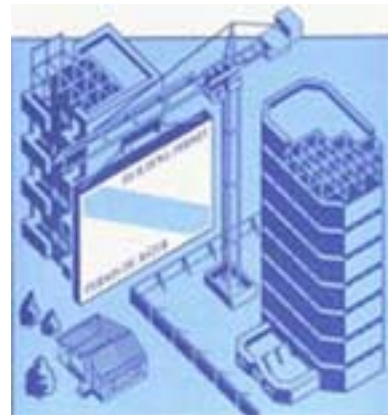


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

April 2015



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

Building Permits

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

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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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Table of contents

Highlights	5
Analysis – April 2015	6
Non-residential sector: Notable increase in the institutional component	6
Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings	6
Provinces: Ontario posted gains in all types of buildings	7
Higher construction intentions in more than half of the 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, 2015	17
6 Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2015	19
7 Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015	23
8 Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, April 2015	25
9 Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to April 2015	26
10 Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015	27
11 Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, April 2015	29
12 Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to April 2015	30

Table of contents – continued

13	Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, April 2015	31
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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
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Highlights

Contractors took out \$7.8 billion worth of building permits in April, up 11.6% from the previous month and a second consecutive monthly advance. The gain in April stemmed from higher construction intentions in both the residential and non-residential sectors in Ontario.

Analysis – April 2015

Contractors took out \$7.8 billion worth of building permits in April, up 11.6% from the previous month and a second consecutive monthly advance. The gain in April stemmed from higher construction intentions in both the residential and non-residential sectors in Ontario.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits rose 30.2% to \$3.3 billion in April, following a 24.8% gain in March. Increases were posted in three provinces, led by Ontario, followed by Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador. British Columbia and Quebec registered the largest declines in construction intentions for non-residential buildings.

Construction intentions for residential buildings increased 1.2% to \$4.5 billion, a third consecutive monthly advance. Gains were noted in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador. The largest decrease occurred in British Columbia, which had posted a notable increase the previous month.

Non-residential sector: Notable increase in the institutional component

In the institutional component, the value of permits rose 86.2% to \$1.3 billion in April, following an 83.7% gain the previous month. The national advance was attributable to higher construction intentions for medical facilities and government buildings. The value of permits rose in three provinces, with Ontario registering the largest advance, and Newfoundland and Labrador as well as New Brunswick placing a distant second and third. Quebec and Alberta posted the largest declines among the remaining provinces.

The value of permits issued for commercial buildings increased 7.8% to \$1.5 billion in April. This was the second straight monthly advance. Nationally, the gain came mainly from increased intentions for retail and wholesale outlets as well as retail complexes. Increases were posted in six provinces, led by Alberta and Ontario. British Columbia recorded the largest decrease, following large gains in February and March.

Municipalities issued \$480 million worth of building permits for industrial buildings in April, up 10.9% from March. This was the third increase in four months. Higher construction intentions for transportation-related buildings and utilities buildings were responsible for the advance in this component. Ontario, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador registered gains. Quebec and British Columbia posted the largest declines.

Residential sector: Higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings

The value of single-family dwelling permits rose 6.6% to \$2.5 billion in April, marking the first increase in three months. Increases were recorded in five provinces, led by Ontario and Alberta. Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered the largest declines.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings fell 4.5% to \$2.1 billion in April. The decline came after two strong consecutive monthly gains. British Columbia and Alberta accounted for most of the decrease, while advances were registered in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Nationally, municipalities authorized the construction of 17,896 new dwellings in April, down 4.5% from March. The decline came from an 8.1% drop in the number of multi-family dwellings to 12,141 units. Conversely, the number of single dwelling units increased 4.1% to 5,755.

Provinces: Ontario posted gains in all types of buildings

The total value of building permits increased in four provinces in April, led by Ontario, followed by Alberta, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

The gain in Ontario occurred mainly as a result of higher construction intentions for institutional structures and residential buildings. In Alberta, the advance came from increased intentions for commercial buildings, single-family dwellings and industrial buildings. In Nova Scotia, the increase was the result of higher construction intentions for residential buildings, principally multi-family dwellings; while in Newfoundland and Labrador, the gain originated from industrial buildings.

British Columbia, which recorded an increase in March, posted the largest decline in April. This was the result of lower construction intentions in all types of buildings, with multiple dwellings accounting for much of the decrease. In Quebec, higher construction intentions for residential structures were not sufficiently large to offset the decrease registered in the non-residential sector.

Higher construction intentions in more than half of the census metropolitan areas

The total value of permits rose in 20 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in April, led by Toronto, Edmonton, Halifax and St. John's.

The increase in Toronto was mainly attributable to institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings. In Edmonton, the gain was the result of increased intentions for commercial buildings and, to a lesser extent, single-family dwellings. The increase in Halifax came mostly from multiple dwellings, while in St. John's, higher construction intentions for industrial buildings explained the advance.

In contrast, Vancouver posted the biggest drop, mostly as a result of lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, commercial and industrial buildings. In Québec, the decline originated from lower intentions for residential structures and commercial buildings. In Kelowna, which had a notable gain the previous month, the decrease came from commercial buildings.

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

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

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

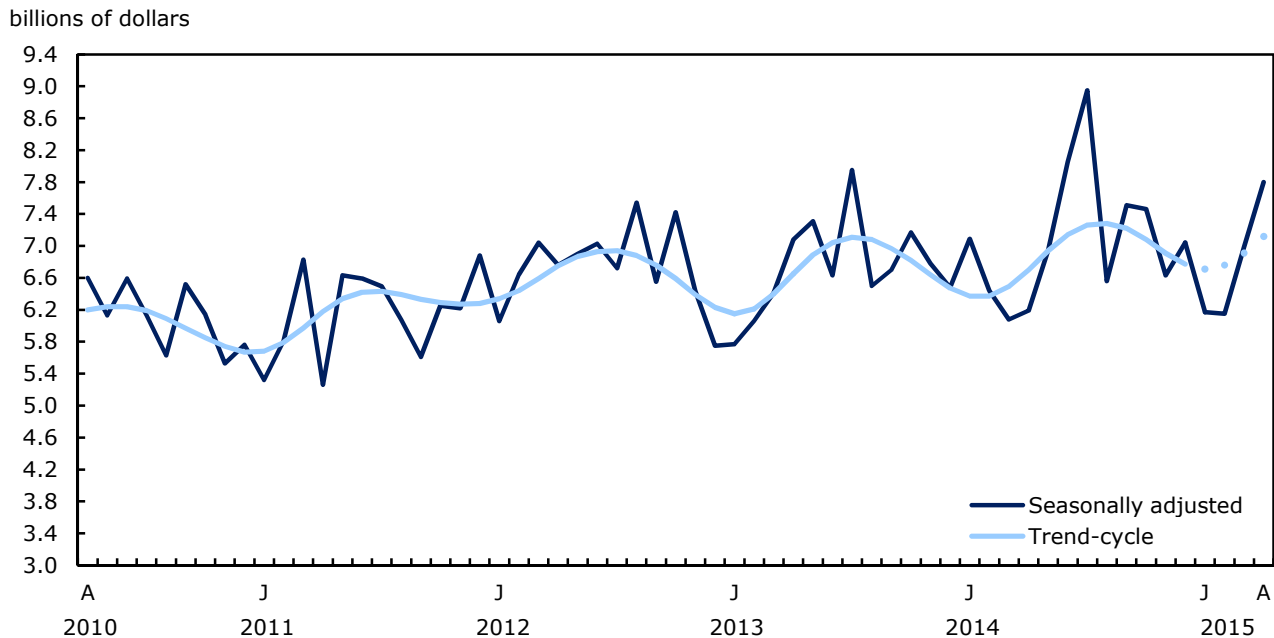
For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

