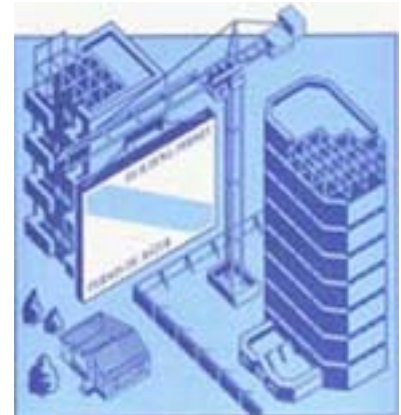



Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

August 2015



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

Building Permits

August 2015

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

Acknowledgements

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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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Highlights

The total value of building permits decreased 3.7% to \$7.5 billion in August, following increases of 15.5% in June and 0.7% in July (revised data). The decline was attributable to lower construction intentions in most provinces, mainly British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Analysis – August 2015

The total value of building permits decreased 3.7% to \$7.5 billion in August, following increases of 15.5% in June and 0.7% in July (revised data). The decline was attributable to lower construction intentions in most provinces, mainly British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

In the residential sector, municipalities issued \$4.7 billion worth of building permits, down 5.1% from July. This was the first decline in three months. Decreases were posted in six provinces, with British Columbia posting the largest decline. Ontario registered the largest increase in the value of residential building permits.

Construction intentions for non-residential buildings declined 1.3% to \$2.8 billion in August, a second consecutive monthly decrease. Decreases were recorded in six provinces, led by Alberta, followed by Quebec and Saskatchewan. Ontario registered the largest increase in non-residential construction intentions.

Residential sector: Large decline in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings

Municipalities issued \$2.3 billion worth of building permits for multi-family dwellings in August, down 8.3% from the previous month. The largest decrease was in British Columbia, where the value of building permits for multiple dwellings had reached a record high in July. Alberta and Nova Scotia were a distant second and third. Ontario posted the largest increase in construction intentions for multi-family dwellings.

Contractors took out \$2.4 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in August, down 1.9% from July. This was the first decline in three months. The decrease at the national level was attributable to lower construction intentions for single-family dwellings mostly in Ontario and, to a lesser degree, in Alberta. Conversely, Quebec and Saskatchewan saw the largest increases.

The number of new dwellings approved by municipalities declined 4.6% to 18,709 units. The decrease was attributable to multi-family dwellings, which fell 5.6% to 12,675 units, and single-family dwellings, which declined 2.4% to 6,034 units.

Non-residential sector: Decrease in industrial and institutional construction intentions

In the industrial component, the value of building permits declined for a second straight month, down 7.9% to \$467 million in August. The decline in August was due to lower construction intentions for utilities and transportation buildings. Decreases in four provinces, led by Alberta and Quebec, offset the increases in the other provinces. Saskatchewan and Ontario recorded the largest gains.

Institutional construction intentions fell 4.3% from July to \$631 million in August, following a 42.5% decrease the previous month. The decline at the national level in August resulted from lower construction intentions for medical buildings and children's treatment centres. The largest declines were recorded in Quebec, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Alberta and British Columbia posted the largest increases.

The value of building permits for commercial buildings rose 1.8% to \$1.7 billion in August. Higher construction intentions for office buildings and, to a lesser degree, warehouses and laboratories accounted for the growth at the national level. Increases in three provinces, led by Ontario, offset decreases in the other provinces. The largest declines were registered in Alberta, followed by Saskatchewan and Quebec.

Provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan post the largest declines

In August, the total value of building permits fell in every province and territory except Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador and the Northwest Territories. British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan saw the largest decreases.

After posting the largest increase the previous month, British Columbia recorded the biggest decrease in August, mostly attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings. In Alberta, commercial, industrial and residential buildings were behind the decrease.

In Quebec, the decline was attributable to lower construction intentions for non-residential buildings, mainly commercial buildings. In Saskatchewan, the decrease was a result of lower construction intentions for commercial buildings and, to a lesser extent, institutional buildings.

Conversely, the increase in Ontario resulted from higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. The slight increase in Newfoundland and Labrador was attributable to institutional buildings, while commercial buildings accounted for the increase in the Northwest Territories.

Lower construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of permits was down in 22 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Oshawa and Montréal posted the largest declines.

The decrease in Vancouver resulted mainly from lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser degree, commercial buildings.

In Calgary, the decrease was due to lower construction intentions in every component except institutional buildings, while in Edmonton, commercial and institutional buildings were mostly responsible for the decline.

In Oshawa, lower construction intentions for all types of buildings, largely multi-family dwellings, accounted for the decline in August. In Montréal, the decrease was attributable to lower construction intentions for non-residential buildings, particularly commercial projects.

Conversely, the advance in Toronto was mainly on account of higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and multiple dwellings.

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

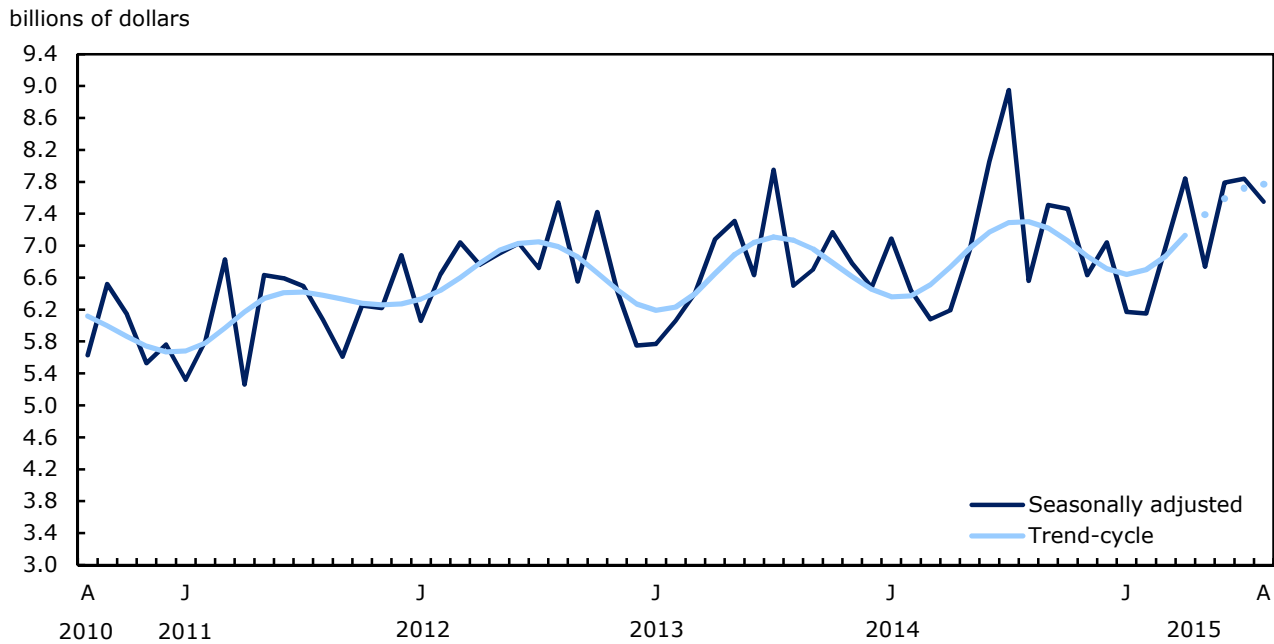
Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data for the previous month have been revised.

