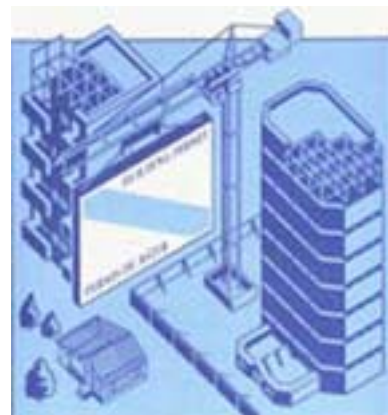


Catalogue no. 64-001-X

Building Permits

July 2016



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

Building Permits

July 2016

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

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Building Construction and Property Value Section
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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
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Highlights

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.5 billion in July, up 0.8% from the previous month. The advance was largely the result of higher construction intentions for institutional and industrial buildings. Ontario and Alberta led the national increase.

Analysis – July 2016

Municipalities issued building permits worth \$6.5 billion in July, up 0.8% from the previous month. The advance was largely the result of higher construction intentions for institutional and industrial buildings. Ontario and Alberta led the national increase.

In the non-residential sector, the value of building permits advanced 5.6% to \$2.4 billion. The gain followed two consecutive months of declines. Increases were reported in four provinces, most notably Ontario.

The value of residential building permits was down 2.0% to \$4.0 billion in July, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease. Lower construction intentions were posted in five provinces, with British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec leading the decline.

Non-residential sector: Higher construction intentions in all components

In July, all three non-residential components posted higher construction intentions, with institutional structures leading the advance, followed by industrial buildings.

The value of permits for institutional buildings rose 9.6% to \$740 million in July, the third increase in four months. The advance was largely the result of higher construction intentions for medical facilities and, to a lesser extent, retirement residences. Gains in Ontario offset declines observed in six provinces, led by Saskatchewan.

In the industrial component, the value of permits advanced 17.1% to \$418 million, following five consecutive monthly declines. The increase stemmed from higher construction intentions for transportation terminals and, to a lesser degree, maintenance-related buildings. The value of building permits was up in four provinces, most notably Ontario, followed by Alberta and Manitoba.

The value of commercial building permits edged up 0.3% to \$1.3 billion in July. Higher construction intentions for office buildings and retail complexes were mostly responsible for the gain. Increases were registered in seven provinces, with Ontario reporting the largest advance.

Residential sector: Single-family dwellings report the largest decline

The value of permits for single-family dwellings declined 3.0% to \$2.4 billion in July, following a 4.8% increase in June. Every province, except Nova Scotia and Manitoba, posted a decrease. The largest drop was reported in Ontario, followed by British Columbia and Alberta.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings edged down 0.4% to \$1.7 billion in July, the fifth decline since the beginning of 2016. The value of permits was down in four provinces, with British Columbia and Quebec reporting the largest decreases.

Municipalities approved the construction of 15,388 new dwellings in July, 2.2% more than in June, when the number of new units approved was at its lowest since December 2012. The advance in July was attributable to multi-family dwellings, up 3.9% to 9,652 new units. In contrast, the number of single-family homes declined 0.5% to 5,736 new dwellings.

Provinces: Ontario posts the largest increase

In July, higher construction intentions were reported in four provinces, led by Ontario, followed by Alberta and Manitoba.

The value of building permits in Ontario was up 11.1% to \$2.8 billion, following an 8.2% decline in June. The gain was attributable to higher construction intentions for non-residential buildings, led by institutional structures, followed by commercial and industrial buildings. The advance was moderated by a 2.6% decrease in the value of residential dwelling permits.

Following two consecutive monthly declines, the value of building permits in Alberta rose 7.4% to \$951 million in July. All components were up, except single-family dwellings. The gain was largely the result of higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and industrial buildings.

In Manitoba, the value of building permits increased 17.6% to \$230 million. Every component registered a gain, led by industrial buildings and multi-family dwellings.

Conversely, Saskatchewan and Quebec posted the largest declines. In Saskatchewan, the value of building permits was down 44.3%, offsetting the notable advance in June. In Quebec, the 10.1% drop followed two consecutive monthly increases.

Census metropolitan areas: Toronto registers the most significant advance

In July, the value of building permits was up in 14 of the 34 census metropolitan areas. The largest increases were registered in Toronto and Ottawa.

In Toronto, the value of permits rose 18.5% to \$1.5 billion. Every component, except single-family dwellings, posted a gain. Higher construction intentions for institutional and commercial buildings were largely responsible for the advance.

The value of building permits in Ottawa was up 58.0% to \$339.4 million in July, a second consecutive monthly increase. While every component registered a gain, higher construction intentions for multi-family dwellings led the advance.

In contrast, Saskatoon recorded the largest decrease (-68.1%), following three consecutive monthly increases. While lower construction intentions were reported for all components, institutional buildings accounted for most of the decline.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more 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.

