5,570	13,088	42,245
March p	91	34	125	28,709	635	11,778	59	12,472	41,181
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	292	193	485	106,410	38,772	29,036	8,644	76,452	182,862
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	436	168	604	145,077	23,362	26,405	9,543	59,310	204,387
Prince Edward Island									
February r	42	2	44	10,249	860	8,028	3,908	12,796	23,045
March p	14	5	19	4,828	1,846	7,773	50	9,669	14,497
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	83	29	112	22,604	2,732	23,166	4,178	30,076	52,680
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	107	36	143	24,280	304	20,218	7,260	27,782	52,062
Nova Scotia									
February r	110	84	194	46,669	381	9,344	1,744	11,469	58,138
March p	108	263	371	54,281	8,129	24,905	5,727	38,761	93,042
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	350	445	795	154,387	10,285	51,985	9,993	72,263	226,650
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	535	800	1,335	241,919	9,825	54,535	4,833	69,193	311,112
New Brunswick									
February r	151	0	151	43,884	407	26,338	6,224	32,969	76,853
March p	83	40	123	24,917	15,503	15,529	4,898	35,930	60,847
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	348	133	481	130,035	17,695	49,128	14,649	81,472	211,507
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	400	253	653	122,732	942	49,657	27,507	78,106	200,838
Quebec									
February r	914	2,601	3,515	730,336	113,885	237,997	116,840	468,722	1,199,058
March p	932	2,659	3,591	699,321	67,559	246,754	126,930	441,243	1,140,564
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,682	8,626	11,308	2,367,526	222,099	719,481	394,389	1,335,969	3,703,495
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	3,201	7,025	10,226	2,159,960	174,430	808,191	303,870	1,286,491	3,446,451
Ontario									
February r	1,892	2,673	4,565	1,322,072	129,677	582,981	451,008	1,163,666	2,485,738
March p	1,820	3,314	5,134	1,323,321	107,139	593,603	120,604	821,346	2,144,667
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	6,047	8,990	15,037	4,137,465	347,682	1,858,090	680,911	2,886,683	7,024,148
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	6,235	7,316	13,551	3,704,851	499,663	1,389,147	472,994	2,361,804	6,066,655
Manitoba									
February r	276	113	389	98,567	3,799	23,969	14,666	42,434	141,001
March p	258	125	383	101,560	5,706	22,696	13,379	41,781	143,341
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	824	540	1,364	317,863	10,757	109,863	39,625	160,245	478,108
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	948	561	1,509	357,990	15,479	115,931	33,541	164,951	522,941
Saskatchewan									
February r	316	144	460	103,553	4,611	76,358	1,040	82,009	185,562
March p	310	344	654	131,300	2,586	45,740	14,548	62,874	194,174
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	983	706	1,689	371,162	8,868	179,512	32,158	220,538	591,700
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,071	772	1,843	411,707	62,590	154,241	82,307	299,138	710,845
Alberta									
February r	1,377	1,652	3,029	761,406	88,284	305,671	35,170	429,125	1,190,531
March p	1,428	1,692	3,120	757,817	74,752	412,799	66,669	554,220	1,312,037
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	4,634	5,656	10,290	2,580,489	210,767	1,009,282	312,669	1,532,718	4,113,207
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	4,635	3,987	8,622	2,252,897	257,750	1,065,299	645,731	1,968,780	4,221,677

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	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
February r	539	1,108	1,647	485,616	13,808	216,816	43,144	273,768	759,384
March p	588	1,713	2,301	544,438	36,545	135,148	114,474	286,167	830,605
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,763	4,973	6,736	1,699,655	81,870	480,622	235,116	797,608	2,497,263
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,689	4,501	6,190	1,556,238	108,039	376,492	127,484	612,015	2,168,253
Yukon									
February r	2	0	2	1,817	0	966	1,065	2,031	3,848
March p	4	2	6	2,267	4,425	290	86	4,801	7,068
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	15	13	28	8,221	4,425	2,713	1,214	8,352	16,573
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	28	29	57	8,799	0	4,283	94	4,377	13,176
Northwest Territories									
February r	0	0	0	210	5	1,774	0	1,779	1,989
March p	5	0	5	1,042	27	31	0	58	1,100
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	5	0	5	1,301	45	2,968	46	3,059	4,360
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2	4	6	4,640	20	3,545	51,091	54,656	59,296
Nunavut									
February r	0	10	10	2,500	0	2,400	0	2,400	4,900
March p	1	0	1	200	4,000	0	0	4,000	4,200
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2	16	18	6,050	4,000	2,400	0	6,400	12,450
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1	18	19	8,130	0	1,000	0	1,000	9,130

