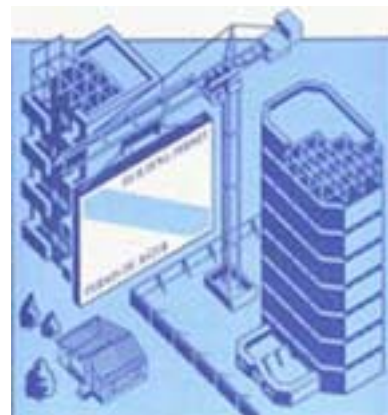


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

# Building Permits

February 2013



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Statistics Canada

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

# Building Permits

February 2013

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The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . 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<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- \* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Acknowledgements

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Changes in boundaries, status or names of geographical entities that occurred before January 2006, are reflected in this publication. These geographical changes may be obtained by writing to:

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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

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Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.0 billion in February, a 1.7% increase from January. Higher construction intentions in the non-residential sector in eight provinces, led by Alberta, more than offset a decline in the residential sector.

## Analysis – February 2013

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Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.0 billion in February, a 1.7% increase from January. Higher construction intentions in the non-residential sector in eight provinces, led by Alberta, more than offset a decline in the residential sector. Despite February's advance, the total value of building permits has been trending downwards since late 2012.

With gains in all three components, the value of permits in the non-residential sector increased 18.9% to \$2.4 billion, following three months of declines. Non-residential construction intentions rose in every province except New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. However, after an upward trend in mid-2012, the total value of non-residential building permits has been relatively flat since fall 2012.

Construction intentions in the residential sector fell 7.2% to \$3.6 billion in February, the ninth decrease in 12 months. Residential construction intentions have been pursuing a downward trend that began in mid-2012. An increase in construction intentions for single-family dwellings was not enough to offset widespread declines in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings. The value of permits for residential buildings declined in seven provinces, led by British Columbia and New Brunswick.

### Non-residential sector: Higher construction intentions in all components

Construction intentions in the commercial component increased 13.2% to \$1.5 billion, continuing an upward trend that began in late 2011. Gains in four provinces, led by Alberta and British Columbia, more than offset losses in the remaining provinces. The advance was largely attributable to higher construction intentions for recreational facilities and office buildings in Alberta, while in British Columbia, the gain came from retail outlets, hotels and restaurants, and warehouses.

The value of institutional building permits increased 27.8% to \$447 million, following a 29.9% decrease in January. Construction intentions for institutional buildings have been trending slightly downwards since the middle of 2012. The increase in February came from a variety of buildings including educational institutions, medical facilities and government buildings. Advances were posted in the Northwest Territories and in six provinces, led by Ontario, followed by Quebec and Alberta.

In the industrial component, the value of permits grew 34.7% to \$400 million in February. This was the first increase in four months and was largely on the strength of industrial construction intentions in five provinces, led by Alberta, Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador. Transportation-related buildings and manufacturing plants were behind the increase in Alberta. The gain in Ontario originated from transportation-related buildings as well as mining and primary industry buildings. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the gain came principally from utilities buildings.

### Residential sector: Lower intentions for multi-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings decreased 19.1% to \$1.3 billion, the seventh decrease in eight months. The decrease came from every province except Prince Edward Island. Most of the decline was accounted for by New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario.

In February, municipalities issued \$2.3 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings, up 1.1% from January and the second consecutive monthly increase. Higher construction intentions in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario more than offset decreases in five provinces led by Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Newfoundland and Labrador.



Municipalities approved the construction of 14,071 new dwellings in February, down 12.0% from January. February's decrease was largely the result of a 21.0% decline in multi-family dwellings to 7,537 units. The number of permits issued for single-family dwellings rose 1.2% to 6,534 units.

## **Provinces: Alberta posts a large increase**

In February, the value of building permits advanced in four provinces. Alberta posted the largest advance, followed by Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario.

In Alberta, construction intentions grew 17.7% following two consecutive monthly declines. The increase was a result of higher construction intentions for non-residential buildings, particularly commercial buildings, and single-family dwellings. In Quebec, construction intentions advanced 4.1% on the strength of higher construction intentions for institutional buildings, single-family dwellings and commercial buildings.

The increase in Ontario resulted from higher intentions for institutional and industrial buildings. In Manitoba, the advance came from single-family dwellings, commercial buildings and, to a lesser degree, industrial buildings.

The largest decrease occurred in New Brunswick, one month after the total value of permits in the province more than tripled. The decline was a result of lower construction intentions in every component led by multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings. In British Columbia, the value of permits for multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings was behind the decline.

## **Permit values rose in more than half of the census metropolitan areas**

The value of permits increased in 19 of the 34 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in February.

Calgary, Edmonton and Kingston recorded the largest increases. The advance in Calgary was mostly attributable to commercial buildings and, to a lesser extent, multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings. Edmonton's gain stemmed from commercial and institutional buildings, as well as single-family dwellings. In Kingston, the increase came particularly from higher construction intentions for residential, commercial and institutional buildings.

The largest decreases occurred in Toronto, Moncton and Vancouver. In Toronto, the decline originated from residential dwellings and commercial buildings. Lower intentions for multi-family dwellings were behind the decrease in Moncton. The decline in Vancouver came mainly from lower intentions for multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings. All three CMAs had posted strong increases in the previous month.

## Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity.

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.

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.

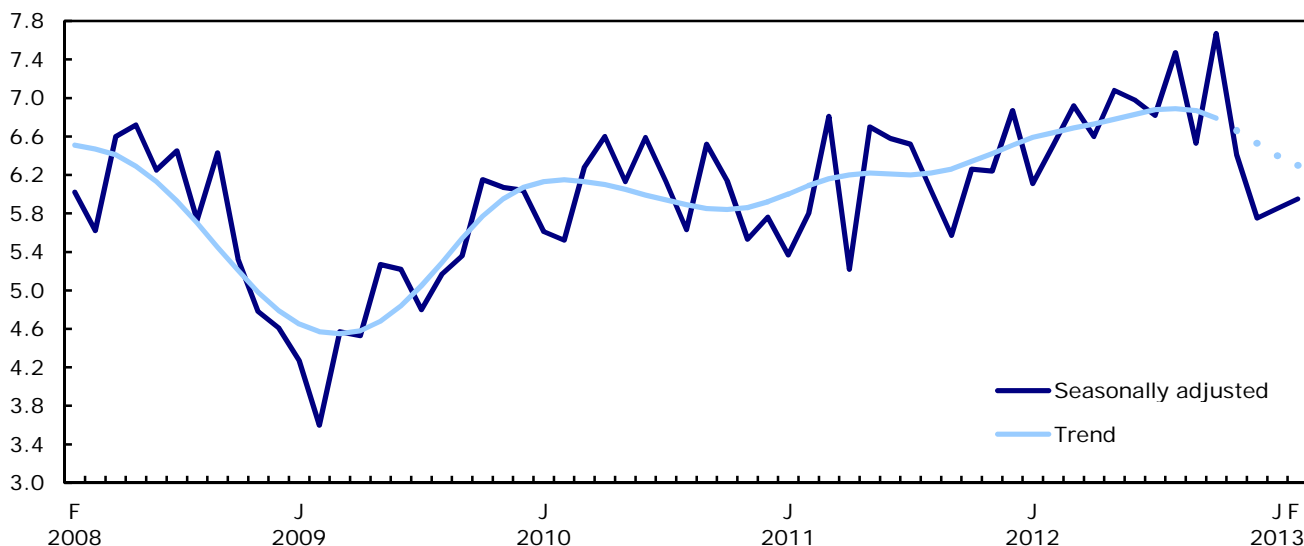
## Revision

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

The trend-cycle estimates have been added on the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart.