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

Revision

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

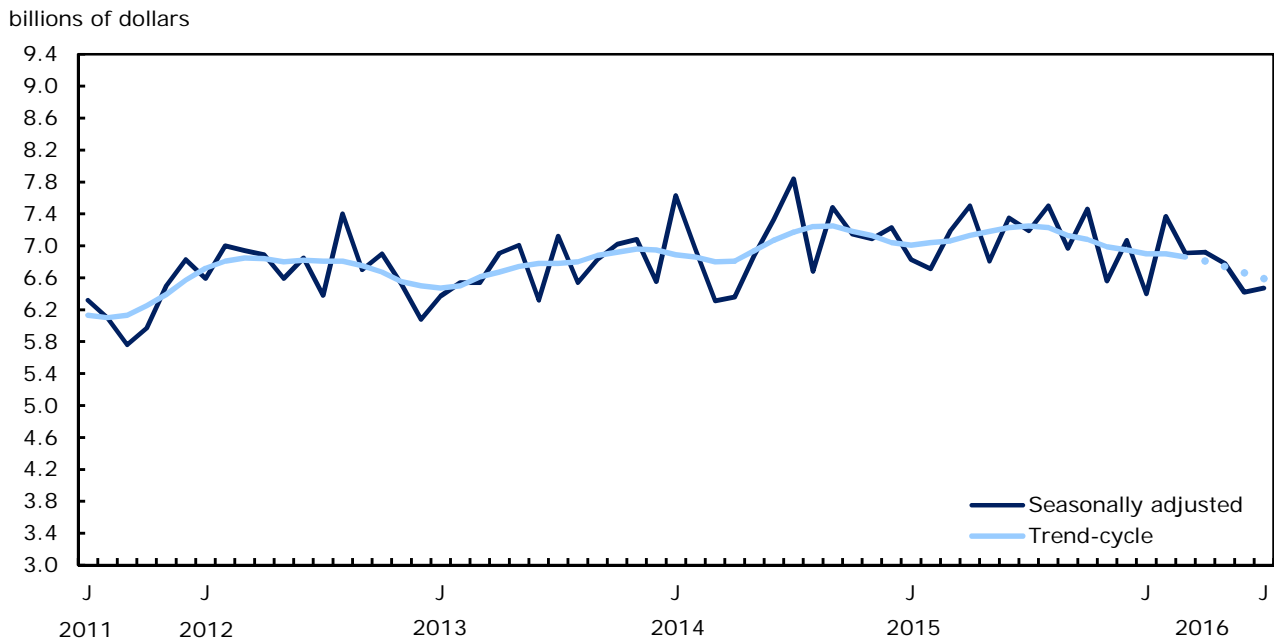
Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart.

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

Next release

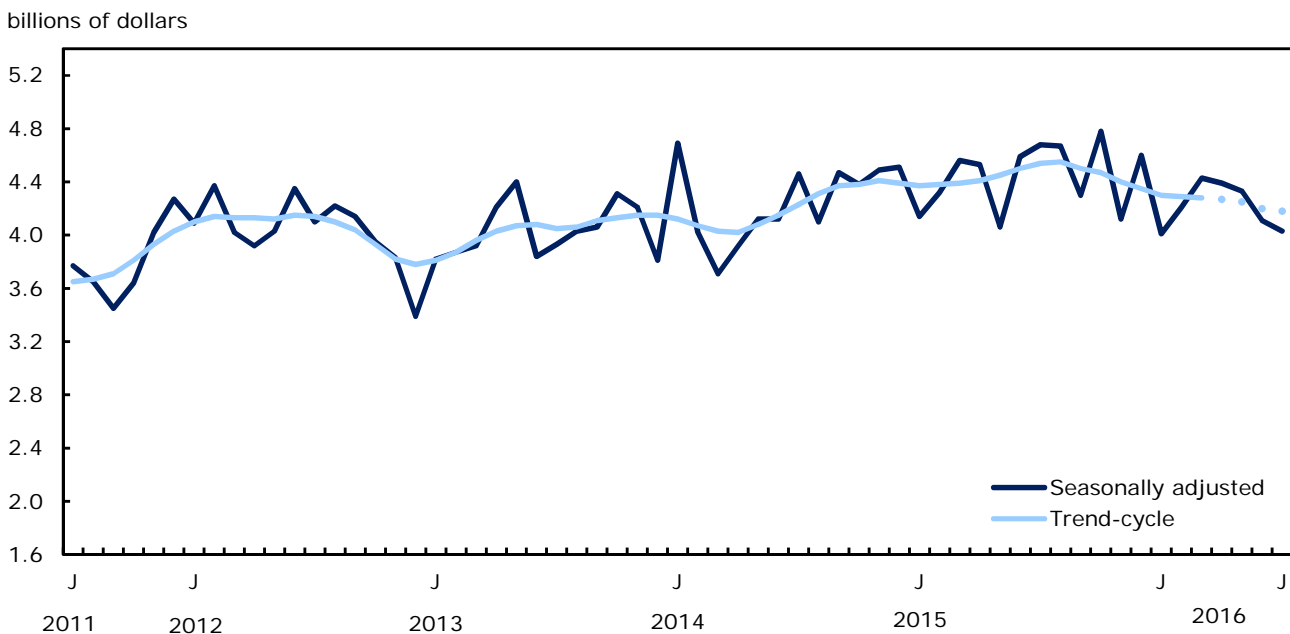
The August building permits data will be released on October 6.

