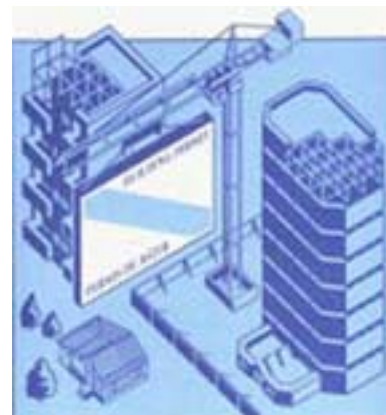


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

October 2013



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca.

You can also contact us by

e-mail at infostats@statcan.gc.ca

telephone, from Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following toll-free numbers:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| • Statistical Information Service | 1-800-263-1136 |
| • National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired | 1-800-363-7629 |
| • Fax line | 1-877-287-4369 |

Depository Services Program

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| • Inquiries line | 1-800-635-7943 |
| • Fax line | 1-800-565-7757 |

To access this product

This product, Catalogue no. 64-001-X, is available free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website, www.statcan.gc.ca and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, this agency has developed standards of service that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published at www.statcan.gc.ca under "About us" > "The agency" > "Providing services to Canadians."

Statistics Canada

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

Building Permits

October 2013

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2013

All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the Statistics Canada
Open License Agreement.

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/licence-eng.html>

December 2013

Catalogue no. 64-001-X, vol. 57, no. 10

ISSN 1480-7475

Frequency: Monthly

Ottawa

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

User information

Symbols

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
- 0s 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

This publication was prepared under the direction of:

- Greg Peterson, Director, Investment, Science and Technology Division
- J. E. Forbes, Chief, Building Construction and Property Value Section
- B. Oueriemmi, Unit Head, Building Construction and Property Value Section
- M. Bien-Aimé, Analyst-Economist, Building Construction and Property Value Section

Important notice

Changes in boundaries, status or names of geographical entities that occurred before January 2013, are reflected in this publication. These geographical changes may be obtained by writing to:

Statistics Canada
Investment, Science and Technology Division
Building Construction and Property Value Section
Main Building, SC 1306-i
150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
or by telephoning: 613-951-6321

Table of contents

Highlights	5
Analysis – October 2013	6
Residential sector: Ontario posts significant gains in both multi-family and single-family dwellings	6
Non-residential sector: Strong increase in the commercial component	6
Provinces: Ontario posts the largest advance	7
Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas	7
Charts	
1. Total value of building permits	8
2. Value of residential building permits – Total	9
3. Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple	9
4. Value of non-residential building permits – Total	10
5. Value of commercial building permits	10
6. Value of industrial building permits	11
7. Value of institutional and governmental building permits	11
Related products	12
Statistical tables	
1 Total value of building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted	15
2 Value of non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted	15
3 Value of residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted	16
4 Number of dwelling units authorized, province and territories, seasonally adjusted at annual rate	16
5 Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2013	17
6 Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2013	19
7 Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013	23
8 Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, October 2013	25
9 Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to October 2013	26

Table of contents – continued

10	Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2013	27
11	Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, October 2013	29
12	Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to October 2013	30
13	Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, October 2013	31

Data quality, concepts and methodology

Description – Monthly survey of building permits	32
Data source and methodology	33
Concepts and variables measured	35
Building categories	36
Geographic classification	37
Data accuracy	38
Comparability of data and related sources	39

Appendix

I	Geographical abbreviations	40
---	----------------------------	----

Highlights

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.2 billion in October, up 7.4% from September. This followed a 4.1% rise in the previous month. The total value of permits showed a slight upward trend on the strength of eight monthly increases since the beginning of the year.

Analysis – October 2013

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$7.2 billion in October, up 7.4% from September. This followed a 4.1% rise in the previous month. The total value of permits showed a slight upward trend on the strength of eight monthly increases since the beginning of the year.

The increase in October resulted from higher construction intentions for both the residential and non-residential sectors, principally in Ontario.

Construction intentions in the residential sector posted their second straight monthly increase, rising 6.4% to \$4.4 billion, the highest level since May 2013. Higher construction intentions were registered in six provinces, led by Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Alberta had the largest decline.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits rose 9.0% to \$2.8 billion, the sixth monthly increase since the beginning of the year. Gains were posted in half the provinces, with Ontario and Saskatchewan responsible for most of the increases. Quebec registered the largest decline.

Residential sector: Ontario posts significant gains in both multi-family and single-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings rose 8.4% to \$2.0 billion, a second consecutive monthly advance. This gain was the result of higher construction intentions for apartments and apartment-condominiums in four provinces, with Ontario and Quebec accounting for much of the growth. Alberta posted the largest decrease.

The value of building permits for single-family dwellings increased 4.7% to \$2.4 billion in October. This was the second consecutive monthly increase. Gains in five provinces, led by Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, more than offset declines in the other five provinces. Quebec had the largest decline, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 18,823 new dwellings, up 6.9% from September. This increase was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which rose 12.2% to 12,465 units. Meanwhile, the number of single-family dwellings fell 2.1% to 6,358 units.

Non-residential sector: Strong increase in the commercial component

The value of non-residential building permits was up in October as a result of a strong increase in construction intentions for commercial buildings.

Construction intentions for commercial buildings rose 22.0% to \$1.8 billion, the highest level since July 2013 and the third increase in four months. The advance came from higher construction intentions in a variety of commercial buildings, including recreational facilities, office buildings, warehouses, and hotels and restaurants. Gains were posted in six provinces, with Ontario registering the largest advance, followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Alberta, in turn, posted the largest decline.

In the industrial component, the value of permits edged up 0.5% to \$495 million. The increase followed two months of declines and was the result of higher construction intentions for transportation-related buildings and utilities buildings, as well as primary industry buildings. Construction intentions for industrial buildings were up in half the provinces and two territories.

In the institutional component, the value of permits fell 15.2% to \$516 million, the lowest level since February 2013. The decline followed an 11.3% increase in September and was the third decrease in four months. The value of institutional building permits was down in seven provinces. British Columbia and Quebec accounted for much of the decrease, primarily as a result of lower construction intentions for medical facilities and educational institutions. Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan recorded large increases.

Provinces: Ontario posts the largest advance

The total value of permits was up in four provinces in October, with Ontario leading the way, followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Ontario had the largest advance by far, with substantial gains in commercial and multi-family construction intentions.

The gain in Saskatchewan resulted primarily from higher construction intentions for commercial and institutional buildings, while in Manitoba, commercial buildings were behind the increase.

The largest drop occurred in Quebec, with institutional and industrial buildings accounting for most of the decline.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

In October, construction intentions were up in 19 of Canada's 34 census metropolitan areas.

The largest increases were in Toronto, followed by St. Catharines–Niagara and Ottawa. In Toronto, the advance was principally attributable to commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. The gain in St. Catharines–Niagara was the result of higher construction intentions for both non-residential and residential buildings. In Ottawa, the increase came from residential and commercial buildings.

Conversely, the largest declines in the total value of building permits occurred in Québec, followed by Edmonton and Oshawa. Lower construction intentions in all components, except institutional buildings, explained the decrease in Québec. In Edmonton, the decline originated from multi-family and single-family dwellings, as well as institutional buildings. In Oshawa, institutional buildings were mainly responsible for the decrease.

Note to readers

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

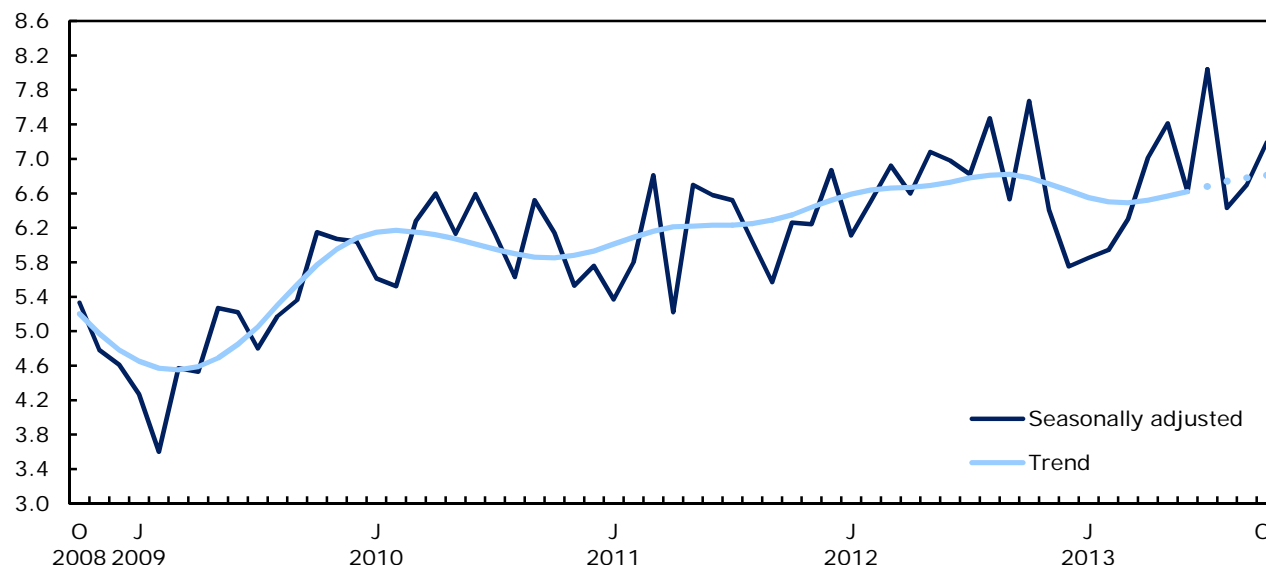
Revision

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 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.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

