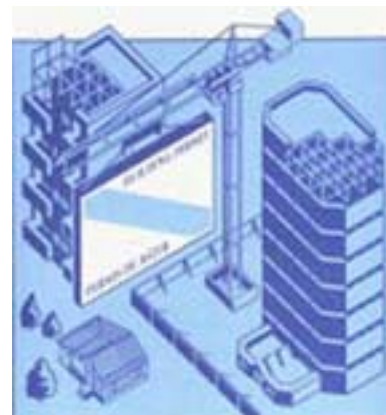


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

March 2016



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Statistics Canada

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

Building Permits

March 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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This publication was prepared under the direction of:

- H. Mc Carrell, Director, Investment, Science and Technology Division
- D. Ogden, Chief, Building Construction and Property Value Section
- M. Bergeron, Analyst, Building Construction and Property Value Section

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Building Construction and Property Value Section
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150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
or by telephoning: 613-951-6321

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Highlights

The total value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities was down 7.0% to \$6.9 billion in March, marking the second decline in three months. The decrease, which followed a 15.3% gain in February, was largely the result of lower construction intentions for commercial buildings in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

Analysis – March 2016

The total value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities was down 7.0% to \$6.9 billion in March, marking the second decline in three months. The decrease, which followed a 15.3% gain in February, was largely the result of lower construction intentions for commercial buildings in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia.

In the non-residential sector, the value of building permits was down 22.8% to \$2.4 billion in March, following a 32.6% increase the previous month. Declines were reported in half the provinces, with Alberta responsible for most of the drop, followed by British Columbia and Ontario.

The value of residential permits rose 4.8% to \$4.4 billion in March, a second consecutive monthly increase. Gains were posted in seven provinces, led by Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The largest decline in residential construction intentions was reported in Alberta.

Non-residential sector: Lower construction intentions for all three components

All three components of the non-residential sector decreased in March, led by commercial buildings.

The value of permits for commercial buildings was down 27.7% to \$1.5 billion in March, partially offsetting the 56.6% increase in February. At the national level, the decline was mainly the result of lower construction intentions for recreational facilities and retail complexes, which recorded large increases the previous month. Decreases were posted in five provinces, led by Alberta, followed distantly by Ontario and British Columbia.

In the institutional component, the value of permits was down 12.2% to \$591 million in March, after posting an increase of 17.5% the previous month. The decrease resulted mostly from lower construction intentions for secondary schools, other government buildings and health clinics. Declines were posted in five provinces, most notably Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan. Ontario registered the largest advance in the component.

The value of industrial building permits was down 17.1% to \$395 million in March, a second consecutive monthly decline. Lower construction intentions for maintenance-related buildings, utilities buildings and manufacturing plants were responsible for much of the decrease. The decline was spread among five provinces, led by Manitoba. The biggest increase was recorded in Alberta.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 12.1% to \$2.0 billion in March. Gains were reported in every province, except Alberta. Ontario posted the largest advance, followed by British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

The value of permits for single-family dwellings edged down 0.5% to \$2.4 billion, following a 10.0% increase in February. Declines were spread among five provinces, led by British Columbia. Ontario recorded the most notable increase.

Municipalities approved the construction of 15,674 new dwellings in March, down 1.4% from the previous month. The decline resulted from single-family dwellings, which fell 7.9% to 5,623 new units. Conversely, multi-family dwellings were up 2.6% to 10,051 new units.

Provinces: Alberta records the largest decline

The total value of building permits was down in four provinces in March, with Alberta posting the largest decrease, followed by British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

In Alberta, the value of building permits dropped 41.3% to \$931 million, following a 43.3% increase in February. Construction intentions declined in every component, except industrial buildings. Commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings accounted for most of the decrease.

The value of building permits in British Columbia was down 5.2% to \$1.1 billion in March, registering a third consecutive monthly decline. The drop was the result of lower construction intentions in every component, with the exception of multi-family dwellings. Commercial structures accounted for the majority of the decrease.

In Saskatchewan, the value of building permits fell 27.8% to \$127 million, a third consecutive monthly decline. The decrease came from a drop in construction intentions for institutional buildings, which were at their lowest level since October 2014, and single-family dwellings.

Census metropolitan areas: Edmonton posts the largest decrease

In March, the value of building permits was down in 14 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The decline was mainly attributable to lower permit values in Edmonton, Oshawa and Victoria.

The value of building permits in Edmonton fell 64.8% in March, following a record high in February. The decrease was the result of lower construction intentions for commercial buildings and, to a lesser degree, multi-family dwellings and institutional structures.

In Oshawa, the decline was attributable to lower residential construction intentions, mainly single-family dwellings, while in Victoria, multi-family dwellings and commercial buildings were responsible for the decrease.

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.

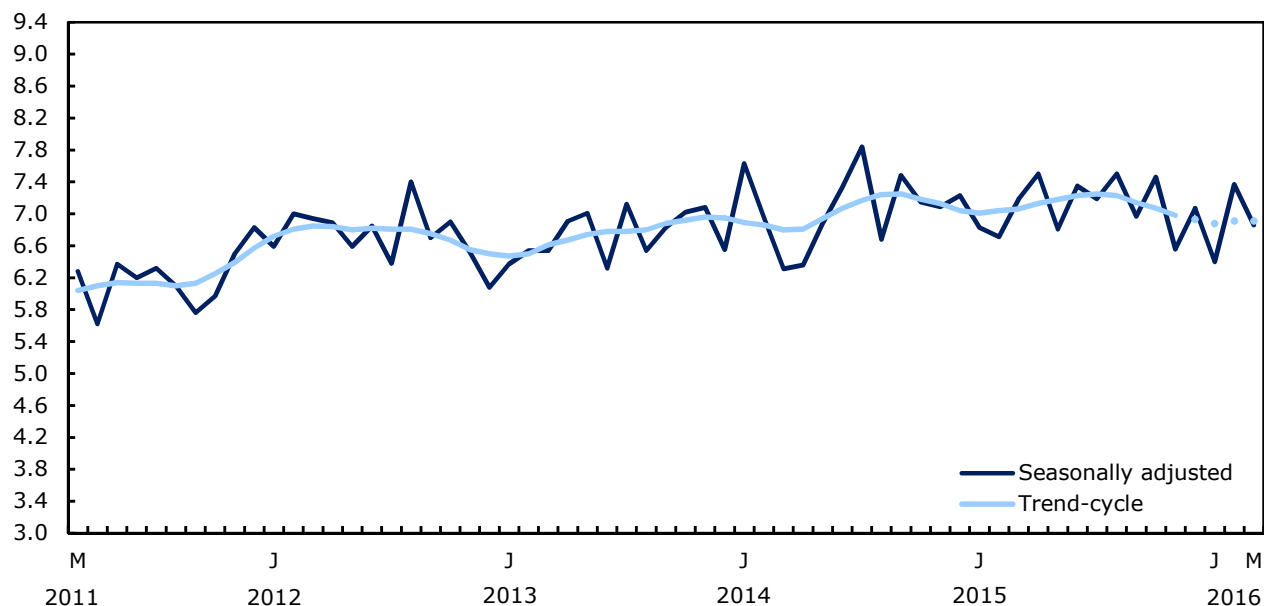
For information on trend-cycle data, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

Next release

The April building permits data will be released on June 8.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