Chart 1
Total value of building permits



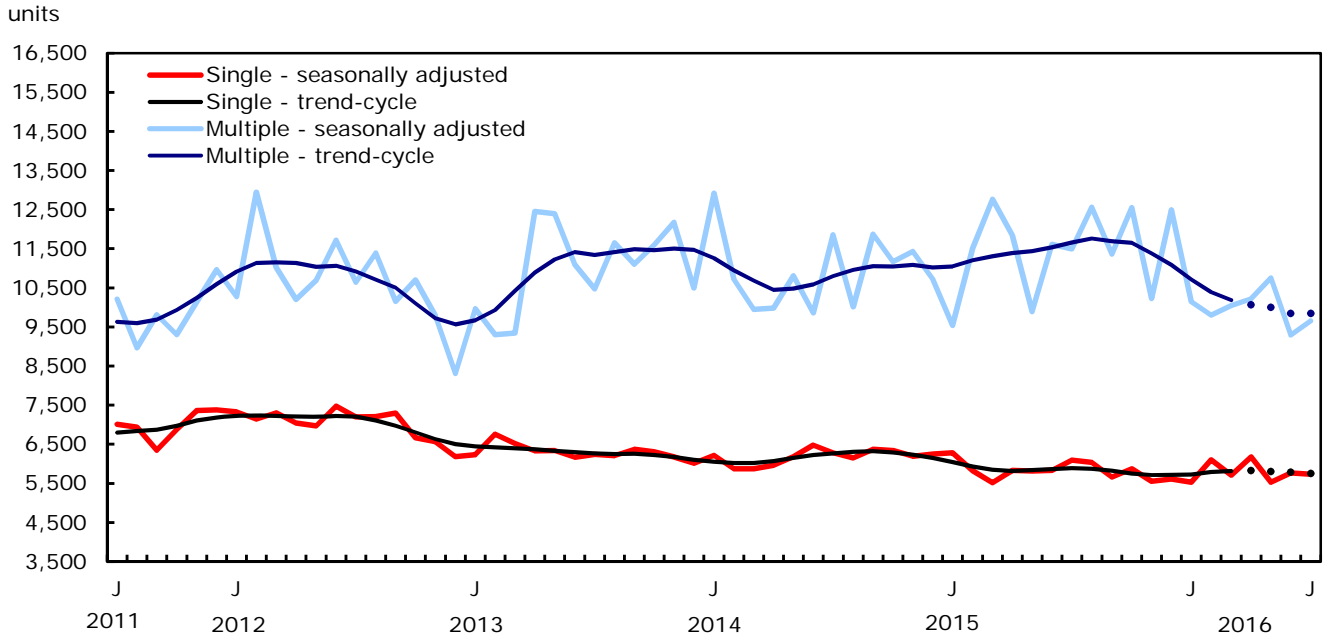
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 2
Value of residential building permits – Total



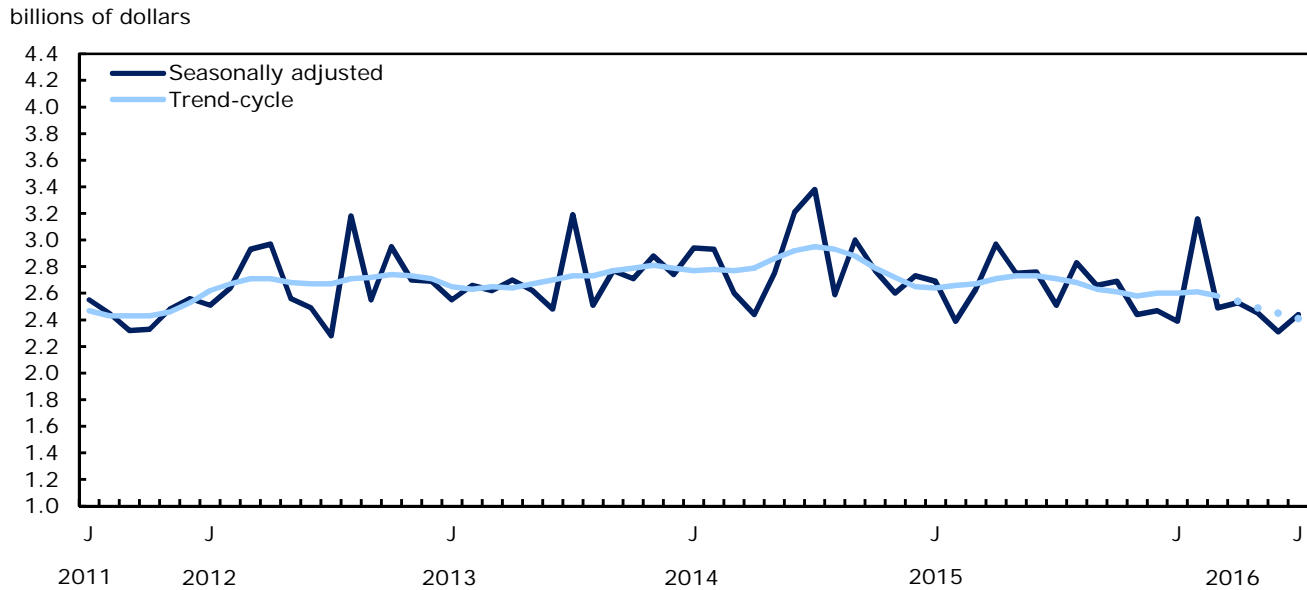
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 3
Number of dwelling units – Single and multiple



