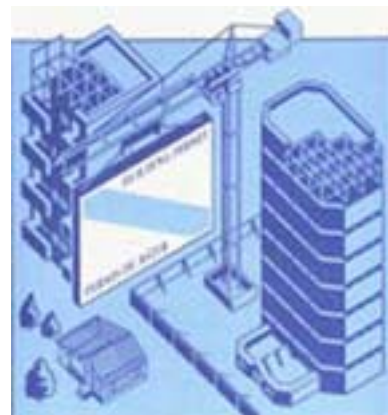


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

July 2014



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

Building Permits

July 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 ($p < 0.05$)

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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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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
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Highlights

Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$9.2 billion dollars in July, up 11.8% from June and the fourth consecutive monthly advance. The increase in July was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in Ontario and British Columbia as well as institutional buildings in Manitoba.

Analysis – July 2014

Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$9.2 billion dollars in July, up 11.8% from June and the fourth consecutive monthly advance. The increase in July was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in Ontario and British Columbia as well as institutional buildings in Manitoba.

The value of residential building permits increased for the fifth consecutive month, up 18.0% to \$5.0 billion in July. Gains were posted in seven provinces, led by Ontario and British Columbia, with Alberta a distant third. The largest decline occurred in Nova Scotia.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits rose 5.2% to a record high \$4.2 billion. This represented a fourth consecutive monthly increase. Gains were recorded in six provinces, with Manitoba accounting for most of the increase. In contrast, the largest decline occurred in Alberta, followed by Quebec. Both provinces posted large gains the previous month.

Residential sector: Significant increase in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

The value of building permits for multi-family dwellings rose 43.4% to \$2.5 billion in July, after a 4.5% decrease the previous month. This gain was primarily the result of higher construction intentions for apartment and apartment-condominium projects in Ontario, British Columbia and, to a lesser extent, Alberta.

Canadian municipalities issued permits for single-family dwellings worth \$2.4 billion in July, a slight decrease of 0.5%, after three consecutive monthly increases. The value of single-family dwelling permits declined in five provinces, with the largest decrease occurring in Ontario. Alberta saw the largest increase, followed by Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

At the national level, municipalities approved permits for the construction of 20,511 new dwellings, up 21.4% from June. This increase was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 35.2% to 14,050 units. In contrast, the number of single-family dwellings edged down 0.6% to 6,461 units.

Non-residential sector: Large increase in construction intentions for institutional buildings

The value of permits for institutional buildings rose 28.4% to \$1.8 billion in July, following a large increase the previous month. This gain was primarily the result of higher construction intentions for medical facilities in Quebec and Manitoba, as well as educational institutions in Alberta.

In the commercial component, the value of building permits rose 2.6% to \$1.8 billion in July, following a 2.3% decrease in June. Gains were reported in five provinces, led by Ontario and Quebec. Higher construction intentions for warehouses and, to a lesser degree, retail and wholesale outlets were mainly responsible for the increase at the national level.

Construction intentions for industrial buildings fell 32.6% to \$511 million in July, ending a string of three consecutive monthly gains. Lower construction intentions for communication buildings in Quebec and utility buildings in Ontario and Alberta accounted for most of the decline.

Provinces: Significant gains in Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba

The value of permits increased in five provinces, with the largest gain in Ontario, followed by British Columbia and Manitoba.

Most of the gain in Ontario and British Columbia was attributable to multi-family dwellings, while the increase in Manitoba came from the institutional component and, to a lesser extent, the commercial component.

Quebec posted the largest decline, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia. The decrease in Quebec was mainly because of a 65.3% decline in construction intentions for industrial buildings. Newfoundland and Labrador's decrease was attributable to lower construction intentions for commercial buildings, while in Nova Scotia, lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings were responsible for the decrease.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

In July, the value of building permits was up in 21 of the 34 census metropolitan areas, led by Toronto, Vancouver and Hamilton.

The gain in Toronto was driven by higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, institutional buildings. The increase in Vancouver came mainly from multi-family dwellings, while in Hamilton, institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings were responsible for the increase.

The largest declines occurred in Calgary, followed by Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo. In Calgary, the decrease was mostly attributable to commercial buildings, while in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, the decrease was attributable to institutional buildings.

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 *Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions*.

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.