**Chart 1**  
**Total value of building permits**

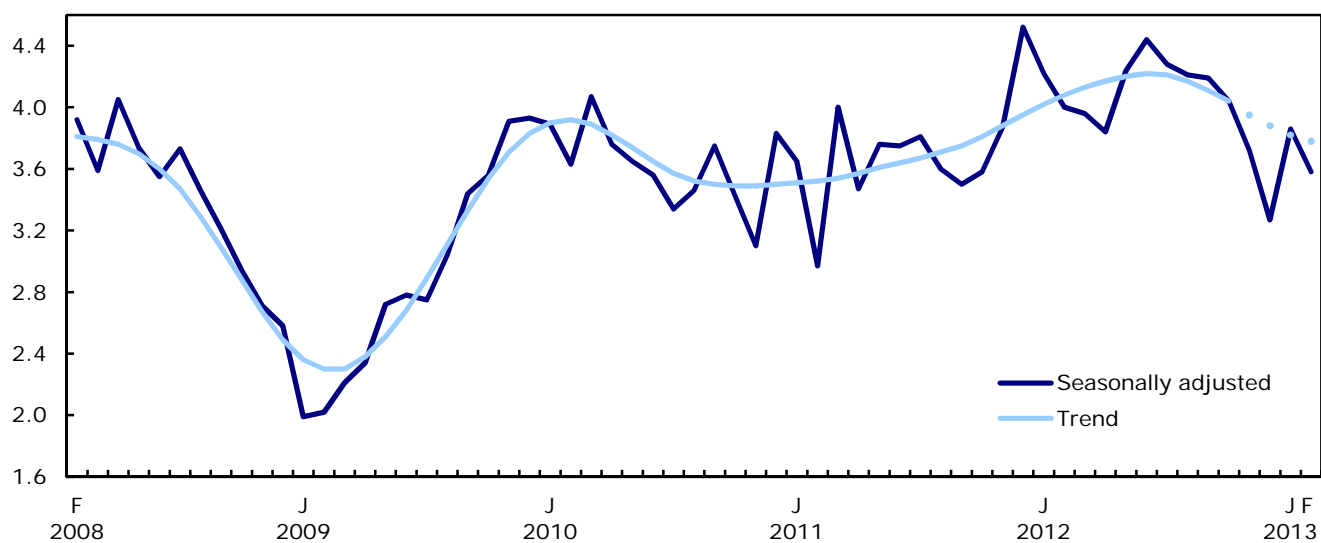
billions of dollars



**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**  
Residential value of building permits – Total

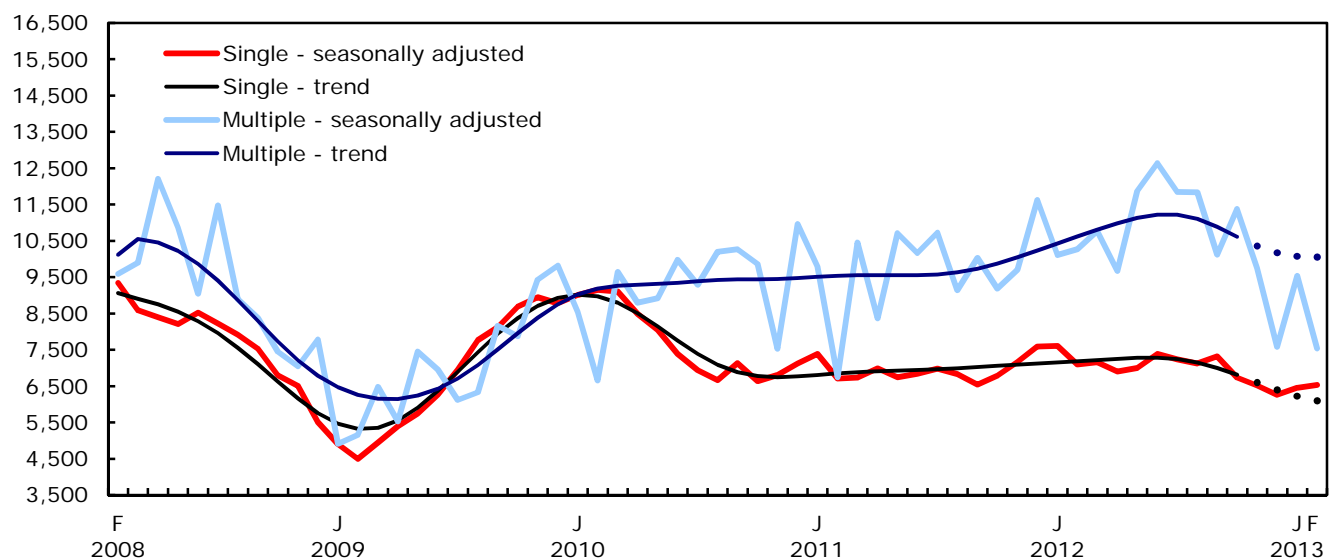
billions of dollars



**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.

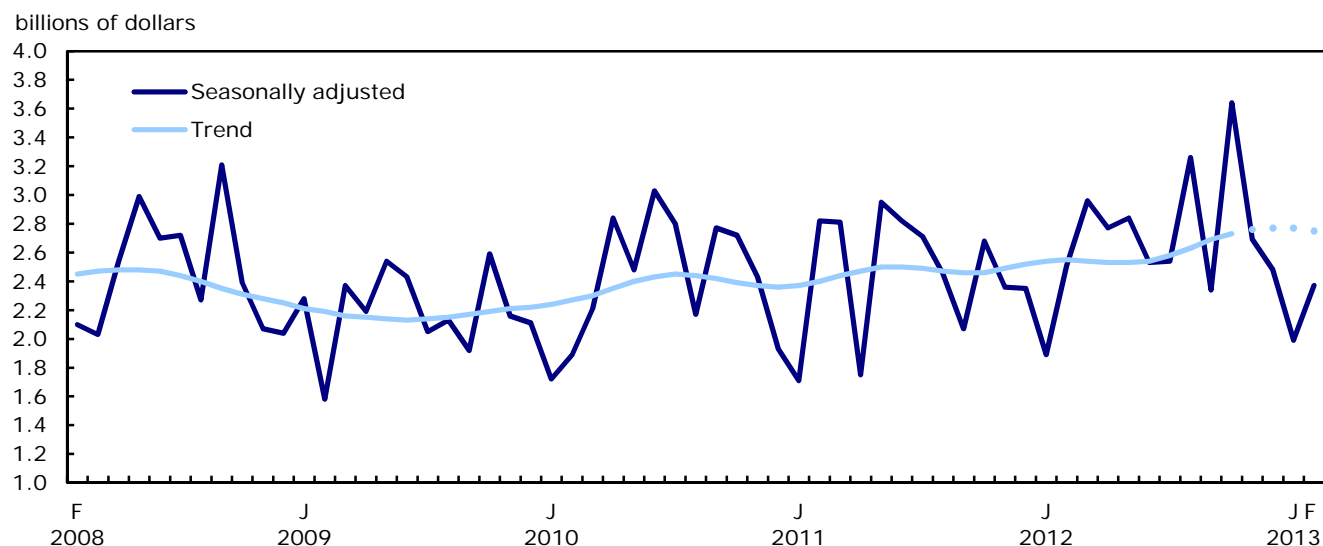
**Chart 3**  
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple

units



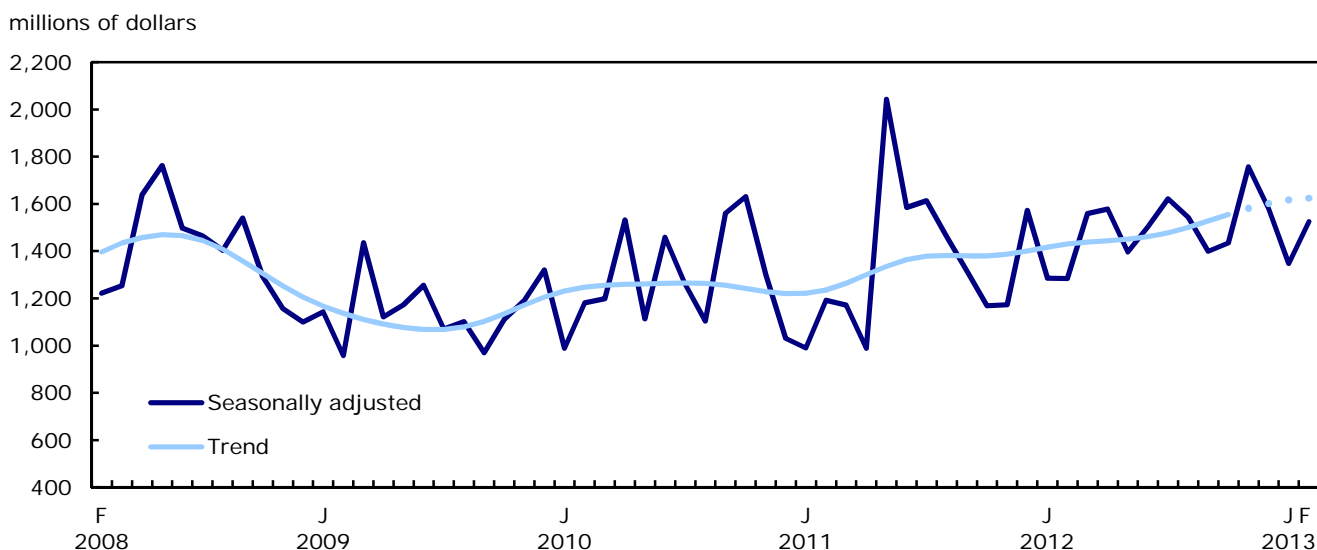
**Note(s):** The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

