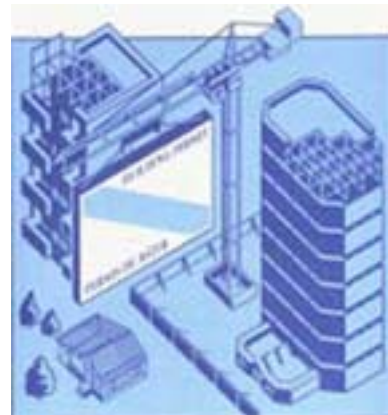


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

January 2016



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

Building Permits

January 2016

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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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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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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
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Highlights

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.4 billion in January, a decline of 9.8% from the previous month. This decline was largely due to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in British Columbia and Ontario and, to a lesser extent, institutional buildings in Quebec and Alberta.

Analysis – January 2016

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.4 billion in January, a decline of 9.8% from the previous month. This decline, which followed a 7.7% increase in December, was largely due to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in British Columbia and Ontario and, to a lesser extent, institutional buildings in Quebec and Alberta.

The value of residential building permits fell 12.5% to \$4.0 billion in January, following an 11.5% increase the previous month. Declines were posted in seven provinces, led by Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick recorded advances.

Municipalities issued \$2.4 billion worth of non-residential building permits in January, down 4.8% from a month earlier. Declines were registered in seven provinces, led by Quebec and Saskatchewan. Gains were reported in Ontario, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick.

Residential sector: Lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

The value of permits for multi-family dwellings fell 21.0% to \$1.8 billion in January, following a 27.7% gain in December. Declines were reported in six provinces, led by British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. Nova Scotia reported the largest advance.

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings were down 4.1% to \$2.2 billion in January. The value was fairly stable at around \$2.3 billion for the last four months. Gains in five provinces were not sufficient to offset the notable decrease in Ontario.

Municipalities approved the construction of 15,704 new dwellings in January, down 13.2% from the previous month. The decline mainly resulted from multi-family dwellings, which fell 18.4% to 10,194 new units. Single-family dwellings were down 1.8% to 5,510 new units.

Non-residential sector: Decrease in institutional and commercial construction intentions

Institutional construction intentions were down 20.2% to \$573 million in January, the third consecutive monthly decline. Lower construction intentions for educational institutions, nursing homes and other government buildings accounted for the majority of the decline. Increases in five provinces were not sufficient to offset the notable decreases in Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan. British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick recorded the largest advances.

The value of commercial permits fell 7.1% to \$1.3 billion in January, following a 12.5% increase in December. Lower construction intentions for retail complexes and storage buildings accounted for the majority of the decline. Decreases were reported in eight provinces, led by Ontario. The only provinces to post gains were Alberta and New Brunswick.

Industrial construction intentions were up 30.6% to \$521 million in January, following a decline of 12.9% in December. The advance at the national level was largely the result of higher construction intentions for maintenance and transportation-related buildings. Increases were posted in five provinces, most notably Ontario and Alberta.

Provinces: Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec post largest declines

The total value of building permits was down in eight provinces in January. Ontario posted the largest decline, followed by British Columbia and Quebec.

The total value of building permits in Ontario was down 10.8% to \$2.5 billion in January, following an 8.8% increase in December. The decline was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for single-family homes, multi-family dwellings and commercial buildings.

In British Columbia, the value of building permits fell 11.1% to \$1.2 billion in January, following an increase of 11.3% the previous month. Lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and commercial buildings offset gains reported in the other components.

In Quebec, the value of building permits declined 11.7% to \$973 million, after edging up for two consecutive months. Lower construction intentions were reported for every component other than single-family homes. The decrease was largely attributable to multi-family dwellings, institutional structures and commercial buildings.

Lower construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

In January, the total value of building permits was down in 22 of the 34 census metropolitan areas, with Toronto registering the largest decrease, followed by Calgary and Vancouver.

In Toronto, the value of building permits was down 19.7% in January compared with one month earlier. Lower construction intentions were reported in every component other than industrial buildings. The value of permits for single-family homes led the decline, followed by multi-family dwellings and institutional structures.

In Calgary, the value of building permits declined 37.8% in January as a result of lower construction intentions in all components, excluding institutional structures. The largest decreases were reported for multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings.

Construction intentions in Vancouver were 13.8% lower in January compared with one month earlier. The decline in the value of building permits was largely due to multi-family dwellings.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For 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.

With this release, seasonal adjustment options were reviewed to take into account the most recent seasonal variation from the series. Revised monthly seasonally adjusted data for the five previous years are released at the same time as the annual revision to the unadjusted data of 2015.

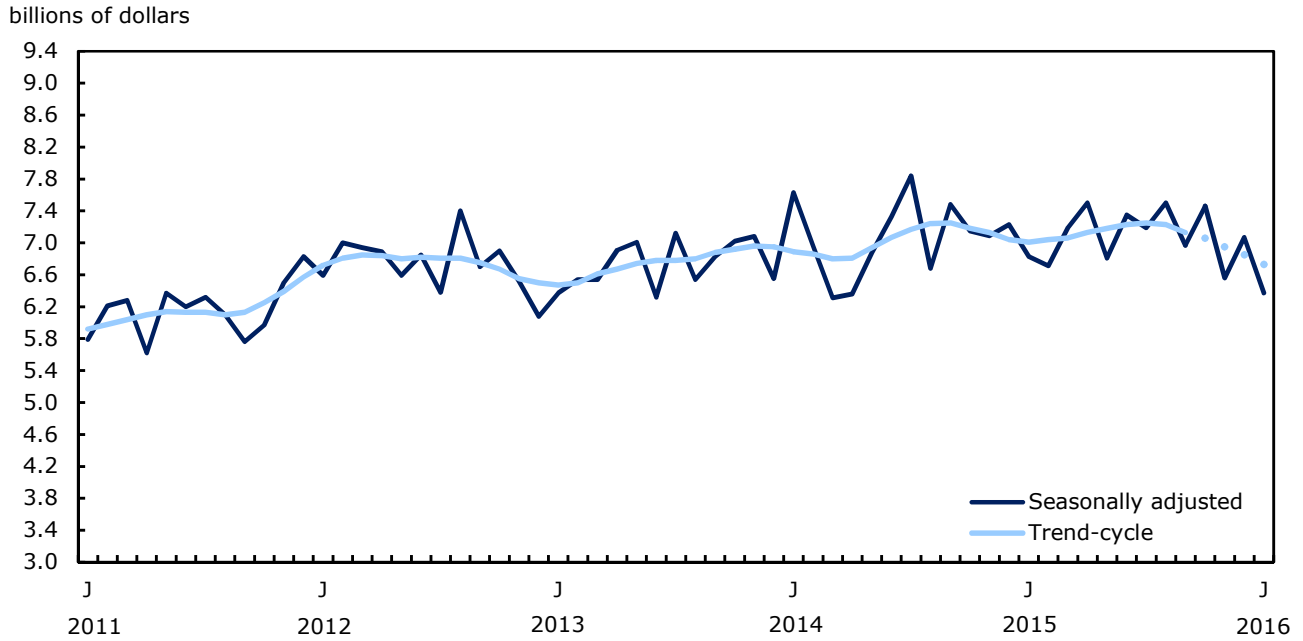
Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement,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

The trend-cycle estimation method has been updated to be in line with the standard method used by the other economic indicators at Statistics Canada. For more information on this method, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