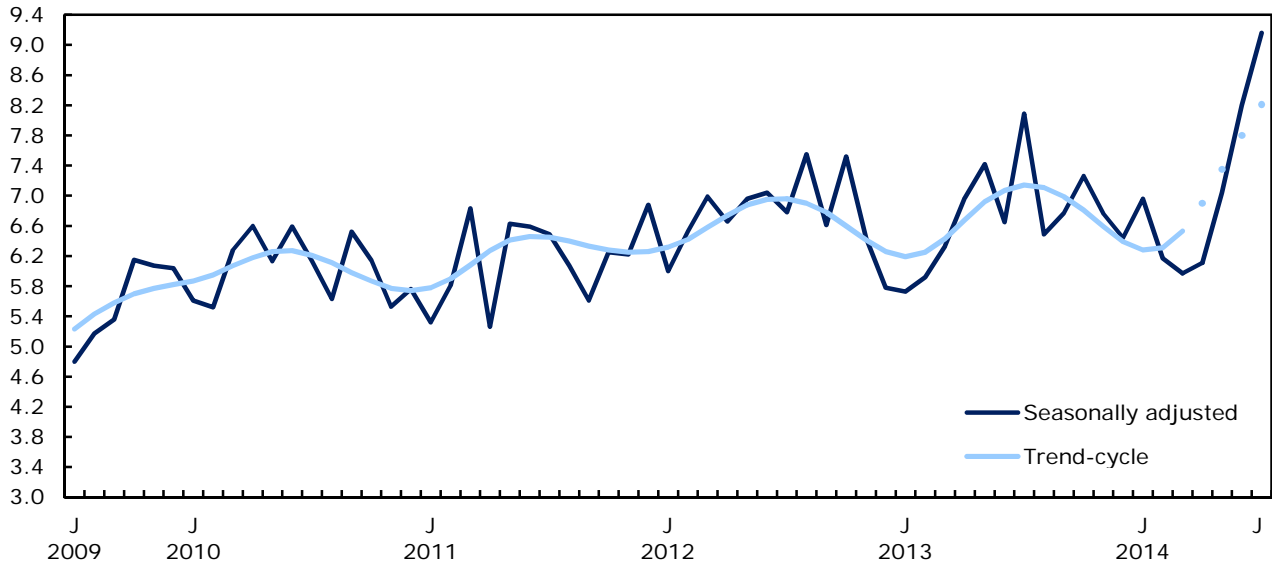
Revision

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

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

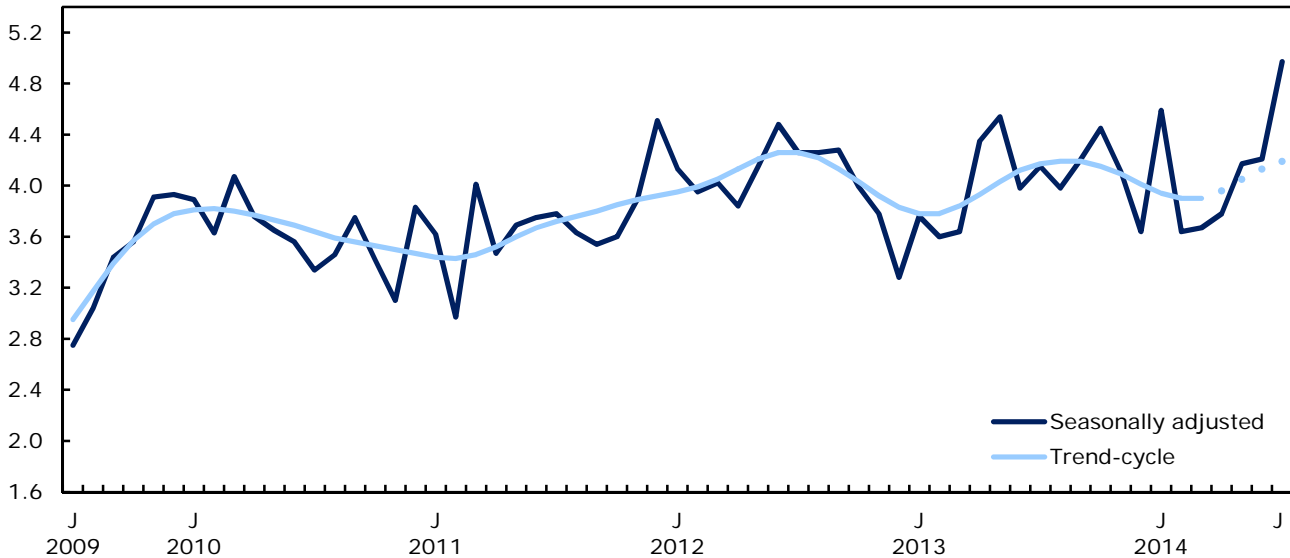
billions of dollars



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

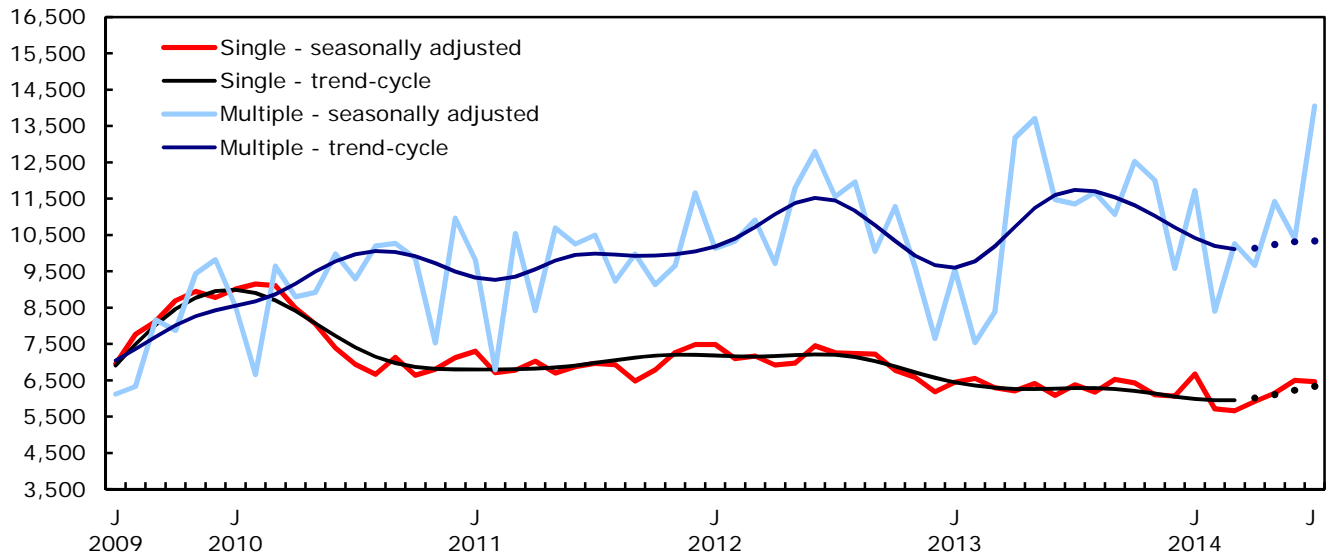
billions of dollars



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

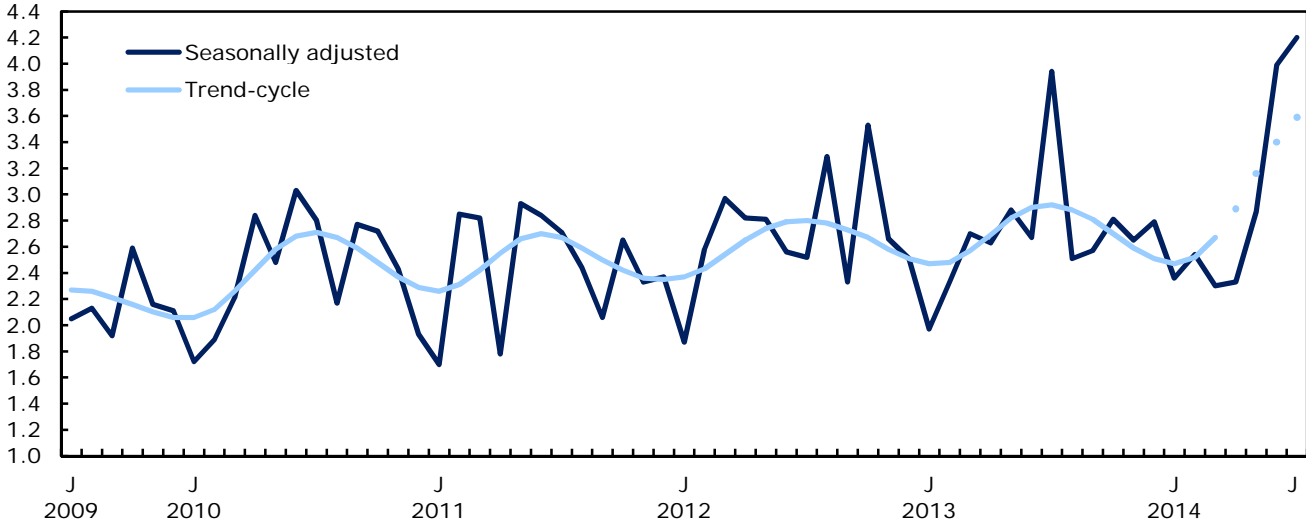
units



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.

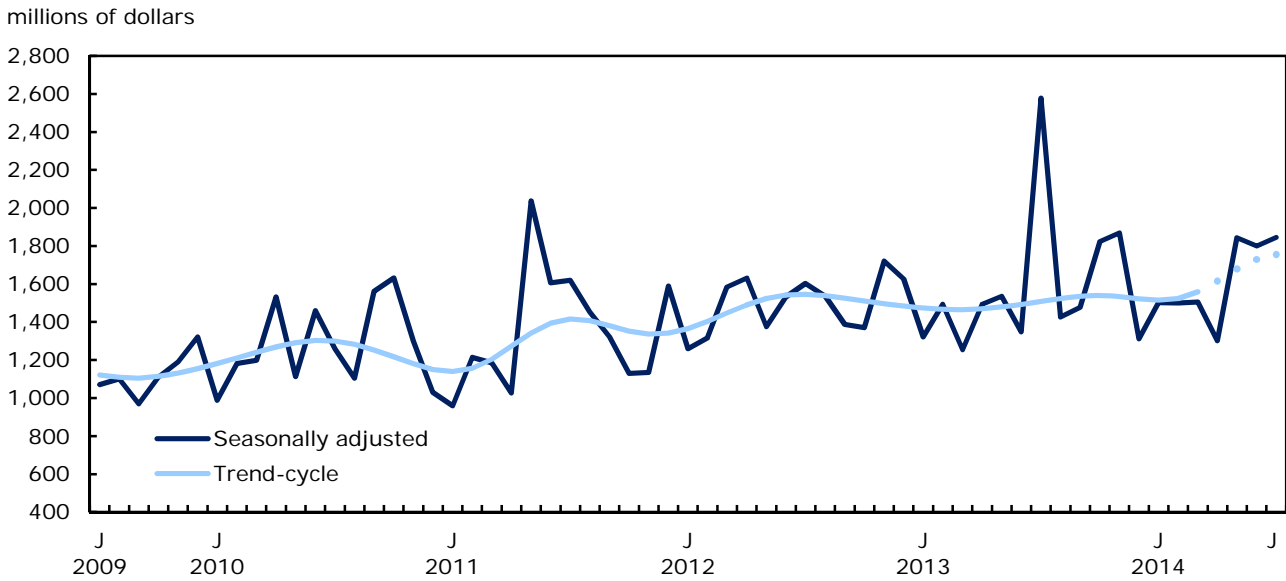
Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total