**Chart 4**  
**Non-residential value of 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.

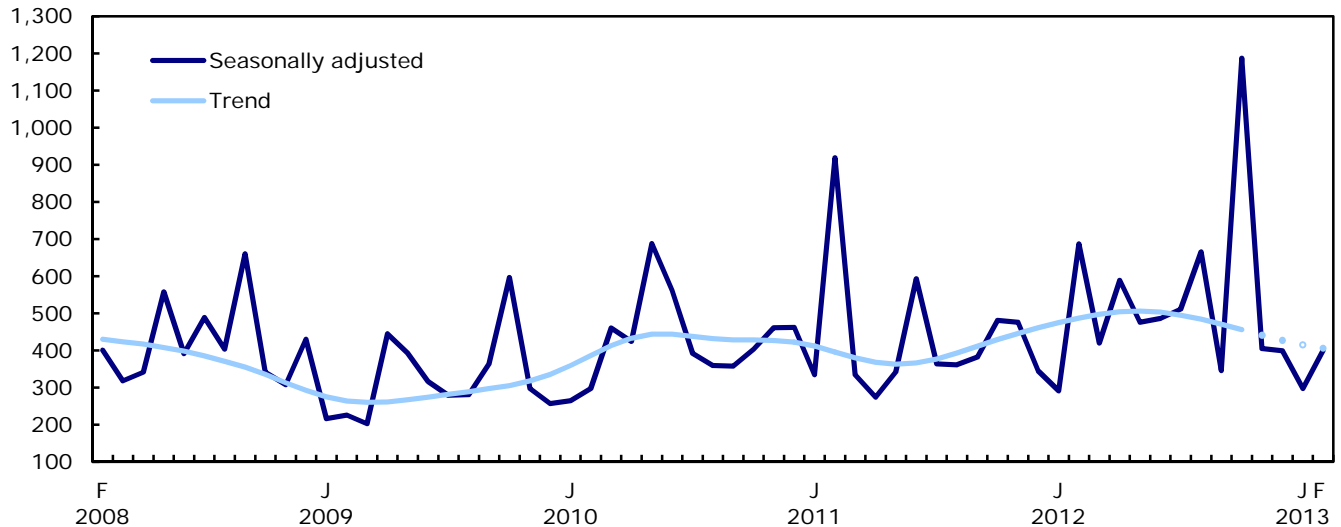
**Chart 5**  
**Commercial value of building permits**



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

**Chart 6**  
**Industrial value of building permits**

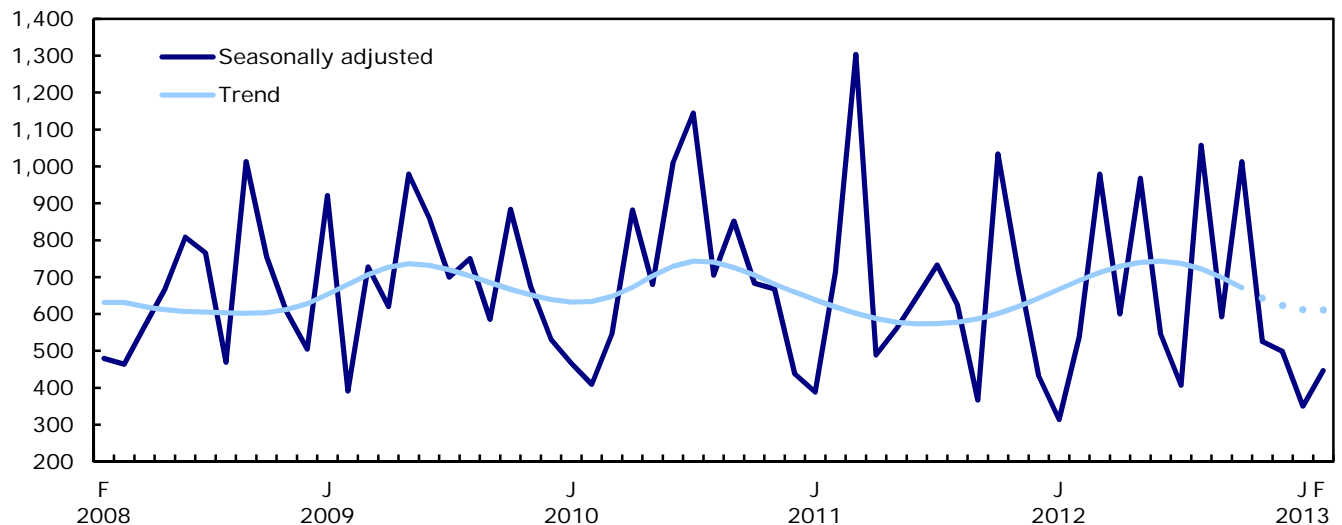
millions of dollars



**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**  
**Institutional and governmental value of 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

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### Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

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### Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

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

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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

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### Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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2802	Building Permits Survey
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## **Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada**

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- *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

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

	2013 February <sup>p</sup>	2013 January <sup>r</sup>	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,954,159</b>	<b>5,852,881</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>-12.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	64,320	80,845	-20.4	4.0	-10.6	-9.2	9.5	-37.4
Prince Edward Island	8,666	13,072	-33.7	34.3	-64.3	41.5	-21.2	-12.0
Nova Scotia	84,746	108,890	-22.2	35.1	-26.0	-32.3	11.9	24.8
New Brunswick	43,578	158,248	-72.5	252.0	-27.1	-39.6	27.2	-21.9
Quebec	1,256,540	1,206,832	4.1	-12.9	6.3	-15.5	22.2	-9.8
Ontario	1,960,584	1,943,281	0.9	0.4	-6.4	-32.1	41.0	-25.7
Manitoba	203,069	162,449	25.0	17.2	-58.7	31.0	29.0	7.7
Saskatchewan	200,014	224,579	-10.9	70.6	-34.6	-38.1	8.1	-9.6
Alberta	1,384,534	1,175,907	17.7	-5.2	-12.6	15.1	5.0	-12.5
British Columbia	690,623	768,037	-10.1	10.2	-12.1	-9.2	-15.4	15.4
Yukon	1,265	5,701	-77.8	137.3	-38.2	-65.8	43.9	-14.8
Northwest Territories	51,144	3,236	1,480.5	27.8	66.0	-42.9	-74.2	26.3
Nunavut	5,076	1,804	181.4	664.4	1,288.2	-99.5	-93.0	502.3

**Table 2**  
**Non-residential value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted**

	2013 February <sup>p</sup>	2013 January <sup>r</sup>	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,371,468</b>	<b>1,993,753</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-26.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>-28.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	31,450	19,308	62.9	64.5	-56.2	-23.5	9.4	-48.5
Prince Edward Island	4,091	3,198	27.9	-26.8	-40.9	111.0	-69.2	86.6
Nova Scotia	16,354	19,338	-15.4	-12.9	-46.9	-36.7	14.4	74.1
New Brunswick	18,456	44,560	-58.6	146.0	-10.2	-65.7	40.2	-11.1
Quebec	499,965	465,023	7.5	-19.5	23.9	-33.9	76.8	-29.3
Ontario	716,793	674,253	6.3	-33.8	2.3	-34.9	157.4	-59.5
Manitoba	75,631	49,197	53.7	66.6	-81.0	13.6	78.3	9.8
Saskatchewan	85,002	71,755	18.5	115.9	-31.7	-70.3	25.8	-15.1
Alberta	662,753	457,007	45.0	-19.9	-16.0	26.7	17.0	-11.1
British Columbia	209,418	187,648	11.6	-1.8	-22.1	-38.1	-18.6	45.0
Yukon	564	428	31.8	-37.2	-38.0	-74.7	-15.8	100.9
Northwest Territories	50,991	2,038	2,402.0	559.5	13.2	-72.9	-84.3	-6.9
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	...	-100.0	-97.1	3,085.0