Next release

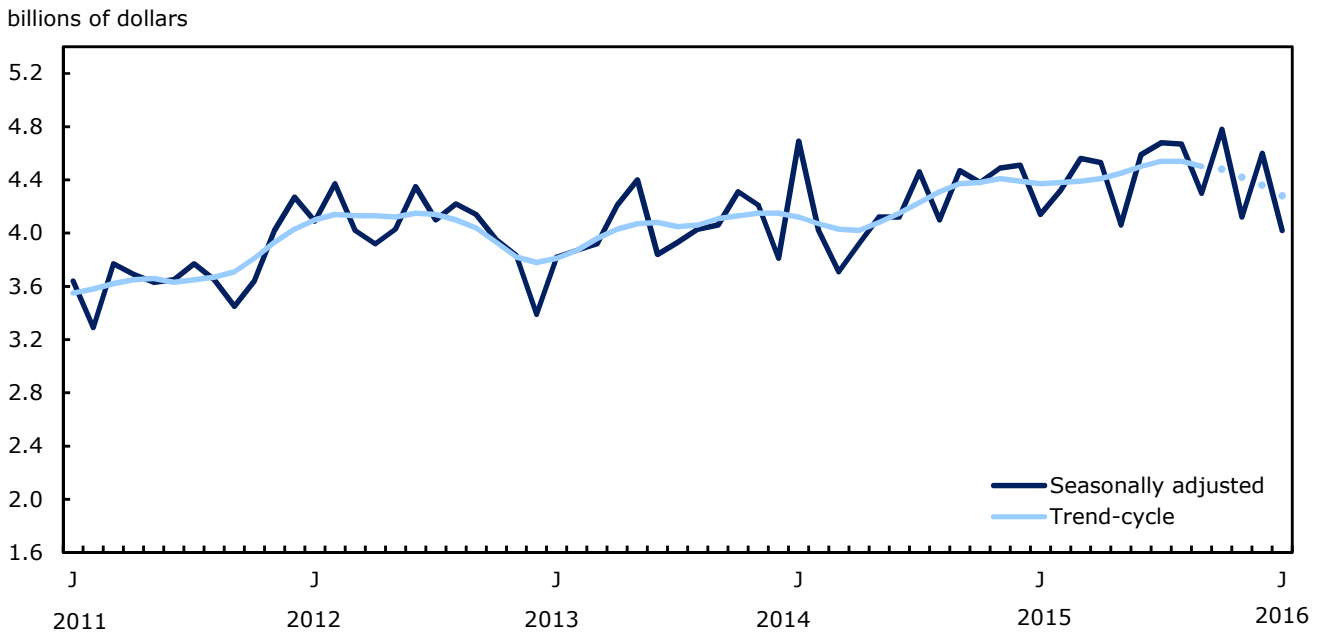
The February building permits data will be released on April 7.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits



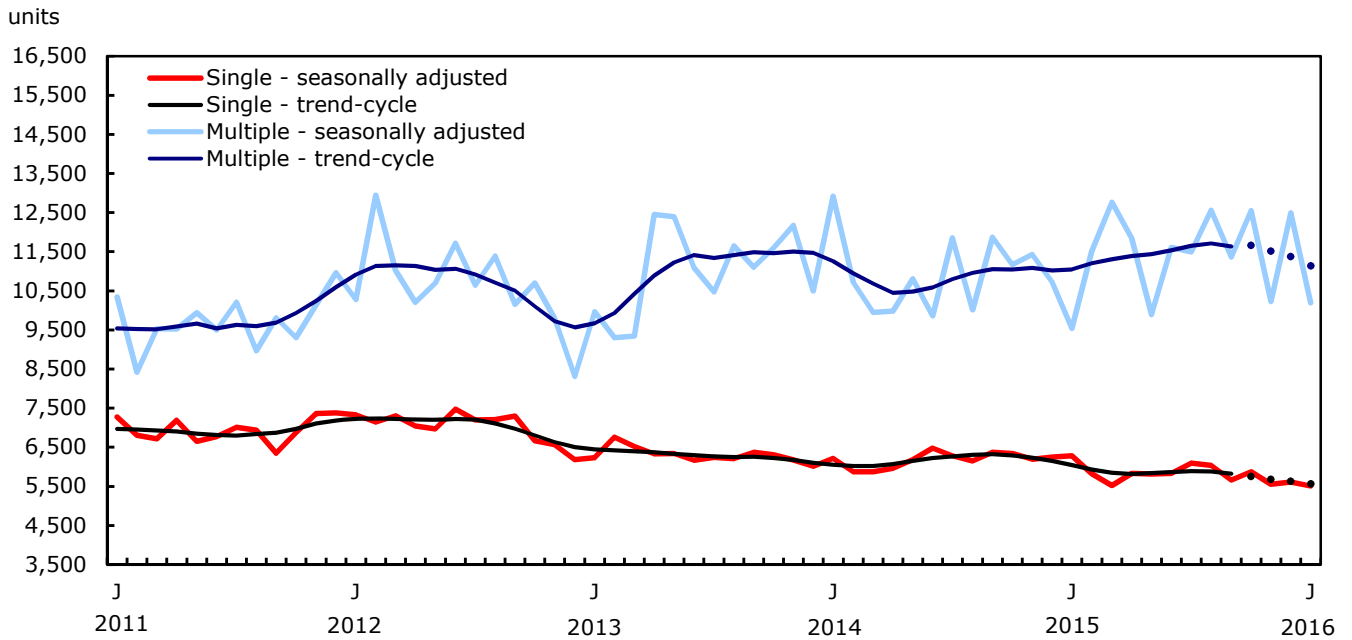
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



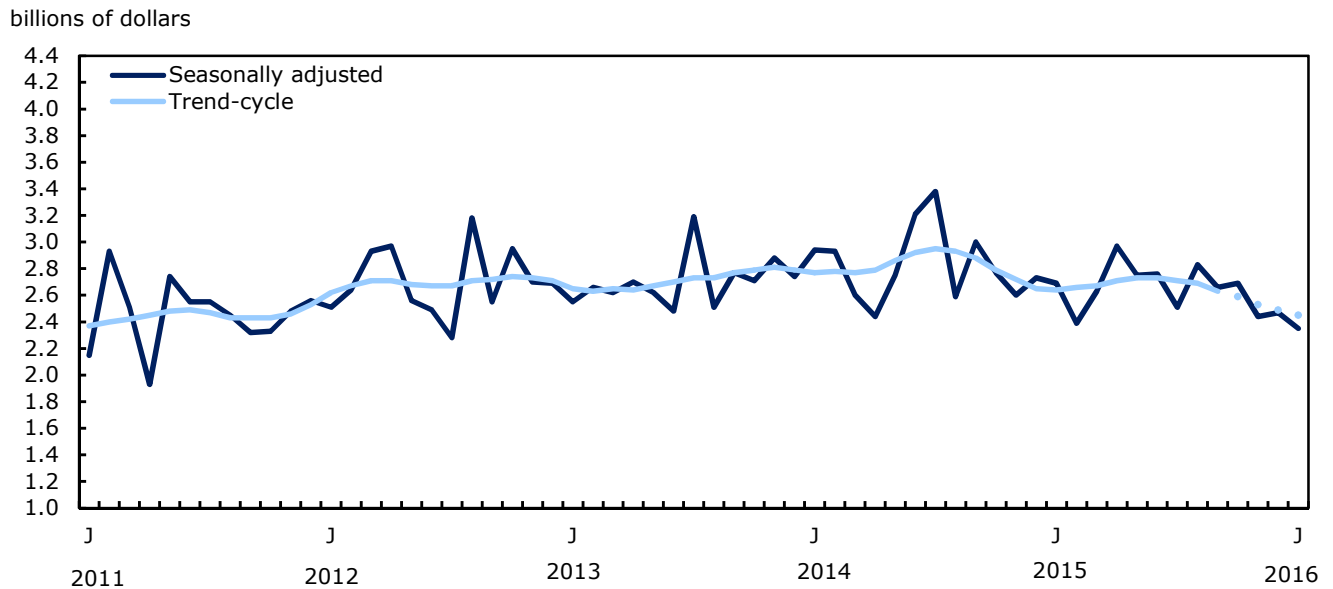
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

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.

