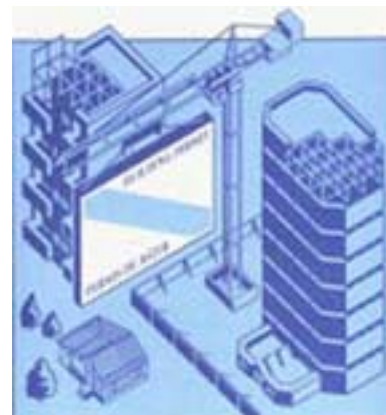


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

February 2015



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Statistics Canada

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

Building Permits

February 2015

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 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 ($p < 0.05$)

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Important notice

Changes in boundaries, status or names of geographical entities that occurred before January 2014, are reflected in this publication. These geographical changes may be obtained by writing to:

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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
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Highlights

Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.1 billion in February, edging down 0.9% from the previous month. This was the second consecutive monthly decline. Lower construction intentions in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta were responsible for the decrease at the national level.

Analysis – February 2015

Canadian municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.1 billion in February, edging down 0.9% from the previous month. This was the second consecutive monthly decline. Lower construction intentions in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta were responsible for the decrease at the national level.

The value of permits in the non-residential sector fell 5.4% to \$2.0 billion in February, marking the second decrease in three months. Quebec and Alberta accounted for much of the decline in non-residential building construction intentions. Ontario registered the biggest gain, followed by British Columbia.

In February, the value of residential building permits rose 1.5% to \$4.1 billion, following an 8.1% decline in January. The increase stemmed from higher construction intentions in six provinces, led by Quebec, followed by British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Ontario saw the largest decline in the residential sector.

Non-residential sector: Lower construction intentions for institutional and commercial buildings

Municipalities issued \$377 million worth of institutional building permits in February, down 20.5% from January and the second straight monthly decline. The decrease came from a variety of buildings, including educational institutions, government buildings, medical facilities and retirement homes. Declines were recorded in five provinces, led by Quebec. British Columbia registered the largest increase.

In the commercial component, the value of permits fell for a second consecutive month, down 6.2% to \$1.2 billion in February. Decreases were posted in three provinces, led by Quebec, followed by Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. Nationally, the decline came from lower construction intentions for recreational facilities and, to a lesser degree, warehouses. Ontario registered the largest increase in the component.

The value of permits issued for industrial buildings rose 19.2% to \$399 million in February, following a 23.2% decline the previous month. The increase resulted mostly from higher construction intentions for transportation-related buildings and primary industry facilities in Ontario. The gain in Ontario was sufficiently large to offset the declines in seven provinces, with British Columbia and Alberta registering the largest decreases.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

The value of multi-family dwelling permits increased 20.7% to \$1.8 billion in February, ending a string of four consecutive monthly declines. The advance was attributable to higher construction intentions in every province except Ontario. Quebec posted the largest advance, followed by British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Construction intentions for single-family dwellings declined 9.6% to \$2.3 billion, following two consecutive monthly increases. The decrease came from lower construction intentions in every province except Nova Scotia, which posted a slight increase. Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario accounted for most of the decline.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 15,133 new dwellings in February, up 2.7% from January. The increase was a result of a 9.4% gain in the number of multi-family dwellings to 9,325 units. The number of single-family dwellings declined 6.6% to 5,808 units.

Provinces: Quebec, Ontario and Alberta post large declines

The total value of permits was down in four provinces in February, with Quebec posting the largest decline, followed by Ontario and Alberta.

The large decrease in Quebec occurred as a result of lower construction intentions for commercial and institutional buildings, as well as single-family dwellings. While the value of multi-family dwelling permits issued in Quebec increased significantly, it was not enough to offset declines in the other components.

In Ontario, the decline was attributable to lower construction intentions for residential buildings, mainly multi-family dwellings. In Alberta, the decrease came mostly from single-family dwellings and commercial buildings.

In contrast, the largest gain occurred in British Columbia, where multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, commercial and institutional buildings were responsible for the advance. The increase in Nova Scotia resulted largely from higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings.

Higher construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of building permits was up in 23 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in February, with Vancouver, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and Halifax posting the largest increases.

In Vancouver, the increase resulted from higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, as well as commercial and institutional buildings. In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, multiple dwellings and commercial buildings largely explained the increase, while in Halifax, higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings accounted for most of the gain in February.

Conversely, Toronto and Montréal registered the largest decreases. In Toronto, the decline originated from lower construction intentions for multiple dwellings and, to a lesser degree, single-family houses as well as institutional buildings. In Montréal, which had the biggest gain the previous month, the decrease came from commercial and institutional buildings, as well as single-family dwellings.

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 *Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions*.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total for the entire population.

Building permits data are used as a leading indicator of activity in the construction industry.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