**Table 3**  
**Residential value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted**

	2013 February <sup>p</sup>	2013 January <sup>r</sup>	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3,582,691</b>	<b>3,859,128</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	32,870	61,537	-46.6	-6.7	9.8	-0.9	9.6	-28.5
Prince Edward Island	4,575	9,874	-53.7	84.2	-73.0	26.0	20.8	-39.8
Nova Scotia	68,392	89,552	-23.6	53.3	-13.1	-29.3	10.2	4.9
New Brunswick	25,122	113,688	-77.9	323.5	-35.3	-4.1	13.0	-31.0
Quebec	756,575	741,809	2.0	-8.1	-3.5	0.0	-3.0	3.3
Ontario	1,243,791	1,269,028	-2.0	38.2	-14.4	-29.4	-3.1	8.6
Manitoba	127,438	113,252	12.5	3.8	-39.5	50.8	-1.9	6.5
Saskatchewan	115,012	152,824	-24.7	55.3	-35.5	-5.3	-5.5	-4.9
Alberta	721,781	718,900	0.4	7.4	-9.5	6.1	-2.7	-13.4
British Columbia	481,205	580,389	-17.1	14.8	-7.7	14.7	-12.5	-2.3
Yukon	701	5,273	-86.7	206.6	-38.3	-60.2	156.4	-59.2
Northwest Territories	153	1,198	-87.2	-46.1	77.5	-24.9	-57.8	200.5
Nunavut	5,076	1,804	181.4	664.4	1,288.2	-99.2	-66.6	-2.2

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

	2013 February <sup>p</sup>	2013 January <sup>r</sup>	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	units		percentage change					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>168,852</b>	<b>191,964</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-8.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,644	2,976	-44.8	-5.7	-5.7	-5.1	17.6	-35.4
Prince Edward Island	468	672	-30.4	43.6	-65.5	5.6	30.5	-35.4
Nova Scotia	2,844	5,844	-51.3	90.2	-28.7	-23.6	-8.4	16.9
New Brunswick	1,176	3,900	-69.8	212.5	-66.6	3.7	48.5	-66.6
Quebec	44,100	45,144	-2.3	-5.0	-4.5	-1.8	-3.1	7.2
Ontario	54,588	57,636	-5.3	40.6	-17.5	-34.6	10.6	-2.7
Manitoba	6,936	6,516	6.4	-1.1	-29.0	32.4	-15.9	5.0
Saskatchewan	4,992	7,812	-36.1	54.3	-48.2	3.2	-13.5	8.8
Alberta	30,360	32,628	-7.0	-3.0	-12.2	3.8	26.7	-32.4
British Columbia	21,588	28,380	-23.9	17.2	-4.7	13.3	-15.8	-3.7
Yukon	12	348	-96.6	190.0	-47.4	-68.3	215.8	-61.2
Northwest Territories	0	60	-100.0	-16.7	...	-100.0	-84.2	375.0
Nunavut	144	48	200.0	300.0	...	-100.0	-50.0	14.3

**Table 5**  
**Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2013**

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Canada</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	6,455	9,542	15,997	3,859,128	297,153	1,347,046	349,554	1,993,753	5,852,881
February <sup>p</sup>	6,534	7,537	14,071	3,582,691	400,230	1,524,665	446,573	2,371,468	5,954,159
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	12,989	17,079	30,068	7,441,819	697,383	2,871,711	796,127	4,365,221	11,807,040
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	14,710	20,383	35,093	8,216,817	977,457	2,569,359	852,690	4,399,506	12,616,323
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	171	77	248	61,537	426	18,136	746	19,308	80,845
February <sup>p</sup>	94	43	137	32,870	21,523	3,920	6,007	31,450	64,320
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	265	120	385	94,407	21,949	22,056	6,753	50,758	145,165
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	423	158	581	136,832	1,774	29,395	2,009	33,178	170,010
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	46	10	56	9,874	51	3,147	0	3,198	13,072
February <sup>p</sup>	17	22	39	4,575	3	2,829	1,259	4,091	8,666
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	63	32	95	14,449	54	5,976	1,259	7,289	21,738
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	116	19	135	27,529	3,103	934	7,400	11,437	38,966
<b>Nova Scotia</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	193	294	487	89,552	481	18,453	404	19,338	108,890
February <sup>p</sup>	190	47	237	68,392	8,099	7,852	403	16,354	84,746
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	383	341	724	157,944	8,580	26,305	807	35,692	193,636
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	494	175	669	151,525	12,313	28,002	40,958	81,273	232,798
<b>New Brunswick</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	171	154	325	113,688	324	21,348	22,888	44,560	158,248
February <sup>p</sup>	90	8	98	25,122	107	16,644	1,705	18,456	43,578
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	261	162	423	138,810	431	37,992	24,593	63,016	201,826
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	326	49	375	97,629	4,355	18,439	6,480	29,274	126,903
<b>Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	1,019	2,743	3,762	741,809	57,674	301,902	105,447	465,023	1,206,832
February <sup>p</sup>	1,062	2,613	3,675	756,575	53,395	315,015	131,555	499,965	1,256,540
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	2,081	5,356	7,437	1,498,384	111,069	616,917	237,002	964,988	2,463,372
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,657	6,144	8,801	1,732,162	111,398	420,299	289,353	821,050	2,553,212
<b>Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	2,106	2,697	4,803	1,269,028	133,421	471,781	69,051	674,253	1,943,281
February <sup>p</sup>	2,200	2,349	4,549	1,243,791	159,476	444,692	112,625	716,793	1,960,584
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	4,306	5,046	9,352	2,512,819	292,897	916,473	181,676	1,391,046	3,903,865
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	5,033	8,482	13,515	3,317,248	302,129	989,863	272,166	1,564,158	4,881,406
<b>Manitoba</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	254	289	543	113,252	2,079	29,845	17,273	49,197	162,449
February <sup>p</sup>	402	176	578	127,438	9,014	56,831	9,786	75,631	203,069
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	656	465	1,121	240,690	11,093	86,676	27,059	124,828	365,518
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	712	403	1,115	224,497	8,501	67,938	18,696	95,135	319,632
<b>Saskatchewan</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	398	253	651	152,824	4,293	50,164	17,298	71,755	224,579
February <sup>p</sup>	322	94	416	115,012	20,099	42,616	22,287	85,002	200,014
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	720	347	1,067	267,836	24,392	92,780	39,585	156,757	424,593
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	756	325	1,081	266,455	26,198	110,379	9,290	145,867	412,322
<b>Alberta</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	1,480	1,239	2,719	718,900	67,686	341,752	47,569	457,007	1,175,907
February <sup>p</sup>	1,602	928	2,530	721,781	99,969	489,612	73,172	662,753	1,384,534
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3,082	2,167	5,249	1,440,681	167,655	831,364	120,741	1,119,760	2,560,441
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,850	2,118	4,968	1,250,704	154,424	550,540	132,740	837,704	2,088,408