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

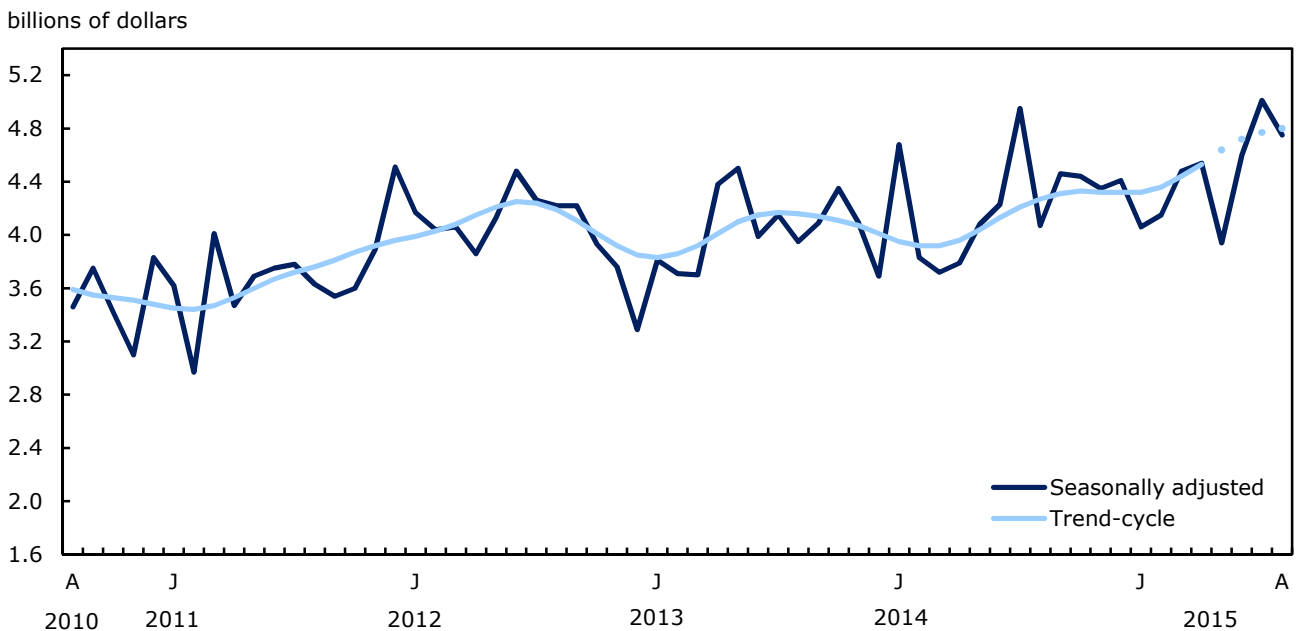
The September building permits data will be released on November 6.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits



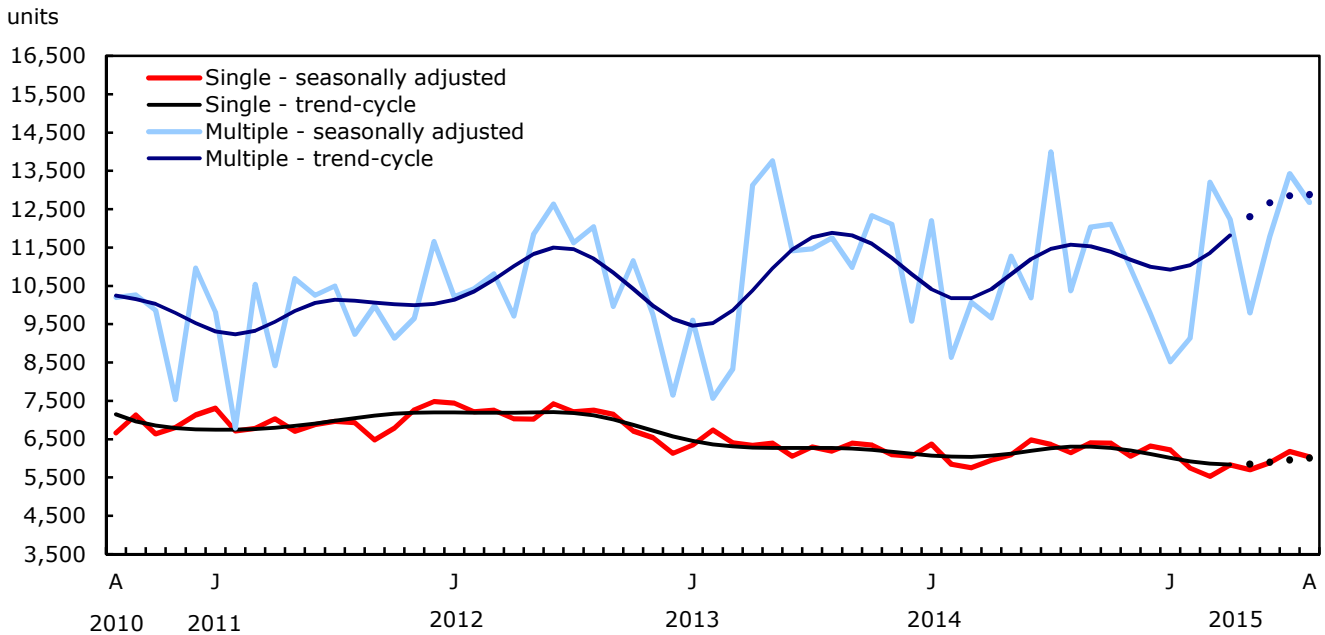
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



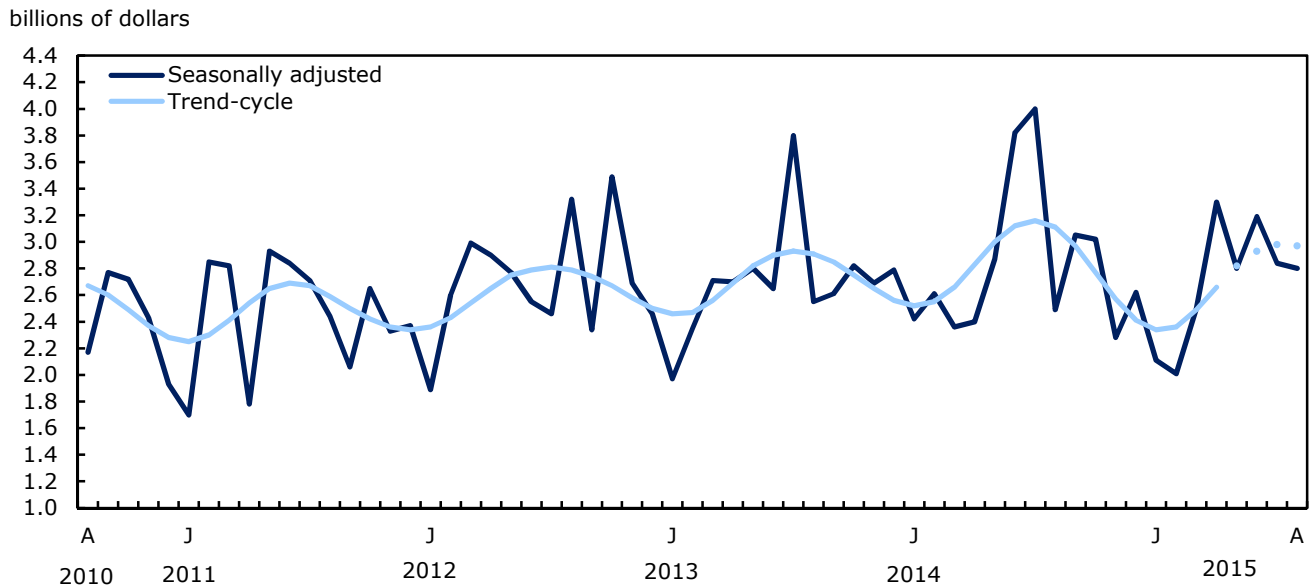
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