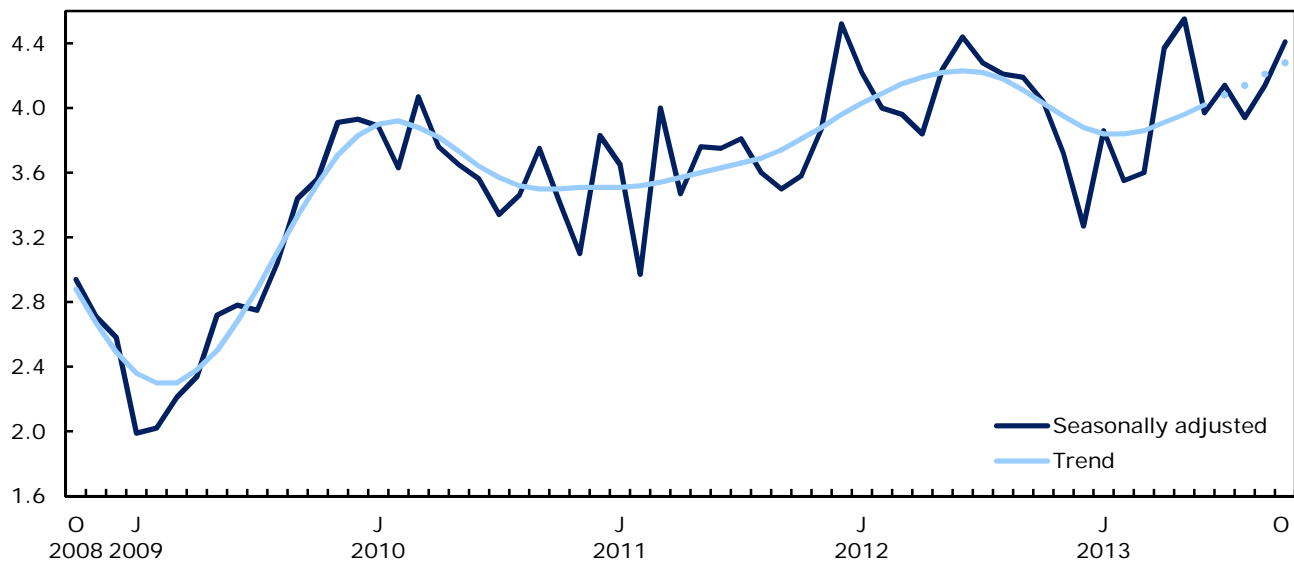
billions of dollars



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

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total

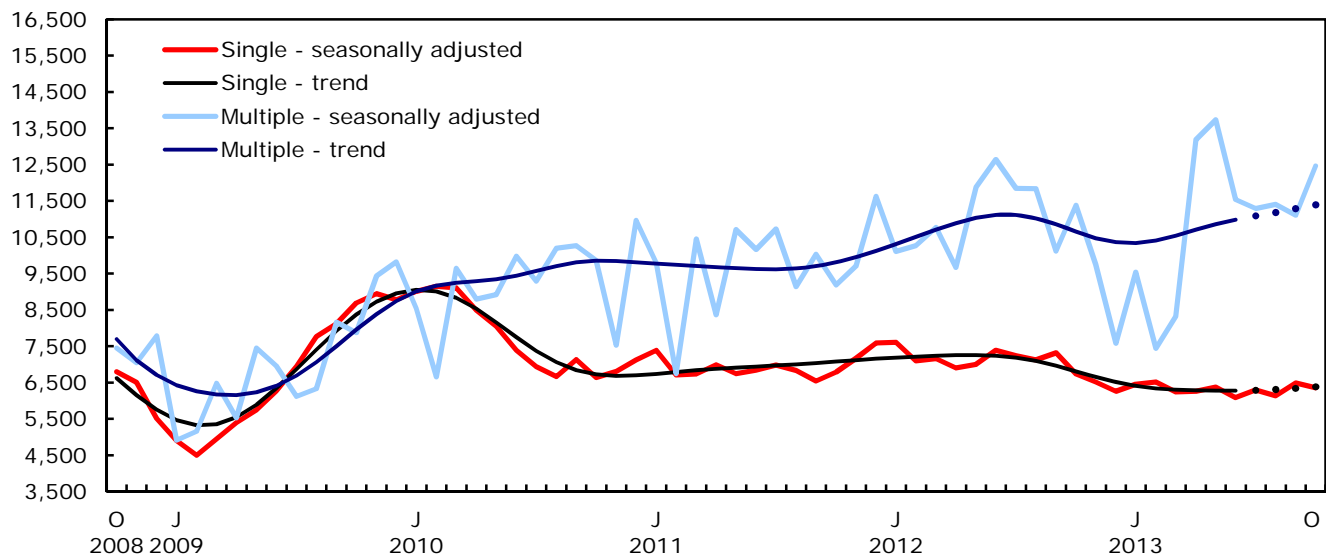
billions of dollars



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

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple

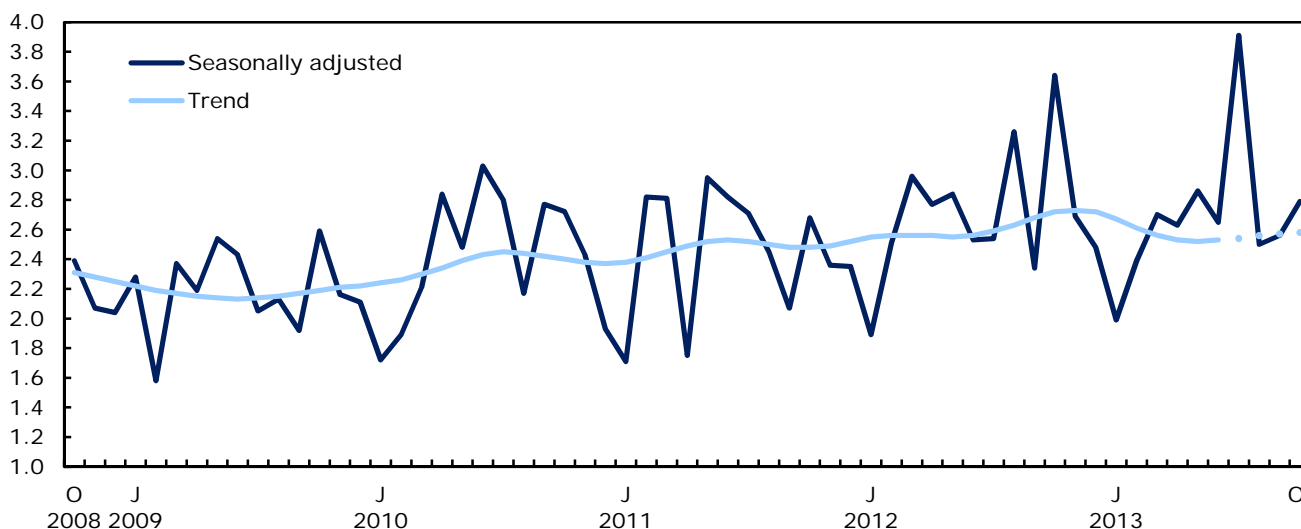
units



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
Value of non-residential building permits – Total