billions of dollars



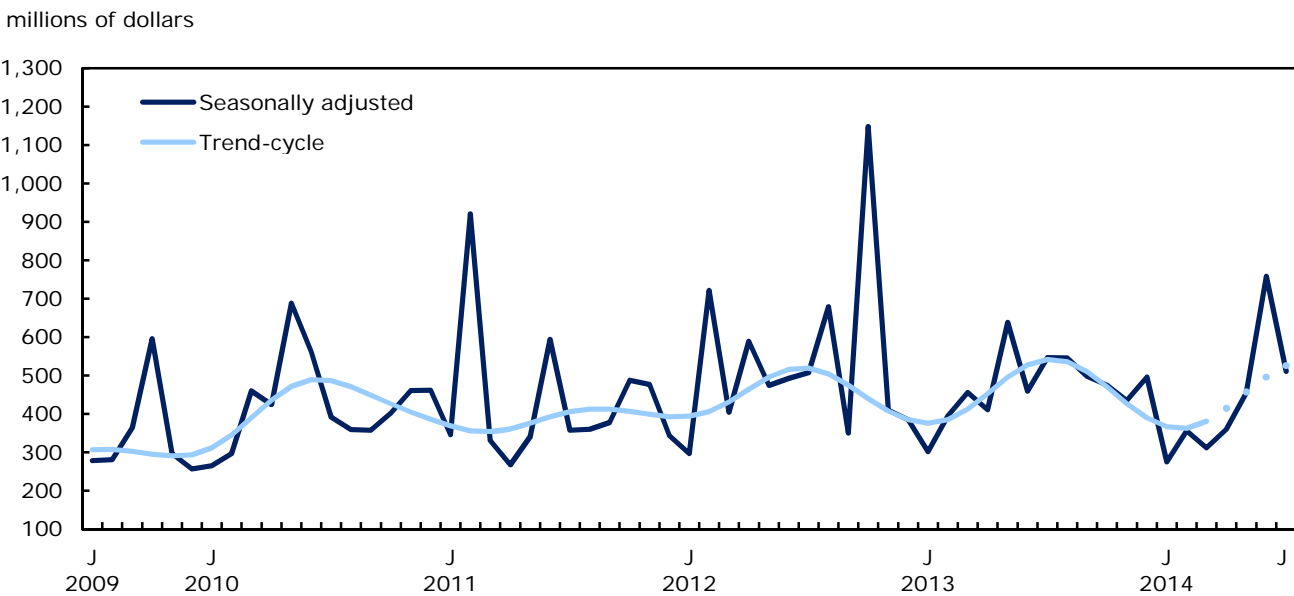
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits



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

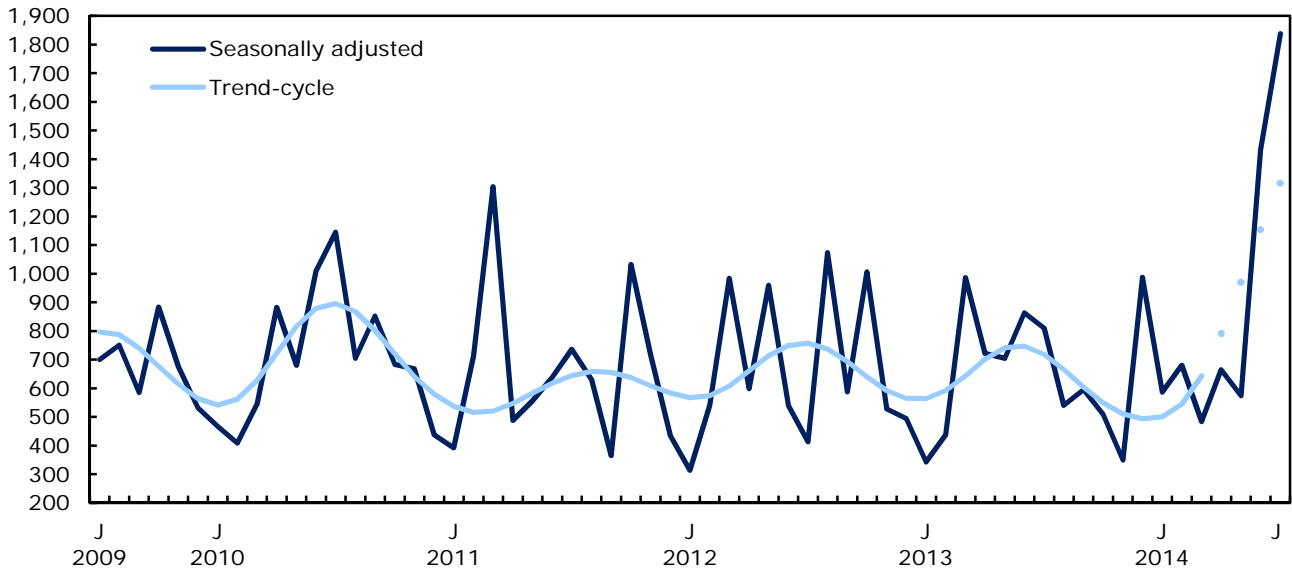
Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



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

Chart 7
Value of institutional and governmental building permits

millions of dollars



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

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

62F0014M1996002	An Analysis of Some Construction Price Index Methodologies
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Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

026-0001	Building permits, residential values and number of units, by type of dwelling, monthly
026-0002	Building permits, dwelling units by type of dwelling and area, monthly
026-0003	Building permits, values by activity sector, monthly
026-0004	Building permits, values by activity sector and area, monthly
026-0005	Building permits, non-residential values by type of structure, monthly
026-0006	Building permits, by type of structure and area, seasonally adjusted, monthly
026-0007	Building permits, dwelling units by type of structure and value and by activity sector, monthly
026-0008	Building permits, values by activity sector, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly
026-0010	Building permits, residential and non-residential values by type of structure for Canada and urban centres, 10,000 and over, monthly

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802 Building Permits Survey

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Value of building permits, province and territory (monthly)*
- *Value of building permits, census metropolitan area (monthly)*
- *Economic indicators, by province and territory (monthly and quarterly)*
- *Value of building permits, by province and territory*
- *Value of building permits by type*

Statistical tables

Table 1
Total value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted

	2014 July ^p	2014 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	9,160,959	8,197,250	11.8	16.4	15.4	2.2	-3.2	-11.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	77,757	99,362	-21.7	22.0	37.8	41.8	-1.3	-57.5
Prince Edward Island	11,578	16,875	-31.4	-1.5	34.4	-11.9	-37.3	52.2
Nova Scotia	102,066	119,643	-14.7	21.1	-23.5	42.1	56.3	-23.0
New Brunswick	95,051	64,744	46.8	-5.1	81.2	-34.6	-25.2	4.1
Quebec	2,086,995	2,133,637	-2.2	87.7	-4.5	4.3	-4.8	-12.1
Ontario	3,266,846	2,762,373	18.3	7.8	16.3	3.1	-14.0	3.8
Manitoba	426,177	210,119	102.8	-46.0	99.1	34.9	2.8	-27.2
Saskatchewan	260,174	218,788	18.9	-18.3	6.9	29.7	4.1	-12.5
Alberta	1,713,918	1,716,301	-0.1	13.1	13.2	4.2	8.2	-26.1
British Columbia	1,106,961	840,299	31.7	-5.5	31.4	-20.5	12.1	-16.3
Yukon	7,675	5,313	44.5	-45.5	188.2	-52.1	83.5	-32.0
Northwest Territories	3,574	5,486	-34.9	275.8	-60.4	189.0	-35.8	56.5
Nunavut	2,187	4,310	-49.3	72.4	...	-100.0	-14.3	46.3

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

	2014 July ^p	2014 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,195,518	3,989,804	5.2	39.0	23.3	1.2	-9.3	7.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,960	50,557	-54.6	58.8	64.5	55.2	-4.7	-74.3
Prince Edward Island	2,693	7,857	-65.7	0.2	106.9	-60.8	-24.4	68.1
Nova Scotia	32,315	24,178	33.7	-46.7	-13.6	35.5	238.0	-47.9
New Brunswick	50,074	26,735	87.3	-20.0	119.2	-57.3	8.3	162.2
Quebec	1,382,787	1,424,560	-2.9	210.3	-8.4	13.7	-6.0	10.0
Ontario	1,130,188	1,085,296	4.1	5.3	30.8	-2.3	-30.7	29.1
Manitoba	305,787	91,155	235.5	-58.4	198.8	71.8	0.5	-44.2
Saskatchewan	126,537	93,217	35.7	-7.8	-18.7	97.9	-23.3	8.4
Alberta	780,812	861,177	-9.3	30.9	21.7	0.5	25.3	-21.9
British Columbia	354,479	320,659	10.5	15.0	34.2	-31.9	11.4	15.2
Yukon	3,930	3,330	18.0	-45.9	887.3	-87.0	136.4	33.6
Northwest Territories	1,156	733	57.7	103.6	-81.8	3,305.2	-96.7	45.6
Nunavut	1,800	350	414.3	-100.0	66.7	...