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

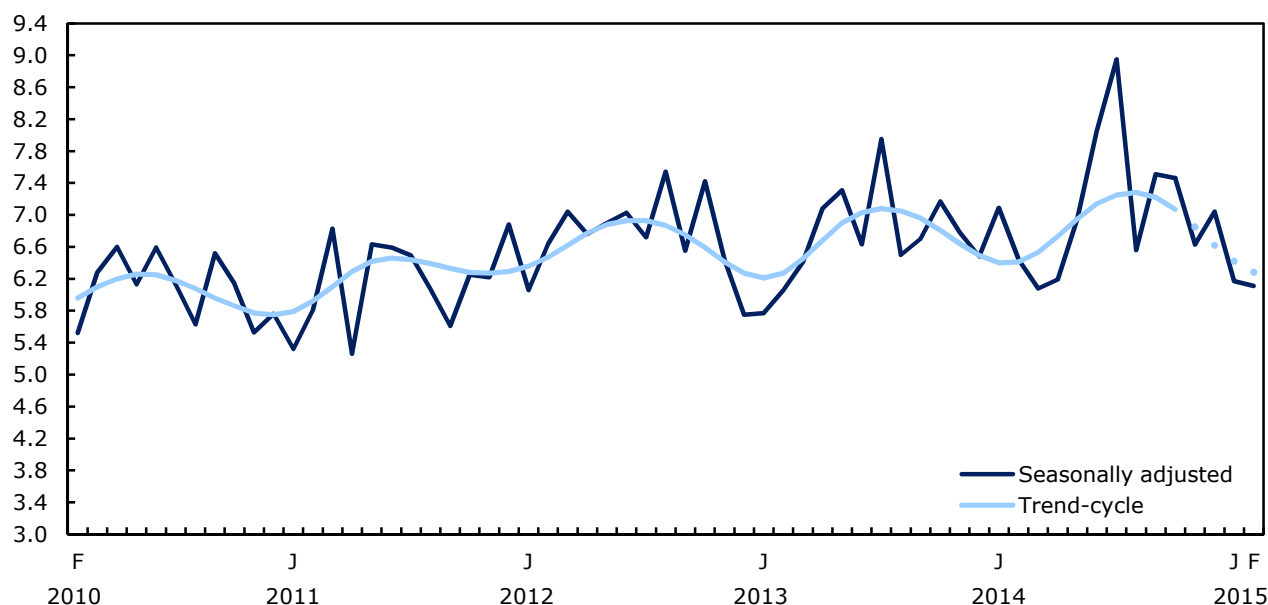
Revision

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

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

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

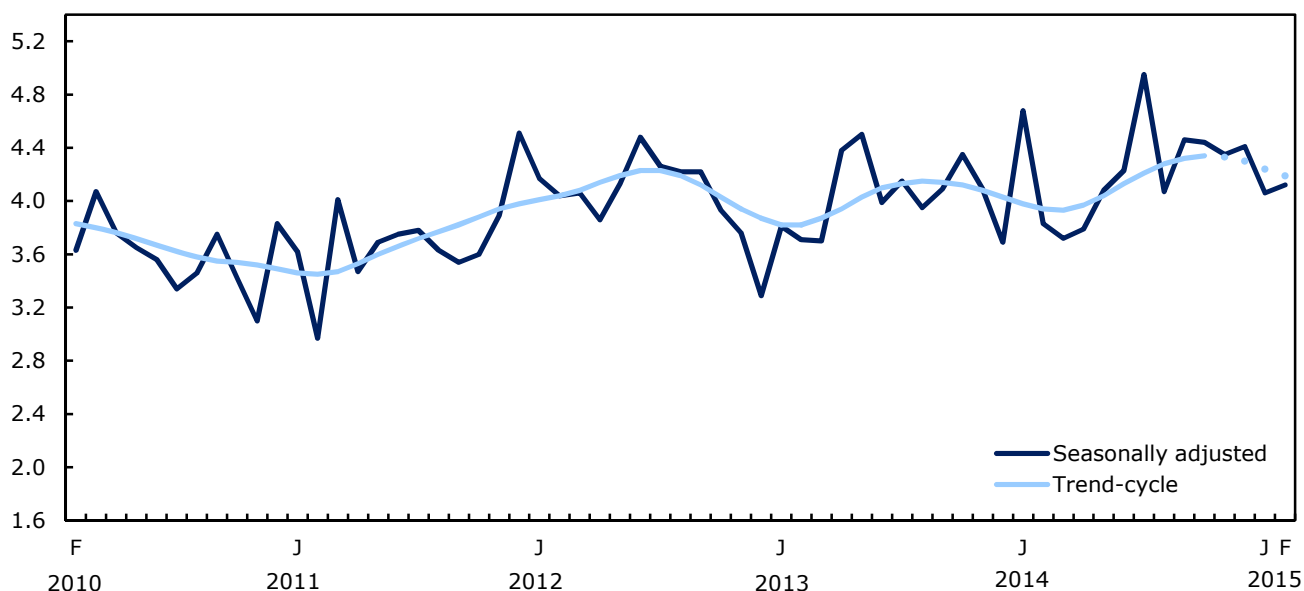
billions of dollars



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

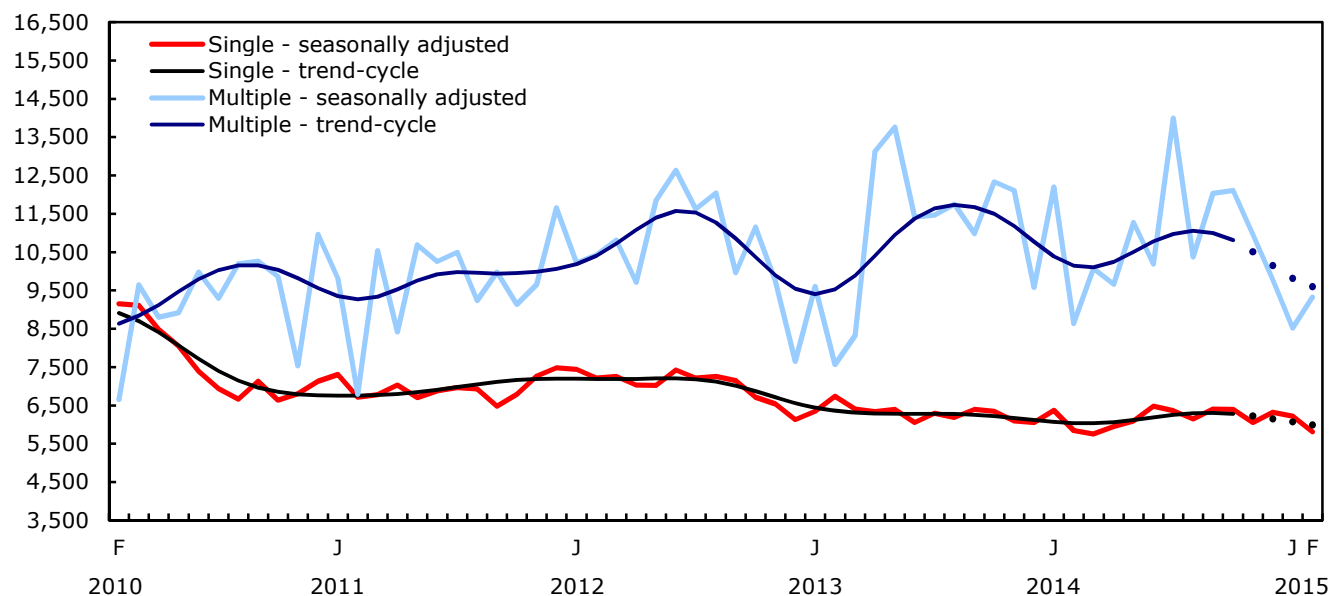
billions of dollars



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

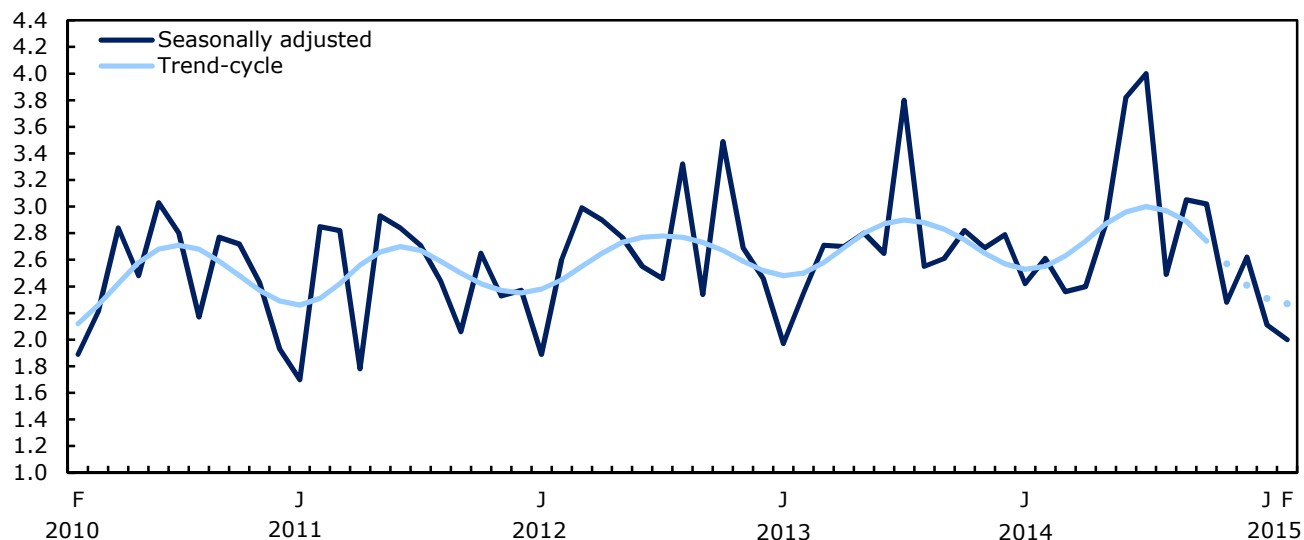
units



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

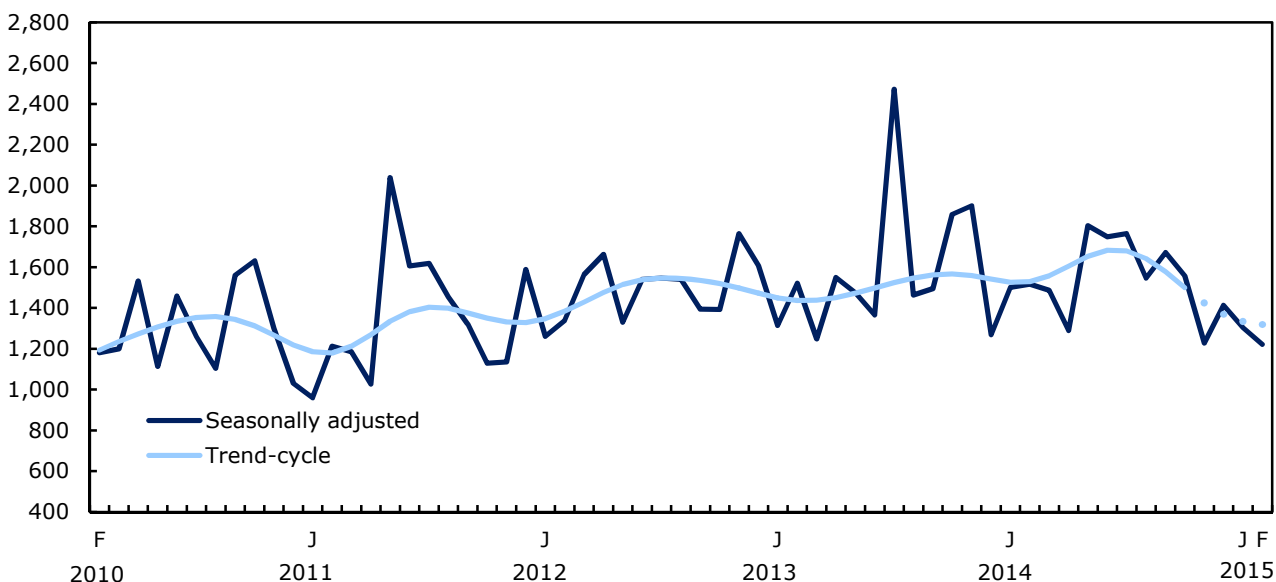
billions of dollars



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

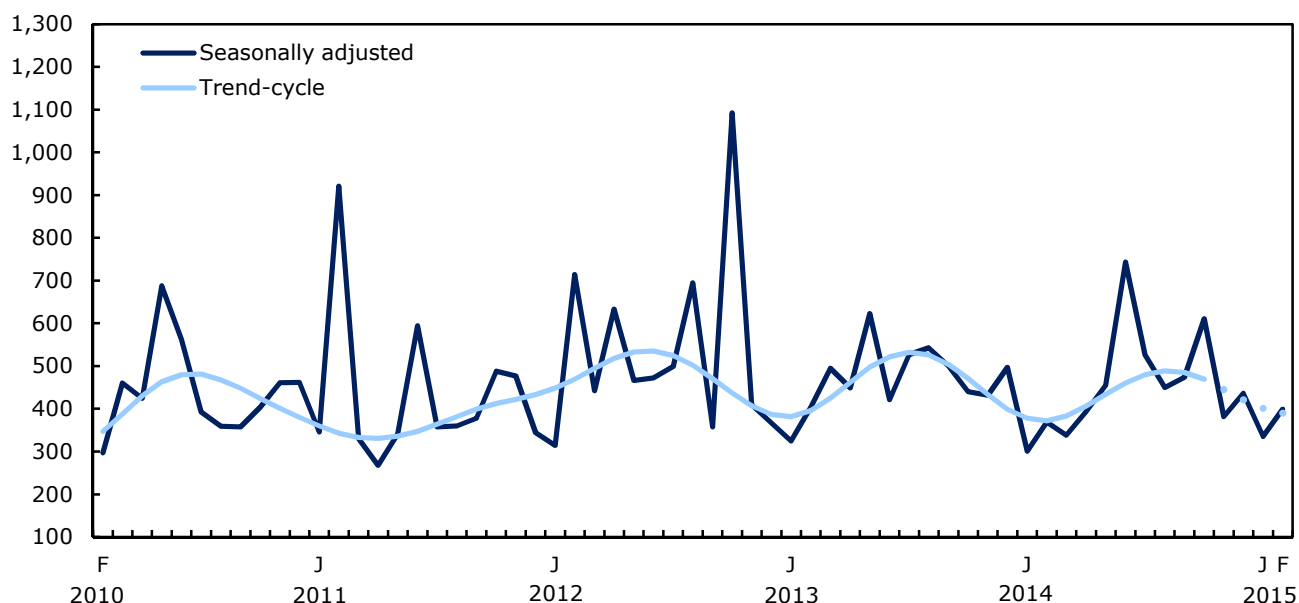
millions of dollars



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

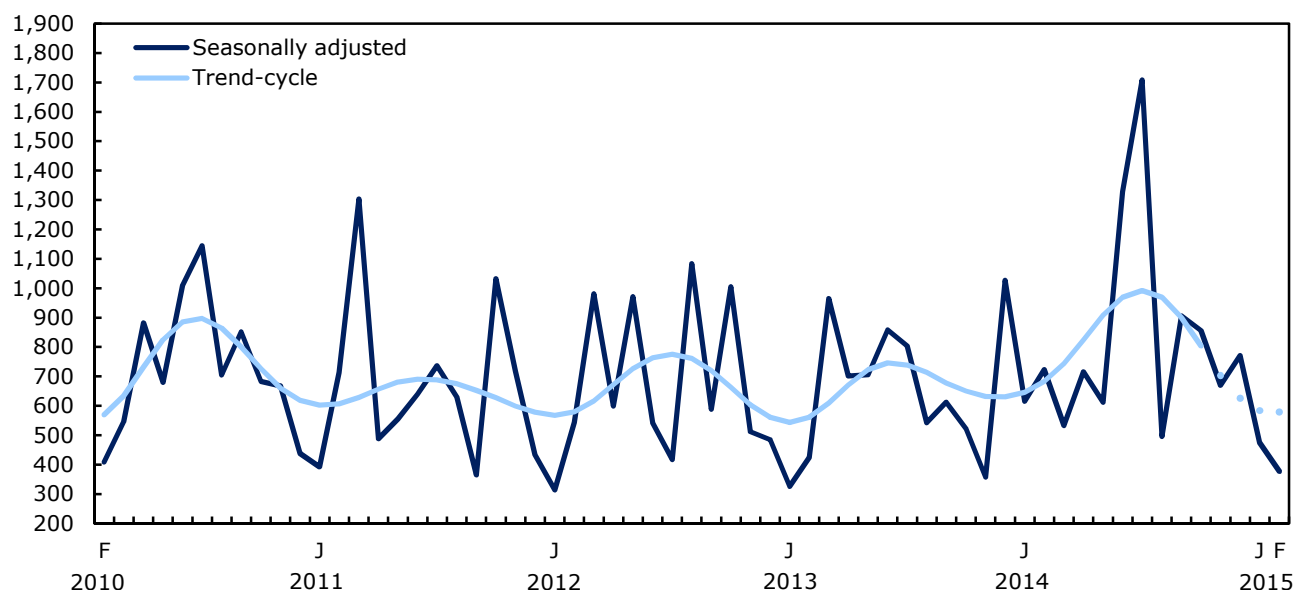
millions of dollars



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
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Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802	Building Permits Survey
