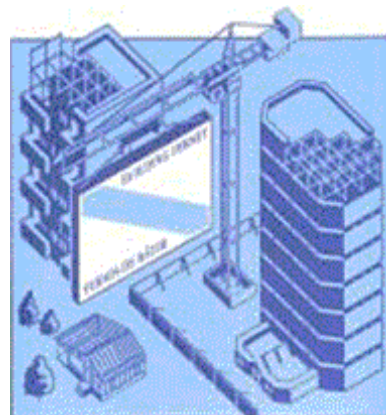


Building Permits

March 2017

Release date: May 10, 2017



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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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Cette publication est aussi disponible en français.

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Important notice

Changes in boundaries, status or names of geographical entities that occurred before January 2017, are reflected in this publication. These geographical changes may be obtained by writing to:

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Building Permits – March 2017

The Daily release

Please note that the analytical text and charts previously found in this publication continue to be available in *The Daily* (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/170509/dq170509a-eng.htm>).

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitate 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 presented in this release excludes engineering projects (such as waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

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

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to seasonally adjusted current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

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.

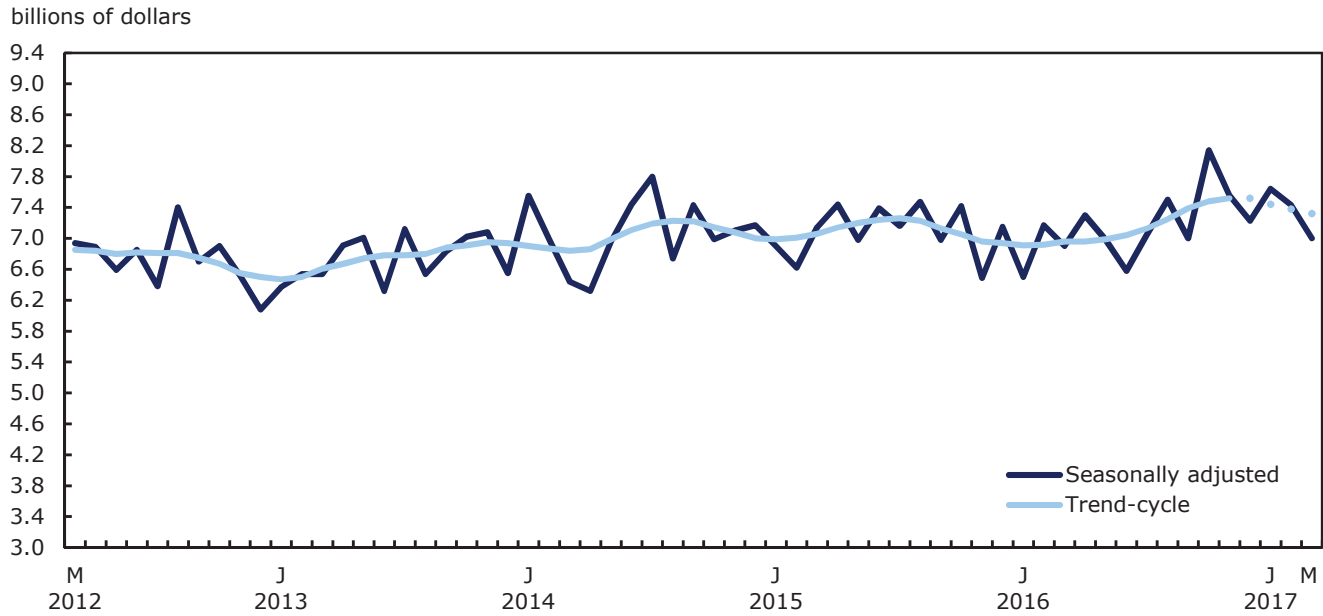
For information on trend-cycle data, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

Next release

Data for April on building permits will be released on June 7, 2017.

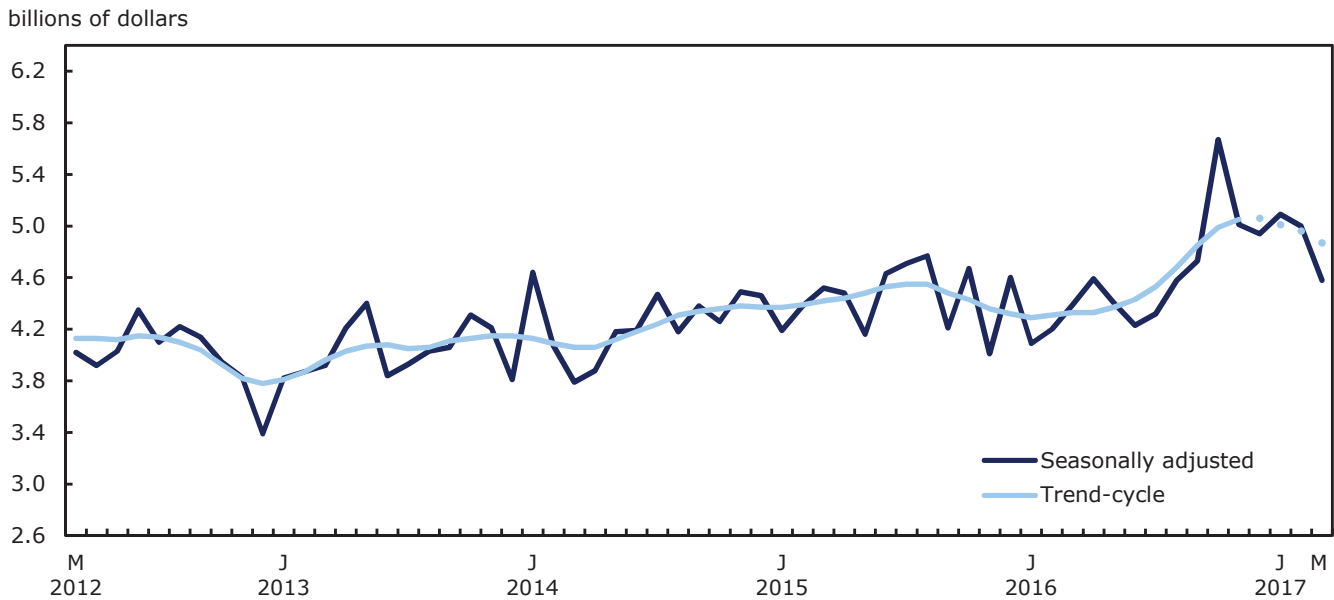
Charts

Chart 1
Total value of building permits



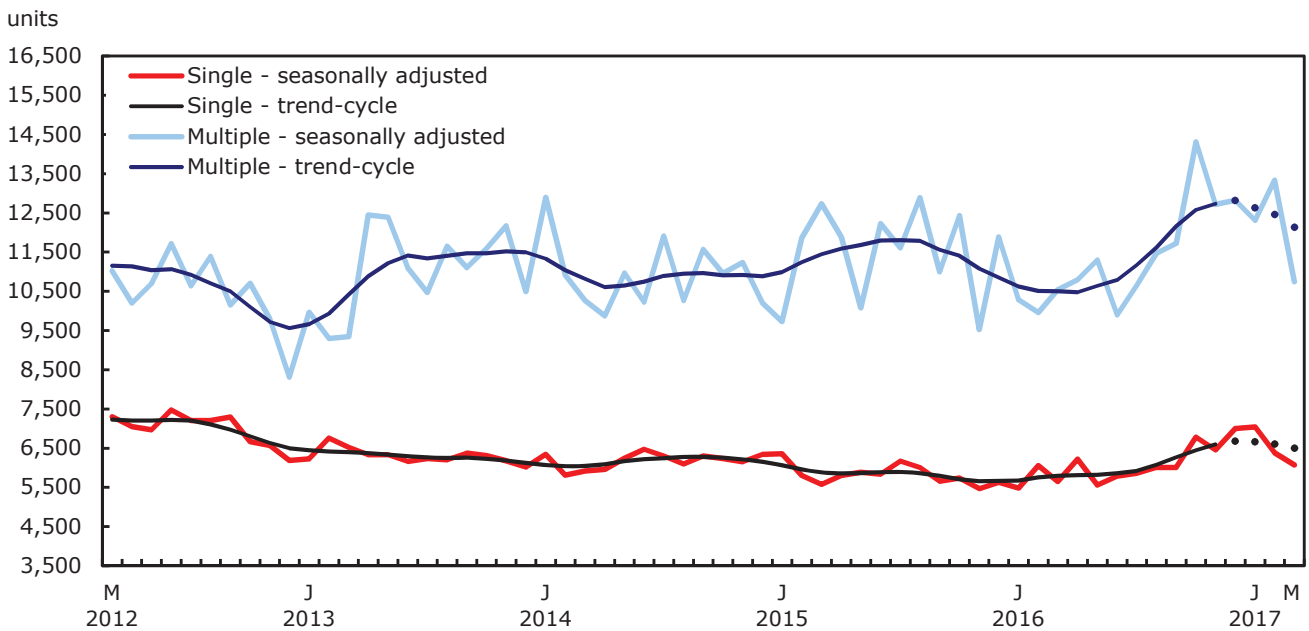
Notes: The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits - Total