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					
	Singles [1]	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
February r	9	3	12	2,803	556	3,333	3,037	6,926	9,729
March p	20	72	92	18,277	1,449	1,175	12	2,636	20,913
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	45	78	123	24,457	15,518	4,754	7,123	27,395	51,852
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	44	99	143	21,641	2,399	3,373	5,680	11,452	33,093
Barrie, Ontario									
February r	57	0	57	20,443	568	6,127	7,527	14,222	34,665
March p	47	1	48	16,181	15	1,004	1,024	2,043	18,224
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	145	1	146	47,092	631	13,194	8,716	22,541	69,633
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	180	48	228	61,202	3,554	8,692	10,434	22,680	83,882
Brantford, Ontario									
February r	23	12	35	6,480	440	559	48	1,047	7,527
March p	14	0	14	4,439	120	2,258	550	2,928	7,367
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	58	12	70	15,098	640	3,726	1,800	6,166	21,264
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	61	31	92	15,102	1,665	3,932	2,910	8,507	23,609
Calgary, Alberta									
February r	442	698	1,140	286,327	7,879	132,157	1,316	141,352	427,679
March p	542	289	831	269,337	12,968	160,786	5,743	179,497	448,834
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,719	1,814	3,533	993,827	23,423	369,663	67,111	460,197	1,454,024
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,637	1,638	3,275	874,452	54,804	458,288	69,775	582,867	1,457,319
Edmonton, Alberta									
February r	485	710	1,195	283,071	12,224	62,711	2,997	77,932	361,003
March p	492	1,053	1,545	339,126	13,676	110,296	56,581	180,553	519,679
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,552	2,924	4,476	1,018,991	39,516	256,928	87,742	384,186	1,403,177
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,526	2,041	3,567	877,220	36,273	264,924	525,929	827,126	1,704,346
Greater Sudbury , Ontario									
February r	6	0	6	4,889	600	1,112	700	2,412	7,301
March p	4	4	8	2,467	2,969	373	27,839	31,181	33,648
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	10	4	14	8,049	3,569	10,324	31,517	45,410	53,459
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	8	7	15	7,052	9,195	8,214	9,652	27,061	34,113
Guelph, Ontario									
February r	29	67	96	19,610	228	1,466	970	2,664	22,274
March p	13	27	40	8,986	262	5,836	2,442	8,540	17,526
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	60	125	185	38,797	1,397	14,218	12,702	28,317	67,114
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	34	117	151	27,631	3,582	20,875	621	25,078	52,709
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
February r	26	68	94	20,093	246	4,150	1,460	5,856	25,949
March p	26	195	221	23,808	6,890	18,428	318	25,636	49,444
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	99	345	444	72,362	8,011	30,713	3,879	42,603	114,965
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	230	585	815	141,799	5,329	42,598	4,433	52,360	194,159
Hamilton, Ontario									
February r	113	42	155	56,766	2,180	41,516	2,930	46,626	103,392
March p	108	214	322	84,561	836	57,273	1,421	59,530	144,091
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	334	461	795	226,145	4,398	107,683	10,307	122,388	348,533
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	385	450	835	241,464	17,005	84,630	15,459	117,094	358,558
Kelowna, British Columbia									
February r	27	31	58	24,845	223	3,980	2,473	6,676	31,521
March p	36	58	94	25,474	1,744	3,511	3,454	8,709	34,183
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	112	136	248	76,285	2,812	10,142	6,744	19,698	95,983
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	87	123	210	53,439	5,206	20,631	1,370	27,207	80,646