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

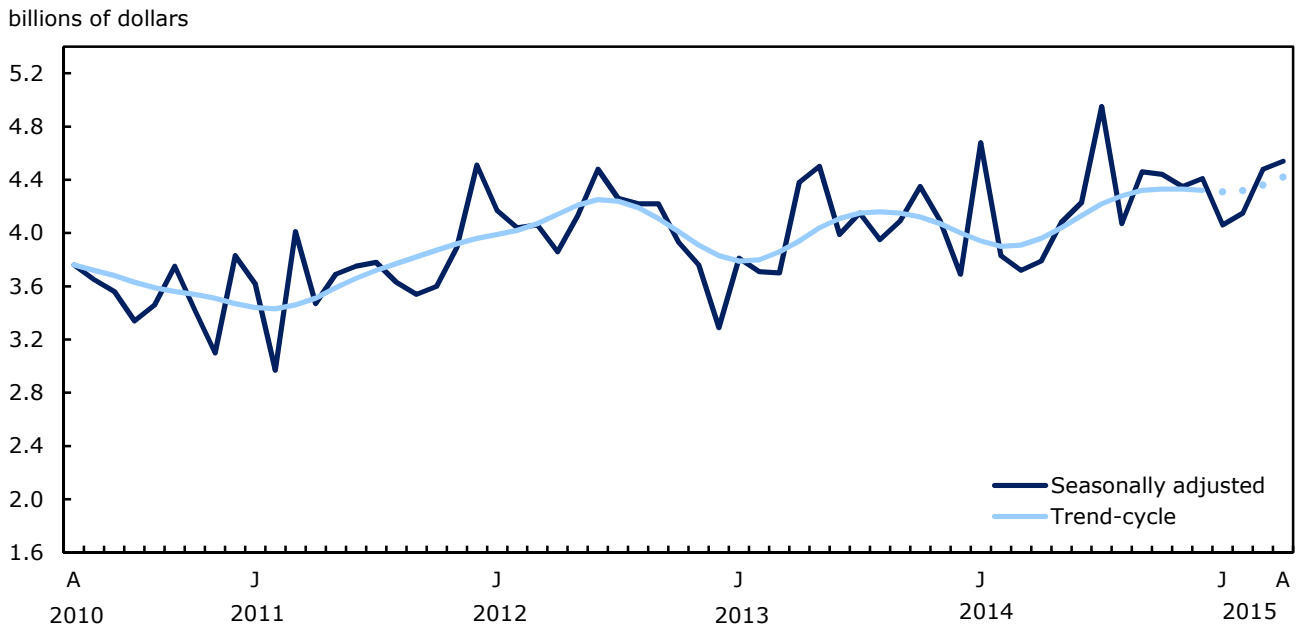
Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement,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

Chart 1
Total value of building permits



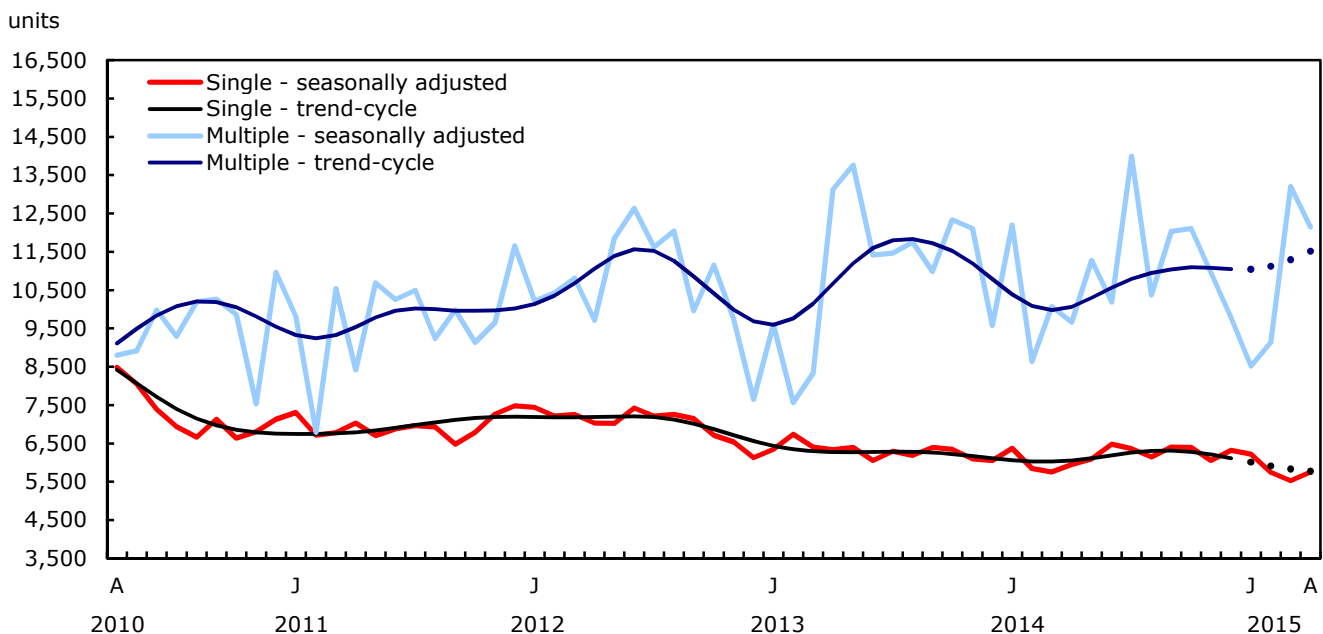
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



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

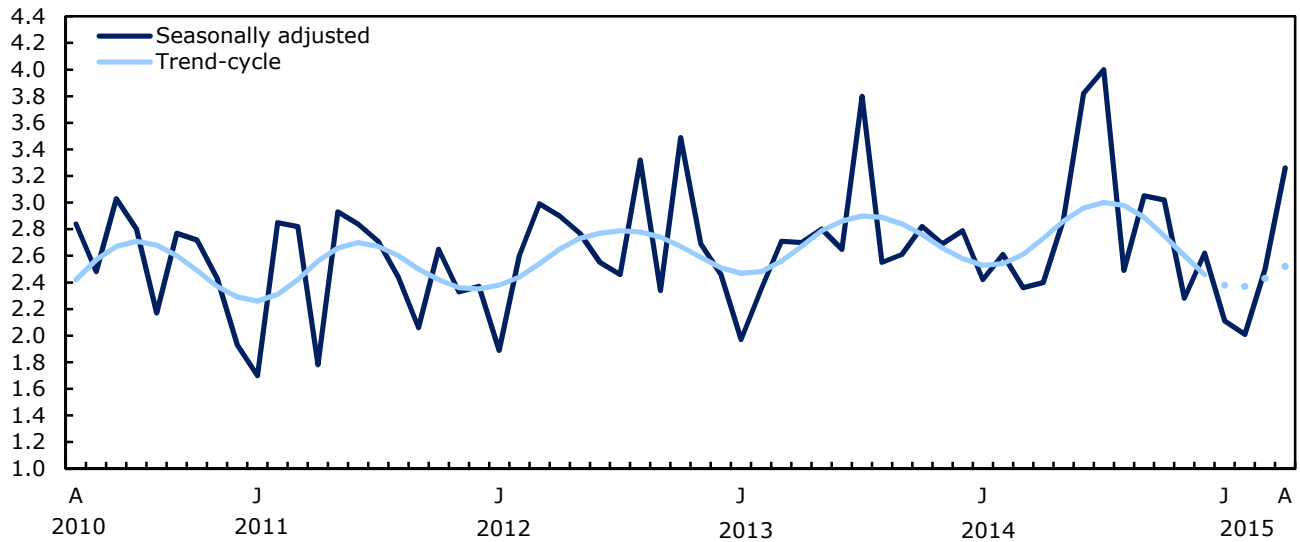
Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