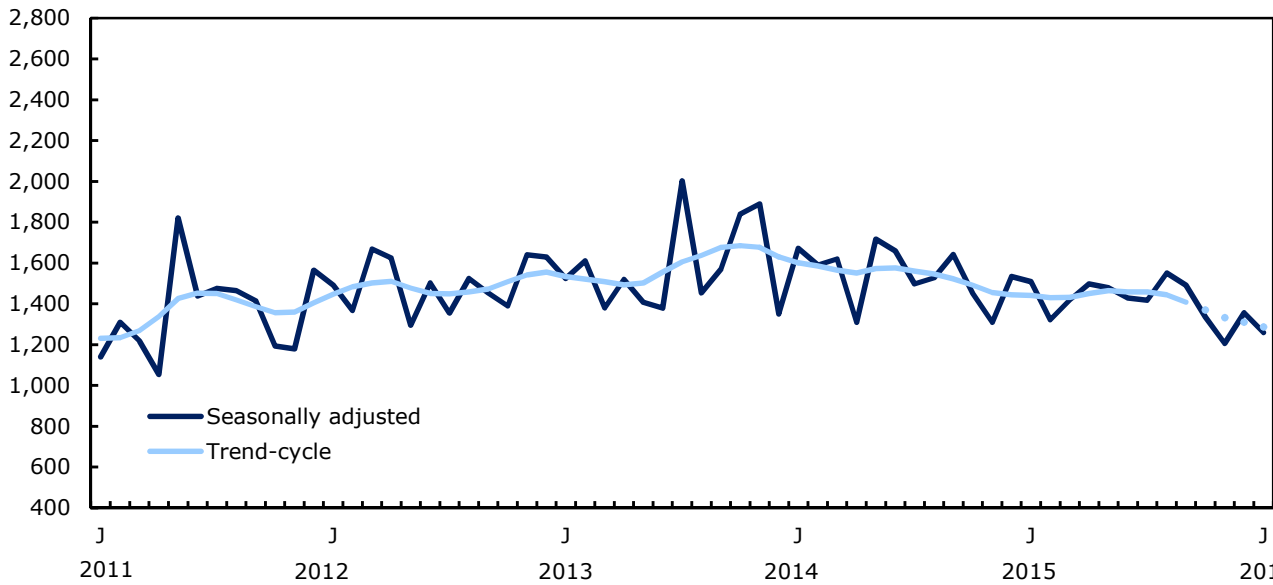
Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



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

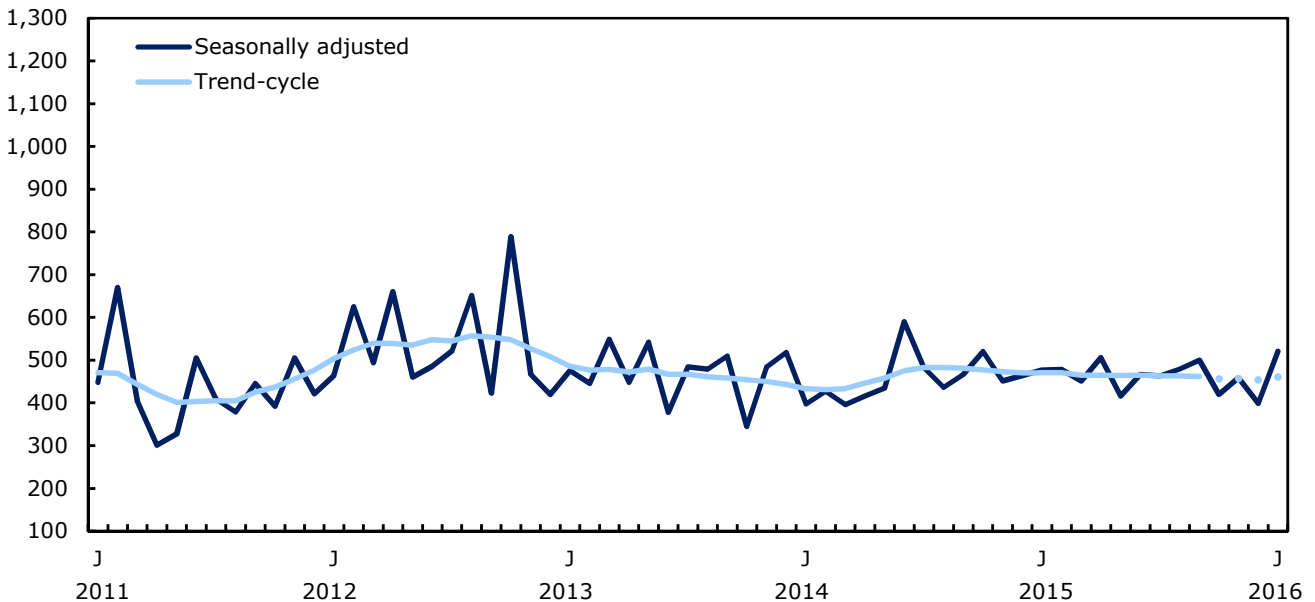
millions of dollars



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

Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits

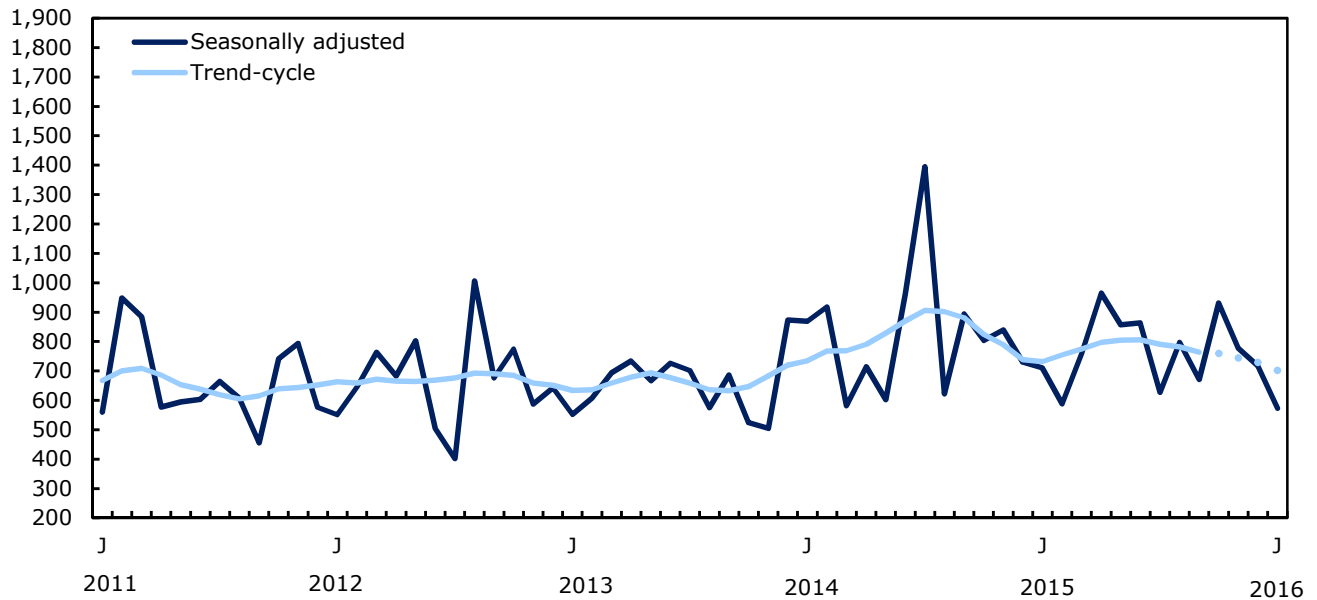
millions of dollars



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

Chart 7
Value of institutional and governmental building permits

millions of dollars



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

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

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

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802	Building Permits Survey
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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

