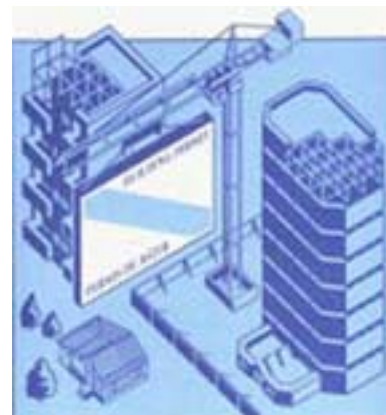


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

April 2016



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Statistics Canada

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

Building Permits

April 2016

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The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

Acknowledgements

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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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150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
or by telephoning: 613-951-6321

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Highlights

The value of building permits issued by municipalities edged down 0.3% to \$6.9 billion in April. This marked the second consecutive monthly decline and was largely the result of lower construction intentions in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Analysis – April 2016

The value of building permits issued by municipalities edged down 0.3% to \$6.9 billion in April. This marked the second consecutive monthly decline and was largely the result of lower construction intentions in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The value of residential permits declined 1.8% to \$4.3 billion in April. The decrease in the value of multi-family dwelling permits more than offset the gain posted by single-family homes. Declines were reported in six provinces, led by Ontario, followed by Quebec and Nova Scotia.

In the non-residential sector, the value of building permits was up 2.5% to \$2.5 billion in April, following a 21.4% drop the previous month. The increase was the result of higher construction intentions for institutional and commercial buildings. Gains were posted in six provinces, with Alberta responsible for most of the increase.

Residential sector: Lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

In the multi-family dwellings component, the value of permits declined 6.2% to \$1.9 billion in April, the third drop in four months. Decreases were posted in seven provinces, led by Ontario, where the decline followed a 31.6% increase the previous month. Quebec and Nova Scotia followed a distant second and third. In contrast, multi-family dwelling construction intentions in Alberta increased significantly.

The value of permits for single-family dwellings was up 1.8% to \$2.5 billion in April, a third consecutive monthly increase. Compared with the same month in 2015, the value of permits was relatively unchanged in April. Advances were widely spread among half the provinces. Alberta and New Brunswick led the increase, while Manitoba posted the largest decline.

Municipalities approved the construction of 16,232 new dwellings in April, up 3.0% from the previous month. The increase was led by multi-family dwellings, which advanced 1.6% to 10,202 new units. Single-family homes were up 5.6% to 6,030 new units.

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

The value of institutional building permits was up 15.4% to \$695 million in April, after posting a 10.5% decline the previous month. Higher construction intentions for universities and other government buildings contributed to the advance. Gains in Alberta offset declines observed in four provinces, led by Ontario.

In the commercial component, the value of permits was up 2.5% to \$1.5 billion in April, following a 26.9% decline in March. The advance was largely the result of higher construction intentions for recreational facilities, distribution warehouses and research centres. Gains were reported in seven provinces, led by Ontario and Manitoba.

The value of industrial building permits fell for a third consecutive month, down 16.5% to \$346 million in April, the lowest level since October 2013. Lower construction intentions for manufacturing plants and transportation-related structures led the decline. Decreases were reported in eight provinces, led by Ontario.

Provinces: Ontario posts the largest decline

Half the provinces posted lower construction intentions in April, led by Ontario, followed distantly by Quebec and Nova Scotia. Conversely, Alberta reported the largest gain.

The value of permits in Ontario was down 9.2% in April, following two consecutive monthly gains. Every component posted a decline, with the exception of commercial buildings. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, institutional structures and industrial buildings. The value of permits for multi-family dwellings fell 20.1% in April, following a 31.6% increase the previous month.

In Quebec, the value of permits declined 4.9% to \$1.2 billion in April, after increasing the two previous months. The decrease was attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, industrial buildings. All other components posted advances.

Construction intentions in Nova Scotia fell 45.6% to \$65 million in April, following a 62.0% increase in March. Every component recorded lower permit values, led by multi-family dwellings, institutional structures and commercial buildings.

In Alberta, the value of building permits increased 27.7% to \$1.2 billion in April. The advance was largely attributable to multi-family dwellings and institutional structures.

Census metropolitan areas: Toronto and Hamilton register the largest decreases

In April, the value of building permits was down in half of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest declines were registered in Toronto and Hamilton, while Calgary posted the largest advance.

The value of building permits in Toronto was down 11.0% in April, marking a second consecutive monthly decline. For the first time since February 2014, lower construction intentions were observed in every component. The decrease was led by commercial building and multi-family dwelling construction.

In Hamilton, the value of construction permits was down 61.1% to \$87 million in April, following significant increases the previous two months. The decline was led by lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and single-family homes.

In contrast, Calgary posted the largest gain in the value of building permits issued in April, up 76.0% from March. Higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, institutional structures and commercial buildings contributed to the advance.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions*.

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

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

The value of planned construction activities 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.

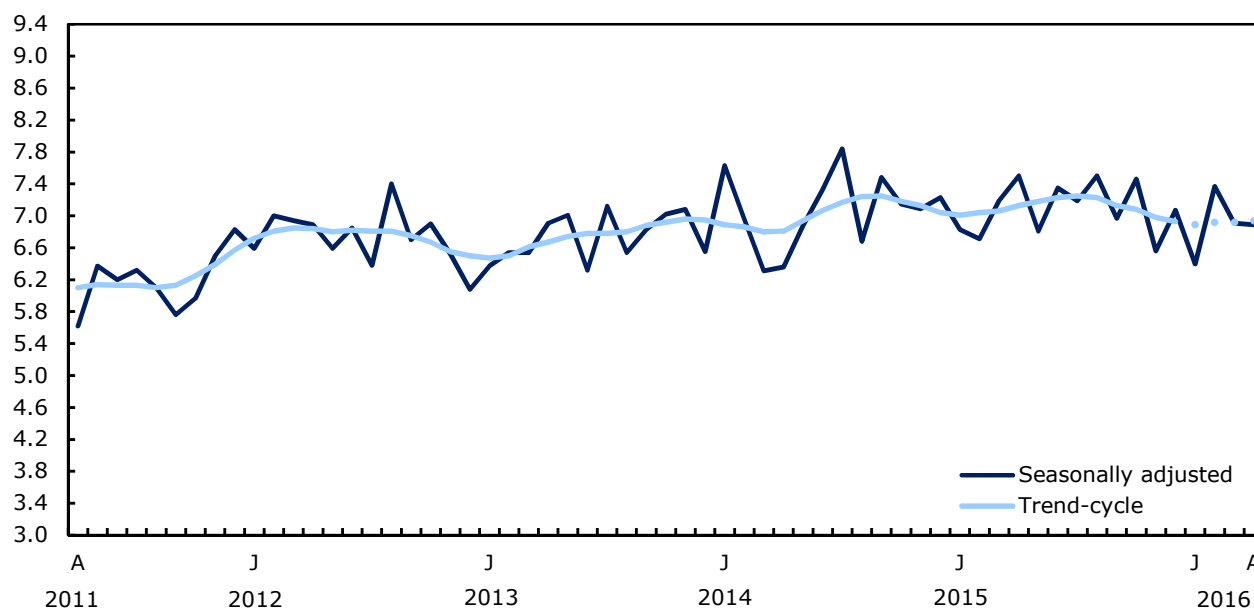
For information on trend-cycle data, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