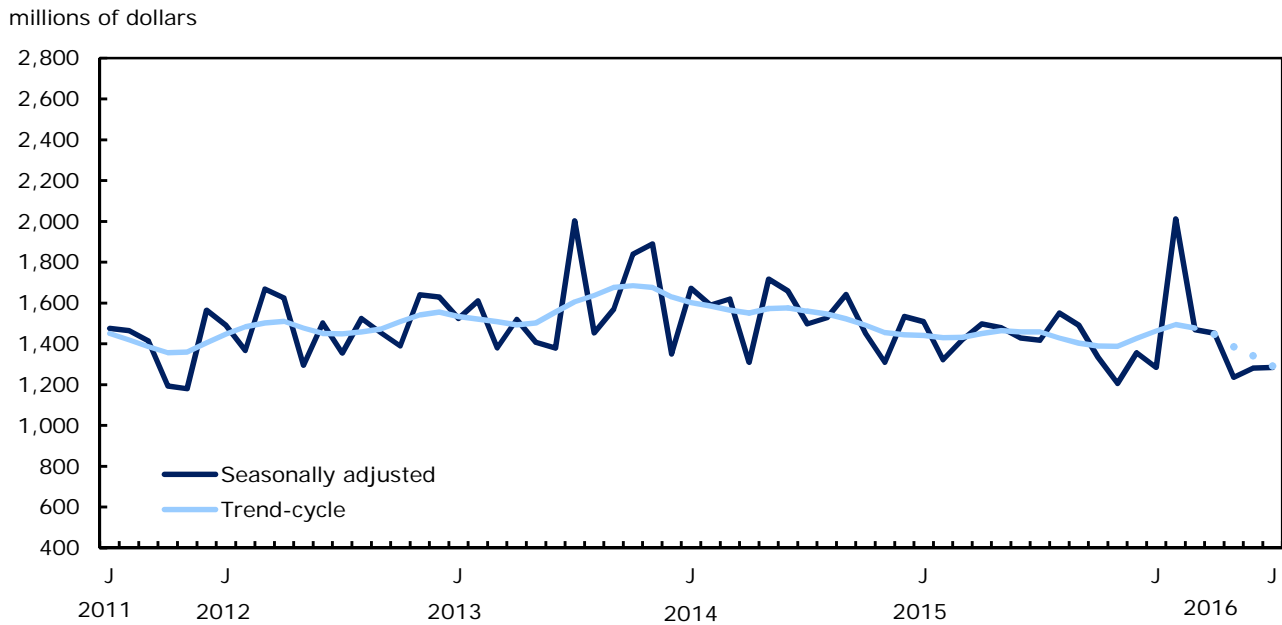
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

Chart 4
Value of non-residential building permits – Total



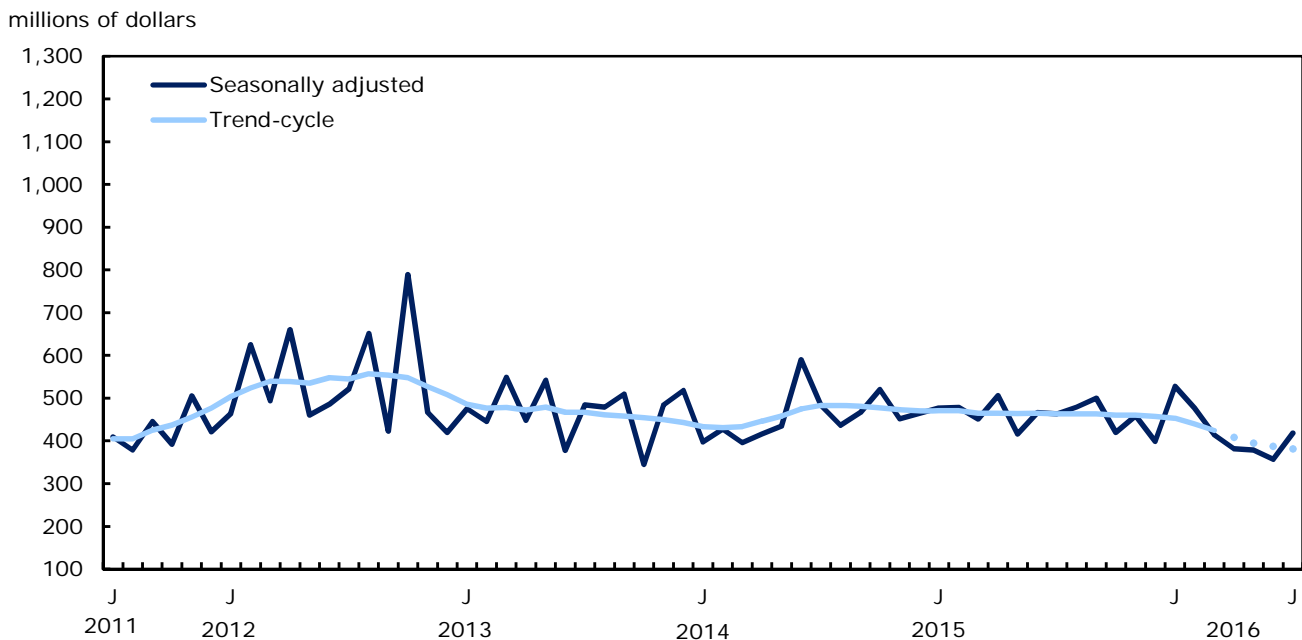
Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the graph for the current reference month and the three previous months. See Note to readers.

