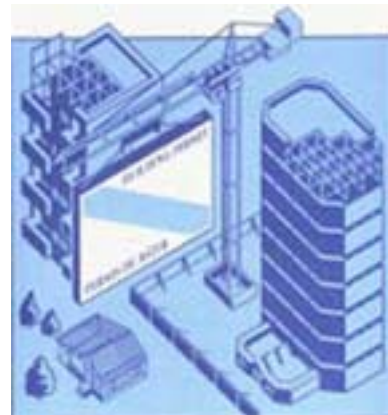


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

June 2016



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

Building Permits

June 2016

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 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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Building Construction and Property Value Section
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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
or by telephoning: 613-951-6321

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Highlights

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.4 billion in June, down 5.5% from the previous month. Lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings were mostly responsible for the decline.

Analysis – June 2016

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.4 billion in June, down 5.5% from the previous month. Lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings were mostly responsible for the decline.

In the residential sector, the value of building permits fell 5.0% to \$4.1 billion. This was the third consecutive monthly decline. The decrease in the value of multi-family dwelling permits more than offset the gain posted by single-family homes. Five provinces recorded declines, led by British Columbia and Ontario.

The value of non-residential permits was down 6.2% to \$2.3 billion in June, led by lower construction intentions for institutional buildings. Decreases were registered in seven provinces. Ontario and the Northwest Territories posted the most notable declines.

Residential sector: Lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

The value of permits for multi-family dwellings was down 15.8% to \$1.7 billion in June. Declines were recorded in seven provinces, led by Ontario and British Columbia.

Construction intentions for single-family homes were up 4.2% to \$2.4 billion, the fourth advance in five months. The gains were spread among seven provinces, led by Ontario.

Municipalities approved the construction of 14,960 new dwellings in June, down 8.1% from the previous month. The decline was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which decreased 13.7% to 9,280 new units. Conversely, single-family homes were up 2.7% to 5,680 new units.

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

The value of institutional building permits was down 20.6% to \$664 million in June, following notable gains the two previous months. Lower construction intentions for hospitals were largely responsible for the drop. Declines were posted in six provinces. The most notable decreases were registered in Ontario and the Northwest Territories, both of which recorded large increases the previous month. Saskatchewan reported the largest advance for institutional building intentions.

In the industrial component, the value of permits fell 8.7% to \$346 million. Lower construction intentions for primary industry buildings were mostly responsible for the decrease. Declines were registered in four provinces, led by Ontario and Quebec.

The value of commercial building permits rose 4.3% to \$1.3 billion in June, after recording a 14.8% decline in May. The advance was attributable to higher construction intentions for retail and wholesale outlets, recreational facilities, and warehouses. Four provinces reported increases, led by Quebec.

Provinces: Ontario and British Columbia post largest declines

The total value of permits was down in six provinces in June, led by Ontario and British Columbia. The Northwest Territories also registered a notable decline.

In Ontario, the value of building permits dropped 8.4% to \$2.6 billion, the second decline in three months. The decrease was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and institutional structures. The value of permits for multi-family dwellings fell 20.4% in June, after posting a 20.9% increase the previous month.

The value of permits in British Columbia was down 11.5% to \$1.0 billion in June, after two consecutive monthly advances. Multi-family dwellings led the decline, followed by commercial buildings.

Following a record high in May, the value of building permits in the Northwest Territories was down 90.8% to \$9.8 million in June. The decline was attributable to lower intentions for medical facilities.

In contrast, Saskatchewan posted the largest gain in June, up 72.4% to \$288 million. The increase in the value of permits was mainly attributable to higher construction intentions for institutional structures, specifically, educational facilities.

Census metropolitan areas: Vancouver registers the largest decrease

In June, the total value of building permits was down in 17 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest declines were registered in Vancouver and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo.

The value of permits in Vancouver fell 25.2% to \$580 million in June, mainly due to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, commercial buildings.

In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, the value of permits was down 47.1% in June, following a 40.3% increase in May. The decrease was led by lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and commercial structures.

Conversely, Saskatoon and Regina posted large gains, due to higher construction intentions for institutional buildings.

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.

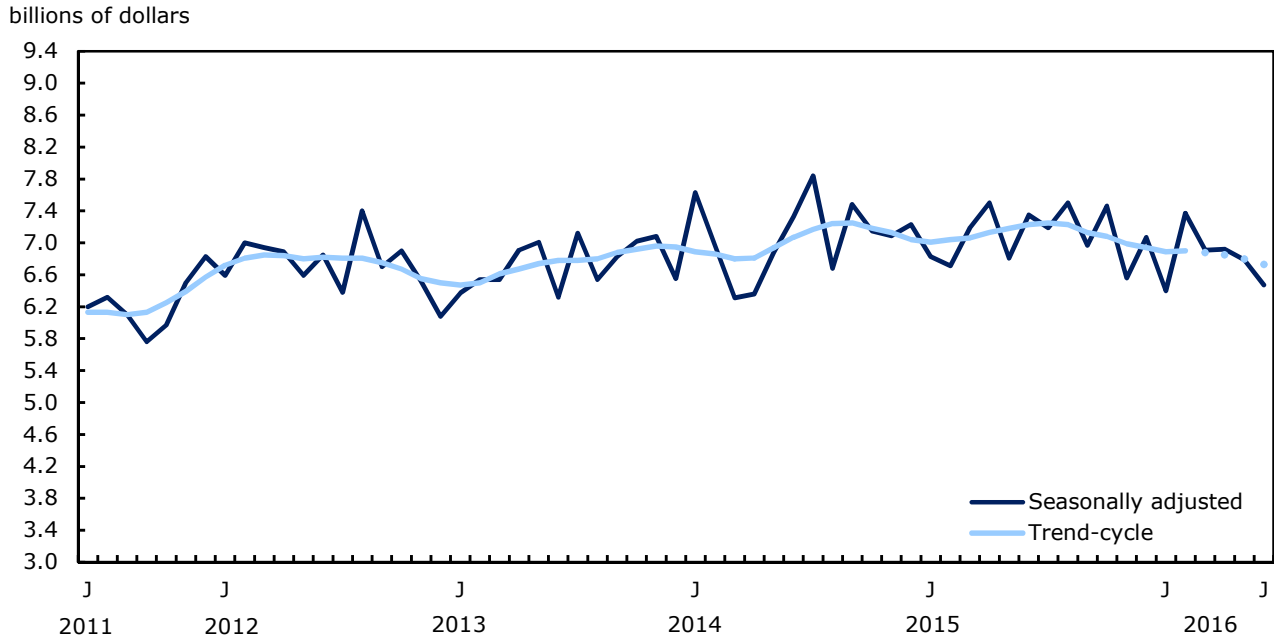
Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, 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

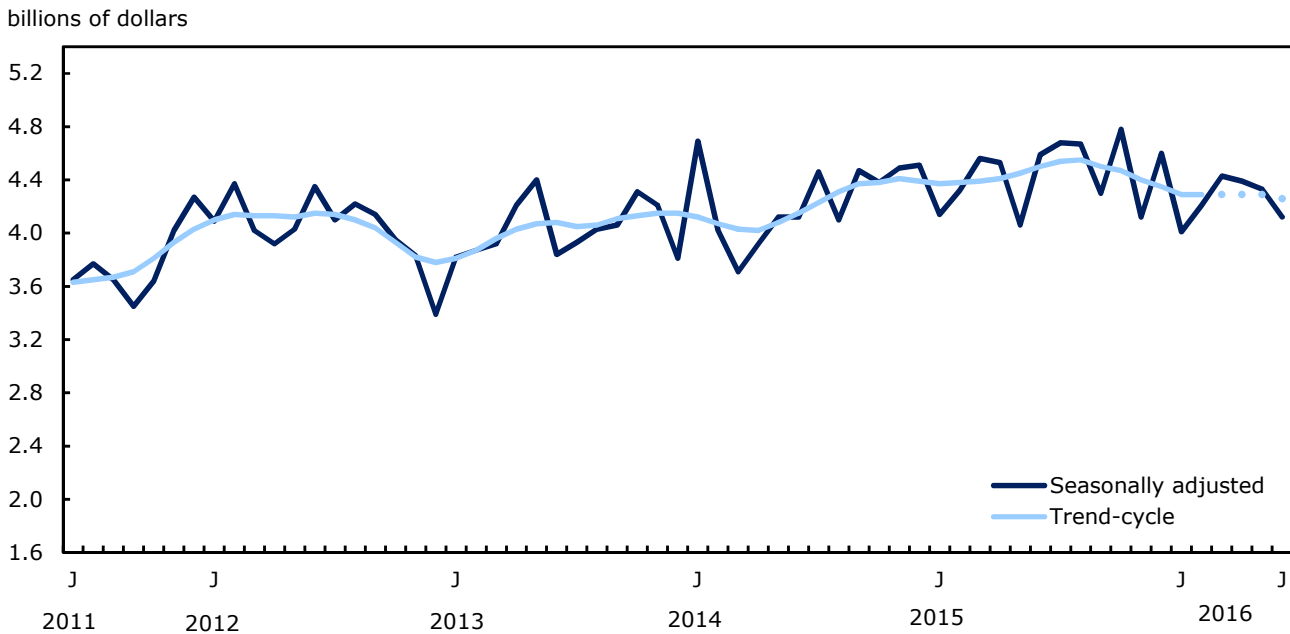
The July building permits data will be released on September 8.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits



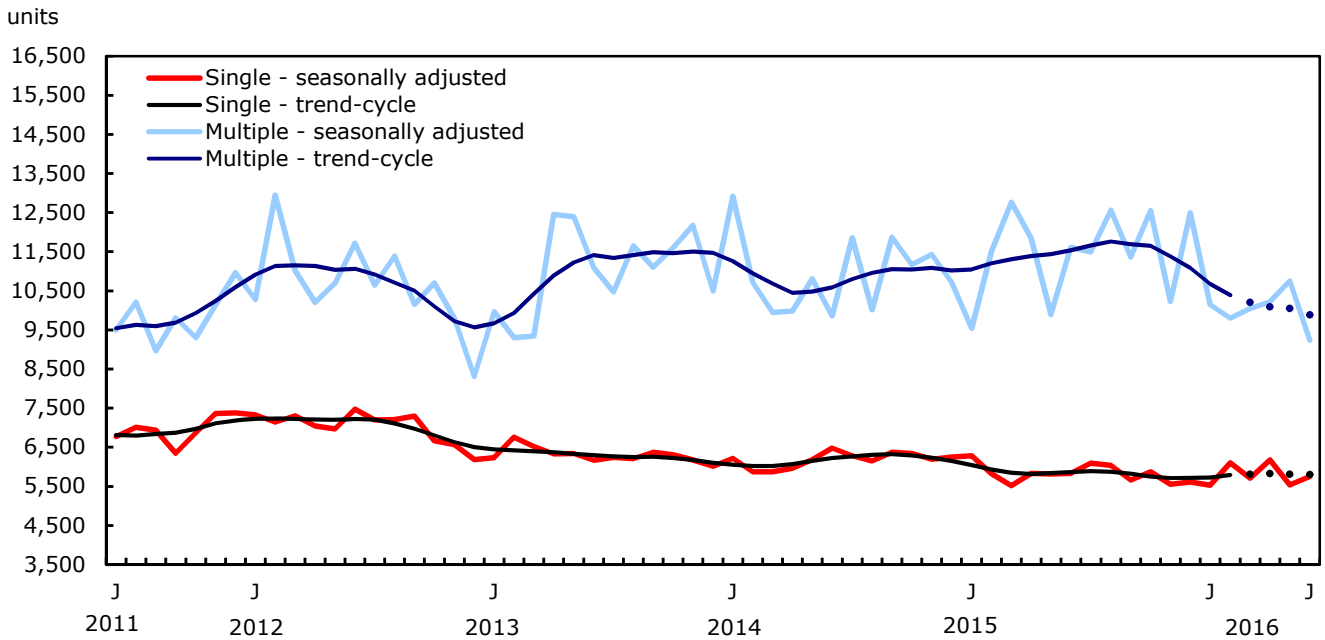
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



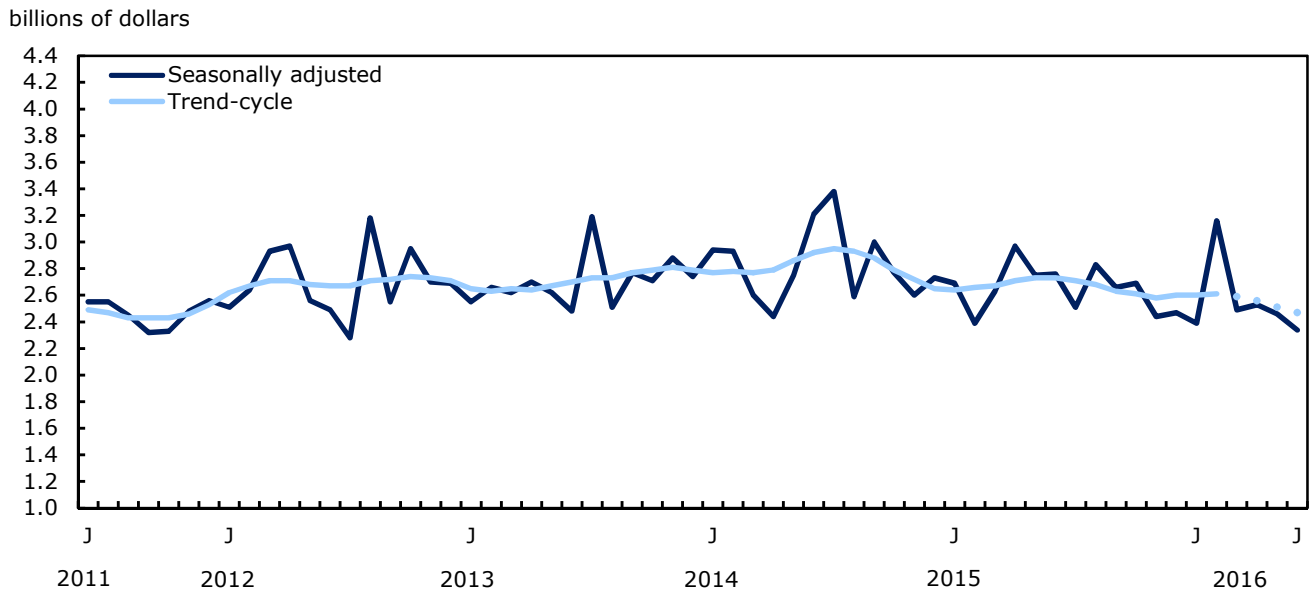
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



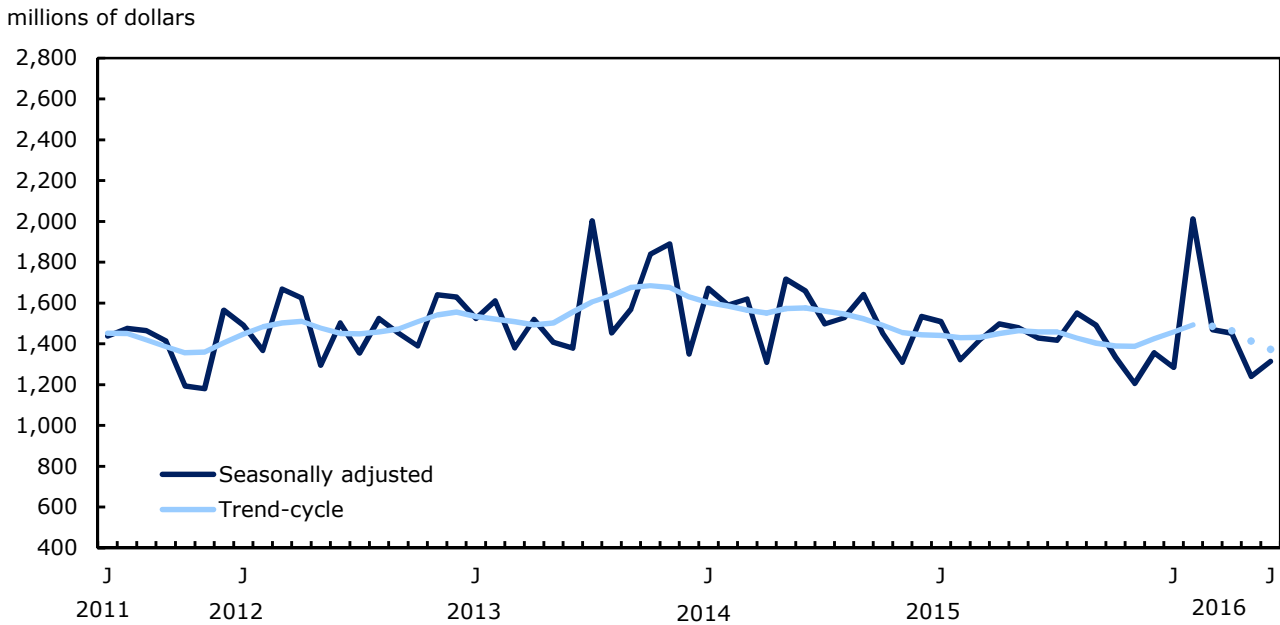
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