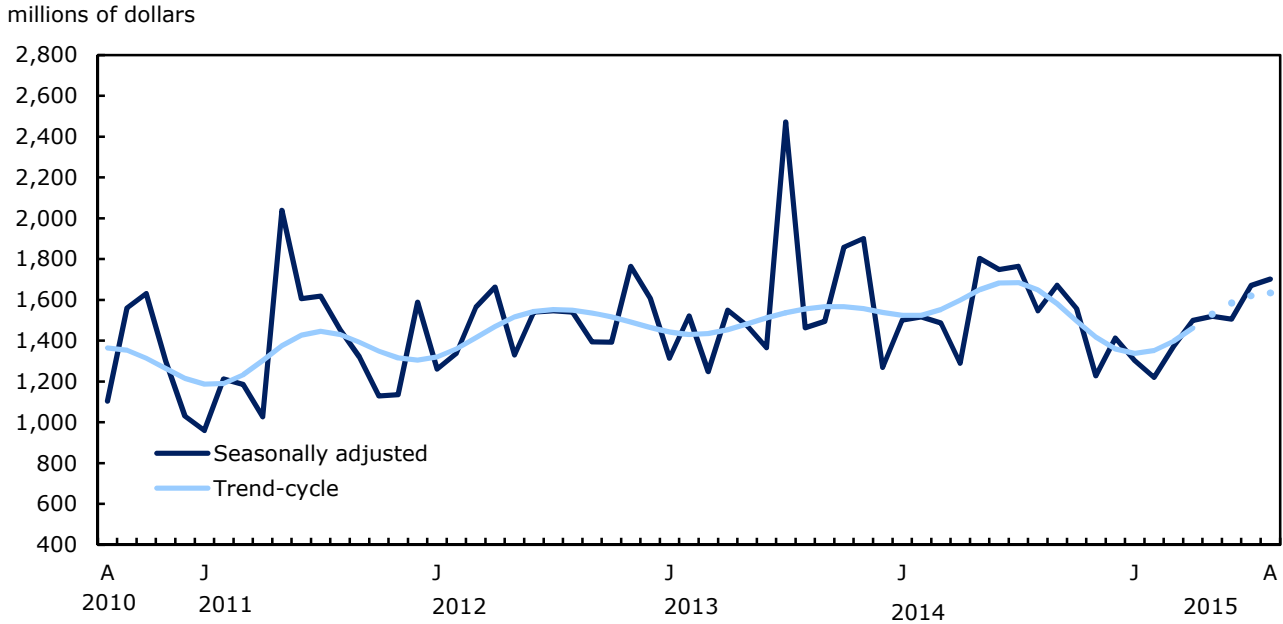
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



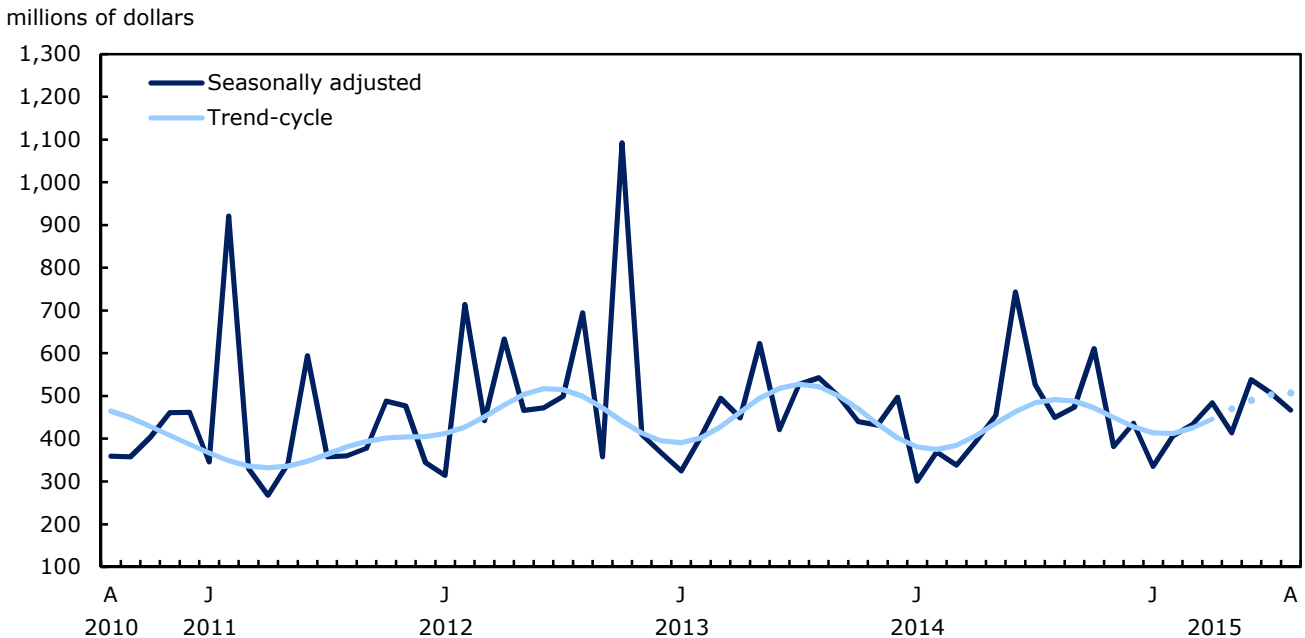
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 5
Value of commercial building permits



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

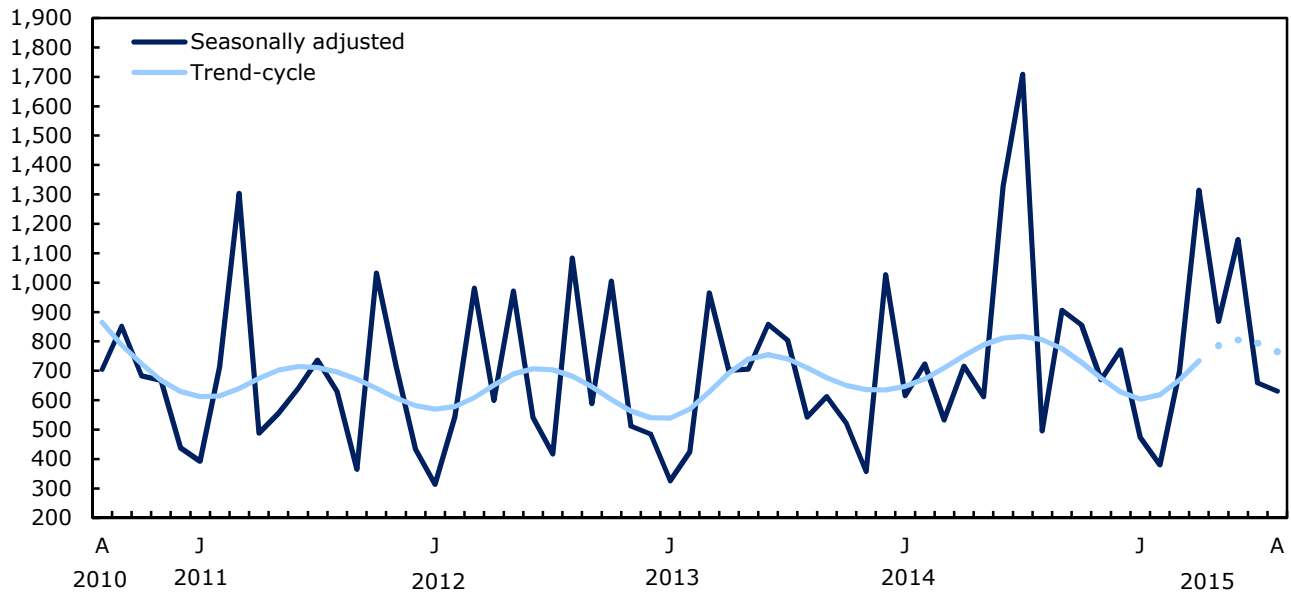
Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



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

Chart 7
Value of institutional and governmental building permits

millions of dollars



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

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

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

Selected technical and analytical products from Statistics Canada

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

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

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2802 Building Permits Survey

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 August ^p	2015 July ^r	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	7,548,405	7,841,878	-3.7	0.7	15.5	-13.9	12.1	13.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	48,895	48,629	0.5	-22.5	27.8	-43.9	84.4	-17.3
Prince Edward Island	19,034	19,827	-4.0	17.0	10.7	39.2	-1.3	13.9
Nova Scotia	100,633	101,865	-1.2	-32.8	57.7	-28.2	50.6	-25.1
New Brunswick	78,273	91,673	-14.6	-17.0	22.3	115.6	-15.3	-10.3
Quebec	1,088,411	1,236,678	-12.0	-4.4	21.6	2.7	-7.3	-6.2
Ontario	3,458,762	2,897,298	19.4	-1.6	8.5	-26.5	50.6	10.2
Manitoba	172,544	191,261	-9.8	5.8	1.5	8.3	-26.3	22.3
Saskatchewan	225,134	338,958	-33.6	61.1	3.8	0.6	-18.7	28.1
Alberta	1,266,526	1,513,828	-16.3	-9.3	22.9	-4.2	5.1	13.1
British Columbia	1,073,016	1,361,907	-21.2	20.8	17.5	-7.6	-25.6	53.0
Yukon	5,944	34,133	-82.6	335.3	-25.2	115.7	195.5	-38.4
Northwest Territories	11,233	5,672	98.0	-41.2	3,135.9	-92.2	114.6	-79.3
Nunavut	0	149	-100.0	-88.2	-71.0	742.9	-60.1	-48.2

