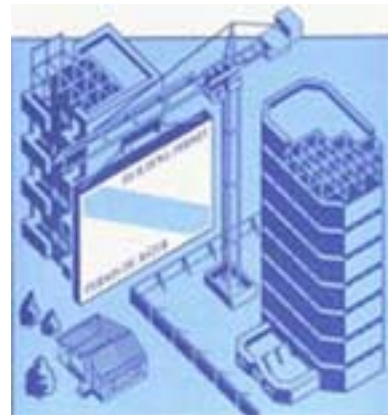


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

March 2015



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

Building Permits

March 2015

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Important notice

Changes in boundaries, status or names of geographical entities that occurred before January 2014, are reflected in this publication. These geographical changes may be obtained by writing to:

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Highlights

The total value of building permits rose 11.6% from a month earlier to \$6.9 billion in March. This was the first increase in three months. Higher construction intentions for non-residential buildings in British Columbia and Alberta and for multi-family dwellings in Ontario and British Columbia were responsible for much of the advance.

Analysis – March 2015

The total value of building permits rose 11.6% from a month earlier to \$6.9 billion in March. This was the first increase in three months. Higher construction intentions for non-residential buildings in British Columbia and Alberta and for multi-family dwellings in Ontario and British Columbia were responsible for much of the advance at the national level.

The value of non-residential building permits rose 22.1% to \$2.4 billion in March, following two consecutive monthly declines. Increases were posted in eight provinces, led by British Columbia and Alberta. Quebec and Saskatchewan also registered noticeable advances in the non-residential sector in March. Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador were the two provinces to register declines in the sector.

In the residential sector, the value of permits rose 6.6% from February to \$4.4 billion in March. Gains in Ontario and British Columbia offset decreases in five provinces, with Quebec and Alberta registering the largest declines.

Non-residential sector: Strong increases in construction intentions for institutional and commercial buildings

The value of institutional building permits increased 73.9% to \$661 million in March, partly offsetting the declines of the two previous months. Advances were posted in a variety of institutional buildings, including educational institutions, medical facilities as well as nursing and retirement homes. Gains were posted in seven provinces, led by Alberta, followed by British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Quebec.

In the commercial component, the value of permits was up 11.4% to \$1.4 billion in March, after two straight monthly declines. Higher construction intentions for warehouses, hotels and restaurants, retail and wholesale outlets, as well as retail complexes, were responsible for the advance in the component at the national level. British Columbia, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador recorded increases, while Ontario registered the largest decline of the remaining seven provinces.

Municipalities issued industrial building permits worth \$428 million in March, up 5.5% from the previous month. This was the second consecutive monthly advance. The increase was attributable to higher construction intentions for manufacturing plants and, to a lesser degree, utilities buildings. Advances were posted in seven provinces, led by British Columbia, followed by Quebec and Saskatchewan.

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

The value of permits issued for multi-family dwellings rose 19.6% to \$2.1 billion in March, marking the second consecutive monthly gain. The increase was attributable to higher construction intentions in four provinces, led by Ontario and British Columbia. The largest declines were recorded in Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The value of single-family dwelling permits fell for a second consecutive month, down 3.4% to \$2.3 billion in March. Gains in five provinces, led by Ontario and Quebec, were not sufficiently large to offset the declines in the remaining provinces, with Alberta registering the largest drop.

Canadian municipalities authorized the construction of 18,586 new dwellings in March, up 24.9% from the previous month. The increase stemmed from a 43.7% advance in the number of multi-family dwellings to 13,126 units. In contrast, the number of single-family dwellings declined 5.0% to 5,460 units.

Provinces: British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta post large increases

The total value of permits was up in six provinces in March, led by British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta.

Every building construction component increased in British Columbia, with multi-family dwellings, commercial and institutional buildings accounting for most of the gain. In Ontario, the increase was attributable to higher construction intentions for residential structures, mostly multi-family dwellings. In Alberta, the gain was the result of increased intentions for institutional and commercial buildings, as well as multi-family dwellings.

In contrast, Quebec posted the largest decrease, mainly as a result of lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, which rose 67.1% in February. In Nova Scotia, the decline was attributable to lower construction intentions for residential buildings, which posted a large increase the previous month.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of permits rose in 19 of the 34 census metropolitan areas, led by Vancouver, Toronto and Calgary.

The gain in Vancouver occurred mostly as a result of higher construction intentions for multiple dwellings and commercial buildings. In Toronto, which posted the largest decline a month earlier, the increase originated from residential structures, mainly multi-family dwellings. In Calgary, higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings explained the advance.

The largest decline was in Montréal, largely as a result of lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings. This was the second decrease in three months.

Edmonton and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo posted the next largest declines. In Edmonton, the decrease came from the residential sector, following three consecutive monthly increases. In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, every component contributed to the drop, with residential structures accounting for much of the decline.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions*.

The Building Permits Survey covers over 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the Canadian 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.

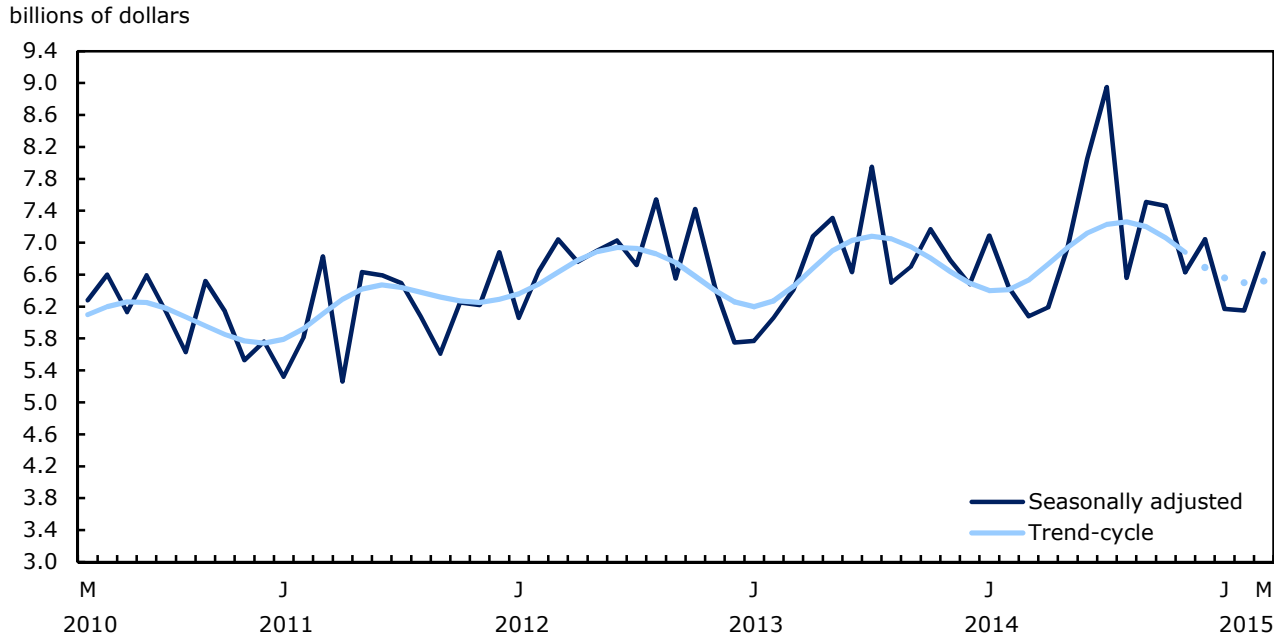
For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