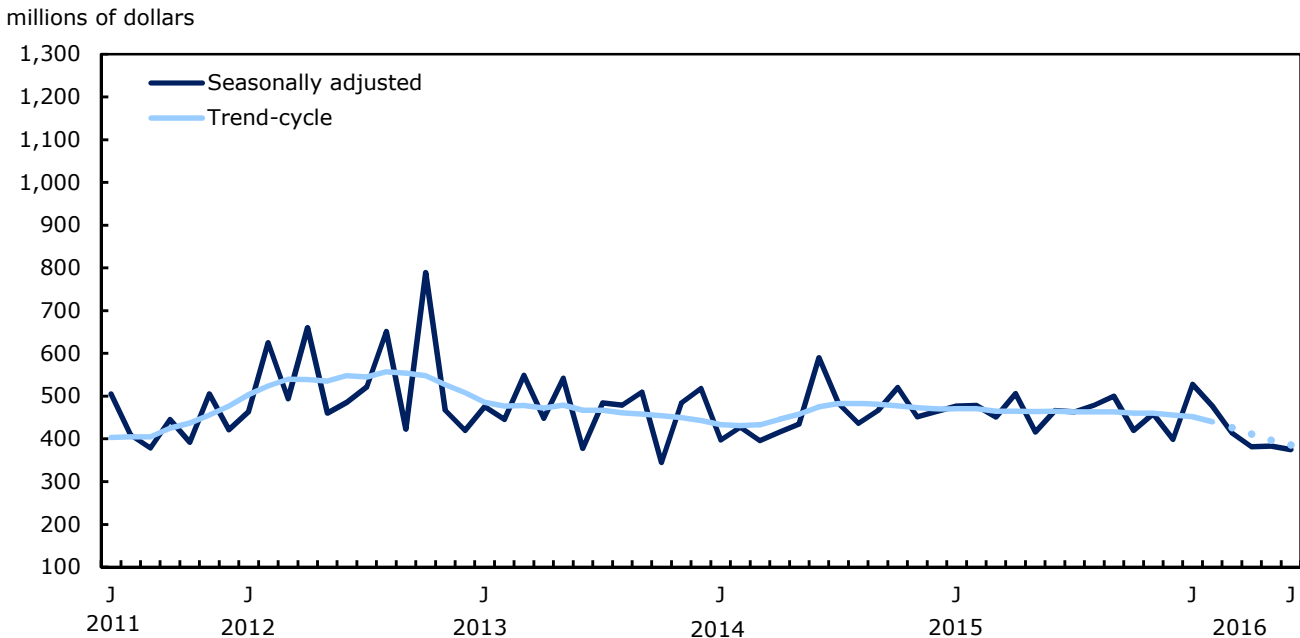
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits



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.

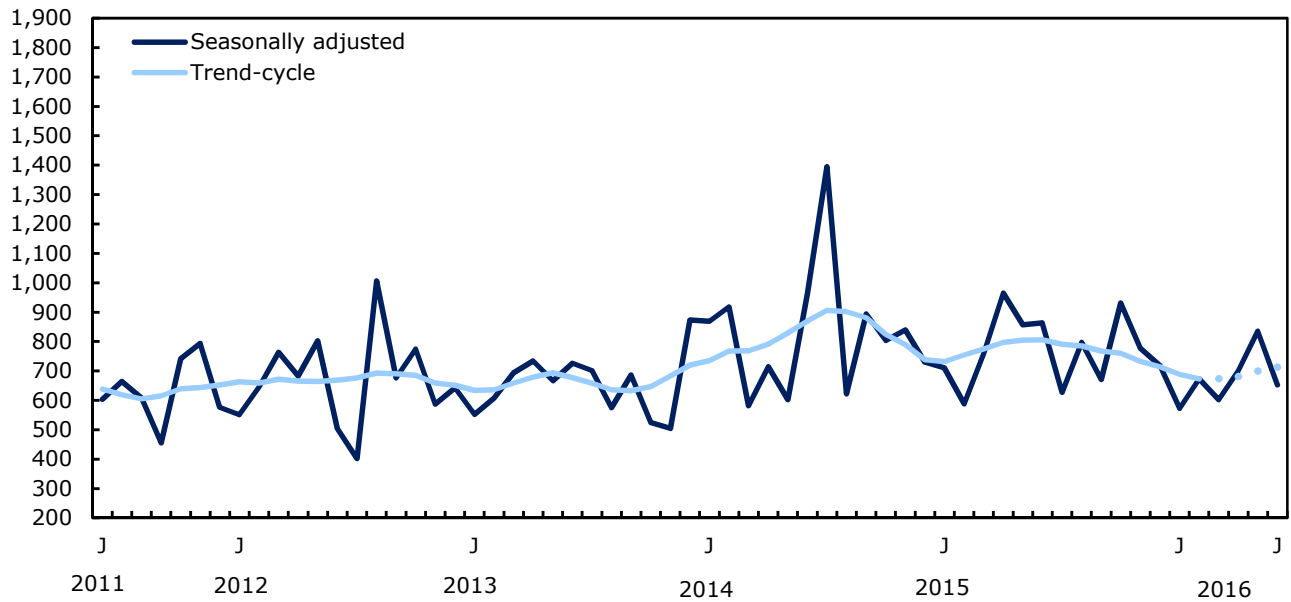
Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



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

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 June ^p	2016 May ^r	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	6,407,796	6,778,111	-5.5	-2.1	0.1	-6.3	15.3	-9.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	41,515	60,739	-31.7	21.9	-19.8	11.2	35.9	-9.3
Prince Edward Island	23,201	21,127	9.8	20.3	-25.2	55.0	119.8	-37.4
Nova Scotia	62,870	113,954	-44.8	71.2	-44.2	62.0	-27.9	11.1
New Brunswick	103,014	59,422	73.4	-43.7	57.0	17.1	-20.3	8.6
Quebec	1,221,499	1,180,999	3.4	1.9	-4.3	3.2	19.7	-11.0
Ontario	2,555,903	2,790,247	-8.4	2.4	-9.0	5.1	12.3	-10.8
Manitoba	192,308	200,644	-4.2	-32.0	21.0	22.4	3.6	-8.0
Saskatchewan	287,531	166,828	72.4	7.0	26.2	-29.7	-0.5	-24.0
Alberta	877,699	904,023	-2.9	-23.5	26.9	-41.3	43.3	-4.4
British Columbia	1,027,491	1,161,520	-11.5	1.0	3.8	-4.5	-0.3	-10.9
Yukon	4,782	12,027	-60.2	44.5	-30.6	-53.4	...	-49.4
Northwest Territories	9,837	106,577	-90.8	...	-69.7	536.0	-79.3	366.9
Nunavut	146	4	...	-99.8	603.3	466.0	-98.5	...