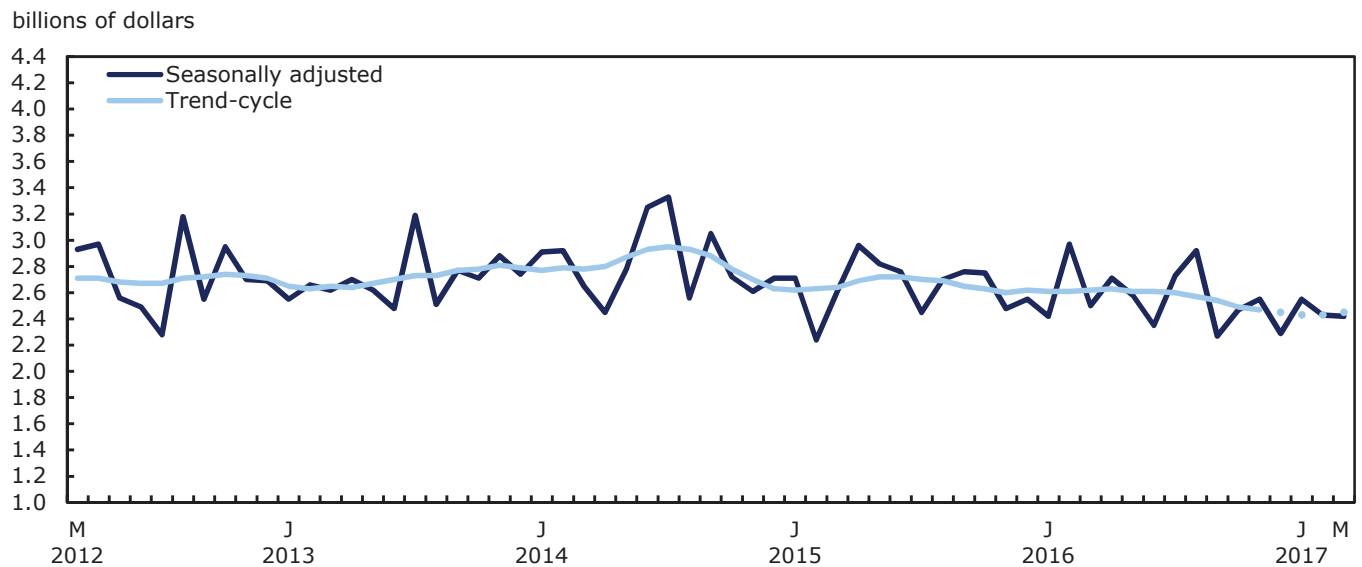
Notes: The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units - Single and multiple



Notes: 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.

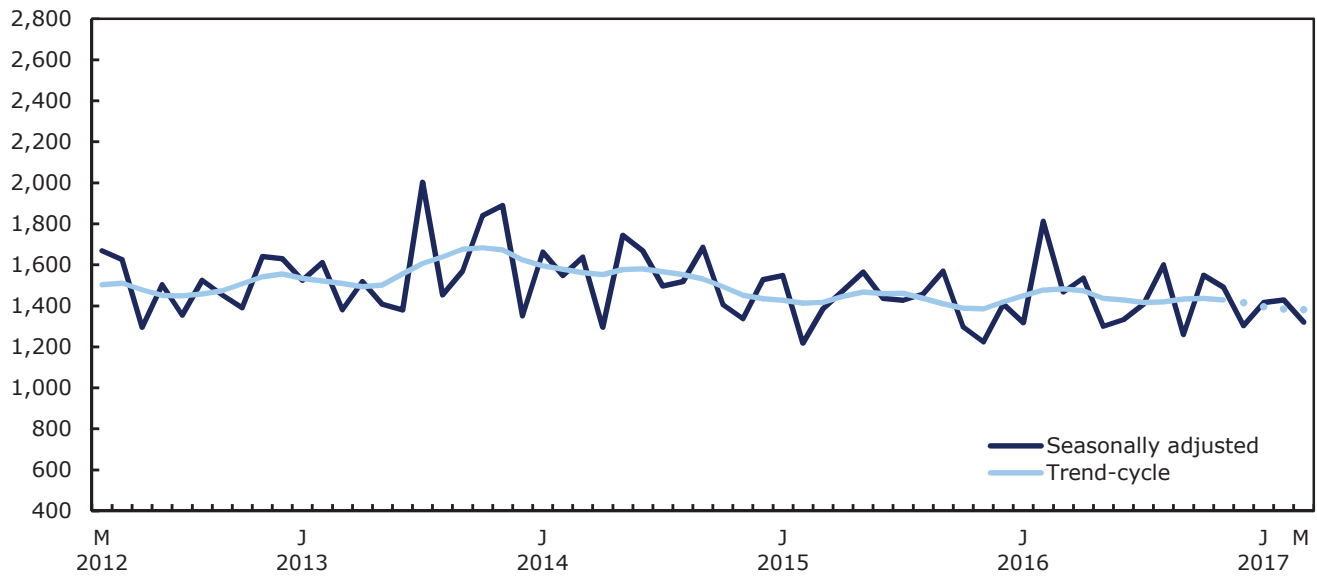
Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits - Total