	2016 January ^p	2015 December ^r	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August	August to July
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,374,941	7,070,785	-9.8	7.7	-12.1	7.2	-7.1	4.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,913	45,328	-9.7	-6.1	-15.2	-1.0	-0.5	16.4
Prince Edward Island	6,788	11,016	-38.4	-11.6	-49.8	14.0	19.8	-11.5
Nova Scotia	102,621	91,827	11.8	7.1	-14.3	-11.2	0.0	4.9
New Brunswick	71,666	66,310	8.1	23.0	-15.9	0.3	-8.7	-19.7
Quebec	972,947	1,101,774	-11.7	0.3	0.7	-1.4	-3.2	1.0
Ontario	2,535,428	2,842,184	-10.8	8.8	-3.6	5.0	-21.0	19.3
Manitoba	188,625	209,042	-9.8	29.3	-19.9	-6.7	21.8	-3.2
Saskatchewan	184,098	232,800	-20.9	24.8	-26.0	-17.0	29.2	-17.3
Alberta	1,096,965	1,158,402	-5.3	3.9	-42.8	37.1	10.1	-7.3
British Columbia	1,160,954	1,305,742	-11.1	11.3	17.4	-6.2	-3.8	-4.0
Yukon	1,843	3,665	-49.7	-67.1	0.2	44.2	31.4	-82.7
Northwest Territories	12,093	2,595	366.0	-20.0	18.0	-72.1	-16.0	103.5
Nunavut	0	100	-100.0	-46.2	-89.2	563.7	-94.0	2,819.5

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

	2016 January ^p	2015 December ^r	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August	August to July
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,354,484	2,473,950	-4.8	1.3	-9.1	0.9	-5.8	12.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,919	7,170	-3.5	-42.9	-8.8	-24.1	-2.1	42.6
Prince Edward Island	943	2,311	-59.2	-56.9	-62.8	48.5	55.6	-36.3
Nova Scotia	29,914	30,473	-1.8	16.4	-37.3	15.9	-19.0	66.5
New Brunswick	35,654	32,180	10.8	29.8	-10.1	-11.1	-4.5	-32.7
Quebec	261,268	356,893	-26.8	-26.8	14.5	-0.9	6.1	-3.4
Ontario	1,054,635	1,025,296	2.9	16.3	-2.8	6.0	-28.9	47.2
Manitoba	71,464	81,457	-12.3	28.0	-29.3	-0.7	15.2	3.9
Saskatchewan	79,446	139,029	-42.9	39.4	-40.2	-25.8	65.9	-29.3
Alberta	492,041	478,730	2.8	-4.4	-34.2	21.8	17.0	-6.4
British Columbia	313,846	318,811	-1.6	-3.4	43.7	-31.1	-6.7	17.6
Yukon	21	1,500	-98.6	-82.6	34.7	69.1	-5.5	-86.5
Northwest Territories	8,333	0	...	-100.0	-3.2	-87.4	-32.5	274.1
Nunavut	0	100	-100.0	-37.9	-83.0	3,162.1	-88.4	88.0

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

	2016 January ^p	2015 December ^r	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August	August to July
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,020,457	4,596,835	-12.5	11.5	-13.8	11.0	-7.9	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	33,994	38,158	-10.9	6.8	-17.3	9.6	0.3	7.2
Prince Edward Island	5,845	8,705	-32.9	22.7	-31.8	-13.9	1.1	11.3
Nova Scotia	72,707	61,354	18.5	3.1	2.0	-24.0	12.4	-15.5
New Brunswick	36,012	34,130	5.5	17.3	-20.4	11.2	-12.4	-3.6
Quebec	711,679	744,881	-4.5	21.9	-8.2	-1.7	-8.4	3.6
Ontario	1,480,793	1,816,888	-18.5	5.0	-4.0	4.6	-16.4	7.4
Manitoba	117,161	127,585	-8.2	30.2	-12.2	-10.9	27.1	-8.2
Saskatchewan	104,652	93,771	11.6	7.9	1.8	8.0	-20.7	7.6
Alberta	604,924	679,672	-11.0	10.6	-48.3	49.1	5.3	-7.9
British Columbia	847,108	986,931	-14.2	17.1	9.5	5.2	-2.5	-11.7
Yukon	1,822	2,165	-15.8	-15.0	-46.3	20.3	110.1	-58.5
Northwest Territories	3,760	2,595	44.9	0.3	25.0	-53.7	19.1	3.3
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	-96.8	236.1	-94.4	25,525.0

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

	2016 January ^p	2015 December ^r	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August	August to July
	units		percentage change					
Canada	188,448	217,212	-13.2	14.7	-14.3	8.2	-8.5	5.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,176	1,692	-30.5	2.2	-16.4	-4.1	6.2	-6.4
Prince Edward Island	216	732	-70.5	90.6	-37.3	-55.3	10.7	58.5
Nova Scotia	6,540	3,372	94.0	13.3	-13.9	-22.2	7.9	-15.5
New Brunswick	1,644	1,692	-2.8	-2.1	-25.4	-3.0	17.8	4.3
Quebec	37,164	41,628	-10.7	26.8	-16.4	2.2	-1.5	4.6
Ontario	64,908	78,660	-17.5	15.9	-7.0	6.6	-28.7	27.5
Manitoba	5,724	6,516	-12.2	68.1	-27.7	-29.2	66.9	-25.9
Saskatchewan	5,652	5,028	12.4	26.6	-10.3	1.1	-25.2	-7.8
Alberta	29,088	32,160	-9.6	-0.6	-40.5	37.6	18.0	-14.3
British Columbia	36,120	45,516	-20.6	9.7	15.6	2.0	2.6	-6.8
Yukon	168	192	-12.5	0.0	-48.4	19.2	100.0	-35.0
Northwest Territories	48	24	100.0	-66.7	50.0	-69.2	-7.1	-22.2
Nunavut	0	0	-100.0	...	-100.0	...

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2016

	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									
December ^r	5,611	12,490	18,101	4,596,835	399,159	1,356,617	718,174	2,473,950	7,070,785
January ^p	5,510	10,194	15,704	4,020,457	521,211	1,259,871	573,402	2,354,484	6,374,941
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	5,510	10,194	15,704	4,020,457	521,211	1,259,871	573,402	2,354,484	6,374,941
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	6,282	9,541	15,823	4,135,247	476,693	1,508,502	709,732	2,694,927	6,830,174
Newfoundland and Labrador									
December ^r	126	15	141	38,158	312	6,095	763	7,170	45,328
January ^p	86	12	98	33,994	30	5,751	1,138	6,919	40,913
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	86	12	98	33,994	30	5,751	1,138	6,919	40,913
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	104	6	110	36,021	160	9,554	0	9,714	45,735
Prince Edward Island									
December ^r	39	22	61	8,705	730	1,005	576	2,311	11,016
January ^p	18	0	18	5,845	5	870	68	943	6,788
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	18	0	18	5,845	5	870	68	943	6,788
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	45	1	46	10,668	575	1,963	675	3,213	13,881
Nova Scotia									
December ^r	118	163	281	61,354	3,584	26,269	620	30,473	91,827
January ^p	118	427	545	72,707	4,498	20,944	4,472	29,914	102,621
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	118	427	545	72,707	4,498	20,944	4,472	29,914	102,621
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	110	71	181	40,756	7,294	14,954	404	22,652	63,408
New Brunswick									
December ^r	103	38	141	34,130	3,911	10,509	17,760	32,180	66,310
January ^p	80	57	137	36,012	3,034	20,743	11,877	35,654	71,666
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	80	57	137	36,012	3,034	20,743	11,877	35,654	71,666
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	88	66	154	35,390	5,096	7,219	3,127	15,442	50,832
Quebec									
December ^r	781	2,688	3,469	744,881	92,876	174,646	89,371	356,893	1,101,774
January ^p	917	2,180	3,097	711,679	88,594	151,124	21,550	261,268	972,947
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	917	2,180	3,097	711,679	88,594	151,124	21,550	261,268	972,947
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	856	1,985	2,841	657,233	106,445	399,605	252,823	758,873	1,416,106
Ontario									
December ^r	2,317	4,238	6,555	1,816,888	147,061	531,524	346,711	1,025,296	2,842,184
January ^p	1,980	3,429	5,409	1,480,793	246,300	459,488	348,847	1,054,635	2,535,428
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	1,980	3,429	5,409	1,480,793	246,300	459,488	348,847	1,054,635	2,535,428
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	2,335	3,596	5,931	1,622,542	179,749	459,304	275,993	915,046	2,537,588
Manitoba									
December ^r	252	291	543	127,585	21,672	49,113	10,672	81,457	209,042
January ^p	234	243	477	117,161	26,981	31,419	13,064	71,464	188,625
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	234	243	477	117,161	26,981	31,419	13,064	71,464	188,625
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	242	190	432	109,017	18,456	38,909	26,266	83,631	192,648
Saskatchewan									
December ^r	207	212	419	93,771	9,132	65,294	64,603	139,029	232,800
January ^p	253	218	471	104,652	8,521	42,688	28,237	79,446	184,098
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	253	218	471	104,652	8,521	42,688	28,237	79,446	184,098
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	218	212	430	91,940	21,316	55,046	31,590	107,952	199,892
Alberta									
December ^r	982	1,698	2,680	679,672	85,205	255,521	138,004	478,730	1,158,402
January ^p	1,086	1,338	2,424	604,924	106,843	314,678	70,520	492,041	1,096,965
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	1,086	1,338	2,424	604,924	106,843	314,678	70,520	492,041	1,096,965
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	1,513	1,799	3,312	876,681	101,096	360,191	70,523	531,810	1,408,491

