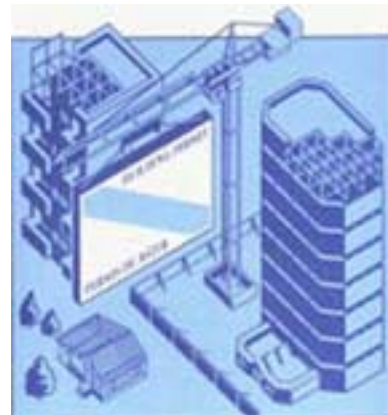


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

February 2016



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

Building Permits

February 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 ($p < 0.05$)

Acknowledgements

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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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Highlights

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.4 billion in February, up 15.5% from January. This growth followed a 9.5% decline the previous month and was largely the result of higher construction intentions for commercial buildings in Alberta, single-family dwellings in Ontario and institutional structures in Quebec.

Analysis – February 2016

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.4 billion in February, up 15.5% from January. This growth followed a 9.5% decline the previous month and was largely the result of higher construction intentions for commercial buildings in Alberta, single-family dwellings in Ontario and institutional structures in Quebec.

The value of residential building permits increased 5.0% to \$4.2 billion in February, following a 12.7% decrease the previous month. Advances were registered in five provinces, led by Ontario, with Alberta a distant second. British Columbia reported the largest decline in the residential sector.

Municipalities issued \$3.2 billion worth of non-residential building permits in February, up 33.1% from January. Gains were reported in every province except New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Alberta and Quebec posted the largest increases in non-residential building construction projects. Higher construction intentions for commercial and institutional buildings largely explained the gain.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings

The value of permits for single-family dwellings increased 9.6% to \$2.4 billion in February, ending a string of six consecutive monthly declines. Gains were reported in five provinces, led by Ontario, up 34.2% from January. Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia posted the largest decreases.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings edged down 0.6% to \$1.8 billion in February, a second consecutive monthly decline. Decreases were posted in five provinces, led by British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. The largest gains were recorded in Alberta and Quebec.

Municipalities approved the construction of 16,005 new dwellings in February, up 2.2% from the previous month. The advance resulted from single-family dwellings, which were up 10.5% to 6,105 new units. Multi-family dwellings were down 2.4% to 9,900 new units.

Non-residential sector: Increased commercial and institutional construction intentions

Construction intentions for commercial structures were up 56.6% to \$2.0 billion in February, their highest value since May 2007. Higher construction intentions for recreational facilities, retail complexes and office buildings contributed the most to the advance at the national level. Gains were posted in seven provinces, led by Alberta, with Ontario a distant second.

The value of permits for institutional buildings was up 18.7% to \$680 million in February, ending a string of three consecutive monthly declines. The increase resulted mostly from higher construction intentions for nursing and retirement homes, educational institutions, and other government buildings. Gains were reported in four provinces, led by Quebec and Alberta. Ontario had the largest decline.

In the industrial component, the value of building permits declined 8.4% to \$483 million in February, following a 32.2% advance the previous month. Lower construction intentions for utility and transportation-related buildings were responsible for much of the decrease. The decline in Alberta more than offset the advances posted in six provinces. The largest increases were reported in British Columbia and Manitoba.

Provinces: Alberta, Ontario and Quebec post the largest gains

The total value of building permits was up in seven provinces in February, with Alberta posting the largest advance, followed by Ontario and Quebec.

In Alberta, the value of building permits was up 47.7% to \$1.6 billion in February, following a 4.4% decline the previous month. Higher construction intentions for commercial buildings, institutional structures and multi-family dwellings were the reasons for the advance.

The value of building permits in Ontario was up 11.4% to \$2.8 billion in February, following a 10.8% decline in January. The advance was largely the result of higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings, which were up 34.2% to \$1.1 billion, and commercial buildings, which increased 33.1% to \$617 million in February.

In Quebec, the value of building permits was up 19.5% to \$1.2 billion in February, following an 11.0% decline the previous month. The gain was led by higher construction intentions for institutional structures, commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. Single-family dwelling construction was the lone component to post a decline in the province.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

In February, the total value of building permits was up in 18 of 34 census metropolitan areas. Edmonton recorded the largest gain, followed by Montréal and Toronto.

In Edmonton, construction intentions reached a record high of \$1.1 billion in February, more than double the value of January permits. Commercial building construction intentions led the increase, followed by institutional structures and multi-family dwellings.

In Montréal, the value of building permits increased 30.8% in February, the result of higher construction intentions in all components except single-family dwellings. Institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings reported the largest advances.

Construction intentions in Toronto were up 9.8% in February compared with one month earlier. Higher construction intentions were reported for every component except multi-family dwellings. The advance was led by single-family dwellings and commercial buildings.

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.

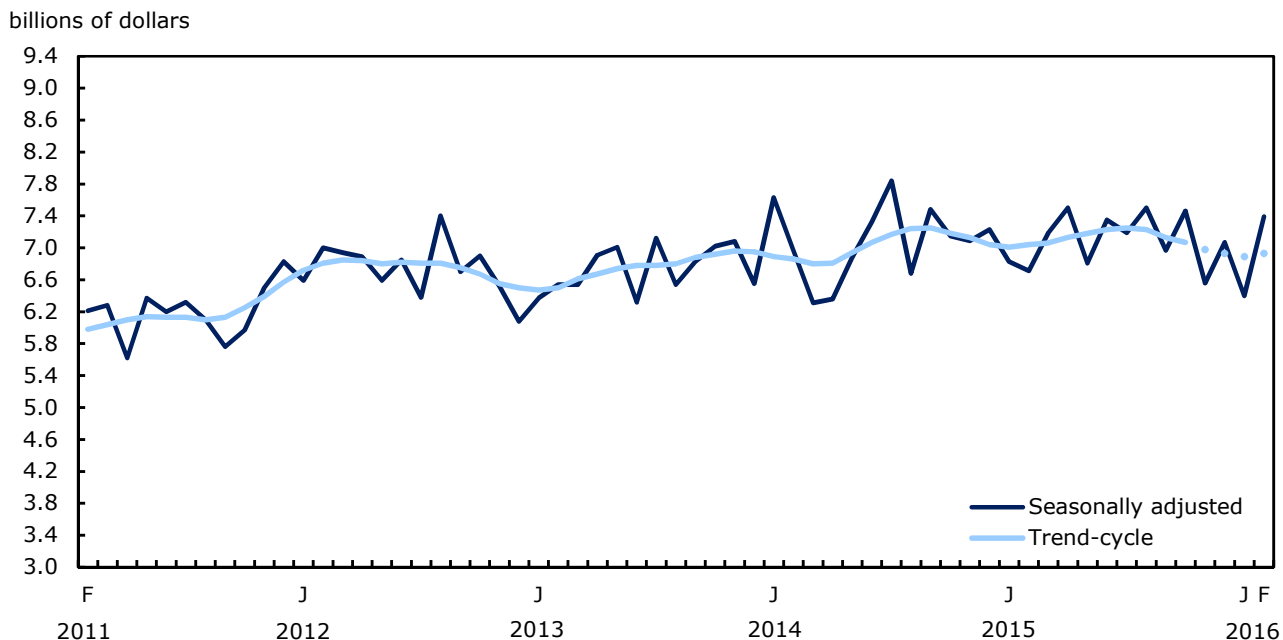
Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement,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

For information on trend-cycle data, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