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

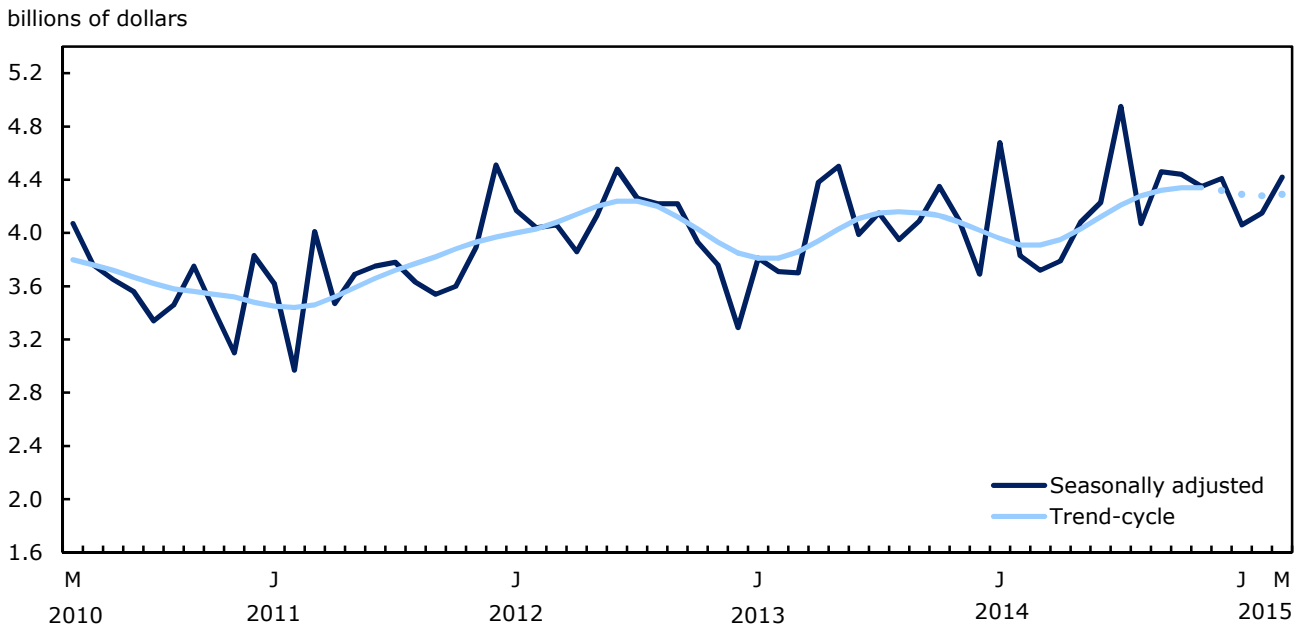
Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement,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



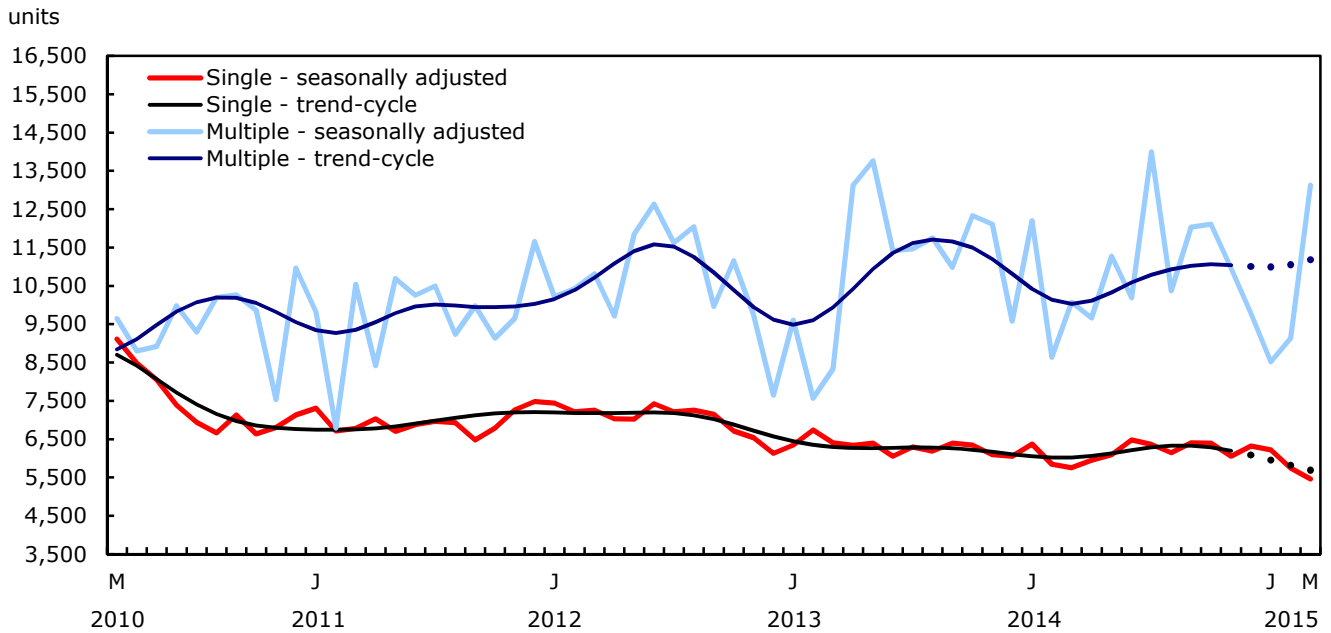
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



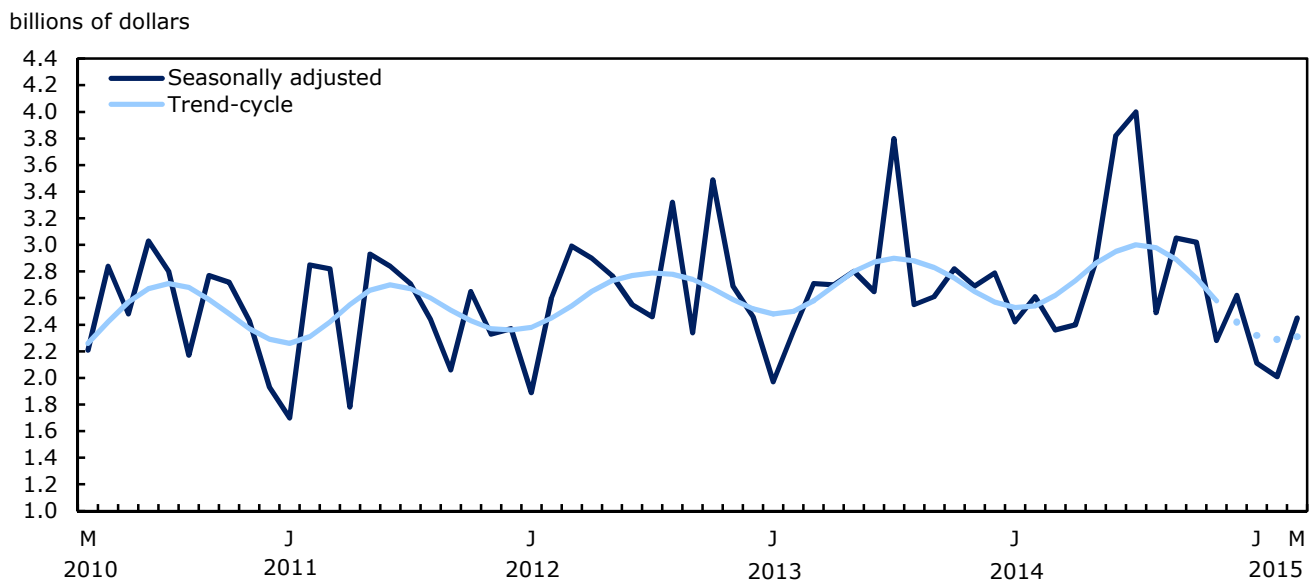
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