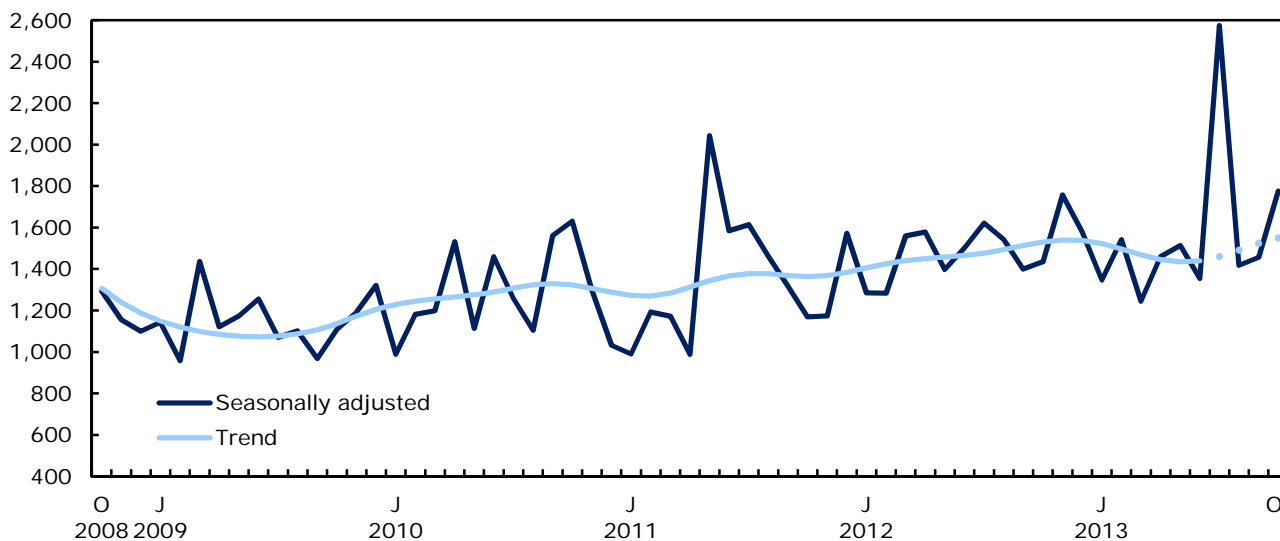
billions of dollars



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

Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits

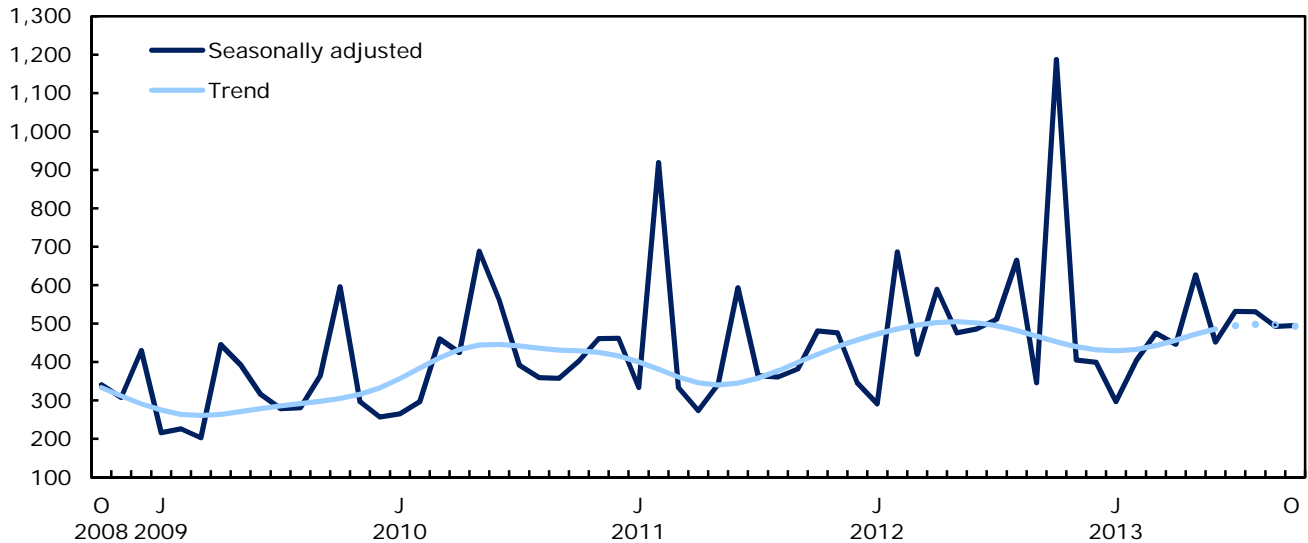
millions of dollars



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

Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits

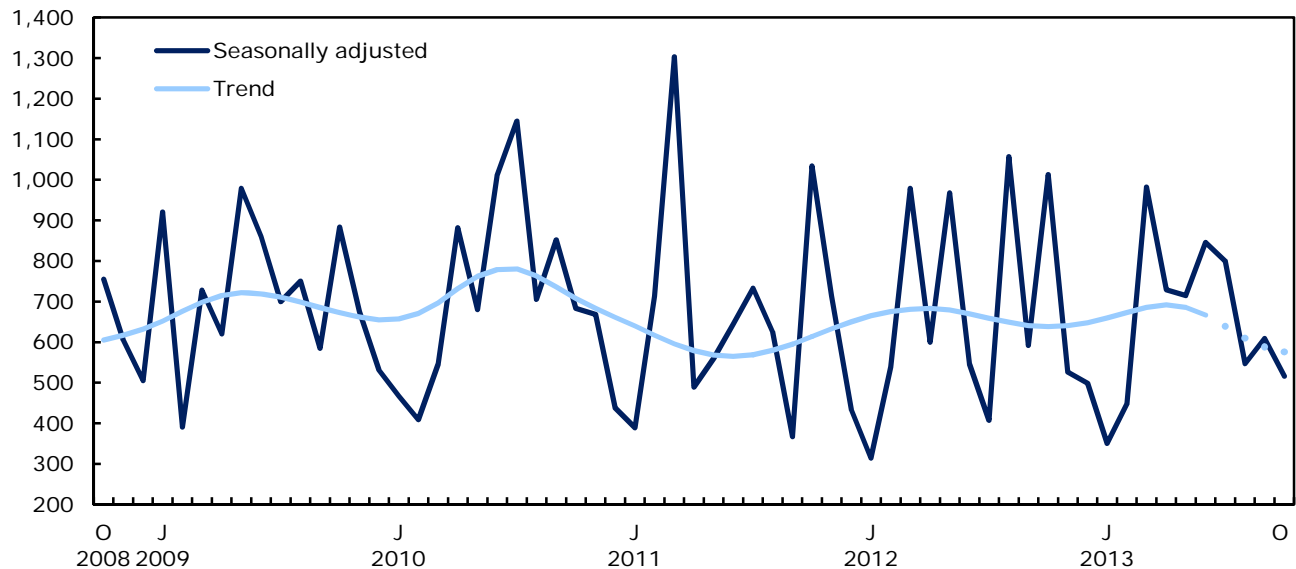
millions of dollars



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

Chart 7
Value of institutional and governmental building permits

millions of dollars



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

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

62F0014M1996002	An Analysis of Some Construction Price Index Methodologies
-----------------	--

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802	Building Permits Survey
------	-------------------------

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Value of building permits, province and territory (monthly)*
- *Value of building permits, census metropolitan area (monthly)*
- *Economic indicators, by province and territory (monthly and quarterly)*
- *Value of building permits, by province and territory*
- *Value of building permits by type*

Statistical tables

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

	2013 October ^p	2013 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,193,960	6,699,951	7.4	4.1	-20.0	21.4	-10.6	5.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	85,238	103,370	-17.5	25.3	9.9	-4.4	-8.2	17.3
Prince Edward Island	14,035	18,232	-23.0	30.0	-32.0	56.0	-67.1	193.7
Nova Scotia	90,915	91,556	-0.7	-3.6	-21.3	12.2	-26.8	56.8
New Brunswick	77,742	82,740	-6.0	10.1	-4.2	-25.8	83.4	-68.8
Quebec	1,259,467	1,309,684	-3.8	19.0	-20.6	32.7	-30.7	17.9
Ontario	2,632,661	2,187,631	20.3	-1.9	-31.3	31.4	-10.8	12.6
Manitoba	265,085	230,691	14.9	-22.8	-3.0	41.7	-17.8	65.8
Saskatchewan	370,632	293,630	26.2	6.3	0.1	-10.3	8.3	16.9
Alberta	1,525,111	1,526,158	-0.1	12.4	-17.1	19.3	-2.6	-5.6
British Columbia	851,653	844,278	0.9	-5.5	3.6	-3.0	8.5	-16.2
Yukon	10,656	5,131	107.7	-22.4	39.3	7.3	-67.8	378.3
Northwest Territories	10,765	5,918	81.9	44.0	-64.0	50.4	-20.2	29.3
Nunavut	0	932	-100.0	...	-100.0	261.5	29.1	-83.8