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

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total

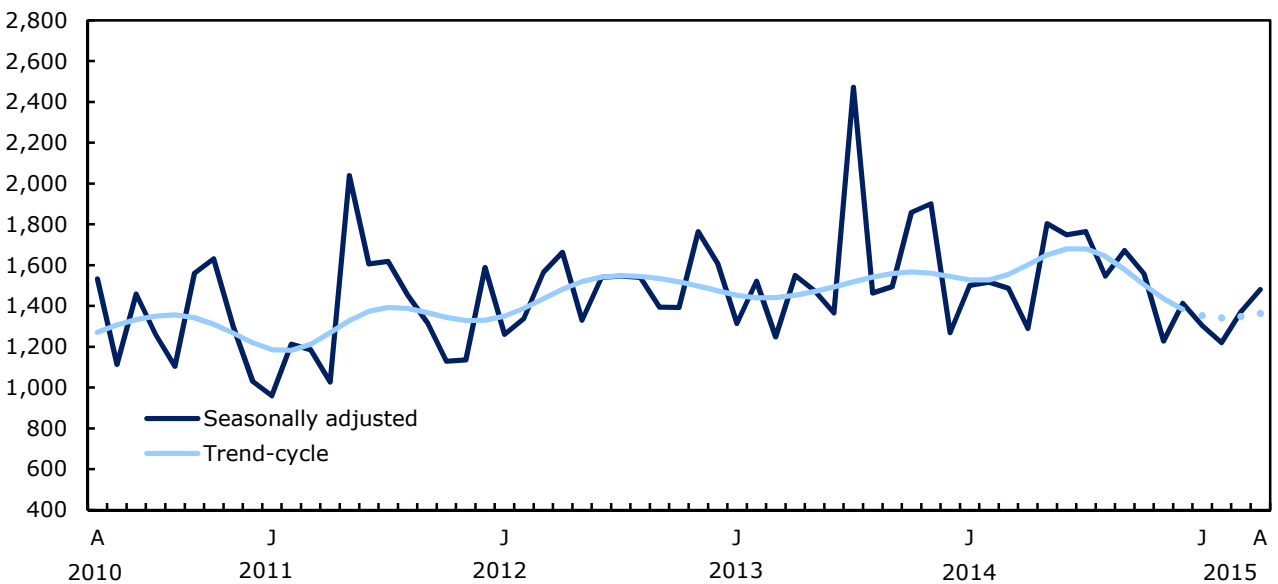
billions of dollars



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.

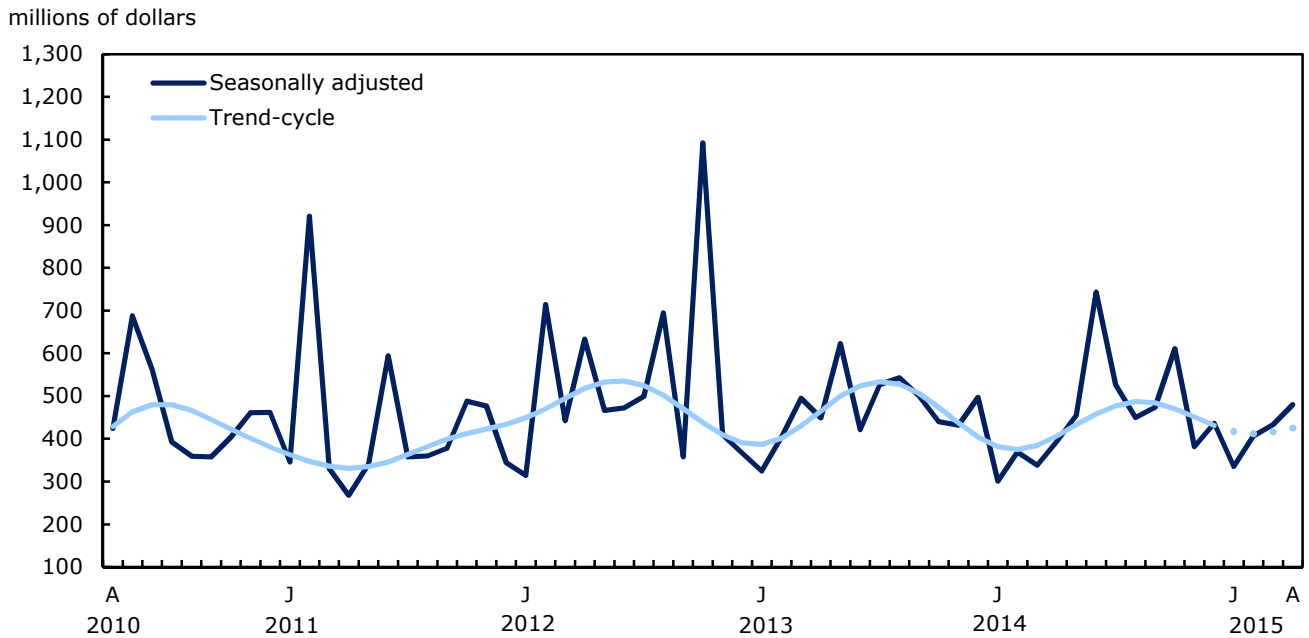
Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits

millions of dollars



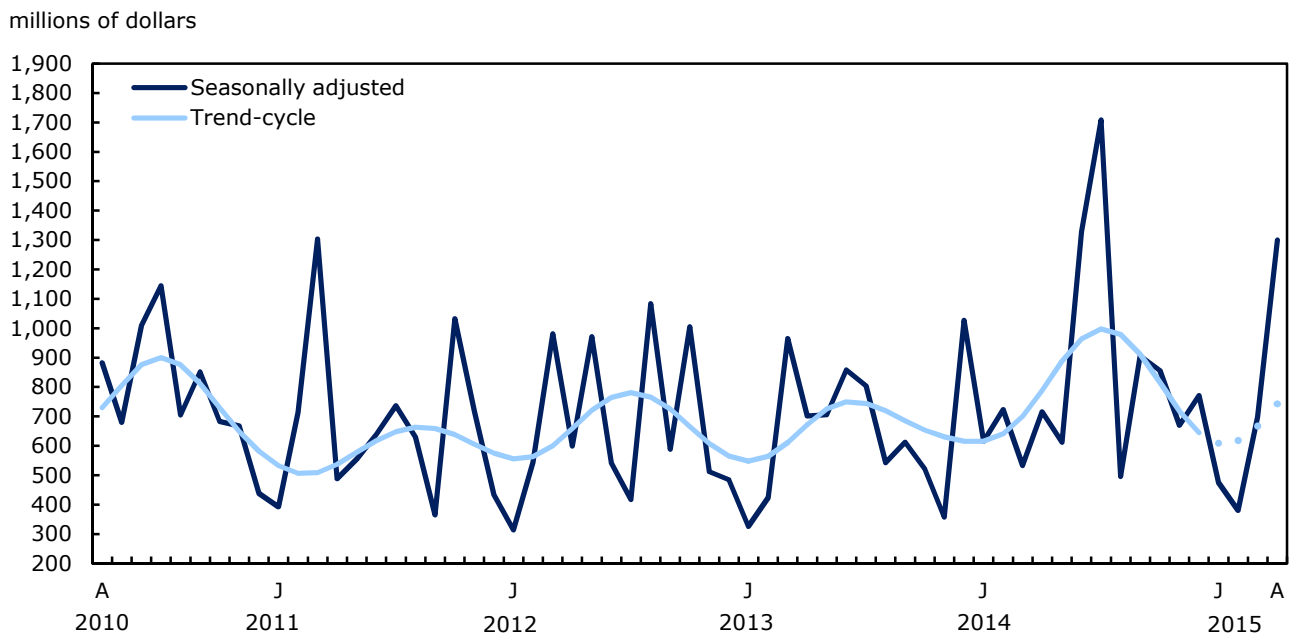
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