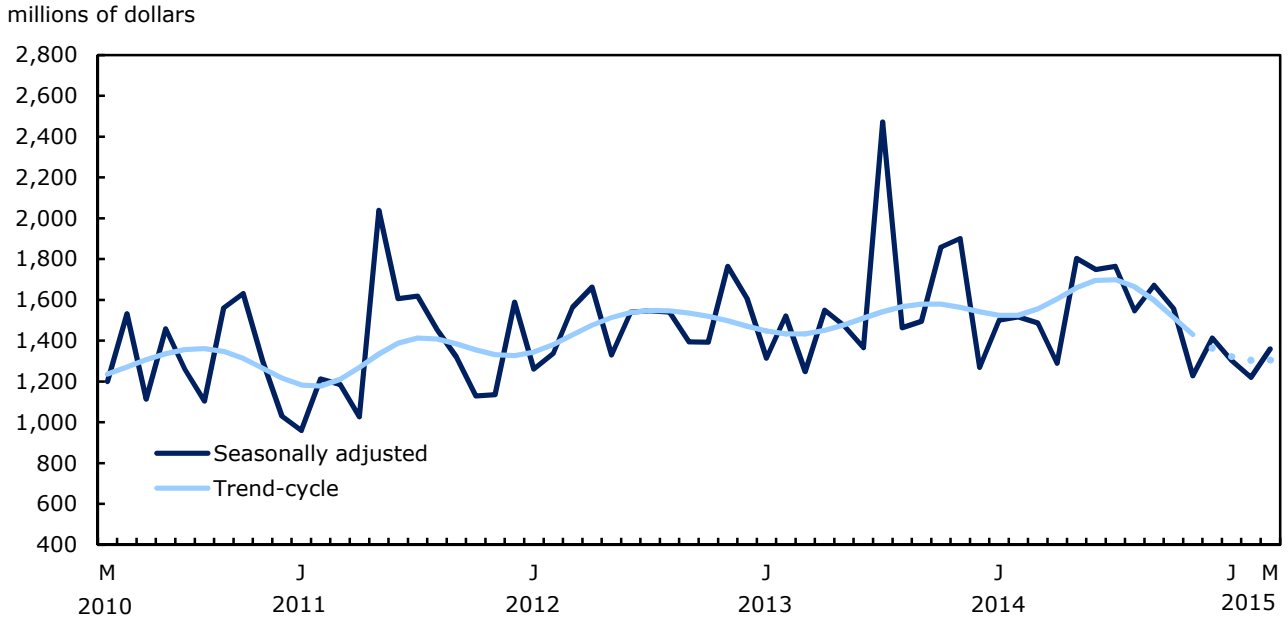
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



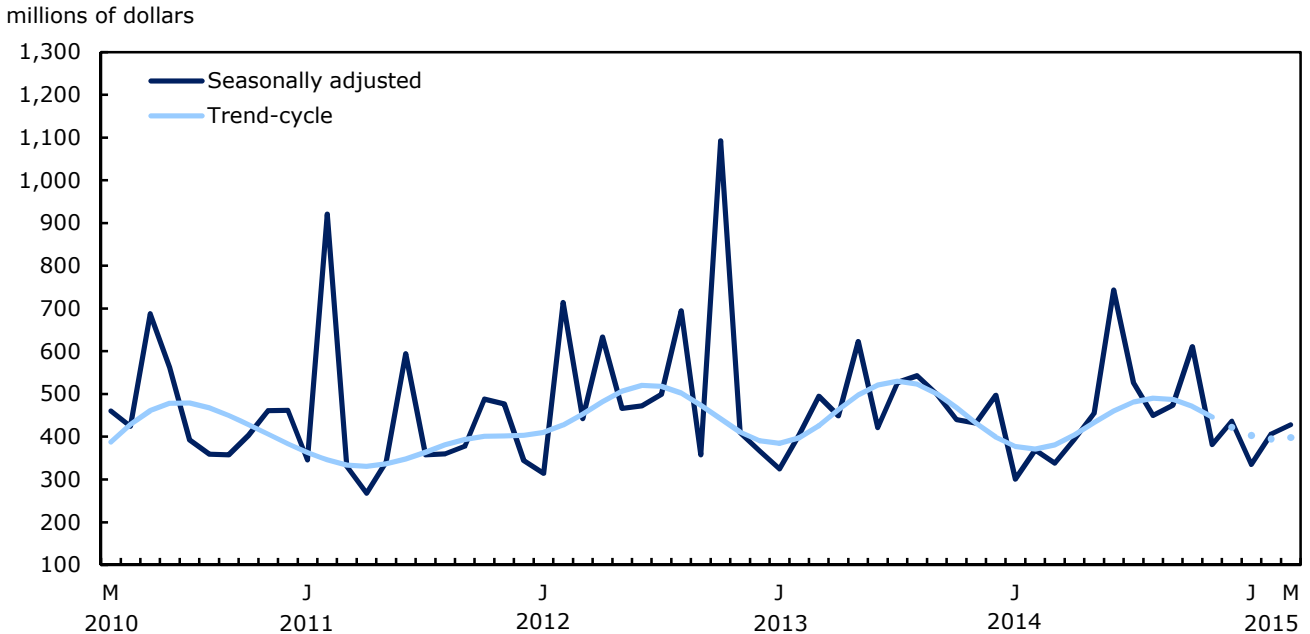
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

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.

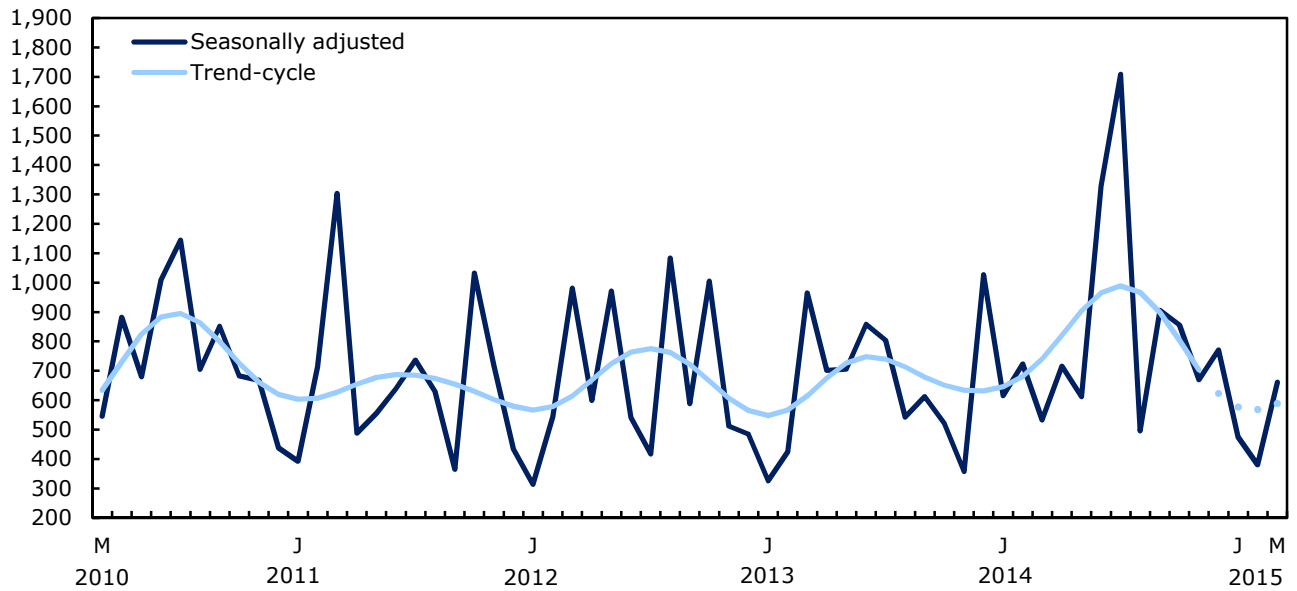
Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