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

	2016 June ^p	2016 May ^r	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,298,509	2,451,001	-6.2	-3.3	1.9	-21.4	32.6	-3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,375	32,417	-61.8	138.9	-2.5	-19.8	142.4	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	12,786	10,204	25.3	118.6	-33.2	311.1	80.3	-59.2
Nova Scotia	22,661	39,962	-43.3	150.5	-56.4	35.4	-8.8	-2.7
New Brunswick	68,231	32,379	110.7	-35.0	80.4	18.9	-35.5	11.9
Quebec	463,073	470,907	-1.7	-7.1	1.4	9.6	71.8	-25.7
Ontario	763,887	874,422	-12.6	3.4	-13.6	-8.0	0.8	3.0
Manitoba	81,298	97,151	-16.3	-47.0	56.1	31.9	23.8	-11.6
Saskatchewan	198,631	76,908	158.3	8.2	29.4	-43.1	26.8	-45.2
Alberta	367,460	405,713	-9.4	-28.6	18.4	-51.7	94.9	6.6
British Columbia	298,785	303,971	-1.7	12.5	9.1	-32.7	13.9	1.3
Yukon	1,004	8,499	-88.2	204.6	-69.0	-61.7	...	-98.6
Northwest Territories	8,318	98,468	-91.6	...	-91.1	...	-95.8	...
Nunavut	0	0	-100.0	...	-100.0

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

	2016 June ^p	2016 May ^r	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,109,287	4,327,110	-5.0	-1.4	-0.9	5.1	5.0	-12.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	29,140	28,322	2.9	-21.9	-24.8	25.2	13.4	-11.0
Prince Edward Island	10,415	10,923	-4.7	-15.3	-21.8	22.6	126.0	-31.7
Nova Scotia	40,209	73,992	-45.7	46.3	-38.7	77.5	-35.8	18.0
New Brunswick	34,783	27,043	28.6	-51.5	40.7	15.9	-5.1	5.5
Quebec	758,426	710,092	6.8	8.9	-8.3	-0.9	0.3	-4.0
Ontario	1,792,016	1,915,825	-6.5	2.0	-6.8	12.9	20.6	-18.5
Manitoba	111,010	103,493	7.3	-7.3	-11.6	14.8	-8.5	-5.6
Saskatchewan	88,900	89,920	-1.1	5.9	23.6	-13.4	-21.2	7.4
Alberta	510,239	498,310	2.4	-18.7	35.9	-23.8	-0.8	-12.2
British Columbia	728,706	857,549	-15.0	-2.5	2.2	8.6	-5.8	-14.9
Yukon	3,778	3,528	7.1	-36.3	84.4	34.0	22.2	-15.3
Northwest Territories	1,519	8,109	-81.3	122.5	34.1	26.3	-43.0	45.6
Nunavut	146	4	...	-99.8	603.3	...	-100.0	...

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

	2016 June ^p	2016 May ^r	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January	January to December
	units		percentage change					
Canada	179,520	195,420	-8.1	-0.7	4.0	-0.9	1.5	-13.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,476	1,584	-6.8	-16.5	-16.8	72.7	12.2	-30.5
Prince Edward Island	612	684	-10.5	-13.6	-27.5	51.7	252.9	-72.1
Nova Scotia	2,052	5,172	-60.3	87.4	-37.7	49.4	-48.8	71.5
New Brunswick	1,824	1,296	40.7	-56.8	20.2	34.2	10.7	-0.7
Quebec	43,704	40,284	8.5	16.6	-12.5	-4.6	10.0	-9.5
Ontario	70,044	80,364	-12.8	8.9	-2.4	12.9	2.9	-17.2
Manitoba	6,192	5,844	6.0	23.9	-29.4	6.3	6.3	-9.2
Saskatchewan	4,812	4,200	14.6	-7.4	21.9	-1.3	-30.7	8.1
Alberta	19,356	19,008	1.8	-28.1	41.4	-37.9	4.3	-10.3
British Columbia	28,980	35,940	-19.4	-17.6	27.3	-2.9	-1.6	-21.2
Yukon	312	372	-16.1	-8.8	47.8	109.1	-21.4	-12.5
Northwest Territories	156	672	-76.8	409.1	175.0	33.3	-25.0	100.0
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	400.0	...	-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					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				Total
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	Total	
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
May ^r	5,531	10,754	16,285	4,327,110	378,770	1,236,180	836,051	2,451,001	6,778,111
June ^p	5,680	9,280	14,960	4,109,287	345,898	1,289,066	663,545	2,298,509	6,407,796
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	34,729	60,236	94,965	25,472,744	2,524,915	8,743,689	4,047,631	15,316,235	40,788,979
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	35,103	67,152	102,255	26,199,887	2,792,648	8,655,006	4,743,912	16,191,566	42,391,453
Newfoundland and Labrador									
May ^r	77	55	132	28,322	1,428	30,689	300	32,417	60,739
June ^p	75	48	123	29,140	1,896	3,973	6,506	12,375	41,515
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	524	287	811	214,426	4,805	73,556	18,411	96,772	311,198
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	622	203	825	228,134	38,988	79,423	13,999	132,410	360,544
Prince Edward Island									
May ^r	39	18	57	10,923	970	5,169	4,065	10,204	21,127
June ^p	32	19	51	10,415	9,982	2,252	552	12,786	23,201
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	212	130	342	70,102	13,671	16,157	7,461	37,289	107,391
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	169	39	208	54,375	3,495	18,223	11,146	32,864	87,239
Nova Scotia									
May ^r	155	276	431	73,992	5,850	13,530	20,582	39,962	113,954
June ^p	124	47	171	40,209	6,283	13,333	3,045	22,661	62,870
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	861	1,069	1,930	366,248	30,845	96,440	44,585	171,870	538,118
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	639	1,552	2,191	426,374	33,656	115,607	23,638	172,901	599,275
New Brunswick									
May ^r	95	13	108	27,043	3,746	25,258	3,375	32,379	59,422
June ^p	88	64	152	34,783	4,882	51,192	12,157	68,231	103,014
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	614	399	1,013	227,259	20,782	150,803	65,676	237,261	464,520
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	558	398	956	210,329	40,261	94,904	70,989	206,154	416,483
Quebec									
May ^r	840	2,517	3,357	710,092	99,943	210,714	160,250	470,907	1,180,999
June ^p	915	2,727	3,642	758,426	70,603	285,470	107,000	463,073	1,221,499
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	5,209	14,549	19,758	4,264,112	524,229	1,485,272	651,778	2,661,279	6,925,391
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	5,086	14,357	19,443	4,256,148	477,039	1,485,496	949,627	2,912,162	7,168,310
Ontario									
May ^r	2,444	4,253	6,697	1,915,825	190,240	428,106	256,076	874,422	2,790,247
June ^p	2,428	3,409	5,837	1,792,016	144,759	467,799	151,329	763,887	2,555,903
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	14,989	20,999	35,988	10,867,368	1,212,920	2,953,944	1,417,658	5,584,522	16,451,890
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	14,510	20,667	35,177	10,121,598	1,322,966	3,133,614	1,805,641	6,262,221	16,383,819
Manitoba									
May ^r	185	302	487	103,493	7,447	64,904	24,800	97,151	200,644
June ^p	228	288	516	111,010	6,546	50,171	24,581	81,298	192,308
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,427	1,543	2,970	683,143	106,500	384,050	149,914	640,464	1,323,607
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	1,324	1,654	2,978	689,531	80,879	226,555	166,559	473,993	1,163,524
Saskatchewan									
May ^r	183	167	350	89,920	6,380	47,670	22,858	76,908	166,828
June ^p	189	212	401	88,900	6,093	55,201	137,337	198,631	287,531
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,138	1,068	2,206	512,490	39,777	263,008	271,499	574,284	1,086,774
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	1,102	1,887	2,989	636,975	108,500	367,000	276,181	751,681	1,388,656
Alberta									
May ^r	769	815	1,584	498,310	28,384	212,480	164,849	405,713	904,023
June ^p	815	798	1,613	510,239	39,924	193,279	134,257	367,460	877,699
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	5,180	6,688	11,868	3,261,451	319,068	2,083,042	924,093	3,326,203	6,587,654
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	7,054	12,542	19,596	5,018,654	442,348	1,985,532	979,386	3,407,266	8,425,920