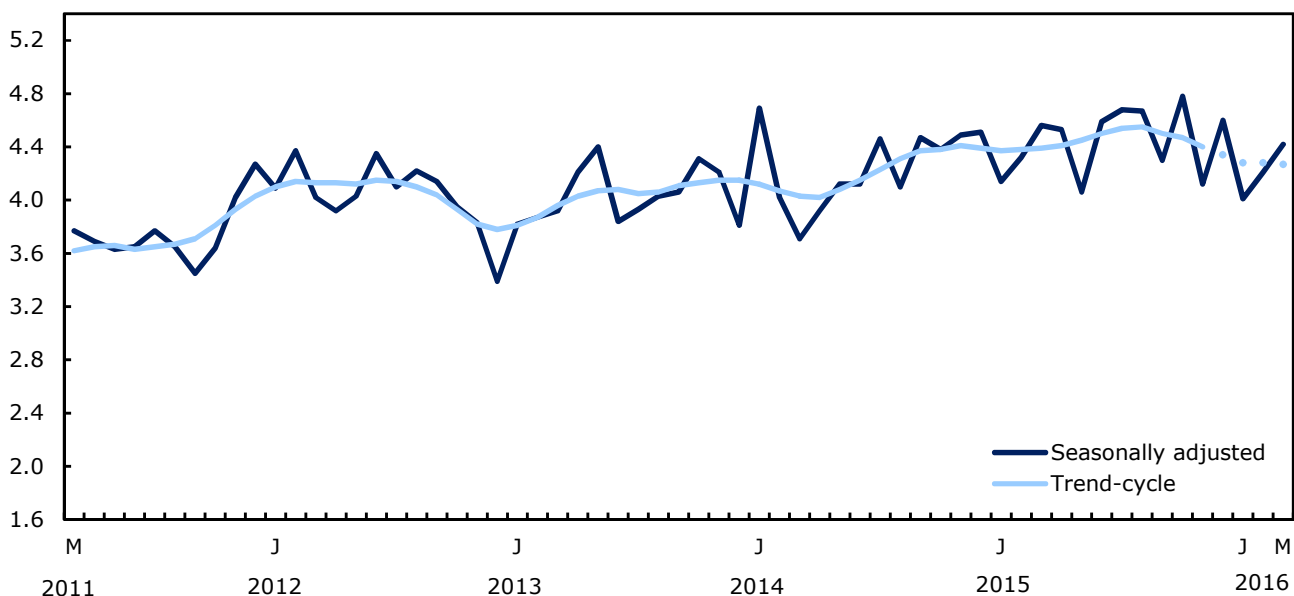
billions of dollars



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

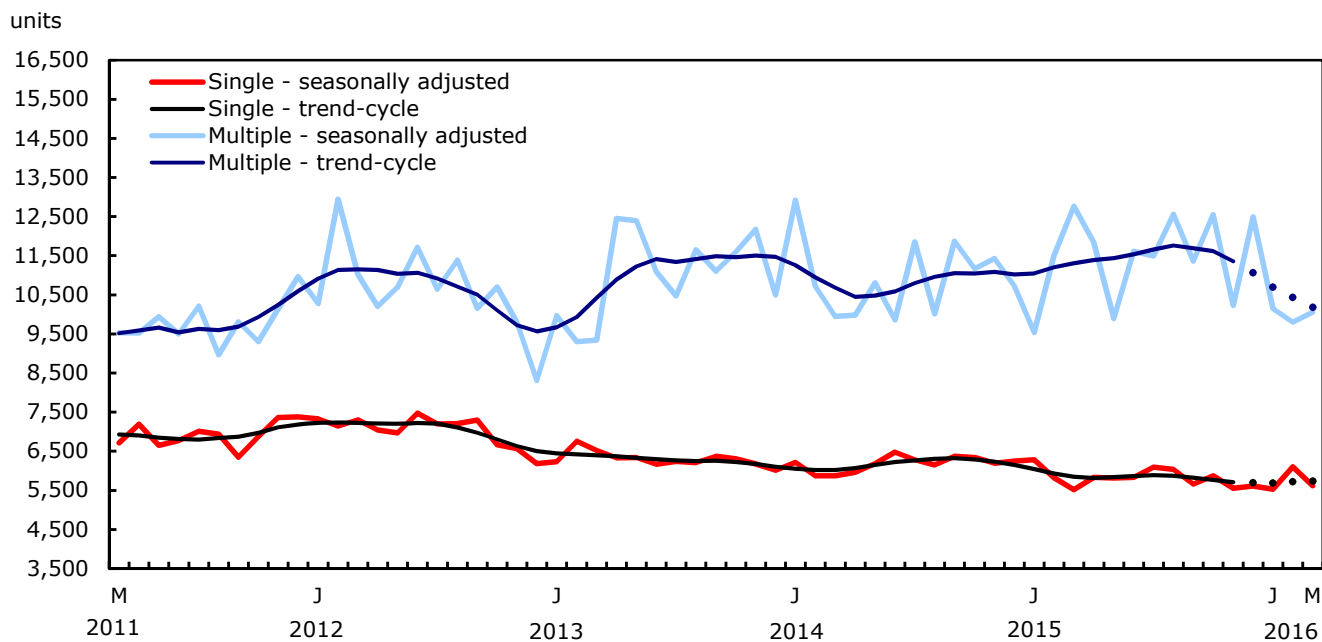
Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total

billions of dollars



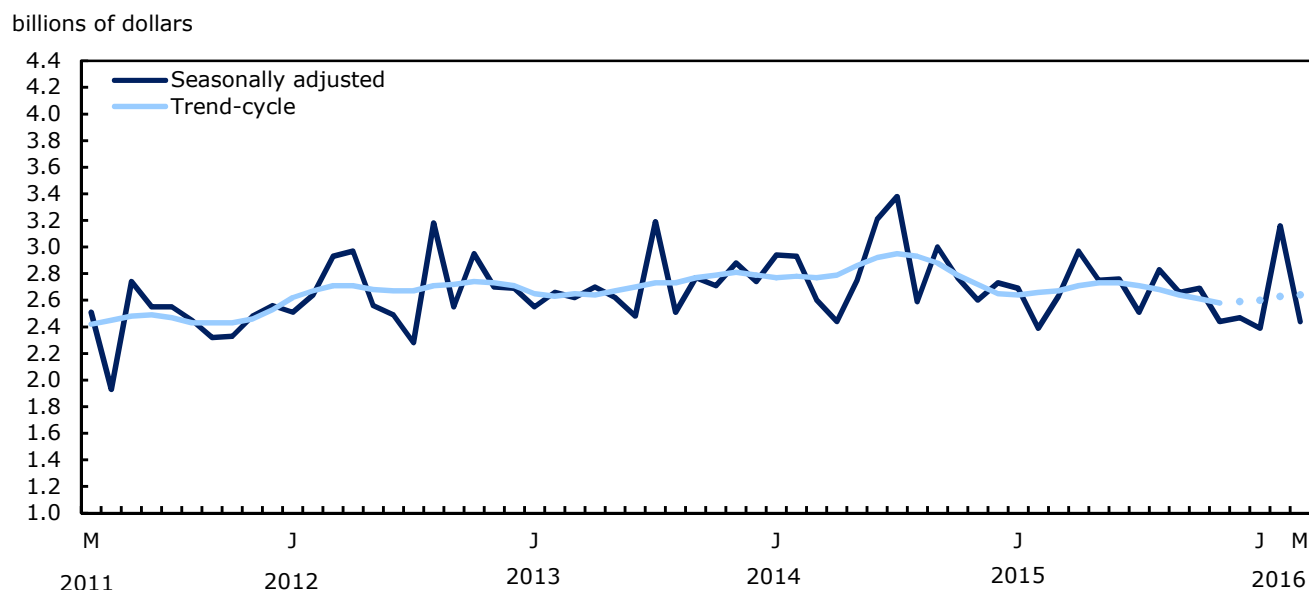
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



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.

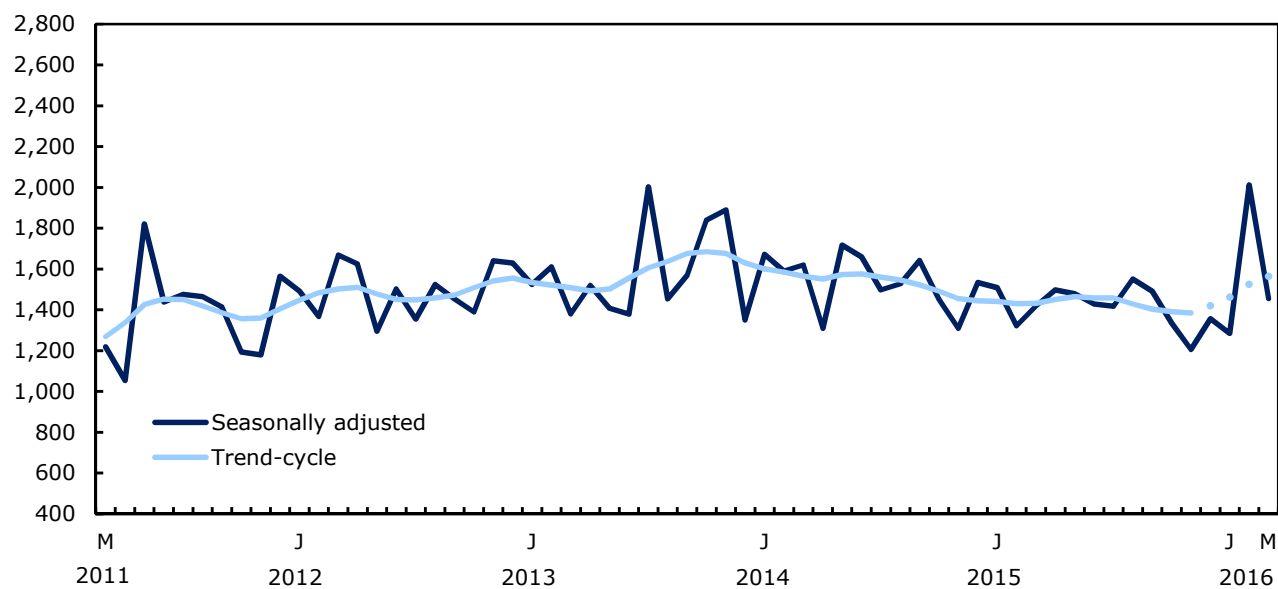
Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