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



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 April ^p	2015 March ^r	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,798,872	6,986,657	11.6	13.6	-0.3	-12.3	6.1	-11.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	86,370	47,425	82.1	-17.3	23.0	-31.1	43.8	-47.2
Prince Edward Island	10,498	11,142	-5.8	13.9	-45.9	-7.2	22.3	10.1
Nova Scotia	132,155	88,945	48.6	-25.1	112.9	-35.9	7.0	-35.3
New Brunswick	40,169	49,440	-18.8	-10.3	28.7	-31.6	6.5	-19.5
Quebec	1,039,450	1,117,890	-7.0	-6.2	-13.1	20.4	0.8	-11.1
Ontario	3,673,000	2,451,535	49.8	10.2	-3.1	-8.7	-7.2	15.5
Manitoba	163,607	223,186	-26.7	22.3	11.0	-30.4	2.4	25.7
Saskatchewan	192,068	247,890	-22.5	28.1	37.8	0.2	-27.9	-19.8
Alberta	1,425,859	1,349,867	5.6	13.1	-4.7	-28.1	32.6	-16.3
British Columbia	1,028,281	1,394,608	-26.3	53.0	18.9	-24.4	21.4	-44.4
Yukon	4,946	1,645	200.7	-38.4	-51.4	-36.6	-26.9	-71.4
Northwest Territories	2,452	1,789	37.1	-79.3	28.6	65.8	64.2	-47.5
Nunavut	17	1,295	-98.7	-48.2	...	...	...	-100.0

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

	2015 April ^p	2015 March ^r	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	3,260,363	2,503,219	30.2	24.8	-5.0	-19.4	15.0	-24.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	50,257	13,259	279.0	-29.2	121.2	-62.6	54.2	-70.8
Prince Edward Island	4,719	5,098	-7.4	12.9	40.6	95.9	-73.7	86.5
Nova Scotia	31,137	32,270	-3.5	52.4	8.2	-17.0	8.3	-7.5
New Brunswick	18,476	24,834	-25.6	21.3	253.3	-61.3	-37.4	-38.8
Quebec	344,922	481,480	-28.4	14.7	-41.3	71.7	-3.1	-23.0
Ontario	1,729,041	726,598	138.0	-19.2	25.7	-13.3	-10.1	15.8
Manitoba	55,785	101,633	-45.1	61.7	-0.6	-26.5	-0.8	52.1
Saskatchewan	77,235	127,341	-39.3	72.6	27.6	-11.8	-23.9	-6.7
Alberta	614,666	516,982	18.9	81.1	-18.8	-56.0	72.5	-23.5
British Columbia	332,139	472,742	-29.7	140.9	20.8	-55.5	65.3	-71.3
Yukon	113	138	-18.1	-91.8	-55.8	168.0	-84.8	-72.7
Northwest Territories	1,856	844	119.9	-62.7	-63.6	1,393.5	24.9	-77.3
Nunavut	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	-100.0

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

	2015 April ^p	2015 March ^r	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,538,509	4,483,438	1.2	8.1	2.2	-8.1	1.5	-1.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,113	34,166	5.7	-11.6	1.2	-15.3	39.1	-16.6
Prince Edward Island	5,779	6,044	-4.4	14.7	-64.6	-16.7	84.1	-12.9
Nova Scotia	101,018	56,675	78.2	-41.9	169.4	-42.9	6.5	-41.7
New Brunswick	21,693	24,606	-11.8	-28.9	-6.5	-22.3	36.7	2.8
Quebec	694,528	636,410	9.1	-17.6	17.5	-9.2	3.2	-1.7
Ontario	1,943,959	1,724,937	12.7	30.2	-16.2	-6.4	-5.7	15.4
Manitoba	107,822	121,553	-11.3	1.6	18.2	-32.7	4.2	13.8
Saskatchewan	114,833	120,549	-4.7	0.7	45.0	10.9	-31.0	-27.9
Alberta	811,193	832,885	-2.6	-8.3	0.7	-4.4	10.8	-11.7
British Columbia	696,142	921,866	-24.5	28.8	18.4	-6.9	5.7	-16.3
Yukon	4,833	1,507	220.7	54.4	-41.4	-77.0	195.2	-64.5
Northwest Territories	596	945	-36.9	-85.2	1,181.3	-86.3	70.4	-34.0
Nunavut	0	1,295	-100.0	-48.2	...	...	...	-100.0

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

	2015 April ^p	2015 March ^r	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October
	units		percentage change					
Canada	214,752	224,820	-4.5	25.9	1.0	-8.4	-5.4	-8.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,884	1,140	65.3	-9.5	-3.7	-54.0	85.2	-22.9
Prince Edward Island	384	168	128.6	7.7	-71.7	-54.0	117.4	-27.0
Nova Scotia	7,980	4,536	75.9	-20.1	245.3	-50.2	4.2	-44.7
New Brunswick	1,308	660	98.2	10.0	-60.6	-48.6	47.9	-9.2
Quebec	40,536	33,276	21.8	-23.7	25.5	-14.9	5.7	-0.1
Ontario	79,080	77,676	1.8	45.1	-18.0	-0.3	-18.3	17.0
Manitoba	7,020	5,904	18.9	28.8	-2.3	-47.9	-21.3	67.7
Saskatchewan	5,376	6,768	-20.6	-8.3	67.6	37.5	-52.3	-24.2
Alberta	38,088	44,292	-14.0	31.7	-6.6	-4.8	12.8	-34.2
British Columbia	32,688	50,196	-34.9	81.0	4.5	4.6	-2.0	-29.8
Yukon	396	144	175.0	0.0	-7.7	-80.0	91.2	-15.0
Northwest Territories	12	24	-50.0	-60.0	...	-100.0	700.0	-72.7
Nunavut	0	36	-100.0	-83.3	...	...	...	-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					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
March r	5,530	13,205	18,735	4,483,438	432,958	1,371,937	698,324	2,503,219	6,986,657
April p	5,755	12,141	17,896	4,538,509	480,325	1,479,627	1,300,411	3,260,363	7,798,872
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	23,253	43,004	66,257	17,223,660	1,653,572	5,374,614	2,853,462	9,881,648	27,105,308
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	23,915	40,571	64,486	16,015,335	1,401,979	5,793,958	2,586,697	9,782,634	25,797,969
Newfoundland and Labrador									
March r	71	24	95	34,166	0	12,735	524	13,259	47,425
April p	90	67	157	36,113	34,184	13,365	2,708	50,257	86,370
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	363	103	466	147,084	38,015	39,978	12,716	90,709	237,793
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	454	251	705	176,619	39,757	56,493	8,786	105,036	281,655
Prince Edward Island									
March r	14	0	14	6,044	500	361	4,237	5,098	11,142
April p	23	9	32	5,779	185	4,534	0	4,719	10,498
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	91	14	105	31,958	1,582	9,159	6,805	17,546	49,504
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	113	61	174	34,218	4,010	25,681	4,178	33,869	68,087
Nova Scotia									
March r	71	307	378	56,675	7,249	16,084	8,937	32,270	88,945
April p	83	582	665	101,018	3,203	21,005	6,929	31,137	132,155
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	355	1,298	1,653	291,404	21,151	66,032	16,965	104,148	395,552
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	437	808	1,245	228,744	22,391	80,552	36,220	139,163	367,907
New Brunswick									
March r	54	1	55	24,606	15,777	7,847	1,210	24,834	49,440
April p	68	41	109	21,693	7,735	9,233	1,508	18,476	40,169
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	271	70	341	117,935	25,765	36,493	7,323	69,581	187,516
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	430	218	648	137,337	18,141	57,972	20,824	96,937	234,274
Quebec									
March r	819	1,954	2,773	636,410	94,856	205,840	180,784	481,480	1,117,890
April p	811	2,567	3,378	694,528	52,595	193,349	98,978	344,922	1,039,450
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,176	9,509	12,685	2,760,103	281,126	1,006,536	673,167	1,960,829	4,720,932
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	3,658	10,929	14,587	2,995,937	266,785	928,589	783,394	1,978,768	4,974,705
Ontario									
March r	2,356	4,117	6,473	1,724,937	164,273	472,152	90,173	726,598	2,451,535
April p	2,462	4,128	6,590	1,943,959	228,866	556,277	943,898	1,729,041	3,673,000
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	9,347	13,618	22,965	6,574,530	782,607	2,014,616	1,272,480	4,069,703	10,644,233
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	8,165	12,169	20,334	5,639,986	597,723	2,214,126	901,435	3,713,284	9,353,270
Manitoba									
March r	223	269	492	121,553	17,435	38,323	45,875	101,633	223,186
April p	231	354	585	107,822	17,540	18,292	19,953	55,785	163,607
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	937	913	1,850	450,292	60,713	131,015	91,732	283,460	733,752
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	1,116	941	2,057	462,121	35,773	162,113	54,136	252,022	714,143
Saskatchewan									
March r	207	357	564	120,549	31,051	48,486	47,804	127,341	247,890
April p	199	249	448	114,833	25,854	47,932	3,449	77,235	192,068
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	826	1,168	1,994	437,608	70,307	199,288	66,606	336,201	773,809
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	1,197	1,048	2,245	524,346	22,002	235,142	98,103	355,247	879,593
Alberta									
March r	1,012	2,679	3,691	832,885	37,162	283,785	196,035	516,982	1,349,867
April p	1,135	2,039	3,174	811,193	85,973	412,323	116,370	614,666	1,425,859
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	5,070	7,600	12,670	3,453,588	232,068	1,134,198	402,560	1,768,826	5,222,414
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	5,958	7,854	13,812	3,617,200	277,514	1,375,021	384,840	2,037,375	5,654,575

