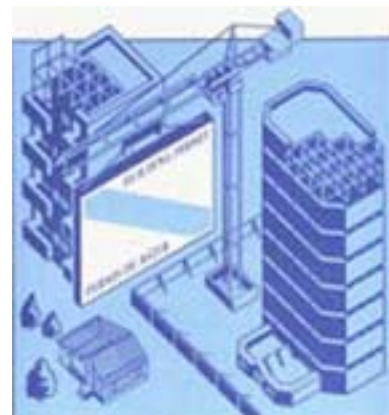


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

July 2015



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Statistics Canada

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

Building Permits

July 2015

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

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Important notice

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

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Building Construction and Property Value Section
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150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
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Highlights

Building permits issued by municipalities edged down 0.6% to \$7.7 billion in July, following a 15.5% increase in June. Lower construction intentions in the non-residential sector, mainly in Ontario and Alberta, accounted for much of the decrease at the national level.

Analysis – July 2015

Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities edged down 0.6% to \$7.7 billion in July, following a 15.5% increase in June. Lower construction intentions in the non-residential sector, mainly in Ontario and Alberta, accounted for much of the decrease at the national level.

The value of permits for non-residential buildings fell 13.9% to \$2.7 billion in July, following a 13.8% advance in June. Declines were recorded in six provinces, with Ontario and Alberta accounting for much of the decrease, followed by British Columbia. Saskatchewan saw the largest gain in the non-residential sector, followed by Yukon.

In the residential sector, the value of permits rose 8.7% to \$5.0 billion in July, following a 16.7% increase the previous month. Gains were registered in four provinces, led by Ontario and British Columbia. Quebec reported the largest decline in July after posting a 39.9% increase in residential building construction intentions in June.

Non-residential sector: Notable decline in the institutional component

The value of permits for institutional buildings declined 43.7% to \$646 million in July, following a 32.1% increase the previous month. The decrease was due to lower construction intentions for educational institutions, medical facilities as well as retirement residences and residential care facilities. Declines were posted in six provinces, led by Ontario and Alberta. Manitoba registered the largest increase, followed by Yukon.

Municipalities issued \$502 million worth of industrial building permits in July, down 6.7% from June. Nationally, the decrease stemmed from lower intentions for maintenance buildings. Construction intentions for industrial buildings fell in six provinces, with Quebec and Ontario behind most of the decline. Alberta recorded the largest advance among the remaining provinces, as a result of increased intentions for utilities buildings.

In the commercial component, the value of permits rose 6.1% to \$1.6 billion in July, the fourth increase in five months. Higher permit values for recreational buildings, office buildings and service stations offset declines in retail and wholesale outlets, and warehouses. Increases were recorded in five provinces and two territories, led by Saskatchewan, Quebec and Alberta.

Residential sector: Strong increase in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

Contractors took out \$2.5 billion worth of multi-family dwelling permits in July, up 14.3% from June. This increase followed a 37.0% advance the previous month. Gains were posted in four provinces, led by British Columbia and Ontario. Quebec and Nova Scotia recorded the largest drops in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, after large increases the previous month.

The value of permits for single-family dwellings rose 3.6% to \$2.5 billion, a second consecutive monthly increase. Advances in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia more than offset declines in the remaining provinces, with Quebec and New Brunswick reporting the largest decreases.

Municipalities approved the construction of 19,555 new dwellings in July, up 10.6% from June. The increase came from both multi-family dwellings, which rose 13.5% to 13,384 new units, and single-family dwellings, which increased 4.8% to 6,171 new units.

Permit values down in six provinces

The total value of permits fell in six provinces in July. Alberta posted the largest decline, followed by Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

The decrease in Alberta was due to lower construction intentions for institutional buildings and, to a lesser extent, multi-family dwellings.

In Quebec, the decline came mainly from decreased intentions for multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings, both of which had recorded notable increases the previous month.

The decline in Ontario resulted from lower intentions for non-residential buildings, mostly institutional buildings and commercial structures. Higher construction intentions for residential buildings, particularly multi-family dwellings, partly offset the drop in the non-residential sector.

In Nova Scotia, the decrease stemmed mainly from multi-family dwellings, which posted a significant increase the previous month.

In contrast, British Columbia recorded the largest advance, followed by Saskatchewan and Yukon.

In British Columbia, the advance was attributable to higher construction intentions in the residential sector, particularly multi-family dwellings. In Saskatchewan, the increase came from commercial buildings and, to a lesser degree, institutional structures. In Yukon, higher construction intentions for commercial buildings, institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings were responsible for the gain.

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

In July, the total value of building permits fell in 19 of the 34 census metropolitan areas, with Edmonton, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and Montréal registering the largest declines.

In Edmonton, the decrease was mainly the result of lower intentions for institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings, while in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, all three non-residential components were responsible for the decrease. In Montréal, the drop was attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, which had increased significantly the previous month.

Conversely, Vancouver posted the largest advance, mainly as a result of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings as well as single-family dwellings and institutional buildings. Regina followed, with higher intentions for commercial buildings, multi-family dwellings and industrial 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.

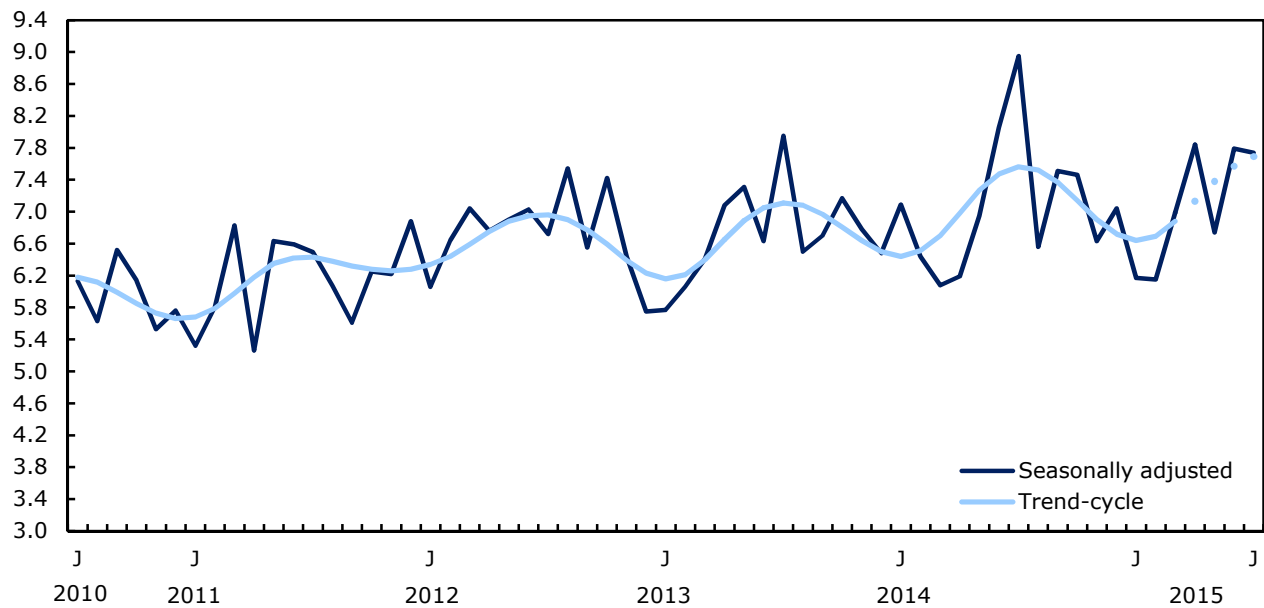
Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement,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

Next release

The August building permits data will be released on October 7.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits

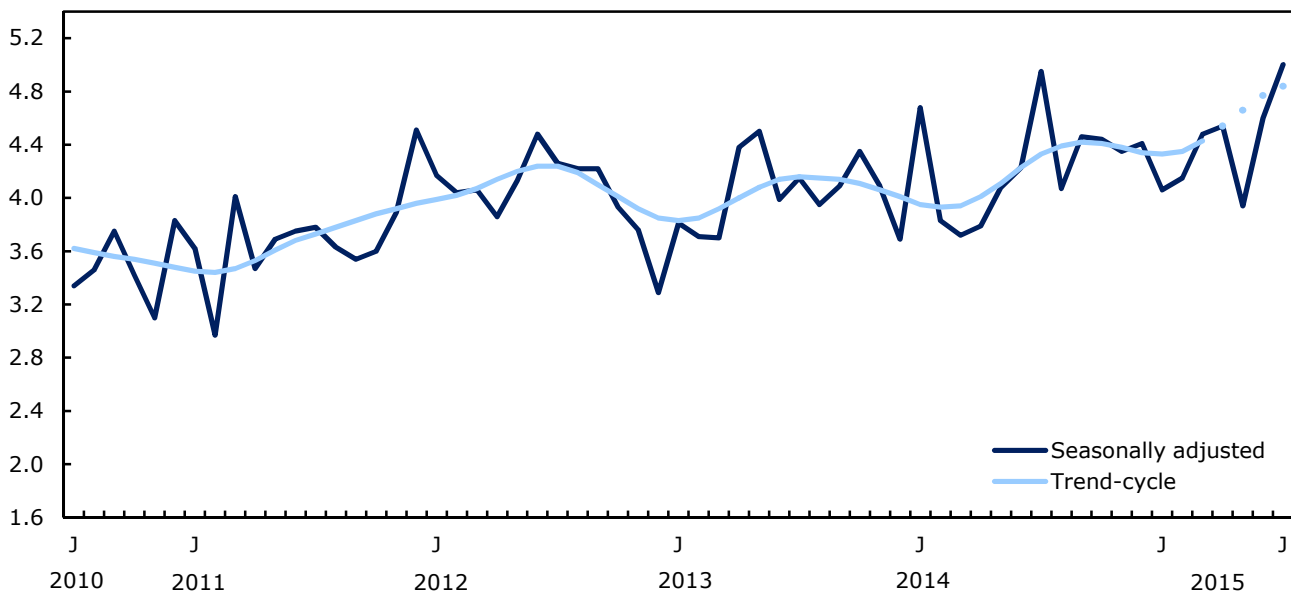
billions of dollars



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

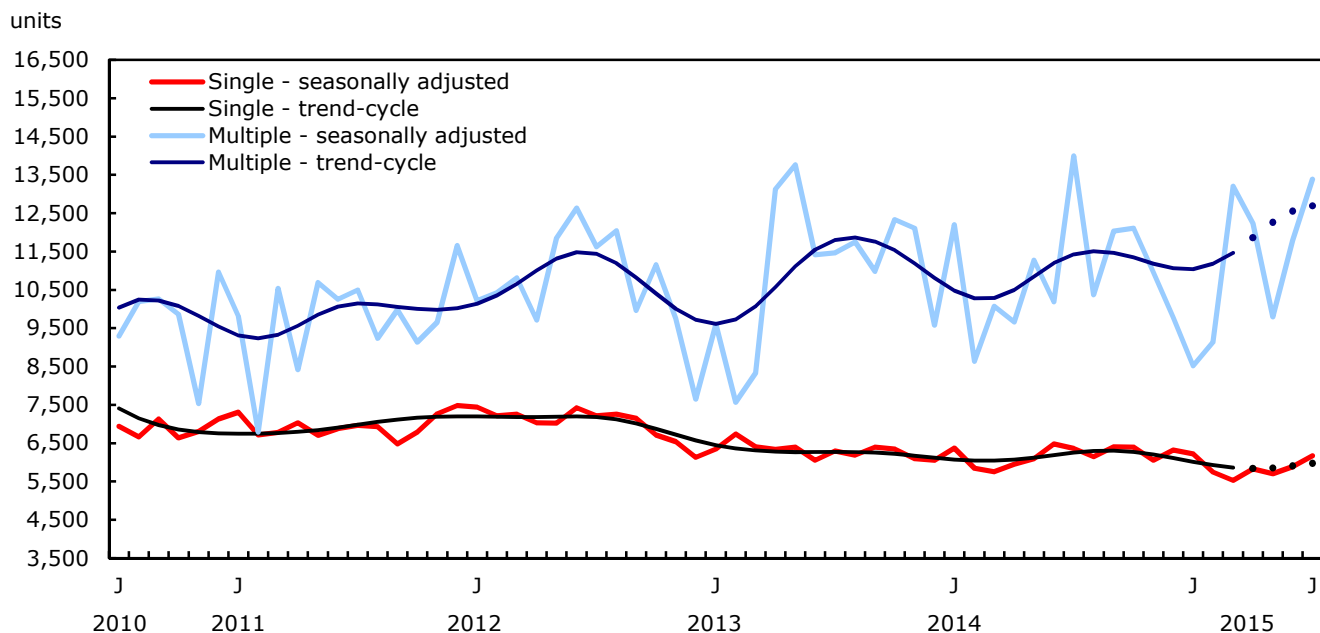
Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total

billions of dollars



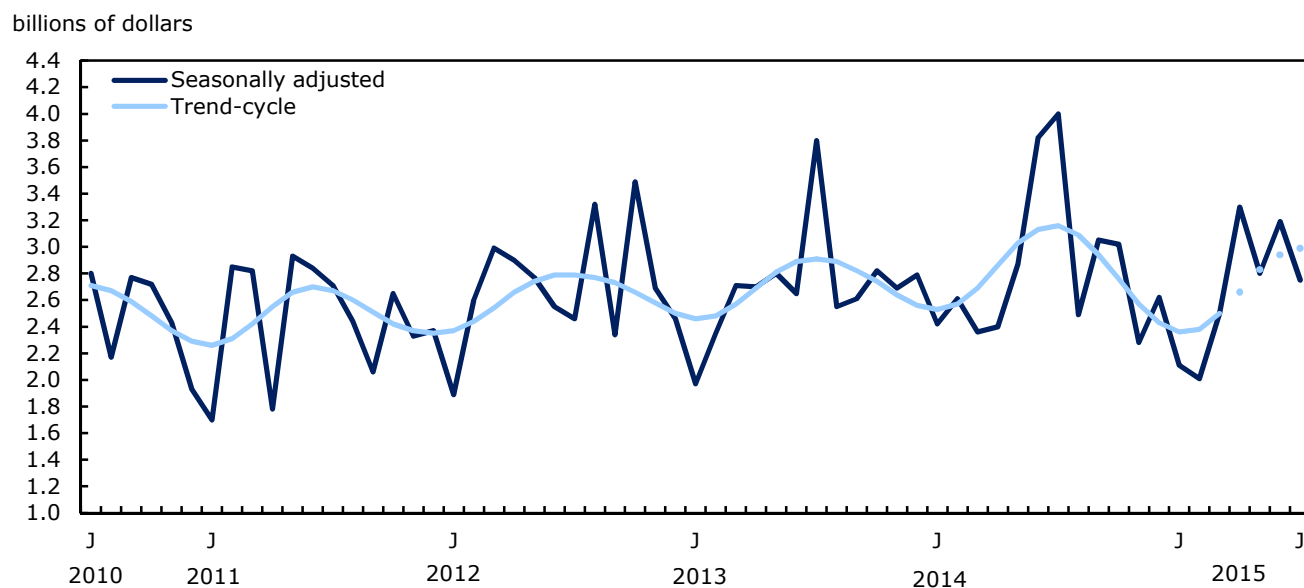
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 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.

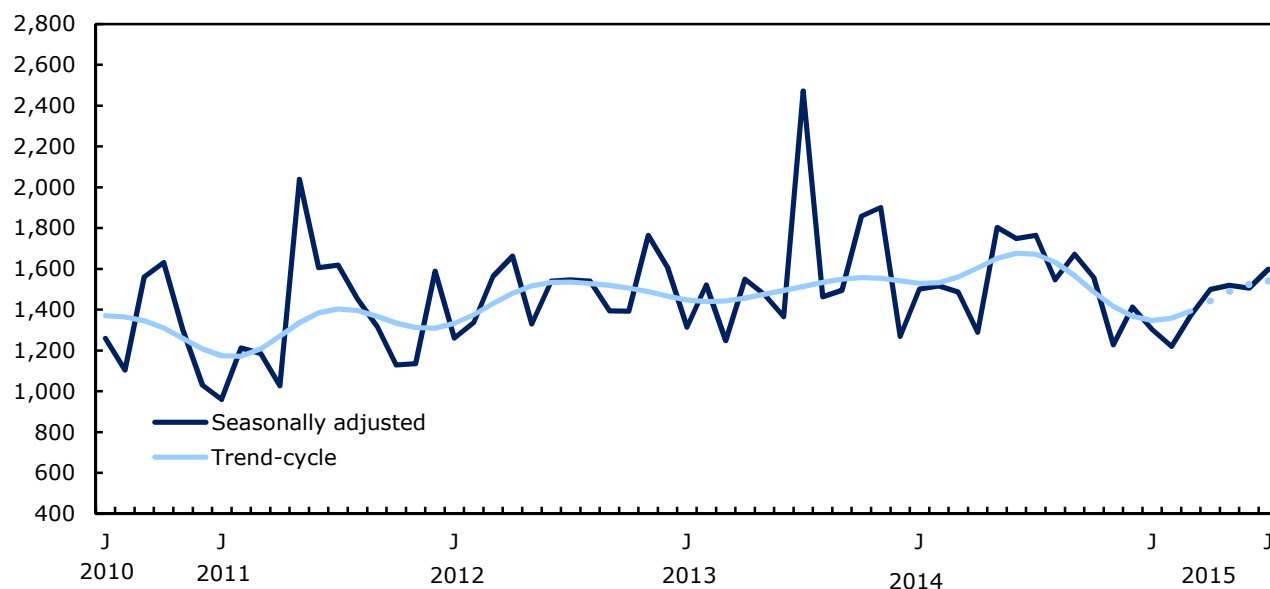
Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