Next release

The May building permits data will be released on July 7.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

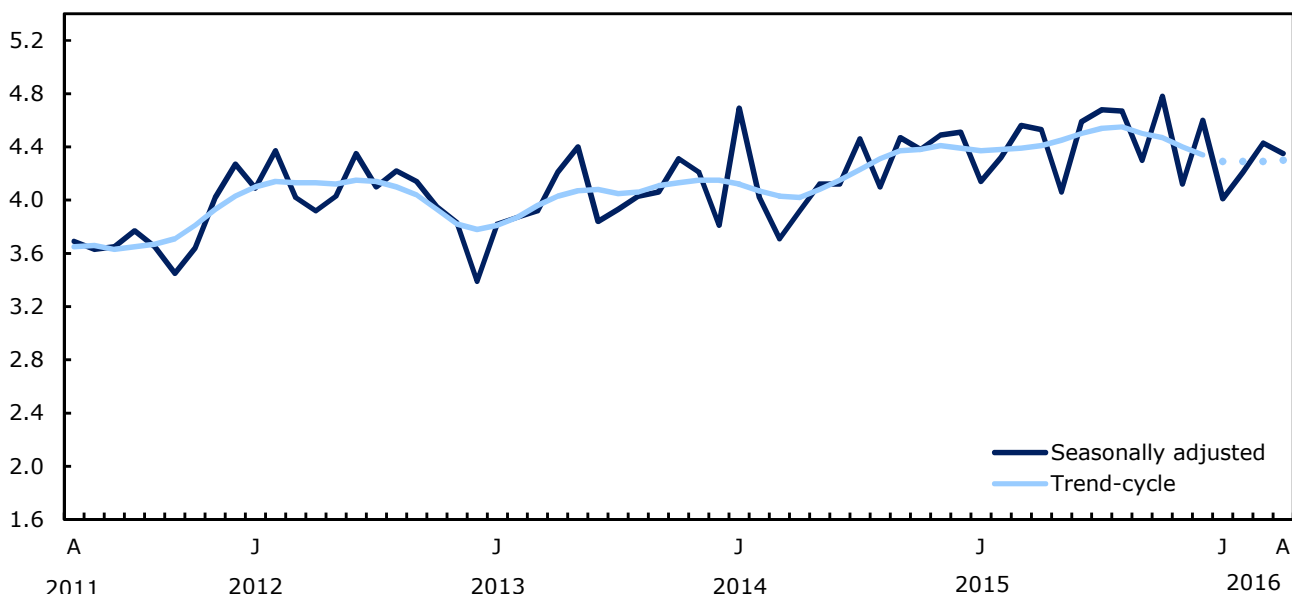
billions of dollars



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

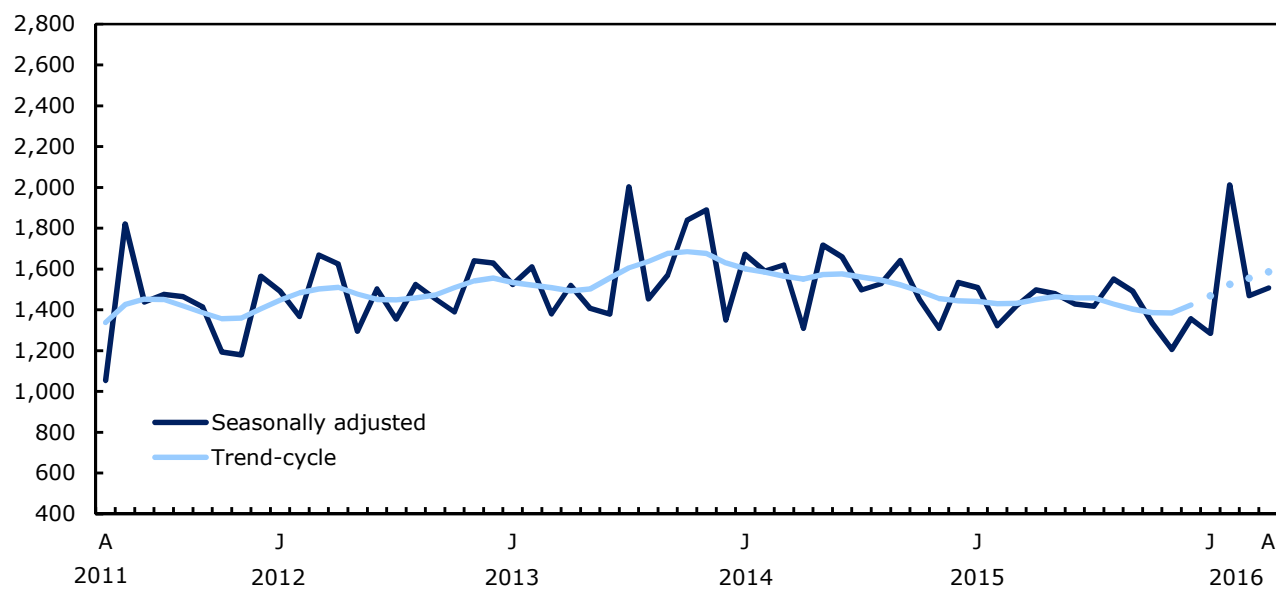
billions of dollars



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 5
Value of commercial building permits

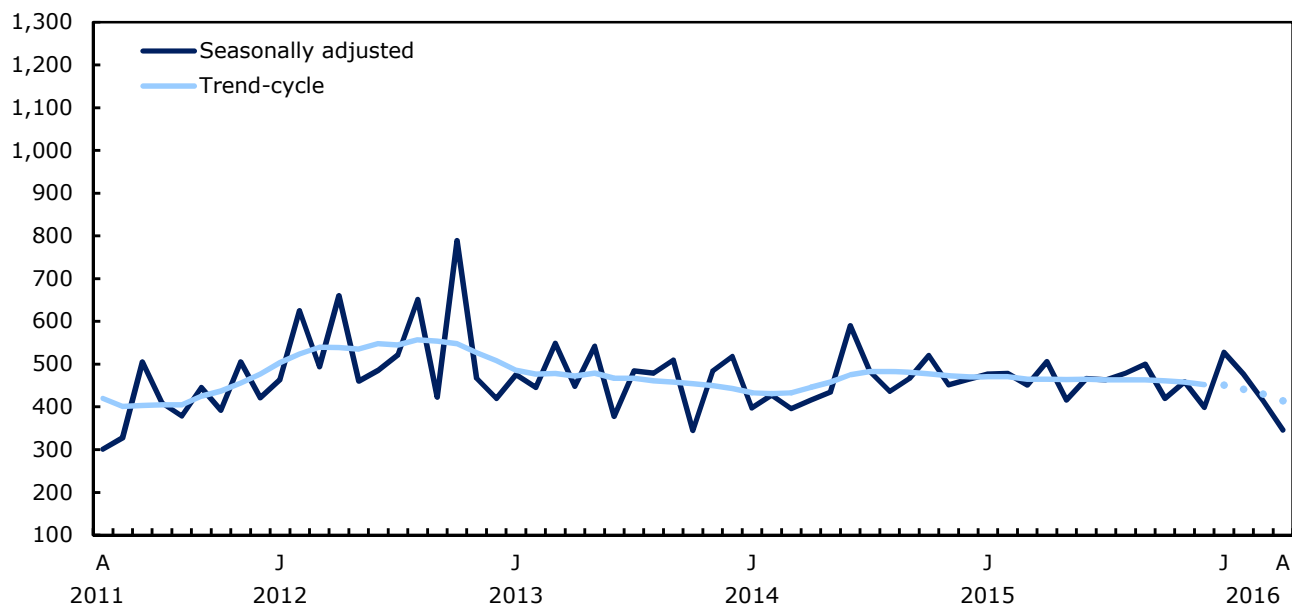
millions of dollars



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.