Next release

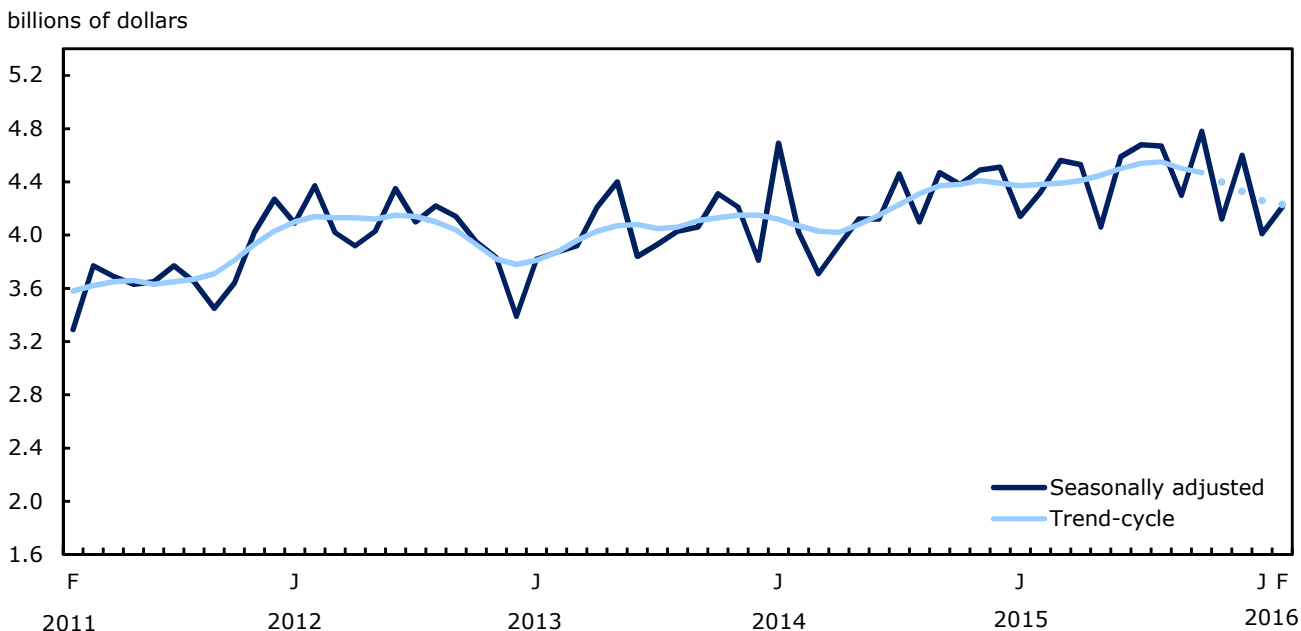
The March building permits data will be released on May 5.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits



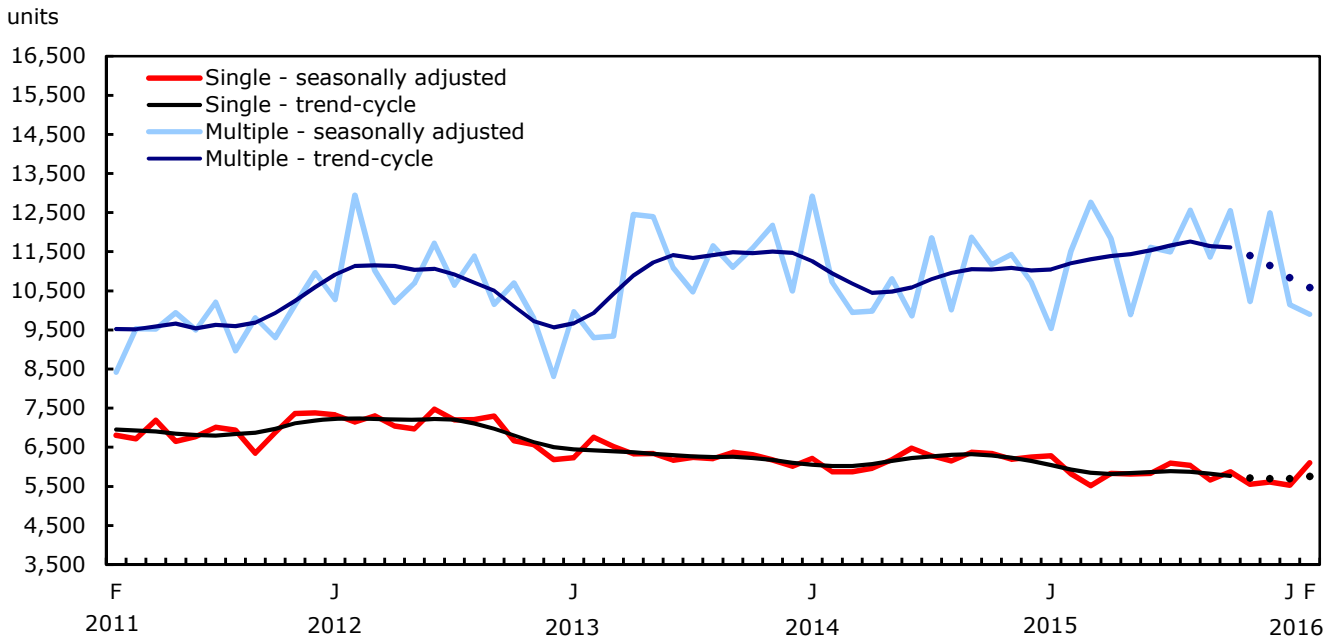
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



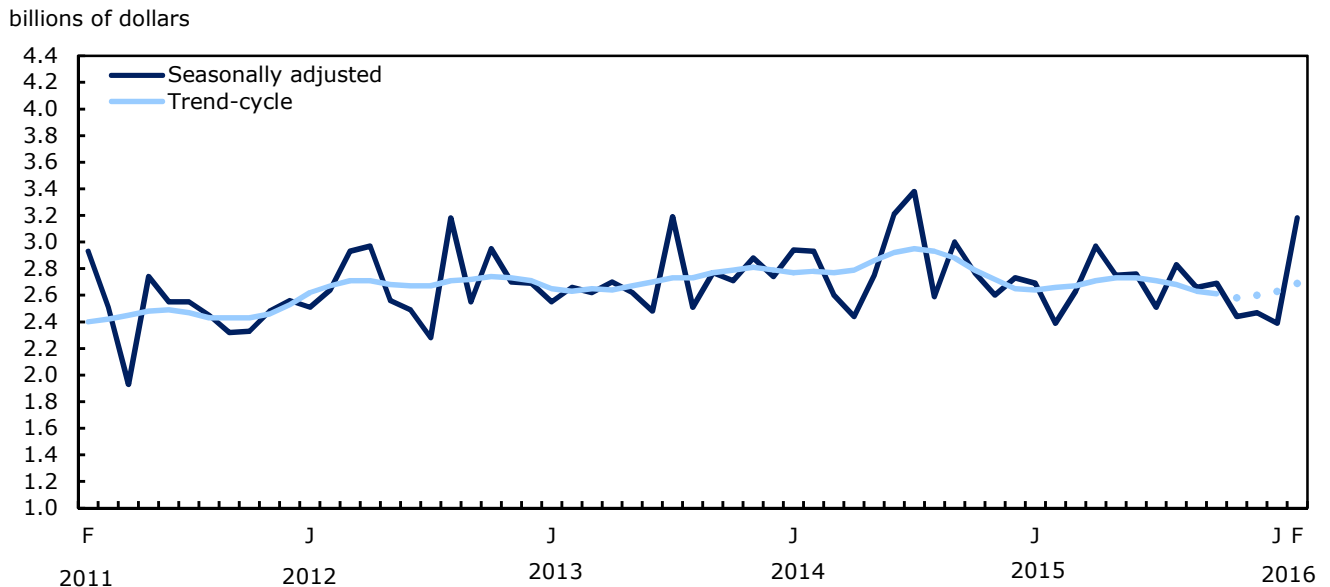
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

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.