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									
May ^r	720	2,275	2,995	857,549	32,591	196,466	74,914	303,971	1,161,520
June ^p	766	1,649	2,415	728,706	54,928	161,091	82,766	298,785	1,027,491
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	4,445	13,388	17,833	4,958,247	250,448	1,223,805	337,347	1,811,600	6,769,847
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	3,949	13,740	17,689	4,515,967	234,018	1,132,887	439,442	1,806,347	6,322,314
Yukon									
May ^r	16	15	31	3,528	2	536	7,961	8,499	12,027
June ^p	7	19	26	3,778	0	1,000	4	1,004	4,782
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	91	48	139	19,916	28	3,630	41,141	44,799	64,715
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	61	44	105	16,438	6,385	5,014	6,336	17,735	34,173
Northwest Territories									
May ^r	8	48	56	8,109	1,789	658	96,021	98,468	106,577
June ^p	13	0	13	1,519	2	4,305	4,011	8,318	9,837
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	37	54	91	21,922	1,814	9,982	118,043	129,839	151,761
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	25	37	62	16,025	4,113	9,034	968	14,115	30,140
Nunavut									
May ^r	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
June ^p	0	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	146
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	2	14	16	6,060	28	0	25	53	6,113
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	4	32	36	9,339	0	1,717	0	1,717	11,056

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			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
May ^r	33	46	79	13,765	2,357	4,936	0	7,293	21,058
June ^p	38	31	69	12,930	702	10,811	0	11,513	24,443
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	171	280	451	79,214	14,530	21,720	308	36,558	115,772
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	147	275	422	66,929	7,204	6,033	17,491	30,728	97,657
Barrie, Ontario									
May ^r	80	52	132	41,743	171	4,242	486	4,899	46,642
June ^p	59	90	149	42,853	1,013	5,457	503	6,973	49,826
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	313	254	567	165,585	28,521	26,520	7,666	62,707	228,292
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	284	7	291	91,046	2,122	86,926	10,941	99,989	191,035
Brantford, Ontario									
May ^r	10	26	36	9,394	402	1,485	1,565	3,452	12,846
June ^p	8	16	24	5,284	4,561	2,234	359	7,154	12,438
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	178	70	248	68,574	42,600	13,918	2,317	58,835	127,409
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	176	300	476	103,605	12,391	9,439	620	22,450	126,055
Calgary, Alberta									
May ^r	312	324	636	216,975	3,041	75,003	39,659	117,703	334,678
June ^p	293	284	577	202,664	5,296	86,161	36,493	127,950	330,614
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,643	2,108	3,751	1,189,331	35,558	629,840	211,419	876,817	2,066,148
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	1,883	4,255	6,138	1,830,259	83,668	762,242	533,663	1,379,573	3,209,832
Edmonton, Alberta									
May ^r	260	376	636	182,308	12,382	89,344	23,618	125,344	307,652
June ^p	315	433	748	213,541	20,294	66,287	21,621	108,202	321,743
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,973	3,871	5,844	1,480,514	100,190	1,136,838	302,770	1,539,798	3,020,312
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	2,989	6,897	9,886	2,288,586	115,390	758,654	177,937	1,051,981	3,340,567
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
May ^r	26	56	82	19,563	1,031	4,594	2,470	8,095	27,658
June ^p	25	36	61	17,044	960	6,923	821	8,704	25,748
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	65	105	170	53,423	2,800	45,249	6,819	54,868	108,291
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	57	58	115	34,201	17,271	17,614	16,624	51,509	85,710
Guelph, Ontario									
May ^r	30	128	158	30,730	3,649	12,084	6,861	22,594	53,324
June ^p	23	60	83	18,995	276	1,746	2,013	4,035	23,030
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	128	577	705	132,173	12,439	46,954	11,232	70,625	202,798
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	208	489	697	176,176	30,517	23,309	5,774	59,600	235,776
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
May ^r	60	200	260	37,776	503	7,995	15,744	24,242	62,018
June ^p	60	0	60	16,968	0	7,780	2,566	10,346	27,314
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	335	706	1,041	170,658	1,719	55,004	25,257	81,980	252,638
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	194	1,368	1,562	274,055	5,385	77,788	11,602	94,775	368,830
Hamilton, Ontario									
May ^r	47	140	187	69,465	2,640	15,259	7,804	25,703	95,168
June ^p	47	224	271	69,424	886	20,673	19,678	41,237	110,661
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	480	1,244	1,724	547,051	12,884	109,933	90,543	213,360	760,411
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	786	615	1,401	481,963	70,689	124,675	257,263	452,627	934,590
Kelowna, British Columbia									
May ^r	56	223	279	69,245	4,498	5,688	19	10,205	79,450
June ^p	39	82	121	36,558	1,775	5,240	2,110	9,125	45,683
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	254	802	1,056	286,523	10,555	69,144	39,279	118,978	405,501
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	217	354	571	171,155	6,463	72,032	31,306	109,801	280,956

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					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
May ^r	34	15	49	12,904	1,253	5,214	804	7,271	20,175
June ^p	44	9	53	12,340	7,299	1,366	936	9,601	21,941
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	165	67	232	55,308	9,941	21,009	21,453	52,403	107,711
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	120	430	550	90,605	3,086	17,128	18,518	38,732	129,337
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
May ^r	107	945	1,052	178,696	4,134	45,953	2,044	52,131	230,827
June ^p	148	250	398	94,030	9,185	15,161	3,683	28,029	122,059
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	743	1,797	2,540	556,653	45,707	137,559	149,994	333,260	889,913
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	531	2,151	2,682	493,825	88,397	133,031	89,093	310,521	804,346
London, Ontario									
May ^r	117	252	369	117,993	3,169	14,855	2,555	20,579	138,572
June ^p	106	102	208	68,099	4,432	14,319	5,070	23,821	91,920
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	654	1,278	1,932	516,729	22,488	87,462	142,725	252,675	769,404
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	518	329	847	266,969	35,353	85,757	136,683	257,793	524,762
Moncton, New Brunswick									
May ^r	24	8	32	7,531	3,027	13,894	294	17,215	24,746
June ^p	20	39	59	11,498	3,563	37,976	4,540	46,079	57,577
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	141	88	229	62,166	10,398	91,293	18,869	120,560	182,726
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	142	147	289	52,400	12,536	27,847	20,475	60,858	113,258
Montréal, Quebec									
May ^r	246	1,355	1,601	343,402	32,114	153,457	69,410	254,981	598,383
June ^p	225	1,506	1,731	357,554	19,821	154,965	61,464	236,250	593,804
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,426	7,821	9,247	2,013,328	163,654	940,738	367,812	1,472,204	3,485,532
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	1,336	7,333	8,669	2,000,449	178,190	925,190	592,026	1,695,406	3,695,855
Oshawa, Ontario									
May ^r	51	269	320	80,478	5,961	7,682	3,291	16,934	97,412
June ^p	62	120	182	52,366	8,749	15,808	2,176	26,733	79,099
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	669	867	1,536	448,827	19,485	39,418	53,995	112,898	561,725
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	748	690	1,438	452,762	36,177	32,579	13,069	81,825	534,587
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
May ^r	115	469	584	109,967	22,408	67,200	7,319	96,927	206,894
June ^p	156	300	456	123,480	458	77,877	12,785	91,120	214,600
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	951	2,203	3,154	744,819	99,144	367,379	116,429	582,952	1,327,771
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	813	1,497	2,310	600,659	10,568	263,514	152,211	426,293	1,026,952
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
May ^r	28	66	94	21,906	408	5,013	1,117	6,538	28,444
June ^p	35	222	257	36,688	55	2,646	2,969	5,670	42,358
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	169	1,013	1,182	181,927	4,199	25,273	19,606	49,078	231,005
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	251	803	1,054	186,554	24,409	33,792	8,685	66,886	253,440
Peterborough, Ontario									
May ^r	40	10	50	15,376	99	1,221	540	1,860	17,236
June ^p	35	0	35	13,787	452	3,042	520	4,014	17,801
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	138	107	245	54,946	2,441	9,152	2,528	14,121	69,067
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	118	28	146	46,322	8,472	8,906	6,079	23,457	69,779
Québec, Quebec									
May ^r	61	390	451	69,802	367	6,396	44,205	50,968	120,770
June ^p	73	431	504	87,531	2,929	48,647	5,842	57,418	144,949
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	409	2,136	2,545	461,499	37,078	150,844	61,499	249,421	710,920
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	458	2,716	3,174	501,659	32,017	152,264	81,766	266,047	767,706