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

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

	2015 March ^p	2015 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,867,103	6,151,775	11.6	-0.3	-12.3	6.1	-11.1	-0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	46,561	57,361	-18.8	23.0	-31.1	43.8	-47.2	1.3
Prince Edward Island	11,419	9,785	16.7	-45.9	-7.2	22.3	10.1	-19.1
Nova Scotia	88,036	118,695	-25.8	112.9	-35.9	7.0	-35.3	5.0
New Brunswick	48,072	55,097	-12.8	28.7	-31.6	6.5	-19.5	-29.8
Quebec	1,108,878	1,191,772	-7.0	-13.1	20.4	0.8	-11.1	-0.8
Ontario	2,405,598	2,223,892	8.2	-3.1	-8.7	-7.2	15.5	-23.5
Manitoba	188,949	182,519	3.5	11.0	-30.4	2.4	25.7	-22.1
Saskatchewan	246,561	193,477	27.4	37.8	0.2	-27.9	-19.8	9.8
Alberta	1,326,558	1,193,629	11.1	-4.7	-28.1	32.6	-16.3	8.2
British Columbia	1,391,494	911,749	52.6	18.9	-24.4	21.4	-44.4	67.7
Yukon	1,752	2,669	-34.4	-51.4	-36.6	-26.9	-71.4	244.7
Northwest Territories	1,980	8,630	-77.1	28.6	65.8	64.2	-47.5	-71.7
Nunavut	1,245	2,500	-50.2	...	...	...	-100.0	-81.4

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

	2015 March ^p	2015 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	2,448,640	2,006,125	22.1	-5.0	-19.4	15.0	-24.6	-0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,687	18,726	-32.2	121.2	-62.6	54.2	-70.8	35.4
Prince Edward Island	5,098	4,516	12.9	40.6	95.9	-73.7	86.5	-42.2
Nova Scotia	31,947	21,176	50.9	8.2	-17.0	8.3	-7.5	-68.1
New Brunswick	23,535	20,476	14.9	253.3	-61.3	-37.4	-38.8	-32.8
Quebec	477,253	419,781	13.7	-41.3	71.7	-3.1	-23.0	19.9
Ontario	715,778	899,065	-20.4	25.7	-13.3	-10.1	15.8	-45.4
Manitoba	68,962	62,843	9.7	-0.6	-26.5	-0.8	52.1	-46.0
Saskatchewan	126,299	73,788	71.2	27.6	-11.8	-23.9	-6.7	10.3
Alberta	515,237	285,533	80.4	-18.8	-56.0	72.5	-23.5	11.4
British Columbia	470,960	196,266	140.0	20.8	-55.5	65.3	-71.3	268.7
Yukon	40	1,693	-97.6	-55.8	168.0	-84.8	-72.7	466.0
Northwest Territories	844	2,262	-62.7	-63.6	1,393.5	24.9	-77.3	-89.8
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	...	...	-100.0	-97.8

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

	2015 March ^p	2015 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	4,418,463	4,145,650	6.6	2.2	-8.1	1.5	-1.9	-0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	33,874	38,635	-12.3	1.2	-15.3	39.1	-16.6	-23.6
Prince Edward Island	6,321	5,269	20.0	-64.6	-16.7	84.1	-12.9	-8.1
Nova Scotia	56,089	97,519	-42.5	169.4	-42.9	6.5	-41.7	122.2
New Brunswick	24,537	34,621	-29.1	-6.5	-22.3	36.7	2.8	-25.9
Quebec	631,625	771,991	-18.2	17.5	-9.2	3.2	-1.7	-12.6
Ontario	1,689,820	1,324,827	27.6	-16.2	-6.4	-5.7	15.4	-3.9
Manitoba	119,987	119,676	0.3	18.2	-32.7	4.2	13.8	-2.7
Saskatchewan	120,262	119,689	0.5	45.0	10.9	-31.0	-27.9	9.5
Alberta	811,321	908,096	-10.7	0.7	-4.4	10.8	-11.7	6.2
British Columbia	920,534	715,483	28.7	18.4	-6.9	5.7	-16.3	6.8
Yukon	1,712	976	75.4	-41.4	-77.0	195.2	-64.5	16.8
Northwest Territories	1,136	6,368	-82.2	1,181.3	-86.3	70.4	-34.0	48.4
Nunavut	1,245	2,500	-50.2	...	...	...	-100.0	-78.5

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

	2015 March ^p	2015 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	units		percentage change					
Canada	223,032	178,608	24.9	1.0	-8.4	-5.4	-8.1	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,116	1,260	-11.4	-3.7	-54.0	85.2	-22.9	-14.9
Prince Edward Island	168	156	7.7	-71.7	-54.0	117.4	-27.0	-25.0
Nova Scotia	4,536	5,676	-20.1	245.3	-50.2	4.2	-44.7	147.2
New Brunswick	648	600	8.0	-60.6	-48.6	47.9	-9.2	-42.3
Quebec	32,664	43,632	-25.1	25.5	-14.9	5.7	-0.1	-20.7
Ontario	76,824	53,532	43.5	-18.0	-0.3	-18.3	17.0	-8.9
Manitoba	5,820	4,584	27.0	-2.3	-47.9	-21.3	67.7	1.8
Saskatchewan	6,768	7,380	-8.3	67.6	37.5	-52.3	-24.2	22.8
Alberta	44,184	33,636	31.4	-6.6	-4.8	12.8	-34.2	22.8
British Columbia	50,076	27,732	80.6	4.5	4.6	-2.0	-29.8	15.8
Yukon	168	144	16.7	-7.7	-80.0	91.2	-15.0	11.1
Northwest Territories	24	60	-60.0	...	-100.0	700.0	-72.7	120.0
Nunavut	36	216	-83.3	...	...	...	-100.0	-50.0

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
February ^r	5,747	9,137	14,884	4,145,650	405,603	1,220,425	380,097	2,006,125	6,151,775
March ^p	5,460	13,126	18,586	4,418,463	427,788	1,359,840	661,012	2,448,640	6,867,103
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	17,428	30,784	48,212	12,620,176	1,168,077	3,882,890	1,515,739	6,566,706	19,186,882
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	17,968	30,910	48,878	12,223,999	1,008,108	4,504,565	1,871,014	7,383,687	19,607,686
Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	99	6	105	38,635	3,671	5,571	9,484	18,726	57,361
March ^p	69	24	93	33,874	0	12,663	24	12,687	46,561
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	271	36	307	110,679	3,831	26,541	9,508	39,880	150,559
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	334	201	535	136,576	39,057	38,312	8,644	86,013	222,589
Prince Edward Island									
February ^r	9	4	13	5,269	322	2,301	1,893	4,516	9,785
March ^p	14	0	14	6,321	500	361	4,237	5,098	11,419
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	68	5	73	26,456	1,397	4,625	6,805	12,827	39,283
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	88	29	117	26,404	2,732	23,169	4,178	30,079	56,483
Nova Scotia									
February ^r	106	367	473	97,519	3,591	16,890	695	21,176	118,695
March ^p	68	310	378	56,089	6,958	16,052	8,937	31,947	88,036
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	269	719	988	189,800	17,657	44,995	10,036	72,688	262,488
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	336	496	832	152,953	15,628	60,641	9,993	86,262	239,215
New Brunswick									
February ^r	45	5	50	34,621	2,018	14,919	3,539	20,476	55,097
March ^p	53	1	54	24,537	14,681	7,792	1,062	23,535	48,072
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	202	29	231	96,173	16,934	27,205	5,667	49,806	145,979
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	344	133	477	115,767	17,719	48,956	15,024	81,699	197,466
Quebec									
February ^r	708	2,928	3,636	771,991	65,383	213,310	141,088	419,781	1,191,772
March ^p	812	1,910	2,722	631,625	95,476	206,515	175,262	477,253	1,108,878
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,358	6,898	9,256	2,060,790	229,151	813,862	568,667	1,611,680	3,672,470
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,726	8,404	11,130	2,308,019	216,728	700,075	513,937	1,430,740	3,738,759
Ontario									
February ^r	2,297	2,164	4,461	1,324,827	240,712	539,279	119,074	899,065	2,223,892
March ^p	2,305	4,097	6,402	1,689,820	162,074	464,567	89,137	715,778	2,405,598
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	6,834	9,470	16,304	4,595,454	551,542	1,450,754	327,546	2,329,842	6,925,296
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	5,918	9,228	15,146	4,213,358	403,048	1,810,595	683,143	2,896,786	7,110,144
Manitoba									
February ^r	243	139	382	119,676	12,682	39,243	10,918	62,843	182,519
March ^p	216	269	485	119,987	17,137	35,976	15,849	68,962	188,949
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	699	559	1,258	340,904	42,875	110,376	41,753	195,004	535,908
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	850	659	1,509	342,986	21,654	117,166	39,667	178,487	521,473
Saskatchewan									
February ^r	198	417	615	119,689	3,771	62,538	7,479	73,788	193,477
March ^p	207	357	564	120,262	30,986	47,509	47,804	126,299	246,561
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	627	919	1,546	322,488	44,388	150,379	63,157	257,924	580,412
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	944	706	1,650	398,057	9,854	187,742	32,158	229,754	627,811
Alberta									
February ^r	1,361	1,442	2,803	908,096	50,389	190,983	44,161	285,533	1,193,629
March ^p	1,003	2,679	3,682	811,321	37,162	282,040	196,035	515,237	1,326,558
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,926	5,561	9,487	2,620,831	146,095	720,130	286,190	1,152,415	3,773,246
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	4,624	5,917	10,541	2,815,338	194,658	995,162	313,187	1,503,007	4,318,345