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	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
February r	27	2	29	7,625	0	2,371	251,079	253,450	261,075
March p	21	28	49	7,920	1,215	7,013	539	8,767	16,687
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	58	31	89	20,515	1,639	58,236	252,882	312,757	333,272
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	76	123	199	34,272	1,537	20,759	11,282	33,578	67,850
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
February r	57	323	380	81,885	5,993	22,308	245	28,546	110,431
March p	59	100	159	39,252	2,323	16,703	6,597	25,623	64,875
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	139	509	648	151,298	13,518	51,151	19,067	83,736	235,034
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	197	134	331	97,317	7,309	33,074	50,934	91,317	188,634
London, Ontario									
February r	123	14	137	49,552	10,159	11,126	15,973	37,258	86,810
March p	76	32	108	37,836	1,078	4,521	2,704	8,303	46,139
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	256	82	338	114,433	13,114	19,763	22,823	55,700	170,133
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	247	115	362	105,283	12,496	37,019	21,155	70,670	175,953
Moncton, New Brunswick									
February r	12	0	12	6,158	93	6,271	0	6,364	12,522
March p	16	30	46	7,228	58	1,846	548	2,452	9,680
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	51	48	99	25,891	1,544	11,570	878	13,992	39,883
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	75	123	198	29,426	355	19,322	3,133	22,810	52,236
Montréal, Quebec									
February r	250	1,444	1,694	348,440	25,449	135,880	51,898	213,227	561,667
March p	250	1,586	1,836	334,897	8,052	103,201	76,194	187,447	522,344
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	711	4,611	5,322	1,144,524	39,383	403,866	210,813	654,062	1,798,586
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	864	3,884	4,748	1,026,308	66,605	442,780	129,764	639,149	1,665,457
Oshawa, Ontario									
February r	115	38	153	58,445	4,161	1,803	870	6,834	65,279
March p	96	31	127	49,747	115	117,957	1,235	119,307	169,054
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	302	149	451	154,822	4,416	149,781	2,472	156,669	311,491
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	238	106	344	122,855	6,407	21,402	5,031	32,840	155,695
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
February r	119	660	779	161,554	1,785	52,722	25,255	79,762	241,316
March p	234	516	750	166,301	492	48,228	4,384	53,104	219,405
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	418	1,394	1,812	392,273	8,034	173,596	30,551	212,181	604,454
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	455	894	1,349	285,770	4,920	131,448	20,808	157,176	442,946
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
February r	17	204	221	36,041	0	6,481	12,936	19,417	55,458
March p	26	110	136	23,459	645	27,500	13,653	41,798	65,257
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	97	863	960	151,796	2,615	38,498	46,326	87,439	239,235
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	72	269	341	58,249	270	45,387	4,427	50,084	108,333
Peterborough, Ontario									
February r	10	0	10	4,013	75	1,061	0	1,136	5,149
March p	9	0	9	3,320	121	1,255	185	1,561	4,881
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	23	11	34	11,097	1,084	2,517	335	3,936	15,033
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	31	37	68	16,196	428	2,351	2,611	5,390	21,586
Québec, Quebec									
February r	98	249	347	70,125	473	29,917	2,211	32,601	102,726
March p	95	593	688	108,561	10,668	46,775	13,497	70,940	179,501
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	292	1,393	1,685	303,546	11,880	86,466	27,238	125,584	429,130
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	246	1,007	1,253	231,731	26,694	68,936	13,246	108,876	340,607