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

	2013 October ^p	2013 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,787,431	2,557,605	9.0	2.5	-36.1	47.3	-7.2	8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	24,662	45,312	-45.6	63.4	52.4	-7.1	-21.9	47.3
Prince Edward Island	4,962	10,105	-50.9	262.6	-74.1	334.1	-90.8	801.0
Nova Scotia	34,202	33,496	2.1	11.1	-56.2	56.3	11.1	11.1
New Brunswick	37,184	44,368	-16.2	26.5	-4.6	-49.5	315.0	-88.0
Quebec	398,463	532,082	-25.1	22.4	-28.8	60.5	-45.6	45.3
Ontario	1,066,040	840,993	26.8	3.0	-51.9	78.7	-1.2	14.0
Manitoba	131,967	81,179	62.6	-49.9	-2.0	54.0	-23.0	478.8
Saskatchewan	198,175	113,449	74.7	5.2	-12.8	-15.1	3.9	136.7
Alberta	568,501	526,055	8.1	-9.1	-29.7	35.1	8.3	-23.3
British Columbia	304,708	327,169	-6.9	10.5	-10.8	5.3	36.6	-15.1
Yukon	8,799	2,737	221.5	3.6	29.5	88.6	-87.9	1,019.8
Northwest Territories	9,768	660	1,380.0	-30.7	-87.6	1,830.7	-92.7	-14.5
Nunavut	0	0	-100.0	142.4	149,900.0	-100.0

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

	2013 October ^p	2013 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,406,529	4,142,346	6.4	5.2	-4.8	4.2	-12.8	4.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	60,576	58,058	4.3	6.0	-3.7	-3.4	-2.4	8.2
Prince Edward Island	9,073	8,127	11.6	-27.7	13.6	-8.0	-19.3	24.3
Nova Scotia	56,713	58,060	-2.3	-10.4	25.2	-18.4	-40.9	84.9
New Brunswick	40,558	38,372	5.7	-4.2	-3.9	26.7	-17.9	3.1
Quebec	861,004	777,602	10.7	16.8	-14.1	16.8	-17.9	1.4
Ontario	1,566,621	1,346,638	16.3	-4.7	-8.9	1.9	-15.9	11.9
Manitoba	133,118	149,512	-11.0	9.4	-4.2	29.7	-11.9	-7.7
Saskatchewan	172,457	180,181	-4.3	7.0	10.5	-5.9	12.6	-21.7
Alberta	956,610	1,000,103	-4.3	28.4	-4.3	6.7	-9.8	11.6
British Columbia	546,945	517,109	5.8	-13.4	12.5	-7.6	-2.5	-16.6
Yukon	1,857	2,394	-22.4	-39.7	46.7	-19.0	-30.4	131.6
Northwest Territories	997	5,258	-81.0	66.6	-15.7	-48.0	77.2	314.6
Nunavut	0	932	-100.0	...	-100.0	24,631.8	-99.4	-65.0

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

	2013 October ^p	2013 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	units		percentage change					
Canada	225,876	211,224	6.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-12.4	3.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,768	3,012	25.1	14.1	-26.4	14.6	-7.1	19.1
Prince Edward Island	540	804	-32.8	0.0	13.6	18.0	-29.6	9.2
Nova Scotia	3,684	3,864	-4.7	-4.2	35.5	-28.1	-35.0	79.4
New Brunswick	3,348	2,340	43.1	-26.1	-14.0	30.6	-45.9	14.8
Quebec	50,856	44,700	13.8	20.9	-17.3	18.1	-11.9	0.6
Ontario	73,212	65,700	11.4	-11.1	2.0	-10.5	-18.5	22.3
Manitoba	9,504	8,040	18.2	-6.3	44.7	9.8	-28.2	-11.1
Saskatchewan	9,192	9,960	-7.7	-9.8	19.2	11.7	5.5	-40.6
Alberta	45,084	50,232	-10.2	31.6	-7.2	18.3	-18.1	15.5
British Columbia	26,520	22,080	20.1	-28.7	19.6	-21.9	34.1	-35.8
Yukon	132	180	-26.7	-25.0	17.6	-5.6	-45.5	135.7
Northwest Territories	36	288	-87.5	380.0	-78.3	91.7	20.0	100.0
Nunavut	0	24	-100.0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-69.2

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential					
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental			
units										thousands of dollars
Canada										
September ^r	6,493	11,109	17,602	4,142,346	492,646	1,456,022	608,937	2,557,605	6,699,951	
October ^p	6,358	12,465	18,823	4,406,529	495,095	1,776,137	516,199	2,787,431	7,193,960	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	63,231	110,030	173,261	40,528,852	4,750,488	15,682,731	6,541,525	26,974,744	67,503,596	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	71,596	110,521	182,117	41,416,366	5,657,076	14,604,651	7,015,586	27,277,313	68,693,679	
Newfoundland and Labrador										
September ^r	161	90	251	58,058	26,651	13,749	4,912	45,312	103,370	
October ^p	149	165	314	60,576	11,874	11,868	920	24,662	85,238	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,474	989	2,463	552,666	66,787	132,043	38,109	236,939	789,605	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,867	1,065	2,932	633,591	42,788	321,183	22,396	386,367	1,019,958	
Prince Edward Island										
September ^r	29	38	67	8,127	7,717	2,225	163	10,105	18,232	
October ^p	37	8	45	9,073	345	4,555	62	4,962	14,035	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	356	207	563	96,640	17,832	40,968	29,981	88,781	185,421	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	491	443	934	147,261	16,422	46,606	34,247	97,275	244,536	
Nova Scotia										
September ^r	151	171	322	58,060	1,487	13,592	18,417	33,496	91,556	
October ^p	143	164	307	56,713	2,661	30,215	1,326	34,202	90,915	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,618	1,955	3,573	702,862	50,131	227,179	78,179	355,489	1,058,351	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	2,128	2,455	4,583	846,040	70,240	314,293	130,923	515,456	1,361,496	
New Brunswick										
September ^r	121	74	195	38,372	1,183	18,579	24,606	44,368	82,740	
October ^p	95	184	279	40,558	5,078	15,146	16,960	37,184	77,742	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,255	1,432	2,687	442,410	25,091	193,955	249,771	468,817	911,227	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,619	1,739	3,358	483,572	39,510	180,980	157,810	378,300	861,872	
Quebec										
September ^r	1,026	2,699	3,725	777,602	91,590	240,849	199,643	532,082	1,309,684	
October ^p	987	3,251	4,238	861,004	44,875	237,029	116,559	398,463	1,259,467	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	10,755	24,552	35,307	7,465,634	893,588	2,782,620	1,234,696	4,910,904	12,376,538	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	13,546	29,612	43,158	8,551,443	1,069,519	2,476,046	1,276,906	4,822,471	13,373,914	
Ontario										
September ^r	2,092	3,383	5,475	1,346,638	198,307	491,258	151,428	840,993	2,187,631	
October ^p	2,158	3,943	6,101	1,566,621	202,532	660,348	203,160	1,066,040	2,632,661	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	20,310	38,876	59,186	14,568,906	1,810,312	5,483,441	2,228,969	9,522,722	24,091,628	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	23,962	38,364	62,326	15,391,024	2,063,350	4,833,492	3,255,471	10,152,313	25,543,337	
Manitoba										
September ^r	314	356	670	149,512	17,256	40,740	23,183	81,179	230,691	
October ^p	298	494	792	133,118	15,773	105,265	10,929	131,967	265,085	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	2,950	3,004	5,954	1,278,489	100,248	527,693	348,371	976,312	2,254,801	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	3,220	2,799	6,019	1,152,800	161,749	447,215	249,802	858,766	2,011,566	
Saskatchewan										
September ^r	377	453	830	180,181	21,351	78,001	14,097	113,449	293,630	
October ^p	338	428	766	172,457	9,736	135,496	52,943	198,175	370,632	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	3,487	4,099	7,586	1,573,708	233,710	623,341	329,573	1,186,624	2,760,332	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	3,829	3,575	7,404	1,572,077	157,352	673,227	378,404	1,208,983	2,781,060	
Alberta										
September ^r	1,630	2,556	4,186	1,000,103	105,539	380,897	39,619	526,055	1,526,158	
October ^p	1,509	2,248	3,757	956,610	149,980	336,239	82,282	568,501	1,525,111	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	15,189	17,425	32,614	8,155,157	1,142,401	4,023,403	1,230,817	6,396,621	14,551,778	
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	14,242	13,569	27,811	6,878,019	1,203,098	3,188,201	734,430	5,125,729	12,003,748	

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
September ^r	577	1,263	1,840	517,109	21,347	174,704	131,118	327,169	844,278
October ^p	631	1,579	2,210	546,945	38,652	235,786	30,270	304,708	851,653
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	5,696	17,265	22,961	5,606,393	385,985	1,597,012	703,146	2,686,143	8,292,536
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	6,495	16,582	23,077	5,658,354	815,646	2,035,983	759,996	3,611,625	9,269,979
Yukon									
September ^r	12	3	15	2,394	118	938	1,681	2,737	5,131
October ^p	10	1	11	1,857	4,431	4,016	352	8,799	10,656
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	98	88	186	30,407	6,876	17,956	6,576	31,408	61,815
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	160	224	384	59,381	13,456	8,771	6,753	28,980	88,361
Northwest Territories									
September ^r	3	21	24	5,258	100	490	70	660	5,918
October ^p	3	0	3	997	9,158	174	436	9,768	10,765
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	39	49	88	27,555	9,920	24,417	51,637	85,974	113,529
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	24	18	42	17,361	3,066	12,664	7,048	22,778	40,139
Nunavut									
September ^r	0	2	2	932	0	0	0	0	932
October ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	4	89	93	28,025	7,607	8,703	11,700	28,010	56,035
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	13	76	89	25,443	880	65,990	1,400	68,270	93,713