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.

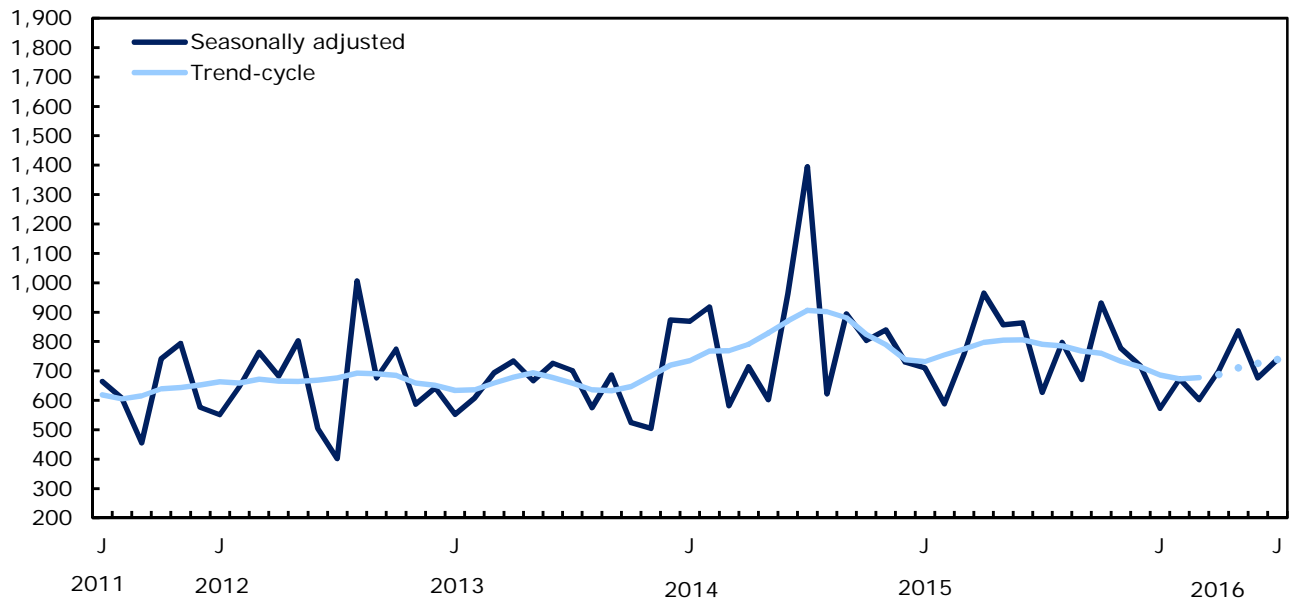
Chart 6
Value of industrial building permits



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
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

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

Statistical tables

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

	2016 July ^p	2016 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	6,469,860	6,421,494	0.8	-5.3	-2.1	0.1	-6.3	15.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,137	41,908	-16.2	-31.0	21.9	-19.8	11.2	35.9
Prince Edward Island	20,770	23,129	-10.2	9.5	20.3	-25.2	55.0	119.8
Nova Scotia	78,762	64,621	21.9	-43.3	71.2	-44.2	62.0	-27.9
New Brunswick	63,050	104,532	-39.7	75.9	-43.7	57.0	17.1	-20.3
Quebec	1,094,417	1,216,958	-10.1	3.0	1.9	-4.3	3.2	19.7
Ontario	2,843,589	2,560,124	11.1	-8.2	2.4	-9.0	5.1	12.3
Manitoba	229,972	195,555	17.6	-2.5	-32.0	21.0	22.4	3.6
Saskatchewan	157,782	283,350	-44.3	69.8	7.0	26.2	-29.7	-0.5
Alberta	950,983	885,838	7.4	-2.0	-23.5	26.9	-41.3	43.3
British Columbia	980,812	1,030,154	-4.8	-11.3	1.0	3.8	-4.5	-0.3
Yukon	5,089	4,759	6.9	-60.4	44.5	-30.6	-53.4	...
Northwest Territories	5,709	10,415	-45.2	-90.2	...	-69.7	536.0	-79.3
Nunavut	3,788	151	...	...	-99.8	603.3	466.0	-98.5

