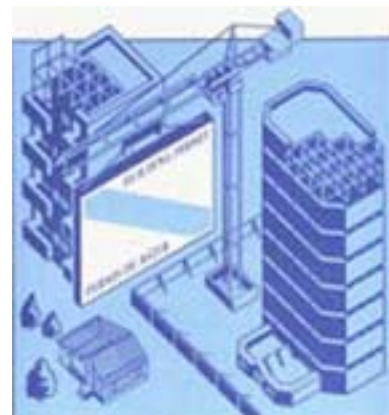


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

October 2016



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Statistics Canada

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

Building Permits

October 2016

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Building Construction and Property Value Section
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150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
or by telephoning: 613-951-6321

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Highlights

Municipalities issued \$7.6 billion worth of building permits in October, up 8.7% from September. Higher construction intentions for commercial structures and residential dwellings in Alberta were responsible for much of the gain.

Analysis – October 2016

Municipalities issued \$7.6 billion worth of building permits in October, up 8.7% from September. Higher construction intentions for commercial structures and residential dwellings in Alberta were responsible for much of the gain, as builders filed permits in advance of the changes in the provincial Building Code.

The value of residential building permits rose 7.7% to \$5.2 billion in October. This was the third consecutive monthly increase. Advances were posted in eight provinces, led by Alberta and followed by British Columbia and Ontario.

Construction intentions for non-residential buildings increased 10.7% to \$2.5 billion in October, following a 21.4% drop in September. Gains were registered in eight provinces, led by Alberta. Quebec and Manitoba reported declines in the non-residential sector.

Residential sector: Single-family dwellings post the largest gain

The value of permits for single-family dwellings rose 7.7% to \$2.8 billion in October, a third consecutive monthly increase. The advance mainly stemmed from higher construction intentions in Alberta and Ontario.

In the multi-family dwelling component, \$2.3 billion worth of permits were issued in October, up 7.7% from September. This was the highest value for this component since October 2015. Seven provinces reported gains, led by Alberta and British Columbia.

Municipalities approved the construction of 19,116 new dwellings in October, up 7.9% from the previous month. The increase was led by single-family dwellings, up 11.8% to 6,819 new units. Multi-family dwellings advanced 5.9% to 12,297 new units.

Non-residential: Gain attributable to higher commercial building intentions

The value of permits in the commercial component rose 29.3% to \$1.6 billion in October. Higher construction intentions for hotels, office buildings and retail complexes were mostly responsible for the increase. Seven provinces recorded gains, led by Alberta and distantly followed by Ontario.

In the industrial component, the value of permits fell 3.5% to \$348 million in October. This was the second consecutive monthly decline. The drop was largely the result of lower construction intentions for primary industry buildings. Six provinces posted decreases, led by British Columbia and Ontario.

The value of institutional building permits fell 17.5% to \$527 million in October. Lower construction intentions for nursing homes and educational institutions accounted for the majority of the decrease. Declines were posted in five provinces, most notably Ontario, Alberta and Quebec. Nova Scotia recorded the largest gain in this component.

Provinces: Alberta posts the largest advance

Higher construction intentions were posted in every province except Quebec in October. Alberta led the increase, followed by British Columbia and Ontario.

In Alberta, the value of building permits rose 40.4% to \$1.8 billion in October. The gain stemmed from higher construction intentions for commercial buildings, single-family and multi-family dwellings. The increase in building permits in October was largely attributable to the end of the transition period for the implementation of the 2011 National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings and the "Energy Efficiency" section of the 2014 Alberta Building Code.

Municipalities in British Columbia issued \$1.1 billion worth of permits in October, up 7.2% from the previous month. Higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and commercial buildings led the advance.

In Ontario, the value of permits increased 1.9% to \$3.1 billion in October, the third gain in four months. The advance was attributable to higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and single-family dwellings.

Conversely, the value of building permits in Quebec fell 6.6% to \$1.1 billion in October. Every component except single-family dwellings posted a decrease. Lower construction intentions for commercial buildings led the decline, followed by institutional structures.

Higher construction intentions in half of the census metropolitan areas

In October, the total value of building permits was up in 17 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest increases were in Toronto and Calgary.

The value of building permits in Toronto rose 24.9% in October to \$1.8 billion. Higher construction intentions for single-family dwellings and commercial buildings were largely responsible for the gain.

In Calgary, the value of building permits increased 60.9% in October to \$923 million. While every component posted gains, higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings led the advance.

In contrast, the value of building permits in Hamilton fell 56.9% in October to \$110 million, following a notable gain in September. The decline was mainly attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family and single-family dwellings.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitate 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 presented 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.

Unless otherwise specified, the highlights refer to seasonally adjusted current dollars and are ranked in terms of dollar change rather than percentage change.

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.

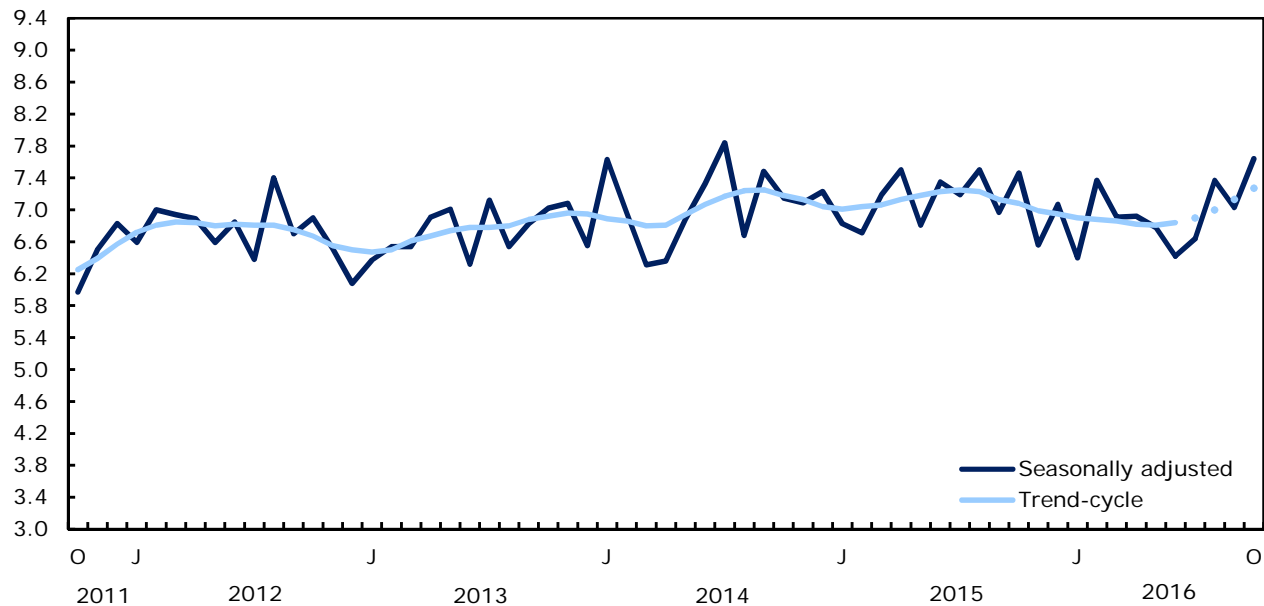
For information on trend-cycle data, see the *StatCan Blog* and *Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions*.