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
units									

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
September ^r	35	28	63	12,216	3,034	1,625	4,292	8,951	21,166
October ^p	28	28	56	11,654	2,169	1,247	35	3,451	15,105
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	303	567	870	139,462	38,007	35,122	26,183	99,312	238,774
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	347	394	741	125,086	16,894	55,563	14,606	87,063	212,149
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
September ^r	48	109	157	51,731	2,367	10,703	2,391	15,461	67,192
October ^p	53	38	91	26,336	12,543	8,797	11,949	33,289	59,625
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	618	1,382	2,000	478,374	60,067	147,211	93,206	300,484	778,858
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	713	1,117	1,830	457,061	75,635	182,230	90,836	348,701	805,762
London, Ontario									
September ^r	84	33	117	35,272	1,975	8,463	10,803	21,241	56,513
October ^p	89	84	173	46,460	7,147	7,366	8,666	23,179	69,639
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	971	957	1,928	535,031	48,933	125,407	95,501	269,841	804,872
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	993	1,065	2,058	537,019	31,550	165,691	112,430	309,671	846,690
Moncton, New Brunswick									
September ^r	36	50	86	15,749	184	3,675	4,519	8,378	24,127
October ^p	18	51	69	12,502	211	5,070	9,358	14,639	27,141
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	304	583	887	139,619	6,564	85,433	60,998	152,995	292,614
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	348	883	1,231	156,370	7,853	66,945	58,259	133,057	289,427
Montréal, Quebec									
September ^r	254	1,364	1,618	334,932	42,781	105,752	150,338	298,871	633,803
October ^p	245	1,811	2,056	463,150	14,456	137,657	39,829	191,942	655,092
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	2,827	13,606	16,433	3,573,944	388,183	1,520,376	660,180	2,568,739	6,142,683
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	3,950	14,981	18,931	3,962,734	439,492	1,315,345	662,697	2,417,534	6,380,268
Oshawa, Ontario									
September ^r	61	50	111	28,286	149	16,428	26,706	43,283	71,569
October ^p	63	24	87	28,874	3,069	10,932	1,135	15,136	44,010
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	656	877	1,533	435,786	20,679	73,125	65,726	159,530	595,316
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	761	607	1,368	413,826	87,846	91,135	131,634	310,615	724,441
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
September ^r	93	278	371	84,933	1,282	96,121	13,875	111,278	196,211
October ^p	178	324	502	137,739	2,172	120,172	1,023	123,367	261,106
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,388	3,126	4,514	1,006,279	21,198	703,692	139,362	864,252	1,870,531
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,325	4,229	5,554	873,981	27,206	590,309	222,127	839,642	1,713,623
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
September ^r	45	186	231	37,221	4,000	15,321	14,099	33,420	70,641
October ^p	33	201	234	31,554	2,840	16,075	1,190	20,105	51,659
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	389	1,267	1,656	282,930	9,613	132,312	44,174	186,099	469,029
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	562	1,739	2,301	379,171	16,446	107,694	21,987	146,127	525,298
Peterborough, Ontario									
September ^r	44	8	52	12,386	607	5,917	0	6,524	18,910
October ^p	37	16	53	12,172	460	3,644	74	4,178	16,350
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	290	161	451	113,637	2,844	21,430	10,647	34,921	148,558
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	166	176	342	86,113	8,992	31,281	34,669	74,942	161,055
Québec, Quebec									
September ^r	81	507	588	110,987	7,007	37,465	2,606	47,078	158,065
October ^p	64	281	345	62,208	2,000	10,866	28,707	41,573	103,781
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	845	3,248	4,093	768,312	68,589	373,850	129,373	571,812	1,340,124
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,055	5,126	6,181	1,025,721	66,567	326,502	87,247	480,316	1,506,037

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
September ^r	90	140	230	46,151	300	20,448	5,897	26,645	72,796
October ^p	105	114	219	47,966	4,544	18,183	1,148	23,875	71,841
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,073	1,359	2,432	436,645	21,544	135,285	86,700	243,529	680,174
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,169	1,128	2,297	434,321	40,964	245,155	68,033	354,152	788,473
Saguenay, Quebec									
September ^r	48	46	94	19,366	6,615	7,989	206	14,810	34,176
October ^p	35	35	70	15,860	5,931	2,638	7,980	16,549	32,409
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	442	352	794	169,486	29,845	35,864	24,657	90,366	259,852
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	549	623	1,172	211,021	21,699	38,916	43,473	104,088	315,109
Saint John, New Brunswick									
September ^r	15	6	21	5,027	458	1,200	10,202	11,860	16,887
October ^p	12	4	16	5,017	674	4,490	479	5,643	10,660
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	199	176	375	75,544	4,690	20,964	26,599	52,253	127,797
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	211	176	387	69,078	15,921	32,739	16,886	65,546	134,624
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
September ^r	191	154	345	79,413	17,821	36,926	2,192	56,939	136,352
October ^p	140	199	339	75,683	2,362	83,966	2,652	88,980	164,663
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,461	1,899	3,360	701,634	105,416	302,721	129,748	537,885	1,239,519
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,757	1,566	3,323	731,597	53,782	217,876	154,483	426,141	1,157,738
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
September ^r	42	76	118	21,137	381	3,475	2,626	6,482	27,619
October ^p	30	96	126	23,395	2,389	6,145	1,414	9,948	33,343
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	533	655	1,188	220,712	34,129	70,581	73,369	178,079	398,791
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	497	945	1,442	240,337	8,970	97,748	45,699	152,417	392,754
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
September ^r	72	14	86	24,971	1,908	7,990	509	10,407	35,378
October ^p	103	113	216	51,171	6,484	18,687	55,128	80,299	131,470
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	646	561	1,207	312,818	37,853	262,620	133,934	434,407	747,225
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	609	500	1,109	270,358	57,236	84,473	36,566	178,275	448,633
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
September ^r	88	67	155	37,409	1,391	10,310	847	12,548	49,957
October ^p	84	106	190	38,172	11,500	4,238	730	16,468	54,640
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	782	694	1,476	340,520	15,750	81,214	16,516	113,480	454,000
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,058	600	1,658	385,649	13,497	255,736	13,197	282,430	668,079
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
September ^r	13	6	19	4,128	227	2,555	2,707	5,489	9,617
October ^p	14	11	25	4,595	791	4,490	3,053	8,334	12,929
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	169	144	313	72,295	9,681	58,495	78,836	147,012	219,307
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	238	75	313	70,103	8,511	32,265	111,639	152,415	222,518
Toronto, Ontario									
September ^r	840	2,491	3,331	769,715	120,226	254,618	38,414	413,258	1,182,973
October ^p	773	2,802	3,575	884,269	74,547	387,186	32,354	494,087	1,378,356
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	7,280	26,339	33,619	7,942,240	766,696	2,966,630	961,121	4,694,447	12,636,687
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	10,330	25,034	35,364	8,985,399	788,516	2,542,849	1,471,848	4,803,213	13,788,612
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
September ^r	28	52	80	20,616	1,101	7,484	1,146	9,731	30,347
October ^p	23	30	53	12,540	318	7,794	855	8,967	21,507
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	201	496	697	164,456	13,851	60,850	17,902	92,603	257,059
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	275	679	954	180,320	13,549	61,711	21,462	96,722	277,042

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 ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
September ^r	216	907	1,123	340,664	5,186	95,667	76,268	177,121	517,785
October ^p	246	989	1,235	337,118	7,720	191,692	12,755	212,167	549,285
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	2,343	13,732	16,075	3,926,503	146,231	1,057,748	307,287	1,511,266	5,437,769
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	2,882	13,008	15,890	3,891,292	170,134	1,403,061	536,716	2,109,911	6,001,203
Victoria, British Columbia									
September ^r	44	112	156	35,049	578	9,547	5,203	15,328	50,377
October ^p	46	88	134	26,591	292	7,628	3,720	11,640	38,231
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	452	948	1,400	315,932	12,396	85,442	100,562	198,400	514,332
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	487	1,185	1,672	378,704	11,461	142,383	19,373	173,217	551,921
Windsor, Ontario									
September ^r	49	10	59	19,622	350	2,102	1,064	3,516	23,138
October ^p	57	10	67	22,740	1,087	5,676	18,943	25,706	48,446
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	519	127	646	204,240	18,076	38,643	50,627	107,346	311,586
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	489	131	620	178,539	13,023	133,270	162,291	308,584	487,123
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
September ^r	172	69	241	76,835	13,659	24,361	18,661	56,681	133,516
October ^p	150	284	434	69,552	11,261	97,677	8,104	117,042	186,594
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,665	1,850	3,515	800,449	67,701	408,913	315,197	791,811	1,592,260
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,863	1,753	3,616	723,826	94,579	350,064	129,298	573,941	1,297,767