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, 2016

	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									
December ^r	674	3,119	3,793	986,931	34,676	235,093	49,042	318,811	1,305,742
January ^p	723	2,287	3,010	847,108	36,405	212,154	65,287	313,846	1,160,954
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	723	2,287	3,010	847,108	36,405	212,154	65,287	313,846	1,160,954
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	761	1,613	2,374	651,567	36,506	155,456	44,587	236,549	888,116
Yukon									
December ^r	10	6	16	2,165	0	1,448	52	1,500	3,665
January ^p	11	3	14	1,822	0	12	9	21	1,843
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	11	3	14	1,822	0	12	9	21	1,843
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	10	2	12	2,240	0	297	3,535	3,832	6,072
Northwest Territories									
December ^r	2	0	2	2,595	0	0	0	0	2,595
January ^p	4	0	4	3,760	0	0	8,333	8,333	12,093
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	4	0	4	3,760	0	0	8,333	8,333	12,093
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	0	0	0	1,192	0	6,004	209	6,213	7,405
Nunavut									
December ^r	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	100
January ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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, 2016

	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									
December ^r	34	241	275	56,266	7,913	1,483	7,635	17,031	73,297
January ^p	22	51	73	13,698	7,841	1,878	0	9,719	23,417
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	22	51	73	13,698	7,841	1,878	0	9,719	23,417
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	17	85	102	12,982	759	203	148	1,110	14,092
Barrie, Ontario									
December ^r	71	11	82	28,560	4,818	35,404	5,780	46,002	74,562
January ^p	26	31	57	20,445	227	3,402	932	4,561	25,006
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	26	31	57	20,445	227	3,402	932	4,561	25,006
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	9	0	9	3,403	250	2,418	1,816	4,484	7,887
Brantford, Ontario									
December ^r	13	2	15	6,133	843	566	629	2,038	8,171
January ^p	123	1	124	39,956	641	7,781	216	8,638	48,594
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	123	1	124	39,956	641	7,781	216	8,638	48,594
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	29	175	204	35,166	4,723	2,064	0	6,787	41,953
Calgary, Alberta									
December ^r	312	782	1,094	308,280	46,742	110,998	11,787	169,527	477,807
January ^p	293	221	514	165,083	7,952	110,907	13,454	132,313	297,396
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	293	221	514	165,083	7,952	110,907	13,454	132,313	297,396
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	472	472	944	286,865	3,781	126,719	49,469	179,969	466,834
Edmonton, Alberta									
December ^r	335	803	1,138	259,834	10,039	91,919	57,046	159,004	418,838
January ^p	430	981	1,411	343,195	10,861	124,778	39,955	175,594	518,789
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	430	981	1,411	343,195	10,861	124,778	39,955	175,594	518,789
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	593	1,120	1,713	417,952	34,928	160,203	5,591	200,722	618,674
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
December ^r	3	0	3	2,992	539	1,216	916	2,671	5,663
January ^p	1	2	3	1,679	286	20,182	654	21,122	22,801
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	1	2	3	1,679	286	20,182	654	21,122	22,801
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	3	2	5	1,569	588	2,681	1,714	4,983	6,552
Guelph, Ontario									
December ^r	32	51	83	20,688	646	1,134	60,758	62,538	83,226
January ^p	18	17	35	9,765	689	1,203	187	2,079	11,844
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	18	17	35	9,765	689	1,203	187	2,079	11,844
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	29	201	230	73,327	3,597	2,211	23	5,831	79,158
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
December ^r	37	116	153	30,332	190	17,997	486	18,673	49,005
January ^p	39	400	439	48,437	275	14,738	3,580	18,593	67,030
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	39	400	439	48,437	275	14,738	3,580	18,593	67,030
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	31	31	62	15,923	1,287	9,511	286	11,084	27,007
Hamilton, Ontario									
December ^r	54	138	192	64,913	4,246	23,875	22,551	50,672	115,585
January ^p	78	64	142	52,482	1,444	7,040	18,820	27,304	79,786
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	78	64	142	52,482	1,444	7,040	18,820	27,304	79,786
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	209	27	236	84,803	30,175	31,695	16,323	78,193	162,996
Kelowna, British Columbia									
December ^r	32	39	71	23,140	1,409	3,606	425	5,440	28,580
January ^p	46	141	187	47,643	450	33,021	36,355	69,826	117,469
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	46	141	187	47,643	450	33,021	36,355	69,826	117,469
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	35	80	115	33,397	235	5,473	19,113	24,821	58,218