Next release

Data for November 2016 on building permits will be released on January 10, 2017.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

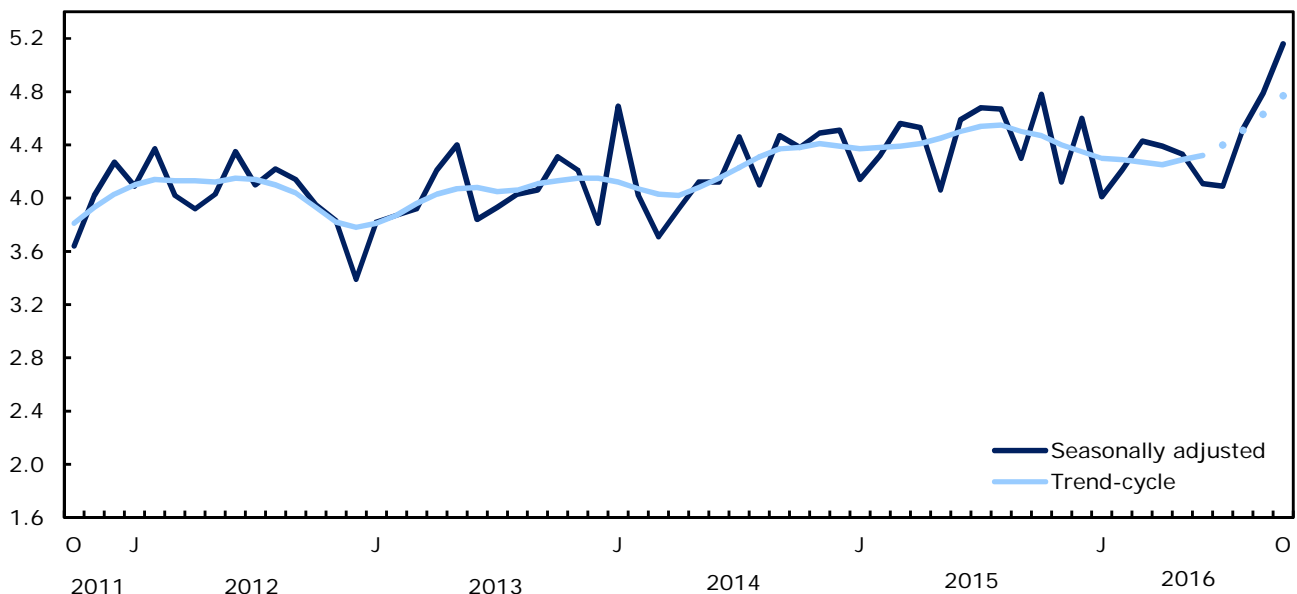
billions of dollars



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

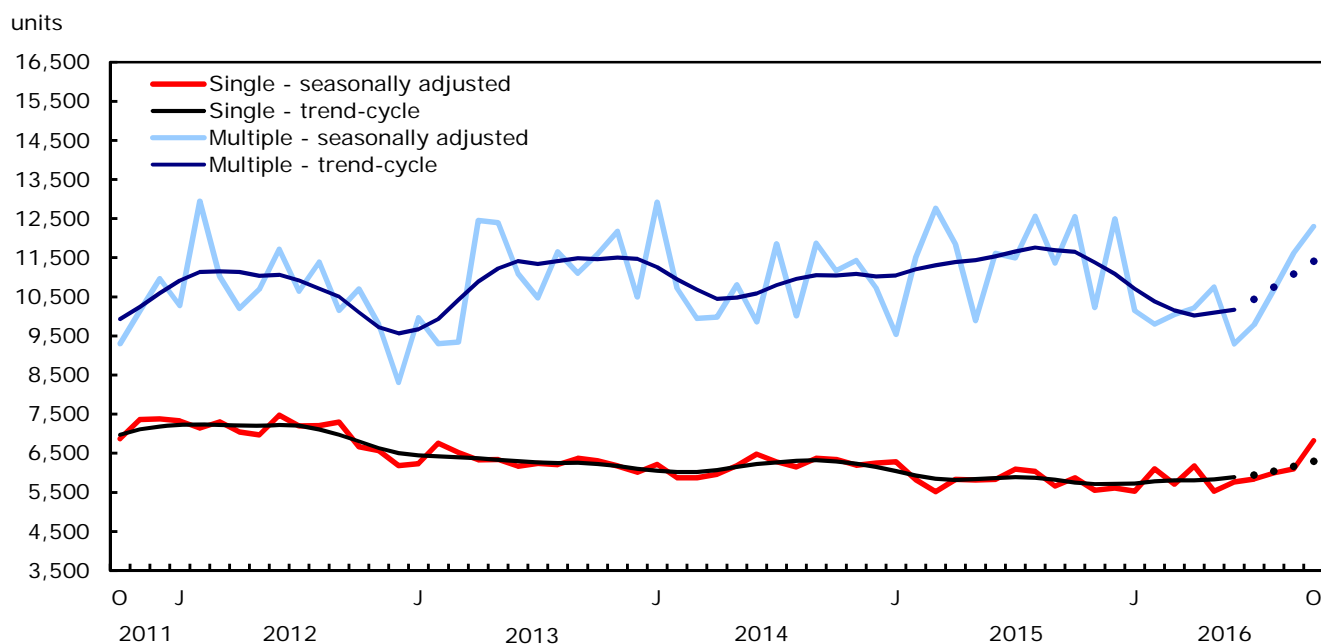
Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total

billions of dollars



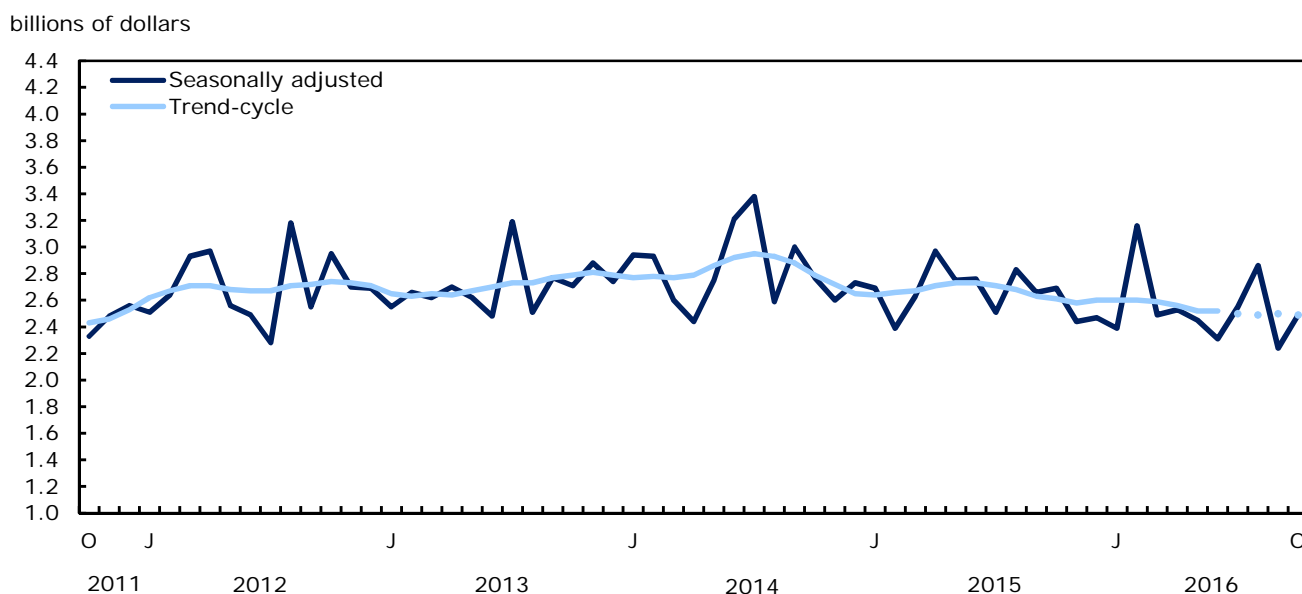
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



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.