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	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
February r	84	33	117	24,535	198	50,969	302	51,469	76,004
March p	73	94	167	29,881	830	8,458	783	10,071	39,952
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	272	211	483	89,799	1,368	67,814	2,175	71,357	161,156
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	345	417	762	129,461	10,657	33,264	20,518	64,439	193,900
Saguenay, Quebec									
February r	29	51	80	15,949	0	1,718	10,327	12,045	27,994
March p	29	8	37	11,454	593	7,914	8,251	16,758	28,212
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	85	72	157	37,953	2,613	12,253	18,753	33,619	71,572
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	108	72	180	38,213	1,431	7,901	1,370	10,702	48,915
Saint John, New Brunswick									
February r	36	0	36	8,720	160	16,448	1,021	17,629	26,349
March p	11	1	12	2,860	14,679	10,459	123	25,261	28,121
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	61	9	70	25,900	14,937	27,970	1,269	44,176	70,076
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	71	24	95	25,258	275	2,478	97	2,850	28,108
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
February r	132	103	235	50,488	2,634	12,773	738	16,145	66,633
March p	155	220	375	74,603	1,231	22,888	1,290	25,409	100,012
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	426	429	855	182,708	4,821	58,642	17,493	80,956	263,664
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	396	180	576	157,172	41,027	75,932	55,009	171,968	329,140
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
February r	44	78	122	21,198	547	5,388	5,268	11,203	32,401
March p	61	49	110	20,691	396	2,945	1,884	5,225	25,916
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	153	214	367	66,822	1,474	9,413	15,889	26,776	93,598
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	205	230	435	78,289	4,686	23,604	55,957	84,247	162,536
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
February r	55	37	92	25,847	8,580	10,813	1,911	21,304	47,151
March p	58	17	75	23,522	2,100	13,648	2,004	17,752	41,274
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	161	85	246	71,598	10,845	48,640	7,075	66,560	138,158
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	146	149	295	70,359	15,748	46,934	14,742	77,424	147,783
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
February r	43	13	56	15,831	85	6,203	5,570	11,858	27,689
March p	42	30	72	15,152	300	8,236	59	8,595	23,747
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	149	164	313	66,189	37,254	23,564	8,585	69,403	135,592
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	240	100	340	89,920	2,403	20,822	6,809	30,034	119,954
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
February r	2	0	2	954	458	2,705	215	3,378	4,332
March p	6	0	6	1,826	0	2,884	500	3,384	5,210
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	11	56	67	14,469	925	7,351	1,866	10,142	24,611
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	24	14	38	13,043	1,214	11,961	2,537	15,712	28,755
Toronto, Ontario									
February r	602	1,310	1,912	620,665	39,261	364,269	39,833	443,363	1,064,028
March p	618	2,148	2,766	702,392	50,692	238,844	38,519	328,055	1,030,447
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,449	5,479	7,928	2,229,616	122,191	989,233	111,663	1,223,087	3,452,703
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2,505	4,528	7,033	1,931,725	199,802	760,025	264,811	1,224,638	3,156,363
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
February r	7	86	93	18,495	1,137	7,482	106	8,725	27,220
March p	26	31	57	12,591	10,850	3,436	2,663	16,949	29,540
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	41	145	186	40,937	12,047	17,418	4,342	33,807	74,744
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	61	117	178	40,973	935	31,320	6,691	38,946	79,919

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	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
February [r]	237	879	1,116	310,201	4,225	172,980	28,550	205,755	515,956
March [p]	216	1,202	1,418	340,910	22,273	85,977	50,840	159,090	500,000
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	705	4,046	4,751	1,144,490	30,845	358,800	104,031	493,676	1,638,166
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	744	3,752	4,496	1,084,741	49,738	231,156	88,099	368,993	1,453,734
Victoria, British Columbia									
February [r]	41	22	63	20,092	513	10,335	1,036	11,884	31,976
March [p]	50	138	188	34,482	632	15,528	24,718	40,878	75,360
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	135	193	328	78,859	2,029	28,608	64,652	95,289	174,148
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	133	240	373	93,363	3,642	30,229	12,862	46,733	140,096
Windsor, Ontario									
February [r]	29	4	33	10,493	41	4,051	1,816	5,908	16,401
March [p]	36	21	57	19,698	536	1,004	6,054	7,594	27,292
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	102	25	127	40,812	932	24,241	11,212	36,385	77,197
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	120	33	153	44,183	1,885	14,995	5,114	21,994	66,177
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
February [r]	171	111	282	66,329	2,306	12,384	9,368	24,058	90,387
March [p]	166	74	240	70,462	3,386	15,264	10,564	29,214	99,676
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	523	456	979	218,753	6,114	83,862	26,752	116,728	335,481
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	542	419	961	231,654	11,240	101,432	27,330	140,002	371,656