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

	2016 April ^p	2016 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	6,893,322	6,911,805	-0.3	-6.3	15.3	-9.5	7.7	-12.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	47,062	62,141	-24.3	11.2	35.9	-9.3	-6.1	-15.2
Prince Edward Island	17,929	23,471	-23.6	55.0	119.8	-37.4	-11.6	-49.8
Nova Scotia	64,766	119,153	-45.6	62.0	-27.9	11.1	7.1	-14.3
New Brunswick	103,753	67,202	54.4	17.1	-20.3	8.6	23.0	-15.9
Quebec	1,150,817	1,210,456	-4.9	3.2	19.7	-11.0	0.3	0.7
Ontario	2,719,406	2,994,667	-9.2	5.1	12.3	-10.8	8.8	-3.6
Manitoba	282,533	243,914	15.8	22.4	3.6	-8.0	29.3	-19.9
Saskatchewan	154,711	123,630	25.1	-29.7	-0.5	-24.0	24.8	-26.0
Alberta	1,189,065	931,025	27.7	-41.3	43.3	-4.4	3.9	-42.8
British Columbia	1,149,744	1,107,937	3.8	-4.5	-0.3	-10.9	11.3	17.4
Yukon	8,712	11,996	-27.4	-53.4	...	-49.4	-67.1	0.2
Northwest Territories	4,824	15,913	-69.7	536.0	-79.3	366.9	-20.0	18.0
Nunavut	0	300	-100.0	466.0	-98.5	...	-46.2	-89.2

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

	2016 April ^p	2016 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	2,547,595	2,486,166	2.5	-21.4	32.6	-3.6	1.3	-9.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,167	13,908	-12.5	-19.8	142.4	-0.2	-42.9	-8.8
Prince Edward Island	5,017	6,989	-28.2	311.1	80.3	-59.2	-56.9	-62.8
Nova Scotia	15,899	36,612	-56.6	35.4	-8.8	-2.7	16.4	-37.3
New Brunswick	47,815	27,620	73.1	18.9	-35.5	11.9	29.8	-10.1
Quebec	504,651	499,547	1.0	9.6	71.8	-25.7	-26.8	14.5
Ontario	872,508	979,270	-10.9	-8.0	0.8	3.0	16.3	-2.8
Manitoba	176,713	117,502	50.4	31.9	23.8	-11.6	28.0	-29.3
Saskatchewan	72,122	54,913	31.3	-43.1	26.8	-45.2	39.4	-40.2
Alberta	568,722	479,952	18.5	-51.7	94.9	6.6	-4.4	-34.2
British Columbia	268,020	247,665	8.2	-32.7	13.9	1.3	-3.4	43.7
Yukon	2,790	8,994	-69.0	-61.7	...	-98.6	-82.6	34.7
Northwest Territories	1,171	13,194	-91.1	...	-95.8	...	-100.0	-3.2
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-37.9	-83.0

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

	2016 April ^p	2016 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	4,345,727	4,425,639	-1.8	5.1	5.0	-12.7	11.5	-13.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,895	48,233	-27.7	25.2	13.4	-11.0	6.8	-17.3
Prince Edward Island	12,912	16,482	-21.7	22.6	126.0	-31.7	22.7	-31.8
Nova Scotia	48,867	82,541	-40.8	77.5	-35.8	18.0	3.1	2.0
New Brunswick	55,938	39,582	41.3	15.9	-5.1	5.5	17.3	-20.4
Quebec	646,166	710,909	-9.1	-0.9	0.3	-4.0	21.9	-8.2
Ontario	1,846,898	2,015,397	-8.4	12.9	20.6	-18.5	5.0	-4.0
Manitoba	105,820	126,412	-16.3	14.8	-8.5	-5.6	30.2	-12.2
Saskatchewan	82,589	68,717	20.2	-13.4	-21.2	7.4	7.9	1.8
Alberta	620,343	451,073	37.5	-23.8	-0.8	-12.2	10.6	-48.3
British Columbia	881,724	860,272	2.5	8.6	-5.8	-14.9	17.1	9.5
Yukon	5,922	3,002	97.3	34.0	22.2	-15.3	-15.0	-46.3
Northwest Territories	3,653	2,719	34.4	26.3	-43.0	45.6	0.3	25.0
Nunavut	0	300	-100.0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-96.8

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

	2016 April ^p	2016 March ^r	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December	December to November	November to October
	units		percentage change					
Canada	194,784	189,084	3.0	-0.9	1.5	-13.4	14.7	-14.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,740	2,280	-23.7	72.7	12.2	-30.5	2.2	-16.4
Prince Edward Island	792	1,092	-27.5	51.7	252.9	-72.1	90.6	-37.3
Nova Scotia	2,508	4,428	-43.4	49.4	-48.8	71.5	13.3	-13.9
New Brunswick	3,048	2,496	22.1	34.2	10.7	-0.7	-2.1	-25.4
Quebec	33,960	39,492	-14.0	-4.6	10.0	-9.5	26.8	-16.4
Ontario	71,808	75,588	-5.0	12.9	2.9	-17.2	15.9	-7.0
Manitoba	4,440	6,684	-33.6	6.3	6.3	-9.2	68.1	-27.7
Saskatchewan	4,536	3,720	21.9	-1.3	-30.7	8.1	26.6	-10.3
Alberta	27,348	18,684	46.4	-37.9	4.3	-10.3	-0.6	-40.5
British Columbia	44,064	34,284	28.5	-2.9	-1.6	-21.2	9.7	15.6
Yukon	408	276	47.8	109.1	-21.4	-12.5	0.0	-48.4
Northwest Territories	132	48	175.0	33.3	-25.0	100.0	-66.7	50.0
Nunavut	0	12	-100.0	...	-100.0	-100.0

Table 5
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, seasonally adjusted, 2016