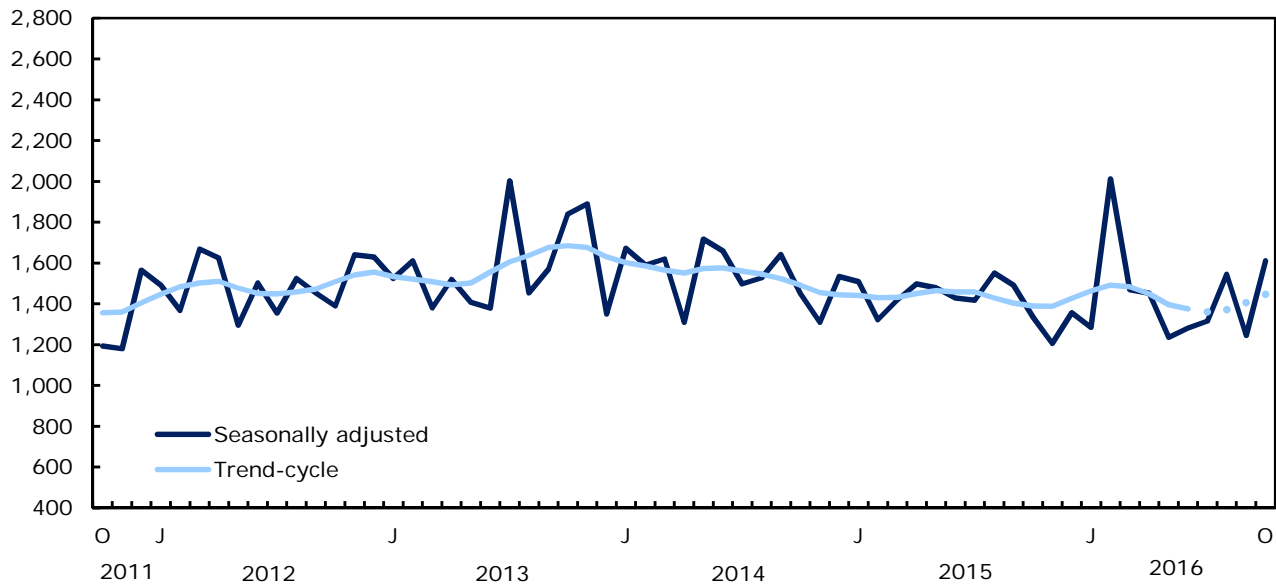
Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



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

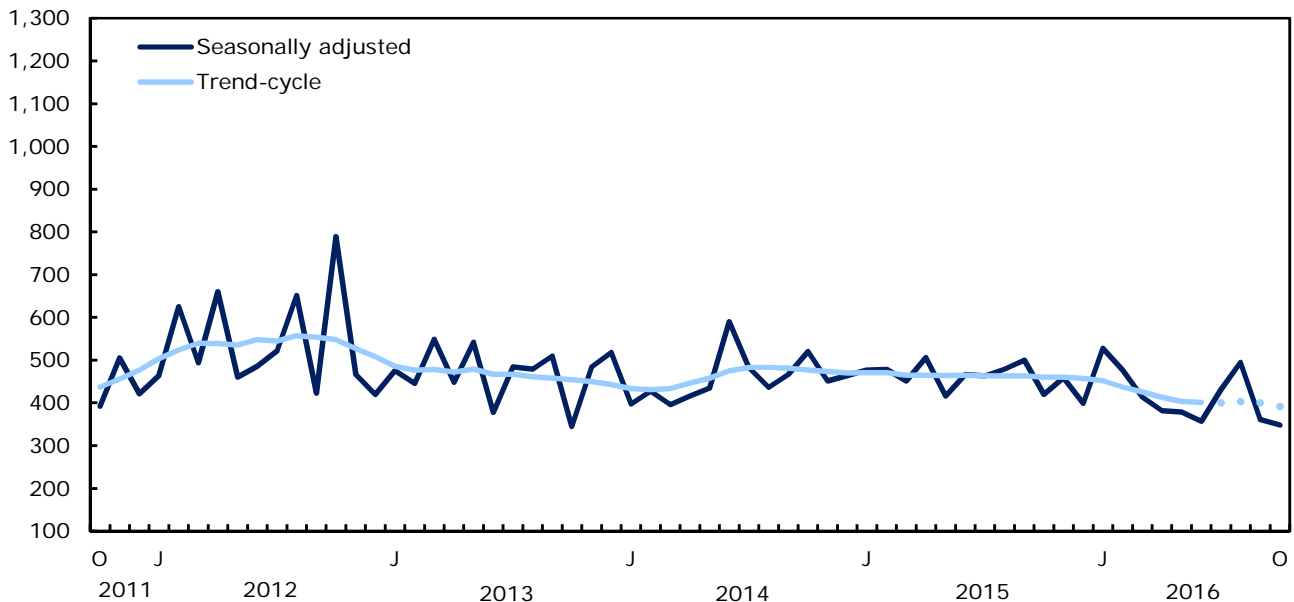
millions of dollars



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

Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits

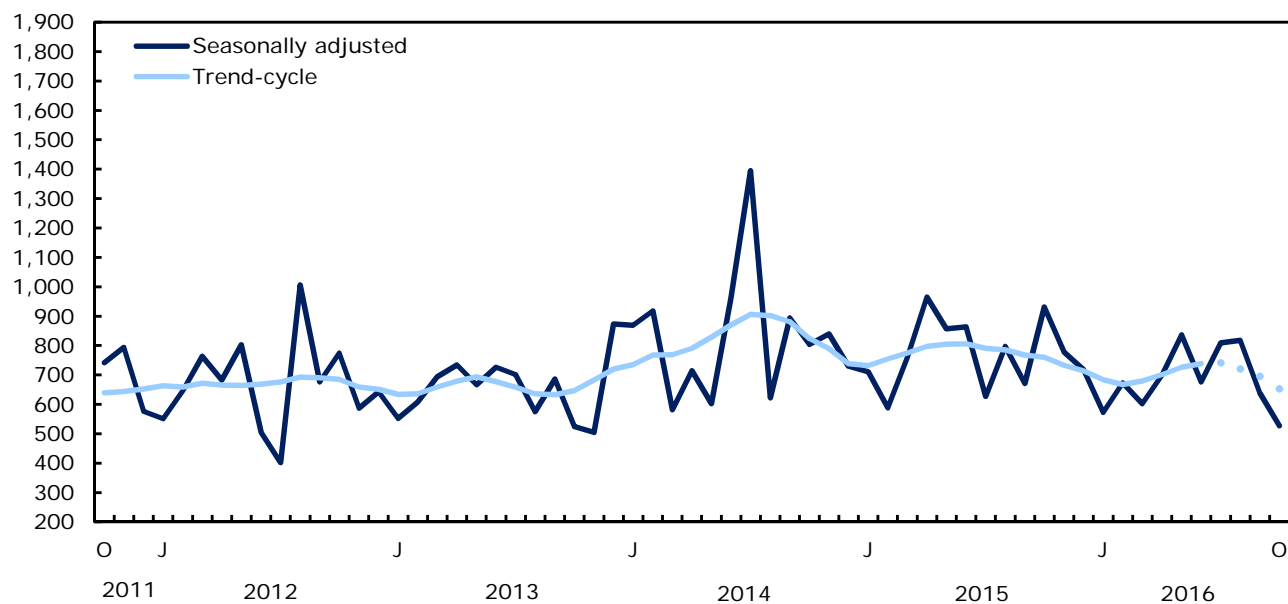
millions of dollars



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

Chart 7
Value of institutional and governmental building permits

millions of dollars



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

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

62F0014M1996002	An Analysis of Some Construction Price Index Methodologies
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Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802	Building Permits Survey
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

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

Statistical tables

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

	2016 October ^p	2016 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,642,390	7,031,938	8.7	-4.6	11.0	3.4	-5.3	-2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	44,116	44,047	0.2	43.6	-19.6	-8.9	-31.0	21.9
Prince Edward Island	20,571	17,124	20.1	-24.7	3.9	-5.3	9.5	20.3
Nova Scotia	105,571	82,976	27.2	-26.0	28.5	35.1	-43.3	71.2
New Brunswick	77,690	67,150	15.7	-27.0	37.9	-36.2	75.9	-43.7
Quebec	1,093,595	1,170,791	-6.6	-14.9	22.5	-7.7	3.0	1.9
Ontario	3,080,358	3,021,917	1.9	-3.3	7.9	13.2	-8.2	2.4
Manitoba	199,718	198,861	0.4	-24.2	10.8	21.0	-2.5	-32.0
Saskatchewan	170,326	151,249	12.6	0.7	-7.5	-42.7	69.8	7.0
Alberta	1,769,426	1,260,513	40.4	24.3	1.9	12.3	-2.0	-23.5
British Columbia	1,067,101	995,729	7.2	-13.3	15.1	-3.1	-11.3	1.0
Yukon	7,583	8,646	-12.3	-65.8	393.2	7.7	-60.4	44.5
Northwest Territories	4,961	10,970	-54.8	10.9	73.1	-45.1	-90.2	...
Nunavut	1,374	1,965	-30.1	-22.3	-33.2	...	...	-99.8