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

	2016 July ^p	2016 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	2,442,494	2,313,366	5.6	-5.6	-3.3	1.9	-21.4	32.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,558	12,474	-23.4	-61.5	138.9	-2.5	-19.8	142.4
Prince Edward Island	9,743	12,786	-23.8	25.3	118.6	-33.2	311.1	80.3
Nova Scotia	22,717	23,046	-1.4	-42.3	150.5	-56.4	35.4	-8.8
New Brunswick	34,829	68,989	-49.5	113.1	-35.0	80.4	18.9	-35.5
Quebec	349,082	452,093	-22.8	-4.0	-7.1	1.4	9.6	71.8
Ontario	1,111,957	782,863	42.0	-10.5	3.4	-13.6	-8.0	0.8
Manitoba	104,918	83,052	26.3	-14.5	-47.0	56.1	31.9	23.8
Saskatchewan	68,301	195,177	-65.0	153.8	8.2	29.4	-43.1	26.8
Alberta	418,752	373,131	12.2	-8.0	-28.6	18.4	-51.7	94.9
British Columbia	306,017	300,428	1.9	-1.2	12.5	9.1	-32.7	13.9
Yukon	674	1,004	-32.9	-88.2	204.6	-69.0	-61.7	...
Northwest Territories	5,291	8,318	-36.4	-91.6	...	-91.1	...	-95.8
Nunavut	655	5	...	...	...	...	-100.0	...

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

	2016 July ^p	2016 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	4,027,366	4,108,128	-2.0	-5.1	-1.4	-0.9	5.1	5.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	25,579	29,434	-13.1	3.9	-21.9	-24.8	25.2	13.4
Prince Edward Island	11,027	10,343	6.6	-5.3	-15.3	-21.8	22.6	126.0
Nova Scotia	56,045	41,575	34.8	-43.8	46.3	-38.7	77.5	-35.8
New Brunswick	28,221	35,543	-20.6	31.4	-51.5	40.7	15.9	-5.1
Quebec	745,335	764,865	-2.6	7.7	8.9	-8.3	-0.9	0.3
Ontario	1,731,632	1,777,261	-2.6	-7.2	2.0	-6.8	12.9	20.6
Manitoba	125,054	112,503	11.2	8.7	-7.3	-11.6	14.8	-8.5
Saskatchewan	89,481	88,173	1.5	-1.9	5.9	23.6	-13.4	-21.2
Alberta	532,231	512,707	3.8	2.9	-18.7	35.9	-23.8	-0.8
British Columbia	674,795	729,726	-7.5	-14.9	-2.5	2.2	8.6	-5.8
Yukon	4,415	3,755	17.6	6.4	-36.3	84.4	34.0	22.2
Northwest Territories	418	2,097	-80.1	-74.1	122.5	34.1	26.3	-43.0
Nunavut	3,133	146	...	...	-99.8	603.3	...	-100.0

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

	2016 July ^p	2016 June ^r	July to June	June to May	May to April	April to March	March to February	February to January
	units		percentage change					
Canada	184,656	180,696	2.2	-7.5	-0.7	4.0	-0.9	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,404	1,476	-4.9	-6.8	-16.5	-16.8	72.7	12.2
Prince Edward Island	948	600	58.0	-12.3	-13.6	-27.5	51.7	252.9
Nova Scotia	2,580	2,148	20.1	-58.5	87.4	-37.7	49.4	-48.8
New Brunswick	1,680	1,836	-8.5	41.7	-56.8	20.2	34.2	10.7
Quebec	44,364	44,232	0.3	9.8	16.6	-12.5	-4.6	10.0
Ontario	66,948	69,228	-3.3	-13.9	8.9	-2.4	12.9	2.9
Manitoba	8,544	6,336	34.8	8.4	23.9	-29.4	6.3	6.3
Saskatchewan	5,280	4,884	8.1	16.3	-7.4	21.9	-1.3	-30.7
Alberta	22,824	19,764	15.5	4.0	-28.1	41.4	-37.9	4.3
British Columbia	29,424	29,688	-0.9	-17.4	-17.6	27.3	-2.9	-1.6
Yukon	408	300	36.0	-19.4	-8.8	47.8	109.1	-21.4
Northwest Territories	12	204	-94.1	-69.6	409.1	175.0	33.3	-25.0
Nunavut	240	0	...	...	-100.0	400.0	...	-100.0