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

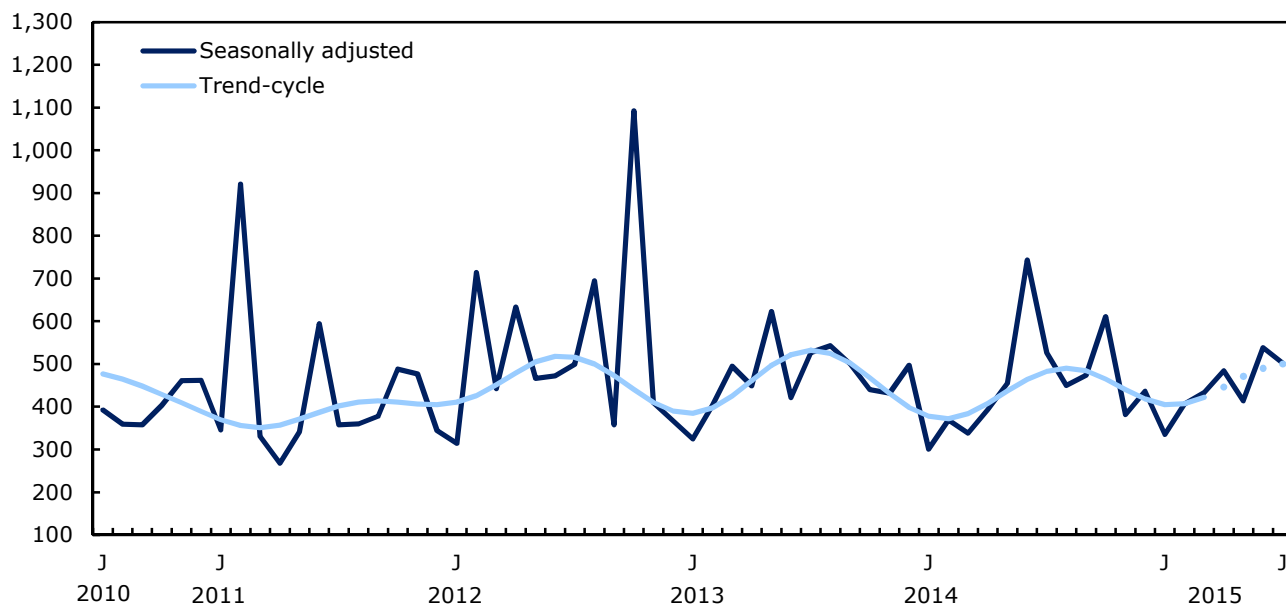
millions of dollars



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

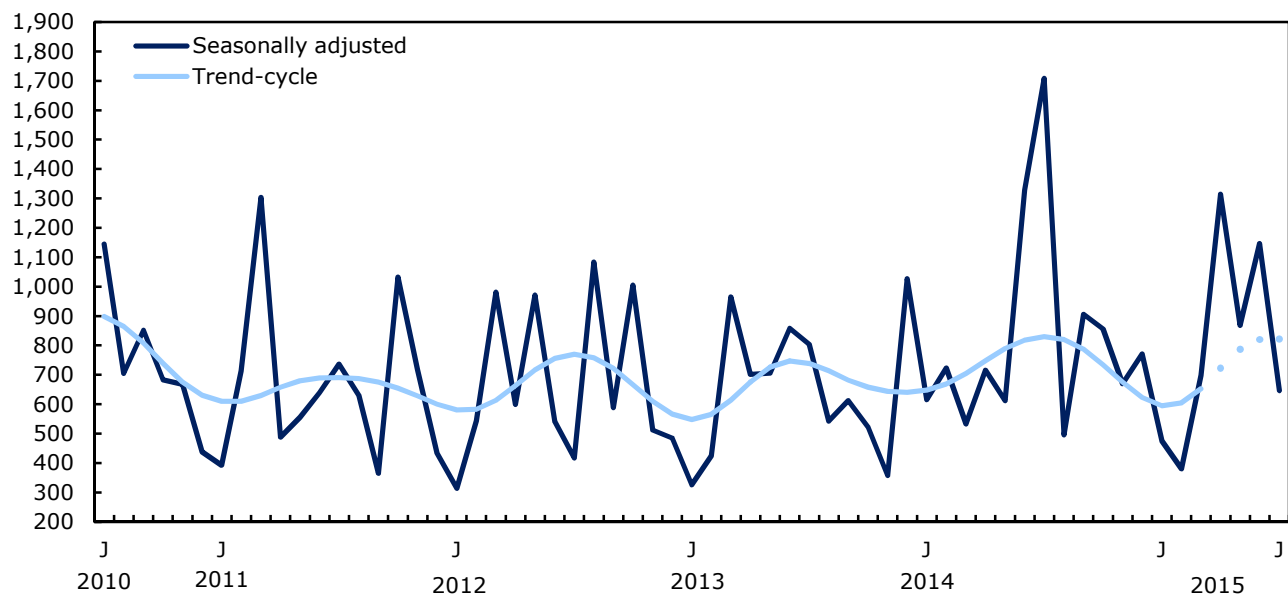
millions of dollars



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

	2015 July ^p	2015 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,744,494	7,788,430	-0.6	15.5	-13.9	12.1	13.6	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	47,988	62,743	-23.5	27.8	-43.9	84.4	-17.3	23.0
Prince Edward Island	19,637	16,939	15.9	10.7	39.2	-1.3	13.9	-45.9
Nova Scotia	101,526	151,693	-33.1	57.7	-28.2	50.6	-25.1	112.9
New Brunswick	88,719	110,384	-19.6	22.3	115.6	-15.3	-10.3	28.7
Quebec	1,161,239	1,293,972	-10.3	21.6	2.7	-7.3	-6.2	-13.1
Ontario	2,892,364	2,945,715	-1.8	8.5	-26.5	50.6	10.2	-3.1
Manitoba	185,636	180,852	2.6	1.5	8.3	-26.3	22.3	11.0
Saskatchewan	336,211	210,364	59.8	3.8	0.6	-18.7	28.1	37.8
Alberta	1,518,879	1,669,479	-9.0	22.9	-4.2	5.1	13.1	-4.7
British Columbia	1,352,271	1,127,540	19.9	17.5	-7.6	-25.6	53.0	18.9
Yukon	34,155	7,842	335.5	-25.2	115.7	195.5	-38.4	-51.4
Northwest Territories	5,720	9,643	-40.7	3,135.9	-92.2	114.6	-79.3	28.6
Nunavut	149	1,264	-88.2	-71.0	742.9	-60.1	-48.2	...

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

	2015 July ^p	2015 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,745,642	3,189,988	-13.9	13.8	-15.0	31.7	24.8	-5.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,862	20,011	-35.7	49.3	-73.5	281.9	-29.2	121.2
Prince Edward Island	9,809	7,289	34.6	-9.2	70.1	-7.4	12.9	40.6
Nova Scotia	28,250	30,377	-7.0	-11.4	10.8	-4.2	52.4	8.2
New Brunswick	50,131	61,193	-18.1	9.3	202.2	-25.4	21.3	253.3
Quebec	453,724	436,987	3.8	-3.3	31.6	-28.7	14.7	-41.3
Ontario	823,566	1,231,750	-33.1	7.8	-34.4	139.6	-19.2	25.7
Manitoba	79,556	57,018	39.5	-31.5	49.6	-45.2	61.7	-0.6
Saskatchewan	239,739	103,532	131.6	-5.2	27.0	-32.4	72.6	27.6
Alberta	698,109	850,097	-17.9	25.0	10.6	18.9	81.1	-18.8
British Columbia	318,139	384,443	-17.2	77.8	-37.7	-26.6	140.9	20.8
Yukon	29,491	4,729	523.6	-34.6	6,298.2	-18.1	-91.8	-55.8
Northwest Territories	2,133	1,362	56.6	1,646.2	-97.7	297.6	-62.7	-63.6
Nunavut	133	1,200	-88.9	...	-100.0