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

	2016 October ^p	2016 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,485,188	2,244,709	10.7	-21.4	11.8	10.4	-5.6	-3.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,129	8,678	28.2	51.3	-44.2	-17.6	-61.5	138.9
Prince Edward Island	8,638	7,222	19.6	-33.2	0.5	-15.9	25.3	118.6
Nova Scotia	29,190	26,831	8.8	-15.9	2.5	35.1	-42.3	150.5
New Brunswick	40,068	30,577	31.0	-28.1	14.5	-46.2	113.1	-35.0
Quebec	382,566	461,463	-17.1	-27.8	75.5	-19.4	-4.0	-7.1
Ontario	864,971	840,462	2.9	-26.3	-0.4	46.2	-10.5	3.4
Manitoba	67,980	92,766	-26.7	-39.1	43.2	28.0	-14.5	-47.0
Saskatchewan	85,780	64,053	33.9	-8.2	-1.8	-63.6	153.8	8.2
Alberta	729,021	463,187	57.4	2.7	-2.6	24.1	-8.0	-28.6
British Columbia	258,263	236,896	9.0	-17.3	-7.6	3.2	-1.2	12.5
Yukon	3,534	3,231	9.4	-82.8	...	-32.9	-88.2	204.6
Northwest Territories	3,648	9,342	-61.0	78.2	-0.9	-36.4	-91.6	...
Nunavut	400	1	...	-100.0	281.7	...	...	...

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

	2016 October ^p	2016 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	5,157,202	4,787,229	7.7	6.0	10.5	-0.5	-5.1	-1.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	32,987	35,369	-6.7	41.8	-10.6	-5.2	3.9	-21.9
Prince Edward Island	11,933	9,902	20.5	-17.1	7.2	7.7	-5.3	-15.3
Nova Scotia	76,381	56,145	36.0	-30.1	42.9	35.1	-43.8	46.3
New Brunswick	37,622	36,573	2.9	-26.0	67.4	-16.9	31.4	-51.5
Quebec	711,029	709,328	0.2	-3.7	-3.0	-0.7	7.7	8.9
Ontario	2,215,387	2,181,455	1.6	9.9	13.2	-1.3	-7.2	2.0
Manitoba	131,738	106,095	24.2	-3.6	-15.6	15.9	8.7	-7.3
Saskatchewan	84,546	87,196	-3.0	8.4	-12.0	3.7	-1.9	5.9
Alberta	1,040,405	797,326	30.5	41.6	5.9	3.7	2.9	-18.7
British Columbia	808,838	758,833	6.6	-12.0	25.3	-5.7	-14.9	-2.5
Yukon	4,049	5,415	-25.2	-16.6	45.8	18.5	6.4	-36.3
Northwest Territories	1,313	1,628	-19.3	-65.0	996.2	-79.8	-74.1	122.5
Nunavut	974	1,964	-50.4	...	-99.0	...	...	-99.8

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

	2016 October ^p	2016 September ^r	October to September	September to August	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April
	units		percentage change					
Canada	229,392	212,592	7.9	6.2	6.7	3.8	-7.5	-0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,860	2,172	-14.4	96.7	-29.8	6.5	-6.8	-16.5
Prince Edward Island	792	564	40.4	-42.7	3.8	58.0	-12.3	-13.6
Nova Scotia	4,656	2,952	57.7	-46.9	67.1	54.7	-58.5	87.4
New Brunswick	2,292	1,932	18.6	-28.1	47.4	-0.7	41.7	-56.8
Quebec	40,044	38,544	3.9	-9.5	-3.7	0.1	9.8	16.6
Ontario	86,892	88,968	-2.3	16.6	12.0	-1.6	-13.9	8.9
Manitoba	6,612	4,944	33.7	-21.8	-28.9	40.3	8.4	23.9
Saskatchewan	4,968	4,764	4.3	31.5	-30.4	6.6	16.3	-7.4
Alberta	46,068	32,532	41.6	52.0	-5.2	14.2	4.0	-28.1
British Columbia	34,812	34,560	0.7	-9.7	26.8	1.7	-17.4	-17.6
Yukon	300	540	-44.4	-50.5	175.8	32.0	-19.4	-8.8
Northwest Territories	48	60	-20.0	-75.0	...	-94.1	-69.6	409.1
Nunavut	48	60	-20.0	...	-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									
September ^r	6,100	11,616	17,716	4,787,229	360,870	1,245,130	638,709	2,244,709	7,031,938
October ^p	6,819	12,297	19,116	5,157,202	348,142	1,610,324	526,722	2,485,188	7,642,390
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	59,571	104,630	164,201	44,020,073	4,170,845	14,449,353	6,852,138	25,472,336	69,492,409
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	58,770	115,113	173,883	44,632,184	4,654,841	14,449,945	7,769,719	26,874,505	71,506,689
Newfoundland and Labrador									
September ^r	74	107	181	35,369	445	7,661	572	8,678	44,047
October ^p	63	92	155	32,987	416	7,772	2,941	11,129	44,116
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	810	560	1,370	335,924	6,474	103,068	23,147	132,689	468,613
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,048	449	1,497	386,632	42,216	124,716	28,852	195,784	582,416
Prince Edward Island									
September ^r	39	8	47	9,902	1,121	3,884	2,217	7,222	17,124
October ^p	43	23	66	11,933	302	8,305	31	8,638	20,571
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	366	249	615	114,956	16,878	45,259	12,577	74,714	189,670
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	310	231	541	99,520	13,429	35,281	24,352	73,062	172,582
Nova Scotia									
September ^r	151	95	246	56,145	3,085	22,593	1,153	26,831	82,976
October ^p	158	230	388	76,381	4,002	13,334	11,854	29,190	105,571
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,456	1,856	3,312	636,596	44,143	179,452	67,711	291,306	927,902
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,165	2,433	3,598	710,379	62,410	208,764	50,597	321,771	1,032,150
New Brunswick									
September ^r	90	71	161	36,573	5,247	22,081	3,249	30,577	67,150
October ^p	118	73	191	37,622	6,728	24,963	8,377	40,068	77,690
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,037	705	1,742	381,216	46,422	250,178	91,713	388,313	769,529
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,040	639	1,679	356,140	60,833	162,486	122,274	345,593	701,733
Quebec									
September ^r	881	2,331	3,212	709,328	90,771	230,521	140,171	461,463	1,170,791
October ^p	947	2,390	3,337	711,029	81,022	187,387	114,157	382,566	1,093,595
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	8,752	24,837	33,589	7,187,094	876,860	2,322,546	1,298,449	4,497,855	11,684,949
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	8,503	23,778	32,281	7,051,230	823,057	2,396,893	1,372,382	4,592,332	11,643,562
Ontario									
September ^r	2,671	4,743	7,414	2,181,455	159,319	484,981	196,162	840,462	3,021,917
October ^p	2,941	4,300	7,241	2,215,387	143,626	583,627	137,718	864,971	3,080,358
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	25,677	36,929	62,606	18,988,746	1,919,147	5,319,407	2,354,685	9,593,239	28,581,985
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	24,655	36,575	61,230	17,628,513	2,200,059	5,045,144	2,798,097	10,043,300	27,671,813
Manitoba									
September ^r	264	148	412	106,095	10,320	54,785	27,661	92,766	198,861
October ^p	286	265	551	131,738	10,251	46,118	11,611	67,980	199,718
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	2,511	2,702	5,213	1,162,917	218,160	595,495	247,862	1,061,517	2,224,434
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	2,193	2,751	4,944	1,132,730	122,339	439,436	247,423	809,198	1,941,928
Saskatchewan									
September ^r	205	192	397	87,196	5,038	41,666	17,349	64,053	151,249
October ^p	163	251	414	84,546	8,033	56,732	21,015	85,780	170,326
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,883	1,876	3,759	855,370	67,873	440,429	353,113	861,415	1,716,785
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,823	2,917	4,740	993,445	173,737	728,824	567,829	1,470,390	2,463,835
Alberta									
September ^r	959	1,752	2,711	797,326	35,197	238,071	189,919	463,187	1,260,513
October ^p	1,343	2,496	3,839	1,040,405	69,348	501,827	157,846	729,021	1,769,426
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	9,372	12,744	22,116	6,196,705	580,907	3,284,486	1,572,908	5,438,301	11,635,006
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	11,303	22,152	33,455	8,582,154	675,502	3,381,720	1,840,042	5,897,264	14,479,418