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, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
February ^r	665	1,646	2,311	715,483	22,112	132,676	41,478	196,266	911,749
March ^p	694	3,479	4,173	920,534	62,764	285,790	122,406	470,960	1,391,494
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,128	6,567	8,695	2,240,502	113,205	524,432	192,119	829,756	3,070,258
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,757	5,108	6,865	1,697,112	78,560	511,966	249,823	840,349	2,537,461
Yukon									
February ^r	11	1	12	976	0	1,415	278	1,693	2,669
March ^p	14	0	14	1,712	0	40	0	40	1,752
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	36	3	39	4,353	0	1,752	3,813	5,565	9,918
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	40	13	53	7,850	4,425	2,713	1,214	8,352	16,202
Northwest Territories									
February ^r	5	0	5	6,368	952	1,300	10	2,262	8,630
March ^p	2	0	2	1,136	50	535	259	844	1,980
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7	0	7	8,001	1,002	7,839	478	9,319	17,320
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	5	0	5	3,529	45	5,668	46	5,759	9,288
Nunavut									
February ^r	0	18	18	2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500
March ^p	3	0	3	1,245	0	0	0	0	1,245
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3	18	21	3,745	0	0	0	0	3,745
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2	16	18	6,050	4,000	2,400	0	6,400	12,450

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, 2015

	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									
February ^r	26	7	33	5,724	123	130	5,980	6,233	11,957
March ^p	29	32	61	10,225	1,096	632	6,230	7,958	18,183
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	72	112	184	27,474	1,806	887	12,310	15,003	42,477
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	44	78	122	24,595	14,910	4,754	7,123	26,787	51,382
Barrie, Ontario									
February ^r	38	0	38	12,282	51	8,980	4	9,035	21,317
March ^p	32	1	33	9,042	735	20,648	427	21,810	30,852
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	79	1	80	24,858	984	31,978	1,216	34,178	59,036
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	151	1	152	47,234	738	13,480	8,716	22,934	70,168
Brantford, Ontario									
February ^r	68	11	79	25,872	360	2,539	9	2,908	28,780
March ^p	23	21	44	10,233	1,537	325	0	1,862	12,095
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	118	187	305	68,719	5,635	4,870	9	10,514	79,233
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	61	12	73	15,738	782	3,857	1,800	6,439	22,177
Calgary, Alberta									
February ^r	382	298	680	257,132	6,892	89,552	8,322	104,766	361,898
March ^p	188	1,244	1,432	349,073	2,921	112,709	136,407	252,037	601,110
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,056	1,927	2,983	901,073	11,690	279,135	175,591	466,416	1,367,489
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,727	1,814	3,541	1,110,910	23,423	369,663	67,111	460,197	1,571,107
Edmonton, Alberta									
February ^r	567	1,004	1,571	497,218	10,915	63,244	3,157	77,316	574,534
March ^p	469	1,000	1,469	305,916	12,724	94,168	9,286	116,178	422,094
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,648	2,918	4,566	1,231,123	40,979	254,599	15,931	311,509	1,542,632
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,567	3,133	4,700	1,140,199	39,436	258,487	87,742	385,665	1,525,864
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
February ^r	0	10	10	2,846	278	1,752	9,623	11,653	14,499
March ^p	2	0	2	2,096	3,138	2,473	130	5,741	7,837
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	4	12	16	6,432	3,881	6,831	10,494	21,206	27,638
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	11	4	15	8,508	4,907	10,432	31,517	46,856	55,364
Guelph, Ontario									
February ^r	30	44	74	17,118	3,099	1,008	300	4,407	21,525
March ^p	45	57	102	23,000	1,163	3,631	0	4,794	27,794
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	102	279	381	106,214	7,109	6,788	310	14,207	120,421
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	61	125	186	39,302	2,052	14,753	12,702	29,507	68,809
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
February ^r	37	328	365	76,040	67	11,024	33	11,124	87,164
March ^p	15	284	299	39,143	410	12,522	507	13,439	52,582
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	81	612	693	128,679	1,764	29,420	826	32,010	160,689
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	103	345	448	74,616	8,011	30,713	3,879	42,603	117,219
Hamilton, Ontario									
February ^r	140	98	238	82,135	28,746	17,414	7,769	53,929	136,064
March ^p	126	60	186	73,832	1,736	20,187	1,594	23,517	97,349
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	464	182	646	243,109	54,366	68,409	16,420	139,195	382,304
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	344	461	805	229,406	5,544	105,976	10,307	121,827	351,233
Kelowna, British Columbia									
February ^r	25	18	43	17,347	372	5,246	1,720	7,338	24,685
March ^p	36	41	77	26,827	1,386	34,189	32	35,607	62,434
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	95	128	223	74,810	1,939	42,811	14,676	59,426	134,236
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	111	136	247	75,618	2,543	10,142	6,744	19,429	95,047