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

	2015 July ^p	2015 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,998,852	4,598,442	8.7	16.7	-13.2	1.3	8.1	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,126	42,732	-17.8	19.8	-3.1	7.8	-11.6	1.2
Prince Edward Island	9,828	9,650	1.8	32.6	15.9	3.9	14.7	-64.6
Nova Scotia	73,276	121,316	-39.6	96.0	-39.9	81.8	-41.9	169.4
New Brunswick	38,588	49,191	-21.6	43.5	47.0	-5.2	-28.9	-6.5
Quebec	707,515	856,985	-17.4	39.9	-11.6	9.0	-17.6	17.5
Ontario	2,068,798	1,713,965	20.7	9.1	-19.5	13.2	30.2	-16.2
Manitoba	106,080	123,834	-14.3	30.4	-12.7	-10.5	1.6	18.2
Saskatchewan	96,472	106,832	-9.7	14.3	-19.1	-4.2	0.7	45.0
Alberta	820,770	819,382	0.2	20.7	-15.6	-3.4	-8.3	0.7
British Columbia	1,034,132	743,097	39.2	0.0	7.6	-25.1	28.8	18.4
Yukon	4,664	3,113	49.8	-4.4	-31.4	215.1	54.4	-41.4
Northwest Territories	3,587	8,281	-56.7	3,664.1	-54.5	-48.9	-85.2	1,181.3
Nunavut	16	64	-75.0	-98.5	...	-100.0	-48.2	...

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

	2015 July ^p	2015 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	units		percentage change					
Canada	234,660	212,172	10.6	14.1	-14.2	-3.6	25.9	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,064	2,028	1.8	19.9	-12.4	69.5	-9.5	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	768	540	42.2	2.3	15.8	171.4	7.7	-71.7
Nova Scotia	4,656	7,644	-39.1	125.1	-57.9	78.0	-20.1	245.3
New Brunswick	2,256	3,240	-30.4	6.7	118.1	110.9	10.0	-60.6
Quebec	37,116	45,156	-17.8	21.8	-8.5	21.8	-23.7	25.5
Ontario	90,348	65,880	37.1	10.5	-26.3	4.2	45.1	-18.0
Manitoba	5,724	6,252	-8.4	47.6	-40.3	20.1	28.8	-2.3
Saskatchewan	7,356	5,952	23.6	16.2	-5.3	-20.0	-8.3	67.6
Alberta	39,912	37,068	7.7	7.7	-9.4	-14.3	31.7	-6.6
British Columbia	44,004	37,524	17.3	2.9	11.8	-35.0	81.0	4.5
Yukon	252	264	-4.5	29.4	-46.9	166.7	0.0	-7.7
Northwest Territories	204	624	-67.3	2,500.0	100.0	-50.0	-60.0	...
Nunavut	0	0	...	-100.0	...	-100.0	-83.3	...

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

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total	
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential					
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental			
units										thousands of dollars
Canada										
June r	5,887	11,794	17,681	4,598,442	537,730	1,505,574	1,146,684	3,189,988	7,788,430	
July p	6,171	13,384	19,555	4,998,852	501,656	1,597,953	646,033	2,745,642	7,744,494	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	41,081	78,073	119,154	30,762,970	3,110,879	10,016,643	5,527,538	18,655,060	49,418,030	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	42,854	76,031	118,885	29,268,318	3,126,598	11,110,640	6,234,389	20,471,627	49,739,945	
Newfoundland and Labrador										
June r	111	58	169	42,732	707	18,549	755	20,011	62,743	
July p	92	80	172	35,126	1,175	9,618	2,069	12,862	47,988	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	675	277	952	261,349	40,118	81,189	16,060	137,367	398,716	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	833	528	1,361	322,302	51,960	134,346	21,856	208,162	530,464	
Prince Edward Island										
June r	38	7	45	9,650	1,178	5,110	1,001	7,289	16,939	
July p	35	29	64	9,828	860	6,824	2,125	9,809	19,637	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	196	68	264	59,218	4,355	25,047	13,271	42,673	101,891	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	221	116	337	60,958	7,466	39,545	5,325	52,336	113,294	
Nova Scotia										
June r	121	516	637	121,316	5,145	22,609	2,623	30,377	151,693	
July p	128	260	388	73,276	7,175	19,850	1,225	28,250	101,526	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	725	2,244	2,969	549,904	38,401	133,582	24,859	196,842	746,746	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	828	1,529	2,357	444,250	44,112	134,750	51,230	230,092	674,342	
New Brunswick										
June r	145	125	270	49,191	6,503	10,302	44,388	61,193	110,384	
July p	109	79	188	38,588	5,342	23,177	21,612	50,131	88,719	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	636	423	1,059	241,647	41,728	109,801	85,391	236,920	478,567	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	796	853	1,649	260,826	27,012	122,800	55,174	204,986	465,812	
Quebec										
June r	919	2,844	3,763	856,985	138,930	185,998	112,059	436,987	1,293,972	
July p	924	2,169	3,093	707,515	87,523	258,889	107,312	453,724	1,161,239	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,978	16,652	22,630	4,936,127	575,965	1,707,442	1,018,240	3,301,647	8,237,774	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	6,395	17,855	24,250	5,063,534	805,257	1,606,106	2,586,177	4,997,540	10,061,074	
Ontario										
June r	2,526	2,964	5,490	1,713,965	252,601	550,668	428,481	1,231,750	2,945,715	
July p	2,824	4,705	7,529	2,068,798	213,130	410,844	199,592	823,566	2,892,364	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	17,166	23,937	41,103	11,936,493	1,438,827	3,524,164	2,316,336	7,279,327	19,215,820	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	15,107	25,225	40,332	10,984,621	1,179,626	3,909,612	1,805,191	6,894,429	17,879,050	
Manitoba										
June r	207	314	521	123,834	3,926	39,081	14,011	57,018	180,852	
July p	202	275	477	106,080	7,284	34,337	37,935	79,556	185,636	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,527	1,680	3,207	776,139	81,475	223,702	197,982	503,159	1,279,298	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,895	1,953	3,848	860,513	74,135	472,539	306,608	853,282	1,713,795	
Saskatchewan										
June r	181	315	496	106,832	14,529	40,494	48,509	103,532	210,364	
July p	168	445	613	96,472	12,818	174,540	52,381	239,739	336,211	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,338	2,195	3,533	735,042	115,147	496,301	186,107	797,555	1,532,597	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,941	2,417	4,358	925,900	61,680	458,032	156,997	676,709	1,602,609	
Alberta										
June r	1,029	2,060	3,089	819,382	58,002	378,689	413,406	850,097	1,669,479	
July p	1,043	2,283	3,326	820,770	116,899	433,555	147,655	698,109	1,518,879	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	8,151	13,792	21,943	5,765,552	502,624	2,337,808	1,156,489	3,996,921	9,762,473	
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	10,581	13,260	23,841	6,221,041	654,443	2,971,749	711,111	4,337,303	10,558,344	

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 – continued

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

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
June r	584	2,543	3,127	743,097	54,295	251,478	78,670	384,443	1,127,540
July p	629	3,038	3,667	1,034,132	48,805	208,940	60,394	318,139	1,352,271
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4,579	16,675	21,254	5,452,956	261,096	1,344,463	491,766	2,097,325	7,550,281
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	4,135	12,139	16,274	4,062,940	208,909	1,239,326	526,391	1,974,626	6,037,566
Yukon									
June r	11	11	22	3,113	1,250	1,036	2,443	4,729	7,842
July p	8	13	21	4,664	150	15,633	13,708	29,491	34,155
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	72	57	129	19,929	6,535	20,647	20,044	47,226	67,155
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	86	49	135	20,087	6,001	8,554	7,831	22,386	42,473
Northwest Territories									
June r	15	37	52	8,281	664	360	338	1,362	9,643
July p	9	8	17	3,587	392	1,716	25	2,133	5,720
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	34	45	79	20,381	4,505	10,750	993	16,248	36,629
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	33	4	37	14,392	1,994	8,916	148	11,058	25,450
Nunavut									
June r	0	0	0	64	0	1,200	0	1,200	1,264
July p	0	0	0	16	103	30	0	133	149
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4	28	32	8,233	103	1,747	0	1,850	10,083
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	3	103	106	26,954	4,003	4,365	350	8,718	35,672