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					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
March r	686	3,497	4,183	921,866	64,605	285,731	122,406	472,742	1,394,608
April p	640	2,084	2,724	696,142	23,208	202,387	106,544	332,139	1,028,281
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,760	8,669	11,429	2,937,976	138,254	726,760	298,663	1,163,677	4,101,653
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2,330	6,257	8,587	2,176,406	107,525	647,055	293,244	1,047,824	3,224,230
Yukon									
March r	12	0	12	1,507	0	58	80	138	1,645
April p	12	21	33	4,833	35	78	0	113	4,946
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	46	24	70	8,981	35	1,848	3,893	5,776	14,757
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	47	19	66	10,666	4,609	2,947	1,419	8,975	19,641
Northwest Territories									
March r	2	0	2	945	50	535	259	844	1,789
April p	1	0	1	596	947	835	74	1,856	2,452
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	8	0	8	8,406	1,949	8,674	552	11,175	19,581
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	8	0	8	5,705	1,749	5,867	118	7,734	13,439
Nunavut									
March r	3	0	3	1,295	0	0	0	0	1,295
April p	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	17
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3	18	21	3,795	0	17	0	17	3,812
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2	16	18	6,050	4,000	2,400	0	6,400	12,450

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			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
March r	29	32	61	10,251	1,094	632	6,230	7,956	18,207
April p	26	21	47	7,951	0	2,055	87	2,142	10,093
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	98	133	231	35,451	1,804	2,942	12,397	17,143	52,594
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	55	155	210	39,260	16,081	4,754	10,716	31,551	70,811
Barrie, Ontario									
March r	32	1	33	9,261	734	20,904	427	22,065	31,326
April p	22	1	23	9,296	127	1,469	1,570	3,166	12,462
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	101	2	103	34,373	1,110	33,703	2,786	37,599	71,972
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	213	7	220	66,725	6,073	15,730	12,313	34,116	100,841
Brantford, Ontario									
March r	24	21	45	10,393	1,535	329	0	1,864	12,257
April p	15	22	37	8,282	1,479	2,808	350	4,637	12,919
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	134	209	343	77,161	7,112	7,682	359	15,153	92,314
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	82	40	122	25,147	2,084	4,088	2,536	8,708	33,855
Calgary, Alberta									
March r	191	1,244	1,435	365,065	2,921	112,709	136,407	252,037	617,102
April p	290	921	1,211	361,163	47,581	152,516	87,770	287,867	649,030
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	1,349	2,848	4,197	1,278,228	59,271	431,651	263,361	754,283	2,032,511
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2,280	2,381	4,661	1,433,389	30,276	582,298	126,365	738,939	2,172,328
Edmonton, Alberta									
March r	478	1,000	1,478	314,822	12,724	94,168	9,286	116,178	431,000
April p	518	962	1,480	325,089	5,001	164,495	7,969	177,465	502,554
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,175	3,880	6,055	1,565,118	45,980	419,094	23,900	488,974	2,054,092
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2,031	3,982	6,013	1,452,217	50,378	378,914	97,705	526,997	1,979,214
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
March r	2	0	2	2,137	3,133	2,503	130	5,766	7,903
April p	14	9	23	5,848	176	1,968	206	2,350	8,198
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	18	21	39	12,321	4,052	8,829	10,700	23,581	35,902
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	32	7	39	15,059	6,047	13,397	33,256	52,700	67,759
Guelph, Ontario									
March r	46	57	103	23,386	1,161	3,676	0	4,837	28,223
April p	24	80	104	20,172	14,934	12,038	1,734	28,706	48,878
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	127	359	486	126,772	22,041	18,871	2,044	42,956	169,728
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	77	139	216	48,147	3,182	20,836	13,772	37,790	85,937
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
March r	16	284	300	39,277	410	12,522	507	13,439	52,716
April p	38	564	602	83,371	1,980	14,322	5,860	22,162	105,533
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	120	1,176	1,296	212,184	3,744	43,742	6,686	54,172	266,356
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	143	589	732	124,320	8,493	40,272	23,239	72,004	196,324
Hamilton, Ontario									
March r	128	60	188	75,279	1,733	20,437	1,594	23,764	99,043
April p	126	48	174	82,853	1,024	10,850	9,736	21,610	104,463
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	592	230	822	327,409	55,387	79,509	26,156	161,052	488,461
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	443	649	1,092	307,060	15,680	120,533	52,653	188,866	495,926
Kelowna, British Columbia									
March r	35	41	76	26,905	1,385	34,189	32	35,606	62,511
April p	34	15	49	20,942	609	4,476	3,485	8,570	29,512
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	128	143	271	95,830	2,547	47,287	18,161	67,995	163,825
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	150	159	309	96,322	4,733	19,979	11,289	36,001	132,323

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					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units				thousands of dollars				
Kingston, Ontario									
March r	24	0	24	6,200	1,079	1,908	352	3,339	9,539
April p	29	92	121	16,812	1,195	3,138	3,188	7,521	24,333
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	67	212	279	47,438	2,443	10,942	14,020	27,405	74,843
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	95	102	197	35,735	2,406	55,327	256,170	313,903	349,638
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
March r	77	305	382	72,088	2,171	11,335	1,278	14,784	86,872
April p	83	60	143	44,319	17,289	28,340	14,741	60,370	104,689
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	372	1,325	1,697	306,601	31,364	75,625	45,631	152,620	459,221
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	204	617	821	193,613	39,726	68,699	27,778	136,203	329,816
London, Ontario									
March r	82	6	88	30,630	10,036	11,378	8,393	29,807	60,437
April p	101	25	126	50,472	3,040	15,261	8,764	27,065	77,537
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	352	223	575	184,855	22,164	45,325	58,068	125,557	310,412
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	359	395	754	211,798	24,203	36,254	32,377	92,834	304,632
Moncton, New Brunswick									
March r	3	0	3	4,063	14,053	2,566	0	16,619	20,682
April p	17	5	22	5,148	3,729	1,776	69	5,574	10,722
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	73	21	94	27,979	17,868	16,530	482	34,880	62,859
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	69	112	181	35,078	1,594	13,179	1,095	15,868	50,946
Montréal, Quebec									
March r	193	1,006	1,199	278,096	16,959	112,495	95,976	225,430	503,526
April p	219	1,562	1,781	332,891	13,512	110,289	47,718	171,519	504,410
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	821	5,381	6,202	1,331,346	81,120	671,787	434,632	1,187,539	2,518,885
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	949	6,012	6,961	1,403,112	87,004	489,681	429,201	1,005,886	2,408,998
Oshawa, Ontario									
March r	184	41	225	88,110	425	10,705	850	11,980	100,090
April p	172	62	234	87,176	202	3,992	133	4,327	91,503
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	465	180	645	240,240	4,284	25,940	1,624	31,848	272,088
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	385	194	579	195,324	5,030	163,639	29,277	197,946	393,270
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
March r	109	421	530	115,617	303	21,224	8,322	29,849	145,466
April p	134	264	398	110,172	1,876	38,633	7,683	48,192	158,364
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	453	855	1,308	339,645	6,132	174,674	61,668	242,474	582,119
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	683	1,570	2,253	539,058	12,928	219,082	35,655	267,665	806,723
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
March r	19	53	72	17,057	109	852	1,474	2,435	19,492
April p	36	206	242	38,261	669	6,263	1,047	7,979	46,240
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	121	443	564	106,310	937	15,292	4,163	20,392	126,702
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	126	881	1,007	157,340	2,618	52,505	41,019	96,142	253,482
Peterborough, Ontario									
March r	9	1	10	3,531	4,800	454	1,459	6,713	10,244
April p	29	5	34	10,603	1,146	811	370	2,327	12,930
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	63	9	72	22,417	6,474	4,816	2,778	14,068	36,485
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	45	13	58	16,505	1,592	5,280	1,335	8,207	24,712
Québec, Quebec									
March r	100	359	459	84,790	3,930	35,613	21,272	60,815	145,605
April p	62	158	220	53,526	3,601	24,627	16,021	44,249	97,775
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	303	1,476	1,779	302,266	14,420	98,196	67,992	180,608	482,874
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	365	1,694	2,059	367,647	17,853	130,589	33,340	181,782	549,429