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, 2016

	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									
December ^r	25	24	49	9,460	824	1,457	734	3,015	12,475
January ^p	18	1	19	4,893	549	2,394	915	3,858	8,751
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	18	1	19	4,893	549	2,394	915	3,858	8,751
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	4	0	4	2,134	213	4,936	622	5,771	7,905
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
December ^r	114	263	377	82,886	9,841	22,489	9,316	41,646	124,532
January ^p	91	85	176	48,448	6,186	28,978	1,612	36,776	85,224
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	91	85	176	48,448	6,186	28,978	1,612	36,776	85,224
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	96	18	114	36,429	6,052	6,385	21,523	33,960	70,389
London, Ontario									
December ^r	89	61	150	42,620	1,314	13,753	27,114	42,181	84,801
January ^p	84	44	128	42,339	7,791	12,321	90,107	110,219	152,558
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	84	44	128	42,339	7,791	12,321	90,107	110,219	152,558
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	94	208	302	74,056	3,258	5,257	10,797	19,312	93,368
Moncton, New Brunswick									
December ^r	18	5	23	4,523	1,456	4,947	3,541	9,944	14,467
January ^p	0	0	0	4,642	945	9,190	5,057	15,192	19,834
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	0	0	0	4,642	945	9,190	5,057	15,192	19,834
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	31	44	75	10,937	934	3,325	300	4,559	15,496
Montréal, Quebec									
December ^r	223	1,619	1,842	399,543	27,679	81,223	17,606	126,508	526,051
January ^p	249	1,196	1,445	333,313	17,806	103,671	12,945	134,422	467,735
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	249	1,196	1,445	333,313	17,806	103,671	12,945	134,422	467,735
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	256	869	1,125	299,493	57,824	311,698	191,274	560,796	860,289
Oshawa, Ontario									
December ^r	76	48	124	44,483	196	4,050	910	5,156	49,639
January ^p	19	134	153	32,270	120	4,173	43,032	47,325	79,595
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	19	134	153	32,270	120	4,173	43,032	47,325	79,595
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	71	62	133	42,488	1,479	6,325	539	8,343	50,831
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
December ^r	115	206	321	106,350	686	48,802	17,901	67,389	173,739
January ^p	96	140	236	58,370	22,481	31,494	53,864	107,839	166,209
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	96	140	236	58,370	22,481	31,494	53,864	107,839	166,209
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	56	50	106	31,859	594	56,872	91,491	148,957	180,816
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
December ^r	15	77	92	18,842	52	1,667	4,692	6,411	25,253
January ^p	33	80	113	23,025	57	2,666	878	3,601	26,626
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	33	80	113	23,025	57	2,666	878	3,601	26,626
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	28	117	145	26,440	288	2,785	264	3,337	29,777
Peterborough, Ontario									
December ^r	22	1	23	7,866	125	883	0	1,008	8,874
January ^p	3	0	3	1,849	686	765	440	1,891	3,740
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	3	0	3	1,849	686	765	440	1,891	3,740
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	5	3	8	3,187	122	3,558	805	4,485	7,672
Québec, Quebec									
December ^r	99	319	418	82,938	4,346	42,734	5,242	52,322	135,260
January ^p	74	345	419	87,639	73	10,853	2,014	12,940	100,579
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	74	345	419	87,639	73	10,853	2,014	12,940	100,579
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	92	475	567	93,390	13,722	23,256	11,160	48,138	141,528

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, 2016

	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					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
December ^r	56	65	121	20,911	4,622	29,432	42,039	76,093	97,004
January ^p	117	58	175	43,214	351	10,271	4,542	15,164	58,378
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	117	58	175	43,214	351	10,271	4,542	15,164	58,378
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	66	32	98	22,891	9,271	18,153	8,766	36,190	59,081
Saguenay, Quebec									
December ^r	5	12	17	3,717	606	3,151	173	3,930	7,647
January ^p	11	57	68	10,962	220	2,837	0	3,057	14,019
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	11	57	68	10,962	220	2,837	0	3,057	14,019
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	23	16	39	10,310	65	1,877	720	2,662	12,972
Saint John, New Brunswick									
December ^r	25	5	30	8,843	222	2,666	130	3,018	11,861
January ^p	7	30	37	8,822	485	2,067	0	2,552	11,374
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	7	30	37	8,822	485	2,067	0	2,552	11,374
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	20	0	20	5,417	0	416	361	777	6,194
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
December ^r	76	143	219	48,462	2,704	18,389	14,565	35,658	84,120
January ^p	77	157	234	39,985	5,726	20,729	13,763	40,218	80,203
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	77	157	234	39,985	5,726	20,729	13,763	40,218	80,203
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	88	176	264	47,614	6,514	21,156	1,217	28,887	76,501
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
December ^r	15	259	274	33,032	2,822	3,537	0	6,359	39,391
January ^p	41	43	84	12,476	10,556	2,405	8	12,969	25,445
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	41	43	84	12,476	10,556	2,405	8	12,969	25,445
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	26	54	80	17,661	230	3,612	21,044	24,886	42,547
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
December ^r	39	31	70	19,162	9,853	7,850	107	17,810	36,972
January ^p	85	144	229	56,599	1,020	1,021	5,082	7,123	63,722
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	85	144	229	56,599	1,020	1,021	5,082	7,123	63,722
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	92	24	116	31,782	108	9,190	6,349	15,647	47,429
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
December ^r	71	14	85	22,805	308	4,061	504	4,873	27,678
January ^p	35	2	37	17,964	0	2,694	28	2,722	20,686
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	35	2	37	17,964	0	2,694	28	2,722	20,686
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	46	6	52	21,062	160	7,346	0	7,506	28,568
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
December ^r	4	11	15	1,317	0	6,373	0	6,373	7,690
January ^p	4	0	4	1,091	38	152	51	241	1,332
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	4	0	4	1,091	38	152	51	241	1,332
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	0	3	3	930	59	484	377	920	1,850
Toronto, Ontario									
December ^r	944	3,083	4,027	1,088,708	63,701	309,635	162,866	536,202	1,624,910
January ^p	631	2,527	3,158	807,245	114,736	299,164	83,802	497,702	1,304,947
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	631	2,527	3,158	807,245	114,736	299,164	83,802	497,702	1,304,947
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	1,070	2,501	3,571	943,129	71,882	278,488	105,665	456,035	1,399,164
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
December ^r	10	29	39	8,649	4,517	1,454	355	6,326	14,975
January ^p	2	53	55	10,534	204	2,209	1,157	3,570	14,104
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	2	53	55	10,534	204	2,209	1,157	3,570	14,104
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	2	40	42	6,515	145	1,900	466	2,511	9,026

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, 2016

	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									
December ^r	272	2,067	2,339	661,518	10,113	168,029	33,457	211,599	873,117
January ^p	301	1,798	2,099	575,524	11,315	145,924	19,715	176,954	752,478
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	301	1,798	2,099	575,524	11,315	145,924	19,715	176,954	752,478
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	282	1,081	1,363	366,635	11,628	99,518	6,858	118,004	484,639
Victoria, British Columbia									
December ^r	42	488	530	81,008	838	9,915	3,944	14,697	95,705
January ^p	70	83	153	52,685	6,135	5,054	1,954	13,143	65,828
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	70	83	153	52,685	6,135	5,054	1,954	13,143	65,828
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	54	53	107	36,975	420	20,004	2,041	22,465	59,440
Windsor, Ontario									
December ^r	41	48	89	20,887	468	3,535	162	4,165	25,052
January ^p	53	8	61	20,435	17,147	7,376	341	24,864	45,299
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	53	8	61	20,435	17,147	7,376	341	24,864	45,299
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	16	69	85	18,979	3,388	7,675	5,956	17,019	35,998
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
December ^r	170	267	437	98,606	12,614	45,097	6,909	64,620	163,226
January ^p	134	194	328	81,331	24,002	28,352	10,994	63,348	144,679
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	134	194	328	81,331	24,002	28,352	10,994	63,348	144,679
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	130	130	260	74,201	4,407	31,445	25,953	61,805	136,006

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, 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
December ^r	3,721	16	642	2,282	7,155	1,531	15,347
January ^p	3,072	10	360	1,058	5,095	548	10,143
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	3,072	10	360	1,058	5,095	548	10,143
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	3,935	5	587	1,281	4,718	707	11,233
Newfoundland and Labrador							
December ^r	58	0	2	0	12	1	73
January ^p	16	0	0	0	12	0	28
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	16	0	0	0	12	0	28
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	26	0	0	0	6	0	32
Prince Edward Island							
December ^r	16	2	0	0	21	1	40
January ^p	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	11	0	0	0	0	1	12
Nova Scotia							
December ^r	63	0	12	23	28	3	129
January ^p	46	1	2	14	250	2	315
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	46	1	2	14	250	2	315
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	48	0	2	0	0	16	66
New Brunswick							
December ^r	32	1	0	13	8	0	54
January ^p	13	0	0	0	2	4	19
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	13	0	0	0	2	4	19
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	15	0	2	12	8	1	38
Quebec							
December ^r	369	7	156	144	1,953	336	2,965
January ^p	318	5	62	45	798	145	1,373
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	318	5	62	45	798	145	1,373
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	310	4	106	25	666	258	1,369
Ontario							
December ^r	1,670	4	143	1,295	1,921	1,012	6,045
January ^p	1,179	3	90	603	2,078	195	4,148
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	1,179	3	90	603	2,078	195	4,148
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	1,563	1	111	753	2,081	220	4,729
Manitoba							
December ^r	158	0	14	15	312	2	501
January ^p	137	0	20	26	88	8	279
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	137	0	20	26	88	8	279
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	150	0	18	23	70	3	264
Saskatchewan							
December ^r	112	0	19	1	60	26	218
January ^p	142	0	12	4	106	30	294
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	142	0	12	4	106	30	294
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	120	0	22	4	73	46	265
Alberta							
December ^r	716	0	262	330	650	52	2,010
January ^p	702	0	158	165	476	59	1,560
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	702	0	158	165	476	59	1,560
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	1,161	0	242	266	846	86	2,601
British Columbia							
December ^r	524	2	34	461	2,185	97	3,303
January ^p	510	0	16	201	1,285	102	2,114
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	510	0	16	201	1,285	102	2,114
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	530	0	84	198	968	74	1,854