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Table 6

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	Total	
units									

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
June r	23	1	24	8,401	57	2,390	1,187	3,634	12,035
July p	30	13	43	10,062	851	2,342	1,666	4,859	14,921
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	151	388	539	89,966	3,526	19,457	16,875	39,858	129,824
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	220	179	399	79,398	5,221	62,477	263,427	331,125	410,523
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
June r	64	57	121	37,271	39,670	38,327	32,457	110,454	147,725
July p	75	106	181	48,901	9,162	6,779	4,052	19,993	68,894
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	599	1,763	2,362	477,622	92,947	141,042	87,400	321,389	799,011
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	544	1,923	2,467	544,096	58,569	124,282	218,735	401,586	945,682
London, Ontario									
June r	74	14	88	27,917	2,426	34,361	70,814	107,601	135,518
July p	108	256	364	96,778	3,647	8,540	2,659	14,846	111,624
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	622	558	1,180	358,701	33,976	95,110	133,286	262,372	621,073
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	649	592	1,241	369,668	30,600	63,210	82,457	176,267	545,935
Moncton, New Brunswick									
June r	36	32	68	13,310	981	5,175	16,708	22,864	36,174
July p	21	36	57	8,297	1,209	11,951	18,059	31,219	39,516
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	152	144	296	58,151	20,521	37,818	38,534	96,873	155,024
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	144	489	633	76,984	4,873	50,157	4,153	59,183	136,167
Montréal, Quebec									
June r	251	1,552	1,803	466,355	47,516	92,163	59,697	199,376	665,731
July p	260	1,330	1,590	360,935	40,327	152,090	49,586	242,003	602,938
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,576	8,970	10,546	2,376,370	192,262	1,056,149	622,414	1,870,825	4,247,195
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,612	9,434	11,046	2,302,214	490,086	859,872	2,064,288	3,414,246	5,716,460
Oshawa, Ontario									
June r	172	437	609	142,749	31,206	2,188	11,776	45,170	187,919
July p	108	410	518	116,042	786	23,296	4,747	28,829	144,871
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	860	1,082	1,942	565,424	37,082	55,352	20,032	112,466	677,890
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	605	435	1,040	346,859	27,970	200,458	52,053	280,481	627,340
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
June r	211	186	397	121,120	2,887	44,165	32,777	79,829	200,949
July p	221	198	419	121,311	1,573	107,764	12,666	122,003	243,314
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,035	1,615	2,650	700,231	11,075	371,631	115,293	497,999	1,198,230
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,174	2,511	3,685	894,591	14,528	483,226	78,043	575,797	1,470,388
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
June r	50	271	321	49,227	51,672	9,481	3,070	64,223	113,450
July p	39	106	145	30,766	2,210	25,322	3,120	30,652	61,418
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	292	922	1,214	216,884	55,770	57,859	12,095	125,724	342,608
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	253	1,215	1,468	238,378	12,907	89,157	50,990	153,054	391,432
Peterborough, Ontario									
June r	32	0	32	10,820	437	3,075	1,730	5,242	16,062
July p	29	0	29	11,669	2,419	1,183	365	3,967	15,636
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	150	28	178	57,596	9,600	10,143	4,886	24,629	82,225
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	132	40	172	46,036	38,410	11,335	5,325	55,070	101,106
Québec, Quebec									
June r	64	439	503	78,349	985	26,558	3,598	31,141	109,490
July p	65	289	354	75,487	4,619	15,387	8,063	28,069	103,556
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	502	2,967	3,469	550,037	27,214	153,555	81,241	262,010	812,047
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	573	2,947	3,520	625,408	35,192	211,946	46,958	294,096	919,504

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Regina, Saskatchewan									
June r	41	53	94	21,269	0	3,057	9,523	12,580	33,849
July p	38	313	351	33,368	2,133	113,672	2,765	118,570	151,938
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	288	711	999	162,322	48,538	198,646	72,949	320,133	482,455
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	460	862	1,322	220,470	7,576	138,638	30,838	177,052	397,522
Saguenay, Quebec									
June r	37	22	59	18,511	9,460	6,409	9,771	25,640	44,151
July p	25	19	44	11,410	887	6,466	2,312	9,665	21,075
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	204	159	363	89,236	24,613	27,702	42,786	95,101	184,337
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	275	236	511	120,750	5,226	20,426	30,396	56,048	176,798
Saint John, New Brunswick									
June r	19	33	52	9,271	1,135	948	1,596	3,679	12,950
July p	17	7	24	7,773	1,219	3,105	30	4,354	12,127
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	94	50	144	44,819	2,801	11,690	3,721	18,212	63,031
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	126	95	221	42,704	17,444	35,187	6,571	59,202	101,906
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
June r	92	196	288	58,891	12,104	11,691	37,067	60,862	119,753
July p	83	106	189	43,640	7,575	34,849	10,471	52,895	96,535
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	672	1,203	1,875	394,022	29,010	169,036	51,122	249,168	643,190
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	960	1,276	2,236	487,936	19,784	154,431	50,638	224,853	712,789
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
June r	38	33	71	15,349	2,708	3,720	3,651	10,079	25,428
July p	36	14	50	16,270	1,260	4,967	1,014	7,241	23,511
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	244	544	788	150,376	13,555	42,559	35,715	91,829	242,205
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	295	439	734	142,745	10,422	32,596	32,490	75,508	218,253
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
June r	111	47	158	45,858	377	4,723	2,113	7,213	53,071
July p	113	126	239	52,716	9,518	3,427	2,392	15,337	68,053
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	673	459	1,132	302,653	18,763	52,508	10,898	82,169	384,822
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	468	340	808	227,306	23,294	59,469	44,004	126,767	354,073
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
June r	55	49	104	24,570	50	16,855	646	17,551	42,121
July p	41	40	81	17,668	1,000	8,188	1,358	10,546	28,214
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	330	156	486	150,845	37,494	70,067	14,537	122,098	272,943
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	420	409	829	195,019	43,448	104,242	19,341	167,031	362,050
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
June r	31	18	49	9,668	548	1,356	36,791	38,695	48,363
July p	14	11	25	6,251	71	7,039	6,605	13,715	19,966
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	110	52	162	38,299	745	33,690	44,023	78,458	116,757
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	104	83	187	42,597	3,333	23,867	14,074	41,274	83,871
Toronto, Ontario									
June r	944	1,814	2,758	898,346	103,619	338,007	129,391	571,017	1,469,363
July p	1,214	2,607	3,821	1,118,839	97,509	186,872	105,989	390,370	1,509,209
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	6,984	14,185	21,169	6,433,462	597,217	2,184,062	1,327,674	4,108,953	10,542,415
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	5,439	16,038	21,477	5,871,478	399,692	2,158,794	456,095	3,014,581	8,886,059
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
June r	18	46	64	14,498	776	2,537	4,687	8,000	22,498
July p	15	17	32	9,996	767	2,677	338	3,782	13,778
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	104	240	344	92,374	12,568	25,308	12,749	50,625	142,999
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	126	489	615	131,228	19,759	29,214	8,638	57,611	188,839

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
June r	181	2,177	2,358	514,546	24,056	180,055	34,317	238,428	752,974
July p	250	2,425	2,675	781,654	6,701	154,059	50,730	211,490	993,144
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,783	12,964	14,747	3,742,928	115,553	949,156	302,087	1,366,796	5,109,724
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,597	9,315	10,912	2,694,134	87,427	833,470	207,546	1,128,443	3,822,577
Victoria, British Columbia									
June r	61	115	176	51,455	797	10,388	4,053	15,238	66,693
July p	52	357	409	75,792	1,327	5,315	2,033	8,675	84,467
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	355	1,199	1,554	349,798	4,370	65,700	33,030	103,100	452,898
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	311	566	877	219,992	3,826	64,847	76,797	145,470	365,462
Windsor, Ontario									
June r	47	38	85	23,681	2,723	4,451	22,350	29,524	53,205
July p	77	99	176	42,178	383	5,793	23,038	29,214	71,392
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	399	278	677	194,927	36,321	46,592	55,657	138,570	333,497
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	347	135	482	150,440	16,460	39,275	37,456	93,191	243,631
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
June r	121	240	361	85,674	982	27,628	11,401	40,011	125,685
July p	111	177	288	70,051	1,397	22,938	22,405	46,740	116,791
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	881	1,291	2,172	542,258	24,393	162,881	135,840	323,114	865,372
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,159	1,547	2,706	599,904	29,244	382,302	122,016	533,562	1,133,466