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									
March r	37	40	77	19,011	11,410	13,553	33,951	58,914	77,925
April p	25	52	77	17,213	21,109	14,266	1,528	36,903	54,116
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	174	294	468	89,205	39,751	64,673	44,713	149,137	238,342
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	308	355	663	132,531	3,211	80,039	16,118	99,368	231,899
Saguenay, Quebec									
March r	40	10	50	12,088	41	5,767	11,880	17,688	29,776
April p	27	33	60	12,924	2,633	1,547	6,709	10,889	23,813
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	107	78	185	42,174	8,307	10,256	26,709	45,272	87,446
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	138	130	268	62,007	3,335	14,128	21,020	38,483	100,490
Saint John, New Brunswick									
March r	10	0	10	6,514	0	2,945	101	3,046	9,560
April p	10	9	19	3,594	323	1,388	1,068	2,779	6,373
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	38	9	47	22,453	408	6,213	1,796	8,417	30,870
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	77	13	90	26,261	15,079	30,299	1,635	47,013	73,274
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
March r	114	282	396	72,769	1,396	24,620	286	26,302	99,071
April p	125	157	282	72,131	2,696	18,153	1,571	22,420	94,551
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	413	770	1,183	247,576	7,935	81,256	2,278	91,469	339,045
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	584	591	1,175	279,651	7,282	76,930	18,143	102,355	382,006
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
March r	34	127	161	27,207	988	7,726	5,010	13,724	40,931
April p	27	128	155	25,644	4,247	4,122	239	8,608	34,252
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	132	441	573	99,619	5,480	22,708	30,758	58,946	158,565
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	202	248	450	85,711	1,750	18,705	17,064	37,519	123,230
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
March r	50	68	118	35,258	1,753	6,196	249	8,198	43,456
April p	94	54	148	39,635	5,259	3,178	1,046	9,483	49,118
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	375	178	553	157,288	7,717	42,230	4,267	54,214	211,502
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	227	157	384	109,016	17,121	49,165	9,292	75,578	184,594
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
March r	25	0	25	19,537	0	11,010	24	11,034	30,571
April p	56	46	102	23,116	32,606	12,442	2,705	47,753	70,869
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	176	56	232	90,218	36,394	34,043	12,013	82,450	172,668
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	218	207	425	109,174	37,454	40,792	8,635	86,881	196,055
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
March r	7	0	7	2,000	0	715	20	735	2,735
April p	16	7	23	5,232	65	3,514	285	3,864	9,096
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	27	11	38	9,953	112	19,437	518	20,067	30,020
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	30	66	96	20,274	2,771	12,823	1,956	17,550	37,824
Toronto, Ontario									
March r	1,006	2,807	3,813	963,239	63,341	311,174	46,575	421,090	1,384,329
April p	963	3,207	4,170	1,184,762	83,785	380,614	883,152	1,347,551	2,532,313
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,889	8,778	12,667	3,646,719	301,759	1,275,440	993,425	2,570,624	6,217,343
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	3,011	7,438	10,449	2,955,646	230,960	1,204,014	179,278	1,614,252	4,569,898
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
March r	10	16	26	9,952	196	3,675	577	4,448	14,400
April p	22	41	63	25,137	705	9,523	956	11,184	36,321
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	51	112	163	47,194	10,174	16,236	3,433	29,843	77,037
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	61	171	232	62,009	12,737	19,752	4,200	36,689	98,698

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					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
March r	282	2,828	3,110	666,882	46,417	199,132	73,144	318,693	985,575
April p	280	1,624	1,904	476,634	10,395	155,601	75,682	241,678	718,312
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	1,097	6,598	7,695	1,965,901	74,868	503,700	178,988	757,556	2,723,457
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	934	4,805	5,739	1,431,452	41,131	438,512	109,354	588,997	2,020,449
Victoria, British Columbia									
March r	49	249	298	55,119	293	16,065	646	17,004	72,123
April p	40	202	242	52,659	911	5,371	17,820	24,102	76,761
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	201	635	836	189,225	1,930	36,755	24,485	63,170	252,395
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	180	216	396	104,508	2,373	35,927	65,446	103,746	208,254
Windsor, Ontario									
March r	63	28	91	30,715	21,524	3,774	190	25,488	56,203
April p	98	29	127	37,853	257	9,829	440	10,526	48,379
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	208	124	332	100,097	31,479	32,052	3,205	66,736	166,833
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	174	61	235	70,344	8,584	28,809	22,235	59,628	129,972
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
March r	127	204	331	83,151	4,956	31,487	14,652	51,095	134,246
April p	144	300	444	75,655	5,905	13,231	15,190	34,326	109,981
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	532	718	1,250	313,380	17,082	102,348	51,379	170,809	484,189
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	690	706	1,396	315,916	15,150	114,613	35,796	165,559	481,475

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							
March r	5,378	8	864	2,055	9,782	568	18,655
April p	6,600	17	771	1,714	9,346	604	19,052
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	19,313	33	2,918	6,152	30,058	2,376	60,850
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	19,998	50	3,792	6,868	25,543	3,217	59,468
Newfoundland and Labrador							
March r	31	0	0	0	22	2	55
April p	114	0	0	0	64	3	181
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	188	0	0	0	98	5	291
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	267	0	6	9	198	38	518
Prince Edward Island							
March r	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
April p	25	1	4	0	2	3	35
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	46	1	4	0	6	4	61
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	54	2	10	0	47	4	117
Nova Scotia							
March r	47	2	6	14	266	14	349
April p	87	1	0	0	587	1	676
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	227	5	8	14	1,171	47	1,472
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	301	10	36	11	608	126	1,092
New Brunswick							
March r	26	0	0	0	0	1	27
April p	71	1	3	3	32	3	113
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	125	1	5	15	42	8	196
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	182	6	55	37	113	19	412
Quebec							
March r	976	5	274	116	1,578	191	3,140
April p	1,200	4	289	146	2,116	236	3,991
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,973	14	841	398	6,381	891	11,498
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	3,396	19	1,067	622	7,108	1,440	13,652
Ontario							
March r	2,168	1	187	1,062	2,700	122	6,240
April p	2,739	6	181	893	2,903	154	6,876
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	7,546	8	535	3,152	9,140	608	20,989
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	6,463	9	927	3,502	7,030	533	18,464
Manitoba							
March r	213	0	14	20	200	0	447
April p	261	2	2	16	321	1	603
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	759	2	44	71	698	6	1,580
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	944	2	82	101	486	158	1,773
Saskatchewan							
March r	221	0	22	13	280	42	578
April p	243	1	4	36	173	36	493
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	697	1	50	61	899	158	1,866
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	1,022	1	145	82	677	145	2,072
Alberta							
March r	970	0	308	546	1,758	67	3,649
April p	1,194	0	258	384	1,309	88	3,233
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	4,361	0	1,162	1,541	4,605	292	11,961
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	5,292	1	1,304	1,487	4,736	328	13,148
British Columbia							
March r	708	0	53	284	2,978	129	4,152
April p	656	1	28	225	1,833	77	2,820
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,364	1	267	888	6,994	353	10,867
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2,049	0	160	1,006	4,520	422	8,157