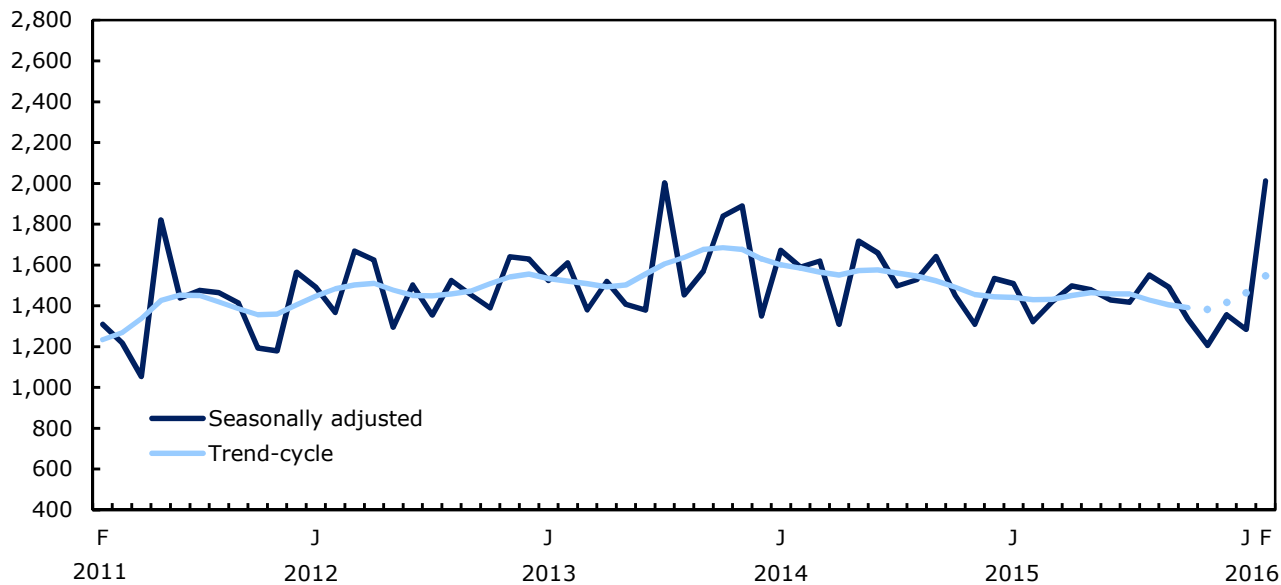
Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



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

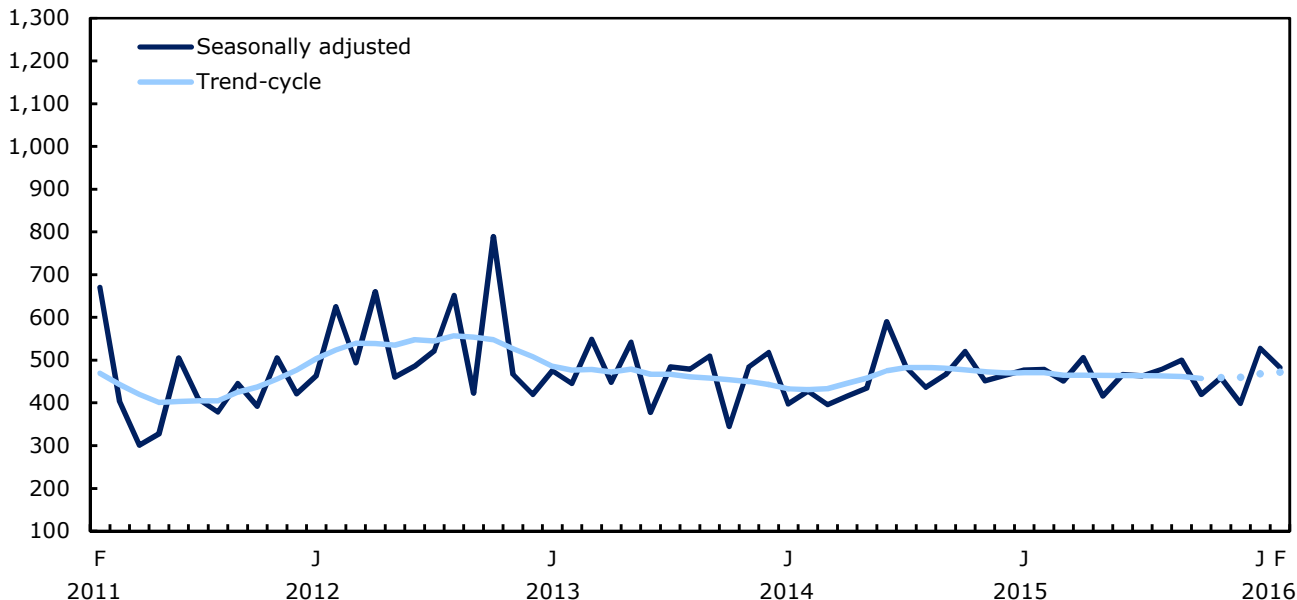
millions of dollars



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

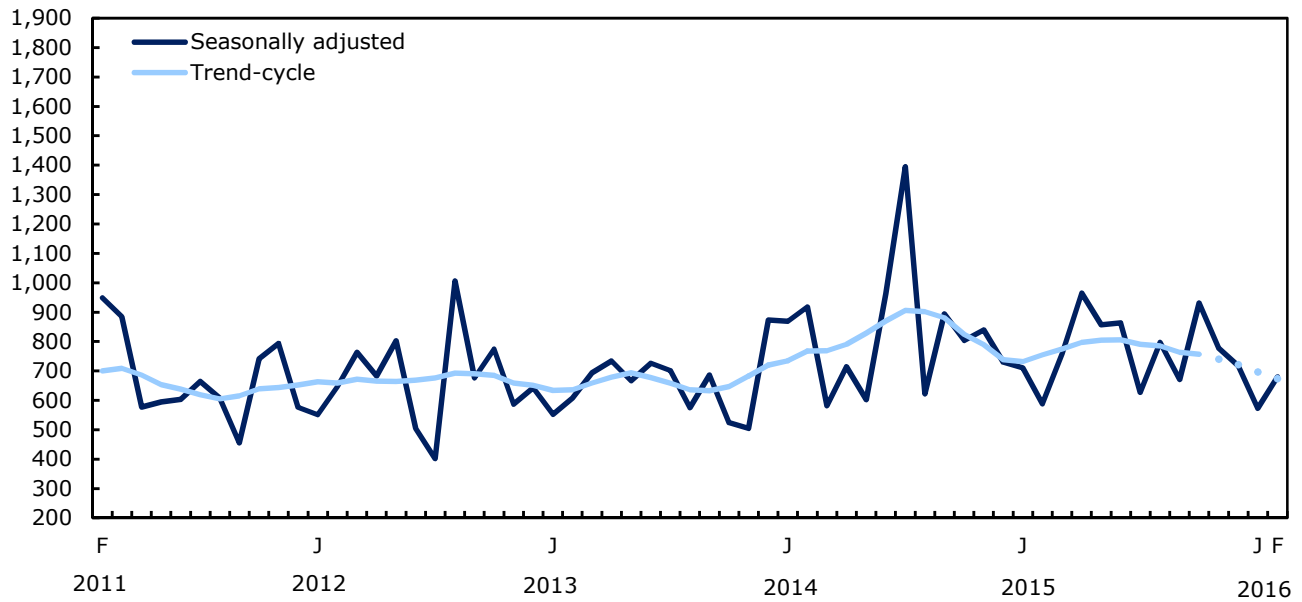
millions of dollars



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

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

	2016 February ^p	2016 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,386,242	6,396,449	15.5	-9.5	7.7	-12.1	7.2	-7.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	50,701	41,110	23.3	-9.3	-6.1	-15.2	-1.0	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	14,099	6,891	104.6	-37.4	-11.6	-49.8	14.0	19.8
Nova Scotia	75,871	102,052	-25.7	11.1	7.1	-14.3	-11.2	0.0
New Brunswick	56,742	71,990	-21.2	8.6	23.0	-15.9	0.3	-8.7
Quebec	1,171,996	980,589	19.5	-11.0	0.3	0.7	-1.4	-3.2
Ontario	2,825,887	2,536,633	11.4	-10.8	8.8	-3.6	5.0	-21.0
Manitoba	198,555	192,355	3.2	-8.0	29.3	-19.9	-6.7	21.8
Saskatchewan	180,146	176,868	1.9	-24.0	24.8	-26.0	-17.0	29.2
Alberta	1,634,853	1,107,073	47.7	-4.4	3.9	-42.8	37.1	10.1
British Columbia	1,149,133	1,163,418	-1.2	-10.9	11.3	17.4	-6.2	-3.8
Yukon	25,711	1,854	...	-49.4	-67.1	0.2	44.2	31.4
Northwest Territories	2,495	12,116	-79.4	366.9	-20.0	18.0	-72.1	-16.0
Nunavut	53	3,500	-98.5	...	-46.2	-89.2	563.7	-94.0