Notes: 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

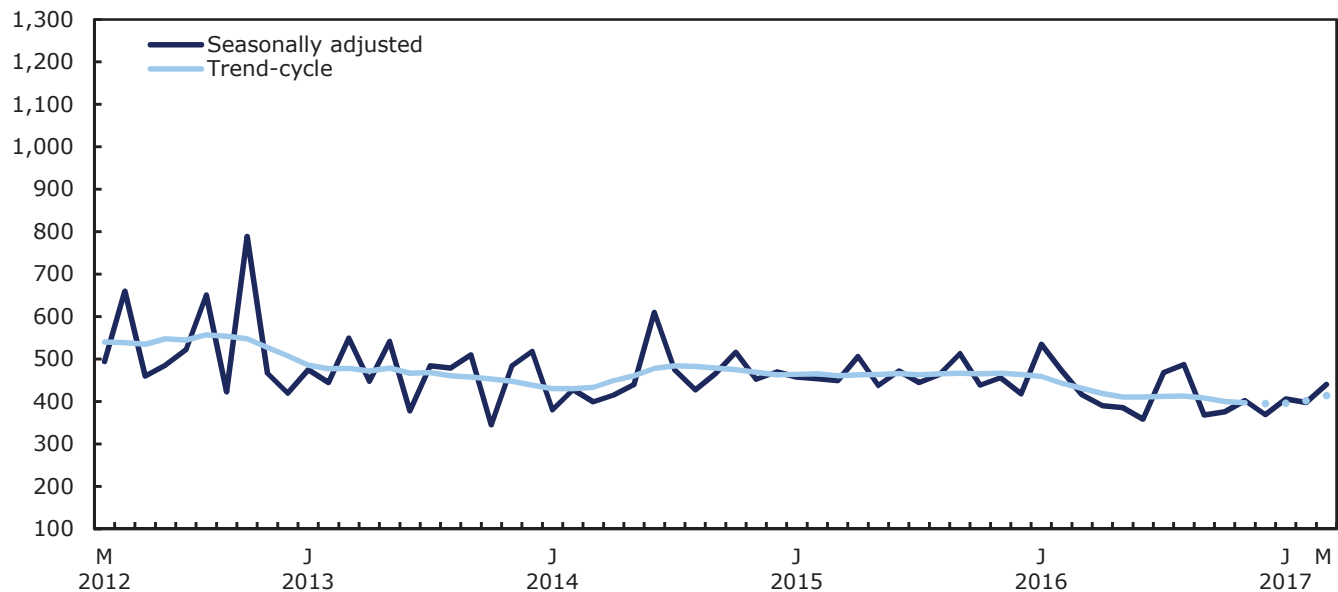
millions of dollars



Notes: 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

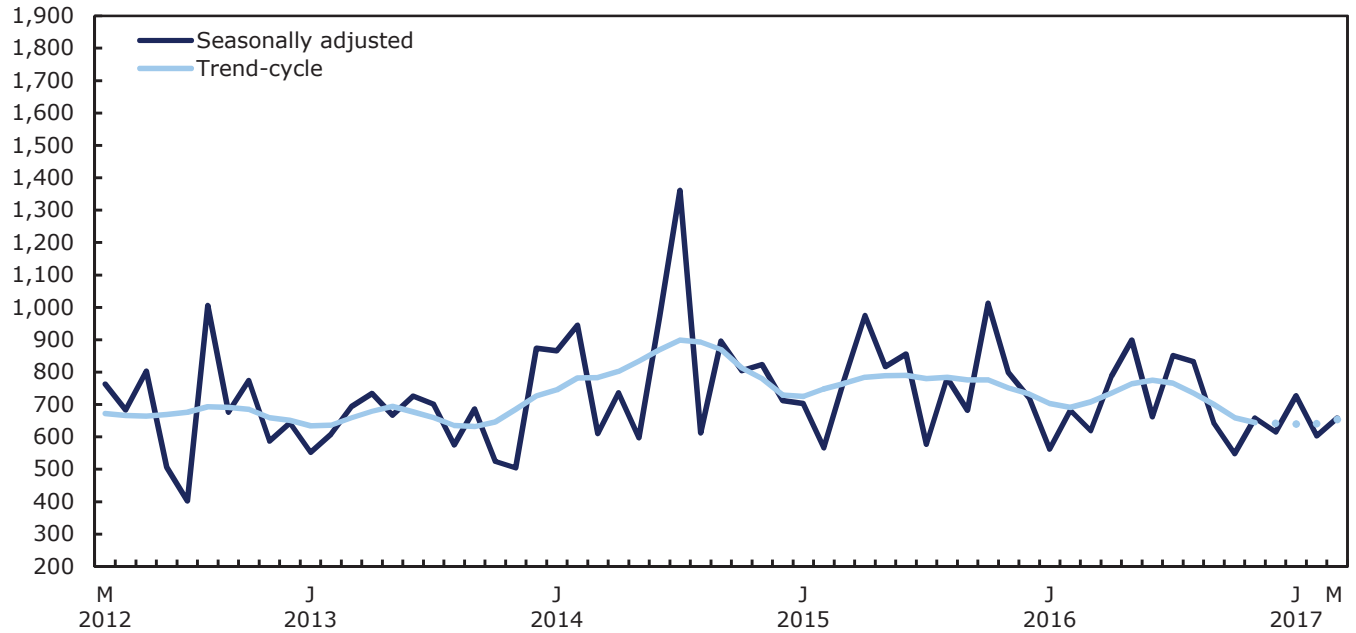
millions of dollars



Notes: 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



Notes: 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.

Tables

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

	2017	2017	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March ^p	February ^r						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,001,634	7,431,210	-5.8	-2.8	5.8	-4.4	-7.1	16.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	31,500	45,002	-30.0	3.2	-18.8	-1.9	16.1	2.7
Prince Edward Island	17,609	19,638	-10.3	29.5	16.7	-13.9	-28.8	23.1
Nova Scotia	92,578	137,135	-32.5	-7.3	93.5	-41.7	24.0	22.7
New Brunswick	62,576	113,332	-44.8	14.1	70.4	-46.2	31.2	22.0
Quebec	1,264,899	1,202,466	5.2	-2.7	-1.4	-7.5	20.4	-4.8
Ontario	3,128,512	3,035,544	3.1	-6.8	-9.0	11.0	0.4	5.7
Manitoba	180,888	264,073	-31.5	-12.6	54.9	8.7	-9.7	-2.1
Saskatchewan	151,242	246,427	-38.6	66.2	3.8	-7.7	-3.9	8.7
Alberta	1,110,120	1,117,013	-0.6	-8.5	46.5	-22.6	-47.0	71.9
British Columbia	958,186	1,218,637	-21.4	4.9	20.3	-22.3	9.5	12.9
Yukon	1,710	2,859	-40.2	-31.6	-91.5	942.0	-38.0	-10.5
Northwest Territories	1,814	29,074	-93.8	708.3	114.7	-80.7	70.1	-53.3
Nunavut	0	10	-100.0	-98.5	-13.5	67.3	-82.6	-32.1

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

	2017	2017	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March ^p	February ^r						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,417,659	2,429,048	-0.5	-4.7	11.4	-10.3	3.2	9.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,664	13,255	-57.3	20.2	-24.9	-16.3	58.4	29.3
Prince Edward Island	5,298	7,146	-25.9	143.7	-30.4	3.5	-52.9	19.6
Nova Scotia	35,763	35,380	1.1	-35.1	158.7	-61.4	87.3	5.6
New Brunswick	24,984	60,868	-59.0	-3.5	146.1	-52.8	26.4	36.7
Quebec	487,164	453,122	7.5	5.6	-0.2	-11.3	28.1	-16.8
Ontario	1,069,214	854,565	25.1	-7.0	-7.6	-8.8	18.8	8.0
Manitoba	59,988	112,012	-46.4	34.1	4.0	32.9	-10.8	-30.0
Saskatchewan	61,008	152,190	-59.9	134.2	5.4	7.3	-23.9	25.8
Alberta	420,738	455,560	-7.6	-23.5	60.0	-21.7	-28.1	37.1
British Columbia	247,037	256,941	-3.9	-20.1	36.5	-6.1	-7.6	14.5
Yukon	708	282	151.1	-81.6	-96.8	...	-73.2	9.4
Northwest Territories	93	27,727	-99.7	...	...	-80.8	-79.3	-61.0
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	-13.2	341.2	-57.5	...