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

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Canada									
June r	5,766	9,292	15,058	4,108,128	356,926	1,280,668	675,772	2,313,366	6,421,494
July p	5,736	9,652	15,388	4,027,366	418,107	1,284,026	740,361	2,442,494	6,469,860
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	40,551	69,900	110,451	29,498,951	2,954,050	10,019,317	4,800,219	17,773,586	47,272,537
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	41,197	78,643	119,840	30,877,980	3,255,943	10,072,838	5,370,712	18,699,493	49,577,473
Newfoundland and Labrador									
June r	75	48	123	29,434	1,955	4,013	6,506	12,474	41,908
July p	73	44	117	25,579	541	7,872	1,145	9,558	35,137
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	597	331	928	240,299	5,405	81,468	19,556	106,429	346,728
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	715	283	998	264,785	40,163	89,159	16,068	145,390	410,175
Prince Edward Island									
June r	31	19	50	10,343	9,982	2,252	552	12,786	23,129
July p	27	52	79	11,027	587	8,696	460	9,743	20,770
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	238	182	420	81,057	14,258	24,853	7,921	47,032	128,089
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	205	68	273	65,107	4,355	25,047	13,271	42,673	107,780
Nova Scotia									
June r	127	52	179	41,575	5,967	13,884	3,195	23,046	64,621
July p	131	84	215	56,045	2,329	19,768	620	22,717	78,762
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	995	1,158	2,153	423,659	32,858	116,759	45,355	194,972	618,631
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	771	1,826	2,597	507,102	40,505	134,143	24,953	199,601	706,703
New Brunswick									
June r	91	62	153	35,543	5,084	51,338	12,567	68,989	104,532
July p	111	29	140	28,221	3,362	21,649	9,818	34,829	63,050
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	728	426	1,154	256,240	24,346	172,598	75,904	272,848	529,088
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	675	443	1,118	249,227	45,854	116,271	92,328	254,453	503,680
Quebec									
June r	918	2,768	3,686	764,865	71,425	276,029	104,639	452,093	1,216,958
July p	897	2,800	3,697	745,335	80,564	188,774	79,744	349,082	1,094,417
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	6,109	17,390	23,499	5,015,886	605,615	1,664,605	729,161	2,999,381	8,015,267
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,965	16,588	22,553	4,969,513	558,782	1,740,540	1,032,085	3,331,407	8,300,920
Ontario									
June r	2,430	3,339	5,769	1,777,261	146,076	473,558	163,229	782,863	2,560,124
July p	2,438	3,141	5,579	1,731,632	184,147	569,697	358,113	1,111,957	2,843,589
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	17,429	24,070	41,499	12,584,245	1,398,384	3,529,400	1,787,671	6,715,455	19,299,700
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	17,252	24,196	41,448	12,040,613	1,547,917	3,520,390	2,010,878	7,079,185	19,119,798
Manitoba									
June r	229	299	528	112,503	6,343	51,231	25,478	83,052	195,555
July p	268	444	712	125,054	24,730	51,752	28,436	104,918	229,972
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,696	1,998	3,694	809,690	131,027	436,862	179,247	747,136	1,556,826
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,543	1,945	3,488	796,949	89,069	264,151	196,570	549,790	1,346,739
Saskatchewan									
June r	181	226	407	88,173	6,227	52,286	136,664	195,177	283,350
July p	173	267	440	89,481	5,894	37,863	24,544	68,301	157,782
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,303	1,349	2,652	601,244	45,805	297,956	295,370	639,131	1,240,375
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,274	2,244	3,518	729,528	123,936	494,037	325,336	943,309	1,672,837
Alberta									
June r	836	811	1,647	512,707	50,136	190,319	132,676	373,131	885,838
July p	861	1,041	1,902	532,231	74,419	200,803	143,530	418,752	950,983
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	6,062	7,742	13,804	3,796,150	403,699	2,280,885	1,066,042	3,750,626	7,546,776
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	8,099	14,749	22,848	5,840,316	516,117	2,328,351	1,133,521	3,977,989	9,818,305

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 – continued

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

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
British Columbia									
June r	825	1,649	2,474	729,726	53,729	160,448	86,251	300,428	1,030,154
July p	736	1,716	2,452	674,795	37,414	176,160	92,443	306,017	980,812
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	5,240	15,104	20,344	5,634,062	286,663	1,399,322	433,275	2,119,260	7,753,322
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4,591	16,167	20,758	5,364,864	278,102	1,327,605	504,665	2,110,372	7,475,236
Yukon									
June r	6	19	25	3,755	0	1,000	4	1,004	4,759
July p	20	14	34	4,415	0	442	232	674	5,089
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	110	62	172	24,308	28	4,072	41,373	45,473	69,781
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	68	57	125	20,963	6,535	20,647	20,044	47,226	68,189
Northwest Territories									
June r	17	0	17	2,097	2	4,305	4,011	8,318	10,415
July p	1	0	1	418	3,900	115	1,276	5,291	5,709
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	42	54	96	22,918	5,714	10,097	119,319	135,130	158,048
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	35	45	80	19,658	4,505	10,750	993	16,248	35,906
Nunavut									
June r	0	0	0	146	0	5	0	5	151
July p	0	20	20	3,133	220	435	0	655	3,788
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	2	34	36	9,193	248	440	25	713	9,906
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4	32	36	9,355	103	1,747	0	1,850	11,205