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

	2015 August ^p	2015 July ^r	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	2,798,437	2,836,355	-1.3	-11.1	13.8	-15.0	31.7	24.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	14,412	12,852	12.1	-35.8	49.3	-73.5	281.9	-29.2
Prince Edward Island	6,244	9,809	-36.3	34.6	-9.2	70.1	-7.4	12.9
Nova Scotia	46,863	28,695	63.3	-5.5	-11.4	10.8	-4.2	52.4
New Brunswick	41,673	51,137	-18.5	-16.4	9.3	202.2	-25.4	21.3
Quebec	354,031	525,198	-32.6	20.2	-3.3	31.6	-28.7	14.7
Ontario	1,291,531	826,843	56.2	-32.9	7.8	-34.4	139.6	-19.2
Manitoba	74,240	85,618	-13.3	50.2	-31.5	49.6	-45.2	61.7
Saskatchewan	112,040	239,739	-53.3	131.6	-5.2	27.0	-32.4	72.6
Alberta	503,541	702,961	-28.4	-17.3	25.0	10.6	18.9	81.1
British Columbia	341,887	321,746	6.3	-16.3	77.8	-37.7	-26.6	140.9
Yukon	3,996	29,491	-86.5	523.6	-34.6	6,298.2	-18.1	-91.8
Northwest Territories	7,979	2,133	274.1	56.6	1,646.2	-97.7	297.6	-62.7
Nunavut	0	133	-100.0	-88.9	...	-100.0

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

	2015 August ^p	2015 July ^r	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February
	thousands of dollars		percentage change					
Canada	4,749,968	5,005,523	-5.1	8.9	16.7	-13.2	1.3	8.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,483	35,777	-3.6	-16.3	19.8	-3.1	7.8	-11.6
Prince Edward Island	12,790	10,018	27.7	3.8	32.6	15.9	3.9	14.7
Nova Scotia	53,770	73,170	-26.5	-39.7	96.0	-39.9	81.8	-41.9
New Brunswick	36,600	40,536	-9.7	-17.6	43.5	47.0	-5.2	-28.9
Quebec	734,380	711,480	3.2	-17.0	39.9	-11.6	9.0	-17.6
Ontario	2,167,231	2,070,455	4.7	20.8	9.1	-19.5	13.2	30.2
Manitoba	98,304	105,643	-6.9	-14.7	30.4	-12.7	-10.5	1.6
Saskatchewan	113,094	99,219	14.0	-7.1	14.3	-19.1	-4.2	0.7
Alberta	762,985	810,867	-5.9	-1.0	20.7	-15.6	-3.4	-8.3
British Columbia	731,129	1,040,161	-29.7	40.0	0.0	7.6	-25.1	28.8
Yukon	1,948	4,642	-58.0	49.1	-4.4	-31.4	215.1	54.4
Northwest Territories	3,254	3,539	-8.1	-57.3	3,664.1	-54.5	-48.9	-85.2
Nunavut	0	16	-100.0	-75.0	-98.5	...	-100.0	-48.2

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

	2015 August ^p	2015 July ^r	August to July	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February
	units		percentage change					
Canada	224,508	235,308	-4.6	10.9	14.1	-14.2	-3.6	25.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,776	2,112	-15.9	4.1	19.9	-12.4	69.5	-9.5
Prince Edward Island	1,224	768	59.4	42.2	2.3	15.8	171.4	7.7
Nova Scotia	2,832	4,632	-38.9	-39.4	125.1	-57.9	78.0	-20.1
New Brunswick	1,944	2,304	-15.6	-28.9	6.7	118.1	110.9	10.0
Quebec	38,904	36,792	5.7	-18.5	21.8	-8.5	21.8	-23.7
Ontario	98,172	90,576	8.4	37.5	10.5	-26.3	4.2	45.1
Manitoba	4,836	5,796	-16.6	-7.3	47.6	-40.3	20.1	28.8
Saskatchewan	7,980	7,476	6.7	25.6	16.2	-5.3	-20.0	-8.3
Alberta	33,876	40,116	-15.6	8.2	7.7	-9.4	-14.3	31.7
British Columbia	32,676	44,280	-26.2	18.0	2.9	11.8	-35.0	81.0
Yukon	156	252	-38.1	-4.5	29.4	-46.9	166.7	0.0
Northwest Territories	132	204	-35.3	-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			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
July ^r	6,181	13,428	19,609	5,005,523	506,754	1,670,319	659,282	2,836,355	7,841,878
August ^p	6,034	12,675	18,709	4,749,968	466,565	1,700,634	631,238	2,798,437	7,548,405
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	47,125	90,792	137,917	35,519,609	3,582,542	11,789,643	6,172,025	21,544,210	57,063,819
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	49,001	86,400	135,401	33,334,408	3,576,683	12,656,786	6,730,422	22,963,891	56,298,299
Newfoundland and Labrador									
July ^r	96	80	176	35,777	1,175	9,608	2,069	12,852	48,629
August ^p	110	38	148	34,483	262	8,636	5,514	14,412	48,895
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	789	315	1,104	296,483	40,380	89,815	21,574	151,769	448,252
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	940	728	1,668	364,871	56,447	199,389	23,444	279,280	644,151
Prince Edward Island									
July ^r	35	29	64	10,018	860	6,824	2,125	9,809	19,827
August ^p	33	69	102	12,790	4,262	1,582	400	6,244	19,034
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	229	137	366	72,198	8,617	26,629	13,671	48,917	121,115
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	244	128	372	67,320	7,956	43,277	9,983	61,216	128,536
Nova Scotia									
July ^r	125	261	386	73,170	7,446	19,934	1,315	28,695	101,865
August ^p	117	119	236	53,770	8,259	27,758	10,846	46,863	100,633
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	839	2,364	3,203	603,568	46,931	161,424	35,795	244,150	847,718
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	940	1,592	2,532	489,680	64,920	153,435	54,975	273,330	763,010
New Brunswick									
July ^r	111	81	192	40,536	5,342	24,007	21,788	51,137	91,673
August ^p	130	32	162	36,600	11,596	12,875	17,202	41,673	78,273
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	768	457	1,225	280,195	53,324	123,506	102,769	279,599	559,794
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	910	926	1,836	294,334	34,490	131,824	71,910	238,224	532,558
Quebec									
July ^r	883	2,183	3,066	711,480	88,367	320,817	116,014	525,198	1,236,678
August ^p	866	2,376	3,242	734,380	63,566	213,523	76,942	354,031	1,088,411
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	6,803	19,042	25,845	5,674,472	640,375	1,982,893	1,103,884	3,727,152	9,401,624
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	7,368	20,024	27,392	5,790,231	850,286	1,847,955	2,720,151	5,418,392	11,208,623
Ontario									
July ^r	2,835	4,713	7,548	2,070,455	214,744	412,204	199,895	826,843	2,897,298
August ^p	2,600	5,581	8,181	2,167,231	228,465	878,988	184,078	1,291,531	3,458,762
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	19,777	29,526	49,303	14,105,381	1,668,906	4,404,512	2,500,717	8,574,135	22,679,516
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	17,214	27,471	44,685	12,340,190	1,399,650	4,399,481	1,952,186	7,751,317	20,091,507
Manitoba									
July ^r	211	272	483	105,643	9,246	35,521	40,851	85,618	191,261
August ^p	218	185	403	98,304	9,291	52,578	12,371	74,240	172,544
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	1,754	1,862	3,616	874,006	92,728	277,464	213,269	583,461	1,457,467
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	2,145	2,373	4,518	986,045	82,182	541,716	318,587	942,485	1,928,530
Saskatchewan									
July ^r	177	446	623	99,219	12,818	174,540	52,381	239,739	338,958
August ^p	189	476	665	113,094	36,509	38,942	36,589	112,040	225,134
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	1,536	2,672	4,208	850,883	151,656	535,243	222,696	909,595	1,760,478
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	2,158	3,126	5,284	1,105,498	68,221	526,301	172,504	767,026	1,872,524
Alberta									
July ^r	1,055	2,288	3,343	810,867	116,910	438,396	147,655	702,961	1,513,828
August ^p	1,104	1,719	2,823	762,985	61,195	249,453	192,893	503,541	1,266,526
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	9,267	15,516	24,783	6,518,634	563,830	2,592,102	1,349,382	4,505,314	11,023,948
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	12,138	15,934	28,072	7,163,937	760,006	3,436,820	819,225	5,016,051	12,179,988