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

	2017	2017	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March ^p	February ^r						
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,583,975	5,002,162	-8.4	-1.8	3.2	-1.4	-11.6	19.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	25,836	31,747	-18.6	-2.5	-16.5	4.9	3.1	-3.4
Prince Edward Island	12,311	12,492	-1.4	2.1	39.2	-20.4	-12.3	25.6
Nova Scotia	56,815	101,755	-44.2	8.9	68.8	-27.7	-0.1	30.8
New Brunswick	37,592	52,464	-28.3	44.9	10.9	-39.6	36.4	9.2
Quebec	777,735	749,344	3.8	-7.1	-2.0	-5.3	16.5	2.8
Ontario	2,059,298	2,180,979	-5.6	-6.8	-9.6	21.0	-7.0	4.8
Manitoba	120,900	152,061	-20.5	-30.5	90.5	-3.6	-9.2	23.2
Saskatchewan	90,234	94,237	-4.2	13.1	2.6	-16.5	13.7	-2.9
Alberta	689,382	661,453	4.2	5.7	35.7	-23.3	-56.1	96.0
British Columbia	711,149	961,696	-26.1	14.5	15.1	-26.4	14.8	12.4
Yukon	1,002	2,577	-61.1	-2.6	43.3	-51.2	-7.5	-22.7
Northwest Territories	1,721	1,347	27.8	-30.2	26.2	-80.7	443.0	-9.1
Nunavut	0	10	-100.0	...	-100.0	-98.9	-87.2	-42.5

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

	2017	2017	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September
	March ^p	February ^r						
	units		percentage change					
Canada	201,852	236,604	-14.7	1.9	-2.4	3.4	-9.1	19.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,092	1,188	-8.1	-8.3	-44.6	48.9	-17.1	-12.7
Prince Edward Island	708	792	-10.6	-1.5	71.8	-31.6	-16.2	51.1
Nova Scotia	2,832	5,004	-43.4	4.5	51.1	-33.3	3.7	47.5
New Brunswick	2,052	4,824	-57.5	135.1	6.9	-37.0	20.4	31.9
Quebec	43,620	43,848	-0.5	-5.5	-17.3	5.8	25.8	4.2
Ontario	80,472	96,312	-16.4	-1.2	-12.4	35.3	-6.9	-1.7
Manitoba	6,000	8,688	-30.9	-42.3	141.8	3.0	-7.2	31.5
Saskatchewan	4,824	5,208	-7.4	25.4	-3.9	-9.8	-4.8	6.1
Alberta	28,992	24,240	19.6	5.9	19.1	-24.9	-59.8	122.7
British Columbia	31,092	46,248	-32.8	25.1	13.1	-30.9	27.2	4.2
Yukon	120	252	-52.4	5.0	53.8	-59.4	28.0	-45.7
Northwest Territories	48	0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	...	-20.0
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	...	-100.0	-85.7	0.0

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2017

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction						
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				Total	Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	Total		
	units	units					thousands of dollars			
Canada										
February ^f	6,382	13,335	19,717	5,002,162	397,751	1,428,387	602,910	2,429,048	7,431,210	
March ^p	6,076	10,745	16,821	4,583,975	439,528	1,320,336	657,795	2,417,659	7,001,634	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	19,502	36,386	55,888	14,679,097	1,243,416	4,164,836	1,987,651	7,395,903	22,075,000	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	17,186	30,779	47,965	12,679,581	1,423,867	4,598,279	1,862,318	7,884,464	20,564,045	
Newfoundland and Labrador										
February ^f	95	4	99	31,747	302	12,929	24	13,255	45,002	
March ^p	74	17	91	25,836	260	4,354	1,050	5,664	31,500	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	263	35	298	90,143	3,314	25,044	1,589	29,947	120,090	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	294	116	410	114,070	1,372	31,385	6,822	39,579	153,649	
Prince Edward Island										
February ^f	49	17	66	12,492	397	1,995	4,754	7,146	19,638	
March ^p	59	0	59	12,311	25	3,013	2,260	5,298	17,609	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	153	39	192	37,037	622	7,322	7,432	15,376	52,413	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	113	67	180	35,697	2,329	4,659	2,644	9,632	45,329	
Nova Scotia										
February ^f	133	284	417	101,755	3,875	21,307	10,198	35,380	137,135	
March ^p	128	108	236	56,815	5,156	23,817	6,790	35,763	92,578	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	444	608	1,052	252,040	15,140	76,725	33,818	125,683	377,723	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	416	692	1,108	213,401	15,134	58,908	19,236	93,278	306,679	
New Brunswick										
February ^f	110	292	402	52,464	13,789	39,687	7,392	60,868	113,332	
March ^p	97	74	171	37,592	2,753	18,048	4,183	24,984	62,576	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	315	429	744	126,265	32,838	101,022	15,074	148,934	275,199	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	344	274	618	112,830	11,916	66,058	27,626	105,600	218,430	
Quebec										
February ^f	808	2,846	3,654	749,344	65,211	306,804	81,107	453,122	1,202,466	
March ^p	787	2,848	3,635	777,735	94,367	204,197	188,600	487,164	1,264,899	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	2,469	8,688	11,157	2,333,961	249,097	699,404	420,827	1,369,328	3,703,289	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,648	7,216	9,864	2,140,161	298,310	684,147	309,261	1,291,718	3,431,879	
Ontario										
February ^f	2,933	5,093	8,026	2,180,979	142,053	513,284	199,228	854,565	3,035,544	
March ^p	2,727	3,979	6,706	2,059,298	177,666	610,622	280,926	1,069,214	3,128,512	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	9,165	13,691	22,856	6,579,523	485,493	1,680,350	676,836	2,842,679	9,422,202	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	7,169	10,225	17,394	5,226,593	693,489	1,606,251	743,377	3,043,117	8,269,710	
Manitoba										
February ^f	304	420	724	152,061	6,330	93,460	12,222	112,012	264,073	
March ^p	261	239	500	120,900	14,121	41,282	4,585	59,988	180,888	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	893	1,586	2,479	491,743	29,742	187,996	37,773	255,511	747,254	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	773	755	1,528	353,649	74,470	164,056	55,477	294,003	647,652	
Saskatchewan										
February ^f	214	220	434	94,237	78,551	45,097	28,542	152,190	246,427	
March ^p	187	215	402	90,234	4,889	48,106	8,013	61,008	151,242	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	568	614	1,182	267,762	88,302	147,666	42,213	278,181	545,943	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	538	496	1,034	233,836	23,260	107,689	111,070	242,019	475,855	
Alberta										
February ^f	988	1,032	2,020	661,453	50,983	227,935	176,642	455,560	1,117,013	
March ^p	1,015	1,401	2,416	689,382	114,333	211,237	95,168	420,738	1,110,120	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	2,912	3,432	6,344	1,976,333	227,501	708,887	535,778	1,472,166	3,448,499	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,639	4,054	6,693	1,794,732	183,726	1,212,120	374,461	1,770,307	3,565,039	
British Columbia										
February ^f	737	3,117	3,854	961,696	36,072	165,311	55,558	256,941	1,218,637	
March ^p	729	1,862	2,591	711,149	25,838	155,242	65,957	247,037	958,186	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	2,284	7,242	9,526	2,513,056	109,508	527,295	188,633	825,436	3,338,492	
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,201	6,862	9,063	2,435,707	119,805	657,208	163,757	940,770	3,376,477	

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2017

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Yukon									
February ^f	11	10	21	2,577	0	282	0	282	2,859
March ^p	8	2	10	1,002	120	406	182	708	1,710
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	30	21	51	6,225	1,630	688	207	2,525	8,750
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	39	12	51	7,142	5	1,125	31,376	32,506	39,648
Northwest Territories									
February ^f	0	0	0	1,347	188	296	27,243	27,727	29,074
March ^p	4	0	4	1,721	0	12	81	93	1,814
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	6	1	7	4,999	229	1,786	27,471	29,486	34,485
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	11	0	11	7,963	23	4,673	17,186	21,882	29,845
Nunavut									
February ^f	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
March ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	0	0	0	10	0	651	0	651	661
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1	10	11	3,800	28	0	25	53	3,853