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

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

Statistical tables

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

	2015 February ^p	2015 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,114,612	6,168,004	-0.9	-12.3	6.1	-11.1	-0.6	14.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	56,101	46,637	20.3	-31.1	43.8	-47.2	1.3	-22.6
Prince Edward Island	9,747	18,079	-46.1	-7.2	22.3	10.1	-19.1	17.5
Nova Scotia	118,921	55,757	113.3	-35.9	7.0	-35.3	5.0	34.9
New Brunswick	56,450	42,810	31.9	-31.6	6.5	-19.5	-29.8	55.8
Quebec	1,189,035	1,371,820	-13.3	20.4	0.8	-11.1	-0.8	11.6
Ontario	2,215,137	2,295,806	-3.5	-8.7	-7.2	15.5	-23.5	38.5
Manitoba	181,352	164,440	10.3	-30.4	2.4	25.7	-22.1	9.8
Saskatchewan	187,329	140,374	33.4	0.2	-27.9	-19.8	9.8	-18.3
Alberta	1,186,319	1,253,059	-5.3	-28.1	32.6	-16.3	8.2	-10.5
British Columbia	900,409	767,015	17.4	-24.4	21.4	-44.4	67.7	13.1
Yukon	2,656	5,497	-51.7	-36.6	-26.9	-71.4	244.7	26.2
Northwest Territories	8,656	6,710	29.0	65.8	64.2	-47.5	-71.7	180.5
Nunavut	2,500	0	...	...	...	-100.0	-81.4	100.6