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

	2016 February ^p	2016 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	3,175,138	2,385,097	33.1	-3.6	1.3	-9.1	0.9	-5.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,385	7,156	87.0	-0.2	-42.9	-8.8	-24.1	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	1,450	943	53.8	-59.2	-56.9	-62.8	48.5	55.6
Nova Scotia	25,791	29,647	-13.0	-2.7	16.4	-37.3	15.9	-19.0
New Brunswick	23,169	35,995	-35.6	11.9	29.8	-10.1	-11.1	-4.5
Quebec	449,728	265,298	69.5	-25.7	-26.8	14.5	-0.9	6.1
Ontario	1,059,235	1,056,281	0.3	3.0	16.3	-2.8	6.0	-28.9
Manitoba	87,175	71,971	21.1	-11.6	28.0	-29.3	-0.7	15.2
Saskatchewan	98,473	76,178	29.3	-45.2	39.4	-40.2	-25.8	65.9
Alberta	1,014,437	510,173	98.8	6.6	-4.4	-34.2	21.8	17.0
British Columbia	378,401	323,096	17.1	1.3	-3.4	43.7	-31.1	-6.7
Yukon	23,491	21	...	-98.6	-82.6	34.7	69.1	-5.5
Northwest Territories	350	8,338	-95.8	...	-100.0	-3.2	-87.4	-32.5
Nunavut	53	0	...	-100.0	-37.9	-83.0	...	-88.4

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

	2016 February ^p	2016 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,211,104	4,011,352	5.0	-12.7	11.5	-13.8	11.0	-7.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,316	33,954	9.9	-11.0	6.8	-17.3	9.6	0.3
Prince Edward Island	12,649	5,948	112.7	-31.7	22.7	-31.8	-13.9	1.1
Nova Scotia	50,080	72,405	-30.8	18.0	3.1	2.0	-24.0	12.4
New Brunswick	33,573	35,995	-6.7	5.5	17.3	-20.4	11.2	-12.4
Quebec	722,268	715,291	1.0	-4.0	21.9	-8.2	-1.7	-8.4
Ontario	1,766,652	1,480,352	19.3	-18.5	5.0	-4.0	4.6	-16.4
Manitoba	111,380	120,384	-7.5	-5.6	30.2	-12.2	-10.9	27.1
Saskatchewan	81,673	100,690	-18.9	7.4	7.9	1.8	8.0	-20.7
Alberta	620,416	596,900	3.9	-12.2	10.6	-48.3	49.1	5.3
British Columbia	770,732	840,322	-8.3	-14.9	17.1	9.5	5.2	-2.5
Yukon	2,220	1,833	21.1	-15.3	-15.0	-46.3	20.3	110.1
Northwest Territories	2,145	3,778	-43.2	45.6	0.3	25.0	-53.7	19.1
Nunavut	0	3,500	-100.0	...	-100.0	-96.8	236.1	-94.4

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

	2016 February ^p	2016 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	units		percentage change					
Canada	192,060	188,004	2.2	-13.4	14.7	-14.3	8.2	-8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,296	1,176	10.2	-30.5	2.2	-16.4	-4.1	6.2
Prince Edward Island	684	204	235.3	-72.1	90.6	-37.3	-55.3	10.7
Nova Scotia	2,940	5,784	-49.2	71.5	13.3	-13.9	-22.2	7.9
New Brunswick	1,860	1,680	10.7	-0.7	-2.1	-25.4	-3.0	17.8
Quebec	41,388	37,656	9.9	-9.5	26.8	-16.4	2.2	-1.5
Ontario	66,240	65,100	1.8	-17.2	15.9	-7.0	6.6	-28.7
Manitoba	6,288	5,916	6.3	-9.2	68.1	-27.7	-29.2	66.9
Saskatchewan	3,840	5,436	-29.4	8.1	26.6	-10.3	1.1	-25.2
Alberta	32,064	28,848	11.1	-10.3	-0.6	-40.5	37.6	18.0
British Columbia	35,292	35,868	-1.6	-21.2	9.7	15.6	2.0	2.6
Yukon	132	168	-21.4	-12.5	0.0	-48.4	19.2	100.0
Northwest Territories	36	48	-25.0	100.0	-66.7	50.0	-69.2	-7.1
Nunavut	0	120	-100.0	-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									
January ^r	5,526	10,141	15,667	4,011,352	527,672	1,284,821	572,604	2,385,097	6,396,449
February ^p	6,105	9,900	16,005	4,211,104	483,258	2,012,104	679,776	3,175,138	7,386,242
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	11,631	20,041	31,672	8,222,456	1,010,930	3,296,925	1,252,380	5,560,235	13,782,691
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	12,108	21,051	33,159	8,453,103	954,361	2,830,263	1,297,617	5,082,241	13,535,344
Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	86	12	98	33,954	30	5,988	1,138	7,156	41,110
February ^p	90	18	108	37,316	10	13,303	72	13,385	50,701
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	176	30	206	71,270	40	19,291	1,210	20,541	91,811
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	205	12	217	73,907	3,831	22,156	9,484	35,471	109,378
Prince Edward Island									
January ^r	17	0	17	5,948	5	870	68	943	6,891
February ^p	38	19	57	12,649	312	1,138	0	1,450	14,099
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	55	19	74	18,597	317	2,008	68	2,393	20,990
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	55	5	60	20,038	897	4,264	2,568	7,729	27,767
Nova Scotia									
January ^r	121	361	482	72,405	4,547	20,628	4,472	29,647	102,052
February ^p	141	104	245	50,080	5,000	19,975	816	25,791	75,871
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	262	465	727	122,485	9,547	40,603	5,288	55,438	177,923
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	222	467	689	140,572	11,090	38,663	1,099	50,852	191,424
New Brunswick									
January ^r	82	58	140	35,995	3,179	21,165	11,651	35,995	71,990
February ^p	86	69	155	33,573	2,161	12,052	8,956	23,169	56,742
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	168	127	295	69,568	5,340	33,217	20,607	59,164	128,732
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	145	157	302	71,498	10,850	18,394	10,818	40,062	111,560
Quebec									
January ^r	918	2,220	3,138	715,291	88,228	154,168	22,902	265,298	980,589
February ^p	847	2,602	3,449	722,268	93,068	210,956	145,704	449,728	1,171,996
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	1,765	4,822	6,587	1,437,559	181,296	365,124	168,606	715,026	2,152,585
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,591	4,773	6,364	1,394,612	181,200	624,343	423,348	1,228,891	2,623,503
Ontario									
January ^r	1,993	3,432	5,425	1,480,352	249,928	463,824	342,529	1,056,281	2,536,633
February ^p	2,733	2,787	5,520	1,766,652	240,031	617,259	201,945	1,059,235	2,825,887
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	4,726	6,219	10,945	3,247,004	489,959	1,081,083	544,474	2,115,516	5,362,520
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	4,698	6,789	11,487	3,063,116	447,876	991,105	445,698	1,884,679	4,947,795
Manitoba									
January ^r	241	252	493	120,384	27,106	31,851	13,014	71,971	192,355
February ^p	262	262	524	111,380	37,912	35,075	14,188	87,175	198,555
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	503	514	1,017	231,764	65,018	66,926	27,202	159,146	390,910
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	478	453	931	233,955	30,740	87,143	43,943	161,826	395,781
Saskatchewan									
January ^r	252	201	453	100,690	8,551	41,365	26,262	76,178	176,868
February ^p	193	127	320	81,673	11,636	30,212	56,625	98,473	180,146
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	445	328	773	182,363	20,187	71,577	82,887	174,651	357,014
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	406	813	1,219	240,142	29,637	120,870	83,326	233,833	473,975
Alberta									
January ^r	1,068	1,336	2,404	596,900	108,957	324,209	77,007	510,173	1,107,073
February ^p	937	1,735	2,672	620,416	37,208	802,107	175,122	1,014,437	1,634,853
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	2,005	3,071	5,076	1,217,316	146,165	1,126,316	252,129	1,524,610	2,741,926
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,867	3,742	6,609	1,767,346	166,096	617,121	159,284	942,501	2,709,847