	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									
March ^r	5,711	10,046	15,757	4,425,639	414,011	1,469,898	602,257	2,486,166	6,911,805
April ^p	6,030	10,202	16,232	4,345,727	345,693	1,506,985	694,917	2,547,595	6,893,322
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	23,373	40,187	63,560	16,995,582	1,764,056	6,273,681	2,542,861	10,580,598	27,576,180
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	23,455	45,650	69,105	17,543,276	1,911,067	5,747,736	3,022,443	10,681,246	28,224,522
Newfoundland and Labrador									
March ^r	104	86	190	48,233	1,332	6,964	5,612	13,908	62,141
April ^p	83	62	145	34,895	109	8,225	3,833	12,167	47,062
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	365	178	543	155,595	1,481	38,444	10,655	50,580	206,175
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	386	107	493	144,851	38,015	49,266	12,721	100,002	244,853
Prince Edward Island									
March ^r	43	48	91	16,482	2,012	2,401	2,576	6,989	23,471
April ^p	40	26	66	12,912	390	4,427	200	5,017	17,929
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	141	93	234	48,785	2,719	9,086	2,844	14,649	63,434
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	97	20	117	34,960	1,582	9,159	6,805	17,546	52,506
Nova Scotia									
March ^r	145	224	369	82,541	5,074	18,928	12,610	36,612	119,153
April ^p	163	46	209	48,867	3,888	9,902	2,109	15,899	64,766
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	567	740	1,307	250,322	18,596	69,671	20,927	109,194	359,516
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	388	1,050	1,438	275,726	21,756	74,882	16,969	113,607	389,333
New Brunswick									
March ^r	119	89	208	39,582	3,157	16,142	8,321	27,620	67,202
April ^p	144	110	254	55,938	3,452	23,285	21,078	47,815	103,753
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	429	328	757	165,666	11,972	72,730	49,950	134,652	300,318
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	294	247	541	125,979	27,654	40,167	19,202	87,023	213,002
Quebec									
March ^r	838	2,453	3,291	710,909	89,222	309,085	101,240	499,547	1,210,456
April ^p	857	1,973	2,830	646,166	81,765	313,277	109,609	504,651	1,150,817
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	3,456	9,254	12,710	2,789,908	350,820	996,476	377,987	1,725,283	4,515,191
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,250	9,398	12,648	2,779,778	341,055	1,027,878	738,191	2,107,124	4,886,902
Ontario									
March ^r	2,521	3,778	6,299	2,015,397	215,340	490,256	273,674	979,270	2,994,667
April ^p	2,694	3,290	5,984	1,846,898	152,796	535,916	183,796	872,508	2,719,406
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	10,001	13,287	23,288	7,127,637	860,900	2,105,031	1,006,816	3,972,747	11,100,384
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	9,557	14,999	24,556	6,745,339	869,251	2,045,119	1,135,799	4,050,169	10,795,508
Manitoba									
March ^r	283	274	557	126,412	8,145	87,337	22,020	117,502	243,914
April ^p	212	158	370	105,820	7,632	107,964	61,117	176,713	282,533
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	1,003	941	1,944	462,771	80,695	263,990	110,581	455,266	918,037
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	928	1,115	2,043	472,495	64,922	165,636	116,278	346,836	819,331
Saskatchewan									
March ^r	139	171	310	68,717	4,843	40,945	9,125	54,913	123,630
April ^p	183	195	378	82,589	3,583	48,183	20,356	72,122	154,711
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	763	692	1,455	331,348	27,518	161,165	111,113	299,796	631,144
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	763	1,386	2,149	451,636	82,627	253,643	167,172	503,442	955,078
Alberta									
March ^r	800	757	1,557	451,073	53,437	303,385	123,130	479,952	931,025
April ^p	834	1,445	2,279	620,343	45,530	269,286	253,906	568,722	1,189,065
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	3,598	5,150	8,748	2,260,159	245,092	1,686,065	622,152	2,553,309	4,813,468
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	5,015	8,284	13,299	3,461,967	307,138	1,295,788	498,103	2,101,029	5,562,999

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, 2016

	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	700	2,157	2,857	860,272	31,444	189,681	26,540	247,665	1,107,937
April ^p	783	2,889	3,672	881,724	46,527	185,205	36,288	268,020	1,149,744
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	2,965	9,494	12,459	3,374,292	164,186	863,910	178,624	1,206,720	4,581,012
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,722	8,998	11,720	3,027,918	153,583	775,159	306,758	1,235,500	4,263,418
Yukon									
March ^r	14	9	23	3,002	5	428	8,561	8,994	11,996
April ^p	32	2	34	5,922	21	969	1,800	2,790	8,712
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	68	14	82	12,997	26	2,094	33,176	35,296	48,293
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	44	24	68	10,476	35	1,848	3,893	5,776	16,252
Northwest Territories									
March ^r	4	0	4	2,719	0	4,346	8,848	13,194	15,913
April ^p	5	6	11	3,653	0	346	825	1,171	4,824
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	16	6	22	12,302	23	5,019	18,011	23,053	35,355
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	8	0	8	7,306	3,449	8,674	552	12,675	19,981
Nunavut									
March ^r	1	0	1	300	0	0	0	0	300
April ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	1	10	11	3,800	28	0	25	53	3,853
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3	22	25	4,845	0	517	0	517	5,362

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, 2016

	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									
March ^r	28	51	79	16,430	1,049	122	55	1,226	17,656
April ^p	26	53	79	13,011	1,804	1,057	0	2,861	15,872
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	100	203	303	52,574	11,532	5,959	308	17,799	70,373
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	97	144	241	36,861	1,621	3,090	14,512	19,223	56,084
Barrie, Ontario									
March ^r	19	39	58	13,594	4,751	2,117	189	7,057	20,651
April ^p	21	16	37	8,516	2,112	6,376	4,930	13,418	21,934
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	107	112	219	59,476	27,331	16,946	6,481	50,758	110,234
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	162	2	164	47,206	1,491	35,557	4,204	41,252	88,458
Brantford, Ontario									
March ^r	11	18	29	7,163	31,230	200	4	31,434	38,597
April ^p	10	2	12	3,832	2,972	905	165	4,042	7,874
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	160	28	188	53,936	37,649	10,217	390	48,256	102,192
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	138	233	371	77,973	8,662	7,841	199	16,702	94,675
Calgary, Alberta									
March ^r	225	244	469	153,954	1,287	126,178	28,466	155,931	309,885
April ^p	283	886	1,169	313,545	8,362	148,889	74,597	231,848	545,393
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	1,040	1,552	2,592	782,829	27,634	474,766	138,576	640,976	1,423,805
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	1,337	2,996	4,333	1,295,500	62,562	500,804	293,231	856,597	2,152,097
Edmonton, Alberta									
March ^r	306	395	701	198,169	28,221	128,139	28,334	184,694	382,863
April ^p	332	459	791	209,358	17,130	79,163	99,359	195,652	405,010
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	1,400	3,089	4,489	1,081,104	68,360	984,445	263,817	1,316,622	2,397,726
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,155	4,393	6,548	1,564,137	76,489	486,768	36,059	599,316	2,163,453
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
March ^r	1	4	5	3,173	0	3,167	778	3,945	7,118
April ^p	10	5	15	5,162	298	4,604	810	5,712	10,874
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	14	13	27	16,853	811	33,822	3,514	38,147	55,000
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	19	25	44	12,814	4,942	9,085	15,879	29,906	42,720
Guelph, Ontario									
March ^r	13	22	35	10,378	3,059	9,426	500	12,985	23,363
April ^p	15	256	271	37,179	3,724	21,787	882	26,393	63,572
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	75	386	461	82,275	8,529	33,549	2,342	44,420	126,695
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	132	399	531	137,679	25,346	19,410	4,167	48,923	186,602
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
March ^r	47	96	143	31,401	441	11,766	2,548	14,755	46,156
April ^p	69	5	74	15,101	0	2,142	36	2,178	17,279
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	215	502	717	116,955	1,216	39,218	6,947	47,381	164,336
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	122	934	1,056	186,798	3,744	53,317	6,686	63,747	250,545
Hamilton, Ontario									
March ^r	165	361	526	189,674	2,091	27,348	4,498	33,937	223,611
April ^p	53	122	175	57,467	3,739	20,486	5,290	29,515	86,982
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	386	878	1,264	408,260	9,374	74,401	62,970	146,745	555,005
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	601	391	992	331,430	68,408	81,759	35,885	186,052	517,482
Kelowna, British Columbia									
March ^r	37	57	94	32,080	1,544	3,845	10	5,399	37,479
April ^p	43	252	295	68,369	1,167	10,185	108	11,460	79,829
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	159	500	659	180,786	4,321	58,084	37,147	99,552	280,338
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	128	155	283	98,134	2,491	46,196	25,003	73,690	171,824