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, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
February ^r	10	120	130	22,251	0	1,098	10,211	11,309	33,560
March ^p	23	0	23	6,059	1,081	1,885	352	3,318	9,377
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	37	120	157	30,485	1,250	7,781	10,832	19,863	50,348
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	62	31	93	21,290	2,228	54,219	252,882	309,329	330,619
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
February ^r	122	944	1,066	153,117	7,114	29,744	20,307	57,165	210,282
March ^p	76	305	381	71,431	2,175	11,196	1,278	14,649	86,080
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	288	1,265	1,553	261,625	14,079	47,146	30,890	92,115	353,740
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	149	509	658	154,016	16,296	50,648	19,067	86,011	240,027
London, Ontario									
February ^r	80	8	88	33,627	6,510	13,576	36,243	56,329	89,956
March ^p	81	6	87	29,961	10,053	11,239	8,393	29,685	59,646
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	250	198	448	133,714	19,141	29,925	49,304	98,370	232,084
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	262	82	344	115,565	14,821	19,433	22,823	57,077	172,642
Moncton, New Brunswick									
February ^r	25	2	27	7,636	1	11,077	113	11,191	18,827
March ^p	3	0	3	5,015	14,053	2,566	0	16,619	21,634
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	56	16	72	23,783	14,139	14,754	413	29,306	53,089
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	55	48	103	27,106	1,544	11,570	878	13,992	41,098
Montréal, Quebec									
February ^r	168	1,882	2,050	435,363	22,014	142,094	95,617	259,725	695,088
March ^p	191	983	1,174	276,001	17,515	112,989	96,829	227,333	503,334
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	600	3,796	4,396	996,360	68,164	561,992	387,767	1,017,923	2,014,283
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	710	4,516	5,226	1,090,781	65,493	394,755	295,008	755,256	1,846,037
Oshawa, Ontario									
February ^r	42	22	64	23,508	2,486	5,095	408	7,989	31,497
March ^p	181	41	222	86,184	425	10,573	850	11,848	98,032
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	290	118	408	151,138	4,082	21,816	1,491	27,389	178,527
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	303	149	452	153,709	5,024	157,293	2,472	164,789	318,498
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	157	126	283	82,090	3,483	59,536	6,108	69,127	151,217
March ^p	107	421	528	114,665	303	20,964	8,322	29,589	144,254
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	317	591	908	228,521	4,256	135,781	53,985	194,022	422,543
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	458	1,255	1,713	404,059	10,729	174,615	30,551	215,895	619,954
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	40	58	98	25,861	16	5,443	1,358	6,817	32,678
March ^p	19	52	71	16,909	109	857	1,487	2,453	19,362
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	85	236	321	67,901	268	9,034	3,129	12,431	80,332
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	94	801	895	135,472	2,615	39,126	38,968	80,709	216,181
Peterborough, Ontario									
February ^r	20	0	20	5,223	431	92	601	1,124	6,347
March ^p	9	1	10	3,450	4,808	448	1,459	6,715	10,165
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	34	4	38	11,733	5,336	3,999	2,408	11,743	23,476
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	24	11	35	11,627	1,592	2,497	335	4,424	16,051
Québec, Quebec									
February ^r	50	449	499	74,086	82	15,122	18,679	33,883	107,969
March ^p	99	348	447	83,806	3,930	35,809	21,361	61,100	144,906
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	240	1,307	1,547	247,756	10,819	73,765	52,060	136,644	384,400
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	275	1,342	1,617	285,621	11,880	83,568	26,387	121,835	407,456

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, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	46	180	226	32,098	2,537	24,511	6,627	33,675	65,773
March ^p	37	40	77	18,929	11,410	13,553	33,951	58,914	77,843
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	149	242	391	71,910	18,642	50,407	43,185	112,234	184,144
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	259	211	470	100,560	1,368	67,814	2,175	71,357	171,917
Saguenay, Quebec									
February ^r	18	18	36	7,476	5,601	1,099	7,344	14,044	21,520
March ^p	41	10	51	12,077	41	5,799	11,986	17,826	29,903
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	81	45	126	29,239	5,674	8,741	20,106	34,521	63,760
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	91	69	160	40,044	2,613	11,780	20,616	35,009	75,053
Saint John, New Brunswick									
February ^r	0	0	0	7,008	85	1,741	266	2,092	9,100
March ^p	10	0	10	6,632	0	2,945	101	3,046	9,678
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	28	0	28	18,977	85	4,825	728	5,638	24,615
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	59	9	68	21,615	14,937	27,970	1,269	44,176	65,791
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	86	212	298	61,776	544	24,113	59	24,716	86,492
March ^p	112	282	394	72,433	1,396	24,620	286	26,302	98,735
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	286	613	899	175,109	5,239	63,103	707	69,049	244,158
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	433	429	862	212,277	4,821	58,642	17,493	80,956	293,233
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
February ^r	47	128	175	30,035	131	7,313	2,843	10,287	40,322
March ^p	33	123	156	27,010	988	7,769	5,055	13,812	40,822
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	104	309	413	73,778	1,233	18,629	30,564	50,426	124,204
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	155	219	374	67,479	1,474	9,601	15,485	26,560	94,039
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
February ^r	144	35	179	50,050	619	23,923	227	24,769	74,819
March ^p	49	68	117	34,789	1,756	6,120	249	8,125	42,914
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	280	124	404	117,184	2,461	38,976	3,221	44,658	161,842
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	173	91	264	75,382	12,289	43,235	7,075	62,599	137,981
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	50	4	54	24,204	3,628	3,295	9,284	16,207	40,411
March ^p	24	0	24	19,098	0	11,010	24	11,034	30,132
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	119	10	129	66,663	3,788	21,601	9,308	34,697	101,360
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	158	166	324	85,055	37,254	23,564	8,585	69,403	154,458
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
February ^r	4	1	5	1,821	0	14,737	50	14,787	16,608
March ^p	7	0	7	1,952	0	706	20	726	2,678
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	11	4	15	4,673	47	15,914	233	16,194	20,867
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	12	56	68	14,835	1,137	7,240	1,866	10,243	25,078
Toronto, Ontario									
February ^r	907	550	1,457	584,167	97,738	312,955	18,015	428,708	1,012,875
March ^p	990	2,807	3,797	950,650	63,447	307,357	46,575	417,379	1,368,029
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,910	5,571	8,481	2,449,368	218,080	891,009	110,273	1,219,362	3,668,730
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,123	5,875	7,998	2,252,976	159,788	966,692	111,663	1,238,143	3,491,119
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
February ^r	17	12	29	5,915	9,201	1,173	1,398	11,772	17,687
March ^p	10	16	26	9,863	196	3,695	582	4,473	14,336
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	29	71	100	21,968	9,469	6,733	2,482	18,684	40,652
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	41	142	183	42,109	12,047	16,148	3,995	32,190	74,299

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, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
February ^r	256	1,213	1,469	491,479	9,075	87,583	25,525	122,183	613,662
March ^p	282	2,802	3,084	661,996	44,573	199,077	73,144	316,794	978,790
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	817	4,948	5,765	1,484,381	62,629	348,044	103,306	513,979	1,998,360
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	702	4,048	4,750	1,144,808	28,448	362,742	104,198	495,388	1,640,196
Victoria, British Columbia									
February ^r	59	138	197	46,629	401	2,980	4,639	8,020	54,649
March ^p	49	249	298	55,036	293	16,065	646	17,004	72,040
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	161	433	594	136,483	1,019	31,384	6,665	39,068	175,551
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	134	193	327	77,636	1,922	28,608	64,652	95,182	172,818
Windsor, Ontario									
February ^r	32	6	38	14,015	7,017	10,989	0	18,006	32,021
March ^p	62	28	90	30,187	21,560	3,728	190	25,478	55,665
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	109	95	204	61,716	31,258	22,177	2,765	56,200	117,916
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	117	25	142	44,929	1,247	23,181	11,870	36,298	81,227
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
February ^r	133	129	262	87,245	1,814	29,869	6,864	38,547	125,792
March ^p	120	204	324	81,559	4,956	31,427	14,652	51,035	132,594
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	381	418	799	236,133	11,177	89,057	36,189	136,423	372,556
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	526	460	986	231,645	6,114	84,779	26,752	117,645	349,290

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, 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
February ^r	3,411	3	696	1,089	6,216	498	11,913
March ^p	5,340	8	870	2,019	9,752	569	18,558
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	12,675	16	2,153	4,402	20,682	1,773	41,701
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	13,178	32	2,581	4,990	20,014	2,026	42,821
Newfoundland and Labrador							
February ^r	17	0	0	0	6	0	23
March ^p	28	0	0	0	22	2	52
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	71	0	0	0	34	2	107
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	112	0	2	9	160	30	313
Prince Edward Island							
February ^r	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
March ^p	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	21	0	0	0	4	1	26
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	26	0	6	0	21	2	55
Nova Scotia							
February ^r	48	2	0	0	318	16	384
March ^p	45	2	6	14	266	14	347
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	138	4	8	14	584	46	794
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	183	9	24	11	315	102	644
New Brunswick							
February ^r	10	0	0	0	2	3	15
March ^p	24	0	0	0	0	1	25
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	52	0	2	12	10	5	81
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	85	2	21	34	70	13	225
Quebec							
February ^r	477	1	172	111	2,021	207	2,989
March ^p	975	5	272	104	1,580	193	3,129
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,772	10	550	240	4,267	657	7,496
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,064	15	767	453	5,615	744	9,658
Ontario							
February ^r	1,075	0	56	431	1,456	112	3,130
March ^p	2,152	1	195	1,062	2,670	121	6,201
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	4,791	2	362	2,259	6,207	453	14,074
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	4,040	5	619	2,537	5,471	403	13,075
Manitoba							
February ^r	140	0	10	12	111	2	275
March ^p	203	0	14	20	200	0	437
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	488	0	42	55	377	5	967
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	635	1	58	81	388	19	1,182
Saskatchewan							
February ^r	116	0	2	8	373	34	533
March ^p	216	0	22	13	280	42	573
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	449	0	46	25	726	122	1,368
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	701	0	104	74	423	106	1,408
Alberta							
February ^r	1,036	0	354	345	692	51	2,478
March ^p	970	0	308	546	1,758	67	3,649
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,167	0	904	1,157	3,296	204	8,728
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	3,847	0	913	1,049	3,727	229	9,765
British Columbia							
February ^r	484	0	102	181	1,215	73	2,055
March ^p	707	0	53	260	2,976	129	4,125
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,707	0	239	639	5,159	276	8,020
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,466	0	67	736	3,804	375	6,448