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									
January ^r	733	2,256	2,989	840,322	37,141	220,741	65,214	323,096	1,163,418
February ^p	764	2,177	2,941	770,732	55,869	269,015	53,517	378,401	1,149,133
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	1,497	4,433	5,930	1,611,054	93,010	489,756	118,731	701,497	2,312,551
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,415	3,819	5,234	1,436,167	71,192	297,188	114,017	482,397	1,918,564
Yukon									
January ^r	11	3	14	1,833	0	12	9	21	1,854
February ^p	11	0	11	2,220	0	685	22,806	23,491	25,711
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	22	3	25	4,053	0	697	22,815	23,512	27,565
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	21	3	24	4,126	0	1,712	3,813	5,525	9,651
Northwest Territories									
January ^r	4	0	4	3,778	0	0	8,338	8,338	12,116
February ^p	3	0	3	2,145	23	327	0	350	2,495
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	7	0	7	5,923	23	327	8,338	8,688	14,611
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	5	0	5	5,124	952	7,304	219	8,475	13,599
Nunavut									
January ^r	0	10	10	3,500	0	0	0	0	3,500
February ^p	0	0	0	0	28	0	25	53	53
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	0	10	10	3,500	28	0	25	53	3,553
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	0	18	18	2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500

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									
January ^r	22	50	72	13,501	8,011	1,947	0	9,958	23,459
February ^p	24	50	74	9,622	619	2,840	262	3,721	13,343
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	46	100	146	23,123	8,630	4,787	262	13,679	36,802
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	43	95	138	18,893	949	348	9,373	10,670	29,563
Barrie, Ontario									
January ^r	27	31	58	20,311	232	3,434	919	4,585	24,896
February ^p	39	27	66	17,001	20,083	5,091	432	25,606	42,607
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	66	58	124	37,312	20,315	8,525	1,351	30,191	67,503
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	48	0	48	15,231	312	11,454	1,822	13,588	28,819
Brantford, Ontario									
January ^r	123	1	124	39,177	653	7,856	213	8,722	47,899
February ^p	16	7	23	3,751	2,772	1,274	8	4,054	7,805
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	139	8	147	42,928	3,425	9,130	221	12,776	55,704
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	99	191	290	59,056	5,161	4,619	13	9,793	68,849
Calgary, Alberta									
January ^r	288	220	508	162,297	8,056	115,999	15,156	139,211	301,508
February ^p	255	218	473	159,396	10,053	84,974	21,891	116,918	276,314
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	543	438	981	321,693	18,109	200,973	37,047	256,129	577,822
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	854	867	1,721	536,022	14,195	248,911	85,576	348,682	884,704
Edmonton, Alberta									
January ^r	424	980	1,404	338,174	11,003	130,506	45,009	186,518	524,692
February ^p	352	1,360	1,712	356,119	12,156	656,479	97,980	766,615	1,122,734
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	776	2,340	3,116	694,293	23,159	786,985	142,989	953,133	1,647,426
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,159	2,452	3,611	908,336	51,422	246,498	19,289	317,209	1,225,545
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
January ^r	1	2	3	1,655	291	20,376	645	21,312	22,967
February ^p	2	2	4	6,846	220	5,755	1,250	7,225	14,071
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	3	4	7	8,501	511	26,131	1,895	28,537	37,038
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	3	17	20	5,010	927	4,444	15,504	20,875	25,885
Guelph, Ontario									
January ^r	18	17	35	9,666	702	1,215	185	2,102	11,768
February ^p	29	92	121	24,984	1,036	1,137	756	2,929	27,913
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	47	109	156	34,650	1,738	2,352	941	5,031	39,681
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	60	267	327	93,018	7,370	3,225	453	11,048	104,066
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
January ^r	40	331	371	46,327	275	14,378	3,580	18,233	64,560
February ^p	57	67	124	23,771	500	10,999	783	12,282	36,053
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	97	398	495	70,098	775	25,377	4,363	30,515	100,613
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	69	390	459	91,686	1,354	27,501	319	29,174	120,860
Hamilton, Ontario									
January ^r	78	64	142	51,842	1,472	7,107	18,555	27,134	78,976
February ^p	89	333	422	108,990	2,056	19,737	33,798	55,591	164,581
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	167	397	564	160,832	3,528	26,844	52,353	82,725	243,557
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	352	174	526	173,662	65,166	49,218	27,456	141,840	315,502
Kelowna, British Columbia									
January ^r	46	138	184	47,732	460	34,237	36,116	70,813	118,545
February ^p	33	54	87	32,610	1,066	9,843	946	11,855	44,465
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	79	192	271	80,342	1,526	44,080	37,062	82,668	163,010
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	60	105	165	51,206	806	11,334	21,766	33,906	85,112

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					
Kingston, Ontario									
January ^r	18	1	19	4,810	560	2,417	902	3,879	8,689
February ^p	16	18	34	6,231	125	1,801	69	1,995	8,226
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	34	19	53	11,041	685	4,218	971	5,874	16,915
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	14	180	194	34,657	213	6,041	15,255	21,509	56,166
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
January ^r	91	85	176	47,883	6,305	29,257	1,590	37,152	85,035
February ^p	112	257	369	93,854	4,314	6,057	21,065	31,436	125,290
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	203	342	545	141,737	10,619	35,314	22,655	68,588	210,325
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	221	1,433	1,654	245,077	14,712	36,315	50,624	101,651	346,728
London, Ontario									
January ^r	84	44	128	41,961	7,941	12,440	88,841	109,222	151,183
February ^p	125	19	144	51,725	1,073	12,823	13,780	27,676	79,401
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	209	63	272	93,686	9,014	25,263	102,621	136,898	230,584
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	176	220	396	107,106	11,182	18,918	62,735	92,835	199,941
Moncton, New Brunswick									
January ^r	0	0	0	4,623	1,053	9,534	5,057	15,644	20,267
February ^p	28	0	28	7,032	0	10,571	5,287	15,858	22,890
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	28	0	28	11,655	1,053	20,105	10,344	31,502	43,157
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	60	89	149	19,094	952	10,933	413	12,298	31,392
Montréal, Quebec									
January ^r	249	1,220	1,469	332,505	17,816	105,244	14,041	137,101	469,606
February ^p	228	1,708	1,936	379,457	31,520	117,462	85,757	234,739	614,196
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	477	2,928	3,405	711,962	49,336	222,706	99,798	371,840	1,083,802
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	426	2,589	3,015	695,906	87,296	456,556	303,729	847,581	1,543,487
Oshawa, Ontario									
January ^r	20	134	154	32,306	123	4,214	42,427	46,764	79,070
February ^p	211	165	376	121,009	1,421	4,220	193	5,834	126,843
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	231	299	530	153,315	1,544	8,434	42,620	52,598	205,913
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	114	95	209	66,207	4,506	11,452	1,124	17,082	83,289
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	96	140	236	57,865	22,915	31,797	53,107	107,819	165,684
February ^p	211	535	746	172,379	2,886	96,692	2,953	102,531	274,910
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	307	675	982	230,244	25,801	128,489	56,060	210,350	440,594
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	218	239	457	123,550	4,834	116,781	100,244	221,859	345,409
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	32	81	113	23,089	57	2,689	926	3,672	26,761
February ^p	31	184	215	33,118	290	4,622	1,338	6,250	39,368
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	63	265	328	56,207	347	7,311	2,264	9,922	66,129
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	68	170	238	51,231	309	8,333	1,862	10,504	61,735
Peterborough, Ontario									
January ^r	3	0	3	1,813	699	773	434	1,906	3,719
February ^p	4	14	18	3,093	0	492	334	826	3,919
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	7	14	21	4,906	699	1,265	768	2,732	7,638
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	25	3	28	7,874	646	3,650	1,666	5,962	13,836
Québec, Quebec									
January ^r	74	351	425	87,712	73	10,983	2,122	13,178	100,890
February ^p	56	178	234	47,267	24,485	12,694	282	37,461	84,728
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	130	529	659	134,979	24,558	23,677	2,404	50,639	185,618
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	162	937	1,099	171,633	13,848	47,768	33,832	95,448	267,081