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

	2015 February ^p	2015 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	1,998,335	2,111,941	-5.4	-19.4	15.0	-24.6	-0.9	22.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,759	8,467	97.9	-62.6	54.2	-70.8	35.4	-47.8
Prince Edward Island	4,516	3,213	40.6	95.9	-73.7	86.5	-42.2	-34.8
Nova Scotia	21,123	19,565	8.0	-17.0	8.3	-7.5	-68.1	70.4
New Brunswick	20,476	5,795	253.3	-61.3	-37.4	-38.8	-32.8	75.1
Quebec	419,223	714,646	-41.3	71.7	-3.1	-23.0	19.9	10.6
Ontario	898,170	714,999	25.6	-13.3	-10.1	15.8	-45.4	69.3
Manitoba	62,531	63,199	-1.1	-26.5	-0.8	52.1	-46.0	18.2
Saskatchewan	72,903	57,837	26.0	-11.8	-23.9	-6.7	10.3	-7.4
Alberta	285,694	351,645	-18.8	-56.0	72.5	-23.5	11.4	-20.0
British Columbia	192,985	162,530	18.7	-55.5	65.3	-71.3	268.7	8.4
Yukon	1,693	3,832	-55.8	168.0	-84.8	-72.7	466.0	19.1
Northwest Territories	2,262	6,213	-63.6	1,393.5	24.9	-77.3	-89.8	477.0
Nunavut	0	0	...	...	...	-100.0	-97.8	4,550.0

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

	2015 February ^p	2015 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,116,277	4,056,063	1.5	-8.1	1.5	-1.9	-0.5	9.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	39,342	38,170	3.1	-15.3	39.1	-16.6	-23.6	19.5
Prince Edward Island	5,231	14,866	-64.8	-16.7	84.1	-12.9	-8.1	90.4
Nova Scotia	97,798	36,192	170.2	-42.9	6.5	-41.7	122.2	1.0
New Brunswick	35,974	37,015	-2.8	-22.3	36.7	2.8	-25.9	36.6
Quebec	769,812	657,174	17.1	-9.2	3.2	-1.7	-12.6	12.3
Ontario	1,316,967	1,580,807	-16.7	-6.4	-5.7	15.4	-3.9	19.1
Manitoba	118,821	101,241	17.4	-32.7	4.2	13.8	-2.7	3.8
Saskatchewan	114,426	82,537	38.6	10.9	-31.0	-27.9	9.5	-23.8
Alberta	900,625	901,414	-0.1	-4.4	10.8	-11.7	6.2	-3.7
British Columbia	707,424	604,485	17.0	-6.9	5.7	-16.3	6.8	14.6
Yukon	963	1,665	-42.2	-77.0	195.2	-64.5	16.8	34.6
Northwest Territories	6,394	497	1,186.5	-86.3	70.4	-34.0	48.4	-36.3
Nunavut	2,500	0	...	...	...	-100.0	-78.5	72.0

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

	2015 February ^p	2015 January ^r	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October	October to September	September to August
	units		percentage change					
Canada	181,596	176,904	2.7	-8.4	-5.4	-8.1	0.4	11.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,224	1,308	-6.4	-54.0	85.2	-22.9	-14.9	-36.5
Prince Edward Island	156	552	-71.7	-54.0	117.4	-27.0	-25.0	140.0
Nova Scotia	5,604	1,644	240.9	-50.2	4.2	-44.7	147.2	10.3
New Brunswick	588	1,524	-61.4	-48.6	47.9	-9.2	-42.3	70.6
Quebec	43,476	34,776	25.0	-14.9	5.7	-0.1	-20.7	29.3
Ontario	56,388	65,292	-13.6	-0.3	-18.3	17.0	-8.9	44.0
Manitoba	4,524	4,692	-3.6	-47.9	-21.3	67.7	1.8	-16.6
Saskatchewan	7,080	4,404	60.8	37.5	-52.3	-24.2	22.8	-35.0
Alberta	34,932	36,024	-3.0	-4.8	12.8	-34.2	22.8	-18.2
British Columbia	27,204	26,532	2.5	4.6	-2.0	-29.8	15.8	8.9
Yukon	144	156	-7.7	-80.0	91.2	-15.0	11.1	2.9
Northwest Territories	60	0	...	-100.0	700.0	-72.7	120.0	-66.7
Nunavut	216	0	...	...	...	-100.0	-50.0	100.0

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
January ^r	6,221	8,521	14,742	4,056,063	334,686	1,302,625	474,630	2,111,941	6,168,004
February ^p	5,808	9,325	15,133	4,116,277	398,990	1,222,038	377,307	1,998,335	6,114,612
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	12,029	17,846	29,875	8,172,340	733,676	2,524,663	851,937	4,110,276	12,282,616
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	12,216	20,841	33,057	8,505,309	669,679	3,018,144	1,338,024	5,025,847	13,531,156
Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	103	6	109	38,170	160	8,307	0	8,467	46,637
February ^p	96	6	102	39,342	3,671	4,804	8,284	16,759	56,101
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	199	12	211	77,512	3,831	13,111	8,284	25,226	102,738
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	234	167	401	100,785	38,137	23,958	8,585	70,680	171,465
Prince Edward Island									
January ^r	45	1	46	14,866	575	1,963	675	3,213	18,079
February ^p	9	4	13	5,231	322	2,301	1,893	4,516	9,747
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	54	5	59	20,097	897	4,264	2,568	7,729	27,826
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	73	24	97	21,219	886	15,393	4,128	20,407	41,626
Nova Scotia									
January ^r	95	42	137	36,192	7,108	12,053	404	19,565	55,757
February ^p	97	370	467	97,798	3,558	16,870	695	21,123	118,921
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	192	412	604	133,990	10,666	28,923	1,099	40,688	174,678
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	233	226	459	97,348	6,269	35,163	4,266	45,698	143,046
New Brunswick									
January ^r	104	23	127	37,015	235	4,494	1,066	5,795	42,810
February ^p	44	5	49	35,974	2,018	14,919	3,539	20,476	56,450
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	148	28	176	72,989	2,253	19,413	4,605	26,271	99,260
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	262	93	355	84,152	2,192	33,808	10,126	46,126	130,278
Quebec									
January ^r	838	2,060	2,898	657,174	68,292	394,037	252,317	714,646	1,371,820
February ^p	715	2,908	3,623	769,812	64,262	214,955	140,006	419,223	1,189,035
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,553	4,968	6,521	1,426,986	132,554	608,992	392,323	1,133,869	2,560,855
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,774	5,821	7,595	1,610,557	148,663	456,140	338,343	943,146	2,553,703
Ontario									
January ^r	2,232	3,209	5,441	1,580,807	148,756	446,908	119,335	714,999	2,295,806
February ^p	2,299	2,400	4,699	1,316,967	239,044	540,360	118,766	898,170	2,215,137
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	4,531	5,609	10,140	2,897,774	387,800	987,268	238,101	1,613,169	4,510,943
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	4,006	6,061	10,067	2,869,369	268,834	1,240,018	560,737	2,069,589	4,938,958
Manitoba									
January ^r	240	151	391	101,241	13,056	35,157	14,986	63,199	164,440
February ^p	240	137	377	118,821	12,370	39,243	10,918	62,531	181,352
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	480	288	768	220,062	25,426	74,400	25,904	125,730	345,792
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	582	469	1,051	226,651	14,477	93,449	26,246	134,172	360,823
Saskatchewan									
January ^r	222	145	367	82,537	9,631	40,332	7,874	57,837	140,374
February ^p	196	394	590	114,426	3,621	62,003	7,279	72,903	187,329
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	418	539	957	196,963	13,252	102,335	15,153	130,740	327,703
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	645	362	1,007	263,275	7,262	141,322	17,610	166,194	429,469
Alberta									
January ^r	1,562	1,440	3,002	901,414	58,544	247,107	45,994	351,645	1,253,059
February ^p	1,469	1,442	2,911	900,625	50,389	191,144	44,161	285,694	1,186,319
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	3,031	2,882	5,913	1,802,039	108,933	438,251	90,155	637,339	2,439,378
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	3,212	4,173	7,385	2,068,406	135,935	600,332	246,000	982,267	3,050,673