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							
Canada							
September ^r	6,916	35	868	1,945	7,932	568	18,264
October ^p	7,003	33	1,007	2,060	8,692	1,317	20,112
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	65,602	331	8,484	17,366	76,223	7,976	175,982
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	74,076	408	10,502	18,137	75,192	6,736	185,051
Newfoundland and Labrador							
September ^r	167	2	2	5	78	5	259
October ^p	175	0	0	35	86	44	340
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,582	6	30	106	732	121	2,577
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,986	9	30	38	916	81	3,060
Prince Edward Island							
September ^r	30	2	4	8	20	6	70
October ^p	45	0	4	0	4	0	53
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	362	23	24	16	153	15	593
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	487	24	42	84	296	22	955
Nova Scotia							
September ^r	146	7	12	21	133	6	325
October ^p	139	5	8	0	140	17	309
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,616	52	120	155	1,458	233	3,634
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	2,144	73	131	112	1,930	287	4,677
New Brunswick							
September ^r	137	5	40	11	20	3	216
October ^p	107	4	18	11	150	6	296
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,300	26	144	97	1,080	116	2,763
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,659	32	221	98	1,299	128	3,437
Quebec							
September ^r	1,041	11	182	91	2,396	198	3,919
October ^p	1,014	14	263	202	2,619	749	4,861
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	11,276	138	2,081	986	18,290	3,131	35,902
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	14,160	126	3,093	1,453	22,029	2,986	43,847
Ontario							
September ^r	2,419	6	290	1,075	1,924	125	5,839
October ^p	2,487	8	305	985	2,333	347	6,465
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	20,818	59	2,307	8,567	25,671	2,370	59,792
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	24,477	92	3,393	10,133	23,397	1,508	63,000
Manitoba							
September ^r	329	0	8	41	304	3	685
October ^p	302	0	14	25	447	8	796
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	3,109	13	122	431	2,308	147	6,130
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	3,385	22	37	321	2,213	231	6,209
Saskatchewan							
September ^r	376	0	32	95	285	42	830
October ^p	359	0	50	97	245	36	787
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	3,583	3	301	636	2,893	270	7,686
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	4,003	1	277	277	2,859	162	7,579
Alberta							
September ^r	1,658	2	273	375	1,821	87	4,216
October ^p	1,664	2	277	341	1,573	57	3,914
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	15,770	7	2,809	3,192	10,733	693	33,204
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	14,745	5	2,699	2,725	7,616	529	28,319
British Columbia							
September ^r	598	0	23	223	927	93	1,864
October ^p	699	0	68	364	1,095	52	2,278
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	6,036	2	532	3,137	12,754	862	23,323
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	6,825	16	563	2,791	12,454	787	23,436

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							
Yukon							
September ^r	12	0	0	0	3	0	15
October ^p	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	107	2	8	19	43	18	197
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	168	8	8	68	136	13	401
Northwest Territories							
September ^r	3	0	0	0	21	0	24
October ^p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	39	0	0	0	49	0	88
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	24	0	0	0	18	0	42
Nunavut							
September ^r	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
October ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	4	0	6	24	59	0	93
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	13	0	8	37	29	2	89

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, October 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	21	0	0	0	2	0	23
Barrie, Ontario	23	0	2	21	0	0	46
Brantford, Ontario	36	0	0	6	0	1	43
Calgary, Alberta	607	0	106	164	959	1	1,837
Edmonton, Alberta	531	0	145	108	322	39	1,145
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	20	0	0	0	63	3	86
Guelph, Ontario	15	0	5	7	0	5	32
Halifax, Nova Scotia	54	0	6	0	4	3	67
Hamilton, Ontario	101	0	16	48	99	30	294
Kelowna, British Columbia	56	0	4	77	84	1	222
Kingston, Ontario	32	0	0	28	0	0	60
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	60	0	0	28	0	10	98
London, Ontario	100	0	3	74	6	2	185
Moncton, New Brunswick	22	0	18	0	33	0	73
Montréal, Quebec	271	0	50	100	1,340	624	2,385
Oshawa, Ontario	71	0	10	6	0	8	95
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	239	0	126	248	165	19	797
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	202	0	44	230	34	16	526
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	37	0	82	18	131	3	271
Peterborough, Ontario	42	0	0	6	10	0	58
Québec, Quebec	71	0	25	27	262	14	399
Regina, Saskatchewan	113	0	22	32	60	0	227
Saguenay, Quebec	39	0	2	0	34	5	80
Saint John, New Brunswick	15	0	0	3	0	1	19
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	150	0	18	0	147	34	349
Sherbrooke, Quebec	33	0	18	36	55	3	145
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	117	0	19	48	44	2	230
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	109	0	0	35	70	1	215
Thunder Bay, Ontario	16	0	0	1	0	10	27
Toronto, Ontario	873	2	174	385	1,997	246	3,677
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	26	0	10	0	23	2	61
Vancouver, British Columbia	267	0	14	237	709	29	1,256
Victoria, British Columbia	50	0	0	25	55	8	138
Windsor, Ontario	65	0	2	0	8	0	75
Winnipeg, Manitoba	149	0	8	21	252	3	433

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to October 2013

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	166	0	0	88	255	9	518
Barrie, Ontario	432	0	11	135	92	4	674
Brantford, Ontario	221	0	9	96	26	11	363
Calgary, Alberta	5,648	0	937	1,787	5,376	27	13,775
Edmonton, Alberta	5,152	0	1,656	1,023	3,761	292	11,884
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	206	0	2	0	215	16	439
Guelph, Ontario	161	0	71	225	264	162	883
Halifax, Nova Scotia	590	0	50	135	997	154	1,926
Hamilton, Ontario	1,003	0	92	750	268	55	2,168
Kelowna, British Columbia	363	0	14	136	282	42	837
Kingston, Ontario	304	6	7	76	469	15	877
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	610	0	26	362	906	88	1,992
London, Ontario	990	0	17	396	511	36	1,950
Moncton, New Brunswick	322	1	122	23	425	13	906
Montréal, Quebec	2,902	0	595	471	10,303	2,028	16,299
Oshawa, Ontario	643	0	103	140	565	70	1,521
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,799	1	576	1,432	1,970	436	6,214
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,394	0	321	1,283	1,213	309	4,520
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	405	1	255	149	757	127	1,694
Peterborough, Ontario	309	0	0	32	94	35	470
Québec, Quebec	893	5	294	76	2,586	226	4,080
Regina, Saskatchewan	1,096	0	65	297	991	6	2,455
Saguenay, Quebec	472	3	10	0	284	68	837
Saint John, New Brunswick	204	2	6	11	150	10	383
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	1,525	0	198	227	1,251	224	3,425
Sherbrooke, Quebec	546	0	97	37	465	72	1,217
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	674	0	103	296	129	33	1,235
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	837	0	4	63	590	37	1,531
Thunder Bay, Ontario	179	0	6	36	67	35	323
Toronto, Ontario	7,295	4	1,169	3,835	20,116	1,221	33,640
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	217	0	119	11	354	42	743
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,458	1	282	2,563	10,540	352	16,196
Victoria, British Columbia	468	0	14	73	642	224	1,421
Windsor, Ontario	529	0	44	64	16	3	656
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1,715	0	59	384	1,298	110	3,566