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

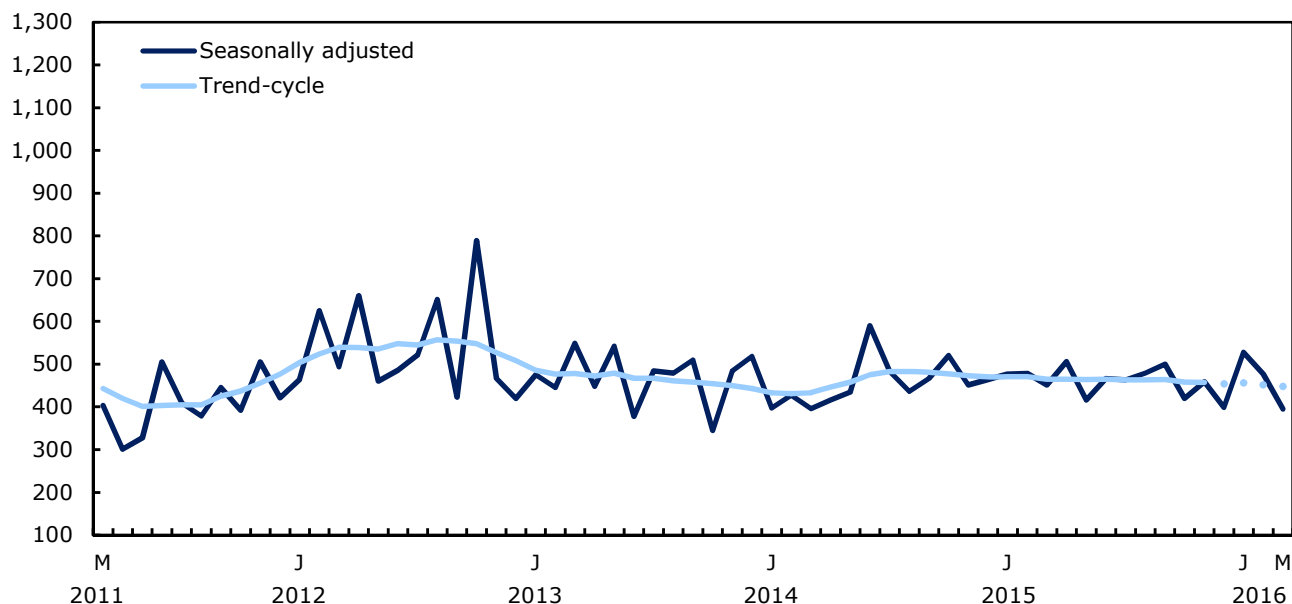
millions of dollars



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

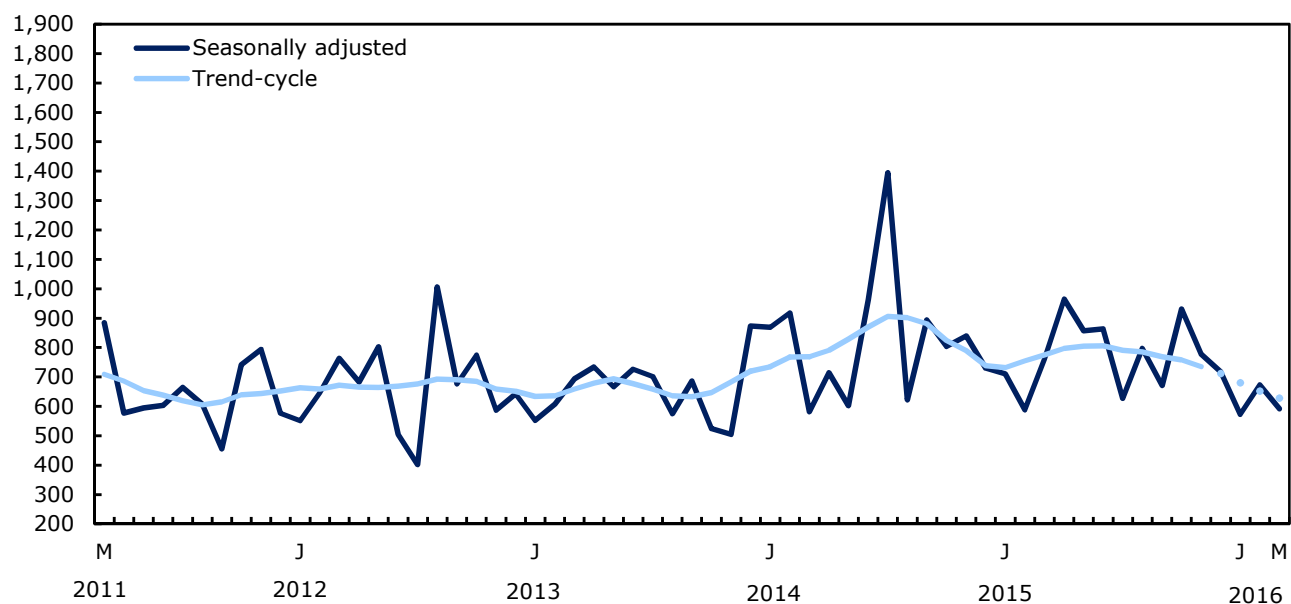
millions of dollars



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 March ^p	2016 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,858,641	7,374,604	-7.0	15.3	-9.5	7.7	-12.1	7.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	61,719	55,862	10.5	35.9	-9.3	-6.1	-15.2	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	23,108	15,143	52.6	119.8	-37.4	-11.6	-49.8	14.0
Nova Scotia	120,885	73,545	64.4	-27.9	11.1	7.1	-14.3	-11.2
New Brunswick	64,077	57,373	11.7	-20.3	8.6	23.0	-15.9	0.3
Quebec	1,172,032	1,173,329	-0.1	19.7	-11.0	0.3	0.7	-1.4
Ontario	3,004,913	2,849,678	5.4	12.3	-10.8	8.8	-3.6	5.0
Manitoba	225,679	199,235	13.3	3.6	-8.0	29.3	-19.9	-6.7
Saskatchewan	127,104	175,935	-27.8	-0.5	-24.0	24.8	-26.0	-17.0
Alberta	930,626	1,586,305	-41.3	43.3	-4.4	3.9	-42.8	37.1
British Columbia	1,100,105	1,159,913	-5.2	-0.3	-10.9	11.3	17.4	-6.2
Yukon	12,014	25,731	-53.3	...	-49.4	-67.1	0.2	44.2
Northwest Territories	16,079	2,502	542.6	-79.3	366.9	-20.0	18.0	-72.1
Nunavut	300	53	466.0	-98.5	...	-46.2	-89.2	563.7

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

	2016 March ^p	2016 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,442,053	3,161,740	-22.8	32.6	-3.6	1.3	-9.1	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,534	17,349	-22.0	142.4	-0.2	-42.9	-8.8	-24.1
Prince Edward Island	6,989	1,700	311.1	80.3	-59.2	-56.9	-62.8	48.5
Nova Scotia	37,679	27,036	39.4	-8.8	-2.7	16.4	-37.3	15.9
New Brunswick	27,496	23,222	18.4	-35.5	11.9	29.8	-10.1	-11.1
Quebec	464,316	455,787	1.9	71.8	-25.7	-26.8	14.5	-0.9
Ontario	980,258	1,064,688	-7.9	0.8	3.0	16.3	-2.8	6.0
Manitoba	101,578	89,080	14.0	23.8	-11.6	28.0	-29.3	-0.7
Saskatchewan	57,239	96,583	-40.7	26.8	-45.2	39.4	-40.2	-25.8
Alberta	484,023	994,462	-51.3	94.9	6.6	-4.4	-34.2	21.8
British Columbia	246,753	367,939	-32.9	13.9	1.3	-3.4	43.7	-31.1
Yukon	8,994	23,491	-61.7	...	-98.6	-82.6	34.7	69.1
Northwest Territories	13,194	350	...	-95.8	...	-100.0	-3.2	-87.4
Nunavut	0	53	-100.0	...	-100.0	-37.9	-83.0	...