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									
May ^r	59	83	142	25,742	3,953	10,347	3,060	17,360	43,102
June ^p	43	69	112	20,828	324	11,158	59,917	71,399	92,227
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	363	427	790	159,434	8,923	74,027	127,291	210,241	369,675
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	246	462	708	133,602	51,956	98,209	105,458	255,623	389,225
Saguenay, Quebec									
May ^r	27	20	47	13,712	8,403	2,860	3,073	14,336	28,048
June ^p	21	17	38	9,016	1,483	17,606	846	19,935	28,951
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	127	142	269	60,743	12,534	30,994	15,311	58,839	119,582
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	181	139	320	79,777	19,868	22,257	40,707	82,832	162,609
Saint John, New Brunswick									
May ^r	19	1	20	4,223	22	1,601	79	1,702	5,925
June ^p	12	1	13	4,237	605	2,820	100	3,525	7,762
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	93	76	169	42,190	2,401	16,884	15,666	34,951	77,141
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	82	28	110	39,130	3,565	10,764	3,691	18,020	57,150
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
May ^r	80	42	122	37,683	1,908	22,475	8,780	33,163	70,846
June ^p	104	131	235	49,894	3,022	32,360	74,904	110,286	160,180
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	492	508	1,000	228,616	19,900	115,361	100,535	235,796	464,412
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	523	1,173	1,696	343,381	23,570	166,951	51,681	242,202	585,583
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
May ^r	23	45	68	17,569	5,653	2,904	9,189	17,746	35,315
June ^p	25	47	72	15,347	1,443	6,808	720	8,971	24,318
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	196	371	567	120,483	21,184	44,302	17,008	82,494	202,977
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	210	522	732	137,761	12,404	38,386	32,538	83,328	221,089
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
May ^r	137	36	173	59,561	5,631	13,843	3,572	23,046	82,607
June ^p	101	80	181	52,055	1,745	4,390	5,562	11,697	63,752
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	639	432	1,071	304,893	12,003	44,359	17,838	74,200	379,093
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	562	355	917	253,426	10,383	49,532	11,205	71,120	324,546
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
May ^r	41	31	72	14,370	253	27,061	0	27,314	41,684
June ^p	35	38	73	15,001	1,329	1,625	5,322	8,276	23,277
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	243	212	455	119,529	2,052	49,690	15,817	67,559	187,088
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	305	118	423	128,280	36,494	68,989	13,179	118,662	246,942
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
May ^r	26	16	42	8,523	164	1,984	407	2,555	11,078
June ^p	16	5	21	6,094	23	2,819	1,749	4,591	10,685
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	66	42	108	23,088	1,582	10,897	2,884	15,363	38,451
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	91	40	131	31,841	669	26,527	27,006	54,202	86,043
Toronto, Ontario									
May ^r	862	1,591	2,453	836,424	54,026	171,914	185,883	411,823	1,248,247
June ^p	884	1,812	2,696	899,390	44,530	237,915	72,163	354,608	1,253,998
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	5,186	10,272	15,458	5,227,179	443,951	1,632,540	602,106	2,678,597	7,905,776
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	5,807	12,006	17,813	5,396,968	562,387	1,996,215	880,113	3,438,715	8,835,683
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
May ^r	26	32	58	16,054	7,274	4,206	1,381	12,861	28,915
June ^p	21	47	68	16,289	1,235	5,896	1,398	8,529	24,818
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	105	221	326	82,052	12,031	29,937	8,600	50,568	132,620
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	91	223	314	85,826	14,782	22,860	11,195	48,837	134,663

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									
May ^r	254	1,632	1,886	570,128	7,163	144,068	54,002	205,233	775,361
June ^p	256	927	1,183	389,520	9,550	104,166	76,897	190,613	580,133
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,766	9,300	11,066	3,152,535	76,310	839,507	222,209	1,138,026	4,290,561
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	1,545	10,606	12,151	3,050,234	106,624	801,696	258,851	1,167,171	4,217,405
Victoria, British Columbia									
May ^r	53	79	132	48,849	2,572	9,029	4,737	16,338	65,187
June ^p	59	330	389	106,192	17,419	15,403	1,307	34,129	140,321
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	365	1,202	1,567	425,469	30,925	105,942	14,664	151,531	577,000
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	305	871	1,176	281,361	3,731	66,472	33,842	104,045	385,406
Windsor, Ontario									
May ^r	85	39	124	40,501	5,780	3,320	31	9,131	49,632
June ^p	73	58	131	42,417	276	5,641	1,007	6,924	49,341
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	447	255	702	224,164	32,542	22,059	9,236	63,837	288,001
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	322	190	512	156,021	42,976	41,052	29,041	113,069	269,090
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
May ^r	129	238	367	73,757	1,287	54,788	10,539	66,614	140,371
June ^p	134	271	405	83,623	1,473	39,597	21,633	62,703	146,326
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	856	1,254	2,110	477,147	78,131	342,412	101,473	522,016	999,163
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	768	1,347	2,115	483,806	23,303	175,158	119,135	317,596	801,402

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							
May ^r	7,276	42	800	2,065	7,876	746	18,805
June ^p	7,686	40	770	2,337	5,771	849	17,453
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	34,218	175	4,328	10,880	37,194	4,388	91,183
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	34,457	131	4,895	10,344	43,932	4,666	98,425
Newfoundland and Labrador							
May ^r	148	0	2	0	46	7	203
June ^p	115	0	12	0	34	2	163
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	454	1	14	8	239	27	743
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	578	3	0	4	180	19	784
Prince Edward Island							
May ^r	60	3	3	4	10	1	81
June ^p	51	2	0	13	4	2	72
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	190	10	12	57	58	3	330
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	157	3	12	7	10	10	199
Nova Scotia							
May ^r	226	12	12	4	489	6	749
June ^p	195	2	8	0	68	3	276
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	820	29	43	28	1,142	40	2,102
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	610	11	30	35	1,793	93	2,572
New Brunswick							
May ^r	176	1	20	4	25	7	233
June ^p	165	4	12	36	34	67	318
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	573	12	54	58	179	100	976
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	571	2	37	57	250	14	931
Quebec							
May ^r	1,243	14	246	101	2,016	217	3,837
June ^p	1,252	11	212	166	2,601	306	4,548
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	5,656	37	1,195	726	10,863	1,384	19,861
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	5,429	59	1,227	653	9,845	2,038	19,251
Ontario							
May ^r	3,105	7	196	1,126	2,872	254	7,560
June ^p	3,261	14	260	1,426	1,286	228	6,475
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	14,436	72	1,295	6,068	10,777	1,426	34,074
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	13,855	44	1,215	5,116	11,659	1,180	33,069
Manitoba							
May ^r	271	1	16	65	289	9	651
June ^p	313	1	12	96	190	11	623
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,444	3	93	298	855	45	2,738
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	1,356	7	100	144	1,102	24	2,733
Saskatchewan							
May ^r	262	0	26	31	100	20	439
June ^p	258	0	17	25	195	47	542
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	1,169	0	118	103	643	189	2,222
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	1,146	1	90	203	1,211	258	2,909
Alberta							
May ^r	964	3	231	190	235	46	1,669
June ^p	1,078	2	199	194	236	61	1,770
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	4,910	6	1,184	1,113	3,154	356	10,723
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	6,852	0	1,743	2,161	7,136	482	18,374
British Columbia							
May ^r	783	1	46	540	1,736	176	3,282
June ^p	969	4	38	380	1,111	116	2,618
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	4,440	5	318	2,420	9,192	797	17,172
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	3,818	1	439	1,940	10,666	541	17,405