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					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	115	53	168	41,338	352	10,012	4,181	14,545	55,883
February ^p	69	48	117	26,333	2,175	14,781	43,102	60,058	86,391
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	184	101	285	67,671	2,527	24,793	47,283	74,603	142,274
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	110	291	401	64,750	14,413	40,258	33,342	88,013	152,763
Saguenay, Quebec									
January ^r	9	57	66	10,338	219	2,862	0	3,081	13,419
February ^p	16	13	29	7,419	43	2,263	1,281	3,587	11,006
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	25	70	95	17,757	262	5,125	1,281	6,668	24,425
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	41	32	73	17,879	7,564	2,997	9,358	19,919	37,798
Saint John, New Brunswick									
January ^r	8	30	38	8,823	541	2,145	0	2,686	11,509
February ^p	6	27	33	6,687	717	767	269	1,753	8,440
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	14	57	71	15,510	1,258	2,912	269	4,439	19,949
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	20	0	20	12,954	1,537	1,612	627	3,776	16,730
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	78	145	223	39,172	5,754	19,665	12,670	38,089	77,261
February ^p	71	77	148	37,878	7,377	8,075	3,083	18,535	56,413
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	149	222	371	77,050	13,131	27,740	15,753	56,624	133,674
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	168	493	661	129,155	7,617	48,313	1,436	57,366	186,521
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
January ^r	41	44	85	12,441	10,524	2,426	9	12,959	25,400
February ^p	40	88	128	22,669	828	24,085	4,438	29,351	52,020
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	81	132	213	35,110	11,352	26,511	4,447	42,310	77,420
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	74	170	244	46,857	405	11,067	24,388	35,860	82,717
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
January ^r	85	144	229	56,485	1,040	1,030	5,011	7,081	63,566
February ^p	103	42	145	37,027	499	8,517	1,205	10,221	47,248
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	188	186	374	93,512	1,539	9,547	6,216	17,302	110,814
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	239	76	315	81,656	862	33,263	6,674	40,799	122,455
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	35	2	37	17,940	0	2,694	28	2,722	20,662
February ^p	37	16	53	22,644	10	7,435	72	7,517	30,161
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	72	18	90	40,584	10	10,129	100	10,239	50,823
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	98	10	108	44,089	3,788	17,686	9,284	30,758	74,847
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
January ^r	4	0	4	1,070	38	154	50	242	1,312
February ^p	0	2	2	227	0	2,035	151	2,186	2,413
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	4	2	6	1,297	38	2,189	201	2,428	3,725
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	4	4	8	2,571	59	15,313	449	15,821	18,392
Toronto, Ontario									
January ^r	633	2,527	3,160	804,635	116,948	302,046	82,624	501,618	1,306,253
February ^p	962	995	1,957	781,865	140,510	398,007	113,441	651,958	1,433,823
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	1,595	3,522	5,117	1,586,500	257,458	700,053	196,065	1,153,576	2,740,076
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,001	3,326	5,327	1,548,666	190,853	593,406	131,481	915,740	2,464,406
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
January ^r	2	53	55	10,541	203	2,228	1,219	3,650	14,191
February ^p	16	7	23	6,331	2,231	3,005	638	5,874	12,205
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	18	60	78	16,872	2,434	5,233	1,857	9,524	26,396
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	19	51	70	12,440	12,463	3,095	2,110	17,668	30,108

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									
January ^r	301	1,766	2,067	566,440	11,561	151,302	19,586	182,449	748,889
February ^p	325	1,377	1,702	470,044	27,980	177,479	32,220	237,679	707,723
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	626	3,143	3,769	1,036,484	39,541	328,781	51,806	420,128	1,456,612
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	538	2,795	3,333	928,138	25,566	197,360	46,232	269,158	1,197,296
Victoria, British Columbia									
January ^r	70	82	152	52,700	6,269	5,241	1,941	13,451	66,151
February ^p	61	356	417	81,730	2,133	42,767	1,885	46,785	128,515
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	131	438	569	134,430	8,402	48,008	3,826	60,236	194,666
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	113	248	361	87,690	1,037	23,333	9,197	33,567	121,257
Windsor, Ontario									
January ^r	53	8	61	20,103	17,478	7,447	336	25,261	45,364
February ^p	57	25	82	25,137	2,602	1,332	18	3,952	29,089
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	110	33	143	45,240	20,080	8,779	354	29,213	74,453
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	49	78	127	32,905	11,930	18,733	5,956	36,619	69,524
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
January ^r	139	203	342	84,268	24,002	28,684	10,944	63,630	147,898
February ^p	159	224	383	76,921	33,888	29,077	13,051	76,016	152,937
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	298	427	725	161,189	57,890	57,761	23,995	139,646	300,835
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	264	350	614	164,991	6,221	70,275	39,576	116,072	281,063

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							
January ^r	3,079	10	363	1,059	5,118	549	10,178
February ^p	3,604	4	685	1,427	4,497	661	10,878
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	6,683	14	1,048	2,486	9,615	1,210	21,056
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	7,358	8	1,293	2,370	10,947	1,241	23,217
Newfoundland and Labrador							
January ^r	16	0	0	0	12	0	28
February ^p	15	0	0	0	12	6	33
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	31	0	0	0	24	6	61
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	43	0	0	0	12	0	55
Prince Edward Island							
January ^r	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
February ^p	10	0	0	14	5	0	29
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	13	1	0	14	5	0	33
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	13	0	0	0	4	1	18
Nova Scotia							
January ^r	47	1	4	14	250	2	318
February ^p	66	2	0	6	49	10	133
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	113	3	4	20	299	12	451
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	96	2	2	0	318	32	450
New Brunswick							
January ^r	13	0	0	0	2	4	19
February ^p	14	0	0	0	8	0	22
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	27	0	0	0	10	4	41
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	25	0	2	12	10	4	53
Quebec							
January ^r	319	5	63	45	800	146	1,378
February ^p	593	1	166	126	2,121	167	3,174
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	912	6	229	171	2,921	313	4,552
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	800	5	286	136	2,692	500	4,419
Ontario							
January ^r	1,178	3	90	603	2,078	195	4,147
February ^p	1,392	1	186	687	454	202	2,922
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	2,570	4	276	1,290	2,532	397	7,069
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,640	1	169	1,184	3,537	332	7,863
Manitoba							
January ^r	141	0	20	26	99	8	294
February ^p	170	0	12	26	95	0	303
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	311	0	32	52	194	8	597
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	286	0	28	35	181	5	535
Saskatchewan							
January ^r	142	0	12	4	106	30	294
February ^p	123	0	12	17	22	27	201
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	265	0	24	21	128	57	495
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	237	0	24	12	454	81	808
Alberta							
January ^r	702	0	158	165	476	59	1,560
February ^p	602	0	176	172	885	65	1,900
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	1,304	0	334	337	1,361	124	3,460
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,197	0	596	611	1,538	137	5,079
British Columbia							
January ^r	512	0	16	202	1,285	102	2,117
February ^p	615	0	133	379	846	184	2,157
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	1,127	0	149	581	2,131	286	4,274
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,014	0	186	379	2,183	147	3,909