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

	2016 March ^p	2016 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,416,588	4,212,864	4.8	5.0	-12.7	11.5	-13.8	11.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	48,185	38,513	25.1	13.4	-11.0	6.8	-17.3	9.6
Prince Edward Island	16,119	13,443	19.9	126.0	-31.7	22.7	-31.8	-13.9
Nova Scotia	83,206	46,509	78.9	-35.8	18.0	3.1	2.0	-24.0
New Brunswick	36,581	34,151	7.1	-5.1	5.5	17.3	-20.4	11.2
Quebec	707,716	717,542	-1.4	0.3	-4.0	21.9	-8.2	-1.7
Ontario	2,024,655	1,784,990	13.4	20.6	-18.5	5.0	-4.0	4.6
Manitoba	124,101	110,155	12.7	-8.5	-5.6	30.2	-12.2	-10.9
Saskatchewan	69,865	79,352	-12.0	-21.2	7.4	7.9	1.8	8.0
Alberta	446,603	591,843	-24.5	-0.8	-12.2	10.6	-48.3	49.1
British Columbia	853,352	791,974	7.8	-5.8	-14.9	17.1	9.5	5.2
Yukon	3,020	2,240	34.8	22.2	-15.3	-15.0	-46.3	20.3
Northwest Territories	2,885	2,152	34.1	-43.0	45.6	0.3	25.0	-53.7
Nunavut	300	0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-96.8	236.1

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

	2016 March ^p	2016 February ^r	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	units		percentage change					
Canada	188,088	190,848	-1.4	1.5	-13.4	14.7	-14.3	8.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,292	1,320	73.6	12.2	-30.5	2.2	-16.4	-4.1
Prince Edward Island	1,080	720	50.0	252.9	-72.1	90.6	-37.3	-55.3
Nova Scotia	4,248	2,964	43.3	-48.8	71.5	13.3	-13.9	-22.2
New Brunswick	2,172	1,860	16.8	10.7	-0.7	-2.1	-25.4	-3.0
Quebec	39,684	41,412	-4.2	10.0	-9.5	26.8	-16.4	2.2
Ontario	75,804	66,960	13.2	2.9	-17.2	15.9	-7.0	6.6
Manitoba	6,660	6,288	5.9	6.3	-9.2	68.1	-27.7	-29.2
Saskatchewan	3,756	3,768	-0.3	-30.7	8.1	26.6	-10.3	1.1
Alberta	18,648	30,096	-38.0	4.3	-10.3	-0.6	-40.5	37.6
British Columbia	33,408	35,292	-5.3	-1.6	-21.2	9.7	15.6	2.0
Yukon	276	132	109.1	-21.4	-12.5	0.0	-48.4	19.2
Northwest Territories	48	36	33.3	-25.0	100.0	-66.7	50.0	-69.2
Nunavut	12	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					
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental			
units										thousands of dollars
Canada										
February ^r	6,106	9,798	15,904	4,212,864	476,680	2,011,977	673,083	3,161,740	7,374,604	
March ^p	5,623	10,051	15,674	4,416,588	395,396	1,455,536	591,121	2,442,053	6,858,641	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	17,255	29,990	47,245	12,640,804	1,399,748	4,752,334	1,836,808	7,988,890	20,629,694	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	17,625	33,811	51,436	13,013,649	1,405,408	4,250,290	2,057,075	7,712,773	20,726,422	
Newfoundland and Labrador										
February ^r	92	18	110	38,513	10	17,267	72	17,349	55,862	
March ^p	105	86	191	48,185	1,332	6,590	5,612	13,534	61,719	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	283	116	399	120,652	1,372	29,845	6,822	38,039	158,691	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	286	36	322	106,968	3,831	34,853	10,008	48,692	155,660	
Prince Edward Island										
February ^r	41	19	60	13,443	312	1,388	0	1,700	15,143	
March ^p	42	48	90	16,119	2,012	2,401	2,576	6,989	23,108	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	100	67	167	35,510	2,329	4,659	2,644	9,632	45,142	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	70	5	75	27,536	1,397	4,625	6,805	12,827	40,363	
Nova Scotia										
February ^r	138	109	247	46,509	5,087	20,213	1,736	27,036	73,545	
March ^p	133	221	354	83,206	5,116	19,953	12,610	37,679	120,885	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	392	691	1,083	202,120	14,750	60,794	18,818	94,362	296,482	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	301	711	1,012	201,928	17,516	53,858	10,036	81,410	283,338	
New Brunswick										
February ^r	84	71	155	34,151	2,184	12,138	8,900	23,222	57,373	
March ^p	97	84	181	36,581	3,343	15,323	8,830	27,496	64,077	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	263	213	476	106,727	8,706	48,626	29,381	86,713	193,440	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	208	205	413	99,615	18,123	27,634	16,970	62,727	162,342	
Quebec										
February ^r	843	2,608	3,451	717,542	91,605	219,946	144,236	455,787	1,173,329	
March ^p	824	2,483	3,307	707,716	71,021	296,810	96,485	464,316	1,172,032	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,585	7,311	9,896	2,140,549	250,854	670,924	263,623	1,185,401	3,325,950	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,417	6,883	9,300	2,066,548	273,560	842,478	625,132	1,741,170	3,807,718	
Ontario										
February ^r	2,793	2,787	5,580	1,784,990	242,836	615,035	206,817	1,064,688	2,849,678	
March ^p	2,501	3,816	6,317	2,024,655	219,289	478,348	282,621	980,258	3,004,913	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	7,287	10,035	17,322	5,289,997	712,053	1,557,207	831,967	3,101,227	8,391,224	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7,045	11,180	18,225	4,891,735	638,149	1,473,562	617,087	2,728,798	7,620,533	
Manitoba										
February ^r	267	257	524	110,155	37,812	36,838	14,430	89,080	199,235	
March ^p	279	276	555	124,101	5,079	77,039	19,460	101,578	225,679	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	787	785	1,572	354,640	69,997	145,728	46,904	262,629	617,269	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	701	792	1,493	360,667	47,303	135,977	92,305	275,585	636,252	
Saskatchewan										
February ^r	189	125	314	79,352	10,541	30,672	55,370	96,583	175,935	
March ^p	139	174	313	69,865	5,179	41,147	10,913	57,239	127,104	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	580	500	1,080	249,907	24,271	113,184	92,545	230,000	479,907	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	596	1,148	1,744	349,697	60,107	182,910	143,649	386,666	736,363	
Alberta										
February ^r	896	1,612	2,508	591,843	37,168	789,185	168,109	994,462	1,586,305	
March ^p	803	751	1,554	446,603	53,414	313,982	116,627	484,023	930,626	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,767	3,699	6,466	1,635,346	199,539	1,427,376	361,743	1,988,658	3,624,004	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,865	6,182	10,047	2,624,992	223,872	934,154	327,833	1,485,859	4,110,851	

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				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
February ^r	749	2,192	2,941	791,974	49,074	268,283	50,582	367,939	1,159,913
March ^p	681	2,103	2,784	853,352	29,606	190,608	26,539	246,753	1,100,105
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,163	6,551	8,714	2,485,648	115,821	679,632	142,335	937,788	3,423,436
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,094	6,648	8,742	2,268,137	120,548	550,630	202,879	874,057	3,142,194
Yukon									
February ^r	11	0	11	2,240	0	685	22,806	23,491	25,731
March ^p	14	9	23	3,020	5	8,989	0	8,994	12,014
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	36	12	48	7,093	5	9,686	22,815	32,506	39,599
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	32	3	35	5,814	0	1,770	3,893	5,663	11,477
Northwest Territories									
February ^r	3	0	3	2,152	23	327	0	350	2,502
March ^p	4	0	4	2,885	0	4,346	8,848	13,194	16,079
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	11	0	11	8,815	23	4,673	17,186	21,882	30,697
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7	0	7	6,217	1,002	7,839	478	9,319	15,536
Nunavut									
February ^r	0	0	0	0	28	0	25	53	53
March ^p	1	0	1	300	0	0	0	0	300
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1	10	11	3,800	28	0	25	53	3,853
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3	18	21	3,795	0	0	0	0	3,795