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							
February r	3,434	12	679	996	5,411	708	11,240
March p	5,532	8	872	1,883	7,097	743	16,135
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	13,541	28	2,389	4,758	19,919	1,970	42,605
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	14,082	33	2,206	4,228	15,869	1,651	38,069
Newfoundland and Labrador							
February r	25	0	0	3	9	6	43
March p	48	0	2	0	11	21	82
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	111	0	2	9	152	30	304
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	195	0	4	30	108	26	363
Prince Edward Island							
February r	11	0	2	0	0	0	13
March p	9	0	4	0	0	1	14
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	26	0	6	0	21	2	55
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	39	2	4	0	30	3	78
Nova Scotia							
February r	44	4	4	6	55	11	124
March p	75	1	16	0	178	82	352
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	183	9	24	11	315	102	644
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	308	8	24	39	566	32	977
New Brunswick							
February r	34	1	0	0	0	0	35
March p	41	0	21	0	16	5	83
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	94	1	21	34	70	10	230
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	119	5	8	23	199	25	379
Quebec							
February r	632	4	232	71	1,504	293	2,736
March p	1,093	5	298	152	2,350	314	4,212
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,054	12	769	453	5,585	743	9,616
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2,350	11	613	345	4,193	680	8,192
Ontario							
February r	891	2	93	528	1,850	97	3,461
March p	1,743	2	132	978	1,993	142	4,990
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	4,428	5	423	2,331	5,610	402	13,199
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	4,517	6	607	2,118	4,046	350	11,644
Manitoba							
February r	176	1	28	0	67	18	290
March p	235	0	24	28	72	1	360
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	627	1	56	81	384	19	1,168
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	696	0	24	66	402	70	1,258
Saskatchewan							
February r	195	0	30	0	75	39	339
March p	312	0	46	74	190	35	657
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	693	0	104	74	423	106	1,400
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	722	0	44	64	613	51	1,494
Alberta							
February r	1,025	0	270	240	1,075	67	2,677
March p	1,374	0	303	247	1,099	44	3,067
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	3,855	0	913	1,019	3,545	180	9,512
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	3,808	1	770	728	2,303	187	7,797
British Columbia							
February r	400	0	20	148	766	177	1,511
March p	591	0	26	404	1,188	96	2,305
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,451	0	71	740	3,794	373	6,429
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,316	0	106	791	3,387	224	5,824

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							
February r	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
March p	5	0	0	0	0	2	7
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	12	0	0	0	10	3	25
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	9	0	0	12	14	3	38
Northwest Territories							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
Nunavut							
February r	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
March p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2	0	0	6	10	0	18
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1	0	2	12	4	0	19

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	20	0	0	0	70	2	92
Barrie, Ontario	48	0	0	0	0	1	49
Brantford, Ontario	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Calgary, Alberta	545	0	108	109	70	2	834
Edmonton, Alberta	495	0	189	119	718	27	1,548
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	4	0	2	0	0	2	8
Guelph, Ontario	13	0	2	11	0	14	40
Halifax, Nova Scotia	27	0	2	0	120	73	222
Hamilton, Ontario	109	0	4	83	127	0	323
Kelowna, British Columbia	36	0	0	42	10	6	94
Kingston, Ontario	21	0	2	15	4	7	49
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	60	0	0	56	35	9	160
London, Ontario	77	0	2	29	0	1	109
Moncton, New Brunswick	9	0	13	0	16	1	39
Montréal, Quebec	299	0	102	99	1,374	225	2,099
Oshawa, Ontario	97	0	0	28	0	3	128
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	269	0	52	316	253	20	910
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	237	0	32	289	179	16	753
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32	0	20	27	74	4	157
Peterborough, Ontario	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Québec, Quebec	115	1	55	6	589	21	787
Regina, Saskatchewan	78	0	34	4	51	5	172
Saguenay, Quebec	35	0	0	0	6	3	44
Saint John, New Brunswick	6	0	0	0	0	1	7
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	166	0	10	70	111	29	386
Sherbrooke, Quebec	74	0	12	2	29	13	130
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	59	0	8	3	0	6	76
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	28	0	0	0	9	21	58
Thunder Bay, Ontario	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Toronto, Ontario	626	0	49	415	1,632	52	2,774
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	31	0	11	0	24	0	66
Vancouver, British Columbia	217	0	10	331	830	31	1,419
Victoria, British Columbia	50	0	2	4	102	30	188
Windsor, Ontario	36	0	12	4	4	1	57
Winnipeg, Manitoba	154	0	16	28	30	0	228