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 – continued

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

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
July r	636	3,054	3,690	1,040,161	49,201	211,089	61,456	321,746	1,361,907
August p	653	2,070	2,723	731,129	42,974	208,636	90,277	341,887	1,073,016
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	5,239	18,761	24,000	6,190,114	304,466	1,555,248	583,105	2,442,819	8,632,933
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	4,794	13,919	18,713	4,662,740	239,003	1,353,380	574,403	2,166,786	6,829,526
Yukon									
July r	8	13	21	4,642	150	15,633	13,708	29,491	34,133
August p	11	2	13	1,948	79	570	3,347	3,996	5,944
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	83	59	142	21,855	6,614	21,217	23,391	51,222	73,077
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	101	69	170	24,487	6,221	9,825	11,460	27,506	51,993
Northwest Territories									
July r	9	8	17	3,539	392	1,716	25	2,133	5,672
August p	3	8	11	3,254	107	7,093	779	7,979	11,233
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	37	53	90	23,587	4,612	17,843	1,772	24,227	47,814
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	45	7	52	17,810	3,298	9,016	1,244	13,558	31,368
Nunavut									
July r	0	0	0	16	103	30	0	133	149
August p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	4	28	32	8,233	103	1,747	0	1,850	10,083
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	4	103	107	27,265	4,003	4,367	350	8,720	35,985

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

Table 6
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2015

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
July ^r	33	84	117	23,361	3,507	1,480	131	5,118	28,479
August ^p	46	30	76	12,967	2,088	25,435	25	27,548	40,515
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	225	383	608	101,987	12,579	33,537	15,359	61,475	163,462
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	134	256	390	73,513	28,763	18,522	20,538	67,823	141,336
Barrie, Ontario									
July ^r	52	7	59	16,764	1,434	11,891	890	14,215	30,979
August ^p	22	58	80	18,557	371	7,726	8,022	16,119	34,676
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	299	70	369	108,213	3,663	61,240	19,397	84,300	192,513
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	407	136	543	154,874	22,386	97,854	17,574	137,814	292,688
Brantford, Ontario									
July ^r	25	42	67	14,440	7,588	652	1,431	9,671	24,111
August ^p	49	33	82	20,634	4,181	2,583	4,454	11,218	31,852
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	248	350	598	137,234	22,480	12,609	6,834	41,923	179,157
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	175	87	262	53,700	15,034	6,849	5,408	27,291	80,991
Calgary, Alberta									
July ^r	340	1,281	1,621	402,803	69,078	165,460	31,280	265,818	668,621
August ^p	327	895	1,222	356,313	5,154	75,721	73,640	154,515	510,828
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	2,561	6,130	8,691	2,550,085	154,860	966,386	669,717	1,790,963	4,341,048
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	4,434	6,146	10,580	3,013,109	94,481	1,676,982	306,372	2,077,835	5,090,944
Edmonton, Alberta									
July ^r	400	854	1,254	273,797	12,126	187,623	40,996	240,745	514,542
August ^p	449	641	1,090	268,420	21,771	76,580	14,888	113,239	381,659
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	3,853	7,639	11,492	2,789,073	119,304	999,501	245,191	1,363,996	4,153,069
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	4,334	7,264	11,598	2,751,456	190,403	979,277	195,746	1,365,426	4,116,882
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
July ^r	20	2	22	7,783	5,686	3,253	6,783	15,722	23,505
August ^p	21	24	45	12,943	2,531	5,193	1,548	9,272	22,215
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	97	79	176	53,811	24,088	26,222	19,947	70,257	124,068
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	133	152	285	73,395	40,040	30,387	48,461	118,888	192,283
Guelph, Ontario									
July ^r	28	195	223	35,831	9,573	4,074	1,790	15,437	51,268
August ^p	40	126	166	37,501	5,400	22,954	1,051	29,405	66,906
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	276	769	1,045	238,794	42,126	50,056	12,203	104,385	343,179
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	162	509	671	149,164	16,018	49,289	20,561	85,868	235,032
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
July ^r	40	224	264	42,140	2,035	16,303	149	18,487	60,627
August ^p	35	90	125	23,708	170	19,014	9,270	28,454	52,162
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	265	2,114	2,379	401,391	7,590	109,555	21,021	138,166	539,557
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	327	1,201	1,528	274,732	25,753	91,142	31,715	148,610	423,342
Hamilton, Ontario									
July ^r	101	476	577	130,942	7,800	13,020	4,042	24,862	155,804
August ^p	103	75	178	67,429	12,077	15,343	24,545	51,965	119,394
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	983	1,125	2,108	672,894	77,477	152,902	298,527	528,906	1,201,800
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	810	1,211	2,021	616,480	47,636	175,980	152,618	376,234	992,714
Kelowna, British Columbia									
July ^r	46	53	99	29,054	2,594	23,621	750	26,965	56,019
August ^p	39	52	91	31,100	1,962	3,452	80	5,494	36,594
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	297	454	751	229,090	10,278	106,044	24,011	140,333	369,423
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	320	335	655	198,315	8,784	41,696	24,133	74,613	272,928

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

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

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
July r	30	13	43	10,064	857	2,353	1,666	4,876	14,940
August p	30	51	81	13,316	0	2,058	10,176	12,234	25,550
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	181	439	620	103,284	3,532	21,526	27,051	52,109	155,393
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	248	186	434	89,563	5,731	63,539	264,068	333,338	422,901
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
July r	75	106	181	48,907	9,225	6,812	4,052	20,089	68,996
August p	101	103	204	56,987	15,933	10,011	1,797	27,741	84,728
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	700	1,866	2,566	534,615	108,943	151,086	89,197	349,226	883,841
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	609	2,003	2,612	587,235	72,314	149,959	222,036	444,309	1,031,544
London, Ontario									
July r	108	256	364	96,785	3,673	8,582	2,659	14,914	111,699
August p	94	10	104	41,972	4,391	17,665	1,999	24,055	66,027
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	716	568	1,284	400,680	38,393	112,817	135,285	286,495	687,175
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	782	688	1,470	440,800	32,757	77,771	87,443	197,971	638,771
Moncton, New Brunswick									
July r	22	36	58	8,881	1,209	11,951	18,059	31,219	40,100
August p	26	16	42	8,706	426	6,307	1,545	8,278	16,984
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	179	160	339	67,441	20,947	44,125	40,079	105,151	172,592
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	175	497	672	85,979	5,783	53,909	4,582	64,274	150,253
Montréal, Quebec									
July r	250	1,356	1,606	365,447	40,230	211,167	58,688	310,085	675,532
August p	233	1,579	1,812	393,952	33,741	111,062	43,604	188,407	582,359
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	1,799	10,575	12,374	2,774,834	225,906	1,226,288	675,120	2,127,314	4,902,148
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	1,858	10,628	12,486	2,634,227	510,956	1,035,086	2,120,316	3,666,358	6,300,585
Oshawa, Ontario									
July r	108	410	518	116,051	792	23,411	4,747	28,950	145,001
August p	76	58	134	38,229	578	2,104	2,389	5,071	43,300
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	936	1,140	2,076	603,662	37,666	57,571	22,421	117,658	721,320
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	697	626	1,323	413,848	38,825	233,899	59,382	332,106	745,954
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
July r	222	198	420	121,327	1,584	108,297	12,666	122,547	243,874
August p	88	330	418	105,220	1,382	35,548	39,625	76,555	181,775
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	1,124	1,945	3,069	805,467	12,468	407,712	154,918	575,098	1,380,565
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	1,320	3,020	4,340	1,047,344	14,811	534,790	110,041	659,642	1,706,986
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
July r	37	105	142	30,496	2,210	27,046	3,109	32,365	62,861
August p	36	130	166	25,886	7	4,779	165	4,951	30,837
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	326	1,051	1,377	242,500	55,777	64,362	12,249	132,388	374,888
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	319	1,281	1,600	267,575	14,026	102,242	54,720	170,988	438,563
Peterborough, Ontario									
July r	29	0	29	11,671	2,435	1,188	365	3,988	15,659
August p	35	41	76	19,662	280	1,585	12,300	14,165	33,827
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	185	69	254	77,260	9,896	11,733	17,186	38,815	116,075
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	187	40	227	57,028	47,279	15,330	5,437	68,046	125,074
Québec, Quebec									
July r	61	287	348	75,872	4,724	15,308	8,033	28,065	103,937
August p	60	254	314	60,480	2,529	27,372	977	30,878	91,358
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	558	3,219	3,777	610,902	29,848	180,848	82,188	292,884	903,786
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	650	3,368	4,018	716,419	35,571	220,986	72,055	328,612	1,045,031