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					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
September ^r	749	2,131	2,880	758,833	49,625	128,815	58,456	236,896	995,729
October ^p	744	2,157	2,901	808,838	23,030	175,296	59,937	258,263	1,067,101
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	7,500	21,877	29,377	8,077,578	382,060	1,868,952	653,979	2,904,991	10,982,569
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	6,567	22,980	29,547	7,615,505	463,673	1,878,639	688,743	3,031,055	10,646,560
Yukon									
September ^r	12	33	45	5,415	69	2,892	270	3,231	8,646
October ^p	11	14	25	4,049	281	2,595	658	3,534	7,583
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	153	179	332	40,297	1,723	19,068	50,229	71,020	111,317
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	109	86	195	31,525	9,890	24,516	26,980	61,386	92,911
Northwest Territories									
September ^r	5	0	5	1,628	632	7,180	1,530	9,342	10,970
October ^p	2	2	4	1,313	703	2,368	577	3,648	4,961
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	52	73	125	30,513	7,049	20,573	125,740	153,362	183,875
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	50	61	111	29,953	7,564	20,583	2,148	30,295	60,248
Nunavut									
September ^r	0	5	5	1,964	1	0	0	1	1,965
October ^p	0	4	4	974	400	0	0	400	1,374
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	2	43	45	12,161	3,149	440	25	3,614	15,775
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	4	61	65	14,458	132	2,943	0	3,075	17,533

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									
September ^r	35	69	104	23,372	2,317	2,928	382	5,627	28,999
October ^p	38	30	68	12,251	7,482	420	0	7,902	20,153
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	292	541	833	159,814	26,846	28,130	801	55,777	215,591
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	307	473	780	129,008	20,536	39,876	18,530	78,942	207,950
Barrie, Ontario									
September ^r	32	36	68	22,722	342	3,890	528	4,760	27,482
October ^p	54	42	96	22,527	872	1,608	223	2,703	25,230
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	520	381	901	267,858	33,361	57,889	12,370	103,620	371,478
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	462	163	625	189,438	15,305	128,937	25,134	169,376	358,814
Brantford, Ontario									
September ^r	11	17	28	6,954	511	1,046	197	1,754	8,708
October ^p	13	5	18	6,812	3,069	1,976	10	5,055	11,867
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	224	126	350	97,602	51,225	20,363	2,823	74,411	172,013
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	277	416	693	152,013	37,486	15,338	9,343	62,167	214,180
Calgary, Alberta									
September ^r	347	779	1,126	392,266	6,289	117,631	57,415	181,335	573,601
October ^p	559	1,901	2,460	574,373	15,633	267,247	65,687	348,567	922,940
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	3,189	5,221	8,410	2,536,063	93,051	1,212,827	449,853	1,755,731	4,291,794
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	3,292	9,823	13,115	3,740,713	151,227	1,354,782	908,473	2,414,482	6,155,195
Edmonton, Alberta									
September ^r	360	797	1,157	276,637	15,793	76,129	46,987	138,909	415,546
October ^p	440	486	926	288,982	32,929	176,515	8,697	218,141	507,123
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	3,502	6,210	9,712	2,522,901	231,297	1,522,651	399,284	2,153,232	4,676,133
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	4,670	10,309	14,979	3,445,952	183,657	1,261,484	375,209	1,820,350	5,266,302
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
September ^r	15	12	27	8,587	867	4,653	2,276	7,796	16,383
October ^p	16	2	18	6,292	3,456	4,220	510	8,186	14,478
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	136	135	271	85,369	8,521	64,149	13,114	85,784	171,153
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	132	135	267	76,365	32,970	50,855	31,748	115,573	191,938
Guelph, Ontario									
September ^r	15	184	199	36,388	5,170	19,328	176	24,674	61,062
October ^p	16	41	57	15,850	547	3,720	150	4,417	20,267
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	206	886	1,092	222,220	21,182	74,992	15,230	111,404	333,624
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	319	875	1,194	279,591	48,852	56,042	9,953	114,847	394,438
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
September ^r	50	60	110	25,034	1,043	9,006	456	10,505	35,539
October ^p	57	192	249	45,955	1,502	5,935	9,830	17,267	63,222
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	528	1,315	1,843	312,260	5,034	97,107	35,920	138,061	450,321
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	351	2,109	2,460	431,463	13,571	140,948	23,652	178,171	609,634
Hamilton, Ontario									
September ^r	125	591	716	207,282	1,002	43,375	4,113	48,490	255,772
October ^p	41	217	258	71,942	345	33,776	4,172	38,293	110,235
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	777	2,421	3,198	967,056	16,922	210,279	134,914	362,115	1,329,171
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,097	1,526	2,623	834,534	100,115	169,963	349,575	619,653	1,454,187
Kelowna, British Columbia									
September ^r	74	453	527	85,175	2,475	13,609	946	17,030	102,205
October ^p	53	52	105	52,293	332	6,359	261	6,952	59,245
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	505	1,487	1,992	520,679	21,032	117,969	40,824	179,825	700,504
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	400	651	1,051	314,625	13,564	107,178	75,153	195,895	510,520

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									
September ^r	23	135	158	24,521	470	3,123	20,845	24,438	48,959
October ^p	44	22	66	14,993	22,842	2,781	1,157	26,780	41,773
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	286	244	530	112,351	37,502	29,589	47,069	114,160	226,511
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	246	516	762	135,558	5,024	29,063	39,338	73,425	208,983
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
September ^r	130	96	226	69,841	5,569	14,468	10,663	30,700	100,541
October ^p	92	320	412	95,696	5,641	6,896	5,560	18,097	113,793
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,205	2,650	3,855	883,642	70,164	199,458	186,593	456,215	1,339,857
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	861	2,654	3,515	711,101	120,086	197,303	110,147	427,536	1,138,637
London, Ontario									
September ^r	109	74	183	60,250	11,643	11,009	16,093	38,745	98,995
October ^p	113	90	203	65,501	2,783	25,557	14,339	42,679	108,180
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,107	1,672	2,779	806,080	58,261	187,561	218,846	464,668	1,270,748
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	882	710	1,592	501,738	54,428	132,114	171,165	357,707	859,445
Moncton, New Brunswick									
September ^r	21	11	32	8,981	630	9,069	755	10,454	19,435
October ^p	35	32	67	10,813	4,102	5,832	130	10,064	20,877
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	259	233	492	115,324	19,876	119,476	22,040	161,392	276,716
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	256	248	504	92,908	17,722	60,433	47,340	125,495	218,403
Montréal, Quebec									
September ^r	225	1,048	1,273	315,870	34,136	125,938	69,154	229,228	545,098
October ^p	262	1,402	1,664	343,359	29,030	81,377	82,635	193,042	536,401
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	2,380	13,482	15,862	3,402,448	302,897	1,385,362	835,360	2,523,619	5,926,067
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	2,244	13,168	15,412	3,382,088	351,600	1,467,011	821,782	2,640,393	6,022,481
Oshawa, Ontario									
September ^r	33	61	94	29,371	1,349	8,563	878	10,790	40,161
October ^p	35	45	80	28,636	1,397	6,146	743	8,286	36,922
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	840	1,070	1,910	573,810	25,251	75,949	87,635	188,835	762,645
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,134	1,151	2,285	704,413	50,039	67,108	33,406	150,553	854,966
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
September ^r	169	389	558	142,904	2,430	34,588	14,948	51,966	194,870
October ^p	201	319	520	135,683	2,028	38,573	3,338	43,939	179,622
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,664	4,254	5,918	1,397,609	121,475	608,348	179,381	909,204	2,306,813
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,419	2,460	3,879	1,041,362	34,377	541,623	270,247	846,247	1,887,609
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
September ^r	44	202	246	41,861	6,646	19,704	19,492	45,842	87,703
October ^p	35	62	97	19,761	0	1,150	3,745	4,895	24,656
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	323	1,374	1,697	282,714	11,309	64,603	57,963	133,875	416,589
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	402	1,205	1,607	291,561	28,240	82,048	11,716	122,004	413,565
Peterborough, Ontario									
September ^r	22	26	48	13,985	84	4,200	25	4,309	18,294
October ^p	29	7	36	12,633	330	15,059	5,569	20,958	33,591
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	259	169	428	110,878	3,806	29,637	11,696	45,139	156,017
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	230	133	363	106,309	11,734	14,872	26,140	52,746	159,055
Québec, Quebec									
September ^r	86	380	466	81,728	2,967	21,378	7,214	31,559	113,287
October ^p	153	335	488	99,180	4,216	38,039	1,462	43,717	142,897
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	803	3,755	4,558	842,815	47,692	243,745	90,357	381,794	1,224,609
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	727	3,839	4,566	781,910	56,177	209,192	105,132	370,501	1,152,411