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, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
January ^r	769	1,442	2,211	604,485	28,329	105,966	28,235	162,530	767,015
February ^p	627	1,640	2,267	707,424	18,783	132,724	41,478	192,985	900,409
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,396	3,082	4,478	1,311,909	47,112	238,690	69,713	355,515	1,667,424
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,166	3,418	4,584	1,150,653	47,006	368,101	120,809	535,916	1,686,569
Yukon									
January ^r	11	2	13	1,665	0	297	3,535	3,832	5,497
February ^p	11	1	12	963	0	1,415	278	1,693	2,656
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	22	3	25	2,628	0	1,712	3,813	5,525	8,153
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	28	11	39	5,653	0	2,423	1,128	3,551	9,204
Northwest Territories									
January ^r	0	0	0	497	0	6,004	209	6,213	6,710
February ^p	5	0	5	6,394	952	1,300	10	2,262	8,656
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	5	0	5	6,891	952	7,304	219	8,475	15,366
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	0	0	0	1,391	18	5,637	46	5,701	7,092
Nunavut									
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	18	18	2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	0	18	18	2,500	0	0	0	0	2,500
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1	16	17	5,850	0	2,400	0	2,400	8,250

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, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
units									
thousands of dollars									
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
January ^r	17	73	90	11,525	587	125	100	812	12,337
February ^p	25	7	32	5,706	117	130	5,980	6,227	11,933
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	42	80	122	17,231	704	255	6,080	7,039	24,270
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	24	6	30	6,196	13,748	3,579	7,111	24,438	30,634
Barrie, Ontario									
January ^r	9	0	9	3,534	198	2,350	785	3,333	6,867
February ^p	37	0	37	12,150	51	9,018	4	9,073	21,223
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	46	0	46	15,684	249	11,368	789	12,406	28,090
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	103	0	103	31,174	718	12,450	7,692	20,860	52,034
Brantford, Ontario									
January ^r	27	155	182	32,614	3,738	2,006	0	5,744	38,358
February ^p	67	11	78	25,575	360	2,549	9	2,918	28,493
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	94	166	260	58,189	4,098	4,555	9	8,662	66,851
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	47	12	59	11,166	617	1,515	1,250	3,382	14,548
Calgary, Alberta									
January ^r	486	385	871	294,868	1,877	76,874	30,862	109,613	404,481
February ^p	418	298	716	253,611	6,892	89,552	8,322	104,766	358,377
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	904	683	1,587	548,479	8,769	166,426	39,184	214,379	762,858
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,187	1,525	2,712	844,799	10,455	208,877	61,368	280,700	1,125,499
Edmonton, Alberta									
January ^r	612	914	1,526	427,989	17,340	97,187	3,488	118,015	546,004
February ^p	620	1,004	1,624	489,656	10,915	63,244	3,157	77,316	566,972
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,232	1,918	3,150	917,645	28,255	160,431	6,645	195,331	1,112,976
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,077	2,080	3,157	811,603	25,760	148,191	31,161	205,112	1,016,715
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
January ^r	2	2	4	1,490	465	2,606	741	3,812	5,302
February ^p	0	10	10	2,828	278	1,760	9,623	11,661	14,489
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2	12	14	4,318	743	4,366	10,364	15,473	19,791
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	7	0	7	5,934	702	10,054	3,678	14,434	20,368
Guelph, Ontario									
January ^r	27	178	205	66,096	2,847	2,149	10	5,006	71,102
February ^p	30	44	74	16,989	3,099	1,012	300	4,411	21,400
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	57	222	279	83,085	5,946	3,161	310	9,417	92,502
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	48	98	146	30,308	1,677	8,679	10,260	20,616	50,924
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
January ^r	29	0	29	13,496	1,287	5,874	286	7,447	20,943
February ^p	36	328	364	76,379	67	11,024	33	11,124	87,503
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	65	328	393	89,875	1,354	16,898	319	18,571	108,446
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	76	150	226	48,329	1,121	12,285	3,561	16,967	65,296
Hamilton, Ontario									
January ^r	198	24	222	87,142	23,884	30,808	7,057	61,749	148,891
February ^p	138	98	236	81,421	28,741	17,487	7,769	53,997	135,418
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	336	122	458	168,563	52,625	48,295	14,826	115,746	284,309
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	235	247	482	144,630	4,422	49,538	8,886	62,846	207,476
Kelowna, British Columbia									
January ^r	34	69	103	30,636	181	3,376	12,924	16,481	47,117
February ^p	24	18	42	17,290	351	5,246	1,720	7,317	24,607
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	58	87	145	47,926	532	8,622	14,644	23,798	71,724
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	75	78	153	50,119	1,115	6,631	3,290	11,036	61,155

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, 2015

	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									
January ^r	4	0	4	2,175	169	4,798	269	5,236	7,411
February ^p	10	120	130	22,207	0	1,103	10,211	11,314	33,521
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	14	120	134	24,382	169	5,901	10,480	16,550	40,932
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	40	3	43	13,158	611	47,655	252,343	300,609	313,767
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
January ^r	90	16	106	37,077	4,790	6,206	9,305	20,301	57,378
February ^p	120	1,188	1,308	153,546	7,113	28,476	20,307	55,896	209,442
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	210	1,204	1,414	190,623	11,903	34,682	29,612	76,197	266,820
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	86	409	495	113,913	13,362	34,069	12,470	59,901	173,814
London, Ontario									
January ^r	89	184	273	70,126	2,578	5,110	4,668	12,356	82,482
February ^p	79	8	87	33,276	6,508	13,633	36,243	56,384	89,660
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	168	192	360	103,402	9,086	18,743	40,911	68,740	172,142
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	185	50	235	77,701	13,431	14,977	20,119	48,527	126,228
Moncton, New Brunswick									
January ^r	28	14	42	11,132	85	1,111	300	1,496	12,628
February ^p	24	2	26	7,998	1	11,077	113	11,191	19,189
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	52	16	68	19,130	86	12,188	413	12,687	31,817
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	38	18	56	17,135	1,486	9,724	330	11,540	28,675
Montréal, Quebec									
January ^r	241	931	1,172	284,996	28,635	306,909	195,321	530,865	815,861
February ^p	172	1,866	2,038	438,015	21,402	143,305	95,003	259,710	697,725
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	413	2,797	3,210	723,011	50,037	450,214	290,324	790,575	1,513,586
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	462	2,975	3,437	762,712	57,441	291,445	183,203	532,089	1,294,801
Oshawa, Ontario									
January ^r	67	55	122	41,446	1,171	6,148	233	7,552	48,998
February ^p	41	22	63	23,274	2,486	5,117	408	8,011	31,285
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	108	77	185	64,720	3,657	11,265	641	15,563	80,283
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	208	118	326	104,996	4,868	33,263	1,237	39,368	144,364
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	53	44	97	31,766	470	55,281	39,555	95,306	127,072
February ^p	156	126	282	81,428	3,482	59,785	6,108	69,375	150,803
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	209	170	379	113,194	3,952	115,066	45,663	164,681	277,875
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	203	878	1,081	232,392	10,085	125,947	26,167	162,199	394,591
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
January ^r	26	126	152	25,131	143	2,734	284	3,161	28,292
February ^p	40	58	98	25,966	16	5,468	1,350	6,834	32,800
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	66	184	250	51,097	159	8,202	1,634	9,995	61,092
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	70	697	767	113,345	1,970	10,991	26,881	39,842	153,187
Peterborough, Ontario									
January ^r	5	3	8	3,060	97	3,459	348	3,904	6,964
February ^p	28	0	28	6,073	431	71	601	1,103	7,176
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	33	3	36	9,133	528	3,530	949	5,007	14,140
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	15	11	26	8,131	1,424	1,251	150	2,825	10,956
Québec, Quebec									
January ^r	91	510	601	89,864	6,807	22,834	12,020	41,661	131,525
February ^p	50	446	496	74,641	82	15,191	18,559	33,832	108,473
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	141	956	1,097	164,505	6,889	38,025	30,579	75,493	239,998
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	180	778	958	179,664	1,212	36,882	13,673	51,767	231,431