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

	2014 July ^p	2014 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,965,441	4,207,446	18.0	0.8	10.5	2.8	1.0	-20.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	54,797	48,805	12.3	-1.7	24.8	36.0	0.2	-39.9
Prince Edward Island	8,885	9,018	-1.5	-2.9	3.8	87.0	-53.3	36.2
Nova Scotia	69,751	95,465	-26.9	78.7	-30.3	47.1	11.7	-12.7
New Brunswick	44,977	38,009	18.3	9.2	55.4	2.7	-50.3	-28.3
Quebec	704,208	709,077	-0.7	4.6	-1.8	-1.6	-4.0	-22.1
Ontario	2,136,658	1,677,077	27.4	9.4	8.2	6.4	0.7	-11.4
Manitoba	120,390	118,964	1.2	-30.1	39.3	19.5	3.8	-16.3
Saskatchewan	133,637	125,571	6.4	-24.6	32.2	-3.3	25.8	-24.0
Alberta	933,106	855,124	9.1	-0.6	7.4	6.8	-1.4	-28.3
British Columbia	752,482	519,640	44.8	-14.9	30.2	-14.2	12.5	-27.5
Yukon	3,745	1,983	88.9	-45.0	30.6	22.3	24.3	-56.1
Northwest Territories	2,418	4,753	-49.1	332.1	-35.9	40.7	480.5	328.6
Nunavut	387	3,960	-90.2	58.4	...	-100.0	-92.0	-25.4

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

	2014 July ^p	2014 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	units		percentage change					
Canada	246,132	202,752	21.4	-3.8	12.8	-2.1	12.8	-23.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,796	2,388	17.1	-14.2	38.9	32.5	13.5	-55.4
Prince Edward Island	540	564	-4.3	-28.8	20.0	189.5	-56.8	-10.2
Nova Scotia	4,116	6,228	-33.9	117.2	-40.7	6.1	95.9	-15.7
New Brunswick	4,344	3,276	32.6	-18.5	99.4	47.4	-24.5	-27.1
Quebec	39,240	40,764	-3.7	7.4	-9.7	-2.7	2.4	-16.3
Ontario	100,524	70,440	42.7	2.0	10.8	0.2	13.6	-14.5
Manitoba	6,264	5,208	20.3	-58.3	90.1	38.7	1.5	-34.3
Saskatchewan	6,840	9,276	-26.3	-2.6	32.8	-7.4	40.4	-20.0
Alberta	43,824	37,896	15.6	-3.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	-26.9
British Columbia	37,176	26,124	42.3	-17.3	56.5	-27.1	40.1	-40.9
Yukon	384	144	166.7	-50.0	84.6	85.7	250.0	-90.0
Northwest Territories	72	180	-60.0	400.0	0.0	-40.0
Nunavut	12	264	-95.5	29.4	...	-100.0	-90.0	42.9

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		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
June r	6,502	10,394	16,896	4,207,446	758,318	1,799,644	1,431,842	3,989,804	8,197,250
July p	6,461	14,050	20,511	4,965,441	511,121	1,846,036	1,838,361	4,195,518	9,160,959
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	43,075	75,917	118,992	29,024,117	3,026,717	11,296,684	6,260,224	20,583,625	49,607,742
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	44,368	75,179	119,547	28,024,245	3,207,039	11,024,613	4,864,669	19,096,321	47,120,566
Newfoundland and Labrador									
June r	123	76	199	48,805	2,776	45,541	2,240	50,557	99,362
July p	139	94	233	54,797	3,524	17,069	2,367	22,960	77,757
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	801	516	1,317	299,917	51,225	128,093	21,855	201,173	501,090
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,044	669	1,713	384,560	27,578	86,685	27,224	141,487	526,047
Prince Edward Island									
June r	33	14	47	9,018	1,204	6,436	217	7,857	16,875
July p	36	9	45	8,885	755	1,754	184	2,693	11,578
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	211	114	325	58,702	7,466	39,470	5,325	52,261	110,963
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	270	129	399	70,621	9,742	32,748	28,467	70,957	141,578
Nova Scotia									
June r	133	386	519	95,465	4,063	18,187	1,928	24,178	119,643
July p	128	215	343	69,751	16,088	11,754	4,473	32,315	102,066
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	836	1,472	2,308	447,545	43,393	131,990	51,226	226,609	674,154
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,156	1,542	2,698	516,890	40,250	168,882	48,590	257,722	774,612
New Brunswick									
June r	128	145	273	38,009	3,361	18,178	5,196	26,735	64,744
July p	112	250	362	44,977	3,994	21,948	24,132	50,074	95,051
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	776	834	1,610	267,112	26,773	125,444	54,495	206,712	473,824
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	925	1,119	2,044	286,794	17,864	153,287	183,924	355,075	641,869
Quebec									
June r	937	2,460	3,397	709,077	317,015	209,230	898,315	1,424,560	2,133,637
July p	923	2,347	3,270	704,208	109,973	296,556	976,258	1,382,787	2,086,995
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	6,429	18,221	24,650	5,150,070	804,026	1,686,329	2,612,062	5,102,417	10,252,487
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	7,678	16,496	24,174	5,252,015	631,998	2,000,600	754,252	3,386,850	8,638,865
Ontario									
June r	2,391	3,479	5,870	1,677,077	244,623	478,141	362,532	1,085,296	2,762,373
July p	2,227	6,150	8,377	2,136,658	188,791	604,792	336,605	1,130,188	3,266,846
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	15,315	24,976	40,291	10,907,537	1,103,389	3,999,749	1,802,221	6,905,359	17,812,896
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	14,173	27,184	41,357	10,121,333	1,210,964	3,901,502	1,735,710	6,848,176	16,969,509
Manitoba									
June r	268	166	434	118,964	15,186	50,763	25,206	91,155	210,119
July p	272	250	522	120,390	21,989	74,479	209,319	305,787	426,177
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,916	2,006	3,922	850,393	70,806	472,958	306,566	850,330	1,700,723
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	2,091	1,757	3,848	885,435	57,123	331,438	218,398	606,959	1,492,394
Saskatchewan									
June r	249	524	773	125,571	15,765	67,435	10,017	93,217	218,788
July p	268	302	570	133,637	10,993	83,510	32,034	126,537	260,174
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	2,010	2,406	4,416	921,979	60,618	448,219	156,997	665,834	1,587,813
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	2,412	2,671	5,083	1,052,366	192,288	359,055	239,294	790,637	1,843,003
Alberta									
June r	1,611	1,547	3,158	855,124	126,546	669,245	65,386	861,177	1,716,301
July p	1,738	1,914	3,652	933,106	124,074	513,150	143,588	780,812	1,713,918
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	10,552	13,069	23,621	6,022,912	628,450	3,011,113	716,761	4,356,324	10,379,236
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	10,579	10,968	21,547	5,422,326	719,963	2,894,643	1,083,412	4,698,018	10,120,344