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									
September ^r	66	105	171	31,042	1,812	8,786	10,396	20,994	52,036
October ^p	50	154	204	29,040	197	18,143	8,760	27,100	56,140
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	581	926	1,507	277,362	17,120	120,085	184,994	322,199	599,561
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	446	932	1,378	240,602	76,051	254,488	132,173	462,712	703,314
Saguenay, Quebec									
September ^r	27	13	40	12,304	935	11,236	0	12,171	24,475
October ^p	31	16	47	11,646	605	1,793	0	2,398	14,044
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	245	278	523	120,499	15,474	51,013	20,770	87,257	207,756
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	250	205	455	118,950	22,353	41,182	44,234	107,769	226,719
Saint John, New Brunswick									
September ^r	13	4	17	4,765	103	3,322	1,136	4,561	9,326
October ^p	10	16	26	5,998	131	2,156	0	2,287	8,285
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	146	104	250	61,804	5,897	44,077	17,038	67,012	128,816
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	163	41	204	63,520	9,131	24,210	5,759	39,100	102,620
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
September ^r	98	80	178	40,290	598	20,471	6,953	28,022	68,312
October ^p	82	55	137	34,262	1,102	28,123	12,255	41,480	75,742
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	870	728	1,598	381,074	25,275	203,005	124,502	352,782	733,856
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	843	1,590	2,433	498,693	46,186	310,776	184,620	541,582	1,040,275
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
September ^r	39	115	154	22,693	2,762	4,389	3,645	10,796	33,489
October ^p	25	80	105	18,231	7	8,679	951	9,637	27,868
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	322	677	999	195,361	35,304	63,333	25,328	123,965	319,326
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	379	715	1,094	220,537	15,556	51,767	54,252	121,575	342,112
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
September ^r	120	120	240	66,775	3,357	6,416	17,248	27,021	93,796
October ^p	130	36	166	68,952	4,275	13,364	90	17,729	86,681
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,083	677	1,760	528,793	26,271	74,523	46,598	147,392	676,185
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,004	628	1,632	447,382	30,364	74,370	55,474	160,208	607,590
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
September ^r	39	46	85	16,767	179	6,078	280	6,537	23,304
October ^p	34	63	97	16,731	300	6,813	1,147	8,260	24,991
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	395	364	759	182,857	2,838	71,260	17,322	91,420	274,277
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	531	248	779	215,076	38,242	107,522	22,354	168,118	383,194
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
September ^r	14	1	15	4,677	1,404	5,647	7,877	14,928	19,605
October ^p	10	3	13	3,611	59	8,254	25	8,338	11,949
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	125	63	188	43,839	4,715	28,818	14,285	47,818	91,657
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	158	83	241	56,225	1,243	38,761	56,535	96,539	152,764
Toronto, Ontario									
September ^r	925	2,706	3,631	1,114,424	39,466	239,489	80,674	359,629	1,474,053
October ^p	1,418	2,835	4,253	1,352,549	48,378	360,474	79,823	488,675	1,841,224
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	9,471	19,354	28,825	9,604,285	702,549	3,032,214	1,049,480	4,784,243	14,388,528
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	10,067	22,062	32,129	9,623,521	965,282	3,108,833	1,272,557	5,346,672	14,970,193
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
September ^r	23	68	91	18,698	139	5,297	2,038	7,474	26,172
October ^p	20	76	96	18,459	18,359	4,184	5,016	27,559	46,018
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	171	432	603	149,353	33,260	51,315	18,638	103,213	252,566
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	163	325	488	131,660	18,913	39,698	22,124	80,735	212,395

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									
September ^r	221	1,053	1,274	393,092	32,254	74,316	20,982	127,552	520,644
October ^p	241	1,644	1,885	516,677	8,662	119,644	24,329	152,635	669,312
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	2,755	14,804	17,559	4,992,706	139,590	1,252,494	330,507	1,722,591	6,715,297
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	2,556	17,755	20,311	5,199,793	185,365	1,334,383	417,447	1,937,195	7,136,988
Victoria, British Columbia									
September ^r	56	164	220	64,533	1,464	8,611	16,954	27,029	91,562
October ^p	43	194	237	59,481	905	3,846	1,026	5,777	65,258
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	602	1,915	2,517	672,064	35,387	131,942	84,949	252,278	924,342
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	524	1,476	2,000	472,681	16,502	99,668	52,702	168,872	641,553
Windsor, Ontario									
September ^r	60	16	76	28,474	2,201	7,074	3,206	12,481	40,955
October ^p	64	57	121	37,513	2,140	18,333	5,209	25,682	63,195
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	725	378	1,103	363,177	42,320	54,034	41,427	137,781	500,958
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	618	330	948	286,283	46,276	61,689	76,975	184,940	471,223
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
September ^r	171	125	296	75,420	5,751	40,794	19,047	65,592	141,012
October ^p	185	234	419	98,110	6,194	39,424	11,277	56,895	155,005
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,573	2,296	3,869	835,059	169,604	510,790	179,301	859,695	1,694,754
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,332	2,242	3,574	811,528	37,253	308,035	160,310	505,598	1,317,126

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							
September ^r	6,981	51	781	2,252	8,755	815	19,635
October ^p	7,227	34	1,051	2,920	11,774	822	23,828
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	61,939	364	7,473	20,214	73,066	7,725	170,781
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	60,932	301	8,108	19,105	81,082	8,123	177,651
Newfoundland and Labrador							
September ^r	95	0	2	25	72	8	202
October ^p	72	0	4	0	72	16	164
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	845	3	32	33	435	61	1,409
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,125	6	7	17	391	34	1,580
Prince Edward Island							
September ^r	47	5	2	4	2	0	60
October ^p	51	3	2	4	14	3	77
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	381	23	24	79	135	11	653
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	316	19	32	22	162	16	567
Nova Scotia							
September ^r	172	4	4	0	35	2	217
October ^p	147	10	6	7	227	5	402
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,483	59	82	35	1,874	133	3,666
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,192	41	64	69	2,335	121	3,822
New Brunswick							
September ^r	114	3	11	33	62	4	227
October ^p	130	4	12	31	19	3	199
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,137	26	91	138	467	119	1,978
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,121	12	74	117	454	48	1,826
Quebec							
September ^r	972	13	259	112	2,164	200	3,720
October ^p	905	3	279	75	2,297	172	3,731
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	9,269	80	2,042	1,079	19,177	2,356	34,003
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	8,902	114	1,841	1,171	17,092	3,508	32,628
Ontario							
September ^r	3,130	23	176	1,227	3,546	311	8,413
October ^p	3,234	11	145	1,424	2,745	237	7,796
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	26,561	147	1,977	10,958	22,310	2,473	64,426
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	25,412	86	2,013	9,313	22,954	2,185	61,963
Manitoba							
September ^r	301	2	6	9	125	12	455
October ^p	306	1	48	21	175	11	562
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	2,639	10	175	440	1,800	118	5,182
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	2,322	10	266	273	2,034	35	4,940
Saskatchewan							
September ^r	237	0	22	39	59	39	396
October ^p	170	0	78	35	120	49	452
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	2,010	2	255	256	1,167	341	4,031
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,962	3	139	333	2,153	425	5,015
Alberta							
September ^r	1,095	0	273	427	960	114	2,869
October ^p	1,450	1	445	784	4,539	198	7,417
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	9,644	7	2,337	2,801	9,620	780	25,189
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	11,650	3	2,819	4,174	15,192	769	34,607
British Columbia							
September ^r	795	1	26	364	1,709	120	3,015
October ^p	747	0	28	537	1,554	125	2,991
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	7,742	6	443	4,371	15,873	1,284	29,719
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	6,752	6	849	3,579	18,165	964	30,315