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, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	66	22	88	20,883	4,695	12,343	2,607	19,645	40,528
February ^p	46	180	226	32,405	2,537	24,511	6,627	33,675	66,080
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	112	202	314	53,288	7,232	36,854	9,234	53,320	106,608
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	191	117	308	70,253	538	59,356	1,392	61,286	131,539
Saguenay, Quebec									
January ^r	22	17	39	9,686	32	1,843	776	2,651	12,337
February ^p	18	17	35	7,488	5,601	1,104	7,297	14,002	21,490
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	40	34	74	17,174	5,633	2,947	8,073	16,653	33,827
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	61	61	122	27,994	2,020	4,074	11,771	17,865	45,859
Saint John, New Brunswick									
January ^r	18	0	18	5,337	0	139	361	500	5,837
February ^p	0	0	0	7,297	85	1,741	266	2,092	9,389
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	18	0	18	12,634	85	1,880	627	2,592	15,226
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	48	8	56	17,664	258	17,511	1,146	18,915	36,579
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
January ^r	88	119	207	40,900	3,299	14,370	362	18,031	58,931
February ^p	85	212	297	61,485	544	24,113	59	24,716	86,201
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	173	331	504	102,385	3,843	38,483	421	42,747	145,132
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	277	209	486	135,039	3,590	35,754	16,203	55,547	190,586
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
January ^r	24	58	82	16,733	114	3,547	22,666	26,327	43,060
February ^p	48	127	175	30,116	131	7,347	2,825	10,303	40,419
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	72	185	257	46,849	245	10,894	25,491	36,630	83,479
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	93	169	262	46,195	1,078	6,582	13,520	21,180	67,375
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
January ^r	87	21	108	32,345	86	8,933	2,745	11,764	44,109
February ^p	150	32	182	49,421	685	24,236	35	24,956	74,377
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	237	53	290	81,766	771	33,169	2,780	36,720	118,486
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	112	74	186	51,240	9,536	30,112	5,071	44,719	95,959
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
January ^r	45	6	51	23,361	160	7,296	0	7,456	30,817
February ^p	47	4	51	24,603	3,628	2,437	8,084	14,149	38,752
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	92	10	102	47,964	3,788	9,733	8,084	21,605	69,569
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	112	136	248	64,041	36,954	15,328	8,526	60,808	124,849
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
January ^r	0	3	3	900	47	471	163	681	1,581
February ^p	4	1	5	1,800	0	14,798	50	14,848	16,648
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	4	4	8	2,700	47	15,269	213	15,529	18,229
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	6	56	62	12,824	1,137	4,393	1,366	6,896	19,720
Toronto, Ontario									
January ^r	1,013	2,214	3,227	914,551	56,895	270,697	45,683	373,275	1,287,826
February ^p	897	550	1,447	578,622	97,720	314,262	18,015	429,997	1,008,619
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,910	2,764	4,674	1,493,173	154,615	584,959	63,698	803,272	2,296,445
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,482	3,727	5,209	1,546,717	91,126	732,547	73,144	896,817	2,443,534
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
January ^r	2	43	45	6,190	72	1,865	502	2,439	8,629
February ^p	17	12	29	5,913	9,201	1,178	1,389	11,768	17,681
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	19	55	74	12,103	9,273	3,043	1,891	14,207	26,310
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	15	112	127	28,831	1,197	12,893	1,408	15,498	44,329

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, 2015

	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									
January ^r	279	933	1,212	330,906	8,981	61,384	4,637	75,002	405,908
February ^p	252	1,213	1,465	490,887	8,580	87,583	25,525	121,688	612,575
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	531	2,146	2,677	821,793	17,561	148,967	30,162	196,690	1,018,483
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	486	2,846	3,332	803,353	10,341	276,765	53,358	340,464	1,143,817
Victoria, British Columbia									
January ^r	53	46	99	34,818	325	12,339	1,380	14,044	48,862
February ^p	58	138	196	46,528	380	2,980	4,639	7,999	54,527
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	111	184	295	81,346	705	15,319	6,019	22,043	103,389
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	84	55	139	43,317	1,434	13,080	39,934	54,448	97,765
Windsor, Ontario									
January ^r	15	61	76	17,514	2,681	7,460	2,575	12,716	30,230
February ^p	34	6	40	16,020	7,016	11,036	60	18,112	34,132
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	49	67	116	33,534	9,697	18,496	2,635	30,828	64,362
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	73	4	77	22,732	547	22,049	5,158	27,754	50,486
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
January ^r	128	85	213	67,329	4,407	27,761	14,673	46,841	114,170
February ^p	136	129	265	87,624	1,814	29,869	6,864	38,547	126,171
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	264	214	478	154,953	6,221	57,630	21,537	85,388	240,341
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	355	382	737	153,465	2,728	68,633	16,188	87,549	241,014

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, 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
January ^r	3,924	5	587	1,294	4,714	706	11,230
February ^p	3,400	2	692	1,089	6,436	490	12,109
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	7,324	7	1,279	2,383	11,150	1,196	23,339
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	7,617	23	1,705	3,107	13,039	1,228	26,719
Newfoundland and Labrador							
January ^r	26	0	0	0	6	0	32
February ^p	16	0	0	0	6	0	22
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	42	0	0	0	12	0	54
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	63	0	0	9	149	9	230
Prince Edward Island							
January ^r	11	0	0	0	0	1	12
February ^p	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	13	0	0	0	4	1	18
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	17	0	2	0	21	1	41
Nova Scotia							
January ^r	45	0	2	0	0	16	63
February ^p	45	1	0	0	318	16	380
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	90	1	2	0	318	32	443
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	108	8	8	11	137	20	292
New Brunswick							
January ^r	18	0	2	12	8	1	41
February ^p	10	0	0	0	2	3	15
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	28	0	2	12	10	4	56
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	49	1	0	34	54	6	144
Quebec							
January ^r	320	4	106	25	666	257	1,378
February ^p	478	1	168	111	2,021	205	2,984
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	798	5	274	136	2,687	462	4,362
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	959	10	467	301	3,252	430	5,419
Ontario							
January ^r	1,564	1	111	766	2,081	220	4,743
February ^p	1,083	0	56	431	1,698	107	3,375
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,647	1	167	1,197	3,779	327	8,118
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,287	3	487	1,559	3,617	261	8,214
Manitoba							
January ^r	145	0	18	23	66	3	255
February ^p	136	0	10	12	111	2	271
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	281	0	28	35	177	5	526
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	391	1	32	53	312	18	807
Saskatchewan							
January ^r	117	0	22	4	73	46	262
February ^p	113	0	2	8	351	33	507
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	230	0	24	12	424	79	769
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	384	0	58	0	233	71	746
Alberta							
January ^r	1,161	0	242	266	846	86	2,601
February ^p	1,036	0	354	345	692	51	2,478
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,197	0	596	611	1,538	137	5,079
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,487	0	610	802	2,628	133	6,660
British Columbia							
January ^r	516	0	84	198	968	74	1,840
February ^p	475	0	102	181	1,215	73	2,046
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	991	0	186	379	2,183	147	3,886
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	864	0	41	332	2,616	278	4,131