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									
June r	606	1,571	2,177	519,640	27,724	233,392	59,543	320,659	840,299
July p	601	2,497	3,098	752,482	30,355	215,842	108,282	354,479	1,106,961
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	4,137	12,195	16,332	4,053,280	218,586	1,235,414	524,387	1,978,387	6,031,667
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	3,918	12,461	16,379	3,954,644	288,946	1,030,729	450,634	1,770,309	5,724,953
Yukon									
June r	10	2	12	1,983	50	2,398	882	3,330	5,313
July p	12	20	32	3,745	370	2,441	1,119	3,930	7,675
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	61	49	110	20,309	6,001	8,554	7,831	22,386	42,695
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	83	72	155	22,320	2,044	12,654	2,533	17,231	39,551
Northwest Territories									
June r	13	2	15	4,753	5	698	30	733	5,486
July p	4	2	6	2,418	215	941	0	1,156	3,574
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	28	4	32	11,464	1,984	5,151	148	7,283	18,747
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	32	23	55	23,793	662	20,797	51,131	72,590	96,383
Nunavut									
June r	0	22	22	3,960	0	0	350	350	4,310
July p	1	0	1	387	0	1,800	0	1,800	2,187
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	3	55	58	12,897	4,000	4,200	350	8,550	21,447
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	7	88	95	31,148	7,617	31,593	41,100	80,310	111,458

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									
June r	16	50	66	10,521	4,645	4,695	659	9,999	20,520
July p	28	31	59	14,369	1,018	5,889	2,100	9,007	23,376
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	115	238	353	67,626	22,687	17,770	17,148	57,605	125,231
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	98	294	392	61,310	9,813	9,224	22,328	41,365	102,675
Barrie, Ontario									
June r	65	13	78	20,973	10,353	7,914	2,127	20,394	41,367
July p	42	18	60	20,312	3,483	34,758	208	38,449	58,761
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	388	75	463	135,757	21,749	64,230	17,151	103,130	238,887
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	380	126	506	133,123	9,688	22,253	17,756	49,697	182,820
Brantford, Ontario									
June r	22	1	23	5,350	1,512	723	245	2,480	7,830
July p	19	19	38	7,361	2,030	1,220	161	3,411	10,772
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	155	77	232	47,480	7,810	6,189	4,789	18,788	66,268
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	136	125	261	45,908	46,655	17,567	10,041	74,263	120,171
Calgary, Alberta									
June r	573	527	1,100	332,615	26,052	424,795	27,656	478,503	811,118
July p	540	966	1,506	408,878	4,109	243,666	78,996	326,771	735,649
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	3,927	4,875	8,802	2,491,303	76,351	1,400,591	270,686	1,747,628	4,238,931
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	3,783	4,947	8,730	2,216,760	119,003	1,554,990	188,154	1,862,147	4,078,907
Edmonton, Alberta									
June r	640	776	1,416	358,622	26,213	142,655	13,431	182,299	540,921
July p	644	713	1,357	333,617	72,887	177,638	27,962	278,487	612,104
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	3,747	5,989	9,736	2,310,961	186,117	855,209	151,496	1,192,822	3,503,783
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	3,467	4,610	8,077	2,028,489	139,204	603,278	554,191	1,296,673	3,325,162
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
June r	19	23	42	11,663	17,749	4,175	1,099	23,023	34,686
July p	24	38	62	13,015	47	7,227	12,614	19,888	32,903
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	104	74	178	50,730	36,444	29,208	48,119	113,771	164,501
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	121	148	269	64,142	21,272	79,800	29,864	130,936	195,078
Guelph, Ontario									
June r	23	128	151	29,974	9,222	8,250	3,132	20,604	50,578
July p	21	23	44	18,046	758	14,375	761	15,894	33,940
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	148	314	462	108,185	13,151	47,228	20,536	80,915	189,100
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	110	588	698	131,877	23,334	80,914	20,396	124,644	256,521
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
June r	47	348	395	68,011	953	10,781	601	12,335	80,346
July p	63	150	213	40,307	1,383	4,659	860	6,902	47,209
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	290	1,167	1,457	257,153	11,752	80,212	31,449	123,413	380,566
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	432	1,173	1,605	298,564	25,647	106,056	33,535	165,238	463,802
Hamilton, Ontario									
June r	95	96	191	66,221	12,602	11,229	9,547	33,378	99,599
July p	111	243	354	106,612	10,158	18,943	70,485	99,586	206,198
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	735	1,065	1,800	539,946	43,919	169,564	137,325	350,808	890,754
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	717	743	1,460	443,772	37,363	192,584	148,260	378,207	821,979
Kelowna, British Columbia									
June r	47	42	89	27,369	1,830	5,992	200	8,022	35,391
July p	33	48	81	22,369	1,049	6,611	1,326	8,986	31,355
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	269	275	544	167,307	7,784	36,312	18,169	62,265	229,572
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	206	235	441	123,907	9,735	40,263	54,257	104,255	228,162

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					
Kingston, Ontario									
June r	27	26	53	12,146	2,014	2,817	2,003	6,834	18,980
July p	45	20	65	14,239	863	2,636	2,584	6,083	20,322
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	213	179	392	77,861	4,958	67,167	263,427	335,552	413,413
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	208	455	663	100,174	8,196	32,454	19,655	60,305	160,479
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
June r	111	409	520	110,986	10,282	11,318	164,397	185,997	296,983
July p	97	822	919	177,190	1,687	32,107	12,426	46,220	223,410
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	533	1,923	2,456	539,247	54,955	126,395	218,735	400,085	939,332
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	439	1,134	1,573	354,715	43,392	120,241	70,117	233,750	588,465
London, Ontario									
June r	95	78	173	51,072	3,027	5,180	38,757	46,964	98,036
July p	103	91	194	64,497	1,766	10,196	9,389	21,351	85,848
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	658	592	1,250	371,569	28,236	64,437	82,457	175,130	546,699
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	703	816	1,519	410,751	37,048	82,665	73,583	193,296	604,047
Moncton, New Brunswick									
June r	29	94	123	12,712	1,724	10,629	380	12,733	25,445
July p	18	203	221	19,685	1,203	8,272	934	10,409	30,094
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	136	489	625	75,620	4,873	50,157	4,153	59,183	134,803
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	195	494	689	78,866	5,408	72,145	46,942	124,495	203,361
Montréal, Quebec									
June r	228	1,167	1,395	309,303	264,594	121,033	754,861	1,140,488	1,449,791
July p	217	1,081	1,298	292,664	60,414	148,298	912,540	1,121,252	1,413,916
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,643	9,609	11,252	2,367,288	461,199	895,357	2,045,586	3,402,142	5,769,430
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	2,047	9,219	11,266	2,509,998	272,628	1,141,898	375,512	1,790,038	4,300,036
Oshawa, Ontario									
June r	68	102	170	57,537	8,419	5,314	4,241	17,974	75,511
July p	70	75	145	47,532	14,555	13,259	5,928	33,742	81,274
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	623	435	1,058	353,968	29,088	191,281	52,053	272,422	626,390
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	501	578	1,079	318,766	16,765	43,199	37,301	97,265	416,031
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
June r	126	333	459	110,221	116	107,155	26,751	134,022	244,243
July p	152	397	549	128,761	350	127,972	7,972	136,294	265,055
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,115	2,650	3,765	873,722	11,503	484,347	78,043	573,893	1,447,615
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,012	2,328	3,340	710,589	16,611	438,509	113,632	568,752	1,279,341
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
June r	47	125	172	28,157	0	6,591	5,393	11,984	40,141
July p	51	82	133	28,805	10,052	13,059	9,046	32,157	60,962
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	263	1,310	1,573	258,892	12,907	87,212	65,294	165,413	424,305
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	255	820	1,075	180,988	2,067	95,602	19,389	117,058	298,046
Peterborough, Ontario									
June r	22	1	23	6,385	4,518	1,216	2,250	7,984	14,369
July p	39	0	39	11,166	29,351	552	163	30,066	41,232
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	129	40	169	44,563	38,775	11,432	5,325	55,532	100,095
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	182	132	314	79,597	1,474	9,323	8,333	19,130	98,727
Québec, Quebec									
June r	73	346	419	77,279	12,259	24,945	8,654	45,858	123,137
July p	65	631	696	110,692	2,987	34,751	8,913	46,651	157,343
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	600	3,034	3,634	649,762	35,192	215,510	55,326	306,028	955,790
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	593	2,140	2,733	525,125	47,313	271,745	83,562	402,620	927,745