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									
July r	40	314	354	34,615	2,133	113,672	2,765	118,570	153,185
August p	53	195	248	39,604	26,502	12,938	1,730	41,170	80,774
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	343	907	1,250	203,173	75,040	211,584	74,679	361,303	564,476
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	516	1,105	1,621	260,485	8,280	172,340	35,416	216,036	476,521
Saguenay, Quebec									
July r	26	19	45	11,675	887	6,906	2,303	10,096	21,771
August p	20	9	29	10,095	918	3,886	895	5,699	15,794
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	225	168	393	99,596	25,531	32,028	43,672	101,231	200,827
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	310	283	593	140,066	5,424	23,475	31,120	60,019	200,085
Saint John, New Brunswick									
July r	18	7	25	8,312	1,219	3,105	30	4,354	12,666
August p	26	1	27	5,964	275	2,763	1,455	4,493	10,457
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	121	51	172	51,322	3,076	14,453	5,176	22,705	74,027
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	140	96	236	48,589	17,728	36,863	7,375	61,966	110,555
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
July r	83	106	189	43,718	7,575	34,849	10,471	52,895	96,613
August p	89	266	355	51,640	4,291	12,790	28,180	45,261	96,901
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	761	1,469	2,230	445,740	33,301	181,826	79,302	294,429	740,169
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	1,041	1,473	2,514	543,835	21,398	169,302	57,752	248,452	792,287
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
July r	37	14	51	16,542	1,260	5,305	1,010	7,575	24,117
August p	42	20	62	15,517	608	1,888	2,901	5,397	20,914
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	287	564	851	166,165	14,163	44,785	38,612	97,560	263,725
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	334	498	832	162,764	11,226	35,039	33,713	79,978	242,742
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
July r	114	126	240	52,723	9,584	3,444	2,392	15,420	68,143
August p	106	91	197	51,944	2,664	3,175	8,303	14,142	66,086
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	780	550	1,330	354,604	21,493	55,700	19,201	96,394	450,998
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	548	406	954	263,759	25,691	63,709	44,559	133,959	397,718
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
July r	41	40	81	17,333	1,000	8,188	1,358	10,546	27,879
August p	58	14	72	15,462	257	6,856	5,489	12,602	28,064
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	388	170	558	165,972	37,751	76,923	20,026	134,700	300,672
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	471	577	1,048	218,386	43,498	166,419	20,929	230,846	449,232
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
July r	14	11	25	6,252	71	7,074	6,605	13,750	20,002
August p	20	20	40	7,703	19	1,800	1,156	2,975	10,678
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	130	72	202	46,003	764	35,525	45,179	81,468	127,471
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	131	103	234	51,488	3,810	25,567	15,417	44,794	96,282
Toronto, Ontario									
July r	1,219	2,607	3,826	1,118,947	98,182	187,796	105,989	391,967	1,510,914
August p	1,127	4,284	5,411	1,391,293	117,856	722,835	39,668	880,359	2,271,652
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	8,116	18,469	26,585	7,824,863	715,746	2,907,821	1,367,342	4,990,909	12,815,772
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	6,009	16,681	22,690	6,408,469	470,226	2,416,191	513,644	3,400,061	9,808,530
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
July r	15	17	32	9,900	767	2,860	337	3,964	13,864
August p	21	37	58	12,536	2,216	7,009	4,610	13,835	26,371
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	125	277	402	104,814	14,784	32,500	17,358	64,642	169,456
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	165	583	748	158,238	20,083	37,332	10,784	68,199	226,437

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									
July ^r	252	2,425	2,677	782,501	6,872	154,059	50,730	211,661	994,162
August ^p	231	1,619	1,850	493,076	19,256	134,466	87,778	241,500	734,576
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	2,016	14,583	16,599	4,236,851	134,980	1,083,622	389,865	1,608,467	5,845,318
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	1,850	10,720	12,570	3,092,797	95,432	900,692	216,109	1,212,233	4,305,030
Victoria, British Columbia									
July ^r	51	368	419	77,766	1,361	5,415	2,033	8,809	86,575
August ^p	72	79	151	45,322	1,777	14,291	384	16,452	61,774
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	426	1,289	1,715	397,094	6,181	80,091	33,414	119,686	516,780
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	365	637	1,002	253,611	6,889	71,075	87,844	165,808	419,419
Windsor, Ontario									
July ^r	77	99	176	42,183	386	5,821	23,038	29,245	71,428
August ^p	93	16	109	34,651	2,059	4,077	1,283	7,419	42,070
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	492	294	786	229,583	38,383	50,697	56,940	146,020	375,603
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	412	157	569	177,067	22,279	42,678	38,805	103,762	280,829
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
July ^r	111	177	288	69,652	1,397	23,008	22,516	46,921	116,573
August ^p	153	129	282	73,997	3,655	38,368	7,825	49,848	123,845
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	1,034	1,420	2,454	615,856	28,048	201,319	143,776	373,143	988,999
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	1,310	1,904	3,214	689,789	31,628	437,047	128,411	597,086	1,286,875

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							
July r	7,559	63	877	2,083	9,288	1,112	20,982
August p	6,051	34	739	2,062	8,986	508	18,380
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	47,989	223	6,496	14,485	62,297	6,233	137,723
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	49,863	239	7,653	14,960	56,989	6,047	135,751
Newfoundland and Labrador							
July r	152	1	0	0	78	2	233
August p	133	0	4	0	32	2	171
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	833	4	4	4	284	23	1,152
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	982	6	11	50	609	58	1,716
Prince Edward Island							
July r	44	8	0	4	25	1	82
August p	35	3	8	7	50	4	107
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	235	14	20	18	85	15	387
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	238	11	32	8	76	12	377
Nova Scotia							
July r	160	10	6	8	251	5	440
August p	129	5	2	12	105	2	255
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	874	25	38	55	2,149	100	3,241
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	968	23	56	112	1,260	178	2,597
New Brunswick							
July r	154	4	16	18	45	3	240
August p	148	2	11	5	13	5	184
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	875	8	64	80	295	22	1,344
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	935	18	113	63	668	90	1,887
Quebec							
July r	973	23	140	140	1,236	503	3,015
August p	773	16	135	147	1,404	105	2,580
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	7,206	97	1,496	937	12,612	2,611	24,959
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	7,692	86	1,819	956	13,711	2,546	26,810
Ontario							
July r	3,449	13	262	1,294	2,837	355	8,210
August p	2,573	7	144	979	4,315	199	8,217
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	19,806	63	1,619	7,405	18,811	1,720	49,424
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	17,033	80	1,985	7,832	16,553	1,118	44,601
Manitoba							
July r	272	1	42	13	244	0	572
August p	216	0	34	8	149	1	408
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	1,833	6	176	159	1,489	25	3,688
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	2,279	8	139	239	1,871	197	4,733
Saskatchewan							
July r	209	0	10	39	357	40	655
August p	227	0	20	10	406	40	703
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	1,619	1	119	252	1,969	334	4,294
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	2,244	2	315	665	1,858	289	5,373
Alberta							
July r	1,321	2	240	247	1,722	80	3,612
August p	1,079	0	338	446	880	55	2,798
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	9,253	2	2,321	2,843	9,736	617	24,772
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	12,333	2	2,637	2,666	9,951	681	28,270
British Columbia							
July r	804	1	161	320	2,474	120	3,880
August p	719	0	43	448	1,624	93	2,927
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	5,330	2	637	2,708	14,764	754	24,195
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	5,002	1	540	2,317	10,319	870	19,049