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Yukon							
January ^r	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
February ^p	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2	0	0	1	0	2	5
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	7	0	0	0	10	1	18
Northwest Territories							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut							
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1	0	0	6	10	0	17

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	21	0	0	0	6	1	28
Barrie, Ontario	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
Brantford, Ontario	34	0	0	10	0	1	45
Calgary, Alberta	326	0	64	138	92	4	624
Edmonton, Alberta	484	0	278	182	513	31	1,488
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
Guelph, Ontario	15	0	12	20	0	12	59
Halifax, Nova Scotia	22	0	0	0	313	15	350
Hamilton, Ontario	70	0	0	43	54	1	168
Kelowna, British Columbia	20	0	0	2	13	3	38
Kingston, Ontario	5	0	0	4	116	0	125
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	61	0	0	42	1,142	4	1,249
London, Ontario	40	0	3	4	0	1	48
Moncton, New Brunswick	6	0	0	0	0	2	8
Montréal, Quebec	130	0	22	80	1,454	54	1,740
Oshawa, Ontario	21	0	2	12	0	8	43
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	109	0	48	43	77	9	286
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	79	0	6	43	69	8	205
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	30	0	42	0	8	1	81
Peterborough, Ontario	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Québec, Quebec	39	0	33	6	297	48	423
Regina, Saskatchewan	32	0	0	0	176	4	212
Saguenay, Quebec	14	0	0	0	4	11	29
Saint John, New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	60	0	2	8	175	27	272
Sherbrooke, Quebec	37	0	26	16	30	37	146
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	76	0	2	19	9	2	108
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	11	0	0	0	4	0	15
Thunder Bay, Ontario	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Toronto, Ontario	455	0	24	195	294	37	1,005
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	13	0	4	0	4	2	23
Vancouver, British Columbia	208	0	88	156	926	43	1,421
Victoria, British Columbia	48	0	2	9	120	7	186
Windsor, Ontario	17	0	2	4	0	0	23
Winnipeg, Manitoba	102	0	10	12	107	0	231

Table 9

Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	34	0	0	0	79	1	114
Barrie, Ontario	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
Brantford, Ontario	56	0	0	11	153	2	222
Calgary, Alberta	736	0	126	232	312	13	1,419
Edmonton, Alberta	1,000	0	448	323	1,066	81	2,918
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2	0	0	0	4	8	14
Guelph, Ontario	37	0	12	38	148	24	259
Halifax, Nova Scotia	38	0	0	0	313	15	366
Hamilton, Ontario	230	0	0	64	55	3	352
Kelowna, British Columbia	47	0	0	9	74	4	134
Kingston, Ontario	8	0	0	4	116	0	128
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	134	0	2	50	1,142	10	1,338
London, Ontario	111	0	3	188	0	2	304
Moncton, New Brunswick	12	0	2	12	0	2	28
Montréal, Quebec	249	0	50	97	1,733	225	2,354
Oshawa, Ontario	75	0	33	30	0	14	152
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	165	0	56	66	142	24	453
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	122	0	10	66	73	21	292
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	43	0	46	0	69	3	161
Peterborough, Ontario	18	0	0	0	2	1	21
Québec, Quebec	84	0	62	6	519	68	739
Regina, Saskatchewan	76	0	16	0	178	8	278
Saguenay, Quebec	25	0	0	0	4	20	49
Saint John, New Brunswick	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	118	0	8	12	242	69	449
Sherbrooke, Quebec	49	0	43	24	34	39	189
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	146	0	6	36	9	2	199
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	30	0	0	0	10	0	40
Thunder Bay, Ontario	2	0	2	0	0	2	6
Toronto, Ontario	1,273	0	86	618	1,946	114	4,037
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	14	0	4	0	24	5	47
Vancouver, British Columbia	427	0	140	339	1,573	94	2,573
Victoria, British Columbia	90	0	4	9	157	14	274
Windsor, Ontario	29	0	4	4	59	0	96
Winnipeg, Manitoba	218	0	28	35	151	0	432

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential		Institutional and governmental	
		Industrial	Commercial		
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
January ^r	2,824,649	242,679	1,127,393	322,281	4,517,002
February ^p	2,939,375	329,994	964,624	317,924	4,551,917
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	5,764,024	572,673	2,092,017	640,205	9,068,919
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	6,112,360	518,125	2,521,018	1,147,265	10,298,768
Newfoundland and Labrador					
January ^r	10,927	160	7,633	0	18,720
February ^p	6,991	3,671	3,171	8,284	22,117
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	17,918	3,831	10,804	8,284	40,837
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	41,087	38,137	18,258	8,585	106,067
Prince Edward Island					
January ^r	3,576	575	1,963	675	6,789
February ^p	1,354	322	2,301	1,893	5,870
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	4,930	897	4,264	2,568	12,659
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	5,642	886	15,393	4,128	26,049
Nova Scotia					
January ^r	14,711	4,845	9,767	404	29,727
February ^p	77,219	963	14,146	695	93,023
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	91,930	5,808	23,913	1,099	122,750
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	56,247	2,163	27,080	4,266	89,756
New Brunswick					
January ^r	7,381	235	4,494	1,066	13,176
February ^p	4,660	2,018	14,919	3,539	25,136
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	12,041	2,253	19,413	4,605	38,312
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	20,006	2,192	33,808	10,126	66,132
Quebec					
January ^r	278,570	49,759	311,326	99,968	739,623
February ^p	588,632	48,167	142,840	80,623	860,262
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	867,202	97,926	454,166	180,591	1,599,885
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,008,373	104,992	306,693	147,584	1,567,642
Ontario					
January ^r	1,268,590	81,284	377,472	119,335	1,846,681
February ^p	809,566	195,545	378,284	118,766	1,502,161
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,078,156	276,829	755,756	238,101	3,348,842
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,164,191	172,859	970,228	560,737	3,868,015
Manitoba					
January ^r	67,893	9,396	35,157	14,986	127,432
February ^p	71,352	7,961	39,243	10,918	129,474
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	139,245	17,357	74,400	25,904	256,906
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	159,986	7,712	93,449	26,246	287,393
Saskatchewan					
January ^r	49,513	9,631	40,332	7,874	107,350
February ^p	87,510	3,621	62,003	7,279	160,413
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	137,023	13,252	102,335	15,153	267,763
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	147,331	7,262	141,322	17,610	313,525
Alberta					
January ^r	648,077	58,544	235,743	45,994	988,358
February ^p	661,571	50,389	181,844	44,161	937,965
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,309,648	108,933	417,587	90,155	1,926,323
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	1,505,037	135,935	554,593	246,000	2,441,565
British Columbia					
January ^r	474,601	28,250	97,205	28,235	628,291
February ^p	625,814	16,385	123,158	41,478	806,835
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,100,415	44,635	220,363	69,713	1,435,126
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	996,058	45,969	349,734	120,809	1,512,570

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
January ^r	760	0	297	3,535	4,592
February ^p	259	0	1,415	278	1,952
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,019	0	1,712	3,813	6,544
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	2,374	0	2,423	1,128	5,925
Northwest Territories					
January ^r	50	0	6,004	209	6,263
February ^p	1,947	952	1,300	10	4,209
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	1,997	952	7,304	219	10,472
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	178	18	5,637	46	5,879
Nunavut					
January ^r	0	0	0	0	0
February ^p	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2015	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
Cumulative Jan. to Feb. 2014	5,850	0	2,400	0	8,250