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					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
June r	48	326	374	36,515	823	9,269	656	10,748	47,263
July p	66	71	137	32,026	2,537	38,853	4,820	46,210	78,236
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	481	858	1,339	216,181	7,576	138,623	30,838	177,037	393,218
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	763	915	1,678	300,467	17,524	92,543	54,210	164,277	464,744
Saguenay, Quebec									
June r	57	36	93	24,315	1,248	3,940	8,616	13,804	38,119
July p	27	23	50	12,206	432	1,282	1,199	2,913	15,119
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	263	243	506	115,113	5,226	21,146	31,644	58,016	173,129
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	310	244	554	120,191	14,052	23,031	14,491	51,574	171,765
Saint John, New Brunswick									
June r	18	7	25	5,105	886	3,007	1,215	5,108	10,213
July p	14	4	18	4,727	1,385	797	3,714	5,896	10,623
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	131	95	226	47,671	17,444	35,187	6,571	59,202	106,873
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	147	107	254	48,439	3,552	14,798	15,703	34,053	82,492
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
June r	136	150	286	59,859	5,683	22,825	366	28,874	88,733
July p	132	136	268	61,916	2,099	17,222	24,618	43,939	105,855
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	994	1,276	2,270	484,746	19,784	154,213	50,638	224,635	709,381
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	999	1,229	2,228	468,506	74,743	142,641	118,074	335,458	803,964
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
June r	35	127	162	25,473	2,291	3,234	7,349	12,874	38,347
July p	28	17	45	14,564	4,453	5,171	10,331	19,955	34,519
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	295	428	723	140,627	10,422	32,077	38,938	81,437	222,064
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	428	444	872	161,106	30,818	55,507	61,568	147,893	308,999
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
June r	121	38	159	47,589	2,684	5,084	4,034	11,802	59,391
July p	75	66	141	37,950	2,161	2,105	26,018	30,284	68,234
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	459	334	793	222,279	21,612	65,558	44,004	131,174	353,453
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	389	419	808	204,491	25,721	214,357	75,610	315,688	520,179
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
June r	63	52	115	29,345	2,320	36,643	2,060	41,023	70,368
July p	72	76	148	34,904	3,380	14,596	206	18,182	53,086
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	408	407	815	185,119	43,248	104,092	19,341	166,681	351,800
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	564	462	1,026	234,110	2,862	55,988	10,770	69,620	303,730
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
June r	26	8	34	7,989	5	3,159	1,268	4,432	12,421
July p	20	5	25	6,183	530	4,424	1,668	6,622	12,805
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	96	83	179	40,060	2,903	24,321	14,074	41,298	81,358
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	118	115	233	55,532	7,960	48,610	72,518	129,088	184,620
Toronto, Ontario									
June r	889	1,977	2,866	872,804	86,023	245,750	69,308	401,081	1,273,885
July p	759	4,108	4,867	1,214,270	50,234	267,175	119,704	437,113	1,651,383
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	5,830	15,642	21,472	5,861,225	360,714	2,225,427	456,095	3,042,236	8,903,461
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	5,031	17,893	22,924	5,379,439	458,796	2,106,307	826,006	3,391,109	8,770,548
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
June r	18	145	163	21,417	2,702	4,689	22	7,413	28,830
July p	21	79	100	18,858	1,209	4,629	1,490	7,328	26,186
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	129	496	625	126,143	16,698	31,096	9,719	57,513	183,656
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	140	394	534	119,313	8,384	40,467	14,132	62,983	182,296

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				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
June r	225	937	1,162	314,066	4,587	151,547	21,084	177,218	491,284
July p	203	2,001	2,204	526,509	22,023	139,682	29,404	191,109	717,618
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,580	9,306	10,886	2,683,439	95,764	829,528	207,379	1,132,671	3,816,110
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,662	10,327	11,989	2,831,257	121,195	643,148	195,509	959,852	3,791,109
Victoria, British Columbia									
June r	38	31	69	24,699	474	13,200	4,089	17,763	42,462
July p	40	81	121	38,316	524	8,867	4,799	14,190	52,506
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	308	566	874	221,265	4,173	64,847	76,797	145,817	367,082
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	301	685	986	223,927	7,341	60,969	80,943	149,253	373,180
Windsor, Ontario									
June r	62	25	87	29,042	1,477	1,914	6,520	9,911	38,953
July p	59	16	75	23,614	3,254	4,380	3,311	10,945	34,559
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	337	130	467	144,753	15,407	39,666	37,456	92,529	237,282
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	351	86	437	133,354	12,351	29,098	22,438	63,887	197,241
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
June r	156	108	264	78,164	1,174	35,269	8,169	44,612	122,776
July p	158	192	350	82,561	9,651	60,585	70,107	140,343	222,904
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,167	1,547	2,714	582,982	29,244	389,267	122,016	540,527	1,123,509
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,187	1,177	2,364	571,004	37,376	240,128	192,413	469,917	1,040,921

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							
June †	8,089	36	995	2,348	6,366	782	18,616
July †	7,734	46	979	2,016	10,298	693	21,766
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	44,260	176	6,511	12,931	50,311	5,383	119,572
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	45,255	230	5,952	11,951	51,626	5,270	120,284
Newfoundland and Labrador							
June †	156	4	2	7	57	10	236
July †	191	0	2	9	80	3	285
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	832	6	10	25	425	56	1,354
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,082	4	28	53	524	64	1,755
Prince Edward Island							
June †	51	3	0	0	13	1	68
July †	52	3	4	0	4	1	64
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	211	10	24	8	70	12	335
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	253	19	17	12	92	9	402
Nova Scotia							
June †	190	3	12	37	335	21	598
July †	159	1	2	17	188	13	380
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	833	22	50	112	1,202	167	2,386
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,138	34	98	111	1,043	203	2,627
New Brunswick							
June †	201	3	12	11	111	11	349
July †	170	4	18	7	223	2	424
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	784	14	107	59	635	37	1,636
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	912	18	62	51	904	104	2,051
Quebec							
June †	1,168	15	167	98	1,881	331	3,660
July †	1,024	21	185	73	1,713	265	3,281
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	6,943	71	1,637	872	12,657	2,259	24,439
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	8,179	97	1,531	686	12,090	1,886	24,469
Ontario							
June †	2,996	7	355	1,508	1,528	145	6,539
July †	2,645	15	194	1,080	4,755	160	8,849
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	15,348	42	1,571	6,925	15,416	993	40,295
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	13,935	40	1,556	5,900	18,160	1,556	41,147
Manitoba							
June †	359	0	15	45	103	4	526
July †	332	1	18	0	208	24	583
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	2,053	5	117	192	1,508	190	4,065
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	2,180	8	96	297	1,236	132	3,949
Saskatchewan							
June †	321	0	52	152	276	44	845
July †	308	0	34	51	182	35	610
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	2,021	1	269	337	1,546	255	4,429
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	2,449	3	181	429	1,903	158	5,123
Alberta							
June †	1,861	1	310	269	869	99	3,409
July †	2,045	0	337	330	1,143	104	3,959
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	10,849	2	2,277	2,315	7,866	612	23,921
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	10,946	3	2,008	2,207	6,268	486	21,918
British Columbia							
June †	753	0	66	221	1,173	114	2,327
July †	782	0	185	437	1,792	86	3,282
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	4,268	1	443	2,057	8,919	796	16,484
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	4,067	2	363	2,166	9,290	656	16,544