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							
July ^r	13	0	0	0	11	2	26
August ^p	16	1	0	0	0	2	19
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	85	1	2	14	33	10	145
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	108	2	2	38	22	7	179
Northwest Territories							
July ^r	8	0	0	0	8	1	17
August ^p	3	0	0	0	8	0	11
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	36	0	0	0	52	2	90
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	45	0	2	0	4	1	52
Nunavut							
July ^r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	4	0	0	10	18	0	32
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	4	0	2	14	87	0	107

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	50	0	0	8	22	0	80
Barrie, Ontario	21	0	0	49	0	9	79
Brantford, Ontario	46	0	2	30	0	1	79
Calgary, Alberta	305	0	70	268	551	6	1,200
Edmonton, Alberta	418	0	228	149	228	36	1,059
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	20	0	4	0	17	3	44
Guelph, Ontario	37	0	2	31	77	16	163
Halifax, Nova Scotia	45	0	0	12	76	2	135
Hamilton, Ontario	96	0	10	51	0	14	171
Kelowna, British Columbia	42	0	0	30	18	4	94
Kingston, Ontario	28	0	0	5	41	5	79
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	94	0	4	81	1	17	197
London, Ontario	87	0	2	8	0	1	98
Moncton, New Brunswick	31	0	6	0	8	2	47
Montréal, Quebec	197	0	46	110	1,009	29	1,391
Oshawa, Ontario	71	0	4	8	40	6	129
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	113	0	26	90	281	31	541
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	82	0	6	90	205	29	412
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	31	0	20	0	76	2	129
Peterborough, Ontario	33	0	0	18	12	11	74
Québec, Quebec	51	0	13	0	163	16	243
Regina, Saskatchewan	60	0	8	0	180	7	255
Saguenay, Quebec	17	0	3	0	0	4	24
Saint John, New Brunswick	29	2	1	0	0	0	32
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101	0	4	9	222	31	367
Sherbrooke, Quebec	36	0	0	0	14	1	51
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	99	0	4	55	26	6	190
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	61	0	0	0	14	0	75
Thunder Bay, Ontario	19	0	0	0	17	3	39
Toronto, Ontario	1,054	0	51	485	3,687	61	5,338
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	18	0	6	0	10	12	46
Vancouver, British Columbia	249	0	10	259	1,297	53	1,868
Victoria, British Columbia	77	0	0	12	61	7	157
Windsor, Ontario	87	0	12	4	0	0	103
Winnipeg, Manitoba	135	0	34	8	87	0	264

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	235	0	0	74	307	2	618
Barrie, Ontario	304	0	6	49	0	15	374
Brantford, Ontario	218	0	12	157	173	8	568
Calgary, Alberta	2,560	0	479	1,293	4,330	28	8,690
Edmonton, Alberta	3,848	0	1,669	1,370	4,203	397	11,487
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	109	0	12	0	53	14	188
Guelph, Ontario	273	0	22	198	431	118	1,042
Halifax, Nova Scotia	280	1	4	47	1,991	72	2,395
Hamilton, Ontario	929	0	18	370	460	277	2,054
Kelowna, British Columbia	312	0	2	87	334	31	766
Kingston, Ontario	189	0	12	16	304	107	628
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	662	0	23	413	1,347	83	2,528
London, Ontario	709	0	12	281	266	11	1,279
Moncton, New Brunswick	192	0	48	30	76	7	353
Montréal, Quebec	1,863	1	327	564	7,208	1,643	11,606
Oshawa, Ontario	982	0	99	218	766	57	2,122
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,503	1	354	771	1,585	225	4,439
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,149	0	110	635	1,029	171	3,094
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	354	1	244	136	556	54	1,345
Peterborough, Ontario	190	0	0	39	14	16	259
Québec, Quebec	577	3	216	60	2,468	205	3,529
Regina, Saskatchewan	343	0	49	79	753	26	1,250
Saguenay, Quebec	245	4	7	0	92	62	410
Saint John, New Brunswick	138	4	5	0	44	2	193
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	796	0	54	154	975	287	2,266
Sherbrooke, Quebec	298	1	126	50	294	64	833
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	745	1	62	308	157	23	1,296
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	395	0	0	4	161	5	565
Thunder Bay, Ontario	144	1	15	6	41	10	217
Toronto, Ontario	8,026	0	876	4,041	13,040	513	26,496
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	139	0	41	8	176	33	397
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,046	1	449	1,973	11,723	438	16,630
Victoria, British Columbia	437	0	30	77	1,100	84	1,728
Windsor, Ontario	509	0	75	101	115	3	803
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1,090	0	174	153	1,084	10	2,511

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					
July r	5,669,318	552,585	1,813,298	710,510	8,745,711
August p	4,775,750	504,982	1,661,614	630,044	7,572,390
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	35,701,989	3,608,915	11,535,001	6,105,116	56,951,021
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	33,586,084	3,540,787	12,493,391	6,944,692	56,564,954
Newfoundland and Labrador					
July r	57,170	1,175	9,840	2,069	70,254
August p	44,976	262	9,794	5,514	60,546
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	305,141	40,380	89,162	21,574	456,257
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	377,240	56,447	197,672	23,444	654,803
Prince Edward Island					
July r	14,047	860	6,824	2,125	23,856
August p	15,944	4,262	1,582	400	22,188
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	76,224	8,617	26,629	13,671	125,141
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	69,901	7,956	43,277	9,983	131,117
Nova Scotia					
July r	86,814	9,475	21,467	1,315	119,071
August p	57,368	11,368	27,647	10,846	107,229
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	620,334	48,767	159,390	35,795	864,286
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	506,439	65,755	150,499	54,975	777,668
New Brunswick					
July r	60,908	5,342	24,007	21,788	112,045
August p	45,726	11,596	12,875	17,202	87,399
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	301,345	53,324	123,506	102,769	580,944
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	316,407	34,490	131,824	71,910	554,631
Quebec					
July r	769,770	97,555	390,263	167,242	1,424,830
August p	666,207	66,993	186,183	75,748	995,131
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	5,788,075	629,874	1,908,833	1,036,975	9,363,757
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	5,859,652	835,378	1,781,676	2,934,421	11,411,127
Ontario					
July r	2,373,030	247,662	454,753	199,895	3,275,340
August p	2,139,616	252,933	853,466	184,078	3,430,093
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	14,176,272	1,688,490	4,211,174	2,500,717	22,576,653
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	12,314,917	1,363,409	4,287,145	1,952,186	19,917,657
Manitoba					
July r	132,670	11,211	35,521	40,851	220,253
August p	103,698	12,332	52,578	12,371	180,979
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	880,591	93,521	277,464	213,269	1,464,845
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	1,008,768	85,507	541,716	318,587	1,954,578
Saskatchewan					
July r	109,744	12,818	174,540	52,381	349,483
August p	122,985	36,509	38,942	36,589	235,025
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	874,809	151,656	535,243	222,696	1,784,404
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	1,124,689	68,221	526,301	172,504	1,891,715
Alberta					
July r	932,988	116,910	460,214	147,655	1,657,767
August p	777,696	61,195	253,826	192,893	1,285,610
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	6,371,858	563,830	2,600,479	1,349,382	10,885,549
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	7,158,081	760,006	3,442,386	819,225	12,179,698
British Columbia					
July r	1,121,259	48,932	218,490	61,456	1,450,137
August p	795,046	47,346	217,058	90,277	1,149,727
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	6,251,229	319,127	1,562,314	583,105	8,715,775
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	4,776,911	250,096	1,367,687	574,403	6,969,097

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					
July ^r	5,455	150	15,633	13,708	34,946
August ^p	2,687	79	570	3,347	6,683
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	23,830	6,614	21,217	23,391	75,052
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	26,167	6,221	9,825	11,460	53,673
Northwest Territories					
July ^r	5,447	392	1,716	25	7,580
August ^p	3,801	107	7,093	779	11,780
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	24,048	4,612	17,843	1,772	48,275
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	19,647	3,298	9,016	1,244	33,205
Nunavut					
July ^r	16	103	30	0	149
August ^p	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2015	8,233	103	1,747	0	10,083
Cumulative Jan. to Aug. 2014	27,265	4,003	4,367	350	35,985