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Yukon							
December ^r	1	0	0	0	5	1	7
January ^p	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Northwest Territories							
December ^r	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
January ^p	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut							
December ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, January 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	17	0	0	28	4	4	53
Barrie, Ontario	19	0	0	16	1	10	46
Brantford, Ontario	88	0	0	0	0	1	89
Calgary, Alberta	230	0	24	17	100	1	372
Edmonton, Alberta	338	0	130	111	344	47	970
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Guelph, Ontario	13	0	0	3	0	12	28
Halifax, Nova Scotia	19	0	2	14	246	0	281
Hamilton, Ontario	56	0	2	42	0	12	112
Kelowna, British Columbia	36	0	2	2	87	9	136
Kingston, Ontario	13	0	0	0	0	1	14
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	65	0	8	56	0	10	139
London, Ontario	60	0	4	26	7	1	98
Moncton, New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montréal, Quebec	115	0	15	42	492	65	729
Oshawa, Ontario	14	0	0	101	0	16	131
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	84	0	7	47	91	18	247
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	69	0	4	47	56	15	191
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	15	0	3	0	35	3	56
Peterborough, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Québec, Quebec	34	0	23	0	142	12	211
Regina, Saskatchewan	78	0	12	4	14	10	118
Saguenay, Quebec	5	0	0	0	21	8	34
Saint John, New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	51	0	0	0	90	19	160
Sherbrooke, Quebec	19	0	4	0	8	10	41
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	61	0	6	18	94	8	187
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	12	0	0	0	2	0	14
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Toronto, Ontario	453	0	50	275	1,812	68	2,658
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	1	0	0	0	26	1	28
Vancouver, British Columbia	235	0	10	125	1,092	50	1,512
Victoria, British Columbia	55	0	2	5	42	10	114
Windsor, Ontario	38	0	4	3	0	0	45
Winnipeg, Manitoba	108	0	18	26	65	7	224

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to January 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	17	0	0	28	4	4	53
Barrie, Ontario	19	0	0	16	1	10	46
Brantford, Ontario	88	0	0	0	0	1	89
Calgary, Alberta	230	0	24	17	100	1	372
Edmonton, Alberta	338	0	130	111	344	47	970
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Guelph, Ontario	13	0	0	3	0	12	28
Halifax, Nova Scotia	19	0	2	14	246	0	281
Hamilton, Ontario	56	0	2	42	0	12	112
Kelowna, British Columbia	36	0	2	2	87	9	136
Kingston, Ontario	13	0	0	0	0	1	14
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	65	0	8	56	0	10	139
London, Ontario	60	0	4	26	7	1	98
Moncton, New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montréal, Quebec	115	0	15	42	492	65	729
Oshawa, Ontario	14	0	0	101	0	16	131
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	84	0	7	47	91	18	247
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	69	0	4	47	56	15	191
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	15	0	3	0	35	3	56
Peterborough, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Québec, Quebec	34	0	23	0	142	12	211
Regina, Saskatchewan	78	0	12	4	14	10	118
Saguenay, Quebec	5	0	0	0	21	8	34
Saint John, New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	51	0	0	0	90	19	160
Sherbrooke, Quebec	19	0	4	0	8	10	41
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	61	0	6	18	94	8	187
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	12	0	0	0	2	0	14
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Toronto, Ontario	453	0	50	275	1,812	68	2,658
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	1	0	0	0	26	1	28
Vancouver, British Columbia	235	0	10	125	1,092	50	1,512
Victoria, British Columbia	55	0	2	5	42	10	114
Windsor, Ontario	38	0	4	3	0	0	45
Winnipeg, Manitoba	108	0	18	26	65	7	224

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
December ^r	3,707,464	349,645	1,193,785	593,383	5,844,277
January ^p	2,525,435	336,800	886,436	356,034	4,104,705
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	2,525,435	336,800	886,436	356,034	4,104,705
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	2,826,719	252,183	1,127,010	326,739	4,532,651
Newfoundland and Labrador					
December ^r	20,005	312	4,832	763	25,912
January ^p	8,144	30	3,907	1,138	13,219
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	8,144	30	3,907	1,138	13,219
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	10,942	160	7,683	0	18,785
Prince Edward Island					
December ^r	4,523	730	1,005	576	6,834
January ^p	493	5	870	68	1,436
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	493	5	870	68	1,436
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	3,576	575	1,963	675	6,789
Nova Scotia					
December ^r	32,601	2,263	19,499	620	54,983
January ^p	52,243	2,853	13,157	4,472	72,725
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	52,243	2,853	13,157	4,472	72,725
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	15,366	4,845	9,767	404	30,382
New Brunswick					
December ^r	12,112	3,140	6,639	13,490	35,381
January ^p	5,043	839	15,220	6,666	27,768
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	5,043	839	15,220	6,666	27,768
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	6,717	2,107	4,728	1,066	14,618
Quebec					
December ^r	540,305	80,191	133,995	84,113	838,604
January ^p	286,925	61,314	95,646	15,335	459,220
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	286,925	61,314	95,646	15,335	459,220
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	276,613	49,826	309,931	104,306	740,676
Ontario					
December ^r	1,565,980	123,779	467,726	197,099	2,354,584
January ^p	1,048,151	152,131	356,060	218,234	1,774,576
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	1,048,151	152,131	356,060	218,234	1,774,576
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	1,267,066	81,314	377,571	119,455	1,845,406
Manitoba					
December ^r	115,095	17,957	66,097	6,065	205,214
January ^p	71,941	25,424	27,494	6,709	131,568
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	71,941	25,424	27,494	6,709	131,568
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	70,231	16,831	35,746	14,986	137,794
Saskatchewan					
December ^r	48,151	3,145	48,813	37,176	137,285
January ^p	55,291	2,966	24,032	9,318	91,607
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	55,291	2,966	24,032	9,318	91,607
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	50,431	9,631	40,347	7,874	108,283
Alberta					
December ^r	509,376	93,122	208,338	204,242	1,015,078
January ^p	405,995	66,376	201,015	38,011	711,397
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	405,995	66,376	201,015	38,011	711,397
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	648,077	58,544	235,743	45,994	988,358
British Columbia					
December ^r	857,063	25,006	235,293	49,187	1,166,549
January ^p	588,906	24,862	149,023	47,741	810,532
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	588,906	24,862	149,023	47,741	810,532
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	476,890	28,350	97,230	28,235	630,705