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Table 7
Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
June r	7,748	47	1,065	2,212	7,659	1,222	19,953
July p	7,569	61	873	2,074	9,243	1,105	20,925
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	41,948	187	5,753	12,414	53,266	5,718	119,286
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	43,713	188	6,722	13,190	50,414	5,400	119,627
Newfoundland and Labrador							
June r	169	2	0	4	47	7	229
July p	144	0	0	0	78	2	224
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	692	3	0	4	252	21	972
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	853	6	10	25	437	56	1,387
Prince Edward Island							
June r	63	0	2	3	0	2	70
July p	44	8	0	4	25	1	82
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	200	11	12	11	35	11	280
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	211	10	24	8	72	12	337
Nova Scotia							
June r	190	2	16	4	511	2	725
July p	160	10	6	8	248	5	437
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	745	20	36	43	2,041	98	2,983
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	837	22	54	112	1,202	167	2,394
New Brunswick							
June r	268	0	28	0	93	5	394
July p	155	4	16	18	43	3	239
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	728	6	53	75	280	17	1,159
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	793	17	107	59	647	48	1,671
Quebec							
June r	1,212	23	188	173	1,817	850	4,263
July p	1,029	22	140	140	1,207	503	3,041
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	6,489	80	1,361	790	11,179	2,506	22,405
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	6,842	79	1,633	887	12,589	2,290	24,320
Ontario							
June r	3,209	20	354	966	1,567	125	6,241
July p	3,446	13	262	1,294	2,833	349	8,197
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	17,230	56	1,475	6,426	14,492	1,515	41,194
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	14,933	42	1,776	7,131	15,312	999	40,193
Manitoba							
June r	303	0	30	53	232	15	633
July p	264	1	42	13	244	0	564
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,609	6	142	151	1,340	24	3,272
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	2,012	6	119	192	1,508	190	4,027
Saskatchewan							
June r	238	0	20	104	142	50	554
July p	196	0	10	39	356	40	641
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,379	1	99	242	1,562	294	3,577
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	1,993	1	277	337	1,548	256	4,412
Alberta							
June r	1,297	0	298	271	1,439	52	3,357
July p	1,311	2	236	247	1,722	79	3,597
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	8,164	2	1,979	2,397	8,856	561	21,959
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	10,831	2	2,277	2,349	8,056	579	24,094
British Columbia							
June r	762	0	129	632	1,767	112	3,402
July p	799	1	161	311	2,468	120	3,860
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4,606	2	594	2,251	13,134	661	21,248
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	4,285	1	439	2,053	8,936	797	16,511

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2015

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Yukon							
June r	22	0	0	2	8	1	33
July p	13	0	0	0	11	2	26
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	69	0	2	14	33	8	126
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	87	2	2	23	18	6	138
Northwest Territories							
June r	15	0	0	0	36	1	52
July p	8	0	0	0	8	1	17
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	33	0	0	0	44	2	79
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	33	0	2	0	2	0	37
Nunavut							
June r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4	0	0	10	18	0	32
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	3	0	2	14	87	0	106

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	40	0	0	0	84	0	124
Barrie, Ontario	61	0	4	0	0	3	68
Brantford, Ontario	30	0	6	35	0	1	72
Calgary, Alberta	416	0	66	152	1,056	7	1,697
Edmonton, Alberta	489	0	138	83	590	43	1,343
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	24	0	0	0	2	0	26
Guelph, Ontario	33	0	0	51	126	18	228
Halifax, Nova Scotia	48	1	0	8	215	1	273
Hamilton, Ontario	119	0	4	44	321	107	595
Kelowna, British Columbia	56	0	0	18	21	14	109
Kingston, Ontario	35	0	0	0	0	13	48
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	89	0	0	90	0	16	195
London, Ontario	128	0	2	25	226	3	384
Moncton, New Brunswick	30	0	12	12	12	1	67
Montréal, Quebec	256	0	39	51	760	397	1,503
Oshawa, Ontario	128	0	0	7	392	11	538
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	301	0	53	192	10	42	598
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	262	0	20	136	6	36	460
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	39	0	33	56	4	6	138
Peterborough, Ontario	34	0	0	0	0	0	34
Québec, Quebec	65	0	6	13	212	39	335
Regina, Saskatchewan	41	0	0	9	302	2	354
Saguenay, Quebec	24	1	0	0	13	5	43
Saint John, New Brunswick	23	2	4	0	2	1	32
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	88	0	8	28	34	36	194
Sherbrooke, Quebec	36	0	3	0	10	0	49
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	134	0	12	32	80	2	260
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	53	0	0	0	38	2	93
Thunder Bay, Ontario	17	0	5	0	4	2	28
Toronto, Ontario	1,438	0	148	795	1,589	75	4,045
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	15	0	5	0	8	3	31
Vancouver, British Columbia	308	0	128	248	1,980	69	2,733
Victoria, British Columbia	63	0	6	17	322	13	421
Windsor, Ontario	91	0	15	28	56	0	190
Winnipeg, Manitoba	145	0	42	7	128	0	322

Table 9

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	185	0	0	66	285	2	538
Barrie, Ontario	283	0	6	0	0	6	295
Brantford, Ontario	172	0	10	127	173	7	489
Calgary, Alberta	2,255	0	409	1,025	3,779	22	7,490
Edmonton, Alberta	3,430	0	1,441	1,221	3,975	361	10,428
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	89	0	8	0	36	11	144
Guelph, Ontario	236	0	20	167	354	102	879
Halifax, Nova Scotia	235	1	4	35	1,915	70	2,260
Hamilton, Ontario	833	0	8	319	460	263	1,883
Kelowna, British Columbia	270	0	2	57	316	27	672
Kingston, Ontario	161	0	12	11	263	102	549
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	568	0	19	332	1,346	66	2,331
London, Ontario	622	0	10	273	266	10	1,181
Moncton, New Brunswick	161	0	42	30	68	5	306
Montréal, Quebec	1,674	1	280	454	6,167	1,613	10,189
Oshawa, Ontario	911	0	95	210	726	51	1,993
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,391	1	328	681	1,304	194	3,899
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,067	0	104	545	824	142	2,682
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	324	1	224	136	480	52	1,217
Peterborough, Ontario	157	0	0	21	2	5	185
Québec, Quebec	529	3	203	60	2,305	189	3,289
Regina, Saskatchewan	281	0	41	79	572	19	992
Saguenay, Quebec	228	3	4	0	92	58	385
Saint John, New Brunswick	109	2	4	0	44	2	161
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	695	0	50	145	753	256	1,899
Sherbrooke, Quebec	260	1	126	50	280	63	780
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	646	1	58	253	131	17	1,106
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	333	0	0	4	147	5	489
Thunder Bay, Ontario	125	1	15	6	24	7	178
Toronto, Ontario	6,972	0	825	3,556	9,353	452	21,158
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	121	0	35	8	166	21	351
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,797	1	439	1,714	10,426	385	14,762
Victoria, British Columbia	362	0	30	56	1,037	77	1,562
Windsor, Ontario	422	0	63	97	115	3	700
Winnipeg, Manitoba	957	0	140	145	997	10	2,249

Table 10

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
June r	5,459,356	650,874	1,597,005	1,224,260	8,931,495
July p	5,650,367	546,832	1,744,464	692,826	8,634,489
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	30,907,288	3,098,180	9,804,553	5,457,388	49,267,409
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	29,352,751	3,069,018	10,957,435	6,506,406	49,885,610
Newfoundland and Labrador					
June r	65,043	707	19,462	755	85,967
July p	54,585	1,175	9,835	2,069	67,664
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	257,580	40,118	79,363	16,060	393,121
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	323,451	51,960	130,593	21,856	527,860
Prince Edward Island					
June r	17,180	1,178	5,110	1,001	24,469
July p	14,045	860	6,824	2,125	23,854
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	60,278	4,355	25,047	13,271	102,951
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	61,722	7,466	39,545	5,325	114,058
Nova Scotia					
June r	146,693	6,594	26,004	2,623	181,914
July p	86,197	9,475	21,419	1,225	118,316
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	562,349	37,399	131,695	24,859	756,302
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	454,472	43,400	132,105	51,230	681,207
New Brunswick					
June r	83,600	6,503	10,302	44,388	144,793
July p	59,968	5,342	23,177	21,612	110,099
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	254,679	41,728	109,801	85,391	491,599
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	272,327	27,012	122,800	55,174	477,313
Quebec					
June r	1,053,567	145,417	204,718	189,635	1,593,337
July p	770,459	95,581	332,519	154,105	1,352,664
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,122,557	560,907	1,664,906	948,090	8,296,460
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	5,207,895	783,397	1,555,436	2,858,194	10,404,922
Ontario					
June r	2,069,599	355,109	595,768	428,481	3,448,957
July p	2,371,429	246,814	454,496	199,592	3,272,331
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	12,035,055	1,434,709	3,357,451	2,316,336	19,143,551
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	10,940,748	1,133,640	3,801,528	1,805,191	17,681,107
Manitoba					
June r	159,290	5,196	39,081	14,011	217,578
July p	131,381	8,331	34,337	37,935	211,984
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	775,604	78,309	223,702	197,982	1,275,597
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	871,510	74,792	472,539	306,608	1,725,449
Saskatchewan					
June r	130,865	14,529	40,494	48,509	234,397
July p	106,056	12,818	174,540	52,381	345,795
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	748,136	115,147	496,301	186,107	1,545,691
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	923,781	61,680	458,032	156,997	1,600,490
Alberta					
June r	887,171	58,002	393,417	413,406	1,751,996
July p	929,760	116,899	454,610	147,655	1,648,924
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,590,934	502,624	2,341,049	1,156,489	9,591,096
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	6,112,123	654,443	2,978,326	711,111	10,456,003
British Columbia					
June r	830,577	55,725	260,053	78,670	1,225,025
July p	1,115,582	48,892	215,328	60,394	1,440,196
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,450,506	271,741	1,342,094	491,766	7,556,107
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	4,121,536	219,230	1,244,696	526,391	6,111,853