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	14,043	2,452	25,435	25	41,955
Barrie, Ontario	17,745	390	7,383	8,022	33,540
Brantford, Ontario	19,302	4,397	2,468	4,454	30,621
Calgary, Alberta	354,369	5,154	75,721	73,640	508,884
Edmonton, Alberta	268,129	21,771	76,580	14,888	381,368
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	12,214	2,662	4,963	1,548	21,387
Guelph, Ontario	36,059	5,679	21,936	1,051	64,725
Halifax, Nova Scotia	25,638	170	19,014	9,270	54,092
Hamilton, Ontario	62,848	12,702	14,662	24,545	114,757
Kelowna, British Columbia	33,422	2,304	3,452	80	39,258
Kingston, Ontario	12,552	0	1,967	10,176	24,695
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	53,411	16,758	9,567	1,797	81,533
London, Ontario	38,529	4,618	16,881	1,999	62,027
Moncton, New Brunswick	11,011	426	6,307	1,545	19,289
Montréal, Quebec	335,475	33,741	94,165	43,847	507,228
Oshawa, Ontario	35,510	608	2,011	2,389	40,518
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	124,132	1,461	38,023	39,791	203,407
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	101,698	1,454	33,971	39,625	176,748
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	22,434	7	4,052	166	26,659
Peterborough, Ontario	18,630	295	1,515	12,300	32,740
Québec, Quebec	52,232	2,529	23,208	982	78,951
Regina, Saskatchewan	40,619	26,502	12,938	1,730	81,789
Saguenay, Quebec	8,981	918	3,295	900	14,094
Saint John, New Brunswick	7,720	275	2,763	1,455	12,213
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	53,484	4,291	12,790	28,180	98,745
Sherbrooke, Quebec	13,807	608	1,601	2,917	18,933
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	48,902	2,802	3,034	8,303	63,041
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	19,123	257	6,856	5,489	31,725
Thunder Bay, Ontario	7,186	20	1,720	1,156	10,082
Toronto, Ontario	1,341,906	123,956	690,763	39,668	2,196,293
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	11,020	2,216	5,943	4,636	23,815
Vancouver, British Columbia	510,432	22,612	134,466	87,778	755,288
Victoria, British Columbia	48,544	2,087	14,291	384	65,306
Windsor, Ontario	31,893	2,166	3,896	1,283	39,238
Winnipeg, Manitoba	74,274	3,655	38,368	7,825	124,122

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	103,970	13,428	33,537	15,359	166,294
Barrie, Ontario	111,563	3,726	61,488	19,397	196,174
Brantford, Ontario	126,659	22,152	11,406	6,834	167,051
Calgary, Alberta	2,528,998	154,860	966,386	669,717	4,319,961
Edmonton, Alberta	2,664,747	119,304	999,501	245,191	4,028,743
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	57,595	25,430	25,666	19,947	128,638
Guelph, Ontario	238,999	40,361	48,048	12,203	339,611
Halifax, Nova Scotia	406,455	7,590	109,555	21,021	544,621
Hamilton, Ontario	658,886	69,564	146,779	298,527	1,173,756
Kelowna, British Columbia	233,290	11,265	106,044	24,011	374,610
Kingston, Ontario	106,352	3,131	20,729	27,051	157,263
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	524,015	119,352	142,966	89,197	875,530
London, Ontario	398,571	35,847	110,229	135,285	679,932
Moncton, New Brunswick	72,264	20,947	44,125	40,079	177,415
Montréal, Quebec	2,746,235	225,906	1,177,658	607,558	4,757,357
Oshawa, Ontario	628,092	47,853	58,302	22,421	756,668
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,075,464	68,874	462,597	170,518	1,777,453
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	823,761	13,097	393,751	154,918	1,385,527
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	251,703	55,777	68,846	15,600	391,926
Peterborough, Ontario	81,118	8,916	11,443	17,186	118,663
Québec, Quebec	613,509	29,848	163,684	73,401	880,442
Regina, Saskatchewan	202,820	75,040	211,584	74,679	564,123
Saguenay, Quebec	110,058	25,531	33,134	49,690	218,413
Saint John, New Brunswick	51,878	3,076	14,453	5,176	74,583
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	453,394	33,301	181,826	79,302	747,823
Sherbrooke, Quebec	168,929	14,163	44,561	27,096	254,749
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	348,681	21,604	48,578	19,201	438,064
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	161,324	37,751	76,923	20,026	296,024
Thunder Bay, Ontario	49,771	933	31,795	45,179	127,678
Toronto, Ontario	7,823,947	717,949	2,784,335	1,367,342	12,693,573
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	117,173	14,784	28,608	21,382	181,947
Vancouver, British Columbia	4,252,350	147,634	1,083,622	389,865	5,873,471
Victoria, British Columbia	400,041	6,352	80,091	33,414	519,898
Windsor, Ontario	236,374	32,869	46,643	56,940	372,826
Winnipeg, Manitoba	609,783	28,048	201,319	143,776	982,926

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	2,796,640	15,570	6,244	49,861	41,673	328,924	1,290,477
Industrial	504,982	262	4,262	11,368	11,596	66,993	252,933
Factories, plants	218,246	257	2,325	250	10,000	21,639	102,373
Transportation, utilities	84,159	0	0	6,224	600	20,877	20,928
Mining and agriculture	126,081	0	1,050	3,320	0	10,140	93,848
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	76,496	5	887	1,574	996	14,337	35,784
Commercial	1,661,614	9,794	1,582	27,647	12,875	186,183	853,466
Trade and services	326,412	1,100	1,176	17,787	4,822	69,059	109,707
Warehouses	160,745	292	0	400	1,911	14,716	16,122
Service stations	40,432	300	0	365	0	2,050	9,166
Office buildings	730,646	1,966	353	2,539	1,300	20,600	608,329
Recreation	109,689	3,195	0	1,802	0	22,193	13,110
Hotels, restaurants	122,612	1,793	0	590	0	29,580	32,156
Laboratories	12,609	0	0	0	0	0	8,300
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	158,469	1,148	53	4,164	4,842	27,985	56,576
Institutional and governmental	630,044	5,514	400	10,846	17,202	75,748	184,078
Schools, education	413,447	3,265	0	6,600	696	35,845	105,362
Hospitals, medical	59,313	1,700	0	0	3,202	19,743	8,968
Welfare, home	31,307	0	0	481	10,253	1,725	9,085
Churches, religion	38,998	0	0	3,299	1,451	350	28,217
Government buildings	43,265	524	0	0	550	10,117	14,232
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	43,714	25	400	466	1,050	7,968	18,214
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	77,281	112,040	507,914	354,681	3,996	7,979	0
Industrial	12,332	36,509	61,195	47,346	79	107	0
Factories, plants	5,275	28,260	29,615	18,252	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	375	5,904	21,139	8,112	0	0	0
Mining and agriculture	2,193	0	1,795	13,735	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	4,489	2,345	8,646	7,247	79	107	0
Commercial	52,578	38,942	253,826	217,058	570	7,093	0
Trade and services	13,499	13,130	54,498	41,334	0	300	0
Warehouses	3,576	10,518	36,898	75,812	500	0	0
Service stations	5,142	2,769	18,880	1,760	0	0	0
Office buildings	10,007	3,509	47,464	34,579	0	0	0
Recreation	9,067	1,561	47,376	11,385	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	4,678	1,800	19,572	25,693	0	6,750	0
Laboratories	0	1,900	750	1,659	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	6,609	3,755	28,388	24,836	70	43	0
Institutional and governmental	12,371	36,589	192,893	90,277	3,347	779	0
Schools, education	6,271	26,701	146,592	82,115	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	825	6,052	18,323	500	0	0	0
Welfare, home	900	1,686	900	4,300	1,977	0	0
Churches, religion	1,950	0	3,300	431	0	0	0
Government buildings	1,200	501	14,252	0	1,110	779	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,225	1,649	9,526	2,931	260	0	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>