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							
March r	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
April p	9	0	2	11	6	2	30
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	16	0	2	12	6	4	40
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	18	0	0	5	10	4	37
Northwest Territories							
March r	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
April p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nunavut							
March r	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
April p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3	0	0	0	18	0	21
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2	0	0	6	10	0	18

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	26	0	0	0	20	1	47
Barrie, Ontario	24	0	0	0	0	1	25
Brantford, Ontario	16	0	2	17	0	3	38
Calgary, Alberta	291	0	81	187	652	1	1,212
Edmonton, Alberta	520	0	161	191	559	51	1,482
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	15	0	1	0	6	2	24
Guelph, Ontario	26	0	4	0	66	10	106
Halifax, Nova Scotia	43	0	0	0	563	1	607
Hamilton, Ontario	135	0	0	45	0	3	183
Kelowna, British Columbia	33	0	0	0	14	1	48
Kingston, Ontario	31	0	8	4	74	6	123
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	89	0	2	44	0	14	149
London, Ontario	108	0	2	20	0	3	133
Moncton, New Brunswick	20	0	2	3	0	0	25
Montréal, Quebec	322	0	60	122	1,377	114	1,995
Oshawa, Ontario	184	0	14	39	0	9	246
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	197	0	61	36	368	19	681
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	144	0	21	33	193	17	408
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	53	0	40	3	175	2	273
Peterborough, Ontario	31	0	0	4	0	1	36
Québec, Quebec	91	1	37	0	119	13	261
Regina, Saskatchewan	28	0	2	25	23	2	80
Saguenay, Quebec	40	0	2	0	23	10	75
Saint John, New Brunswick	11	0	0	0	9	0	20
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	140	0	2	8	115	32	297
Sherbrooke, Quebec	40	0	32	13	82	10	177
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	101	0	10	26	15	3	155
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	69	0	0	0	44	2	115
Thunder Bay, Ontario	17	0	2	0	4	1	24
Toronto, Ontario	1,031	0	64	576	2,511	57	4,239
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	31	0	4	0	39	2	76
Vancouver, British Columbia	274	1	16	170	1,393	45	1,899
Victoria, British Columbia	39	0	6	4	183	9	241
Windsor, Ontario	105	0	8	21	0	0	134
Winnipeg, Manitoba	150	0	0	16	284	0	450

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to April 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	90	0	0	2	129	2	223
Barrie, Ontario	81	0	0	0	0	2	83
Brantford, Ontario	95	0	2	49	153	5	304
Calgary, Alberta	1,219	0	235	646	1,953	14	4,067
Edmonton, Alberta	1,999	0	866	801	2,038	175	5,879
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	19	0	1	0	10	10	40
Guelph, Ontario	107	0	16	66	226	51	466
Halifax, Nova Scotia	95	0	4	14	1,128	30	1,271
Hamilton, Ontario	488	0	0	161	55	14	718
Kelowna, British Columbia	117	0	0	9	126	8	260
Kingston, Ontario	62	0	8	8	190	6	274
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	297	0	4	147	1,142	32	1,622
London, Ontario	298	0	6	212	0	6	522
Moncton, New Brunswick	34	0	4	15	0	2	55
Montréal, Quebec	810	0	155	292	3,982	408	5,647
Oshawa, Ontario	436	0	49	103	0	28	616
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	491	0	154	208	810	77	1,740
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	371	0	46	197	549	63	1,226
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	120	0	108	11	261	14	514
Peterborough, Ontario	54	0	0	4	2	3	63
Québec, Quebec	299	1	152	18	932	99	1,501
Regina, Saskatchewan	146	0	26	25	233	10	440
Saguenay, Quebec	115	0	2	0	29	39	185
Saint John, New Brunswick	21	0	0	0	9	0	30
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	387	0	18	33	577	142	1,157
Sherbrooke, Quebec	131	0	109	44	203	54	541
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	291	0	26	106	39	7	469
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	117	0	0	0	54	2	173
Thunder Bay, Ontario	26	0	4	0	4	3	37
Toronto, Ontario	3,273	0	272	1,822	6,476	209	12,052
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	58	0	16	8	63	8	153
Vancouver, British Columbia	995	1	190	701	5,476	231	7,594
Victoria, British Columbia	180	0	12	17	577	29	815
Windsor, Ontario	194	0	16	46	59	3	318
Winnipeg, Manitoba	501	0	42	71	605	0	1,219

Table 10
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					
Canada					
March r	4,386,964	397,801	1,352,229	688,066	6,825,060
April p	4,899,467	472,492	1,374,921	1,294,726	8,041,606
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	15,059,603	1,445,585	4,821,179	2,624,925	23,951,292
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	13,851,272	1,199,274	5,244,131	2,306,216	22,600,893
Newfoundland and Labrador					
March r	13,218	0	11,810	524	25,552
April p	42,024	34,184	13,369	2,708	92,285
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	73,370	38,015	36,841	12,716	160,942
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	107,128	39,757	48,417	8,786	204,088
Prince Edward Island					
March r	2,951	500	361	4,237	8,049
April p	7,686	185	4,534	0	12,405
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	15,567	1,582	9,159	6,805	33,113
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	19,592	4,010	25,681	4,178	53,461
Nova Scotia					
March r	49,498	5,361	15,306	8,937	79,102
April p	105,223	2,714	20,635	6,929	135,501
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	247,417	13,883	59,874	16,965	338,139
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	188,680	16,962	71,605	36,220	313,467
New Brunswick					
March r	8,313	15,777	7,847	1,210	33,147
April p	25,324	7,735	9,233	1,508	43,800
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	45,678	25,765	36,493	7,323	115,259
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	66,927	18,141	57,972	20,824	163,864
Quebec					
March r	661,882	97,170	169,349	170,526	1,098,927
April p	889,437	52,804	160,117	93,293	1,195,651
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,420,483	248,512	783,279	444,630	3,896,904
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2,620,836	226,269	720,871	502,913	4,070,889
Ontario					
March r	1,630,328	118,343	497,383	90,173	2,336,227
April p	2,033,480	223,073	504,609	943,898	3,705,060
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	5,740,979	617,316	1,758,695	1,272,480	9,389,470
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	4,908,471	446,647	1,973,117	901,435	8,229,670
Manitoba					
March r	100,329	16,329	38,323	45,875	200,856
April p	116,376	18,189	18,292	19,953	172,810
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	356,454	51,875	131,015	91,732	631,076
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	383,712	27,371	162,113	54,136	627,332
Saskatchewan					
March r	118,926	31,051	48,486	47,804	246,267
April p	127,917	25,854	47,932	3,449	205,152
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	389,092	70,307	199,288	66,606	725,293
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	422,242	22,002	235,142	98,103	777,489
Alberta					
March r	889,745	37,162	279,256	196,035	1,402,198
April p	834,132	85,973	390,723	116,370	1,427,198
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,033,525	232,068	1,087,566	402,560	4,755,719
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	3,094,283	277,514	1,310,970	384,840	5,067,607
British Columbia					
March r	909,084	76,058	283,515	122,406	1,391,063
April p	712,835	20,799	204,547	106,544	1,044,725
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,723,799	144,278	708,430	298,663	3,875,170
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	2,024,073	110,243	627,029	293,244	3,054,589

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					
March r	650	0	58	80	788
April p	4,403	35	78	0	4,516
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	6,072	35	1,848	3,893	11,848
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	5,932	4,609	2,947	1,419	14,907
Northwest Territories					
March r	745	50	535	259	1,589
April p	630	947	835	74	2,486
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,372	1,949	8,674	552	14,547
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	3,346	1,749	5,867	118	11,080
Nunavut					
March r	1,295	0	0	0	1,295
April p	0	0	17	0	17
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,795	0	17	0	3,812
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2014	6,050	4,000	2,400	0	12,450