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							
September ^r	18	0	0	12	16	5	51
October ^p	13	1	2	2	8	3	29
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	174	1	13	24	105	38	355
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	125	1	4	19	47	16	212
Northwest Territories							
September ^r	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
October ^p	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	52	0	2	0	71	0	125
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	49	0	0	0	60	2	111
Nunavut							
September ^r	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
October ^p	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	2	0	0	0	32	11	45
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	4	0	0	18	43	0	65

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	38	0	0	7	24	0	69
Barrie, Ontario	59	0	0	10	0	31	100
Brantford, Ontario	13	0	0	4	0	2	19
Calgary, Alberta	603	0	240	626	3,625	143	5,237
Edmonton, Alberta	474	0	185	131	839	30	1,659
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	17	0	0	0	2	0	19
Guelph, Ontario	18	0	6	22	0	12	58
Halifax, Nova Scotia	57	1	0	0	194	0	252
Hamilton, Ontario	45	0	0	82	115	16	258
Kelowna, British Columbia	53	0	4	7	35	8	107
Kingston, Ontario	48	0	0	20	0	2	70
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	101	0	0	68	235	11	415
London, Ontario	124	0	6	76	2	4	212
Moncton, New Brunswick	39	0	10	8	4	0	61
Montréal, Quebec	249	0	78	54	1,450	66	1,897
Oshawa, Ontario	38	0	0	8	20	16	82
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	254	0	42	137	185	22	640
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	220	0	6	137	155	15	533
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	34	0	36	0	30	7	107
Peterborough, Ontario	32	0	0	7	0	0	39
Québec, Quebec	146	0	28	2	319	45	540
Regina, Saskatchewan	52	0	50	3	117	7	229
Saguenay, Quebec	30	0	2	0	8	9	49
Saint John, New Brunswick	11	0	0	6	3	2	22
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	85	0	2	28	0	33	148
Sherbrooke, Quebec	24	0	10	13	69	2	118
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	141	0	0	33	0	3	177
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	41	0	0	0	52	11	104
Thunder Bay, Ontario	11	0	2	0	0	1	14
Toronto, Ontario	1,551	0	73	696	1,924	91	4,335
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	19	0	8	0	79	2	108
Vancouver, British Columbia	242	0	8	425	1,224	57	1,956
Victoria, British Columbia	43	0	2	2	181	17	245
Windsor, Ontario	70	0	13	35	8	0	126
Winnipeg, Manitoba	191	0	48	15	163	10	427

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	299	0	1	231	301	12	844
Barrie, Ontario	557	0	12	174	33	159	935
Brantford, Ontario	189	0	14	94	12	16	325
Calgary, Alberta	3,294	0	716	1,450	5,527	155	11,142
Edmonton, Alberta	3,556	0	1,523	1,082	3,206	482	9,849
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	156	0	12	0	117	10	295
Guelph, Ontario	210	0	32	274	472	138	1,126
Halifax, Nova Scotia	547	2	2	28	1,446	95	2,120
Hamilton, Ontario	780	0	79	992	1,223	113	3,187
Kelowna, British Columbia	519	0	46	206	1,137	78	1,986
Kingston, Ontario	304	3	5	64	155	31	562
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	1,255	0	55	649	1,784	184	3,927
London, Ontario	1,142	0	28	397	1,272	29	2,868
Moncton, New Brunswick	277	0	75	48	178	73	651
Montréal, Quebec	2,510	1	580	713	10,818	1,217	15,839
Oshawa, Ontario	810	0	34	531	276	184	1,835
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	2,048	1	404	1,664	3,497	228	7,842
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,711	0	190	1,593	2,417	173	6,084
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	337	1	214	71	1,080	55	1,758
Peterborough, Ontario	287	1	0	49	109	12	458
Québec, Quebec	835	3	274	70	3,106	280	4,568
Regina, Saskatchewan	588	0	152	95	757	55	1,647
Saguenay, Quebec	270	1	19	0	142	91	523
Saint John, New Brunswick	153	2	6	9	8	21	199
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	933	0	55	147	280	256	1,671
Sherbrooke, Quebec	329	0	155	69	432	34	1,019
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	1,127	1	120	247	248	65	1,808
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	399	0	28	25	274	37	763
Thunder Bay, Ontario	140	0	4	3	38	25	210
Toronto, Ontario	9,826	0	784	4,812	13,264	848	29,534
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	197	0	66	1	329	40	633
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,802	0	180	3,284	10,565	608	17,439
Victoria, British Columbia	614	0	48	144	1,519	144	2,469
Windsor, Ontario	752	0	167	179	18	13	1,129
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1,623	1	169	429	1,429	81	3,732

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					
September ^r	5,238,299	408,718	1,289,646	556,566	7,493,229
October ^p	6,367,969	389,623	1,732,766	475,896	8,966,254
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	45,997,191	4,291,898	14,827,604	7,215,557	72,332,250
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	45,908,343	4,747,417	14,741,380	7,968,081	73,365,221
Newfoundland and Labrador					
September ^r	43,916	445	8,035	572	52,968
October ^p	36,606	416	8,055	2,941	48,018
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	347,736	6,474	102,919	23,147	480,276
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	412,255	42,216	126,079	28,852	609,402
Prince Edward Island					
September ^r	13,626	1,121	3,884	2,217	20,848
October ^p	14,696	302	8,305	31	23,334
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	124,195	16,878	45,259	12,577	198,909
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	106,083	13,429	35,281	24,352	179,145
Nova Scotia					
September ^r	56,110	2,580	36,591	1,153	96,434
October ^p	80,846	3,698	12,563	11,854	108,961
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	722,004	45,941	196,249	67,711	1,031,905
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	752,913	64,525	220,385	50,597	1,088,420
New Brunswick					
September ^r	53,181	4,731	17,412	4,345	79,669
October ^p	40,939	8,290	23,337	5,581	78,147
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	418,949	58,086	285,207	94,026	856,268
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	389,295	62,739	167,896	131,778	751,708
Quebec					
September ^r	816,555	111,817	254,118	96,158	1,278,648
October ^p	761,114	94,576	212,977	92,351	1,161,018
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	7,495,438	924,625	2,387,372	1,429,141	12,236,576
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	7,328,616	864,569	2,440,823	1,318,963	11,952,971
Ontario					
September ^r	2,402,171	179,417	507,184	197,043	3,285,815
October ^p	2,407,701	163,220	511,045	108,165	3,190,131
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	19,465,236	1,942,994	5,583,627	2,414,465	29,406,322
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	17,963,500	2,221,084	5,130,403	2,977,135	28,292,122
Manitoba					
September ^r	120,844	11,027	44,742	23,235	199,848
October ^p	132,224	9,282	47,797	5,394	194,697
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	1,188,850	221,426	597,880	279,111	2,287,267
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,158,184	127,397	425,843	249,108	1,960,532
Saskatchewan					
September ^r	95,207	7,442	46,444	10,316	159,409
October ^p	93,543	13,187	78,377	8,187	193,294
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	912,970	76,535	445,089	338,246	1,772,840
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	1,058,734	181,862	755,019	621,053	2,616,668
Alberta					
September ^r	867,936	25,717	256,030	181,321	1,331,004
October ^p	1,921,215	71,133	630,249	194,773	2,817,370
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	7,042,105	599,961	3,291,938	1,676,741	12,610,745
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	8,848,095	670,343	3,485,998	1,851,071	14,855,507
British Columbia					
September ^r	758,214	63,719	105,134	38,406	965,473
October ^p	872,752	24,135	195,098	45,384	1,137,369
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	8,192,276	387,057	1,851,983	704,398	11,135,714
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	7,810,312	481,667	1,905,611	686,044	10,883,634

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					
September ^r	6,330	69	2,892	270	9,561
October ^p	4,251	281	2,595	658	7,785
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	43,599	1,723	19,068	50,229	114,619
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	33,992	9,890	24,516	26,980	95,378
Northwest Territories					
September ^r	2,245	632	7,180	1,530	11,587
October ^p	1,108	703	2,368	577	4,756
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	31,672	7,049	20,573	125,740	185,034
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	31,906	7,564	20,583	2,148	62,201
Nunavut					
September ^r	1,964	1	0	0	1,965
October ^p	974	400	0	0	1,374
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2016	12,161	3,149	440	25	15,775
Cumulative Jan. to Oct. 2015	14,458	132	2,943	0	17,533