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							
May ^r	30	0	2	0	10	3	45
June ^p	16	0	0	1	12	6	35
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	87	0	2	1	24	21	135
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	56	0	2	14	22	6	100
Northwest Territories							
May ^r	8	0	0	0	48	0	56
June ^p	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	37	0	0	0	54	0	91
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	25	0	0	0	36	1	62
Nunavut							
May ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	2	0	0	0	14	0	16
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	4	0	0	10	22	0	36

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	43	0	0	11	18	1	73
Barrie, Ontario	77	0	4	58	0	21	160
Brantford, Ontario	10	0	2	0	12	1	25
Calgary, Alberta	352	0	48	76	111	0	587
Edmonton, Alberta	378	0	147	84	83	45	737
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	33	0	0	0	32	1	66
Guelph, Ontario	30	0	8	29	0	18	85
Halifax, Nova Scotia	84	0	0	0	15	0	99
Hamilton, Ontario	61	0	2	76	120	8	267
Kelowna, British Columbia	45	0	8	10	53	5	121
Kingston, Ontario	56	1	0	4	0	4	65
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	192	0	2	68	152	8	422
London, Ontario	137	0	2	87	4	1	231
Moncton, New Brunswick	30	0	10	30	4	65	139
Montréal, Quebec	292	0	77	120	1,448	200	2,137
Oshawa, Ontario	80	0	0	85	0	25	190
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	247	0	45	165	304	34	795
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	202	0	33	165	54	24	478
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	45	0	12	0	250	10	317
Peterborough, Ontario	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
Québec, Quebec	95	0	23	23	443	39	623
Regina, Saskatchewan	54	0	10	15	64	4	147
Saguenay, Quebec	27	0	0	0	14	7	48
Saint John, New Brunswick	17	1	2	0	0	1	21
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	131	0	5	10	122	42	310
Sherbrooke, Quebec	33	0	10	7	38	2	90
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	131	0	32	28	10	4	205
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	45	0	12	0	26	0	83
Thunder Bay, Ontario	21	0	0	0	4	1	26
Toronto, Ontario	1,145	0	77	692	807	93	2,814
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	27	0	2	1	54	1	85
Vancouver, British Columbia	297	0	0	299	522	37	1,155
Victoria, British Columbia	68	0	10	21	262	13	374
Windsor, Ontario	94	0	41	9	3	0	147
Winnipeg, Manitoba	167	0	12	96	173	10	458

Table 9
Dwelling units, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, cumulative, January to June 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	172	0	1	123	129	10	435
Barrie, Ontario	330	0	12	110	33	81	566
Brantford, Ontario	141	0	4	42	12	9	208
Calgary, Alberta	1,616	0	292	419	1,269	4	3,600
Edmonton, Alberta	1,893	0	858	542	1,474	282	5,049
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	78	0	8	0	91	5	182
Guelph, Ontario	125	0	14	124	342	89	694
Halifax, Nova Scotia	340	1	2	28	856	14	1,241
Hamilton, Ontario	449	0	79	598	347	68	1,541
Kelowna, British Columbia	252	0	40	125	562	42	1,021
Kingston, Ontario	173	2	4	22	14	20	235
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	748	0	30	428	1,131	114	2,451
London, Ontario	640	0	12	207	1,041	24	1,924
Moncton, New Brunswick	135	0	48	34	11	69	297
Montréal, Quebec	1,572	0	322	506	5,949	778	9,127
Oshawa, Ontario	623	0	32	453	191	114	1,413
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,103	0	207	847	1,820	146	4,123
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	921	0	98	822	958	117	2,916
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	182	0	109	25	862	29	1,207
Peterborough, Ontario	154	1	0	15	73	12	255
Québec, Quebec	450	0	175	48	1,693	145	2,511
Regina, Saskatchewan	351	0	76	57	259	33	776
Saguenay, Quebec	153	0	7	0	61	50	271
Saint John, New Brunswick	88	2	4	0	3	16	113
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	527	0	27	46	280	142	1,022
Sherbrooke, Quebec	204	0	114	40	179	28	565
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	636	1	71	121	190	22	1,041
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	216	0	14	4	179	15	428
Thunder Bay, Ontario	75	0	0	3	24	18	120
Toronto, Ontario	5,105	0	571	2,582	5,975	510	14,743
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	131	0	35	1	156	15	338
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,742	0	134	1,854	6,377	389	10,496
Victoria, British Columbia	359	0	36	70	912	72	1,449
Windsor, Ontario	444	0	119	103	6	13	685
Winnipeg, Manitoba	880	0	89	297	585	32	1,883

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					
May r	5,110,692	427,837	1,331,494	1,100,980	7,971,003
June p	5,004,899	459,778	1,518,719	956,349	7,939,745
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	24,625,995	2,326,261	8,298,676	4,190,275	39,441,207
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	25,293,795	2,565,369	8,139,566	4,796,031	40,794,761
Newfoundland and Labrador					
May r	50,920	1,428	31,963	300	84,611
June p	48,760	1,896	5,366	6,506	62,528
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	188,428	4,805	71,725	18,411	283,369
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	213,209	38,988	76,818	13,999	343,014
Prince Edward Island					
May r	16,235	970	5,169	4,065	26,439
June p	15,897	9,982	2,252	552	28,683
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	63,650	13,671	16,157	7,461	100,939
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	46,511	3,495	18,223	11,146	79,375
Nova Scotia					
May r	140,167	8,212	15,854	20,582	184,815
June p	65,919	8,727	15,361	3,045	93,052
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	411,211	28,507	85,847	44,585	570,150
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	482,049	27,927	110,281	23,638	643,895
New Brunswick					
May r	53,860	2,015	22,104	2,390	80,369
June p	63,083	8,706	95,679	23,465	190,933
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	205,229	21,121	193,605	60,288	480,243
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	194,155	38,944	90,745	67,121	390,965
Quebec					
May r	924,479	120,633	276,553	201,625	1,523,290
June p	1,065,512	95,621	323,095	205,701	1,689,929
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	4,384,958	521,772	1,444,225	722,515	7,073,470
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	4,330,801	465,943	1,334,898	801,157	6,932,799
Ontario					
May r	2,179,854	218,186	432,546	362,498	3,193,084
June p	2,113,301	198,060	553,198	209,014	3,073,573
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	10,385,425	1,098,948	2,797,717	1,395,468	15,677,558
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	9,685,840	1,189,585	2,954,819	2,123,787	15,954,031
Manitoba					
May r	139,951	8,506	67,049	31,241	246,747
June p	144,995	6,725	41,692	29,641	223,053
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	662,914	104,617	404,524	179,918	1,351,973
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	657,292	78,974	192,856	160,859	1,089,981
Saskatchewan					
May r	121,887	8,640	56,842	20,660	208,029
June p	124,633	8,758	48,435	191,944	373,770
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	523,457	32,880	223,322	269,002	1,048,661
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	638,833	102,329	331,629	134,834	1,207,625
Alberta					
May r	513,142	31,319	245,005	267,869	1,057,335
June p	562,549	43,155	238,863	167,034	1,011,601
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	3,030,142	255,979	1,854,047	981,424	6,121,592
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	4,667,401	385,737	1,886,691	1,020,814	7,960,643
British Columbia					
May r	955,432	26,137	177,215	85,768	1,244,552
June p	791,022	78,146	189,473	115,432	1,174,073
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	4,724,696	242,091	1,193,895	351,994	6,512,676
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	4,337,767	222,949	1,126,841	431,372	6,118,929

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					
May ^r	6,188	2	536	7,961	14,687
June ^p	5,204	0	1,000	4	6,208
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	19,497	28	3,630	41,141	64,296
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	15,688	6,385	5,014	6,336	33,423
Northwest Territories					
May ^r	8,573	1,789	658	96,021	107,041
June ^p	3,878	2	4,305	4,011	12,196
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	20,328	1,814	9,982	118,043	150,167
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	14,910	4,113	9,034	968	29,025
Nunavut					
May ^r	4	0	0	0	4
June ^p	146	0	0	0	146
Cumulative Jan. to June 2016	6,060	28	0	25	6,113
Cumulative Jan. to June 2015	9,339	0	1,717	0	11,056