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, 2013**

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>British Columbia</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	601	1,764	2,365	580,389	30,718	88,244	68,686	187,648	768,037
February <sup>p</sup>	555	1,244	1,799	481,205	28,525	144,086	36,807	209,418	690,623
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,156	3,008	4,164	1,061,594	59,243	232,330	105,493	397,066	1,458,660
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,308	2,510	3,818	1,003,777	350,761	352,443	72,185	775,389	1,779,166
<b>Yukon</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	15	14	29	5,273	0	426	2	428	5,701
February <sup>p</sup>	0	1	1	701	0	498	66	564	1,265
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	15	15	30	5,974	0	924	68	992	6,966
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	35	0	35	6,012	451	240	213	904	6,916
<b>Northwest Territories</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	1	4	5	1,198	0	1,848	190	2,038	3,236
February <sup>p</sup>	0	0	0	153	20	70	50,901	50,991	51,144
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1	4	5	1,351	20	1,918	51,091	53,029	54,380
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	2,447	2,050	887	1,200	4,137	6,584
<b>Nunavut</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	0	4	4	1,804	0	0	0	0	1,804
February <sup>p</sup>	0	12	12	5,076	0	0	0	0	5,076
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	0	16	16	6,880	0	0	0	0	6,880
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Table 6

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2013

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
units									
thousands of dollars									
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
January <sup>r</sup>	18	92	110	14,610	1,393	69	0	1,462	16,072
February <sup>p</sup>	15	2	17	3,676	30	450	2,250	2,730	6,406
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	33	94	127	18,286	1,423	519	2,250	4,192	22,478
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	47	54	101	20,631	3,713	524	12,002	16,239	36,870
Barrie, Ontario									
January <sup>r</sup>	32	0	32	9,286	3,062	2,488	2	5,552	14,838
February <sup>p</sup>	131	46	177	47,103	445	1,255	277	1,977	49,080
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	163	46	209	56,389	3,507	3,743	279	7,529	63,918
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	28	2	30	11,461	12,290	6,399	1,539	20,228	31,689
Brantford, Ontario									
January <sup>r</sup>	11	21	32	4,280	276	1,042	110	1,428	5,708
February <sup>p</sup>	24	9	33	5,676	829	1,753	2,403	4,985	10,661
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	35	30	65	9,956	1,105	2,795	2,513	6,413	16,369
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	56	75	131	17,258	1,459	1,241	1,544	4,244	21,502
Calgary, Alberta									
January <sup>r</sup>	554	343	897	242,917	15,062	113,335	23,249	151,646	394,563
February <sup>p</sup>	554	333	887	248,682	28,422	220,578	23,155	272,155	520,837
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,108	676	1,784	491,599	43,484	333,913	46,404	423,801	915,400
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,030	901	1,931	485,323	10,970	194,384	53,008	258,362	743,685
Edmonton, Alberta									
January <sup>r</sup>	471	813	1,284	309,632	12,091	55,346	5,666	73,103	382,735
February <sup>p</sup>	548	476	1,024	295,575	18,788	143,000	26,692	188,480	484,055
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,019	1,289	2,308	605,207	30,879	198,346	32,358	261,583	866,790
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	925	943	1,868	476,173	58,290	137,325	46,068	241,683	717,856
Greater Sudbury , Ontario									
January <sup>r</sup>	1	2	3	1,558	1,444	4,344	6,760	12,548	14,106
February <sup>p</sup>	2	0	2	2,384	6,248	2,046	2,049	10,343	12,727
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3	2	5	3,942	7,692	6,390	8,809	22,891	26,833
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	3	3	6	5,837	480	2,052	1,786	4,318	10,155
Guelph, Ontario									
January <sup>r</sup>	21	68	89	16,485	1,431	2,293	345	4,069	20,554
February <sup>p</sup>	7	15	22	5,394	545	10,880	28	11,453	16,847
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	28	83	111	21,879	1,976	13,173	373	15,522	37,401
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	52	157	209	36,292	695	21,473	1,538	23,706	59,998
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
January <sup>r</sup>	83	262	345	53,050	15	15,977	163	16,155	69,205
February <sup>p</sup>	93	29	122	37,010	5,004	4,509	250	9,763	46,773
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	176	291	467	90,060	5,019	20,486	413	25,918	115,978
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	179	129	308	66,677	10,120	17,519	38,365	66,004	132,681
Hamilton, Ontario									
January <sup>r</sup>	186	204	390	96,781	1,352	24,152	10,647	36,151	132,932
February <sup>p</sup>	100	75	175	52,733	9,843	43,265	2,076	55,184	107,917
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	286	279	565	149,514	11,195	67,417	12,723	91,335	240,849
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	472	285	757	213,261	6,289	34,730	42,551	83,570	296,831
Kelowna, British Columbia									
January <sup>r</sup>	29	20	49	14,788	643	2,438	1,255	4,336	19,124
February <sup>p</sup>	21	23	44	14,934	415	9,977	100	10,492	25,426
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	50	43	93	29,722	1,058	12,415	1,355	14,828	44,550
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	42	41	83	25,493	1,994	6,065	1,200	9,259	34,752

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, 2013**

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Kingston, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	14	7	21	5,536	1,383	777	493	2,653	8,189
February <sup>p</sup>	37	116	153	22,116	90	15,569	10,544	26,203	48,319
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	51	123	174	27,652	1,473	16,346	11,037	28,856	56,508
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	48	2	50	12,253	851	9,842	1,810	12,503	24,756
<b>Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	64	28	92	24,897	2,736	7,733	4,644	15,113	40,010
February <sup>p</sup>	89	43	132	39,846	621	19,955	4,818	25,394	65,240
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	153	71	224	64,743	3,357	27,688	9,462	40,507	105,250
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	210	132	342	97,473	1,308	46,983	11,843	60,134	157,607
<b>London, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	50	33	83	24,821	8,259	17,287	11,491	37,037	61,858
February <sup>p</sup>	105	25	130	40,027	655	10,816	7,631	19,102	59,129
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	155	58	213	64,848	8,914	28,103	19,122	56,139	120,987
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	243	48	291	88,326	4,075	20,134	3,673	27,882	116,208
<b>Moncton, New Brunswick</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	49	61	110	40,634	197	9,103	800	10,100	50,734
February <sup>p</sup>	9	4	13	4,608	57	1,314	151	1,522	6,130
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	58	65	123	45,242	254	10,417	951	11,622	56,864
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	60	25	85	27,255	882	5,874	578	7,334	34,589
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	306	1,663	1,969	390,907	26,507	153,723	46,489	226,719	617,626
February <sup>p</sup>	280	1,477	1,757	379,270	21,099	141,530	53,700	216,329	595,599
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	586	3,140	3,726	770,177	47,606	295,253	100,189	443,048	1,213,225
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	811	2,968	3,779	804,124	34,840	243,280	94,222	372,342	1,176,466
<b>Oshawa, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	109	40	149	53,446	4,052	3,592	8	7,652	61,098
February <sup>p</sup>	92	19	111	44,355	1,265	15,906	3,197	20,368	64,723
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	201	59	260	97,801	5,317	19,498	3,205	28,020	125,821
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	157	157	314	89,556	2,213	5,872	950	9,035	98,591
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	168	196	364	57,312	1,049	78,617	3,174	82,840	140,152
February <sup>p</sup>	148	316	464	103,893	208	15,839	9,341	25,388	129,281
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	316	512	828	161,205	1,257	94,456	12,515	108,228	269,433
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	253	514	767	139,851	2,443	198,426	60,863	261,732	401,583
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	27	134	161	25,037	270	7,407	1,670	9,347	34,384
February <sup>p</sup>	25	50	75	15,899	0	23,202	1,863	25,065	40,964
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	52	184	236	40,936	270	30,609	3,533	34,412	75,348
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	96	260	356	60,572	85	25,488	8,065	33,638	94,210
<b>Peterborough, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	6	30	36	5,589	197	1,331	53	1,581	7,170
February <sup>p</sup>	15	7	22	7,013	75	614	2,050	2,739	9,752
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	21	37	58	12,602	272	1,945	2,103	4,320	16,922
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	25	10	35	10,207	1,748	4,066	10	5,824	16,031
<b>Québec, Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	62	338	400	70,828	3,814	32,711	4,422	40,947	111,775
February <sup>p</sup>	71	426	497	81,375	5,449	23,151	5,603	34,203	115,578
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	133	764	897	152,203	9,263	55,862	10,025	75,150	227,353
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	228	1,323	1,551	235,852	2,886	32,289	24,684	59,859	295,711