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Yukon							
February r	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
March p	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	9	0	0	1	0	2	12
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	12	0	0	0	10	3	25
Northwest Territories							
February r	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
March p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nunavut							
February r	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
March p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3	0	0	0	18	0	21
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2	0	0	6	10	0	18

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	30	0	0	2	30	0	62
Barrie, Ontario	31	0	0	0	0	1	32
Brantford, Ontario	23	0	0	21	0	0	44
Calgary, Alberta	192	0	28	227	989	0	1,436
Edmonton, Alberta	479	0	257	287	413	43	1,479
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Guelph, Ontario	44	0	0	28	12	17	101
Halifax, Nova Scotia	14	0	4	14	252	14	298
Hamilton, Ontario	123	0	0	52	0	8	183
Kelowna, British Columbia	37	0	0	0	38	3	78
Kingston, Ontario	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	74	0	0	53	244	8	379
London, Ontario	79	0	1	4	0	1	85
Moncton, New Brunswick	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Montréal, Quebec	240	0	45	73	872	69	1,299
Oshawa, Ontario	177	0	2	34	0	5	218
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	129	0	37	106	300	34	606
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	105	0	15	98	283	25	526
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	24	0	22	8	17	9	80
Peterborough, Ontario	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
Québec, Quebec	124	0	51	0	306	18	499
Regina, Saskatchewan	42	0	8	0	32	0	82
Saguenay, Quebec	51	0	0	0	2	9	62
Saint John, New Brunswick	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	127	0	8	13	220	41	409
Sherbrooke, Quebec	42	0	34	7	87	5	175
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	48	0	10	44	13	1	116
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Toronto, Ontario	969	0	122	628	2,019	38	3,776
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	13	0	8	8	0	1	30
Vancouver, British Columbia	293	0	34	168	2,508	92	3,095
Victoria, British Columbia	51	0	2	4	237	6	300
Windsor, Ontario	61	0	4	21	0	3	89
Winnipeg, Manitoba	127	0	14	20	170	0	331

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	64	0	0	2	109	1	176
Barrie, Ontario	57	0	0	0	0	1	58
Brantford, Ontario	79	0	0	32	153	2	266
Calgary, Alberta	928	0	154	459	1,301	13	2,855
Edmonton, Alberta	1,479	0	705	610	1,479	124	4,397
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	4	0	0	0	4	8	16
Guelph, Ontario	81	0	12	66	160	41	360
Halifax, Nova Scotia	52	0	4	14	565	29	664
Hamilton, Ontario	353	0	0	116	55	11	535
Kelowna, British Columbia	84	0	0	9	112	7	212
Kingston, Ontario	31	0	0	4	116	0	151
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	208	0	2	103	1,142	18	1,473
London, Ontario	190	0	4	192	0	3	389
Moncton, New Brunswick	14	0	2	12	0	2	30
Montréal, Quebec	488	0	95	170	2,605	296	3,654
Oshawa, Ontario	252	0	35	64	0	19	370
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	294	0	93	172	442	58	1,059
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	227	0	25	164	356	46	818
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	67	0	68	8	86	12	241
Peterborough, Ontario	23	0	0	0	2	2	27
Québec, Quebec	208	0	113	6	825	86	1,238
Regina, Saskatchewan	118	0	24	0	210	8	360
Saguenay, Quebec	76	0	0	0	6	29	111
Saint John, New Brunswick	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	245	0	16	25	462	110	858
Sherbrooke, Quebec	91	0	77	31	121	44	364
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	190	0	16	80	24	4	314
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	47	0	0	0	10	0	57
Thunder Bay, Ontario	9	0	2	0	0	2	13
Toronto, Ontario	2,242	0	208	1,246	3,965	152	7,813
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	27	0	12	8	24	6	77
Vancouver, British Columbia	720	0	174	507	4,081	186	5,668
Victoria, British Columbia	141	0	6	13	394	20	574
Windsor, Ontario	89	0	8	25	59	3	184
Winnipeg, Manitoba	343	0	42	55	321	0	761

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
February r	2,948,523	332,613	966,636	319,852	4,567,624
March p	4,364,863	393,373	1,342,751	652,307	6,753,294
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	10,138,035	968,665	3,436,780	1,294,440	15,837,920
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	9,698,012	823,674	4,028,050	1,631,501	16,181,237
Newfoundland and Labrador					
February r	7,201	3,671	4,029	9,484	24,385
March p	12,356	0	11,710	24	24,090
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	30,484	3,831	23,372	9,508	67,195
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	58,530	39,057	29,751	8,644	135,982
Prince Edward Island					
February r	1,354	322	2,301	1,893	5,870
March p	2,951	500	361	4,237	8,049
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7,881	1,397	4,625	6,805	20,708
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	8,896	2,732	23,169	4,178	38,975
Nova Scotia					
February r	77,985	963	14,166	695	93,809
March p	49,173	5,361	15,306	8,937	78,777
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	141,869	11,169	39,239	10,036	202,313
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	103,438	10,292	51,985	9,993	175,708
New Brunswick					
February r	4,660	2,018	14,919	3,539	25,136
March p	7,536	14,681	7,792	1,062	31,071
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	19,577	16,934	27,205	5,667	69,383
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	33,402	17,719	48,956	15,024	115,101
Quebec					
February r	590,594	48,779	142,487	80,843	862,703
March p	659,660	97,649	168,113	166,557	1,091,979
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,528,824	196,187	621,926	347,368	2,694,305
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,760,296	173,975	513,957	274,424	2,722,652
Ontario					
February r	808,581	194,616	379,231	119,074	1,501,502
March p	1,620,999	116,946	492,693	89,137	2,319,775
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,698,170	392,846	1,249,396	327,546	5,667,958
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	3,402,032	270,983	1,611,866	683,143	5,968,024
Manitoba					
February r	71,856	7,961	39,243	10,918	129,978
March p	97,441	16,325	35,976	15,849	165,591
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	237,190	33,682	110,376	41,753	423,001
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	254,002	13,418	117,166	39,667	424,253
Saskatchewan					
February r	92,736	3,771	62,538	7,479	166,524
March p	117,432	30,986	47,509	47,804	243,731
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	259,681	44,388	150,379	63,157	517,605
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	276,332	9,854	187,742	32,158	506,086
Alberta					
February r	661,571	50,389	181,844	44,161	937,965
March p	889,745	37,162	279,256	196,035	1,402,198
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,199,393	146,095	696,843	286,190	3,328,521
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	2,249,235	194,658	942,293	313,187	3,699,373
British Columbia					
February r	627,279	19,171	123,163	41,478	811,091
March p	904,781	73,713	283,460	122,406	1,384,360
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,006,661	121,134	503,828	192,119	2,823,742
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,540,808	82,516	490,384	249,823	2,363,531