Table 11

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	12,758	7,323	505	0	20,586
Barrie, Ontario	24,028	1,056	1,406	180	26,670
Brantford, Ontario	7,304	3,716	1,728	8	12,756
Calgary, Alberta	1,211,442	14,285	338,085	83,079	1,646,891
Edmonton, Alberta	507,139	30,090	223,304	10,999	771,532
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	6,763	4,185	3,690	412	15,050
Guelph, Ontario	16,757	663	3,253	121	20,794
Halifax, Nova Scotia	48,744	1,502	5,418	9,830	65,494
Hamilton, Ontario	75,459	418	29,532	3,371	108,780
Kelowna, British Columbia	55,248	325	7,649	240	63,462
Kingston, Ontario	16,046	27,661	2,432	935	47,074
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	100,206	6,831	6,030	4,493	117,560
London, Ontario	69,713	3,370	22,346	11,586	107,015
Moncton, New Brunswick	13,260	5,201	4,645	130	23,236
Montréal, Quebec	369,915	35,917	91,929	70,505	568,266
Oshawa, Ontario	30,399	1,692	5,374	600	38,065
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	164,539	2,456	35,026	5,892	207,913
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	143,590	2,456	33,727	2,697	182,470
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	20,949	0	1,299	3,195	25,443
Peterborough, Ontario	13,587	400	13,167	4,500	31,654
Québec, Quebec	104,874	5,216	42,972	1,247	154,309
Regina, Saskatchewan	34,588	298	27,482	2,882	65,250
Saguenay, Quebec	12,013	749	2,026	0	14,788
Saint John, New Brunswick	6,265	166	1,717	0	8,148
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	39,188	1,669	42,600	4,032	87,489
Sherbrooke, Quebec	19,330	9	9,805	811	29,955
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	73,317	5,177	11,685	73	90,252
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	20,920	300	6,813	1,147	29,180
Thunder Bay, Ontario	3,880	72	7,217	20	11,189
Toronto, Ontario	1,429,437	58,584	315,184	64,500	1,867,705
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	19,550	22,714	4,727	4,280	51,271
Vancouver, British Columbia	564,593	8,478	143,913	22,382	739,366
Victoria, British Columbia	64,308	886	4,626	944	70,764
Windsor, Ontario	39,839	2,591	16,030	4,209	62,669
Winnipeg, Manitoba	95,507	6,194	41,103	5,060	147,864

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	161,473	24,504	28,385	570	214,932
Barrie, Ontario	275,604	31,747	63,784	17,771	388,906
Brantford, Ontario	91,526	41,375	20,040	3,532	156,473
Calgary, Alberta	3,190,847	86,544	1,290,454	493,212	5,061,057
Edmonton, Alberta	2,632,466	273,162	1,426,525	373,075	4,705,228
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	89,080	9,743	60,282	14,592	173,697
Guelph, Ontario	224,960	19,506	72,838	20,375	337,679
Halifax, Nova Scotia	379,197	5,034	101,148	35,920	521,299
Hamilton, Ontario	953,374	15,434	206,862	124,136	1,299,806
Kelowna, British Columbia	527,600	21,526	103,231	32,427	684,784
Kingston, Ontario	117,227	44,553	28,502	43,709	233,991
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	893,998	68,138	205,630	170,142	1,337,908
London, Ontario	828,393	61,908	206,127	202,274	1,298,702
Moncton, New Brunswick	137,933	25,851	155,986	22,040	341,810
Montréal, Quebec	3,493,538	320,056	1,402,315	964,509	6,180,418
Oshawa, Ontario	554,879	27,072	81,956	62,773	726,680
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,728,017	111,162	709,754	224,250	2,773,183
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,432,516	99,359	642,547	165,481	2,339,903
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	295,501	11,803	67,207	58,769	433,280
Peterborough, Ontario	118,751	3,618	28,155	12,222	162,746
Québec, Quebec	864,274	47,799	254,511	110,755	1,277,339
Regina, Saskatchewan	290,466	22,061	123,346	172,457	608,330
Saguenay, Quebec	129,002	18,970	54,846	22,590	225,408
Saint John, New Brunswick	54,703	7,921	42,596	17,038	122,258
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	409,881	24,035	206,097	130,493	770,506
Sherbrooke, Quebec	203,792	34,200	58,805	27,665	324,462
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	542,485	27,671	74,277	46,912	691,345
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	185,022	2,838	71,260	17,322	276,442
Thunder Bay, Ontario	47,841	4,620	28,017	16,391	96,869
Toronto, Ontario	9,809,251	695,536	3,183,695	1,155,417	14,843,899
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	161,465	40,952	52,105	19,441	273,963
Vancouver, British Columbia	4,987,717	141,505	1,223,819	335,300	6,688,341
Victoria, British Columbia	667,537	40,916	134,628	82,184	925,265
Windsor, Ontario	371,965	35,312	52,076	40,492	499,845
Winnipeg, Manitoba	832,573	169,604	513,175	210,550	1,725,902

Table 13

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,598,285	11,412	8,638	28,115	37,208	399,904	782,430
Industrial	389,623	416	302	3,698	8,290	94,576	163,220
Factories, plants	136,892	0	0	293	4,664	43,443	28,177
Transportation, utilities	128,780	300	0	282	475	24,203	75,657
Mining and agriculture	55,737	0	0	2,137	1,500	12,368	27,643
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	68,214	116	302	986	1,651	14,562	31,743
Commercial	1,732,766	8,055	8,305	12,563	23,337	212,977	511,045
Trade and services	481,801	1,218	4,450	2,291	4,422	53,202	104,415
Warehouses	217,181	0	2,200	0	0	9,358	119,437
Service stations	34,001	0	0	1,000	750	6,352	11,025
Office buildings	387,232	1,030	410	3,487	342	40,127	131,740
Recreation	132,939	950	0	400	0	44,437	58,556
Hotels, restaurants	306,590	2,065	250	1,275	14,155	19,528	21,691
Laboratories	9,917	0	0	0	0	6,559	300
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	163,105	2,792	995	4,110	3,668	33,414	63,881
Institutional and governmental	475,896	2,941	31	11,854	5,581	92,351	108,165
Schools, education	246,082	0	0	9,500	0	57,735	52,732
Hospitals, medical	53,201	0	0	0	4,600	7,396	7,349
Welfare, home	57,775	2,585	0	0	0	8,114	10,629
Churches, religion	27,151	0	0	0	0	2,164	8,124
Government buildings	63,843	0	0	1,733	370	13,222	19,575
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	27,844	356	31	621	611	3,720	9,756
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	62,473	99,751	896,155	264,617	3,534	3,648	400
Industrial	9,282	13,187	71,133	24,135	281	703	400
Factories, plants	683	9,997	44,322	4,361	277	675	0
Transportation, utilities	4,054	0	19,159	4,250	0	0	400
Mining and agriculture	675	1,975	493	8,946	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	3,870	1,215	7,159	6,578	4	28	0
Commercial	47,797	78,377	630,249	195,098	2,595	2,368	0
Trade and services	3,871	7,894	268,172	31,866	0	0	0
Warehouses	4,406	1,212	40,522	40,046	0	0	0
Service stations	3,892	0	10,982	0	0	0	0
Office buildings	18,888	21,640	104,056	63,712	1,800	0	0
Recreation	0	0	20,157	7,339	0	1,100	0
Hotels, restaurants	10,871	43,940	159,085	33,012	0	718	0
Laboratories	0	0	3,058	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	5,869	3,691	24,217	19,123	795	550	0
Institutional and governmental	5,394	8,187	194,773	45,384	658	577	0
Schools, education	1,514	415	103,866	20,320	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	0	1,335	11,053	21,468	0	0	0
Welfare, home	1,780	1,650	32,657	360	0	0	0
Churches, religion	500	3,114	13,249	0	0	0	0
Government buildings	250	834	26,455	584	320	500	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,350	839	7,493	2,652	338	77	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 029-0045 and 029-0050 from the *Annual Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey: Actual, Preliminary Actual and Intentions (CAPEX) SDDS=2803*.

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>