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
December ^r	775	0	1,448	52	2,275
January ^p	356	0	12	9	377
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	356	0	12	9	377
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	760	0	297	3,535	4,592
Northwest Territories					
December ^r	1,478	0	0	0	1,478
January ^p	1,947	0	0	8,333	10,280
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	1,947	0	0	8,333	10,280
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	50	0	6,004	209	6,263
Nunavut					
December ^r	0	0	100	0	100
January ^p	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2016	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Jan. 2015	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, January 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	9,964	5,489	1,345	0	16,798
Barrie, Ontario	15,893	151	2,680	547	19,271
Brantford, Ontario	29,671	426	6,130	127	36,354
Calgary, Alberta	121,875	2,606	60,574	7,708	192,763
Edmonton, Alberta	234,298	3,559	68,150	22,890	328,897
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1,270	190	15,900	384	17,744
Guelph, Ontario	7,497	458	948	110	9,013
Halifax, Nova Scotia	44,788	275	9,313	3,580	57,956
Hamilton, Ontario	40,002	960	5,546	11,043	57,551
Kelowna, British Columbia	35,550	315	23,650	27,765	87,280
Kingston, Ontario	3,667	365	1,886	537	6,455
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	36,995	4,111	22,830	946	64,882
London, Ontario	32,339	5,178	9,707	52,873	100,097
Moncton, New Brunswick	364	150	4,681	5,057	10,252
Montréal, Quebec	154,062	8,746	71,290	10,891	244,989
Oshawa, Ontario	25,750	80	3,288	25,250	54,368
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	55,339	14,969	26,645	32,345	129,298
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	45,045	14,941	24,812	31,606	116,404
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	10,294	28	1,833	739	12,894
Peterborough, Ontario	1,373	456	603	258	2,690
Québec, Quebec	40,823	36	7,463	1,694	50,016
Regina, Saskatchewan	26,280	170	5,437	1,918	33,805
Saguenay, Quebec	4,952	108	1,951	0	7,011
Saint John, New Brunswick	887	77	1,053	0	2,017
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	24,054	2,777	10,973	5,812	43,616
Sherbrooke, Quebec	5,508	5,185	1,654	7	12,354
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	44,689	678	804	2,982	49,153
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	5,365	0	2,694	28	8,087
Thunder Bay, Ontario	810	25	120	30	985
Toronto, Ontario	634,714	76,253	235,693	49,173	995,833
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	4,888	100	1,519	973	7,480
Vancouver, British Columbia	417,694	7,921	104,514	15,057	545,186
Victoria, British Columbia	39,216	4,295	3,620	1,492	48,623
Windsor, Ontario	15,353	11,396	5,811	200	32,760
Winnipeg, Manitoba	60,281	24,002	24,427	4,639	113,349

Table 12
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative,
January to January 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	9,964	5,489	1,345	0	16,798
Barrie, Ontario	15,893	151	2,680	547	19,271
Brantford, Ontario	29,671	426	6,130	127	36,354
Calgary, Alberta	121,875	2,606	60,574	7,708	192,763
Edmonton, Alberta	234,298	3,559	68,150	22,890	328,897
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1,270	190	15,900	384	17,744
Guelph, Ontario	7,497	458	948	110	9,013
Halifax, Nova Scotia	44,788	275	9,313	3,580	57,956
Hamilton, Ontario	40,002	960	5,546	11,043	57,551
Kelowna, British Columbia	35,550	315	23,650	27,765	87,280
Kingston, Ontario	3,667	365	1,886	537	6,455
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	36,995	4,111	22,830	946	64,882
London, Ontario	32,339	5,178	9,707	52,873	100,097
Moncton, New Brunswick	364	150	4,681	5,057	10,252
Montréal, Quebec	154,062	8,746	71,290	10,891	244,989
Oshawa, Ontario	25,750	80	3,288	25,250	54,368
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	55,339	14,969	26,645	32,345	129,298
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	45,045	14,941	24,812	31,606	116,404
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	10,294	28	1,833	739	12,894
Peterborough, Ontario	1,373	456	603	258	2,690
Québec, Quebec	40,823	36	7,463	1,694	50,016
Regina, Saskatchewan	26,280	170	5,437	1,918	33,805
Saguenay, Quebec	4,952	108	1,951	0	7,011
Saint John, New Brunswick	887	77	1,053	0	2,017
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	24,054	2,777	10,973	5,812	43,616
Sherbrooke, Quebec	5,508	5,185	1,654	7	12,354
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	44,689	678	804	2,982	49,153
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	5,365	0	2,694	28	8,087
Thunder Bay, Ontario	810	25	120	30	985
Toronto, Ontario	634,714	76,253	235,693	49,173	995,833
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	4,888	100	1,519	973	7,480
Vancouver, British Columbia	417,694	7,921	104,514	15,057	545,186
Victoria, British Columbia	39,216	4,295	3,620	1,492	48,623
Windsor, Ontario	15,353	11,396	5,811	200	32,760
Winnipeg, Manitoba	60,281	24,002	24,427	4,639	113,349

Table 13
Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, January 2016

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	1,579,270	5,075	943	20,482	22,725	172,295	726,425
Industrial	336,800	30	5	2,853	839	61,314	152,131
Factories, plants	136,435	0	0	498	250	21,175	77,209
Transportation, utilities	141,186	0	0	1,537	0	31,148	53,669
Mining and agriculture	19,332	0	0	0	0	3,760	4,445
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	39,847	30	5	818	589	5,231	16,808
Commercial	886,436	3,907	870	13,157	15,220	95,646	356,060
Trade and services	198,637	300	0	5,260	1,818	27,027	83,521
Warehouses	85,084	0	0	0	1,584	8,525	22,933
Service stations	11,155	0	0	0	0	550	5,420
Office buildings	255,882	1,150	600	2,305	3,359	20,805	115,489
Recreation	119,218	300	0	300	4,859	5,341	22,077
Hotels, restaurants	60,438	800	0	711	350	1,475	37,372
Laboratories	28,303	0	0	0	0	10,693	14,148
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	127,719	1,357	270	4,581	3,250	21,230	55,100
Institutional and governmental	356,034	1,138	68	4,472	6,666	15,335	218,234
Schools, education	160,716	400	0	1,496	5,450	4,373	111,147
Hospitals, medical	76,852	0	0	0	303	6,018	26,742
Welfare, home	37,636	0	0	796	0	0	33,725
Churches, religion	33,394	0	0	0	0	0	20,651
Government buildings	24,858	710	0	1,931	0	1,605	16,707
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	22,578	28	68	249	913	3,339	9,262
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	59,627	36,316	305,402	221,626	21	8,333	0
Industrial	25,424	2,966	66,376	24,862	0	0	0
Factories, plants	10,948	0	18,159	8,196	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	12,839	0	38,259	3,734	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	500	1,800	2,978	5,849	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,137	1,166	6,980	7,083	0	0	0
Commercial	27,494	24,032	201,015	149,023	12	0	0
Trade and services	8,125	2,189	27,383	43,014	0	0	0
Warehouses	3,487	6,437	30,785	11,333	0	0	0
Service stations	0	1,300	2,085	1,800	0	0	0
Office buildings	3,625	5,950	44,366	58,233	0	0	0
Recreation	7,251	1,224	71,337	6,529	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	945	2,559	8,565	7,661	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	3,462	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,061	4,373	13,032	20,453	12	0	0
Institutional and governmental	6,709	9,318	38,011	47,741	9	8,333	0
Schools, education	3,586	5,979	23,898	4,387	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	898	796	3,282	30,575	0	8,238	0
Welfare, home	1,475	0	1,290	350	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	700	5,203	6,840	0	0	0
Government buildings	409	1,348	0	2,148	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	341	495	4,338	3,441	9	95	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. In general, revisions for the seasonally adjusted estimates extending back three years are made with the release of January building permits data.

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions*.

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.

Starting with the release of January 2016 data, the Monthly survey of building permits trend-cycle is estimated using a standard method employed by several monthly economic indicators at Statistics Canada. For more information on this method, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

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.

In the last years, an average of 98.0% of the municipalities covered by the survey filed their monthly reports for the Building Permits Survey. The average monthly revision rate over the last few years has been 0.5%.

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>