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, 2017

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Non-residential				Total	Total
				Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units	units					thousands of dollars		
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
February ^f	22	10	32	6,992	2,514	4,739	0	7,253	14,245
March ^p	31	51	82	17,028	3,203	1,587	0	4,790	21,818
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	85	251	336	61,826	9,940	8,791	0	18,731	80,557
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	74	152	226	38,480	8,627	4,860	255	13,742	52,222
Barrie, Ontario									
February ^f	22	69	91	17,256	679	1,387	15,380	17,446	34,702
March ^p	9	88	97	26,694	96	3,882	10,432	14,410	41,104
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	62	329	391	90,261	996	15,675	26,065	42,736	132,997
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	86	96	182	50,372	23,679	11,405	1,724	36,808	87,180
Belleville, Ontario									
February ^f	37	61	98	18,765	23	981	30	1,034	19,799
March ^p	33	8	41	10,878	3,543	2,136	27	5,706	16,584
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	83	83	166	35,439	18,068	3,911	1,974	23,953	59,392
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brantford, Ontario									
February ^f	7	2	9	2,347	941	2,575	0	3,516	5,863
March ^p	25	20	45	12,616	4,614	3,045	3,338	10,997	23,613
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	54	26	80	23,701	9,814	9,638	3,349	22,801	46,502
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	128	27	155	45,810	27,719	9,014	207	36,940	82,750
Calgary, Alberta									
February ^f	370	447	817	244,641	12,276	77,267	10,448	99,991	344,632
March ^p	374	351	725	226,081	71,670	93,942	17,144	182,756	408,837
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	1,050	981	2,031	650,116	101,121	287,321	63,814	452,256	1,102,372
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	768	918	1,686	547,657	19,626	306,158	64,725	390,509	938,166
Edmonton, Alberta									
February ^f	333	507	840	225,514	17,942	74,308	40,416	132,666	358,180
March ^p	373	974	1,347	311,501	17,665	75,372	49,264	142,301	453,802
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	1,027	2,217	3,244	811,031	62,581	242,951	243,519	549,051	1,360,082
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,084	2,482	3,566	879,981	61,632	718,319	141,629	921,580	1,801,561
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
February ^f	0	8	8	2,459	38	2,689	2,209	4,936	7,395
March ^p	4	3	7	1,999	427	1,836	27,144	29,407	31,406
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	8	13	21	6,594	1,327	9,123	37,058	47,508	54,102
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	4	8	12	11,481	563	27,497	2,522	30,582	42,063
Guelph, Ontario									
February ^f	28	158	186	37,088	82	1,923	1,172	3,177	40,265
March ^p	20	93	113	27,330	1,016	2,651	13,593	17,260	44,590
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	74	391	465	102,502	1,686	19,362	15,685	36,733	139,235
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	60	132	192	44,288	4,280	11,142	1,574	16,996	61,284
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
February ^f	33	246	279	66,831	400	14,853	231	15,484	82,315
March ^p	52	97	149	34,059	0	17,324	3,019	20,343	54,402
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	148	519	667	145,745	4,071	50,501	19,594	74,166	219,911
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	149	509	658	118,993	1,216	33,443	6,911	41,570	160,563
Hamilton, Ontario									
February ^f	75	562	637	137,327	9,577	13,826	4,225	27,628	164,955
March ^p	79	251	330	111,295	6,104	39,855	10,721	56,680	167,975
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	193	1,352	1,545	409,787	19,908	62,619	81,363	163,890	573,677
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	332	744	1,076	338,594	4,552	52,758	46,697	104,007	442,601
Kelowna, British Columbia									
February ^f	73	174	247	66,134	2,344	6,460	31	8,835	74,969
March ^p	65	320	385	79,248	180	10,070	30,579	40,829	120,077
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	193	850	1,043	221,866	7,027	20,957	31,149	59,133	280,999
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	117	250	367	110,156	3,334	41,092	29,727	74,153	184,309

Table 6
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2017

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units	units							thousands of dollars
Kingston, Ontario									
February ^f	22	321	343	37,388	41	7,249	4,538	11,828	49,216
March ^p	19	12	31	8,122	325	10,601	55,647	66,573	74,695
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	51	343	394	50,688	1,543	21,581	60,938	84,062	134,750
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	57	38	95	21,901	1,154	6,125	13,628	20,907	42,808
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
February ^f	129	117	246	57,161	27,568	13,745	2,932	44,245	101,406
March ^p	78	175	253	51,494	7,842	18,222	1,221	27,285	78,779
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	310	342	652	161,510	43,489	55,671	23,370	122,530	284,040
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	325	495	820	209,034	13,604	43,902	85,401	142,907	351,941
Lethbridge, Alberta									
February ^f	41	26	67	10,243	1,636	2,832	68,405	72,873	83,116
March ^p	21	2	23	6,652	83	3,931	50	4,064	10,716
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	113	38	151	26,057	2,755	8,475	68,944	80,174	106,231
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, Ontario									
February ^f	157	433	590	125,111	1,838	5,545	7,872	15,255	140,366
March ^p	129	261	390	97,779	4,633	9,116	4,401	18,150	115,929
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	458	776	1,234	297,169	11,123	21,581	13,088	45,792	342,961
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	310	731	1,041	241,676	12,884	37,624	87,787	138,295	379,971
Moncton, New Brunswick									
February ^f	24	249	273	26,482	71	15,449	180	15,700	42,182
March ^p	20	27	47	10,519	70	12,125	152	12,347	22,866
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	63	289	352	45,641	13,525	30,569	919	45,013	90,654
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	61	20	86	21,149	2,042	41,702	10,502	54,246	75,395
Montréal, Quebec									
February ^f	244	1,231	1,475	352,564	17,289	181,265	54,510	253,064	605,628
March ^p	247	1,673	1,920	418,406	46,583	130,900	160,380	337,863	756,269
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	758	4,731	5,489	1,183,838	110,156	420,149	339,806	870,111	2,053,949
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	736	4,022	4,758	1,040,445	82,025	404,394	195,745	682,164	1,722,609
Oshawa, Ontario									
February ^f	125	40	165	69,637	299	5,055	1,419	6,773	76,410
March ^p	60	448	508	96,385	1,187	11,564	7,060	19,811	116,196
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	321	519	840	237,521	1,721	30,202	14,823	46,746	284,267
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	278	361	639	185,148	4,656	11,334	35,818	51,808	236,956
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^f	122	773	895	147,233	777	23,479	14,570	38,826	186,059
March ^p	138	341	479	120,633	2,465	38,606	9,424	50,495	171,128
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	395	1,191	1,586	339,584	3,690	112,947	40,341	156,978	496,562
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	473	1,052	1,525	358,470	46,251	169,477	75,078	290,806	649,276
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
February ^f	24	369	393	58,615	28	6,300	6,347	12,675	71,290
March ^p	18	110	128	23,000	0	8,120	424	8,544	31,544
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	72	660	732	145,887	586	28,061	8,095	36,742	182,629
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	83	558	641	95,685	1,045	14,285	13,143	28,473	124,158
Peterborough, Ontario									
February ^f	32	8	40	11,267	0	3,469	43	3,512	14,779
March ^p	19	0	19	6,619	222	833	0	1,055	7,674
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	63	9	72	22,786	827	4,764	709	6,300	29,086
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	43	93	136	19,337	1,565	4,256	1,143	6,964	26,301
Québec, Quebec									
February ^f	88	658	746	88,239	3,448	45,435	4,564	53,447	141,686
March ^p	78	444	522	92,011	9,196	13,156	5,726	28,078	120,089
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	255	1,411	1,666	251,844	13,027	65,579	11,047	89,653	341,497
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	202	882	1,084	221,818	28,392	71,035	6,425	105,852	327,670