Table 11

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, February 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	4,951	87	130	5,980	11,148
Barrie, Ontario	6,939	50	6,477	4	13,470
Brantford, Ontario	13,885	352	1,831	9	16,077
Calgary, Alberta	195,599	6,892	89,552	8,322	300,365
Edmonton, Alberta	379,760	10,915	63,244	3,157	457,076
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	2,107	272	1,264	9,623	13,266
Guelph, Ontario	11,954	3,029	727	300	16,010
Halifax, Nova Scotia	70,021	67	11,024	33	81,145
Hamilton, Ontario	53,353	28,094	12,560	7,769	101,776
Kelowna, British Columbia	14,925	262	5,246	1,720	22,153
Kingston, Ontario	20,474	0	792	10,211	31,477
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	131,093	6,953	20,453	20,307	178,806
London, Ontario	19,471	6,362	9,792	36,243	71,868
Moncton, New Brunswick	1,073	1	11,077	113	12,264
Montréal, Quebec	364,163	21,402	102,194	55,890	543,649
Oshawa, Ontario	14,050	2,430	3,675	408	20,563
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	75,323	3,420	46,840	6,902	132,485
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	55,376	3,404	42,941	6,108	107,829
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	19,947	16	3,899	794	24,656
Peterborough, Ontario	3,183	421	51	601	4,256
Québec, Quebec	60,594	82	10,833	10,918	82,427
Regina, Saskatchewan	27,795	2,537	24,511	6,627	61,470
Saguenay, Quebec	5,217	5,601	787	4,293	15,898
Saint John, New Brunswick	831	85	1,741	266	2,923
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	52,674	544	24,113	59	77,390
Sherbrooke, Quebec	22,601	131	5,239	1,662	29,633
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	29,286	670	17,408	35	47,399
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	4,894	3,628	2,437	8,084	19,043
Thunder Bay, Ontario	948	0	10,629	50	11,627
Toronto, Ontario	360,617	95,522	225,723	18,015	699,877
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	4,205	9,201	840	817	15,063
Vancouver, British Columbia	466,208	6,398	87,583	25,525	585,714
Victoria, British Columbia	42,284	283	2,980	4,639	50,186
Windsor, Ontario	9,349	6,858	7,927	60	24,194
Winnipeg, Manitoba	61,510	1,814	29,869	6,864	100,057

Table 12

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to February 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	15,524	669	255	6,080	22,528
Barrie, Ontario	9,736	177	8,499	789	19,201
Brantford, Ontario	44,247	2,747	3,557	9	50,560
Calgary, Alberta	422,265	8,769	166,426	39,184	636,644
Edmonton, Alberta	705,154	28,255	160,431	6,645	900,485
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	3,448	570	3,506	10,364	17,888
Guelph, Ontario	75,981	4,853	2,576	310	83,720
Halifax, Nova Scotia	75,994	1,354	16,898	319	94,565
Hamilton, Ontario	123,389	43,396	39,068	14,826	220,679
Kelowna, British Columbia	41,500	442	8,622	14,644	65,208
Kingston, Ontario	22,243	108	4,920	10,480	37,751
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	161,312	10,022	25,793	29,612	226,739
London, Ontario	82,871	8,014	14,189	40,911	145,985
Moncton, New Brunswick	3,903	86	12,188	413	16,590
Montréal, Quebec	508,162	50,037	356,425	132,947	1,047,571
Oshawa, Ontario	49,969	3,180	8,965	641	62,755
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	114,667	3,864	96,670	46,569	261,770
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	82,051	3,705	90,506	45,663	221,925
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32,616	159	6,164	906	39,845
Peterborough, Ontario	5,895	483	3,027	949	10,354
Québec, Quebec	106,640	6,889	29,748	15,660	158,937
Regina, Saskatchewan	42,120	7,232	36,854	9,234	95,440
Saguenay, Quebec	9,860	5,633	2,314	4,599	22,406
Saint John, New Brunswick	2,005	85	1,880	627	4,597
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	82,371	3,843	38,483	421	125,118
Sherbrooke, Quebec	30,812	245	8,177	10,604	49,838
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	55,651	725	25,094	2,780	84,250
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	14,320	3,788	9,733	8,084	35,925
Thunder Bay, Ontario	1,737	30	11,034	213	13,014
Toronto, Ontario	1,159,974	131,974	458,635	63,698	1,814,281
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	7,319	9,273	2,385	1,015	19,992
Vancouver, British Columbia	761,373	15,309	148,967	30,162	955,811
Victoria, British Columbia	71,139	605	15,319	6,019	93,082
Windsor, Ontario	25,768	8,576	14,346	2,635	51,325
Winnipeg, Manitoba	119,979	6,221	57,630	21,537	205,367

Table 13

Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, February 2015

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	1,612,542	15,126	4,516	15,804	20,476	271,630	692,595
Industrial	329,994	3,671	322	963	2,018	48,167	195,545
Factories, plants	126,676	0	300	364	0	9,885	82,320
Transportation, utilities	117,599	0	0	0	600	24,155	69,506
Mining and agriculture	51,089	3,628	0	0	930	9,325	29,624
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	34,630	43	22	599	488	4,802	14,095
Commercial	964,624	3,171	2,301	14,146	14,919	142,840	378,284
Trade and services	243,505	0	1,950	1,750	10,300	59,695	99,665
Warehouses	87,086	0	0	0	1,135	6,800	8,137
Service stations	13,854	0	0	0	0	7,542	2,372
Office buildings	309,681	2,186	0	9,056	0	29,916	201,211
Recreation	92,529	0	0	0	1,000	5,931	1,748
Hotels, restaurants	88,462	0	0	350	0	9,026	22,516
Laboratories	825	0	0	0	0	0	500
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	128,682	985	351	2,990	2,484	23,930	42,135
Institutional and governmental	317,924	8,284	1,893	695	3,539	80,623	118,766
Schools, education	138,900	0	1,860	0	1,987	31,576	80,320
Hospitals, medical	49,875	0	0	0	935	8,062	6,672
Welfare, home	71,967	0	0	0	0	29,561	18,077
Churches, religion	5,115	0	0	0	0	715	1,650
Government buildings	31,005	8,000	0	567	0	6,183	5,473
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	21,062	284	33	128	617	4,526	6,574
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	58,122	72,903	276,394	181,021	1,693	2,262	0
Industrial	7,961	3,621	50,389	16,385	0	952	0
Factories, plants	1,275	2,637	20,765	9,130	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	975	0	21,350	1,013	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	4,469	0	706	1,587	0	820	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,242	984	7,568	4,655	0	132	0
Commercial	39,243	62,003	181,844	123,158	1,415	1,300	0
Trade and services	2,635	5,825	29,623	30,712	1,350	0	0
Warehouses	7,091	6,972	48,078	8,873	0	0	0
Service stations	570	758	2,362	250	0	0	0
Office buildings	4,792	13,503	37,664	10,053	0	1,300	0
Recreation	18,470	7,500	20,149	37,731	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	1,435	22,437	18,044	14,654	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	325	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,250	5,008	25,599	20,885	65	0	0
Institutional and governmental	10,918	7,279	44,161	41,478	278	10	0
Schools, education	3,685	0	4,025	15,447	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	515	0	29,690	4,001	0	0	0
Welfare, home	0	850	4,918	18,561	0	0	0
Churches, religion	2,500	0	0	250	0	0	0
Government buildings	3,863	6,081	480	358	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	355	348	5,048	2,861	278	10	0

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

Description – Monthly survey of building permits

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

Data source and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions due to the correction of coding errors

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

Revisions due to the addition of late reports

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

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

At the end of the year, the seasonally adjusted time series are revised to take into account the most recent seasonal fluctuations at the same time as a revision to the previous year of the unadjusted data. 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 2014, 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>