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				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
February ^r	24	49	73	9,632	668	2,833	253	3,754	13,386
March ^p	28	49	77	16,341	1,084	123	56	1,263	17,604
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	74	148	222	39,474	9,763	4,903	309	14,975	54,449
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	71	120	191	28,529	1,621	904	14,432	16,957	45,486
Barrie, Ontario									
February ^r	40	26	66	17,055	20,236	5,019	443	25,698	42,753
March ^p	18	40	58	13,594	4,828	2,115	197	7,140	20,734
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	85	97	182	50,960	25,296	10,568	1,559	37,423	88,383
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	80	1	81	24,646	1,207	33,370	2,691	37,268	61,914
Brantford, Ontario									
February ^r	16	7	23	3,764	2,794	1,256	8	4,058	7,822
March ^p	11	18	29	7,188	31,737	200	4	31,941	39,129
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	150	26	176	50,129	35,184	9,312	225	44,721	94,850
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	123	213	336	70,140	7,033	4,964	13	12,010	82,150
Calgary, Alberta									
February ^r	244	202	446	153,033	9,929	83,700	20,357	113,986	267,019
March ^p	221	240	461	151,867	1,309	130,855	26,552	158,716	310,583
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	753	662	1,415	467,197	19,294	330,554	62,065	411,913	879,110
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,043	2,043	3,086	919,740	18,896	378,132	177,274	574,302	1,494,042
Edmonton, Alberta									
February ^r	338	1,255	1,593	335,403	12,006	646,637	91,115	749,758	1,085,161
March ^p	299	387	686	194,946	28,696	132,321	26,429	187,446	382,392
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,061	2,622	3,683	868,523	51,705	909,464	162,553	1,123,722	1,992,245
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,629	3,398	5,027	1,229,630	71,899	354,461	25,531	451,891	1,681,521
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
February ^r	2	2	4	6,863	222	5,675	1,281	7,178	14,041
March ^p	1	4	5	3,184	0	3,165	810	3,975	7,159
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	4	8	12	11,702	513	29,216	2,736	32,465	44,167
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	5	17	22	7,242	4,748	7,069	15,769	27,586	34,828
Guelph, Ontario									
February ^r	29	91	120	25,052	1,044	1,121	775	2,940	27,992
March ^p	13	23	36	10,387	3,108	9,419	520	13,047	23,434
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	60	131	191	45,105	4,854	11,755	1,480	18,089	63,194
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	105	328	433	117,800	8,786	7,079	453	16,318	134,118
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
February ^r	59	70	129	24,126	500	10,932	783	12,215	36,341
March ^p	43	100	143	33,007	441	12,833	2,548	15,822	48,829
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	142	501	643	103,460	1,216	38,143	6,911	46,270	149,730
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	86	614	700	133,435	1,764	38,559	826	41,149	174,584
Hamilton, Ontario									
February ^r	90	331	421	109,277	2,072	19,460	34,627	56,159	165,436
March ^p	162	365	527	190,707	2,125	27,326	4,683	34,134	224,841
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	330	760	1,090	351,826	5,669	53,893	57,865	117,427	469,253
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	478	238	716	252,213	67,280	70,645	30,700	168,625	420,838
Kelowna, British Columbia									
February ^r	33	53	86	32,605	1,150	9,817	913	11,880	44,485
March ^p	37	56	93	32,008	1,594	3,887	10	5,491	37,499
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	116	247	363	112,345	3,204	47,941	37,039	88,184	200,529
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	95	138	233	76,913	1,656	41,435	21,792	64,883	141,799

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									
February ^r	16	18	34	6,250	126	1,775	71	1,972	8,222
March ^p	20	13	33	9,781	348	2,266	15,749	18,363	28,144
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	54	32	86	20,841	1,034	6,458	16,722	24,214	45,055
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	38	180	218	40,999	1,530	8,041	15,971	25,542	66,541
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
February ^r	114	255	369	94,112	4,347	5,972	21,582	31,901	126,013
March ^p	120	140	260	69,182	3,951	7,657	83,987	95,595	164,777
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	325	480	805	211,177	14,603	42,886	107,159	164,648	375,825
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	297	1,757	2,054	324,682	17,360	48,198	53,225	118,783	443,465
London, Ontario									
February ^r	128	19	147	52,145	1,041	12,643	14,118	27,802	79,947
March ^p	94	668	762	148,909	3,593	10,131	2,194	15,918	164,827
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	306	731	1,037	243,015	12,575	35,214	105,153	152,942	395,957
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	257	226	483	138,585	23,423	30,847	79,816	134,086	272,671
Moncton, New Brunswick									
February ^r	28	5	33	7,342	0	10,652	5,287	15,939	23,281
March ^p	22	11	33	8,122	205	6,315	158	6,678	14,800
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	50	16	66	20,087	1,258	26,501	10,502	38,261	58,348
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	64	101	165	23,981	4,735	14,148	413	19,296	43,277
Montréal, Quebec									
February ^r	226	1,711	1,937	379,606	31,455	123,149	85,349	239,953	619,559
March ^p	244	1,234	1,478	328,485	36,718	167,015	55,356	259,089	587,574
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	719	4,165	4,884	1,040,596	85,989	395,408	154,746	636,143	1,676,739
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	620	3,645	4,265	993,682	118,880	574,220	413,399	1,106,499	2,100,181
Oshawa, Ontario									
February ^r	214	164	378	121,396	1,432	4,161	198	5,791	127,187
March ^p	72	79	151	47,155	3,140	2,435	5,260	10,835	57,990
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	306	377	683	200,857	4,695	10,810	47,885	63,390	264,247
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	295	139	434	156,745	5,024	22,675	2,854	30,553	187,298
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	214	531	745	172,852	2,908	95,337	3,025	101,270	274,122
March ^p	159	383	542	134,186	31,839	36,886	36,779	105,504	239,690
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	469	1,054	1,523	364,903	57,662	164,020	92,911	314,593	679,496
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	325	687	1,012	251,836	5,203	139,032	117,181	261,416	513,252
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^r	31	185	216	33,223	290	4,832	1,334	6,456	39,679
March ^p	21	309	330	40,216	678	6,359	7,918	14,955	55,171
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	84	575	659	96,528	1,025	13,880	10,178	25,083	121,611
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	87	226	313	69,208	512	9,224	3,547	13,283	82,491
Peterborough, Ontario									
February ^r	4	14	18	3,102	0	485	343	828	3,930
March ^p	34	80	114	14,168	1,106	3,322	540	4,968	19,136
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	41	94	135	19,083	1,805	4,580	1,317	7,702	26,785
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	34	4	38	11,478	6,500	4,126	4,635	15,261	26,739
Québec, Quebec									
February ^r	57	179	236	47,408	24,434	13,270	282	37,986	85,394
March ^p	69	389	458	89,781	1,730	44,574	1,977	48,281	138,062
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	200	919	1,119	224,901	26,237	68,827	4,381	99,445	324,346
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	262	1,314	1,576	261,770	21,167	85,017	58,139	164,323	426,093