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	40	0	0	0	76	2	118
Barrie, Ontario	114	0	0	0	0	1	115
Brantford, Ontario	44	0	0	8	0	5	57
Calgary, Alberta	1,563	0	290	500	1,020	4	3,377
Edmonton, Alberta	1,408	0	590	431	1,825	78	4,332
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	7	0	2	0	0	2	11
Guelph, Ontario	44	0	6	59	17	43	169
Halifax, Nova Scotia	74	0	6	11	242	86	419
Hamilton, Ontario	268	0	8	313	137	3	729
Kelowna, British Columbia	98	0	0	65	56	15	234
Kingston, Ontario	44	0	4	16	4	7	75
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	110	0	0	132	342	35	619
London, Ontario	191	0	7	56	12	7	273
Moncton, New Brunswick	17	0	13	16	16	3	65
Montréal, Quebec	604	0	219	164	3,374	370	4,731
Oshawa, Ontario	237	0	44	96	0	9	386
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	430	0	201	594	1,252	43	2,520
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	356	0	52	376	933	33	1,750
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	74	0	149	218	319	10	770
Peterborough, Ontario	18	0	0	11	0	0	29
Québec, Quebec	245	1	132	6	1,068	73	1,525
Regina, Saskatchewan	211	0	72	4	119	16	422
Saguenay, Quebec	72	0	2	0	47	10	131
Saint John, New Brunswick	17	1	0	8	0	1	27
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	349	0	28	70	242	89	778
Sherbrooke, Quebec	133	0	53	25	85	21	317
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	130	0	22	53	0	10	215
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	71	0	0	9	127	28	235
Thunder Bay, Ontario	10	0	0	0	56	0	66
Toronto, Ontario	2,034	0	214	1,129	3,947	189	7,513
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	41	0	17	0	101	6	165
Vancouver, British Columbia	616	0	29	566	3,230	224	4,665
Victoria, British Columbia	120	0	4	23	114	52	313
Windsor, Ontario	84	0	14	4	4	3	109
Winnipeg, Manitoba	478	0	48	81	309	18	934

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

	Value of construction				
	Residential	Non-residential			Total
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Canada					
February r	2,636,286	266,986	1,222,510	644,431	4,770,213
March p	3,569,497	320,655	1,526,067	466,944	5,883,163
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	9,641,767	808,170	4,027,986	1,612,075	16,089,998
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	8,736,723	1,026,121	3,608,007	1,664,602	15,035,453
Newfoundland and Labrador					
February r	9,397	625	6,893	5,570	22,485
March p	17,109	635	11,778	59	29,581
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	54,876	38,772	29,036	8,644	131,328
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	74,684	23,362	26,405	9,543	133,994
Prince Edward Island					
February r	2,927	860	8,028	3,908	15,723
March p	3,254	1,846	7,773	50	12,923
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	8,896	2,732	23,166	4,178	38,972
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	10,824	304	20,218	7,260	38,606
Nova Scotia					
February r	24,471	381	9,344	1,744	35,940
March p	47,179	8,129	24,905	5,727	85,940
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	103,361	10,285	51,985	9,993	175,624
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	170,767	9,825	54,535	4,833	239,960
New Brunswick					
February r	8,971	407	26,338	6,224	41,940
March p	14,604	15,503	15,529	4,898	50,534
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	35,220	17,695	49,128	14,649	116,692
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	44,143	942	49,657	27,507	122,249
Quebec					
February r	520,642	57,141	164,676	80,892	823,351
March p	747,339	68,751	207,207	126,450	1,149,747
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,755,761	147,615	515,011	272,872	2,691,259
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,562,167	127,359	610,304	202,217	2,502,047
Ontario					
February r	899,843	97,065	402,805	451,008	1,850,721
March p	1,235,002	97,750	659,032	120,604	2,112,388
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	3,399,998	270,339	1,632,665	680,911	5,983,913
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	2,988,593	420,451	1,199,131	472,994	5,081,169
Manitoba					
February r	67,325	3,799	23,969	14,666	109,759
March p	90,105	5,706	22,696	13,379	131,886
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	250,385	10,757	109,863	39,625	410,630
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	285,874	15,479	115,931	33,541	450,825
Saskatchewan					
February r	67,698	4,611	76,358	1,040	149,707
March p	127,009	2,586	45,740	14,548	189,883
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	272,912	8,868	179,512	32,158	493,450
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	295,363	62,590	154,241	82,307	594,501
Alberta					
February r	618,212	88,284	282,143	35,170	1,023,809
March p	743,042	74,752	395,938	66,669	1,280,401
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,216,120	210,767	948,917	312,669	3,688,473
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,904,728	257,750	992,265	645,731	3,800,474
British Columbia					
February r	413,771	13,808	216,816	43,144	687,539
March p	542,237	36,545	135,148	114,474	828,404
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,533,221	81,870	480,622	235,116	2,330,829
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,384,237	108,039	376,492	127,484	1,996,252