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, 2016

	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									
March ^r	21	18	39	10,601	342	2,268	15,127	17,737	28,338
April ^p	29	5	34	7,918	324	8,889	3,390	12,603	20,521
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	84	42	126	29,579	1,352	15,349	19,490	36,191	65,770
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	66	262	328	56,642	2,846	11,255	17,669	31,770	88,412
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
March ^r	123	138	261	69,249	3,888	7,663	80,671	92,222	161,471
April ^p	158	122	280	73,231	17,921	34,221	39,734	91,876	165,107
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	486	600	1,086	284,475	32,461	77,113	143,577	253,151	537,626
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	378	1,810	2,188	367,244	36,399	77,227	61,076	174,702	541,946
London, Ontario									
March ^r	96	660	756	147,612	3,536	10,139	2,107	15,782	163,394
April ^p	122	198	320	89,053	2,378	23,525	29,522	55,425	144,478
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	430	921	1,351	330,771	14,896	58,747	134,588	208,231	539,002
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	356	248	604	187,273	26,771	46,479	84,484	157,734	345,007
Moncton, New Brunswick									
March ^r	24	11	35	8,180	226	6,688	158	7,072	15,252
April ^p	46	28	74	23,513	2,405	12,485	3,533	18,423	41,936
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	98	44	142	43,658	3,684	39,359	14,035	57,078	100,736
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	83	105	188	30,645	9,900	17,827	482	28,209	58,854
Montréal, Quebec									
March ^r	247	1,209	1,456	327,801	31,088	176,306	56,991	264,385	592,186
April ^p	231	811	1,042	271,940	30,727	234,868	75,729	341,324	613,264
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	953	4,951	5,904	1,311,852	111,086	639,567	232,110	982,763	2,294,615
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	849	5,184	6,033	1,334,193	142,103	669,422	471,632	1,283,157	2,617,350
Oshawa, Ontario									
March ^r	73	78	151	47,225	3,089	2,437	5,052	10,578	57,803
April ^p	247	100	347	116,095	131	5,218	837	6,186	122,281
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	554	476	1,030	317,022	4,775	16,030	48,514	69,319	386,341
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	463	194	657	241,073	5,246	26,764	2,925	34,935	276,008
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
March ^r	162	378	540	133,743	31,331	36,916	35,327	103,574	237,317
April ^p	207	380	587	147,353	19,203	59,411	4,783	83,397	230,750
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	679	1,429	2,108	511,813	76,357	223,461	96,242	396,060	907,873
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	457	922	1,379	354,876	7,269	178,604	121,273	307,146	662,022
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
March ^r	20	297	317	39,192	740	6,723	10,993	18,456	57,648
April ^p	23	162	185	27,974	2,578	3,435	2,131	8,144	36,118
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	106	725	831	123,478	3,665	17,679	15,384	36,728	160,206
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	120	428	548	106,857	1,439	15,962	5,167	22,568	129,425
Peterborough, Ontario									
March ^r	35	79	114	14,155	1,088	3,325	518	4,931	19,086
April ^p	16	3	19	6,046	103	312	170	585	6,631
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	58	96	154	25,116	1,890	4,895	1,465	8,250	33,366
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	62	8	70	21,796	7,762	4,956	4,832	17,550	39,346
Québec, Quebec									
March ^r	68	376	444	87,966	1,890	46,944	2,030	50,864	138,830
April ^p	76	405	481	80,635	7,188	25,076	6,597	38,861	119,496
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	275	1,311	1,586	303,721	33,585	96,273	11,031	140,889	444,610
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	327	1,469	1,796	316,752	26,158	111,185	78,011	215,354	532,106

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, 2016

	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	38	92	130	23,934	2,126	20,640	1,777	24,543	48,477
April p	39	86	125	21,790	165	7,085	17,259	24,509	46,299
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	260	278	538	112,619	4,631	52,671	64,889	122,191	234,810
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	170	376	546	97,704	43,766	77,489	74,048	195,303	293,007
Saguenay, Quebec									
March r	26	15	41	9,503	2,256	4,611	2,866	9,733	19,236
April p	27	20	47	10,734	127	702	6,815	7,644	18,378
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	78	105	183	38,013	2,645	10,541	10,957	24,143	62,156
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	109	75	184	43,349	11,290	10,672	31,256	53,218	96,567
Saint John, New Brunswick									
March r	25	18	43	8,841	200	4,589	729	5,518	14,359
April p	23	5	28	9,359	329	4,932	14,489	19,750	29,109
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	62	75	137	33,980	1,757	12,438	15,487	29,682	63,662
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	42	13	55	25,250	1,984	8,177	1,796	11,957	37,207
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
March r	55	66	121	26,716	1,340	9,001	224	10,565	37,281
April p	103	49	152	37,448	1,037	24,214	1,010	26,261	63,709
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	305	336	641	139,700	14,873	61,039	16,885	92,797	232,497
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	357	900	1,257	252,187	11,303	106,834	7,895	126,032	378,219
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
March r	29	77	106	26,911	946	5,952	1,588	8,486	35,397
April p	34	69	103	24,224	1,744	976	1,014	3,734	27,958
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	147	278	425	87,324	14,041	34,533	7,034	55,608	142,932
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	132	429	561	101,240	8,136	23,528	30,410	62,074	163,314
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
March r	103	34	137	45,798	785	6,011	1,478	8,274	54,072
April p	107	95	202	54,123	2,309	10,901	963	14,173	68,296
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	400	315	715	193,556	4,636	26,339	8,687	39,662	233,218
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	380	196	576	157,690	8,791	43,013	7,738	59,542	217,232
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
March r	44	83	127	29,304	460	3,752	5,612	9,824	39,128
April p	49	42	91	18,708	0	4,515	3,833	8,348	27,056
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	165	143	308	89,300	470	20,696	9,545	30,711	120,011
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	181	56	237	82,975	36,394	41,538	12,013	89,945	172,920
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
March r	9	6	15	2,875	415	890	112	1,417	4,292
April p	11	13	24	4,321	946	3,105	405	4,456	8,777
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	24	21	45	8,493	1,399	6,155	721	8,275	16,768
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	27	10	37	9,740	141	19,661	642	20,444	30,184
Toronto, Ontario									
March r	876	1,670	2,546	989,407	47,375	291,772	83,476	422,623	1,412,030
April p	947	1,660	2,607	915,166	39,603	241,436	60,749	341,788	1,256,954
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	3,431	6,847	10,278	3,494,088	345,557	1,227,421	343,005	1,915,983	5,410,071
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,934	9,163	13,097	3,692,846	360,374	1,309,502	696,641	2,366,517	6,059,363
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
March r	21	32	53	11,065	1,047	8,713	2,070	11,830	22,895
April p	20	51	71	22,372	44	5,863	1,783	7,690	30,062
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	58	143	201	49,810	3,521	19,945	5,708	29,174	78,984
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	53	108	161	48,690	13,805	17,058	3,955	34,818	83,508