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									
February ^r	68	47	115	25,557	1,988	14,934	41,672	58,594	84,151
March ^p	37	93	130	24,285	2,315	20,690	3,338	26,343	50,628
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	220	193	413	91,180	4,655	45,636	49,191	99,462	190,662
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	146	328	474	82,330	26,126	56,853	68,050	151,029	233,359
Saguenay, Quebec									
February ^r	16	13	29	7,438	43	2,366	1,276	3,685	11,123
March ^p	23	16	39	9,161	2,065	4,378	2,791	9,234	18,395
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	48	86	134	26,937	2,327	9,606	4,067	16,000	42,937
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	81	43	124	30,176	7,640	9,029	22,934	39,603	69,779
Saint John, New Brunswick									
February ^r	6	22	28	6,957	687	772	269	1,728	8,685
March ^p	24	18	42	8,727	182	4,334	729	5,245	13,972
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	38	70	108	24,507	1,410	7,251	998	9,659	34,166
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	32	5	37	20,322	1,537	5,301	728	7,566	27,888
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
February ^r	69	76	145	36,364	6,742	8,159	2,981	17,882	54,246
March ^p	54	68	122	26,657	1,460	9,022	421	10,903	37,560
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	201	289	490	102,193	13,956	36,846	16,072	66,874	169,067
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	263	756	1,019	192,601	9,050	78,827	1,728	89,605	282,206
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
February ^r	43	88	131	23,748	827	25,179	4,423	30,429	54,177
March ^p	28	78	106	26,444	866	5,651	1,547	8,064	34,508
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	112	210	322	62,633	12,217	33,256	5,979	51,452	114,085
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	108	303	411	75,854	2,245	19,148	30,113	51,506	127,360
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
February ^r	105	42	147	37,150	502	8,397	1,235	10,134	47,284
March ^p	101	35	136	45,636	798	6,006	1,539	8,343	53,979
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	291	221	512	139,271	2,340	15,433	7,785	25,558	164,829
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	288	148	436	119,701	3,000	39,758	7,181	49,939	169,640
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^r	37	16	53	23,348	10	9,735	72	9,817	33,165
March ^p	42	83	125	30,119	460	3,752	5,612	9,824	39,943
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	114	101	215	71,407	470	16,181	5,712	22,363	93,770
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	126	10	136	61,166	3,788	28,696	9,308	41,792	102,958
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
February ^r	0	2	2	227	0	2,006	154	2,160	2,387
March ^p	9	6	15	2,864	422	889	117	1,428	4,292
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	13	8	21	4,161	460	3,049	321	3,830	7,991
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	10	4	14	4,502	61	16,062	490	16,613	21,115
Toronto, Ontario									
February ^r	975	990	1,965	784,880	141,631	392,167	116,156	649,954	1,434,834
March ^p	855	1,692	2,547	991,150	48,143	291,536	86,908	426,587	1,417,737
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,463	5,209	7,672	2,580,665	306,722	985,749	285,688	1,578,159	4,158,824
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,991	6,311	9,302	2,589,429	268,110	919,641	226,270	1,414,021	4,003,450
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
February ^r	15	7	22	5,832	2,227	3,141	636	6,004	11,836
March ^p	21	33	54	11,163	958	8,263	2,016	11,237	22,400
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	38	93	131	27,536	3,388	13,632	3,871	20,891	48,427
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	30	68	98	22,915	12,828	6,939	2,769	22,536	45,451

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									
February ^r	323	1,353	1,676	477,859	20,865	177,472	31,095	229,432	707,291
March ^p	300	1,468	1,768	580,464	11,658	139,934	16,522	168,114	748,578
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	924	4,587	5,511	1,624,763	44,084	468,708	67,203	579,995	2,204,758
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	816	5,044	5,860	1,514,424	54,059	372,683	105,628	532,370	2,046,794
Victoria, British Columbia									
February ^r	60	349	409	81,859	2,302	42,653	1,819	46,774	128,633
March ^p	54	168	222	63,955	565	22,565	4,045	27,175	91,130
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	184	599	783	198,514	9,136	70,459	7,805	87,400	285,914
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	161	446	607	137,500	1,217	37,477	9,722	48,416	185,916
Windsor, Ontario									
February ^r	78	42	120	37,082	2,622	1,395	19	4,036	41,118
March ^p	74	41	115	38,220	4,075	2,136	4,424	10,635	48,855
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	205	91	296	95,405	24,175	10,978	4,779	39,932	135,337
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	111	108	219	65,332	38,183	22,690	6,343	67,216	132,548
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
February ^r	158	219	377	74,497	33,888	30,840	12,793	77,521	152,018
March ^p	153	227	380	83,901	2,531	72,616	11,296	86,443	170,344
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	450	649	1,099	242,666	60,421	132,140	35,033	227,594	470,260
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	390	638	1,028	252,847	11,177	112,238	56,655	180,070	432,917

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							
February r	3,629	5	695	1,461	4,504	665	10,959
March p	5,493	9	783	1,950	6,590	810	15,635
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	12,201	24	1,841	4,470	16,212	2,024	36,772
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	12,735	16	2,157	4,425	20,729	1,811	41,873
Newfoundland and Labrador							
February r	16	0	0	0	12	6	34
March p	45	0	0	2	81	4	132
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	77	0	0	2	105	10	194
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	74	0	0	0	34	2	110
Prince Edward Island							
February r	11	0	0	14	5	0	30
March p	28	0	4	22	22	0	76
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	42	1	4	36	27	0	110
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	21	0	0	0	4	1	26
Nova Scotia							
February r	63	2	0	6	49	10	130
March p	94	1	9	4	229	12	349
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	204	4	13	24	528	24	797
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	146	4	8	14	584	46	802
New Brunswick							
February r	14	0	0	0	8	0	22
March p	48	2	8	0	36	13	107
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	75	2	8	0	46	17	148
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	51	0	2	12	10	5	80
Quebec							
February r	595	1	166	126	2,121	168	3,177
March p	999	1	234	172	1,710	331	3,447
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,913	7	463	343	4,631	645	8,002
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,776	10	560	252	4,270	691	7,559
Ontario							
February r	1,404	2	196	688	454	202	2,946
March p	2,396	5	230	1,058	2,174	232	6,095
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	4,978	10	516	2,349	4,706	629	13,188
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	4,811	2	356	2,246	6,237	454	14,106
Manitoba							
February r	171	0	12	26	88	0	297
March p	265	0	18	85	69	15	452
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	577	0	50	137	256	23	1,043
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	505	0	42	55	381	5	988
Saskatchewan							
February r	124	0	12	17	22	27	202
March p	151	0	18	3	126	36	334
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	417	0	42	24	254	93	830
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	443	0	46	25	734	125	1,373
Alberta							
February r	602	0	176	172	885	65	1,900
March p	758	0	216	203	178	53	1,408
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,062	0	550	540	1,539	177	4,868
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,167	0	904	1,157	3,296	204	8,728
British Columbia							
February r	625	0	133	412	860	187	2,217
March p	696	0	46	401	1,963	107	3,213
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,833	0	195	1,015	4,108	396	7,547
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,724	0	239	663	5,161	276	8,063

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							
February r	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
March p	8	0	0	0	2	7	17
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	11	0	0	0	2	10	23
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7	0	0	1	0	2	10
Northwest Territories							
February r	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
March p	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nunavut							
February r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1	0	0	0	10	0	11
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3	0	0	0	18	0	21

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	28	0	0	17	45	0	90
Barrie, Ontario	19	0	0	25	0	14	58
Brantford, Ontario	11	0	0	17	0	1	29
Calgary, Alberta	228	0	44	110	46	0	428
Edmonton, Alberta	309	0	167	67	45	43	631
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
Guelph, Ontario	13	0	0	11	0	11	35
Halifax, Nova Scotia	37	0	0	4	117	12	170
Hamilton, Ontario	167	0	59	56	227	15	524
Kelowna, British Columbia	37	0	0	43	16	11	107
Kingston, Ontario	21	0	0	4	8	1	34
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	124	0	0	16	103	18	261
London, Ontario	97	0	2	12	636	3	750
Moncton, New Brunswick	14	0	6	0	0	0	20
Montréal, Quebec	326	0	53	121	742	242	1,484
Oshawa, Ontario	74	0	0	60	0	17	151
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	192	0	31	171	443	19	856
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	164	0	8	163	187	16	538
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	28	0	23	8	256	3	318
Peterborough, Ontario	34	1	0	5	73	0	113
Québec, Quebec	92	0	32	7	312	14	457
Regina, Saskatchewan	46	0	10	3	82	3	144
Saguenay, Quebec	31	0	4	0	0	11	46
Saint John, New Brunswick	14	1	2	0	0	8	25
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	65	0	6	0	44	22	137
Sherbrooke, Quebec	37	0	26	21	26	0	110
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	103	1	10	24	0	0	138
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	25	0	0	2	81	0	108
Thunder Bay, Ontario	9	0	0	0	0	6	15
Toronto, Ontario	884	0	101	546	921	85	2,537
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	28	0	8	0	18	5	59
Vancouver, British Columbia	301	0	8	315	1,467	57	2,148
Victoria, British Columbia	54	0	8	5	189	10	266
Windsor, Ontario	76	0	16	19	1	4	116
Winnipeg, Manitoba	155	0	18	85	43	9	310