Table 10 – continued

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

	Value of construction				
	Residential	Non-residential			Total
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
February r	401	0	966	1,065	2,432
March p	1,191	4,425	290	86	5,992
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	3,565	4,425	2,713	1,214	11,917
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	5,314	0	4,283	94	9,691
Northwest Territories					
February r	128	5	1,774	0	1,907
March p	1,226	27	31	0	1,284
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,402	45	2,968	46	4,461
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	1,899	20	3,545	51,091	56,555
Nunavut					
February r	2,500	0	2,400	0	4,900
March p	200	4,000	0	0	4,200
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	6,050	4,000	2,400	0	12,450
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2013	8,130	0	1,000	0	9,130

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

	Value of construction				
	Residential	Non-residential			Total
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	18,040	1,449	1,175	12	20,676
Barrie, Ontario	14,771	15	1,143	1,024	16,953
Brantford, Ontario	4,076	120	2,570	550	7,316
Calgary, Alberta	270,093	12,968	160,786	5,743	449,590
Edmonton, Alberta	339,846	13,676	110,296	56,581	520,399
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2,353	2,969	424	27,839	33,585
Guelph, Ontario	8,411	262	6,641	2,442	17,756
Halifax, Nova Scotia	24,668	6,890	18,428	318	50,304
Hamilton, Ontario	80,393	836	65,178	1,421	147,828
Kelowna, British Columbia	24,641	1,744	3,511	3,454	33,350
Kingston, Ontario	7,472	1,215	7,981	539	17,207
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	37,279	2,323	19,009	6,597	65,208
London, Ontario	35,226	1,078	5,145	2,704	44,153
Moncton, New Brunswick	4,851	58	1,846	548	7,303
Montréal, Quebec	355,951	8,052	89,056	78,499	531,558
Oshawa, Ontario	45,859	115	134,239	1,235	181,448
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	183,257	1,137	78,616	18,450	281,460
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	158,121	492	54,885	4,384	217,882
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	25,136	645	23,731	14,066	63,578
Peterborough, Ontario	3,031	121	1,428	185	4,765
Québec, Quebec	115,297	10,668	40,364	13,905	180,234
Regina, Saskatchewan	30,103	830	8,458	783	40,174
Saguenay, Quebec	12,520	593	6,829	8,501	28,443
Saint John, New Brunswick	1,712	14,679	10,459	123	26,973
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	75,185	1,231	22,888	1,290	100,594
Sherbrooke, Quebec	22,537	396	2,541	1,941	27,415
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	21,698	2,100	15,532	2,004	41,334
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	11,698	300	8,236	59	20,293
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,677	0	3,282	500	5,459
Toronto, Ontario	676,583	50,692	271,812	38,519	1,037,606
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	13,651	10,850	2,965	2,744	30,210
Vancouver, British Columbia	334,867	22,273	85,977	50,840	493,957
Victoria, British Columbia	33,308	632	15,528	24,718	74,186
Windsor, Ontario	18,506	536	1,143	6,054	26,239
Winnipeg, Manitoba	64,953	3,386	15,264	10,564	94,167

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				
	Residential	Non-residential			Total
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	23,345	15,518	4,754	7,123	50,740
Barrie, Ontario	34,713	631	10,548	8,716	54,608
Brantford, Ontario	11,611	640	3,732	1,800	17,783
Calgary, Alberta	915,068	23,423	369,663	67,111	1,375,265
Edmonton, Alberta	940,405	39,516	256,928	87,742	1,324,591
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	6,089	3,569	8,749	31,517	49,924
Guelph, Ontario	32,085	1,397	13,566	12,702	59,750
Halifax, Nova Scotia	60,606	8,011	30,713	3,879	103,209
Hamilton, Ontario	194,058	4,398	101,377	10,307	310,140
Kelowna, British Columbia	69,376	2,812	10,142	6,744	89,074
Kingston, Ontario	16,258	1,639	51,393	252,882	322,172
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	138,024	13,518	44,755	19,067	215,364
London, Ontario	87,709	13,114	16,328	22,823	139,974
Moncton, New Brunswick	8,339	1,544	11,570	878	22,331
Montréal, Quebec	893,825	39,383	293,641	147,209	1,374,058
Oshawa, Ontario	123,505	4,416	161,156	2,472	291,549
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	465,788	10,649	184,759	61,381	722,577
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	358,911	8,034	153,324	30,551	550,820
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	106,877	2,615	31,435	30,830	171,757
Peterborough, Ontario	8,729	1,084	2,331	335	12,479
Québec, Quebec	240,293	11,880	69,118	20,120	341,411
Regina, Saskatchewan	73,116	1,368	67,814	2,175	144,473
Saguenay, Quebec	29,786	2,613	9,746	15,486	57,631
Saint John, New Brunswick	6,030	14,937	27,970	1,269	50,206
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	152,295	4,821	58,642	17,493	233,251
Sherbrooke, Quebec	51,879	1,474	7,302	9,055	69,710
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	58,927	10,845	43,657	7,075	120,504
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	42,641	37,254	23,564	8,585	112,044
Thunder Bay, Ontario	13,748	925	6,652	1,866	23,191
Toronto, Ontario	1,989,022	122,191	852,910	111,663	3,075,786
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	33,394	12,047	12,649	3,461	61,551
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,088,978	30,845	358,800	104,031	1,582,654
Victoria, British Columbia	71,006	2,029	28,608	64,652	166,295
Windsor, Ontario	34,054	932	20,341	11,212	66,539
Winnipeg, Manitoba	199,112	6,114	83,862	26,752	315,840