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					
Canada					
September ^r	4,395,332	508,280	1,547,729	637,295	7,088,636
October ^p	4,816,681	515,163	2,005,282	530,244	7,867,370
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	41,611,511	4,764,562	15,732,342	6,627,161	68,735,576
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	42,486,245	5,746,997	14,729,976	7,080,764	70,043,982
Newfoundland and Labrador					
September ^r	60,318	26,651	13,749	4,912	105,630
October ^p	65,158	11,874	11,868	920	89,820
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	578,643	66,787	132,043	38,109	815,582
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	670,472	42,788	321,183	22,396	1,056,839
Prince Edward Island					
September ^r	9,046	7,717	2,225	163	19,151
October ^p	10,472	345	4,555	62	15,434
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	103,966	17,832	40,968	29,981	192,747
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	150,607	16,422	46,606	34,247	247,882
Nova Scotia					
September ^r	64,504	1,487	13,592	18,417	98,000
October ^p	60,112	2,661	30,215	1,326	94,314
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	716,413	50,131	227,179	78,179	1,071,902
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	876,917	70,240	314,293	130,923	1,392,373
New Brunswick					
September ^r	41,603	1,183	18,579	24,606	85,971
October ^p	45,458	5,078	15,146	16,960	82,642
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	419,742	25,091	193,955	249,771	888,559
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	507,568	39,510	180,980	157,810	885,868
Quebec					
September ^r	825,991	96,517	259,672	228,001	1,410,181
October ^p	995,350	56,543	296,850	130,604	1,479,347
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	7,860,801	894,341	2,717,335	1,320,332	12,792,809
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	8,864,949	1,074,429	2,484,635	1,342,084	13,766,097
Ontario					
September ^r	1,502,039	209,014	550,872	151,428	2,413,353
October ^p	1,702,716	210,932	810,264	203,160	2,927,072
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	14,781,588	1,823,633	5,615,534	2,228,969	24,449,724
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	15,627,273	2,148,361	4,945,923	3,255,471	25,977,028
Manitoba					
September ^r	162,366	17,256	40,740	23,183	243,545
October ^p	133,243	15,773	105,265	10,929	265,210
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,336,104	100,248	527,693	348,371	2,312,416
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,204,425	161,749	447,215	249,802	2,063,191
Saskatchewan					
September ^r	189,032	21,351	78,001	14,097	302,481
October ^p	178,187	9,736	135,496	52,943	376,362
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	1,605,536	233,710	623,341	329,573	2,792,160
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	1,611,172	157,352	673,227	378,404	2,820,155
Alberta					
September ^r	1,011,695	105,539	394,167	39,619	1,551,020
October ^p	1,039,444	149,980	355,647	82,282	1,627,353
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	8,357,277	1,142,401	4,006,206	1,230,817	14,736,701
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	7,065,091	1,203,098	3,192,506	734,430	12,195,125
British Columbia					
September ^r	519,853	21,347	174,704	131,118	847,022
October ^p	583,611	38,652	235,786	30,270	888,319
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	5,757,256	385,985	1,597,012	703,146	8,443,399
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	5,802,454	815,646	2,035,983	759,996	9,414,079

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					
Yukon					
September ^r	2,432	118	938	1,681	5,169
October ^p	1,825	4,431	4,016	352	10,624
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	32,141	6,876	17,956	6,576	63,549
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	61,939	13,456	8,771	6,753	90,919
Northwest Territories					
September ^r	5,521	100	490	70	6,181
October ^p	1,105	9,158	174	436	10,873
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	34,019	9,920	24,417	51,637	119,993
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	17,935	3,066	12,664	7,048	40,713
Nunavut					
September ^r	932	0	0	0	932
October ^p	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2013	28,025	7,607	8,703	11,700	56,035
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2012	25,443	880	65,990	1,400	93,713

Table 11

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	5,121	830	801	75	6,827
Barrie, Ontario	14,755	456	24,446	75	39,732
Brantford, Ontario	7,538	255	3,519	5,610	16,922
Calgary, Alberta	509,739	30,208	61,871	27,460	629,278
Edmonton, Alberta	314,959	23,918	163,791	9,410	512,078
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	18,811	2,519	3,189	3,061	27,580
Guelph, Ontario	9,047	653	1,402	692	11,794
Halifax, Nova Scotia	19,634	307	19,710	48	39,699
Hamilton, Ontario	83,301	32,831	13,420	5,331	134,883
Kelowna, British Columbia	41,560	526	10,353	1,835	54,274
Kingston, Ontario	12,602	2,169	1,509	35	16,315
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	28,823	12,543	10,647	11,949	63,962
London, Ontario	50,136	7,147	8,916	8,666	74,865
Moncton, New Brunswick	13,096	211	5,070	9,358	27,735
Montréal, Quebec	550,694	14,456	166,818	43,448	775,416
Oshawa, Ontario	32,015	3,069	13,231	1,135	49,450
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	183,722	5,012	164,929	2,321	355,984
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	146,565	2,172	145,449	1,023	295,209
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	37,157	2,840	19,480	1,298	60,775
Peterborough, Ontario	13,258	460	4,410	74	18,202
Québec, Quebec	72,731	2,000	13,168	31,315	119,214
Regina, Saskatchewan	49,889	4,544	18,183	1,148	73,764
Saguenay, Quebec	18,108	5,931	3,197	8,705	35,941
Saint John, New Brunswick	5,534	674	4,490	479	11,177
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	78,699	2,362	83,966	2,652	167,679
Sherbrooke, Quebec	27,291	2,389	7,447	1,542	38,669
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	55,362	6,484	22,618	55,128	139,592
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	42,596	11,500	4,238	730	59,064
Thunder Bay, Ontario	5,120	791	5,434	3,053	14,398
Toronto, Ontario	930,738	74,547	468,629	32,354	1,506,268
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	14,330	318	9,445	933	25,026
Vancouver, British Columbia	352,145	7,720	191,692	12,755	564,312
Victoria, British Columbia	28,597	292	7,628	3,720	40,237
Windsor, Ontario	25,328	1,087	6,870	18,943	52,228
Winnipeg, Manitoba	66,325	11,261	97,677	8,104	183,367

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	84,578	12,308	17,815	22,403	137,104
Barrie, Ontario	172,025	11,411	84,221	20,871	288,528
Brantford, Ontario	66,711	49,195	26,445	16,840	159,191
Calgary, Alberta	3,551,588	201,925	1,900,993	245,306	5,899,812
Edmonton, Alberta	3,013,609	207,267	978,756	577,610	4,777,242
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	109,231	32,167	95,577	35,608	272,583
Guelph, Ontario	170,896	25,781	89,977	35,176	321,830
Halifax, Nova Scotia	372,144	28,325	141,023	55,608	597,100
Hamilton, Ontario	647,466	78,399	226,882	171,526	1,124,273
Kelowna, British Columbia	221,146	13,375	58,280	97,432	390,233
Kingston, Ontario	141,617	38,007	31,667	26,183	237,474
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	477,215	60,067	144,072	93,206	774,560
London, Ontario	542,684	48,933	124,595	95,501	811,713
Moncton, New Brunswick	130,497	6,564	85,433	60,998	283,492
Montréal, Quebec	3,680,370	388,183	1,509,729	741,219	6,319,501
Oshawa, Ontario	428,418	20,679	73,380	65,726	588,203
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,311,924	30,811	872,711	189,741	2,405,187
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,017,997	21,198	741,877	139,362	1,920,434
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	293,927	9,613	130,834	50,379	484,753
Peterborough, Ontario	118,748	2,844	22,493	10,647	154,732
Québec, Quebec	788,979	68,589	378,303	144,721	1,380,592
Regina, Saskatchewan	446,282	21,544	135,285	86,700	689,811
Saguenay, Quebec	186,020	29,845	36,761	27,130	279,756
Saint John, New Brunswick	67,686	4,690	20,964	26,599	119,939
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	722,370	105,416	302,721	129,748	1,260,255
Sherbrooke, Quebec	229,121	34,129	68,625	50,111	381,986
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	321,836	37,853	250,286	133,934	743,909
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	349,380	15,750	81,214	16,516	462,860
Thunder Bay, Ontario	75,480	9,681	59,014	78,836	223,011
Toronto, Ontario	7,949,895	766,696	3,073,376	961,121	12,751,088
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	176,329	13,851	55,743	18,324	264,247
Vancouver, British Columbia	3,974,369	146,231	1,057,748	307,287	5,485,635
Victoria, British Columbia	321,306	12,396	85,442	100,562	519,706
Windsor, Ontario	209,413	18,076	37,774	50,627	315,890
Winnipeg, Manitoba	815,479	67,701	408,913	315,197	1,607,290