Table 6
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2017

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units	units	units				thousands of dollars		
Regina, Saskatchewan									
February ^f	52	76	128	26,916	2,573	2,890	14,158	19,621	46,537
March ^p	60	99	159	29,144	613	15,542	7,637	23,792	52,936
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	160	246	406	79,299	5,871	36,960	26,554	69,385	148,684
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	178	198	376	74,344	5,200	44,009	58,518	107,727	182,071
Saguenay, Quebec									
February ^f	14	16	30	6,696	798	817	1,303	2,918	9,614
March ^p	14	28	42	8,680	164	820	452	1,436	10,116
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	46	59	105	22,941	4,254	2,386	3,063	9,703	32,644
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	55	74	129	28,378	2,575	10,335	4,810	17,720	46,098
Saint John, New Brunswick									
February ^f	24	2	26	5,456	11,430	1,520	115	13,065	18,521
March ^p	20	0	20	6,277	765	1,925	0	2,690	8,967
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	68	15	83	20,437	12,917	33,393	122	46,432	66,869
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	60	41	96	19,447	2,313	9,613	998	12,924	32,371
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
February ^f	112	140	252	49,163	534	27,807	11,293	39,634	88,797
March ^p	80	76	156	41,623	4,276	19,591	376	24,243	65,866
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	263	324	587	134,160	5,867	67,334	12,389	85,590	219,750
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	212	276	488	104,737	11,658	35,411	23,198	70,267	175,004
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
February ^f	24	97	121	19,986	232	7,394	7,002	14,628	34,614
March ^p	23	97	120	19,392	5,273	5,033	305	10,611	30,003
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	65	284	349	57,053	6,798	23,269	10,179	40,246	97,299
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	112	202	314	62,990	11,307	30,672	6,968	48,947	111,937
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
February ^f	127	168	295	64,371	1,981	5,030	3,279	10,290	74,661
March ^p	95	43	138	43,015	2,674	4,026	817	7,517	50,532
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	350	327	677	168,828	5,034	16,600	5,605	27,239	196,067
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	299	219	518	139,679	2,287	15,324	6,509	24,120	163,799
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
February ^f	46	4	50	18,677	40	11,353	0	11,393	30,070
March ^p	32	12	44	14,529	0	2,344	1,050	3,394	17,923
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	124	28	152	52,869	40	18,782	1,565	20,387	73,256
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	142	101	243	68,281	470	16,181	5,712	22,363	90,644
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
February ^f	2	18	20	1,752	15	3,099	21,556	24,670	26,422
March ^p	3	1	4	1,191	96	6,374	0	6,470	7,661
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	17	27	44	6,691	118	13,023	24,990	38,131	44,822
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	14	8	22	4,411	411	2,887	294	3,592	8,003
Toronto, Ontario									
February ^f	1,185	1,985	3,170	1,078,808	41,884	380,161	71,083	493,128	1,571,936
March ^p	1,116	1,888	3,004	1,031,339	81,667	420,130	107,594	609,391	1,640,730
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	3,563	6,819	10,382	3,324,202	176,831	1,138,162	228,396	1,543,389	4,867,591
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,502	5,328	7,830	2,588,044	298,152	1,015,493	260,835	1,574,480	4,162,524
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
February ^f	18	41	59	12,255	2,163	1,666	1,120	4,949	17,204
March ^p	22	51	73	15,666	1,088	2,167	1,203	4,458	20,124
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	46	95	141	33,431	4,630	7,463	3,241	15,334	48,765
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	41	87	128	28,368	4,266	13,502	4,980	22,748	51,116
Vancouver, British Columbia									
February ^f	209	2,501	2,710	626,554	23,042	118,667	41,958	183,667	810,221
March ^p	218	1,157	1,375	372,612	6,466	104,417	11,764	122,647	495,259
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	667	4,908	5,575	1,449,390	56,111	375,461	98,563	530,135	1,979,525
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	933	4,850	5,783	1,597,652	46,938	449,869	73,152	569,959	2,167,611

Table 6
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2017

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Victoria, British Columbia									
February ^f	58	116	174	59,273	2,737	8,039	6,361	17,137	76,410
March ^p	55	111	166	62,016	6,523	8,968	6,719	22,210	84,226
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	182	383	565	193,326	12,168	32,768	16,124	61,060	254,386
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	185	601	786	191,420	10,056	70,769	8,593	89,418	280,838
Windsor, Ontario									
February ^f	88	23	111	29,986	2,092	8,586	23,044	33,722	63,708
March ^p	99	15	114	45,514	1,177	3,015	9,006	13,198	58,712
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	302	124	426	131,024	14,651	14,644	32,722	62,017	193,041
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	210	88	298	95,296	20,299	10,771	3,675	34,745	130,041
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
February ^f	209	295	504	104,133	1,709	90,798	12,123	104,630	208,763
March ^p	185	206	391	89,929	6,530	35,387	4,289	46,206	136,135
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	616	1,392	2,008	378,186	13,059	170,197	36,657	219,913	598,099
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	457	612	1,069	243,040	60,421	149,713	42,942	253,076	496,116

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, 2017

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Canada							
February ^f	3,720	5	625	1,681	7,002	783	13,816
March ^p	6,064	13	867	2,565	7,750	821	18,080
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	14,080	25	2,148	6,125	20,915	2,314	45,607
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	12,225	41	1,873	4,485	16,286	2,086	36,996
Newfoundland and Labrador							
February ^f	12	0	0	0	4	0	16
March ^p	22	1	2	0	14	2	41
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	50	1	4	0	22	10	87
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	78	0	0	2	105	10	195
Prince Edward Island							
February ^f	15	0	0	0	17	0	32
March ^p	37	2	0	0	0	0	39
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	65	3	0	14	17	8	107
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	42	1	4	36	27	0	110
Nova Scotia							
February ^f	58	1	1	0	301	2	363
March ^p	95	2	2	0	96	3	198
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	234	5	5	0	666	7	917
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	213	4	13	24	532	24	810
New Brunswick							
February ^f	17	0	0	0	124	2	143
March ^p	39	2	8	4	44	4	101
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	72	2	10	4	170	6	264
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	87	4	8	0	50	26	175
Quebec							
February ^f	519	1	257	123	1,964	261	3,125
March ^p	988	1	254	175	2,185	254	3,857
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	1,837	3	650	341	5,511	698	9,040
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,925	8	489	355	4,647	672	8,096
Ontario							
February ^f	1,448	3	179	1,010	1,540	297	4,477
March ^p	2,609	5	286	1,822	2,425	280	7,427
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	6,238	11	761	4,137	6,412	773	18,332
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	4,974	24	522	2,352	4,708	632	13,212
Manitoba							
February ^f	221	0	36	3	276	4	540
March ^p	271	0	46	31	90	2	440
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	740	0	100	145	1,016	90	2,091
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	586	0	50	137	272	23	1,068
Saskatchewan							
February ^f	138	0	14	19	98	21	290
March ^p	201	0	28	94	38	57	418
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	431	0	70	133	214	99	947
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	389	0	42	24	254	93	802
Alberta							
February ^f	732	0	134	133	516	35	1,550
March ^p	982	0	195	141	1,075	54	2,447
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	2,447	0	480	468	1,746	189	5,330
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,067	0	550	540	1,549	199	4,905
British Columbia							
February ^f	560	0	4	393	2,158	155	3,270
March ^p	816	0	46	298	1,783	163	3,106
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	1,960	0	68	875	5,137	424	8,464
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,841	0	195	1,015	4,130	397	7,578

Table 7
Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2017

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Yukon							
February ^f	0	0	0	0	4	6	10
March ^p	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	0	0	0	8	4	9	21
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	11	0	0	0	2	10	23
Northwest Territories							
February ^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March ^p	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	6	0	0	0	0	1	7
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Nunavut							
February ^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1	0	0	0	10	0	11