Table 11
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, unadjusted, June 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	13,556	1,069	12,707	0	27,332
Barrie, Ontario	46,486	1,287	6,316	670	54,759
Brantford, Ontario	5,972	5,793	2,585	479	14,829
Calgary, Alberta	210,418	5,607	109,004	56,001	381,030
Edmonton, Alberta	222,201	21,486	83,862	33,179	360,728
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	19,202	1,219	8,012	1,095	29,528
Guelph, Ontario	20,968	351	2,021	2,684	26,024
Halifax, Nova Scotia	28,259	0	8,374	2,566	39,199
Hamilton, Ontario	75,889	1,125	23,925	26,236	127,175
Kelowna, British Columbia	37,014	2,703	6,159	2,867	48,743
Kingston, Ontario	15,046	9,272	1,581	1,248	27,147
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	105,863	11,667	17,546	4,910	139,986
London, Ontario	77,455	5,630	16,572	6,759	106,416
Moncton, New Brunswick	21,611	6,562	79,388	4,540	112,101
Montréal, Quebec	495,095	34,129	176,162	116,812	822,198
Oshawa, Ontario	58,463	11,113	18,295	2,901	90,772
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	187,844	677	93,136	22,688	304,345
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	136,968	582	90,128	17,046	244,724
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	50,876	95	3,008	5,642	59,621
Peterborough, Ontario	17,113	574	3,521	693	21,901
Québec, Quebec	121,253	5,043	55,301	11,103	192,700
Regina, Saskatchewan	28,170	388	8,810	84,326	121,694
Saguenay, Quebec	12,667	2,553	20,014	1,607	36,841
Saint John, New Brunswick	6,853	1,114	5,895	100	13,962
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	68,003	3,617	25,549	105,418	202,587
Sherbrooke, Quebec	21,496	2,484	7,739	1,368	33,087
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	60,637	2,217	5,081	7,416	75,351
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	24,023	1,329	1,625	5,322	32,299
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7,289	29	3,262	2,332	12,912
Toronto, Ontario	1,014,499	56,563	275,342	96,212	1,442,616
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	22,702	2,127	6,703	2,656	34,188
Vancouver, British Columbia	383,197	14,544	122,438	104,483	624,662
Victoria, British Columbia	100,599	26,529	18,105	1,776	147,009
Windsor, Ontario	48,666	351	6,528	1,343	56,888
Winnipeg, Manitoba	101,010	1,473	31,118	26,693	160,294

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	75,903	12,041	22,422	212	110,578
Barrie, Ontario	166,223	26,097	25,234	11,626	229,180
Brantford, Ontario	59,176	30,571	12,251	3,129	105,127
Calgary, Alberta	1,155,056	25,923	603,109	242,423	2,026,511
Edmonton, Alberta	1,314,234	84,473	971,560	275,124	2,645,391
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	54,450	2,805	40,492	7,714	105,461
Guelph, Ontario	129,147	9,697	44,498	14,885	198,227
Halifax, Nova Scotia	220,957	1,719	49,931	25,257	297,864
Hamilton, Ontario	503,191	10,460	106,160	82,938	702,749
Kelowna, British Columbia	278,250	11,263	58,780	31,314	379,607
Kingston, Ontario	56,710	11,401	19,595	17,630	105,336
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	534,848	38,554	128,612	139,461	841,475
London, Ontario	510,439	18,620	82,651	128,213	739,923
Moncton, New Brunswick	62,776	13,381	132,413	18,869	227,439
Montréal, Quebec	2,042,438	154,435	921,616	412,402	3,530,891
Oshawa, Ontario	420,087	20,230	39,723	37,176	517,216
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	886,922	74,655	376,320	111,354	1,449,251
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	699,710	71,835	351,731	88,687	1,211,963
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	187,212	2,820	24,589	22,667	237,288
Peterborough, Ontario	59,004	1,861	9,261	2,527	72,653
Québec, Quebec	462,386	35,091	150,451	77,501	725,429
Regina, Saskatchewan	155,488	8,784	59,543	123,528	347,343
Saguenay, Quebec	65,721	15,529	32,573	15,664	129,487
Saint John, New Brunswick	29,286	2,367	18,566	15,666	65,885
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	239,707	15,303	95,168	119,138	469,316
Sherbrooke, Quebec	124,344	17,614	38,057	19,201	199,216
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	300,879	10,759	42,269	18,817	372,724
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	104,924	2,052	49,690	15,817	172,483
Thunder Bay, Ontario	25,442	1,106	10,697	3,847	41,092
Toronto, Ontario	5,033,784	380,715	1,516,878	640,264	7,571,641
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	89,953	14,909	29,947	9,712	144,521
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,971,810	73,511	812,995	233,833	4,092,149
Victoria, British Columbia	395,389	36,434	110,589	14,328	556,740
Windsor, Ontario	221,120	23,892	20,807	10,414	276,233
Winnipeg, Manitoba	458,623	78,131	362,886	131,477	1,031,117

Table 13
Value of non-residential building permits, by type of building, provinces and territories, unadjusted, June 2016

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,934,846	13,768	12,786	27,133	127,850	624,417	960,272
Industrial	459,778	1,896	9,982	8,727	8,706	95,621	198,060
Factories, plants	156,335	1,329	500	0	5,670	47,840	71,333
Transportation, utilities	116,785	250	410	3,300	885	14,264	31,053
Mining and agriculture	102,932	0	8,600	4,379	450	15,480	57,636
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	83,726	317	472	1,048	1,701	18,037	38,038
Commercial	1,518,719	5,366	2,252	15,361	95,679	323,095	553,198
Trade and services	433,417	3,012	1,689	5,334	3,098	103,362	156,293
Warehouses	216,551	0	0	250	2,781	27,086	98,152
Service stations	45,502	0	0	0	1,400	8,945	8,365
Office buildings	283,110	0	0	2,014	5,443	61,739	117,321
Recreation	180,772	0	0	0	74,769	43,018	27,306
Hotels, restaurants	170,144	0	0	3,000	4,586	38,012	72,444
Laboratories	7,923	0	0	0	0	5,850	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	181,300	2,354	563	4,763	3,602	35,083	73,317
Institutional and governmental	956,349	6,506	552	3,045	23,465	205,701	209,014
Schools, education	586,129	0	0	2,380	18,270	123,321	86,151
Hospitals, medical	56,852	0	0	0	260	14,139	28,199
Welfare, home	139,261	1,050	550	0	842	17,876	49,805
Churches, religion	23,208	0	0	0	0	864	12,618
Government buildings	92,046	4,900	0	335	2,055	32,147	7,221
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	58,853	556	2	330	2,038	17,354	25,020
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	78,058	249,137	449,052	383,051	1,004	8,318	0
Industrial	6,725	8,758	43,155	78,146	0	2	0
Factories, plants	600	2,400	10,648	16,015	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	0	0	24,198	42,425	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	2,099	4,453	350	9,485	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,026	1,905	7,959	10,221	0	2	0
Commercial	41,692	48,435	238,863	189,473	1,000	4,305	0
Trade and services	13,594	23,473	77,295	46,267	0	0	0
Warehouses	3,023	6,685	20,564	58,010	0	0	0
Service stations	3,687	2,800	17,135	3,170	0	0	0
Office buildings	8,391	2,258	50,142	35,802	0	0	0
Recreation	3,140	3,800	18,093	10,646	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	2,290	5,197	29,403	11,212	0	4,000	0
Laboratories	0	250	1,823	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	7,567	3,972	24,408	24,366	1,000	305	0
Institutional and governmental	29,641	191,944	167,034	115,432	4	4,011	0
Schools, education	19,401	159,032	112,527	65,047	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	0	500	9,504	250	0	4,000	0
Welfare, home	7,379	30,199	29,060	2,500	0	0	0
Churches, religion	1,660	784	3,650	3,632	0	0	0
Government buildings	0	596	4,172	40,620	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,201	833	8,121	3,383	4	11	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>