Table 13

Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, October 2013

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	3,050,689	24,662	4,962	34,202	37,184	483,997	1,224,356
Industrial	515,163	11,874	345	2,661	5,078	56,543	210,932
Factories, plants	191,046	1,500	0	0	2,375	23,670	83,068
Transportation, utilities	186,008	10,000	285	0	815	8,561	65,189
Mining and agriculture	61,868	0	0	1,132	634	10,159	28,813
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	76,241	374	60	1,529	1,254	14,153	33,862
Commercial	2,005,282	11,868	4,555	30,215	15,146	296,850	810,264
Trade and services	500,455	7,000	250	11,319	2,888	115,727	208,492
Warehouses	219,307	440	400	650	0	17,648	75,168
Service stations	36,248	0	0	1,159	600	3,287	9,750
Office buildings	448,766	280	0	9,707	5,255	40,995	200,931
Recreation	358,156	0	1,475	569	1,173	14,461	163,955
Hotels, restaurants	244,579	870	1,782	1,949	800	65,689	74,157
Laboratories	5,921	0	0	0	425	2,251	385
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	191,850	3,278	648	4,862	4,005	36,792	77,426
Institutional and governmental	530,244	920	62	1,326	16,960	130,604	203,160
Schools, education	218,910	0	0	0	348	45,284	96,599
Hospitals, medical	90,640	0	0	0	4,962	16,112	16,719
Welfare, home	60,997	0	0	0	6,194	32,562	3,947
Churches, religion	29,722	0	0	0	0	6,265	11,399
Government buildings	99,651	430	0	700	4,168	22,277	62,444
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	30,324	490	62	626	1,288	8,104	12,052
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	131,967	198,175	587,909	304,708	8,799	9,768	0
Industrial	15,773	9,736	149,980	38,652	4,431	9,158	0
Factories, plants	7,790	1,784	66,413	4,446	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	0	3,025	68,382	16,266	4,334	9,151	0
Mining and agriculture	4,980	2,252	4,127	9,771	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	3,003	2,675	11,058	8,169	97	7	0
Commercial	105,265	135,496	355,647	235,786	4,016	174	0
Trade and services	9,235	22,018	58,877	63,477	1,172	0	0
Warehouses	4,447	19,315	63,879	37,360	0	0	0
Service stations	860	3,666	16,126	800	0	0	0
Office buildings	12,730	14,803	70,244	91,522	2,299	0	0
Recreation	72,707	59,815	38,707	5,294	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	1,337	10,248	77,824	9,923	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	600	1,300	960	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	3,949	5,031	28,690	26,450	545	174	0
Institutional and governmental	10,929	52,943	82,282	30,270	352	436	0
Schools, education	6,355	49,112	9,625	11,587	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	0	1,990	46,240	4,617	0	0	0
Welfare, home	2,609	1,227	10,214	4,244	0	0	0
Churches, religion	1,000	0	9,258	1,800	0	0	0
Government buildings	0	0	3,850	5,346	0	436	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	965	614	3,095	2,676	352	0	0

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

Description – Monthly survey of building permits

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

Data source and methodology

The purpose of the **Monthly Survey of Building Permits** issued by Canadian municipalities is to collect data on construction intentions. The results of this survey are used by 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

The statistical data presented in this product refers to the number of dwelling units authorized and the **value of building permits**. The value of the permits reported includes the following expenditures: materials, labour, profit and overhead. The cost of land is never included in the estimated value of the permit while acquisition costs (legal fees, surveying fees and accrued interest) may be included at times.

The classification used in this publication deals strictly with structures for which a building permit was issued. Permits are generally issued for the following: construction of new buildings, alterations, additions, renovations, etc. Minor repair jobs such as painting, tiling, roofing, etc., for which no permit is required, and engineering work (such as dams, roads, pipelines, etc.), which, by definition, is not a building, are not included in the building permit series. Estimates of such work may be obtained on Cansim, tables 029-0039 to 029-0040 for the «Capital expenditures by type of asset» and tables 029-0005 to 029-0024 and 032-0001 to 032-0002 for the «Private and Public Investment in Canada Intentions» (cat. no. 61-205-X).

The description given by the municipalities as to the type of building (box #6 of Section A on the form) and the type of work involved (box #7 of Section A on the form) forms the basis for classification. The classification of buildings into major groups and subgroups is based on the following: intended use in the case of new buildings; present or intended use of buildings to which improvements are to be made; present use of the existing structure where the proposed construction is intended to provide additional facilities; principal use of the structure where the proposed construction has more than one intended use; however, where the building contains dwellings, the value of the construction is divided between residential and non-residential use.

Building categories

This publication, uses the following classification for the **value of permits issued** for construction of new buildings or for improvements: residential, industrial, commercial, institutional and government.

Residential: Includes all buildings intended for private occupancy whether on a permanent basis or not. Dwellings are divided into the following types: single-family, mobile, cottage, semi-detached, row house and apartment building.

Industrial: Includes all buildings used for manufacturing and processing; transportation, communication and other utilities, and agriculture, forestry and mining.

Commercial: Includes all buildings used to house activities related to the tertiary sector, such as stores, warehouses, garages, office buildings, theatres, hotels, funeral parlours and beauty salons.

Institutional and Government: Includes expenditures made by the community, public and government for buildings and structures like schools, universities, hospitals, clinics, churches, homes for the aged.

The **number of dwelling units** indicates the number of self contained dwelling units created. This should not be confused with the number of structures. For example, an apartment building containing six dwellings will be shown as six dwelling units. When an existing structure is converted into additional housing units, the number of units added is included. This publication uses the following classification for dwelling units:

Single-family: Refers to dwellings commonly called "**single house**". It includes single dwellings that are completely isolated on all sides, including single dwellings linked to other dwellings below ground. Included are bungalows, split levels, two-storey single-family homes built by conventional methods or prefabricated.

Mobile homes: Refers to houses designed and constructed to be transported on their own chassis and for easy moving.

Cottage: Refers to dwellings that cannot be occupied year-round or on a permanent basis because the facilities required for comfort are inadequate.

Double or Semi-detached: Refers to dwellings in which each of the two dwellings are side by side and joined by a common wall or garage, but not attached to any other building and surrounded by open space.

Row Dwellings: Refers to a row of three or more dwellings attached to each other without dwellings above or below.

Apartment Building: Includes dwellings in a variety of buildings such as duplexes, semi-detached duplexes, triplexes, row duplexes, apartments as such and dwellings adjacent to non-residential structures.

Conversion: Refers to the number of dwellings added by conversion of existing structures.

Geographic classification

Geographic entities are classified according to Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) used by Statistics Canada. Each reporting entity is assigned a twelve-digit SGC code for identification according to the following geographic levels:

Province and territory (PR): There are ten provinces and three territories.

Economic region (ER): Refers to intraprovincial regions established by the Standards Division of Statistics Canada. There are seventy-six ERs.

Census division (CD): Refers to a group of census subdivisions established by provincial law. There are two hundred and eighty-eight CDs (data on this geographic group is available on request).

Census metropolitan area (CMA): Its delineation corresponds to the 2011 Census definition. The term CMA refers to the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the Census population figures. The thirty-three CMAs are shown in this publication. Although the 2011 Census defines the Ottawa-Gatineau area as a single CMA, the area is shown in this publication as two separate entities since it is located in two different provinces.

Census agglomeration (CA): Refers to the smaller labour market area of an urbanized core of at least 10,000 population, as defined by the 2011 Census. There are one hundred and eleven CAs in Canada. When a CA overlaps the boundaries of two provinces, it is shown partly in each province. The Lloydminster agglomeration is an exception to this rule. It is treated as if it was totally located in Alberta.

Other municipalities of at least 10,000 population: Refers to municipalities not included in census agglomerations but with populations of at least 10,000 inhabitants. The distinction is made between these municipalities and CAs in order to permit comparison between the Building Permits Survey and the Housing Starts and Completions Survey which refers to this geographical concept.

Rural area: Refers to all geographic entities not included in a CMA or CA and not identified as an urban centre by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Census subdivision (CSD): Refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories. However, since Indian reserves and settlements do not issue building permits, they are not included in this publication.

Non-standard geographic unit: The geographic units shown in this publication do not all satisfy the above definition of census subdivision. Some provincial or municipal administrations producing monthly reports do not correspond to the official geographic entities; they are nevertheless shown in this publication under the geographic entity used by these administrations. These so-called non-standard geographic units are few in number and are mostly concentrated in the Maritime provinces.

Territorial revisions

Territorial boundaries were established according to the 2011 Census definitions. Changes in boundaries, status or name of census subdivisions between censuses are introduced in this publication on a yearly basis. Changes affecting the other geographic units (CMAs, CAs, CDs and ERs) are introduced every five years, eighteen months following the census.

Data accuracy

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

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

Comparison of data must be done with reservation considering that the methods of issuing permits and the methods of estimating building values can differ from one municipality to another. Also, comparisons involving different periods must take into account the constant increase in the number of municipalities participating in the survey.

This publication contains only part of the data produced on building permits. However, you may order unpublished tables or address special requests, to the Building Construction and Property Value Section (613-951-6321 or 1-800-579-8533). The series presented here is also available on CANSIM: Tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Appendix I

Geographical abbreviations

C	City / Cité
CC	Chartered community
CG	Community government
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne
COM	Community
CT	Canton (municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)
CV	City / Ville
CY	City
DM	District municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement district
IGD	Indian government district
IM	Island municipality
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne
LGD	Local government district
LOT	Township and royalty
M	Municipality / Municipalité
MD	Municipal district
MÉ	Municipalité
MU	Municipality
NH	Northern hamlet
NL	Nisga'a land
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé
NV	Northern village
NVL	Nisgaa village
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale
RDA	Regional district electoral area
RG	Region
RGM	Regional municipality
RM	Rural municipality
RV	Resort village
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien
SA	Special area
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement
SET	Settlement
SG	Self-government / Autonomie gouvernementale
SM	Specialized municipality
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée
SV	Summer village
T	Town

TC	Terres réservées aux Cris
TI	Terre inuite
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis
TL	Teslin land
TP	Township
TV	Town / Ville
V	Ville
VC	Village cri
VK	Village naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/table-tableau/table-tableau-5-eng.cfm>