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							
January ^r	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
February ^p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	3	0	0	0	0	3	6
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2	0	0	1	0	2	5
Northwest Territories							
January ^r	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
February ^p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nunavut							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
February ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	0	0	0	0	18	0	18

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	21	0	1	15	16	2	55
Barrie, Ontario	22	0	8	0	0	7	37
Brantford, Ontario	9	0	0	0	0	4	13
Calgary, Alberta	197	0	36	36	91	2	362
Edmonton, Alberta	272	0	134	110	734	50	1,300
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Guelph, Ontario	16	0	6	32	2	12	68
Halifax, Nova Scotia	38	0	0	6	49	2	95
Hamilton, Ontario	50	0	6	167	0	15	238
Kelowna, British Columbia	29	0	16	9	3	9	66
Kingston, Ontario	9	0	0	5	3	2	19
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	63	0	7	12	119	7	208
London, Ontario	70	0	2	5	4	0	81
Moncton, New Brunswick	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Montréal, Quebec	185	0	38	73	1,542	100	1,938
Oshawa, Ontario	118	0	10	50	20	13	211
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	143	0	23	167	274	27	634
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	118	0	8	155	116	23	420
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	25	0	15	12	158	4	214
Peterborough, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	8	10
Québec, Quebec	46	0	29	0	138	16	229
Regina, Saskatchewan	52	0	6	9	6	8	81
Saguenay, Quebec	13	0	2	0	4	7	26
Saint John, New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	54	0	4	8	16	19	101
Sherbrooke, Quebec	33	0	19	8	61	2	123
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	58	0	6	12	2	4	82
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8	0	0	0	12	4	24
Thunder Bay, Ontario	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Toronto, Ontario	539	0	112	204	169	77	1,101
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	13	0	2	0	0	5	20
Vancouver, British Columbia	284	0	92	319	474	55	1,224
Victoria, British Columbia	53	0	8	12	211	12	296
Windsor, Ontario	32	0	2	12	0	0	46
Winnipeg, Manitoba	131	0	12	26	93	0	262

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	38	0	1	43	20	6	108
Barrie, Ontario	41	0	8	16	1	17	83
Brantford, Ontario	97	0	0	0	0	5	102
Calgary, Alberta	427	0	60	53	191	3	734
Edmonton, Alberta	610	0	264	221	1,078	97	2,270
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
Guelph, Ontario	29	0	6	35	2	24	96
Halifax, Nova Scotia	57	0	2	20	295	2	376
Hamilton, Ontario	106	0	8	209	0	27	350
Kelowna, British Columbia	65	0	18	11	90	18	202
Kingston, Ontario	22	0	0	5	3	3	33
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	128	0	15	68	119	17	347
London, Ontario	130	0	6	31	11	1	179
Moncton, New Brunswick	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Montréal, Quebec	300	0	54	115	2,034	166	2,669
Oshawa, Ontario	132	0	10	151	20	29	342
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	227	0	30	214	365	45	881
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	187	0	12	202	172	38	611
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	40	0	18	12	193	7	270
Peterborough, Ontario	4	0	0	0	0	8	12
Québec, Quebec	80	0	52	0	280	28	440
Regina, Saskatchewan	128	0	18	13	20	18	197
Saguenay, Quebec	17	0	2	0	25	15	59
Saint John, New Brunswick	2	0	0	0	0	4	6
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	106	0	4	8	106	38	262
Sherbrooke, Quebec	52	0	23	8	69	12	164
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	119	0	12	30	96	12	269
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	20	0	0	0	14	4	38
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Toronto, Ontario	992	0	162	479	1,981	145	3,759
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	14	0	2	0	26	6	48
Vancouver, British Columbia	519	0	102	444	1,566	105	2,736
Victoria, British Columbia	108	0	10	17	253	22	410
Windsor, Ontario	70	0	6	15	0	0	91
Winnipeg, Manitoba	243	0	30	52	169	7	501

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					
January ^r	2,535,146	337,297	888,970	356,447	4,117,860
February ^p	2,833,252	394,299	1,637,852	408,284	5,273,687
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	5,368,398	731,596	2,526,822	764,731	9,391,547
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	5,785,101	584,853	2,113,536	646,966	9,130,456
Newfoundland and Labrador					
January ^r	8,144	30	3,907	1,138	13,219
February ^p	8,263	10	12,558	72	20,903
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	16,407	40	16,465	1,210	34,122
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	18,143	3,831	18,757	9,484	50,215
Prince Edward Island					
January ^r	493	5	870	68	1,436
February ^p	4,533	312	1,138	0	5,983
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	5,026	317	2,008	68	7,419
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	4,930	897	4,264	2,568	12,659
Nova Scotia					
January ^r	52,893	2,853	13,157	4,472	73,375
February ^p	26,453	2,018	12,511	816	41,798
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	79,346	4,871	25,668	5,288	115,173
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	93,373	5,808	23,933	1,099	124,213
New Brunswick					
January ^r	5,043	839	15,220	6,666	27,768
February ^p	4,614	539	21,315	5,916	32,384
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	9,657	1,378	36,535	12,582	60,152
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	10,924	4,125	19,917	4,605	39,571
Quebec					
January ^r	287,667	61,015	96,709	15,653	461,044
February ^p	592,237	75,911	145,420	101,430	914,998
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	879,904	136,926	242,129	117,083	1,376,042
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	874,865	98,617	458,810	185,524	1,617,816
Ontario					
January ^r	1,048,037	152,677	356,060	218,324	1,775,098
February ^p	1,025,908	212,846	514,496	131,250	1,884,500
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	2,073,945	365,523	870,556	349,574	3,659,598
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,077,015	275,930	756,910	238,529	3,348,384
Manitoba					
January ^r	75,982	25,664	27,605	6,709	135,960
February ^p	67,417	35,120	27,294	10,141	139,972
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	143,399	60,784	54,899	16,850	275,932
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	141,437	24,837	75,019	25,904	267,197
Saskatchewan					
January ^r	55,003	2,976	24,192	9,318	91,489
February ^p	48,541	5,438	22,816	22,621	99,416
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	103,544	8,414	47,008	31,939	190,905
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	145,073	13,402	108,930	15,353	282,758
Alberta					
January ^r	405,995	66,376	201,015	38,011	711,397
February ^p	457,698	23,686	606,604	77,387	1,165,375
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	863,693	90,062	807,619	115,398	1,876,772
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,309,648	108,933	417,587	90,155	1,926,323
British Columbia					
January ^r	590,081	24,862	150,223	47,741	812,907
February ^p	596,525	38,368	272,688	35,820	943,401
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	1,186,606	63,230	422,911	83,561	1,756,308
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,104,177	47,521	220,393	69,713	1,441,804