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, 2016

	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									
March ^r	307	1,513	1,820	583,798	13,084	138,367	16,268	167,719	751,517
April ^p	327	2,132	2,459	564,269	14,582	122,545	23,776	160,903	725,172
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	1,258	6,764	8,022	2,192,366	60,092	589,686	90,725	740,503	2,932,869
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	1,092	6,890	7,982	2,051,418	68,327	551,329	175,368	795,024	2,846,442
Victoria, British Columbia									
March ^r	54	173	227	64,236	548	22,318	3,983	26,849	91,085
April ^p	69	191	260	71,889	1,879	11,153	856	13,888	85,777
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	253	795	1,048	270,684	10,998	81,365	8,599	100,962	371,646
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	200	676	876	196,037	2,466	43,190	26,143	71,799	267,836
Windsor, Ontario									
March ^r	75	40	115	38,289	4,010	2,138	4,250	10,398	48,687
April ^p	82	67	149	45,999	2,386	2,160	3,532	8,078	54,077
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	288	157	445	141,473	26,496	13,140	8,137	47,773	189,246
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	207	134	341	101,900	38,466	32,758	6,577	77,801	179,701
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
March ^r	154	220	374	84,608	2,531	82,914	13,204	98,649	183,257
April ^p	140	106	246	76,464	4,100	102,740	42,408	149,248	225,712
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	591	748	1,339	319,837	64,521	245,178	79,349	389,048	708,885
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	519	904	1,423	328,042	17,082	136,656	75,725	229,463	557,505

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, 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
March r	5,529	11	813	1,965	6,642	815	15,775
April p	6,826	61	868	1,973	7,234	750	17,712
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	19,063	87	2,739	6,458	23,498	2,779	54,624
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	19,406	37	2,938	6,139	30,000	2,612	61,132
Newfoundland and Labrador							
March r	45	0	0	2	81	4	132
April p	105	1	0	2	52	8	168
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	182	1	0	4	157	18	362
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	202	0	0	0	102	5	309
Prince Edward Island							
March r	28	0	4	22	22	0	76
April p	37	4	5	4	17	0	67
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	79	5	9	40	44	0	177
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	47	1	10	0	6	4	68
Nova Scotia							
March r	101	1	9	4	233	12	360
April p	168	7	10	0	53	7	245
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	379	11	23	24	585	31	1,053
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	239	5	8	14	1,171	48	1,485
New Brunswick							
March r	58	3	8	0	36	13	118
April p	137	4	14	18	74	9	256
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	222	7	22	18	120	26	415
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	129	1	5	15	42	8	200
Quebec							
March r	1,009	2	260	184	1,724	336	3,515
April p	1,236	3	234	98	1,582	201	3,354
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	3,159	11	723	453	6,227	851	11,424
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,947	14	849	398	6,390	924	11,522
Ontario							
March r	2,392	5	234	1,061	2,174	232	6,098
April p	2,975	40	315	1,154	1,907	316	6,707
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	7,949	50	835	3,506	6,613	945	19,898
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	7,626	10	535	3,139	9,041	807	21,158
Manitoba							
March r	271	0	18	85	79	15	468
April p	262	1	15	0	92	2	372
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	845	1	65	137	358	25	1,431
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	786	4	44	71	708	6	1,619
Saskatchewan							
March r	151	0	18	3	126	36	334
April p	227	0	32	23	94	29	405
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	644	0	74	47	348	122	1,235
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	670	1	50	61	913	161	1,856
Alberta							
March r	758	0	216	203	180	53	1,410
April p	798	1	204	189	1,142	67	2,401
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	2,860	1	754	729	2,683	244	7,271
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	4,357	0	1,162	1,541	4,605	292	11,957
British Columbia							
March r	703	0	46	401	1,985	107	3,242
April p	846	0	39	485	2,215	109	3,694
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	2,686	0	234	1,500	6,345	505	11,270
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,376	1	273	888	6,994	353	10,885

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Yukon							
March r	8	0	0	0	2	7	17
April p	30	0	0	0	0	2	32
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	41	0	0	0	2	12	55
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	16	0	2	12	6	4	40
Northwest Territories							
March r	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
April p	5	0	0	0	6	0	11
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	16	0	0	0	6	0	22
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nunavut							
March r	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
April p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	1	0	0	0	10	0	11
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3	0	0	0	22	0	25

Table 8
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, April 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	28	0	0	20	30	1	79
Barrie, Ontario	23	0	0	6	0	12	41
Brantford, Ontario	11	0	2	0	0	0	13
Calgary, Alberta	258	0	50	93	834	1	1,236
Edmonton, Alberta	303	0	152	85	211	58	809
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	11	0	6	0	0	0	17
Guelph, Ontario	17	0	0	29	246	18	310
Halifax, Nova Scotia	87	1	0	0	27	0	115
Hamilton, Ontario	59	0	10	120	0	10	199
Kelowna, British Columbia	46	0	8	32	200	0	286
Kingston, Ontario	31	1	0	0	0	6	38
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	177	0	13	40	25	62	317
London, Ontario	136	0	2	37	177	11	363
Moncton, New Brunswick	47	0	14	4	5	0	70
Montréal, Quebec	317	0	60	76	631	83	1,167
Oshawa, Ontario	276	0	2	78	10	25	391
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	263	0	31	187	357	31	869
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	231	0	25	183	205	23	667
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32	0	6	4	152	8	202
Peterborough, Ontario	18	0	0	4	0	0	22
Québec, Quebec	104	0	57	0	336	32	529
Regina, Saskatchewan	44	0	22	11	36	6	119
Saguenay, Quebec	37	0	0	0	12	9	58
Saint John, New Brunswick	24	0	0	0	3	1	28
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	116	0	8	12	0	23	159
Sherbrooke, Quebec	47	0	35	4	32	1	119
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	120	0	13	24	67	5	229
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	60	0	0	2	34	6	102
Thunder Bay, Ontario	12	0	0	3	8	4	27
Toronto, Ontario	1,059	0	154	531	1,126	92	2,962
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	27	0	3	0	48	2	80
Vancouver, British Columbia	346	0	12	369	1,588	64	2,379
Victoria, British Columbia	72	0	4	18	147	14	255
Windsor, Ontario	92	0	30	38	0	9	169
Winnipeg, Manitoba	159	0	15	0	47	0	221