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							
June r	20	0	0	0	0	2	22
July p	21	1	0	12	8	0	42
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	87	2	2	23	18	6	138
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	75	2	8	15	33	16	149
Northwest Territories							
June r	13	0	2	0	0	0	15
July p	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	28	0	2	0	2	0	32
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	32	0	0	0	23	0	55
Nunavut							
June r	0	0	2	0	20	0	22
July p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	3	0	2	6	47	0	58
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	7	0	4	24	60	0	95

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	35	0	0	21	10	0	66
Barrie, Ontario	47	0	2	16	0	0	65
Brantford, Ontario	21	0	0	18	0	1	40
Calgary, Alberta	618	0	124	208	633	1	1,584
Edmonton, Alberta	736	0	199	73	396	45	1,449
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	27	0	0	0	32	6	65
Guelph, Ontario	23	0	4	4	0	15	46
Halifax, Nova Scotia	69	0	0	17	125	8	219
Hamilton, Ontario	124	0	16	58	155	14	367
Kelowna, British Columbia	41	0	0	14	30	4	89
Kingston, Ontario	51	0	2	11	3	4	71
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	109	0	4	104	706	8	931
London, Ontario	114	1	2	32	53	4	206
Moncton, New Brunswick	27	0	18	3	182	0	230
Montréal, Quebec	230	0	52	35	839	124	1,280
Oshawa, Ontario	79	0	10	56	0	9	154
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	224	0	49	178	229	21	701
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	170	0	23	175	182	17	567
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	54	0	26	3	47	4	134
Peterborough, Ontario	44	0	0	0	0	0	44
Québec, Quebec	68	0	29	7	514	64	682
Regina, Saskatchewan	72	0	10	23	38	0	143
Saguenay, Quebec	29	0	0	0	10	12	51
Saint John, New Brunswick	19	2	0	4	0	0	25
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	143	0	20	28	56	32	279
Sherbrooke, Quebec	30	0	4	0	11	2	47
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	84	0	4	3	56	3	150
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	98	0	2	9	64	1	174
Thunder Bay, Ontario	22	0	2	0	2	1	27
Toronto, Ontario	851	0	55	463	3,530	60	4,959
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	22	0	13	0	56	8	99
Vancouver, British Columbia	255	0	130	293	1,541	37	2,256
Victoria, British Columbia	49	0	6	27	33	16	131
Windsor, Ontario	66	0	4	12	0	0	82
Winnipeg, Manitoba	192	0	16	0	154	22	384

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	123	0	0	64	170	4	361
Barrie, Ontario	385	0	2	47	24	2	460
Brantford, Ontario	152	0	0	47	24	8	231
Calgary, Alberta	4,031	0	684	1,025	3,158	8	8,906
Edmonton, Alberta	3,865	0	1,454	944	3,383	208	9,854
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	113	0	6	0	54	14	187
Guelph, Ontario	143	0	34	154	17	109	457
Halifax, Nova Scotia	304	1	12	112	927	116	1,472
Hamilton, Ontario	713	0	57	643	345	20	1,778
Kelowna, British Columbia	278	0	2	99	144	30	553
Kingston, Ontario	217	1	18	61	79	22	398
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	556	0	20	496	1,342	65	2,479
London, Ontario	637	1	15	182	380	15	1,230
Moncton, New Brunswick	151	0	91	19	367	12	640
Montréal, Quebec	1,749	0	418	443	7,087	1,296	10,993
Oshawa, Ontario	593	0	106	290	0	39	1,028
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,396	0	404	1,346	1,915	142	5,203
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,122	0	152	1,108	1,272	118	3,772
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	274	0	252	238	643	24	1,431
Peterborough, Ontario	137	0	0	11	0	29	177
Québec, Quebec	626	1	263	33	2,397	247	3,567
Regina, Saskatchewan	457	0	132	106	597	23	1,315
Saguenay, Quebec	295	0	2	0	151	81	529
Saint John, New Brunswick	119	5	0	15	72	8	219
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	1,026	0	117	226	711	222	2,302
Sherbrooke, Quebec	310	0	68	29	261	45	713
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	466	0	61	194	59	20	800
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	426	0	8	19	343	37	833
Thunder Bay, Ontario	105	0	2	4	74	3	188
Toronto, Ontario	5,802	0	815	3,129	11,321	378	21,445
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	150	0	63	0	369	50	632
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,619	0	248	1,519	7,193	350	10,929
Victoria, British Columbia	312	0	12	65	289	205	883
Windsor, Ontario	346	0	50	62	15	3	476
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1,249	0	95	186	1,087	179	2,796

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					
June r	4,937,504	823,999	1,879,032	1,726,326	9,366,861
July p	5,576,247	536,421	1,979,266	1,893,132	9,985,066
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	29,329,787	3,012,562	10,972,059	6,500,600	49,815,008
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	28,326,117	3,217,366	10,779,611	4,972,001	47,295,095
Newfoundland and Labrador					
June r	62,960	2,776	45,541	2,240	113,517
July p	68,798	3,524	17,069	2,367	91,758
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	312,828	51,225	128,093	21,855	514,001
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	396,392	27,578	86,685	27,224	537,879
Prince Edward Island					
June r	14,284	1,204	6,436	217	22,141
July p	12,305	755	1,754	184	14,998
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	61,662	7,466	39,470	5,325	113,923
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	72,612	9,742	32,748	28,467	143,569
Nova Scotia					
June r	113,050	4,063	18,187	1,928	137,228
July p	78,916	16,088	11,754	4,473	111,231
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	452,725	43,393	131,990	51,226	679,334
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	517,736	40,250	168,882	48,590	775,458
New Brunswick					
June r	61,258	3,361	18,178	5,196	87,993
July p	66,207	3,994	21,948	24,132	116,281
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	268,456	26,773	125,444	54,495	475,168
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	294,104	17,864	153,287	183,924	649,179
Quebec					
June r	861,617	330,965	246,444	1,192,799	2,631,825
July p	783,717	119,798	343,391	1,031,029	2,277,935
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	5,243,038	761,659	1,596,242	2,852,438	10,453,377
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	5,417,409	635,118	1,950,446	861,584	8,864,557
Ontario					
June r	1,951,773	296,354	508,020	362,532	3,118,679
July p	2,342,142	204,266	678,963	336,605	3,561,976
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	10,938,256	1,131,601	3,809,869	1,802,221	17,681,947
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	10,084,604	1,218,171	3,754,323	1,735,710	16,792,808
Manitoba					
June r	147,567	15,186	50,763	25,206	238,722
July p	141,089	21,989	74,479	209,319	446,876
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	879,780	70,806	472,958	306,566	1,730,110
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	904,883	57,123	331,438	218,398	1,511,842
Saskatchewan					
June r	151,379	15,765	67,435	10,017	244,596
July p	147,141	10,993	83,510	32,034	273,678
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	926,557	60,618	448,219	156,997	1,592,391
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	1,059,197	192,288	359,055	239,294	1,849,834
Alberta					
June r	964,799	126,546	681,540	65,386	1,838,271
July p	1,087,879	124,074	525,374	143,588	1,880,915
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	6,091,314	628,450	2,966,455	716,761	10,402,980
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	5,504,042	719,963	2,846,974	1,083,412	10,154,391
British Columbia					
June r	595,835	27,724	233,392	59,543	916,494
July p	839,746	30,355	215,842	108,282	1,194,225
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	4,107,715	218,586	1,235,414	524,387	6,086,102
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	3,997,585	288,946	1,030,729	450,634	5,767,894

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					
June r	3,467	50	2,398	882	6,797
July p	5,077	370	2,441	1,119	9,007
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	20,934	6,001	8,554	7,831	43,320
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	23,122	2,044	12,654	2,533	40,353
Northwest Territories					
June r	5,555	5	698	30	6,288
July p	2,843	215	941	0	3,999
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	13,625	1,984	5,151	148	20,908
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	23,283	662	20,797	51,131	95,873
Nunavut					
June r	3,960	0	0	350	4,310
July p	387	0	1,800	0	2,187
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	12,897	4,000	4,200	350	21,447
Cumulative Jan. to July 2013	31,148	7,617	31,593	41,100	111,458