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					
January ^r	356	0	12	9	377
February ^p	451	0	685	22,806	23,942
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	807	0	697	22,815	24,319
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,019	0	1,712	3,813	6,544
Northwest Territories					
January ^r	1,952	0	0	8,338	10,290
February ^p	612	23	327	0	962
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	2,564	23	327	8,338	11,252
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,997	952	7,304	219	10,472
Nunavut					
January ^r	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
February ^p	0	28	0	25	53
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2016	3,500	28	0	25	3,553
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,500	0	0	0	2,500

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	7,765	357	2,944	155	11,221
Barrie, Ontario	10,663	20,138	4,303	287	35,391
Brantford, Ontario	2,446	2,780	1,077	5	6,308
Calgary, Alberta	125,936	5,898	65,850	5,367	203,051
Edmonton, Alberta	270,683	7,132	508,735	24,022	810,572
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	4,076	221	4,865	830	9,992
Guelph, Ontario	15,175	1,039	961	502	17,677
Halifax, Nova Scotia	17,416	500	6,923	783	25,622
Hamilton, Ontario	65,624	2,062	16,683	22,435	106,804
Kelowna, British Columbia	27,357	615	10,203	560	38,735
Kingston, Ontario	3,890	125	1,522	46	5,583
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	57,029	4,326	5,120	13,983	80,458
London, Ontario	33,062	1,076	10,839	9,147	54,124
Moncton, New Brunswick	1,036	0	19,208	5,287	25,531
Montréal, Quebec	363,273	31,472	87,925	67,090	549,760
Oshawa, Ontario	76,266	1,425	3,567	128	81,386
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	134,579	3,184	85,192	3,007	225,962
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	104,680	2,894	81,732	1,960	191,266
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	29,899	290	3,460	1,047	34,696
Peterborough, Ontario	1,941	0	416	222	2,579
Québec, Quebec	40,682	24,447	9,502	221	74,852
Regina, Saskatchewan	17,354	1,234	11,939	20,633	51,160
Saguenay, Quebec	5,352	43	1,694	1,002	8,091
Saint John, New Brunswick	623	30	1,393	269	2,315
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	24,914	4,186	6,523	1,476	37,099
Sherbrooke, Quebec	18,835	827	18,029	3,472	41,163
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	23,559	500	7,199	800	32,058
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	6,354	10	7,435	72	13,871
Thunder Bay, Ontario	139	0	1,720	100	1,959
Toronto, Ontario	489,695	140,896	336,428	75,302	1,042,321
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	4,506	2,228	2,249	499	9,482
Vancouver, British Columbia	376,886	16,147	183,962	19,075	596,070
Victoria, British Columbia	64,874	1,231	44,329	1,116	111,550
Windsor, Ontario	15,917	2,609	1,126	12	19,664
Winnipeg, Manitoba	54,547	33,888	21,296	9,004	118,735

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	17,729	5,846	4,289	155	28,019
Barrie, Ontario	26,556	20,289	6,983	834	54,662
Brantford, Ontario	32,117	3,206	7,207	132	42,662
Calgary, Alberta	247,811	8,504	126,424	13,075	395,814
Edmonton, Alberta	504,981	10,691	576,885	46,912	1,139,469
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5,346	411	20,765	1,214	27,736
Guelph, Ontario	22,672	1,497	1,909	612	26,690
Halifax, Nova Scotia	62,204	775	16,236	4,363	83,578
Hamilton, Ontario	105,626	3,022	22,229	33,478	164,355
Kelowna, British Columbia	62,907	930	33,853	28,325	126,015
Kingston, Ontario	7,557	490	3,408	583	12,038
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	94,024	8,437	27,950	14,929	145,340
London, Ontario	65,486	6,254	20,546	62,020	154,306
Moncton, New Brunswick	1,400	150	23,889	10,344	35,783
Montréal, Quebec	516,893	40,250	159,677	78,299	795,119
Oshawa, Ontario	102,016	1,505	6,855	25,378	135,754
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	189,965	18,153	111,837	35,352	355,307
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	149,725	17,835	106,544	33,566	307,670
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	40,240	318	5,293	1,786	47,637
Peterborough, Ontario	3,314	456	1,019	480	5,269
Québec, Quebec	81,500	24,483	16,990	1,915	124,888
Regina, Saskatchewan	42,894	1,404	17,526	22,551	84,375
Saguenay, Quebec	10,042	151	3,645	1,002	14,840
Saint John, New Brunswick	1,510	107	2,446	269	4,332
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	49,270	6,963	17,496	7,288	81,017
Sherbrooke, Quebec	24,343	6,012	19,683	3,479	53,517
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	68,248	1,178	8,003	3,782	81,211
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	11,719	10	10,129	100	21,958
Thunder Bay, Ontario	949	25	1,840	130	2,944
Toronto, Ontario	1,124,409	217,149	572,121	124,475	2,038,154
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	9,394	2,328	3,768	1,472	16,962
Vancouver, British Columbia	794,580	24,068	288,476	34,132	1,141,256
Victoria, British Columbia	104,090	5,526	47,949	2,608	160,173
Windsor, Ontario	31,270	14,005	6,937	212	52,424
Winnipeg, Manitoba	118,869	57,890	45,734	13,643	236,136

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,440,435	12,640	1,450	15,345	27,770	322,761	858,592
Industrial	394,299	10	312	2,018	539	75,911	212,846
Factories, plants	235,778	0	0	1,627	297	30,237	147,648
Transportation, utilities	71,369	0	0	0	0	18,091	35,621
Mining and agriculture	44,562	0	0	0	0	21,197	11,055
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	42,590	10	312	391	242	6,386	18,522
Commercial	1,637,852	12,558	1,138	12,511	21,315	145,420	514,496
Trade and services	399,238	5,180	0	5,817	500	27,739	133,178
Warehouses	123,170	0	0	0	0	2,487	12,083
Service stations	23,142	1,115	0	400	0	3,725	7,376
Office buildings	430,259	396	520	626	900	47,300	190,713
Recreation	355,754	1,280	0	0	16,500	21,986	43,455
Hotels, restaurants	142,723	2,532	0	1,390	1,640	16,603	68,724
Laboratories	16,588	0	0	0	0	0	1,165
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	146,978	2,055	618	4,278	1,775	25,580	57,802
Institutional and governmental	408,284	72	0	816	5,916	101,430	131,250
Schools, education	169,558	0	0	0	0	43,198	31,467
Hospitals, medical	65,143	0	0	0	0	3,527	34,940
Welfare, home	83,507	0	0	0	5,270	935	52,319
Churches, religion	9,070	0	0	0	0	500	1,873
Government buildings	57,782	0	0	300	0	47,213	2,269
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	23,224	72	0	516	646	6,057	8,382
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	72,555	50,875	707,677	346,876	23,491	350	53
Industrial	35,120	5,438	23,686	38,368	0	23	28
Factories, plants	32,900	832	3,620	18,617	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	300	0	13,150	4,207	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	3,250	375	8,685	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,920	1,356	6,541	6,859	0	23	28
Commercial	27,294	22,816	606,604	272,688	685	327	0
Trade and services	3,200	9,293	166,304	48,027	0	0	0
Warehouses	891	3,467	87,799	16,443	0	0	0
Service stations	0	610	7,651	2,265	0	0	0
Office buildings	2,985	4,580	52,319	129,540	380	0	0
Recreation	11,272	598	239,492	21,171	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	6,005	892	11,989	32,948	0	0	0
Laboratories	350	0	15,073	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	2,591	3,376	25,977	22,294	305	327	0
Institutional and governmental	10,141	22,621	77,387	35,820	22,806	0	25
Schools, education	1,353	19,679	64,260	7,125	2,476	0	0
Hospitals, medical	475	1,613	1,858	2,400	20,330	0	0
Welfare, home	0	286	695	24,002	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	0	6,697	0	0	0	0
Government buildings	7,200	800	0	0	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,113	243	3,877	2,293	0	0	25

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>