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, 2013**

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Regina, Saskatchewan</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	117	113	230	41,929	2,035	8,860	928	11,823	53,752
February <sup>p</sup>	106	8	114	25,566	8,258	5,461	18,134	31,853	57,419
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	223	121	344	67,495	10,293	14,321	19,062	43,676	111,171
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	215	131	346	70,071	12,742	30,382	2,860	45,984	116,055
<b>Saguenay, Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	18	26	44	7,568	205	3,115	662	3,982	11,550
February <sup>p</sup>	36	8	44	9,254	580	1,256	796	2,632	11,886
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	54	34	88	16,822	785	4,371	1,458	6,614	23,436
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	29	71	100	18,253	1,102	1,743	9,923	12,768	31,021
<b>Saint John, New Brunswick</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	27	11	38	18,432	0	607	16	623	19,055
February <sup>p</sup>	19	4	23	8,823	50	382	80	512	9,335
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	46	15	61	27,255	50	989	96	1,135	28,390
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	54	6	60	20,150	160	4,049	2,150	6,359	26,509
<b>Saskatoon, Saskatchewan</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	114	70	184	50,186	1,931	21,414	11,074	34,419	84,605
February <sup>p</sup>	116	34	150	44,795	6,866	32,755	3,645	43,266	88,061
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	230	104	334	94,981	8,797	54,169	14,719	77,685	172,666
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	387	126	513	135,771	9,730	50,233	3,220	63,183	198,954
<b>Sherbrooke, Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	69	50	119	23,215	237	13,733	11,076	25,046	48,261
February <sup>p</sup>	84	67	151	27,315	1,064	4,672	43,501	49,237	76,552
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	153	117	270	50,530	1,301	18,405	54,577	74,283	124,813
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	123	203	326	58,168	297	16,735	22,920	39,952	98,120
<b>St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	46	73	119	24,793	8,187	5,052	468	13,707	38,500
February <sup>p</sup>	48	39	87	24,840	1,212	28,741	5,578	35,531	60,371
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	94	112	206	49,633	9,399	33,793	6,046	49,238	98,871
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	125	53	178	45,788	7,313	11,256	1,088	19,657	65,445
<b>St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	89	45	134	36,605	270	16,536	40	16,846	53,451
February <sup>p</sup>	68	30	98	25,258	1,445	1,981	5,301	8,727	33,985
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	157	75	232	61,863	1,715	18,517	5,341	25,573	87,436
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	253	88	341	89,783	1,437	25,317	1,303	28,057	117,840
<b>Thunder Bay, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	2	0	2	4,268	140	3,753	281	4,174	8,442
February <sup>p</sup>	13	12	25	4,793	574	5,840	1,386	7,800	12,593
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	15	12	27	9,061	714	9,593	1,667	11,974	21,035
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	24	0	24	5,910	76	3,271	745	4,092	10,002
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	920	1,755	2,675	721,410	43,525	252,243	24,150	319,918	1,041,328
February <sup>p</sup>	817	1,462	2,279	640,000	70,217	182,744	50,930	303,891	943,891
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,737	3,217	4,954	1,361,410	113,742	434,987	75,080	623,809	1,985,219
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,065	6,594	8,659	2,084,271	160,484	523,377	80,805	764,666	2,848,937
<b>Trois-Rivières, Quebec</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	9	9	18	7,880	319	22,033	0	22,352	30,232
February <sup>p</sup>	23	35	58	12,736	316	3,632	2,974	6,922	19,658
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	32	44	76	20,616	635	25,665	2,974	29,274	49,890
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	26	74	100	16,668	35	15,414	8,893	24,342	41,010

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, 2013**

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles <sup>1</sup>	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	258	1,419	1,677	406,706	18,589	53,912	52,126	124,627	531,333
February <sup>p</sup>	264	1,108	1,372	342,995	16,305	102,665	27,890	146,860	489,855
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	522	2,527	3,049	749,701	34,894	156,577	80,016	271,487	1,021,188
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	621	1,630	2,251	612,993	45,506	265,253	30,347	341,106	954,099
<b>Victoria, British Columbia</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	61	152	213	47,453	2,760	6,066	3,235	12,061	59,514
February <sup>p</sup>	39	7	46	16,552	361	5,328	1,436	7,125	23,677
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	100	159	259	64,005	3,121	11,394	4,671	19,186	83,191
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	97	410	507	99,209	1,475	8,835	1,641	11,951	111,160
<b>Windsor, Ontario</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	20	8	28	8,388	10	8,690	1,075	9,775	18,163
February <sup>p</sup>	66	1	67	20,376	1,782	4,195	234	6,211	26,587
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	86	9	95	28,764	1,792	12,885	1,309	15,986	44,750
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	99	46	145	37,955	2,596	4,167	30,327	37,090	75,045
<b>Winnipeg, Manitoba</b>									
January <sup>r</sup>	171	239	410	78,078	1,006	24,301	13,460	38,767	116,845
February <sup>p</sup>	182	127	309	71,254	8,664	53,085	7,856	69,605	140,859
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	353	366	719	149,332	9,670	77,386	21,316	108,372	257,704
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	399	325	724	137,919	5,474	34,837	18,115	58,426	196,345

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, 2013**

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
<b>Canada</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	3,986	10	626	1,604	5,650	472	12,348
February <sup>p</sup>	4,090	10	630	1,271	4,295	642	10,938
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	8,076	20	1,256	2,875	9,945	1,114	23,286
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	8,821	20	1,480	2,958	12,959	1,255	27,493
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	60	0	0	26	42	9	137
February <sup>p</sup>	32	0	4	0	30	9	75
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	92	0	4	26	72	18	212
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	148	1	2	8	135	13	307
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	10	1	0	0	8	2	21
February <sup>p</sup>	3	1	0	0	22	0	26
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	13	2	0	0	30	2	47
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	25	1	2	0	4	13	45
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	96	5	2	0	278	14	395
February <sup>p</sup>	95	1	6	18	13	11	144
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	191	6	8	18	291	25	539
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	229	4	8	5	115	50	411
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	31	2	2	19	115	20	189
February <sup>p</sup>	18	2	0	0	6	2	28
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	49	4	2	19	121	22	217
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	65	2	20	0	4	26	117
<b>Quebec</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	416	0	136	91	1,272	120	2,035
February <sup>p</sup>	760	4	159	200	1,339	311	2,773
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,176	4	295	291	2,611	431	4,808
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,556	5	412	176	3,451	527	6,127
<b>Ontario</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	1,502	2	225	876	1,366	161	4,132
February <sup>p</sup>	1,103	1	136	557	1,477	80	3,354
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	2,605	3	361	1,433	2,843	241	7,486
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,914	4	521	1,801	5,813	187	11,240
<b>Manitoba</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	174	0	0	10	277	2	463
February <sup>p</sup>	225	0	24	15	77	60	401
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	399	0	24	25	354	62	864
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	427	2	6	0	291	107	833
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	181	0	18	42	173	20	434
February <sup>p</sup>	198	0	20	0	63	11	292
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	379	0	38	42	236	31	726
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	474	0	18	19	269	19	799
<b>Alberta</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	1,114	0	217	231	732	60	2,354
February <sup>p</sup>	1,230	1	243	215	389	81	2,159
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	2,344	1	460	446	1,121	141	4,513
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,001	0	378	365	1,231	144	4,119
<b>British Columbia</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	398	0	26	309	1,365	64	2,162
February <sup>p</sup>	426	0	38	254	879	76	1,673
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	824	0	64	563	2,244	140	3,835
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	972	1	113	584	1,646	169	3,485

Table 7 – continued

## Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
<b>Yukon</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	3	0	0	0	14	0	17
February <sup>p</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3	0	0	0	14	1	18
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
February <sup>p</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nunavut</b>							
January <sup>r</sup>	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
February <sup>p</sup>	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	0	0	0	12	4	0	16
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 8**  
**Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2013**