Table 10 – continued

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Yukon					
June ^r	4,988	1,250	1,036	2,443	9,717
July ^p	5,455	150	15,633	13,708	34,946
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	21,143	6,535	20,647	20,044	68,369
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	20,934	6,001	8,554	7,831	43,320
Northwest Territories					
June ^r	10,719	664	360	338	12,081
July ^p	5,434	392	1,716	25	7,567
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	20,234	4,505	10,750	993	36,482
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	15,298	1,994	8,916	148	26,356
Nunavut					
June ^r	64	0	1,200	0	1,264
July ^p	16	103	30	0	149
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	8,233	103	1,747	0	10,083
Cumulative Jan. to July 2014	26,954	4,003	4,365	350	35,672

Table 11

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	25,002	3,441	1,480	131	30,054
Barrie, Ontario	20,191	1,610	13,067	890	35,758
Brantford, Ontario	16,091	8,518	717	1,431	26,757
Calgary, Alberta	450,523	69,078	165,460	31,280	716,341
Edmonton, Alberta	314,683	12,126	187,623	40,996	555,428
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	9,312	6,383	3,575	6,783	26,053
Guelph, Ontario	37,766	10,747	4,477	1,790	54,780
Halifax, Nova Scotia	46,396	2,035	16,303	149	64,883
Hamilton, Ontario	142,122	8,756	14,307	4,042	169,227
Kelowna, British Columbia	33,750	2,545	23,621	750	60,666
Kingston, Ontario	11,896	962	2,586	1,666	17,110
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	55,503	10,356	7,486	4,052	77,397
London, Ontario	104,991	4,123	9,431	2,659	121,204
Moncton, New Brunswick	12,950	1,209	11,951	18,059	44,169
Montréal, Quebec	373,649	40,327	198,930	69,257	682,163
Oshawa, Ontario	126,258	889	25,726	4,747	157,620
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	172,380	3,988	152,124	17,024	345,516
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	140,051	1,778	119,004	12,666	273,499
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	32,329	2,210	33,120	4,358	72,017
Peterborough, Ontario	14,028	2,734	1,306	365	18,433
Québec, Quebec	78,709	4,619	20,126	11,262	114,716
Regina, Saskatchewan	34,223	2,133	113,672	2,765	152,793
Saguenay, Quebec	12,462	887	8,457	3,229	25,035
Saint John, New Brunswick	12,150	1,219	3,105	30	16,504
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	45,748	7,575	34,849	10,471	98,643
Sherbrooke, Quebec	17,468	1,260	6,497	1,416	26,641
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	60,284	10,759	3,784	2,392	77,219
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	27,026	1,000	8,188	1,358	37,572
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7,195	80	7,773	6,605	21,653
Toronto, Ontario	1,247,941	110,222	206,363	105,989	1,670,515
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	10,936	767	3,502	472	15,677
Vancouver, British Columbia	815,550	6,743	154,059	50,730	1,027,082
Victoria, British Columbia	81,360	1,335	5,315	2,033	90,043
Windsor, Ontario	48,117	433	6,397	23,038	77,985
Winnipeg, Manitoba	83,267	1,397	22,938	22,405	130,007

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	89,927	10,976	8,102	15,334	124,339
Barrie, Ontario	93,818	3,336	54,105	11,375	162,634
Brantford, Ontario	107,357	17,755	8,938	2,380	136,430
Calgary, Alberta	2,174,629	149,706	890,665	596,077	3,811,077
Edmonton, Alberta	2,396,618	97,533	922,921	230,303	3,647,375
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	45,381	22,768	20,703	18,399	107,251
Guelph, Ontario	202,940	34,682	26,112	11,152	274,886
Halifax, Nova Scotia	380,817	7,420	90,541	11,751	490,529
Hamilton, Ontario	596,038	56,862	132,117	273,982	1,058,999
Kelowna, British Columbia	199,868	8,961	102,592	23,931	335,352
Kingston, Ontario	93,800	3,131	18,762	16,875	132,568
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	470,604	102,594	133,399	87,400	793,997
London, Ontario	360,042	31,229	93,348	133,286	617,905
Moncton, New Brunswick	61,253	20,521	37,818	38,534	158,126
Montréal, Quebec	2,404,892	192,262	1,023,829	550,694	4,171,677
Oshawa, Ontario	592,582	47,245	56,291	20,032	716,150
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	951,416	67,413	424,574	130,727	1,574,130
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	722,063	11,643	359,780	115,293	1,208,779
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	229,353	55,770	64,794	15,434	365,351
Peterborough, Ontario	62,488	8,621	9,928	4,886	85,923
Québec, Quebec	560,334	27,214	141,856	72,419	801,823
Regina, Saskatchewan	160,920	48,538	198,646	72,949	481,053
Saguenay, Quebec	100,647	24,613	29,839	48,790	203,889
Saint John, New Brunswick	44,158	2,801	11,690	3,721	62,370
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	399,910	29,010	169,036	51,122	649,078
Sherbrooke, Quebec	154,658	13,555	42,960	24,179	235,352
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	299,779	18,802	45,544	10,898	375,023
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	141,868	37,494	70,067	14,537	263,966
Thunder Bay, Ontario	42,585	913	30,075	44,023	117,596
Toronto, Ontario	6,482,041	593,993	2,093,572	1,327,674	10,497,280
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	106,153	12,568	22,665	16,746	158,132
Vancouver, British Columbia	3,741,918	125,022	949,156	302,087	5,118,183
Victoria, British Columbia	349,760	4,265	65,700	33,030	452,755
Windsor, Ontario	204,481	30,703	42,747	55,657	333,588
Winnipeg, Manitoba	535,968	24,393	162,881	135,840	859,082

Table 13

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	2,984,122	13,079	9,809	32,119	50,131	582,205	900,902
Industrial	546,832	1,175	860	9,475	5,342	95,581	246,814
Factories, plants	161,063	700	0	502	1,010	35,851	85,396
Transportation, utilities	199,562	250	0	2,158	2,541	25,864	56,225
Mining and agriculture	106,731	0	300	4,644	800	21,560	68,787
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	79,476	225	560	2,171	991	12,306	36,406
Commercial	1,744,464	9,835	6,824	21,419	23,177	332,519	454,496
Trade and services	424,881	985	2,750	9,850	10,924	137,886	90,135
Warehouses	151,388	300	2,500	853	569	9,085	22,956
Service stations	62,641	0	0	1,855	5,600	3,186	3,440
Office buildings	475,550	4,099	1,034	2,259	569	36,738	184,423
Recreation	272,648	0	0	630	0	100,434	17,626
Hotels, restaurants	178,998	2,012	0	735	250	13,887	71,477
Laboratories	2,226	0	0	0	0	1,176	800
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	176,132	2,439	540	5,237	5,265	30,127	63,639
Institutional and governmental	692,826	2,069	2,125	1,225	21,612	154,105	199,592
Schools, education	356,558	0	460	0	17,539	65,102	94,121
Hospitals, medical	127,669	0	0	500	947	56,431	22,117
Welfare, home	83,975	0	0	0	0	5,918	43,392
Churches, religion	19,731	1,700	1,500	450	397	488	7,969
Government buildings	46,700	0	0	0	0	10,429	8,253
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	58,193	369	165	275	2,729	15,737	23,740
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
thousands of dollars							
Total non-residential	80,603	239,739	719,164	324,614	29,491	2,133	133
Industrial	8,331	12,818	116,899	48,892	150	392	103
Factories, plants	350	1,470	22,559	13,225	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	4,000	2,619	85,296	20,609	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	300	5,206	0	5,134	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	3,681	3,523	9,044	9,924	150	392	103
Commercial	34,337	174,540	454,610	215,328	15,633	1,716	30
Trade and services	8,124	16,707	98,645	48,875	0	0	0
Warehouses	4,250	30,221	62,992	17,662	0	0	0
Service stations	1,700	6,134	36,120	4,606	0	0	0
Office buildings	8,690	8,754	142,122	81,133	4,129	1,600	0
Recreation	3,891	102,770	21,322	15,490	10,485	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	2,560	4,047	61,812	22,218	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	5,122	5,907	31,347	25,344	1,019	116	30
Institutional and governmental	37,935	52,381	147,655	60,394	13,708	25	0
Schools, education	32,069	7,428	108,419	31,420	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	3,573	38,684	1,367	2,550	1,500	0	0
Welfare, home	0	3,421	4,200	15,481	11,563	0	0
Churches, religion	300	1,117	1,600	4,210	0	0	0
Government buildings	323	280	26,515	900	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,670	1,451	5,554	5,833	645	25	0

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

Description – Monthly survey of building permits

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

Data source and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions due to the correction of coding errors

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

Revisions due to the addition of late reports

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

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

At the end of the year, the seasonally adjusted time series are revised to take into account the most recent seasonal fluctuations at the same time as a revision to the previous year of the unadjusted data. As a result, revisions for the seasonally adjusted estimates extending back three years are made with the release of January building permits data.