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2017

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	34	0	0	0	62	0	96
Barrie, Ontario	9	0	0	94	2	13	118
Belleville, Ontario	33	0	6	4	0	0	43
Brantford, Ontario	25	0	0	22	0	3	50
Calgary, Alberta	374	0	68	70	226	4	742
Edmonton, Alberta	373	0	112	65	797	47	1,394
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	4	0	0	0	0	4	8
Guelph, Ontario	20	0	6	12	81	17	136
Halifax, Nova Scotia	49	0	0	0	94	0	143
Hamilton, Ontario	78	0	4	150	130	29	391
Kelowna, British Columbia	72	0	4	10	359	15	460
Kingston, Ontario	19	0	0	13	0	2	34
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	78	0	1	35	171	11	296
Lethbridge, Alberta	21	0	2	0	0	0	23
London, Ontario	128	0	2	65	257	1	453
Moncton, New Brunswick	10	0	8	4	0	0	22
Montréal, Quebec	331	0	68	126	1,278	174	1,977
Oshawa, Ontario	60	0	5	108	431	13	617
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	161	0	20	189	300	23	693
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	137	0	12	189	205	18	561
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	24	0	8	0	95	5	132
Peterborough, Ontario	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
Québec, Quebec	105	0	8	17	400	12	542
Regina, Saskatchewan	68	0	22	37	36	5	168
Saguenay, Quebec	19	0	4	0	18	6	47
Saint John, New Brunswick	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	91	0	6	57	0	14	168
Sherbrooke, Quebec	31	0	35	16	36	8	126
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	95	0	2	40	0	12	149
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	12	0	2	0	10	0	24
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Toronto, Ontario	1,110	0	164	1,021	1,048	118	3,461
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	29	0	19	0	26	5	79
Vancouver, British Columbia	241	0	26	189	1,115	73	1,644
Victoria, British Columbia	61	0	0	19	99	16	195
Windsor, Ontario	99	0	15	2	0	2	118
Winnipeg, Manitoba	201	0	44	31	65	1	342

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2017

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	79	0	0	1	198	1	279
Barrie, Ontario	45	0	0	171	98	42	356
Belleville, Ontario	63	0	10	21	29	0	123
Brantford, Ontario	46	0	0	26	0	4	76
Calgary, Alberta	949	0	166	142	521	12	1,790
Edmonton, Alberta	932	0	287	300	1,145	150	2,814
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	7	0	0	0	4	7	18
Guelph, Ontario	55	0	17	30	245	50	397
Halifax, Nova Scotia	102	0	0	0	652	0	754
Hamilton, Ontario	147	0	62	281	773	41	1,304
Kelowna, British Columbia	178	0	4	60	671	46	959
Kingston, Ontario	39	0	0	26	184	9	258
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	226	0	4	85	171	76	562
Lethbridge, Alberta	100	0	2	10	10	7	129
London, Ontario	344	0	10	160	491	3	1,008
Moncton, New Brunswick	20	0	10	4	124	0	158
Montréal, Quebec	648	0	191	213	3,093	463	4,608
Oshawa, Ontario	231	0	11	125	431	43	841
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	362	0	64	285	1,105	85	1,901
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	305	0	28	285	581	71	1,270
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	57	0	36	0	524	14	631
Peterborough, Ontario	45	0	4	0	1	1	51
Québec, Quebec	214	1	98	53	1,067	43	1,476
Regina, Saskatchewan	139	0	38	54	106	12	349
Saguenay, Quebec	39	0	4	0	28	20	91
Saint John, New Brunswick	21	0	0	0	2	1	24
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	221	0	32	79	103	48	483
Sherbrooke, Quebec	58	0	73	44	105	22	302
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	261	0	18	226	3	17	525
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	29	0	4	0	18	6	57
Thunder Bay, Ontario	13	0	8	0	0	11	32
Toronto, Ontario	2,709	0	405	2,383	3,190	320	9,007
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	46	0	21	0	57	13	137
Vancouver, British Columbia	616	0	34	531	3,660	199	5,040
Victoria, British Columbia	167	0	6	63	232	40	508
Windsor, Ontario	234	0	43	52	7	11	347
Winnipeg, Manitoba	597	0	96	145	921	82	1,841

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2017

	Value of construction				Total
	Non-residential			Institutional and governmental	
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial		
	thousands of dollars				
Canada					
February ^f	3,454,007	256,202	1,259,147	380,537	5,349,893
March ^p	4,744,645	450,979	1,340,818	691,482	7,227,924
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	11,689,373	991,490	3,620,203	1,559,117	17,860,183
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	9,565,511	1,076,823	4,004,267	1,257,656	15,904,257
Newfoundland and Labrador					
February ^f	6,060	302	12,235	24	18,621
March ^p	9,298	260	3,331	1,050	13,939
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	23,109	3,314	21,978	1,589	49,990
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	45,186	1,372	26,218	6,822	79,598
Prince Edward Island					
February ^f	4,546	397	1,995	4,754	11,692
March ^p	9,486	25	3,013	2,260	14,784
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	18,382	622	7,322	7,432	33,758
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	16,321	2,329	4,659	2,644	25,953
Nova Scotia					
February ^f	104,185	1,385	13,760	10,198	129,528
March ^p	45,788	6,563	19,281	6,790	78,422
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	214,218	12,296	61,606	33,818	321,938
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	150,835	8,506	44,621	19,236	223,198
New Brunswick					
February ^f	17,495	6,515	45,197	5,734	74,941
March ^p	21,206	3,024	13,543	3,389	41,162
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	45,144	29,348	97,916	9,769	182,177
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	30,508	4,300	51,744	15,300	101,852
Quebec					
February ^f	569,208	35,090	255,524	40,715	900,537
March ^p	799,311	91,664	216,711	219,757	1,327,443
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	1,751,055	178,802	573,500	314,413	2,817,770
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,581,527	229,832	545,738	216,947	2,574,044
Ontario					
February ^f	1,287,365	110,390	403,158	128,969	1,929,882
March ^p	2,202,112	142,729	640,769	290,759	3,276,369
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	5,261,936	363,022	1,446,599	579,011	7,650,568
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	3,972,062	516,134	1,346,817	515,062	6,350,075
Manitoba					
February ^f	100,581	2,617	115,476	7,264	225,938
March ^p	113,448	13,554	49,163	3,269	179,434
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	391,665	22,493	202,420	25,458	642,036
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	260,412	70,578	162,354	40,611	533,955
Saskatchewan					
February ^f	57,927	47,111	34,050	26,950	166,038
March ^p	96,432	6,981	38,583	3,523	145,519
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	200,879	57,021	112,511	31,845	402,256
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	169,102	12,238	75,271	41,553	298,164
Alberta					
February ^f	484,009	26,228	204,867	94,585	809,689
March ^p	657,873	154,750	189,287	88,858	1,090,768
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	1,574,159	221,061	582,788	377,360	2,755,368
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	1,283,774	129,994	1,099,528	234,570	2,747,866
British Columbia					
February ^f	821,476	25,979	172,307	34,101	1,053,863
March ^p	788,283	31,309	166,719	71,564	1,057,875
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	2,204,268	101,652	510,438	150,744	2,967,102
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,045,008	101,484	641,519	116,324	2,904,335

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2017

	Value of construction				Total
	Non-residential			Institutional and governmental	
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial		
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
February ^f	883	0	282	0	1,165
March ^p	289	120	406	182	997
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	2,405	1,630	688	207	4,930
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	2,708	5	1,125	31,376	35,214
Northwest Territories					
February ^f	262	188	296	27,243	27,989
March ^p	1,119	0	12	81	1,212
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	2,143	229	1,786	27,471	31,629
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	4,268	23	4,673	17,186	26,150
Nunavut					
February ^f	10	0	0	0	10
March ^p	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2017	10	0	651	0	661
Cumulative Jan. to Mar. 2016	3,800	28	0	25	3,853