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	15,998	1,018	5,889	2,100	25,005
Barrie, Ontario	23,070	3,483	38,738	208	65,499
Brantford, Ontario	8,232	2,030	1,360	161	11,783
Calgary, Alberta	448,067	4,109	243,666	78,996	774,838
Edmonton, Alberta	379,807	72,887	177,638	27,962	658,294
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	14,367	47	8,054	12,614	35,082
Guelph, Ontario	19,764	758	16,021	761	37,304
Halifax, Nova Scotia	42,713	1,383	4,659	860	49,615
Hamilton, Ontario	115,616	10,158	21,112	70,485	217,371
Kelowna, British Columbia	25,748	1,049	6,611	1,326	34,734
Kingston, Ontario	16,252	863	2,938	2,584	22,637
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	183,457	1,687	35,783	12,426	233,353
London, Ontario	71,155	1,766	11,363	9,389	93,673
Moncton, New Brunswick	25,427	1,203	8,272	934	35,836
Montréal, Quebec	315,581	60,414	180,670	958,242	1,514,907
Oshawa, Ontario	52,732	14,555	14,777	5,928	87,992
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	170,286	10,402	158,534	17,471	356,693
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	137,990	350	142,624	7,972	288,936
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32,296	10,052	15,910	9,499	67,757
Peterborough, Ontario	13,063	29,351	615	163	43,192
Québec, Quebec	117,340	2,987	42,337	9,359	172,023
Regina, Saskatchewan	33,468	2,537	38,853	4,820	79,678
Saguenay, Quebec	14,092	432	1,562	1,259	17,345
Saint John, New Brunswick	6,864	1,385	797	3,714	12,760
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	64,761	2,099	17,222	24,618	108,700
Sherbrooke, Quebec	16,904	4,453	6,300	10,848	38,505
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	42,162	2,161	2,346	26,018	72,687
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	41,441	3,380	14,596	206	59,623
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7,140	530	4,931	1,668	14,269
Toronto, Ontario	1,274,669	50,234	297,766	119,704	1,742,373
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	20,723	1,209	5,639	1,565	29,136
Vancouver, British Columbia	557,352	22,023	139,682	29,404	748,461
Victoria, British Columbia	42,843	524	8,867	4,799	57,033
Windsor, Ontario	26,997	3,254	4,881	3,311	38,443
Winnipeg, Manitoba	93,178	9,651	60,585	70,107	233,521

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	69,125	22,687	17,770	17,148	126,730
Barrie, Ontario	134,470	21,749	65,535	17,151	238,905
Brantford, Ontario	47,596	7,810	6,346	4,789	66,541
Calgary, Alberta	2,524,600	76,351	1,400,591	270,686	4,272,228
Edmonton, Alberta	2,350,515	186,117	855,209	151,496	3,543,337
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	53,918	36,444	28,185	48,119	166,666
Guelph, Ontario	107,353	13,151	47,917	20,536	188,957
Halifax, Nova Scotia	259,411	11,752	80,212	31,449	382,824
Hamilton, Ontario	536,774	43,919	163,733	137,325	881,751
Kelowna, British Columbia	169,373	7,784	36,312	18,169	231,638
Kingston, Ontario	79,826	4,958	60,574	263,427	408,785
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	549,411	54,955	121,763	218,735	944,864
London, Ontario	367,584	28,236	60,023	82,457	538,300
Moncton, New Brunswick	82,927	4,873	50,157	4,153	142,110
Montréal, Quebec	2,349,741	461,199	855,918	2,276,107	5,942,965
Oshawa, Ontario	342,765	29,088	203,070	52,053	626,976
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,114,167	24,410	566,010	130,295	1,834,882
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	875,781	11,503	479,662	78,043	1,444,989
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	238,386	12,907	86,348	52,252	389,893
Peterborough, Ontario	47,056	38,775	10,855	5,325	102,011
Québec, Quebec	649,283	35,192	208,407	52,256	945,138
Regina, Saskatchewan	210,706	7,576	138,623	30,838	387,743
Saguenay, Quebec	126,899	5,226	19,732	31,231	183,088
Saint John, New Brunswick	41,855	17,444	35,187	6,571	101,057
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	490,444	19,784	154,213	50,638	715,079
Sherbrooke, Quebec	144,317	10,422	31,450	35,147	221,336
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	226,948	21,612	60,319	44,004	352,883
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	191,616	43,248	104,092	19,341	358,297
Thunder Bay, Ontario	43,114	2,903	23,536	14,074	83,627
Toronto, Ontario	5,864,666	360,714	2,084,401	456,095	8,765,876
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	138,187	16,698	27,844	8,990	191,719
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,694,911	95,764	829,528	207,379	3,827,582
Victoria, British Columbia	223,633	4,173	64,847	76,797	369,450
Windsor, Ontario	150,066	15,407	35,623	37,456	238,552
Winnipeg, Manitoba	601,264	29,244	389,267	122,016	1,141,791

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	4,408,819	22,960	2,693	32,315	50,074	1,494,218	1,219,834
Industrial	536,421	3,524	755	16,088	3,994	119,798	204,266
Factories, plants	209,836	3,380	0	8,000	605	47,436	54,622
Transportation, utilities	170,304	0	0	1,295	1,730	48,888	64,221
Mining and agriculture	71,502	0	0	4,512	0	9,124	44,941
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	84,779	144	755	2,281	1,659	14,350	40,482
Commercial	1,979,266	17,069	1,754	11,754	21,948	343,391	678,963
Trade and services	511,195	9,689	0	1,001	2,786	131,720	160,473
Warehouses	314,387	580	1,265	836	5,557	13,785	100,235
Service stations	32,938	0	0	350	475	9,694	5,464
Office buildings	606,205	3,529	0	1,065	444	75,617	259,685
Recreation	137,634	0	0	1,318	1,985	50,804	27,231
Hotels, restaurants	198,467	470	0	2,031	6,460	29,860	60,703
Laboratories	6,360	0	0	0	0	0	4,100
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	172,080	2,801	489	5,153	4,241	31,911	61,072
Institutional and governmental	1,893,132	2,367	184	4,473	24,132	1,031,029	336,605
Schools, education	404,211	450	0	1,370	730	64,648	204,611
Hospitals, medical	1,202,950	1,075	0	0	434	929,822	16,930
Welfare, home	118,067	0	0	375	20,974	9,616	53,709
Churches, religion	47,186	350	0	0	0	3,213	20,633
Government buildings	60,487	0	0	2,359	611	10,471	13,535
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	60,231	492	184	369	1,383	13,259	27,187
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	305,787	126,537	793,036	354,479	3,930	1,156	1,800
Industrial	21,989	10,993	124,074	30,355	370	215	0
Factories, plants	10,730	6,809	76,776	1,478	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	4,371	0	33,255	16,244	300	0	0
Mining and agriculture	3,400	250	3,105	6,170	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	3,488	3,934	10,938	6,463	70	215	0
Commercial	74,479	83,510	525,374	215,842	2,441	941	1,800
Trade and services	11,308	29,522	80,932	81,964	0	0	1,800
Warehouses	11,247	16,039	127,555	36,288	1,000	0	0
Service stations	450	6,566	7,391	2,548	0	0	0
Office buildings	34,395	12,985	179,629	37,981	0	875	0
Recreation	5,400	8,300	30,046	12,550	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	5,640	4,700	71,986	16,617	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	1,410	850	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	6,039	5,398	26,425	27,044	1,441	66	0
Institutional and governmental	209,319	32,034	143,588	108,282	1,119	0	0
Schools, education	25,600	26,072	74,195	6,535	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	156,630	1,292	27,437	68,230	1,100	0	0
Welfare, home	23,506	392	4,000	5,495	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	325	19,666	2,999	0	0	0
Government buildings	1,470	937	11,775	19,329	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	2,113	3,016	6,515	5,694	19	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 the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) 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 CMHC Housing Starts and Completions 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's Head Office and another copy to the local office of the CMHC. 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 CMHC. survey are subject to follow-up by telephone.

The reports received at Statistics Canada's 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>