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, April 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	7,926	0	2,055	87	10,068
Barrie, Ontario	9,807	107	1,323	1,570	12,807
Brantford, Ontario	8,576	1,245	2,529	350	12,700
Calgary, Alberta	364,294	47,581	152,516	87,770	652,161
Edmonton, Alberta	327,336	5,001	164,495	7,969	504,801
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	6,079	148	1,772	206	8,205
Guelph, Ontario	20,746	12,571	10,840	1,734	45,891
Halifax, Nova Scotia	85,744	1,980	14,322	5,860	107,906
Hamilton, Ontario	86,284	862	9,771	9,736	106,653
Kelowna, British Columbia	20,861	486	4,476	3,485	29,308
Kingston, Ontario	17,259	1,006	2,826	3,188	24,279
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	46,263	14,554	25,521	14,741	101,079
London, Ontario	52,811	2,559	13,743	8,764	77,877
Moncton, New Brunswick	6,272	3,729	1,776	69	11,846
Montréal, Quebec	398,775	13,512	77,515	46,103	535,905
Oshawa, Ontario	91,350	170	3,595	133	95,248
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	159,300	2,248	39,192	8,695	209,435
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	113,408	1,579	34,790	7,683	157,460
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	45,892	669	4,402	1,012	51,975
Peterborough, Ontario	11,146	965	730	370	13,211
Québec, Quebec	67,706	3,601	17,309	15,479	104,095
Regina, Saskatchewan	18,186	21,109	14,266	1,528	55,089
Saguenay, Quebec	17,308	2,633	1,087	6,482	27,510
Saint John, New Brunswick	4,660	323	1,388	1,068	7,439
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	76,272	2,696	18,153	1,571	98,692
Sherbrooke, Quebec	31,665	4,247	2,897	231	39,040
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	41,330	4,427	2,862	1,046	49,665
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	28,140	32,606	12,442	2,705	75,893
Thunder Bay, Ontario	5,482	55	3,164	285	8,986
Toronto, Ontario	1,217,089	70,529	342,749	883,152	2,513,519
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	31,408	705	6,693	924	39,730
Vancouver, British Columbia	475,909	8,293	155,601	75,682	715,485
Victoria, British Columbia	52,564	727	5,371	17,820	76,482
Windsor, Ontario	39,638	216	8,851	440	49,145
Winnipeg, Manitoba	79,235	5,905	13,231	15,190	113,561

Table 12
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to April 2015

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	33,519	2,018	2,942	12,397	50,876
Barrie, Ontario	28,523	832	32,752	2,786	64,893
Brantford, Ontario	63,011	5,138	6,447	359	74,955
Calgary, Alberta	1,198,205	59,271	431,651	263,361	1,952,488
Edmonton, Alberta	1,365,923	45,980	419,094	23,900	1,854,897
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	11,612	3,057	8,024	10,700	33,393
Guelph, Ontario	119,618	18,291	17,448	2,044	157,401
Halifax, Nova Scotia	199,762	3,744	43,742	6,686	253,934
Hamilton, Ontario	283,098	45,552	71,257	26,156	426,063
Kelowna, British Columbia	88,710	2,635	47,287	18,161	156,793
Kingston, Ontario	45,522	1,920	9,839	14,020	71,301
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	277,821	26,197	64,747	45,631	414,396
London, Ontario	165,455	18,067	40,413	58,068	282,003
Moncton, New Brunswick	10,848	17,868	16,530	482	45,728
Montréal, Quebec	1,192,877	81,120	527,516	275,726	2,077,239
Oshawa, Ontario	226,961	3,667	24,302	1,624	256,554
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	406,115	6,447	159,855	65,071	637,488
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	309,856	5,510	148,577	61,668	525,611
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	96,259	937	11,278	3,403	111,877
Peterborough, Ontario	19,991	5,032	4,270	2,778	32,071
Québec, Quebec	261,845	14,420	76,807	52,566	405,638
Regina, Saskatchewan	79,564	39,751	64,673	44,713	228,701
Saguenay, Quebec	40,151	8,307	8,219	23,048	79,725
Saint John, New Brunswick	8,690	408	6,213	1,796	17,107
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	233,288	7,935	81,256	2,278	324,757
Sherbrooke, Quebec	90,484	5,480	17,528	15,882	129,374
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	131,819	6,396	34,599	4,267	177,081
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	50,177	36,394	34,043	12,013	132,627
Thunder Bay, Ontario	9,158	85	14,982	518	24,743
Toronto, Ontario	3,324,174	249,799	1,142,713	993,425	5,710,111
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	49,095	10,174	12,148	2,520	73,937
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,900,131	80,827	503,700	178,988	2,663,646
Victoria, British Columbia	178,230	1,693	36,755	24,485	241,163
Windsor, Ontario	94,319	24,864	27,336	3,205	149,724
Winnipeg, Manitoba	271,141	17,082	102,348	51,379	441,950

Table 13
Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, April 2015

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	3,142,139	50,261	4,719	30,278	18,476	306,214	1,671,580
Industrial	472,492	34,184	185	2,714	7,735	52,804	223,073
Factories, plants	155,459	22,700	0	0	0	24,676	71,117
Transportation, utilities	182,255	10,606	0	1,900	4,173	3,957	74,878
Mining and agriculture	69,437	0	0	0	2,750	12,276	46,387
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	65,341	878	185	814	812	11,895	30,691
Commercial	1,374,921	13,369	4,534	20,635	9,233	160,117	504,609
Trade and services	460,348	1,160	270	3,900	1,223	78,732	172,815
Warehouses	204,009	6,257	300	0	0	7,151	85,920
Service stations	28,348	1,610	0	0	260	4,661	3,714
Office buildings	284,091	1,400	2,850	9,705	1,466	23,398	97,627
Recreation	70,646	0	450	2,719	2,150	10,070	18,930
Hotels, restaurants	143,082	600	0	368	813	5,425	54,725
Laboratories	23,052	0	0	0	0	286	11,554
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	161,345	2,342	664	3,943	3,321	30,394	59,324
Institutional and governmental	1,294,726	2,708	0	6,929	1,508	93,293	943,898
Schools, education	272,303	0	0	278	0	29,094	122,297
Hospitals, medical	862,907	525	0	0	0	9,563	778,202
Welfare, home	63,476	0	0	4,316	0	32,217	7,282
Churches, religion	20,616	0	0	750	1,024	2,317	2,655
Government buildings	38,205	2,035	0	1,116	0	9,710	19,074
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	37,219	148	0	469	484	10,392	14,388
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	56,434	77,235	593,066	331,890	113	1,856	17
Industrial	18,189	25,854	85,973	20,799	35	947	0
Factories, plants	11,661	425	18,618	6,262	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	2,900	22,670	56,774	3,450	0	947	0
Mining and agriculture	1,200	1,778	1,956	3,090	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	2,428	981	8,625	7,997	35	0	0
Commercial	18,292	47,932	390,723	204,547	78	835	17
Trade and services	3,210	15,760	63,915	119,363	0	0	0
Warehouses	4,994	12,663	75,397	11,327	0	0	0
Service stations	350	0	7,153	10,600	0	0	0
Office buildings	2,900	10,661	110,699	22,963	0	422	0
Recreation	1,246	3,923	29,258	1,900	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	815	1,211	65,714	13,411	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	10,962	250	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,777	3,714	27,625	24,733	78	413	17
Institutional and governmental	19,953	3,449	116,370	106,544	0	74	0
Schools, education	4,273	747	96,739	18,875	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	12,797	831	8,539	52,450	0	0	0
Welfare, home	250	695	290	18,426	0	0	0
Churches, religion	1,000	350	2,764	9,756	0	0	0
Government buildings	920	0	0	5,350	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	713	826	8,038	1,687	0	74	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>