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	13	0	0	0	2	0	15
Barrie, Ontario	71	0	8	38	0	0	117
Brantford, Ontario	13	0	0	9	0	0	22
Calgary, Alberta	474	0	81	94	149	9	807
Edmonton, Alberta	469	0	140	81	204	51	945
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Guelph, Ontario	4	0	4	0	0	11	19
Halifax, Nova Scotia	58	0	4	18	4	3	87
Hamilton, Ontario	54	0	2	71	0	2	129
Kelowna, British Columbia	18	0	0	18	3	2	41
Kingston, Ontario	20	0	1	0	115	0	136
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	48	0	2	10	19	12	91
London, Ontario	57	0	0	15	8	2	82
Moncton, New Brunswick	3	0	0	0	4	0	7
Montréal, Quebec	240	0	54	49	762	231	1,336
Oshawa, Ontario	50	0	6	0	11	2	69
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	101	0	18	89	233	13	454
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	80	0	18	71	219	8	396
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	21	0	0	18	14	5	58
Peterborough, Ontario	8	0	0	7	0	0	15
Québec, Quebec	61	0	55	4	220	37	377
Regina, Saskatchewan	79	0	4	0	4	0	87
Saguenay, Quebec	31	0	0	0	4	2	37
Saint John, New Brunswick	6	0	0	0	2	2	10
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	86	0	14	0	11	9	120
Sherbrooke, Quebec	72	0	6	0	42	2	122
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	26	0	0	8	28	3	65
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	24	0	0	0	28	2	54
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7	0	0	9	0	3	19
Toronto, Ontario	443	0	83	292	1,064	23	1,905
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	20	0	14	0	10	2	46
Vancouver, British Columbia	224	0	16	214	837	41	1,332
Victoria, British Columbia	32	0	0	0	2	6	40
Windsor, Ontario	36	0	0	0	0	1	37
Winnipeg, Manitoba	144	0	24	15	28	60	271

Table 9

Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	26	0	0	87	7	0	120
Barrie, Ontario	97	0	8	38	0	0	143
Brantford, Ontario	22	0	0	30	0	0	52
Calgary, Alberta	943	0	152	157	353	14	1,619
Edmonton, Alberta	867	0	274	226	715	74	2,156
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Guelph, Ontario	21	0	4	60	0	19	104
Halifax, Nova Scotia	105	0	4	18	262	7	396
Hamilton, Ontario	203	0	10	258	0	11	482
Kelowna, British Columbia	39	0	0	26	7	10	82
Kingston, Ontario	31	0	1	6	115	1	154
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	99	0	4	14	19	34	170
London, Ontario	97	0	2	42	12	2	155
Moncton, New Brunswick	16	0	0	0	65	0	81
Montréal, Quebec	408	0	90	128	1,669	278	2,573
Oshawa, Ontario	136	0	20	22	11	7	196
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	251	0	88	187	313	47	886
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	215	0	34	162	282	34	727
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	36	0	54	25	31	13	159
Peterborough, Ontario	13	0	0	7	0	30	50
Québec, Quebec	95	0	81	4	389	59	628
Regina, Saskatchewan	155	0	12	0	109	0	276
Saguenay, Quebec	41	0	0	0	13	10	64
Saint John, New Brunswick	13	0	2	4	6	3	28
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	160	0	22	42	11	29	264
Sherbrooke, Quebec	110	0	6	0	72	4	192
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	63	0	3	31	72	6	175
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	70	0	0	6	62	7	145
Thunder Bay, Ontario	9	0	0	9	0	3	21
Toronto, Ontario	1,180	0	238	680	2,233	66	4,397
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	25	0	16	0	10	6	57
Vancouver, British Columbia	411	0	36	405	2,011	75	2,938
Victoria, British Columbia	76	0	4	5	140	11	236
Windsor, Ontario	52	0	4	4	0	1	61
Winnipeg, Manitoba	290	0	24	22	259	61	656

**Table 10**  
**Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013**

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
<b>Canada</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	2,680,388	248,437	1,102,522	290,540	4,321,887
February <sup>p</sup>	2,540,816	341,308	1,268,546	395,296	4,545,966
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	5,221,204	589,745	2,371,068	685,836	8,867,853
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	5,828,312	887,996	2,146,391	727,658	9,590,357
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	28,311	426	18,136	746	47,619
February <sup>p</sup>	13,552	21,523	3,920	6,007	45,002
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	41,863	21,949	22,056	6,753	92,621
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	61,874	1,774	29,395	2,009	95,052
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	2,950	51	3,147	0	6,148
February <sup>p</sup>	1,886	3	2,829	1,259	5,977
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	4,836	54	5,976	1,259	12,125
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	7,745	3,103	934	7,400	19,182
<b>Nova Scotia</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	61,546	481	18,453	404	80,884
February <sup>p</sup>	35,551	8,099	7,852	403	51,905
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	97,097	8,580	26,305	807	132,789
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	78,626	12,313	28,002	40,958	159,899
<b>New Brunswick</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	17,630	324	21,348	22,888	62,190
February <sup>p</sup>	5,427	107	16,644	1,705	23,883
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	23,057	431	37,992	24,593	86,073
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	19,535	4,355	18,439	6,480	48,809
<b>Quebec</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	354,559	39,971	199,855	46,433	640,818
February <sup>p</sup>	532,209	34,487	207,805	80,278	854,779
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	886,768	74,458	407,660	126,711	1,495,597
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,054,546	76,539	260,835	164,321	1,556,241
<b>Ontario</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	995,924	102,408	380,311	69,051	1,547,694
February <sup>p</sup>	813,357	119,462	328,665	112,625	1,374,109
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,809,281	221,870	708,976	181,676	2,921,803
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	2,484,964	247,527	791,053	272,166	3,795,710
<b>Manitoba</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	91,925	2,079	29,845	17,273	141,122
February <sup>p</sup>	85,591	9,014	56,831	9,786	161,222
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	177,516	11,093	86,676	27,059	302,344
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	153,508	8,501	67,938	18,696	248,643
<b>Saskatchewan</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	81,486	4,293	50,164	17,298	153,241
February <sup>p</sup>	74,392	20,099	42,616	22,287	159,394
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	155,878	24,392	92,780	39,585	312,635
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	165,708	26,198	110,379	9,290	311,575
<b>Alberta</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	553,012	67,686	290,745	47,569	959,012
February <sup>p</sup>	552,598	99,969	456,730	73,172	1,182,469
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	1,105,610	167,655	747,475	120,741	2,141,481
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	954,399	154,424	485,846	132,740	1,727,409
<b>British Columbia</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	487,499	30,718	88,244	68,686	675,147
February <sup>p</sup>	420,790	28,525	144,086	36,807	630,208
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	908,289	59,243	232,330	105,493	1,305,355
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	845,062	350,761	352,443	72,185	1,620,451

Table 10 – continued

## Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
<b>Yukon</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	2,873	0	426	2	3,301
February <sup>p</sup>	293	0	498	66	857
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	3,166	0	924	68	4,158
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	1,542	451	240	213	2,446
<b>Northwest Territories</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	869	0	1,848	190	2,907
February <sup>p</sup>	94	20	70	50,901	51,085
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	963	20	1,918	51,091	53,992
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	803	2,050	887	1,200	4,940
<b>Nunavut</b>					
January <sup>r</sup>	1,804	0	0	0	1,804
February <sup>p</sup>	5,076	0	0	0	5,076
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2013	6,880	0	0	0	6,880
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2012	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11

## Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2013

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	3,202	30	450	2,250	5,932
Barrie, Ontario	29,056	445	919	277	30,697
Brantford, Ontario	3,510	829	1,284	2,403	8,026
Calgary, Alberta	210,749	28,422	220,578	23,155	482,904
Edmonton, Alberta	249,959	18,788	143,000	26,692	438,439
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	1,364	6,248	1,499	2,049	11,160
Guelph, Ontario	3,406	545	7,970	28	11,949
Halifax, Nova Scotia	24,063	5,004	4,509	250	33,826
Hamilton, Ontario	35,102	9,843	31,693	2,076	78,714
Kelowna, British Columbia	13,571	415	9,977	100	24,063
Kingston, Ontario	17,955	90	11,405	10,544	39,994
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	23,881	621	14,618	4,818	43,938
London, Ontario	23,031	655	7,923	7,631	39,240
Moncton, New Brunswick	1,184	57	1,314	151	2,706
Montréal, Quebec	281,875	21,099	109,962	31,703	444,639
Oshawa, Ontario	25,888	1,265	11,652	3,197	42,002
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	92,916	208	29,630	10,441	133,195
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	81,089	208	11,603	9,341	102,241
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	11,827	0	18,027	1,100	30,954
Peterborough, Ontario	4,330	75	450	2,050	6,905
Québec, Quebec	60,488	5,449	17,987	3,308	87,232
Regina, Saskatchewan	18,350	8,258	5,461	18,134	50,203
Saguenay, Quebec	6,893	580	976	470	8,919
Saint John, New Brunswick	2,250	50	382	80	2,762
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	33,188	6,866	32,755	3,645	76,454
Sherbrooke, Quebec	20,330	1,064	3,630	25,682	50,706
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	16,799	1,212	21,054	5,578	44,643
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	10,642	1,445	1,981	5,301	19,369
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,381	574	4,278	1,386	9,619
Toronto, Ontario	460,460	70,217	133,867	50,930	715,474
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	9,474	316	2,822	1,756	14,368
Vancouver, British Columbia	324,669	16,305	102,665	27,890	471,529
Victoria, British Columbia	14,301	361	5,328	1,436	21,426
Windsor, Ontario	10,832	1,782	3,073	234	15,921
Winnipeg, Manitoba	60,383	8,664	53,085	7,856	129,988