Table 9

Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to April 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	94	0	1	80	95	7	277
Barrie, Ontario	83	0	8	47	1	43	182
Brantford, Ontario	119	0	2	17	0	6	144
Calgary, Alberta	913	0	154	256	1,071	4	2,398
Edmonton, Alberta	1,222	0	583	373	1,336	198	3,712
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	14	0	6	0	4	3	27
Guelph, Ontario	59	0	6	75	248	53	441
Halifax, Nova Scotia	181	1	2	24	439	14	661
Hamilton, Ontario	332	0	77	385	227	52	1,073
Kelowna, British Columbia	148	0	26	86	306	29	595
Kingston, Ontario	74	1	2	12	11	10	110
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	429	0	28	124	247	97	925
London, Ontario	364	0	10	80	824	15	1,293
Moncton, New Brunswick	66	0	20	4	5	0	95
Montréal, Quebec	941	0	179	312	3,417	491	5,340
Oshawa, Ontario	482	0	12	289	30	71	884
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	681	0	92	572	1,165	95	2,605
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	582	0	45	548	564	77	1,816
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	99	0	47	24	601	18	789
Peterborough, Ontario	56	1	0	9	73	8	147
Québec, Quebec	274	0	141	7	928	76	1,426
Regina, Saskatchewan	219	0	50	27	138	27	461
Saguenay, Quebec	88	0	6	0	37	35	166
Saint John, New Brunswick	40	1	2	0	3	13	59
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	287	0	18	20	150	83	558
Sherbrooke, Quebec	139	0	86	33	127	13	398
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	342	1	35	78	163	17	636
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	105	0	0	4	129	10	248
Thunder Bay, Ontario	24	0	0	3	8	11	46
Toronto, Ontario	2,935	0	417	1,557	4,028	322	9,259
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	68	0	13	0	92	13	186
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,174	0	122	1,128	4,625	228	7,277
Victoria, British Columbia	234	0	22	40	589	46	931
Windsor, Ontario	249	0	62	72	1	13	397
Winnipeg, Manitoba	558	0	63	137	256	16	1,030

Table 10

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
March r	4,170,026	345,323	1,461,663	489,877	6,466,889
April p	4,851,231	309,244	1,539,186	876,824	7,576,485
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	14,414,692	1,381,226	5,537,483	2,132,944	23,466,345
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	15,109,840	1,462,348	4,855,998	2,646,334	24,074,520
Newfoundland and Labrador					
March r	28,292	1,332	5,667	5,612	40,903
April p	40,286	109	7,770	3,833	51,998
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	85,237	1,481	33,988	10,655	131,361
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	77,985	38,015	44,516	12,721	173,237
Prince Edward Island					
March r	10,994	2,012	2,401	2,576	17,983
April p	15,198	390	4,427	200	20,215
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	31,518	2,719	9,086	2,844	46,167
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	16,607	1,582	9,159	6,805	34,153
Nova Scotia					
March r	72,556	3,568	18,425	12,610	107,159
April p	51,201	2,970	10,196	2,109	66,476
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	201,249	11,476	54,571	20,927	288,223
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	250,307	13,886	59,954	16,969	341,116
New Brunswick					
March r	20,318	2,852	15,355	2,340	40,865
April p	55,933	6,076	22,398	19,056	103,463
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	85,908	10,306	74,288	33,978	204,480
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	46,432	27,639	36,906	7,372	118,349
Quebec					
March r	699,735	90,370	299,951	99,249	1,189,305
April p	802,584	78,013	301,564	98,089	1,280,250
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	2,383,142	304,567	844,012	314,583	3,846,304
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,425,694	252,415	776,192	452,887	3,907,188
Ontario					
March r	1,888,108	148,987	472,467	165,558	2,675,120
April p	2,075,146	135,638	560,020	308,017	3,078,821
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	6,045,788	650,418	1,906,469	823,079	9,425,754
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	5,756,019	618,159	1,760,418	1,283,358	9,417,954
Manitoba					
March r	116,971	9,618	106,700	23,249	256,538
April p	110,385	6,906	132,048	78,437	327,776
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	368,556	77,374	293,647	119,036	858,613
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	373,903	60,402	132,209	91,932	658,446
Saskatchewan					
March r	74,707	3,824	28,263	9,614	116,408
April p	96,400	3,244	42,774	14,845	157,263
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	274,855	15,482	118,045	56,398	464,780
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	389,929	70,307	215,683	66,606	742,525
Alberta					
March r	416,464	39,903	290,218	119,172	865,757
April p	660,986	39,553	271,220	314,868	1,286,627
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	1,941,143	169,518	1,369,057	549,438	4,029,156
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,032,863	232,068	1,087,566	402,560	4,755,057
British Columbia					
March r	837,976	42,852	217,442	32,488	1,130,758
April p	934,106	36,324	185,454	34,745	1,190,629
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	2,977,514	137,808	827,207	150,794	4,093,323
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	2,725,702	144,391	722,356	300,679	3,893,128

Table 10 – continued

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Yukon					
March ^r	1,901	5	428	8,561	10,895
April ^p	5,397	21	969	1,800	8,187
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	8,105	26	2,094	33,176	43,401
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	6,072	35	1,848	3,893	11,848
Northwest Territories					
March ^r	1,704	0	4,346	8,848	14,898
April ^p	3,609	0	346	825	4,780
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	7,877	23	5,019	18,011	30,930
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	3,482	3,449	8,674	552	16,157
Nunavut					
March ^r	300	0	0	0	300
April ^p	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2016	3,800	28	0	25	3,853
Cumulative Jan. to Apr. 2015	4,845	0	517	0	5,362

Table 11

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, April 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	13,611	997	956	0	15,564
Barrie, Ontario	9,532	1,433	5,721	9,135	25,821
Brantford, Ontario	4,272	2,017	812	306	7,407
Calgary, Alberta	342,759	7,397	160,177	113,705	624,038
Edmonton, Alberta	215,913	15,153	85,164	151,448	467,678
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	5,796	202	4,131	1,501	11,630
Guelph, Ontario	42,810	2,527	19,549	1,635	66,521
Halifax, Nova Scotia	17,245	0	1,542	36	18,823
Hamilton, Ontario	65,285	2,537	18,382	9,801	96,005
Kelowna, British Columbia	71,622	645	9,213	92	81,572
Kingston, Ontario	8,808	220	7,976	6,282	23,286
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	82,161	12,161	30,706	73,624	198,652
London, Ontario	101,208	1,614	21,109	54,701	178,632
Moncton, New Brunswick	21,086	4,585	11,849	3,533	41,053
Montréal, Quebec	311,643	16,231	215,542	66,902	610,318
Oshawa, Ontario	129,840	89	4,682	1,550	136,161
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	198,172	14,393	56,461	10,745	279,771
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	166,934	13,031	53,309	8,862	242,136
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	31,238	1,362	3,152	1,883	37,635
Peterborough, Ontario	6,748	70	280	315	7,413
Québec, Quebec	91,630	3,797	23,013	5,828	124,268
Regina, Saskatchewan	23,559	188	5,010	12,155	40,912
Saguenay, Quebec	13,644	67	644	6,021	20,376
Saint John, New Brunswick	8,429	627	4,681	14,489	28,226
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	41,401	1,184	17,121	711	60,417
Sherbrooke, Quebec	28,431	921	896	896	31,144
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	61,030	1,567	9,781	1,785	74,163
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	23,063	0	4,515	3,833	31,411
Thunder Bay, Ontario	4,873	642	2,786	750	9,051
Toronto, Ontario	1,036,813	26,874	216,638	112,562	1,392,887
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	26,045	23	5,381	1,575	33,024
Vancouver, British Columbia	591,608	8,057	110,851	20,253	730,769
Victoria, British Columbia	75,224	1,038	10,089	729	87,080
Windsor, Ontario	51,895	1,619	1,938	6,544	61,996
Winnipeg, Manitoba	74,294	4,100	126,824	59,728	264,946