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

Concepts and variables measured

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

The classification used in this publication deals strictly with structures for which a building permit was issued. Permits are generally issued for the following: construction of new buildings, alterations, additions, renovations, etc. Minor repair jobs such as painting, tiling, roofing, etc., for which no permit is required, and engineering work (such as dams, roads, pipelines, etc.), which, by definition, is not a building, are not included in the building permit series. Estimates of such work may be obtained on Cansim, tables 029-0039 to 029-0040 for the «Capital expenditures by type of asset» and tables 029-0005 to 029-0024 and 032-0001 to 032-0002 for the «Private and Public Investment in Canada Intentions» (cat. no. 61-205-X).

The description given by the municipalities as to the type of building (box #6 of Section A on the form) and the type of work involved (box #7 of Section A on the form) forms the basis for classification. The classification of buildings into major groups and subgroups is based on the following: intended use in the case of new buildings; present or intended use of buildings to which improvements are to be made; present use of the existing structure where the proposed construction is intended to provide additional facilities; principal use of the structure where the proposed construction has more than one intended use; however, where the building contains dwellings, the value of the construction is divided between residential and non-residential use.

Building categories

This publication, uses the following classification for the **value of permits issued** for construction of new buildings or for improvements: residential, industrial, commercial, institutional and government.

Residential: Includes all buildings intended for private occupancy whether on a permanent basis or not. Dwellings are divided into the following types: single-family, mobile, cottage, semi-detached, row house and apartment building.

Industrial: Includes all buildings used for manufacturing and processing; transportation, communication and other utilities, and agriculture, forestry and mining.

Commercial: Includes all buildings used to house activities related to the tertiary sector, such as stores, warehouses, garages, office buildings, theatres, hotels, funeral parlours and beauty salons.

Institutional and Government: Includes expenditures made by the community, public and government for buildings and structures like schools, universities, hospitals, clinics, churches, homes for the aged.

The **number of dwelling units** indicates the number of self contained dwelling units created. This should not be confused with the number of structures. For example, an apartment building containing six dwellings will be shown as six dwelling units. When an existing structure is converted into additional housing units, the number of units added is included. This publication uses the following classification for dwelling units:

Single-family: Refers to dwellings commonly called "**single house**". It includes single dwellings that are completely isolated on all sides, including single dwellings linked to other dwellings below ground. Included are bungalows, split levels, two-storey single-family homes built by conventional methods or prefabricated.

Mobile homes: Refers to houses designed and constructed to be transported on their own chassis and for easy moving.

Cottage: Refers to dwellings that cannot be occupied year-round or on a permanent basis because the facilities required for comfort are inadequate.

Double or Semi-detached: Refers to dwellings in which each of the two dwellings are side by side and joined by a common wall or garage, but not attached to any other building and surrounded by open space.

Row Dwellings: Refers to a row of three or more dwellings attached to each other without dwellings above or below.

Apartment Building: Includes dwellings in a variety of buildings such as duplexes, semi-detached duplexes, triplexes, row duplexes, apartments as such and dwellings adjacent to non-residential structures.

Conversion: Refers to the number of dwellings added by conversion of existing structures.

Geographic classification

Geographic entities are classified according to Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) used by Statistics Canada. Each reporting entity is assigned a twelve-digit SGC code for identification according to the following geographic levels:

Province and territory (PR): There are ten provinces and three territories.

Economic region (ER): Refers to intraprovincial regions established by the Standards Division of Statistics Canada. There are seventy-six ERs.

Census division (CD): Refers to a group of census subdivisions established by provincial law. There are two hundred and eighty-eight CDs (data on this geographic group is available on request).

Census metropolitan area (CMA): Its delineation corresponds to the 2011 Census definition. The term CMA refers to the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the Census population figures. The thirty-three CMAs are shown in this publication. Although the 2011 Census defines the Ottawa-Gatineau area as a single CMA, the area is shown in this publication as two separate entities since it is located in two different provinces.

Census agglomeration (CA): Refers to the smaller labour market area of an urbanized core of at least 10,000 population, as defined by the 2011 Census. There are one hundred and eleven CAs in Canada. When a CA overlaps the boundaries of two provinces, it is shown partly in each province. The Lloydminster agglomeration is an exception to this rule. It is treated as if it was totally located in Alberta.

Other municipalities of at least 10,000 population: Refers to municipalities not included in census agglomerations but with populations of at least 10,000 inhabitants. The distinction is made between these municipalities and CAs in order to permit comparison between the Building Permits Survey and the Housing Starts and Completions Survey which refers to this geographical concept.

Rural area: Refers to all geographic entities not included in a CMA or CA and not identified as an urban centre by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Census subdivision (CSD): Refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories. However, since Indian reserves and settlements do not issue building permits, they are not included in this publication.

Non-standard geographic unit: The geographic units shown in this publication do not all satisfy the above definition of census subdivision. Some provincial or municipal administrations producing monthly reports do not correspond to the official geographic entities; they are nevertheless shown in this publication under the geographic entity used by these administrations. These so-called non-standard geographic units are few in number and are mostly concentrated in the Maritime provinces.

Territorial revisions

Territorial boundaries were established according to the 2011 Census definitions. Changes in boundaries, status or name of census subdivisions between censuses are introduced in this publication on a yearly basis. Changes affecting the other geographic units (CMAs, CAs, CDs and ERs) are introduced every five years, eighteen months following the census.

Data accuracy

Since the building permit data are extracted from municipal administrative documents, two types of response errors are possible: errors attributable to the permit applicant and errors in transcription by the responding municipality. However, experience has shown that transcription errors are not very common and the increasing number of municipalities producing computerized reports tends to reduce the frequency of this type of error. Errors attributable to an understatement of the cost of construction are more probable. Since permit fees are in most cases based on the value of the construction, this leads unquestionably to under-estimation of project values.

The other source of error are the processing error and the non-response error. In 2014, 98% of the municipalities covered by the survey sent their monthly Building Permits reports.

Comparability of data and related sources

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

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

Appendix I

Geographical abbreviations

C	City / Cité
CC	Chartered community
CG	Community government
CN	Crown colony / Colonie de la couronne
COM	Community
CT	Canton (municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (municipalité de)
CV	City / Ville
CY	City
DM	District municipality
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement district
IGD	Indian government district
IM	Island municipality
IRI	Indian reserve / Réserve indienne
LGD	Local government district
LOT	Township and royalty
M	Municipality / Municipalité
MD	Municipal district
MÉ	Municipalité
MU	Municipality
NH	Northern hamlet
NL	Nisga'a land
NO	Unorganized / Non organisé
NV	Northern village
NVL	Nisgaa village
P	Parish / Paroisse (municipalité de)
PE	Paroisse (municipalité de)
RCR	Rural community / Communauté rurale
RDA	Regional district electoral area
RG	Region
RGM	Regional municipality
RM	Rural municipality
RV	Resort village
S-É	Indian settlement / Établissement indien
SA	Special area
SC	Subdivision of county municipality / Subdivision municipalité de comté
SÉ	Settlement / Établissement
SET	Settlement
SG	Self-government / Autonomie gouvernementale
SM	Specialized municipality
SNO	Subdivision of unorganized / Subdivision non organisée
SV	Summer village
T	Town

TC	Terres réservées aux Cris
TI	Terre inuite
TK	Terres réservées aux Naskapis
TL	Teslin land
TP	Township
TV	Town / Ville
V	Ville
VC	Village cri
VK	Village naskapi
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/table-tableau/table-tableau-5-eng.cfm>