Table 12

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2013

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	16,664	1,423	519	2,250	20,856
Barrie, Ontario	36,209	3,507	2,965	279	42,960
Brantford, Ontario	7,294	1,105	2,141	2,513	13,053
Calgary, Alberta	412,804	43,484	333,913	46,404	836,605
Edmonton, Alberta	519,793	30,879	198,346	32,358	781,376
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2,668	7,692	5,071	8,809	24,240
Guelph, Ontario	17,775	1,976	9,855	373	29,979
Halifax, Nova Scotia	68,087	5,019	20,486	413	94,005
Hamilton, Ontario	117,713	11,195	51,551	12,723	193,182
Kelowna, British Columbia	24,744	1,058	12,415	1,355	39,572
Kingston, Ontario	22,407	1,473	12,044	11,037	46,961
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	44,130	3,357	20,976	9,462	77,925
London, Ontario	44,098	8,914	22,136	19,122	94,270
Moncton, New Brunswick	8,158	254	10,417	951	19,780
Montréal, Quebec	496,958	47,606	222,757	48,492	815,813
Oshawa, Ontario	69,137	5,317	14,605	3,205	92,264
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	155,186	1,527	99,704	14,218	270,635
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	129,689	1,257	76,242	12,515	219,703
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	25,497	270	23,462	1,703	50,932
Peterborough, Ontario	9,347	272	1,544	2,103	13,266
Québec, Quebec	99,383	9,263	41,989	4,905	155,540
Regina, Saskatchewan	49,192	10,293	14,321	19,062	92,868
Saguenay, Quebec	10,888	785	3,262	709	15,644
Saint John, New Brunswick	5,734	50	989	96	6,869
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	68,424	8,797	54,169	14,719	146,109
Sherbrooke, Quebec	32,542	1,301	13,707	29,682	77,232
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	37,336	9,399	25,208	6,046	77,989
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	31,949	1,715	18,517	5,341	57,522
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7,346	714	7,364	1,667	17,091
Toronto, Ontario	1,085,368	113,742	341,261	75,080	1,615,451
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	13,682	635	18,989	1,756	35,062
Vancouver, British Columbia	692,809	34,894	156,577	80,016	964,296
Victoria, British Columbia	54,277	3,121	11,394	4,671	73,463
Windsor, Ontario	17,619	1,792	10,218	1,309	30,938
Winnipeg, Manitoba	133,615	9,670	77,386	21,316	241,987



Table 13

## Value of the non-residential permits by type of building, provinces and territories, February 2013

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>2,005,150</b>	<b>31,450</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>16,354</b>	<b>18,456</b>	<b>322,570</b>	<b>560,752</b>
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>341,308</b>	<b>21,523</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8,099</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>34,487</b>	<b>119,462</b>
Factories, plants	132,815	0	0	3,820	0	19,024	51,620
Transportation, utilities	148,863	20,000	0	1,974	0	7,653	49,055
Mining and agriculture	26,229	1,420	0	2,000	0	2,550	5,615
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	33,401	103	3	305	107	5,260	13,172
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>1,268,546</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>7,852</b>	<b>16,644</b>	<b>207,805</b>	<b>328,665</b>
Trade and services	365,127	300	280	2,221	6,300	78,078	168,628
Warehouses	94,017	500	1,020	0	0	5,200	20,256
Service stations	32,882	0	0	1,375	0	7,545	11,062
Office buildings	201,583	0	0	0	4,550	38,034	33,708
Recreation	230,190	0	0	0	0	30,154	15,860
Hotels, restaurants	202,798	325	420	812	3,500	23,049	27,535
Laboratories	5,335	0	0	0	1,325	473	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	136,614	2,795	1,109	3,444	969	25,272	51,616
<b>Institutional and governmental</b>	<b>395,296</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>80,278</b>	<b>112,625</b>
Schools, education	158,572	700	1,259	0	0	49,604	54,198
Hospitals, medical	86,094	0	0	250	460	17,881	6,585
Welfare, home	70,314	0	0	0	0	8,124	5,514
Churches, religion	8,096	0	0	0	0	490	3,131
Government buildings	53,445	5,300	0	0	312	0	36,370
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	18,775	7	0	153	933	4,179	6,827
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
<b>Total non-residential</b>	<b>75,631</b>	<b>85,002</b>	<b>629,871</b>	<b>209,418</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>50,991</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Industrial</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>20,099</b>	<b>99,969</b>	<b>28,525</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
Factories, plants	4,400	9,210	36,000	8,741	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	3,392	3,593	52,363	10,833	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	0	6,443	5,061	3,140	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	1,222	853	6,545	5,811	0	20	0
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>56,831</b>	<b>42,616</b>	<b>456,730</b>	<b>144,086</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>
Trade and services	13,600	5,075	30,700	59,945	0	0	0
Warehouses	5,858	6,313	35,092	19,778	0	0	0
Service stations	10,100	2,800	0	0	0	0	0
Office buildings	1,983	22,232	87,312	13,764	0	0	0
Recreation	4,533	0	172,460	7,183	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	14,792	2,854	108,089	21,422	0	0	0
Laboratories	2,400	0	1,137	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	3,565	3,342	21,940	21,994	498	70	0
<b>Institutional and governmental</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>22,287</b>	<b>73,172</b>	<b>36,807</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>50,901</b>	<b>0</b>
Schools, education	0	1,273	26,330	25,208	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	3,000	3,163	375	3,950	0	50,430	0
Welfare, home	0	17,075	36,826	2,775	0	0	0
Churches, religion	1,900	0	2,575	0	0	0	0
Government buildings	4,440	0	4,068	2,500	0	455	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements <sup>1</sup>	446	776	2,998	2,374	66	16	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

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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

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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 C.M.H.C. (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation) 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 Housing Starts and Completions C.M.H.C.'s 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 Head Office and another copy to the local office of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (C.M.H.C.). 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 C.M.H.C. survey are subject to follow-up by telephone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Revisions due to the correction of coding errors

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

## Revisions due to the addition of late reports

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

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

At the end of the year, the seasonally adjusted time series are revised to take into account the most recent seasonal fluctuations at the same time as a revision to the previous year of the unadjusted data. As a result, revisions for the seasonally adjusted estimates extending back three years are made with the release of January Building permits data.

As a complement to the seasonally adjusted series, trend-cycle estimates are produced to indicate the long-term underlying movement of a series and may also be used as early indicators of the direction of the short-term trend (within the current year). Both the seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as new data points are added to the series. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the trend series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line for the most recent four months on the graphs.

## Concepts and variables measured

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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

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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

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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 2006 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 2006 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

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Since the building permit data are extracted from municipal administrative documents, two types of response errors are possible: errors attributable to the permit applicant and errors in transcription by the responding municipality. However, experience has shown that transcription errors are not very common and the increasing number of municipalities producing computerized reports tends to reduce the frequency of this type of error. Errors attributable to an understatement of the cost of construction are more probable. Since permit fees are in most cases based on the value of the construction, this leads unquestionably to under-estimation of project values.

The other source of error are the processing error and the non-response error. In 2012, more than 98% of the municipalities covered by the survey sent their monthly Building Permits reports.



## Comparability of data and related sources

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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

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## 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>