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
February ^r	259	0	1,415	278	1,952
March ^p	799	0	40	0	839
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,818	0	1,752	3,813	7,383
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	3,565	4,425	2,713	1,214	11,917
Northwest Territories					
February ^r	1,947	952	1,300	10	4,209
March ^p	745	50	535	259	1,589
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,742	1,002	7,839	478	12,061
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	1,426	45	5,668	46	7,185
Nunavut					
February ^r	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
March ^p	1,245	0	0	0	1,245
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,745	0	0	0	3,745
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2014	6,050	4,000	2,400	0	12,450

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	10,069	1,349	632	6,230	18,280
Barrie, Ontario	8,980	548	22,930	427	32,885
Brantford, Ontario	10,188	1,146	361	0	11,695
Calgary, Alberta	411,646	2,921	112,709	136,407	663,683
Edmonton, Alberta	333,433	12,724	94,168	9,286	449,611
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2,085	2,339	2,746	130	7,300
Guelph, Ontario	22,891	867	4,032	0	27,790
Halifax, Nova Scotia	38,024	410	12,522	507	51,463
Hamilton, Ontario	73,425	1,294	22,418	1,594	98,731
Kelowna, British Columbia	26,349	1,707	34,189	32	62,277
Kingston, Ontario	6,020	806	2,093	352	9,271
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	71,246	1,621	12,433	1,278	86,578
London, Ontario	29,773	7,494	12,481	8,393	58,141
Moncton, New Brunswick	673	14,053	2,566	0	17,292
Montréal, Quebec	284,691	17,515	93,870	96,676	492,752
Oshawa, Ontario	85,642	317	11,742	850	98,551
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	132,148	335	23,993	9,807	166,283
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	114,397	226	23,281	8,322	146,226
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	17,751	109	712	1,485	20,057
Peterborough, Ontario	3,427	3,584	498	1,459	8,968
Québec, Quebec	87,164	3,930	29,750	21,327	142,171
Regina, Saskatchewan	19,438	11,410	13,553	33,951	78,352
Saguenay, Quebec	13,162	41	4,818	11,967	29,988
Saint John, New Brunswick	2,025	0	2,945	101	5,071
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	74,142	1,396	24,620	286	100,444
Sherbrooke, Quebec	28,007	988	6,454	5,047	40,496
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	34,657	1,309	6,796	249	43,011
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	7,162	0	11,010	24	18,196
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,939	0	784	20	2,743
Toronto, Ontario	947,111	47,296	341,329	46,575	1,382,311
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	10,368	196	3,070	581	14,215
Vancouver, British Columbia	658,546	54,880	199,077	73,144	985,647
Victoria, British Columbia	54,527	361	16,065	646	71,599
Windsor, Ontario	30,039	16,072	4,140	190	50,441
Winnipeg, Manitoba	70,685	4,956	31,427	14,652	121,720

Table 12

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	25,593	2,018	887	12,310	40,808
Barrie, Ontario	18,716	725	31,429	1,216	52,086
Brantford, Ontario	54,435	3,893	3,918	9	62,255
Calgary, Alberta	833,911	11,690	279,135	175,591	1,300,327
Edmonton, Alberta	1,038,587	40,979	254,599	15,931	1,350,096
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5,533	2,909	6,252	10,494	25,188
Guelph, Ontario	98,872	5,720	6,608	310	111,510
Halifax, Nova Scotia	114,018	1,764	29,420	826	146,028
Hamilton, Ontario	196,814	44,690	61,486	16,420	319,410
Kelowna, British Columbia	67,849	2,149	42,811	14,676	127,485
Kingston, Ontario	28,263	914	7,013	10,832	47,022
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	231,558	11,643	39,226	30,890	313,317
London, Ontario	112,644	15,508	26,670	49,304	204,126
Moncton, New Brunswick	4,576	14,139	14,754	413	33,882
Montréal, Quebec	793,834	68,164	449,895	229,623	1,541,516
Oshawa, Ontario	135,611	3,497	20,707	1,491	161,306
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	246,815	4,199	120,663	56,376	428,053
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	196,448	3,931	113,787	53,985	368,151
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	50,367	268	6,876	2,391	59,902
Peterborough, Ontario	8,845	4,067	3,540	2,408	18,860
Québec, Quebec	193,804	10,819	59,498	36,987	301,108
Regina, Saskatchewan	61,248	18,642	50,407	43,185	173,482
Saguenay, Quebec	23,007	5,674	7,132	16,566	52,379
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,030	85	4,825	728	9,668
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	156,513	5,239	63,103	707	225,562
Sherbrooke, Quebec	58,819	1,233	14,631	15,651	90,334
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	90,489	1,969	31,737	3,221	127,416
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	21,692	3,788	21,601	9,308	56,389
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,676	30	11,818	233	15,757
Toronto, Ontario	2,107,085	179,270	799,964	110,273	3,196,592
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	17,687	9,469	5,455	1,596	34,207
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,419,919	70,189	348,044	103,306	1,941,458
Victoria, British Columbia	125,666	966	31,384	6,665	164,681
Windsor, Ontario	54,681	24,648	18,485	2,765	100,579
Winnipeg, Manitoba	189,866	11,177	89,057	36,189	326,289

Table 13
Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, March 2015

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	2,388,431	11,734	5,098	29,604	23,535	432,319	698,776
Industrial	393,373	0	500	5,361	14,681	97,649	116,946
Factories, plants	173,419	0	0	330	400	71,401	39,495
Transportation, utilities	119,842	0	0	3,400	13,750	6,994	35,325
Mining and agriculture	53,134	0	500	805	0	10,552	22,145
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	46,978	0	0	826	531	8,702	19,981
Commercial	1,342,751	11,710	361	15,306	7,792	168,113	492,693
Trade and services	349,279	1,450	0	4,964	1,340	36,593	157,484
Warehouses	232,648	0	0	0	1,508	18,020	91,015
Service stations	18,561	0	0	1,300	0	1,586	2,265
Office buildings	333,776	1,427	0	3,740	1,950	20,318	150,514
Recreation	85,773	0	0	2,700	0	31,843	6,793
Hotels, restaurants	168,052	5,900	0	256	0	28,764	30,035
Laboratories	8,472	0	0	0	595	4,195	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	146,190	2,933	361	2,346	2,399	26,794	54,587
Institutional and governmental	652,307	24	4,237	8,937	1,062	166,557	89,137
Schools, education	317,691	0	1,200	7,000	0	44,082	58,775
Hospitals, medical	102,029	0	2,500	0	350	20,887	14,993
Welfare, home	131,503	0	0	0	0	67,799	1,006
Churches, religion	49,835	0	300	850	0	7,940	1,502
Government buildings	21,460	0	0	0	0	17,836	1,602
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	29,789	24	237	1,087	712	8,013	11,259
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	68,150	126,299	512,453	479,579	40	844	0
Industrial	16,325	30,986	37,162	73,713	0	50	0
Factories, plants	11,700	950	13,888	35,255	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	3,472	27,866	16,350	12,685	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	0	985	18,147	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,153	2,170	5,939	7,626	0	50	0
Commercial	35,976	47,509	279,256	283,460	40	535	0
Trade and services	4,800	19,887	49,127	73,634	0	0	0
Warehouses	4,010	9,121	71,754	37,220	0	0	0
Service stations	0	250	9,301	3,859	0	0	0
Office buildings	12,910	9,136	55,596	78,185	0	0	0
Recreation	6,500	3,500	24,927	9,510	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	3,058	2,253	40,506	56,983	0	297	0
Laboratories	0	0	3,065	617	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,698	3,362	24,980	23,452	40	238	0
Institutional and governmental	15,849	47,804	196,035	122,406	0	259	0
Schools, education	14,042	41,666	121,918	29,008	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	401	1,771	5,653	55,474	0	0	0
Welfare, home	822	606	49,736	11,534	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	2,950	12,099	24,194	0	0	0
Government buildings	350	0	1,172	500	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	234	811	5,457	1,696	0	259	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 2014, 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>