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	66	0	1	60	65	6	198
Barrie, Ontario	60	0	8	41	1	31	141
Brantford, Ontario	108	0	0	17	0	6	131
Calgary, Alberta	655	0	104	163	237	3	1,162
Edmonton, Alberta	919	0	431	288	1,123	140	2,901
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3	0	0	0	4	3	10
Guelph, Ontario	42	0	6	46	2	35	131
Halifax, Nova Scotia	94	0	2	24	412	14	546
Hamilton, Ontario	273	0	67	265	227	42	874
Kelowna, British Columbia	102	0	18	54	106	29	309
Kingston, Ontario	43	0	0	9	11	4	67
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	252	0	15	84	222	35	608
London, Ontario	228	0	8	43	647	4	930
Moncton, New Brunswick	19	0	6	0	0	0	25
Montréal, Quebec	622	0	107	236	2,776	409	4,150
Oshawa, Ontario	206	0	10	211	20	46	493
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	419	0	61	385	808	64	1,737
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	351	0	20	365	359	54	1,149
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	68	0	41	20	449	10	588
Peterborough, Ontario	38	1	0	5	73	8	125
Québec, Quebec	172	0	84	7	592	42	897
Regina, Saskatchewan	175	0	28	16	102	21	342
Saguenay, Quebec	48	0	6	0	25	26	105
Saint John, New Brunswick	16	1	2	0	0	12	31
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	171	0	10	8	150	60	399
Sherbrooke, Quebec	91	0	49	29	95	12	276
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	222	1	22	54	96	12	407
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	45	0	0	2	95	4	146
Thunder Bay, Ontario	12	0	0	0	0	7	19
Toronto, Ontario	1,876	0	263	1,026	2,902	230	6,297
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	41	0	10	0	44	11	106
Vancouver, British Columbia	824	0	110	759	3,033	163	4,889
Victoria, British Columbia	162	0	18	22	442	32	676
Windsor, Ontario	157	0	32	34	1	4	228
Winnipeg, Manitoba	396	0	48	137	205	16	802

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					
February ^r	2,858,289	389,362	1,647,664	409,796	5,305,111
March ^p	4,142,542	301,012	1,466,059	476,525	6,386,138
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	9,535,977	1,027,671	4,002,693	1,242,768	15,809,109
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	10,180,252	983,505	3,467,021	1,336,102	15,966,880
Newfoundland and Labrador					
February ^r	8,515	10	16,644	72	25,241
March ^p	28,226	1,332	5,367	5,612	40,537
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	44,885	1,372	25,918	6,822	78,997
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	31,835	3,831	30,567	10,008	76,241
Prince Edward Island					
February ^r	4,833	312	1,388	0	6,533
March ^p	10,994	2,012	2,401	2,576	17,983
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	16,320	2,329	4,659	2,644	25,952
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	7,881	1,397	4,625	6,805	20,708
Nova Scotia					
February ^r	24,599	2,085	12,793	1,736	41,213
March ^p	70,628	3,515	18,380	12,610	105,133
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	148,120	8,453	44,330	18,818	219,721
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	143,599	11,169	39,239	10,036	204,043
New Brunswick					
February ^r	4,614	539	21,315	5,916	32,384
March ^p	17,983	2,822	15,164	2,340	38,309
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	27,640	4,200	51,699	14,922	98,461
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	19,110	19,902	27,764	5,815	72,591
Quebec					
February ^r	593,156	75,169	145,788	101,592	915,705
March ^p	685,838	57,160	297,466	95,960	1,136,424
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,566,661	193,344	539,963	213,205	2,513,173
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,536,645	195,787	628,179	356,100	2,716,711
Ontario					
February ^r	1,034,497	213,116	517,922	131,180	1,896,715
March ^p	1,886,966	148,008	472,089	165,008	2,672,071
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	3,969,500	513,801	1,346,071	514,512	6,343,884
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,708,278	394,675	1,255,194	329,662	5,687,809
Manitoba					
February ^r	65,218	35,186	27,294	10,641	138,339
March ^p	113,979	4,682	106,700	22,597	247,958
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	255,179	65,532	161,599	39,947	522,257
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	249,376	41,615	113,377	71,839	476,207
Saskatchewan					
February ^r	48,745	5,438	22,816	22,621	99,620
March ^p	74,707	3,824	28,263	9,614	116,408
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	178,455	12,238	75,271	41,553	307,517
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	262,180	44,453	157,716	63,157	527,506
Alberta					
February ^r	457,698	23,686	606,604	77,387	1,165,375
March ^p	416,004	38,443	289,685	119,172	863,304
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,279,697	128,505	1,097,304	234,570	2,740,076
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,199,393	146,095	696,843	286,190	3,328,521
British Columbia					
February ^r	615,351	33,770	274,088	35,820	959,029
March ^p	833,312	39,209	217,209	32,188	1,121,918
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,038,744	97,841	641,520	115,749	2,893,854
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,013,749	123,579	503,908	192,119	2,833,355

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					
February ^r	451	0	685	22,806	23,942
March ^p	1,901	5	8,989	0	10,895
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,708	5	9,686	22,815	35,214
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	1,669	0	1,770	3,893	7,332
Northwest Territories					
February ^r	612	23	327	0	962
March ^p	1,704	0	4,346	8,848	14,898
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	4,268	23	4,673	17,186	26,150
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	2,742	1,002	7,839	478	12,061
Nunavut					
February ^r	0	28	0	25	53
March ^p	300	0	0	0	300
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	3,800	28	0	25	3,853
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2015	3,795	0	0	0	3,795

Table 11

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	16,022	2,045	145	57	18,269
Barrie, Ontario	13,085	2,917	2,067	101	18,170
Brantford, Ontario	6,876	19,176	195	2	26,249
Calgary, Alberta	143,757	1,074	122,581	27,666	295,078
Edmonton, Alberta	184,731	23,542	123,954	27,537	359,764
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3,046	0	3,093	416	6,555
Guelph, Ontario	9,984	1,878	9,205	267	21,334
Halifax, Nova Scotia	32,439	441	13,934	2,548	49,362
Hamilton, Ontario	181,805	1,284	26,706	2,404	212,199
Kelowna, British Columbia	31,219	3,008	4,571	10	38,808
Kingston, Ontario	9,397	210	2,215	8,084	19,906
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	66,709	2,387	7,483	43,112	119,691
London, Ontario	141,120	2,171	9,901	1,126	154,318
Moncton, New Brunswick	4,522	574	6,221	158	11,475
Montréal, Quebec	315,844	27,096	175,984	61,672	580,596
Oshawa, Ontario	45,511	1,897	2,380	2,700	52,488
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	165,824	19,738	42,751	27,700	256,013
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	128,409	19,238	36,050	18,879	202,576
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	37,415	500	6,701	8,821	53,437
Peterborough, Ontario	13,617	668	3,247	277	17,809
Québec, Quebec	85,306	1,277	46,968	2,203	135,754
Regina, Saskatchewan	27,422	1,726	15,119	2,617	46,884
Saguenay, Quebec	9,961	1,524	4,613	3,110	19,208
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,756	508	4,269	729	10,262
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	30,659	1,088	6,593	330	38,670
Sherbrooke, Quebec	25,483	639	5,955	1,723	33,800
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	44,206	482	5,870	790	51,348
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	20,681	460	3,752	5,612	30,505
Thunder Bay, Ontario	2,776	255	869	60	3,960
Toronto, Ontario	950,632	29,089	284,925	44,611	1,309,257
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	11,409	707	8,707	2,246	23,069
Vancouver, British Columbia	569,997	21,997	164,557	16,796	773,347
Victoria, British Columbia	62,598	1,067	26,535	4,112	94,312
Windsor, Ontario	36,908	2,462	2,088	2,271	43,729
Winnipeg, Manitoba	78,655	2,531	102,277	14,433	197,896