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	**2,313,666**	**12,472**	**9,669**	**38,761**	**35,930**	**402,408**	**877,386**
Industrial	**320,655**	**635**	**1,846**	**8,129**	**15,503**	**68,751**	**97,750**
Factories, plants	122,857	300	300	6,753	14,855	17,504	36,156
Transportation, utilities	67,644	250	0	646	280	14,625	9,513
Mining and agriculture	86,384	0	1,464	500	0	29,235	33,119
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements [1]	43,770	85	82	230	368	7,387	18,962
Commercial	**1,526,067**	**11,778**	**7,773**	**24,905**	**15,529**	**207,207**	**659,032**
Trade and services	525,691	1,285	6,650	8,001	1,675	85,927	259,143
Warehouses	180,213	1,178	0	1,000	2,478	9,681	50,873
Service stations	24,155	2,050	0	1,320	0	1,982	2,300
Office buildings	314,509	2,427	0	5,758	8,000	31,458	165,643
Recreation	141,298	0	0	0	256	34,474	74,877
Hotels, restaurants	178,240	2,070	422	5,745	0	18,428	44,342
Laboratories	10,512	0	0	400	0	0	282
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements [1]	151,449	2,768	701	2,681	3,120	25,257	61,572
Institutional and governmental	**466,944**	**59**	**50**	**5,727**	**4,898**	**126,450**	**120,604**
Schools, education	308,717	0	0	5,479	722	46,161	87,215
Hospitals, medical	37,301	0	0	0	523	16,836	11,285
Welfare, home	46,716	0	0	0	3,120	31,243	2,672
Churches, religion	11,482	0	0	0	0	2,325	1,362
Government buildings	30,703	0	0	0	0	22,402	2,813
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements [1]	32,025	59	50	248	533	7,483	15,257

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	**41,781**	**62,874**	**537,359**	**286,167**	**4,801**	**58**	**4,000**
Industrial	**5,706**	**2,586**	**74,752**	**36,545**	**4,425**	**27**	**4,000**
Factories, plants	2,775	313	37,540	6,361	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	0	750	28,726	4,454	4,400	0	4,000
Mining and agriculture	1,250	0	530	20,286	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements [1]	1,681	1,523	7,956	5,444	25	27	0
Commercial	**22,696**	**45,740**	**395,938**	**135,148**	**290**	**31**	**0**
Trade and services	2,633	10,891	107,211	42,275	0	0	0
Warehouses	4,885	14,429	86,589	9,100	0	0	0
Service stations	3,453	2,500	6,750	3,800	0	0	0
Office buildings	3,291	9,571	50,655	37,706	0	0	0
Recreation	2,612	0	23,994	5,085	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	2,514	3,340	85,289	16,090	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	9,830	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements [1]	3,308	5,009	25,620	21,092	290	31	0
Institutional and governmental	**13,379**	**14,548**	**66,669**	**114,474**	**86**	**0**	**0**
Schools, education	7,691	10,818	53,881	96,750	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	0	1,500	3,001	4,156	0	0	0
Welfare, home	3,250	1,238	422	4,771	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	300	6,495	1,000	0	0	0
Government buildings	482	0	0	5,006	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements [1]	1,956	692	2,870	2,791	86	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 bove 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