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, March 2017

	Value of construction				Total
	Non-residential				
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
				thousands of dollars	
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	18,672	4,413	1,809	0	24,894
Barrie, Ontario	31,799	70	4,101	10,793	46,763
Belleville, Ontario	11,415	2,597	2,257	28	16,297
Brantford, Ontario	13,795	3,382	3,217	3,454	23,848
Calgary, Alberta	219,333	107,924	88,675	16,877	432,809
Edmonton, Alberta	300,656	26,601	71,146	48,496	446,899
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2,151	313	1,940	28,084	32,488
Guelph, Ontario	32,203	745	2,801	14,064	49,813
Halifax, Nova Scotia	30,028	0	15,736	3,019	48,783
Hamilton, Ontario	128,862	4,474	42,109	11,092	186,537
Kelowna, British Columbia	86,833	248	11,482	28,512	127,075
Kingston, Ontario	8,629	238	11,200	57,575	77,642
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	55,461	5,748	19,252	1,263	81,724
Lethbridge, Alberta	6,497	125	3,711	49	10,382
London, Ontario	111,298	3,396	9,631	4,553	128,878
Moncton, New Brunswick	5,150	101	8,237	152	13,640
Montréal, Quebec	427,932	28,692	135,309	194,739	786,672
Oshawa, Ontario	113,988	870	12,218	7,305	134,381
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	162,438	1,807	49,183	10,266	223,694
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	138,384	1,807	40,789	9,751	190,731
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	24,054	0	8,394	515	32,963
Peterborough, Ontario	6,713	163	880	0	7,756
Québec, Quebec	94,805	5,664	13,599	6,953	121,021
Regina, Saskatchewan	32,163	692	12,784	3,149	48,788
Saguenay, Quebec	9,269	101	848	549	10,767
Saint John, New Brunswick	3,897	1,102	1,308	0	6,307
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	45,681	4,829	16,114	155	66,779
Sherbrooke, Quebec	20,283	3,248	5,203	370	29,104
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	45,034	1,960	4,254	845	52,093
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	6,247	0	2,344	1,050	9,641
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,210	70	6,734	0	8,014
Toronto, Ontario	1,146,119	59,858	443,888	111,322	1,761,187
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	16,628	670	2,240	1,461	20,999
Vancouver, British Columbia	409,026	8,910	119,060	10,969	547,965
Victoria, British Columbia	67,837	8,988	10,226	6,265	93,316
Windsor, Ontario	47,307	863	3,186	9,318	60,674
Winnipeg, Manitoba	87,543	6,530	43,268	2,973	140,314

Table 12**Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to March 2017**

	Value of construction				Total
	Non-residential			Institutional and governmental	
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial		
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	52,268	10,468	9,144	0	71,880
Barrie, Ontario	82,061	902	12,973	21,691	117,627
Belleville, Ontario	28,062	13,719	3,638	1,587	47,006
Brantford, Ontario	22,600	7,560	8,283	3,463	41,906
Calgary, Alberta	544,915	122,008	237,941	54,030	958,894
Edmonton, Alberta	661,552	48,107	203,143	204,433	1,117,235
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5,457	1,010	7,530	35,802	49,799
Guelph, Ontario	87,572	1,275	15,370	15,617	119,834
Halifax, Nova Scotia	169,352	4,071	44,283	19,594	237,300
Hamilton, Ontario	351,417	17,056	59,892	67,317	495,682
Kelowna, British Columbia	202,905	6,461	22,415	28,957	260,738
Kingston, Ontario	35,742	1,179	19,812	61,335	118,068
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	136,099	38,837	47,976	18,720	241,632
Lethbridge, Alberta	21,978	1,385	7,584	32,572	63,519
London, Ontario	251,391	8,751	19,249	10,681	290,072
Moncton, New Brunswick	21,280	18,269	31,324	919	71,792
Montréal, Quebec	953,047	62,351	359,808	269,838	1,645,044
Oshawa, Ontario	217,831	1,342	26,408	13,382	258,963
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	403,581	3,186	119,632	37,244	563,643
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	289,343	2,908	97,584	32,998	422,833
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	114,238	278	22,048	4,246	140,810
Peterborough, Ontario	18,019	626	4,014	564	23,223
Québec, Quebec	204,460	8,283	57,989	9,562	280,294
Regina, Saskatchewan	64,788	4,035	27,977	18,178	114,978
Saguenay, Quebec	17,508	2,189	2,015	1,708	23,420
Saint John, New Brunswick	7,103	7,726	29,532	122	44,483
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	106,345	5,845	51,122	11,801	175,113
Sherbrooke, Quebec	46,049	4,010	18,170	5,021	73,250
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	137,496	4,183	13,923	4,336	159,938
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	16,284	40	18,782	1,565	36,671
Thunder Bay, Ontario	5,452	90	11,873	17,745	35,160
Toronto, Ontario	2,852,610	141,515	1,001,498	200,643	4,196,266
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	28,448	2,840	5,864	2,379	39,531
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,303,561	52,264	382,066	72,984	1,810,875
Victoria, British Columbia	174,773	13,885	32,802	12,705	234,165
Windsor, Ontario	113,425	11,617	12,360	25,882	163,284
Winnipeg, Manitoba	329,879	13,059	184,621	24,342	551,901

Table 13
Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, March 2017

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	2,483,279	4,641	5,298	32,634	19,956	528,132	1,074,257
Industrial	450,979	260	25	6,563	3,024	91,664	142,729
Factories, plants	100,756	250	0	1,345	0	42,822	43,715
Transportation, utilities	169,978	0	0	0	825	3,223	30,913
Mining and agriculture	120,689	0	0	3,627	1,300	36,387	39,793
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	59,556	10	25	1,591	899	9,232	28,308
Commercial	1,340,818	3,331	3,013	19,281	13,543	216,711	640,769
Trade and services	305,409	450	450	9,766	2,853	50,524	147,467
Warehouses	228,703	0	250	0	4,440	16,763	149,249
Service stations	27,073	0	0	600	0	11,659	4,716
Office buildings	313,162	300	0	4,749	1,301	77,473	131,090
Recreation	108,521	0	0	0	0	15,389	47,858
Hotels, restaurants	167,101	0	0	450	0	10,776	87,367
Laboratories	8,808	0	950	0	980	0	3,470
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	182,041	2,581	1,363	3,716	3,969	34,127	69,552
Institutional and governmental	691,482	1,050	2,260	6,790	3,389	219,757	290,759
Schools, education	377,964	0	0	2,700	2,780	49,478	212,269
Hospitals, medical	76,588	1,050	2,223	0	0	20,909	24,085
Welfare, home	171,042	0	0	0	0	139,567	16,790
Churches, religion	25,734	0	0	3,300	0	2,404	17,780
Government buildings	11,236	0	0	470	0	1,247	8,411
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	28,918	0	37	320	609	6,152	11,424

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	65,986	49,087	432,895	269,592	708	93	0
Industrial	13,554	6,981	154,750	31,309	120	0	0
Factories, plants	1,204	1,000	5,035	5,385	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	6,402	950	117,965	9,700	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	2,850	4,110	26,347	6,275	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	3,098	921	5,403	9,949	120	0	0
Commercial	49,163	38,583	189,287	166,719	406	12	0
Trade and services	12,586	14,528	39,695	27,090	0	0	0
Warehouses	1,915	2,551	13,987	39,548	0	0	0
Service stations	300	733	5,125	3,940	0	0	0
Office buildings	20,332	5,913	42,574	29,430	0	0	0
Recreation	1,001	9,024	16,998	18,251	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	4,740	1,790	39,799	22,179	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	3,408	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	8,289	4,044	27,701	26,281	406	12	0
Institutional and governmental	3,269	3,523	88,858	71,564	182	81	0
Schools, education	2,000	1,700	58,994	48,043	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	340	806	9,565	17,610	0	0	0
Welfare, home	0	267	11,256	3,162	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	0	2,250	0	0	0	0
Government buildings	0	0	258	850	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	929	750	6,535	1,899	182	81	0

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

Data quality, concepts and methodology

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 029-0045 and 029-0050 from the *Annual Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey: Actual, Preliminary Actual and Intentions (CAPEX) SDDS=2803*.

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-five 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 a population 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.

Related products

Publications

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

Technical and analytical products

62F0014M1996002	An Analysis of Some Construction Price Index Methodologies
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CANSIM tables

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 population centres, 10,000 and over, monthly

Survey

2802	Building Permits Survey
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Summary tables

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

Appendix

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

Geographical abbreviations

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>).