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	33,751	7,891	4,434	212	46,288
Barrie, Ontario	39,641	23,206	9,050	935	72,832
Brantford, Ontario	38,993	22,382	7,402	134	68,911
Calgary, Alberta	391,568	9,578	249,005	40,741	690,892
Edmonton, Alberta	689,712	34,233	700,839	74,449	1,499,233
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	8,392	411	23,858	1,630	34,291
Guelph, Ontario	32,656	3,375	11,114	879	48,024
Halifax, Nova Scotia	94,643	1,216	30,170	6,911	132,940
Hamilton, Ontario	287,431	4,306	48,935	35,882	376,554
Kelowna, British Columbia	94,126	3,938	38,424	28,335	164,823
Kingston, Ontario	16,954	700	5,623	8,667	31,944
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	160,733	10,824	35,433	58,041	265,031
London, Ontario	206,766	8,385	30,447	63,146	308,744
Moncton, New Brunswick	5,922	724	30,110	10,502	47,258
Montréal, Quebec	831,894	67,346	335,915	139,877	1,375,032
Oshawa, Ontario	147,527	3,402	9,235	28,078	188,242
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	355,789	37,891	154,588	63,052	611,320
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	278,134	37,073	142,594	52,445	510,246
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	77,655	818	11,994	10,607	101,074
Peterborough, Ontario	16,931	1,124	4,266	757	23,078
Québec, Quebec	166,806	25,760	63,958	4,118	260,642
Regina, Saskatchewan	70,516	3,130	32,645	25,168	131,459
Saguenay, Quebec	20,003	1,675	8,258	4,112	34,048
Saint John, New Brunswick	6,266	615	6,715	998	14,594
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	79,933	8,051	24,089	7,618	119,691
Sherbrooke, Quebec	50,506	6,651	25,638	5,202	87,997
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	112,454	1,660	13,873	4,572	132,559
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	32,400	470	16,181	5,712	54,763
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,725	280	2,709	190	6,904
Toronto, Ontario	2,075,395	246,288	856,821	169,041	3,347,545
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	20,458	3,035	12,475	3,718	39,686
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,370,911	41,076	453,517	50,928	1,916,432
Victoria, British Columbia	166,688	6,593	74,484	6,720	254,485
Windsor, Ontario	75,612	16,467	9,095	2,483	103,657
Winnipeg, Manitoba	194,709	60,421	148,011	28,076	431,217

Table 13

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,243,596	12,311	6,989	34,505	20,326	450,586	785,105
Industrial	301,012	1,332	2,012	3,515	2,822	57,160	148,008
Factories, plants	93,110	350	540	1,250	0	23,825	43,061
Transportation, utilities	79,026	0	0	0	1,000	9,717	37,009
Mining and agriculture	70,469	550	1,100	1,300	700	13,130	44,861
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	58,407	432	372	965	1,122	10,488	23,077
Commercial	1,466,059	5,367	2,401	18,380	15,164	297,466	472,089
Trade and services	332,674	350	650	5,963	7,373	89,995	81,377
Warehouses	162,359	550	0	0	0	17,816	90,136
Service stations	18,734	500	0	500	500	2,650	2,840
Office buildings	498,299	1,675	0	7,223	3,480	39,613	186,480
Recreation	101,246	0	900	925	0	41,899	30,360
Hotels, restaurants	186,049	0	0	0	859	75,415	22,832
Laboratories	6,902	0	0	0	0	800	800
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	159,796	2,292	851	3,769	2,952	29,278	57,264
Institutional and governmental	476,525	5,612	2,576	12,610	2,340	95,960	165,008
Schools, education	223,869	0	1,107	10,665	757	62,075	51,145
Hospitals, medical	52,395	0	400	0	0	4,639	19,484
Welfare, home	110,911	0	350	0	435	2,976	73,243
Churches, religion	10,927	1,800	500	1,070	0	0	2,345
Government buildings	49,674	3,800	0	0	0	20,761	9,691
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	28,749	12	219	875	1,148	5,509	9,100
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	133,979	41,701	447,300	288,606	8,994	13,194	0
Industrial	4,682	3,824	38,443	39,209	5	0	0
Factories, plants	970	650	11,083	11,381	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	1,050	0	19,134	11,116	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	550	765	7,513	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	2,662	2,624	7,461	9,199	5	0	0
Commercial	106,700	28,263	289,685	217,209	8,989	4,346	0
Trade and services	15,893	2,678	63,136	65,259	0	0	0
Warehouses	3,710	3,609	32,596	13,942	0	0	0
Service stations	450	1,600	6,877	2,817	0	0	0
Office buildings	80,914	8,251	76,704	89,891	0	4,068	0
Recreation	300	0	19,192	7,670	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	646	7,540	60,210	9,986	8,561	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	5,302	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,787	4,585	25,668	27,644	428	278	0
Institutional and governmental	22,597	9,614	119,172	32,188	0	8,848	0
Schools, education	18,440	2,912	66,504	10,264	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	2,217	0	7,650	9,157	0	8,848	0
Welfare, home	0	269	25,962	7,676	0	0	0
Churches, religion	500	350	2,262	2,100	0	0	0
Government buildings	0	5,501	8,800	1,121	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,440	582	7,994	1,870	0	0	0

1. Refer to projects valued at less than \$250,000 for which the breakdown by type of building is not available.

Description – Monthly survey of building permits

The following information should be used to ensure a clear understanding of the basic concepts that define the data provided in this product, of the underlying methodology of the survey, and of key aspects of the data quality. This information will provide you with a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of the data, and of how they can be effectively used and analysed. The information may be of particular importance to you when making comparisons with data from other surveys or sources of information, and in drawing conclusions regarding change over time.

Data source and methodology

The purpose of the **Monthly Survey of Building Permits** issued by Canadian municipalities is to collect data on construction intentions. The results of this survey are used by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as a reference base for conducting a monthly survey of housing starts and completions in accordance with its mandate. The statistics on building permits are also essential for the computation of capital expenditures. Furthermore, since the issuance of a building permit is one of the first steps in the construction process, these statistics are widely used as a leading indicator of building activity.

General methodology: The Building Permits Survey covers all Canadian municipalities that issue permits. The number of Canadian municipalities currently surveyed approximately 2,400, representing all the provinces and territories. They account for 95% of the Canadian population. Participation in the survey is mandatory; the survey does not use a predetermined sample of municipalities. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their level of building activity have little impact on the total. In practice, all urban agglomerations are represented in the survey, as well as a fair percentage of rural municipalities. With certain exceptions, the minimum coverage corresponds to the municipalities already included in the CMHC Housing Starts and Completions Survey. Non-responding municipalities that issue permits are urged on a regular basis to respond to the Building Permit Survey. Therefore, the number of municipalities covered is increasing continually.

The survey is usually conducted by mail, although certain municipalities choose to respond by telephone. The municipal officer responsible for issuing permits is asked to fill out a form each month describing all major construction projects.

The municipalities forward a copy of their completed report to Statistics Canada's Head Office and another copy to the local office of the CMHC. To reduce their overhead, an increasing number of respondents are producing a computerized report. Only those municipalities that are late in reporting and that are included in the above-mentioned CMHC survey are subject to follow-up by telephone.

The reports received at Statistics Canada's Head Office are verified, coded and processed.

Strict quality control procedures are applied to ensure that collection, coding and data processing are as accurate as possible. Checks are also performed on totals and the magnitude of data. Reports that fail to meet the quality standards are subject to verification and are corrected as required.

Imputations are required for each characteristic for which no report has been received. These are calculated automatically, subject to certain constraints, by applying to previously used values, the month-to-month and year-to-year changes in similar values of responding municipalities and the historical pattern of the missing municipalities. No estimation is done for lack of coverage, concealment or the underevaluation of permits issued. For this reason, the sampling error cannot be computed.

The monthly statistics are not corrected for cancelled or expired permits. According to the municipal officers, the proportion of cancelled and unused permits is below 5%.

Reference period: The reference period for data collection purposes is the calendar month. Reports from municipalities which are part of a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration must be received within 20 days following the month of reference. The other municipalities have 30 days to produce their reports. Results are released between 35 and 40 days after the end of the reference month. Annual data for the preceding calendar year are released with the data for the January survey month.

Revisions: Two types of revisions can affect the results of the Building Permits Survey:

Revisions due to the correction of coding errors

These types of revisions are done on a monthly basis only to the data pertaining to the month preceding the reference period.

Revisions due to the addition of late reports

Late reports for the month preceding the reference period are incorporated into the survey results on a continuing basis. However, reports received after the two-month deadline following the reference month are introduced only at the end of the year. As a result, the data for the last twelve months are subject to revision.

Seasonal adjustment: Components of the building permits for which seasonal variation is present are seasonally adjusted using the X-12 ARIMA method. Seasonally adjusted data for the total number of housing units and the aggregate value of building permits are obtained indirectly, i.e., by adding up their seasonally adjusted components. Specifically, the total number of dwelling units is obtained by summing the seasonally adjusted data for single-family and multi-family units. The total value of building permits is obtained by summing the following components: residential, industrial, commercial and institutional. In cases where the component series contains no apparent seasonality, unadjusted values are used in the place of seasonally adjusted values in these aggregations.

At the end of the year, the seasonally adjusted time series are revised to take into account the most recent seasonal fluctuations at the same time as a revision to the previous year of the unadjusted data. 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>