Table 12

Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to April 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	47,362	8,888	5,390	212	61,852
Barrie, Ontario	49,173	24,639	14,771	10,070	98,653
Brantford, Ontario	43,265	24,399	8,214	440	76,318
Calgary, Alberta	734,327	16,975	409,182	154,446	1,314,930
Edmonton, Alberta	906,085	49,386	786,536	225,897	1,967,904
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	14,188	613	27,989	3,131	45,921
Guelph, Ontario	75,466	5,902	30,663	2,514	114,545
Halifax, Nova Scotia	111,888	1,216	31,712	6,947	151,763
Hamilton, Ontario	352,716	6,843	67,317	45,683	472,559
Kelowna, British Columbia	165,748	4,583	47,637	28,427	246,395
Kingston, Ontario	26,550	920	13,599	14,949	56,018
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	242,894	22,985	66,139	131,665	463,683
London, Ontario	307,974	9,999	51,556	117,847	487,376
Moncton, New Brunswick	27,008	5,309	41,959	14,035	88,311
Montréal, Quebec	1,148,024	77,481	551,867	206,951	1,984,323
Oshawa, Ontario	277,367	3,491	13,917	29,628	324,403
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	553,758	52,284	211,074	76,905	894,021
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	445,068	50,104	195,903	61,307	752,382
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	108,690	2,180	15,171	15,598	141,639
Peterborough, Ontario	23,679	1,194	4,546	1,072	30,491
Québec, Quebec	258,200	29,557	86,971	9,946	384,674
Regina, Saskatchewan	94,075	3,318	37,655	37,323	172,371
Saguenay, Quebec	34,023	1,742	8,902	10,133	54,800
Saint John, New Brunswick	14,695	1,242	11,396	15,487	42,820
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	121,334	9,235	41,210	8,329	180,108
Sherbrooke, Quebec	79,830	7,572	26,534	6,098	120,034
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	173,484	3,227	23,654	6,357	206,722
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	55,463	470	20,696	9,545	86,174
Thunder Bay, Ontario	8,598	922	5,495	940	15,955
Toronto, Ontario	3,112,468	273,162	1,073,459	281,603	4,740,692
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	46,498	3,058	17,866	5,293	72,715
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,962,177	52,633	564,323	71,181	2,650,314
Victoria, British Columbia	241,912	7,631	84,573	7,449	341,565
Windsor, Ontario	127,507	18,086	11,033	9,027	165,653
Winnipeg, Manitoba	270,716	64,521	274,835	87,804	697,876

Table 13

Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, April 2016

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,725,254	11,712	5,017	15,275	47,530	477,666	1,003,675
Industrial	309,244	109	390	2,970	6,076	78,013	135,638
Factories, plants	59,596	0	0	0	0	19,649	25,379
Transportation, utilities	87,708	0	0	0	926	4,098	34,306
Mining and agriculture	97,083	0	250	2,400	4,303	41,189	44,161
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	64,857	109	140	570	847	13,077	31,792
Commercial	1,539,186	7,770	4,427	10,196	22,398	301,564	560,020
Trade and services	309,504	1,215	1,100	2,678	6,566	84,577	84,216
Warehouses	238,768	0	1,000	988	805	12,211	168,247
Service stations	23,547	700	0	0	1,450	9,256	1,750
Office buildings	436,240	1,838	0	320	654	117,633	115,339
Recreation	174,102	250	900	1,840	2,378	18,610	41,086
Hotels, restaurants	164,728	1,675	350	400	7,300	13,534	87,731
Laboratories	29,275	0	0	0	0	12,875	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	163,022	2,092	1,077	3,970	3,245	32,868	61,651
Institutional and governmental	876,824	3,833	200	2,109	19,056	98,089	308,017
Schools, education	441,415	0	0	0	12,923	57,592	174,294
Hospitals, medical	64,602	0	0	0	1,975	20,805	14,200
Welfare, home	216,722	0	0	0	0	3,261	37,310
Churches, religion	31,759	0	0	0	769	870	18,410
Government buildings	87,712	3,435	0	1,950	2,562	3,748	53,321
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	34,614	398	200	159	827	11,813	10,482
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	217,391	60,863	625,641	256,523	2,790	1,171	0
Industrial	6,906	3,244	39,553	36,324	21	0	0
Factories, plants	1,699	320	9,749	2,800	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	3,491	425	20,472	23,990	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	300	937	1,850	1,693	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	1,416	1,562	7,482	7,841	21	0	0
Commercial	132,048	42,774	271,220	185,454	969	346	0
Trade and services	17,938	19,808	60,971	30,435	0	0	0
Warehouses	2,475	9,516	26,563	16,963	0	0	0
Service stations	0	4,537	4,015	1,239	600	0	0
Office buildings	80,554	2,584	87,933	29,385	0	0	0
Recreation	1,800	0	34,230	73,008	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	24,000	2,209	17,106	10,173	0	250	0
Laboratories	0	0	16,400	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	5,281	4,120	24,002	24,251	369	96	0
Institutional and governmental	78,437	14,845	314,868	34,745	1,800	825	0
Schools, education	1,847	1,750	174,629	17,985	0	395	0
Hospitals, medical	21,832	1,020	2,900	1,450	0	420	0
Welfare, home	53,700	3,775	111,226	7,450	0	0	0
Churches, religion	0	7,200	4,010	500	0	0	0
Government buildings	0	751	16,345	3,800	1,800	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,058	349	5,758	3,560	0	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. In general, revisions for the seasonally adjusted estimates extending back three years are made with the release of January building permits data.

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions*.

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

Starting with the release of January 2016 data, the Monthly survey of building permits trend-cycle is estimated using a standard method employed by several monthly economic indicators at Statistics Canada. For more information on this method, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

Concepts and variables measured

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

The classification used in this publication deals strictly with structures for which a building permit was issued. Permits are generally issued for the following: construction of new buildings, alterations, additions, renovations, etc. Minor repair jobs such as painting, tiling, roofing, etc., for which no permit is required, and engineering work (such as dams, roads, pipelines, etc.), which, by definition, is not a building, are not included in the building permit series. Estimates of such work may be obtained on Cansim, tables 029-0039 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.

In the last years, an average of 98.0% of the municipalities covered by the survey filed their monthly reports for the Building Permits Survey. The average monthly revision rate over the last few years has been 0.5%.

Comparability of data and related sources

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

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

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>