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

Table 6
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2016

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia									
June r	38	30	68	12,691	706	10,677	0	11,383	24,074
July p	24	17	41	7,540	818	3,131	113	4,062	11,602
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	195	296	491	86,515	15,352	24,717	421	40,490	127,005
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	180	340	520	85,957	10,737	7,393	17,625	35,755	121,712
Barrie, Ontario									
June r	68	88	156	46,624	1,155	5,948	714	7,817	54,441
July p	32	10	42	13,229	3,194	15,310	3,303	21,807	35,036
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	354	262	616	182,585	31,857	42,321	11,180	85,358	267,943
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	320	14	334	107,185	9,058	99,244	11,865	120,167	227,352
Brantford, Ontario									
June r	8	16	24	5,227	4,562	2,256	386	7,204	12,431
July p	12	33	45	11,159	1,093	861	0	1,954	13,113
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	190	103	293	79,676	43,694	14,801	2,344	60,839	140,515
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	201	331	532	116,838	20,155	10,039	2,106	32,300	149,138
Calgary, Alberta									
June r	297	282	579	200,943	7,051	83,734	35,910	126,695	327,638
July p	310	201	511	181,088	1,768	98,383	70,642	170,793	351,881
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,957	2,307	4,264	1,368,698	39,081	725,796	281,478	1,046,355	2,415,053
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	2,220	5,477	7,697	2,242,486	120,476	883,827	570,479	1,574,782	3,817,268
Edmonton, Alberta									
June r	318	432	750	211,740	27,019	64,420	21,275	112,714	324,454
July p	291	661	952	232,568	58,717	56,886	8,995	124,598	357,166
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	2,267	4,531	6,798	1,711,281	165,632	1,191,857	311,419	1,668,908	3,380,189
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	3,385	7,712	11,097	2,565,034	121,851	896,524	226,189	1,244,564	3,809,598
Greater Sudbury, Ontario									
June r	25	35	60	16,858	960	6,991	883	8,834	25,692
July p	22	4	26	7,665	238	8,226	2,191	10,655	18,320
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	87	108	195	60,902	3,038	53,543	9,072	65,653	126,555
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	77	59	136	42,380	23,089	20,606	23,670	67,365	109,745
Guelph, Ontario									
June r	23	58	81	18,760	276	1,764	2,165	4,205	22,965
July p	16	29	45	11,276	2,227	2,222	3,482	7,931	19,207
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	144	604	748	143,214	14,666	49,194	14,866	78,726	221,940
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	235	632	867	205,472	40,312	27,056	7,633	75,001	280,473
Halifax, Nova Scotia									
June r	58	4	62	16,947	0	8,256	2,566	10,822	27,769
July p	47	18	65	21,634	445	13,681	134	14,260	35,894
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	380	728	1,108	192,271	2,164	69,161	25,391	96,716	288,987
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	232	1,605	1,837	321,704	7,420	91,566	11,751	110,737	432,441
Hamilton, Ontario									
June r	47	219	266	68,525	886	20,877	21,162	42,925	111,450
July p	53	150	203	50,888	609	13,043	11,524	25,176	76,064
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	533	1,389	1,922	597,040	13,493	123,180	103,551	240,224	837,264
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	884	964	1,848	595,751	78,669	136,649	261,461	476,779	1,072,530
Kelowna, British Columbia									
June r	39	79	118	35,690	1,785	5,175	2,183	9,143	44,833
July p	75	109	184	55,480	7,306	9,905	227	17,438	72,918
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	329	908	1,237	341,135	17,871	78,984	39,579	136,434	477,569
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	263	395	658	198,150	9,076	93,745	32,072	134,893	333,043

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2016

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Kingston, Ontario									
June r	44	9	53	12,273	7,301	1,380	1,007	9,688	21,961
July p	19	11	30	6,787	3,614	1,467	1,813	6,894	13,681
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	184	78	262	62,028	13,557	22,490	23,337	59,384	121,412
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	149	440	589	100,943	3,963	19,297	20,274	43,534	144,477
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario									
June r	146	245	391	92,177	9,975	15,319	3,960	29,254	121,431
July p	105	359	464	95,598	4,535	15,491	1,201	21,227	116,825
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	846	2,151	2,997	650,398	51,032	153,208	151,472	355,712	1,006,110
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	604	2,229	2,833	540,363	97,836	139,297	93,302	330,435	870,798
London, Ontario									
June r	105	100	205	67,399	4,433	14,461	5,452	24,346	91,745
July p	116	26	142	56,431	5,708	23,020	17,764	46,492	102,923
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	769	1,302	2,071	572,460	28,197	110,624	160,871	299,692	872,152
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	623	517	1,140	350,980	39,111	93,650	139,445	272,206	623,186
Moncton, New Brunswick									
June r	20	38	58	11,444	3,455	37,167	4,540	45,162	56,606
July p	37	14	51	9,159	1,160	9,172	677	11,009	20,168
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	178	101	279	71,271	11,450	99,656	19,546	130,652	201,923
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	166	160	326	60,589	13,778	37,702	38,534	90,014	150,603
Montréal, Quebec									
June r	226	1,522	1,748	360,288	19,610	149,281	60,169	229,060	589,348
July p	231	1,460	1,691	344,968	29,996	83,009	45,836	158,841	503,809
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,658	9,297	10,955	2,361,030	193,439	1,018,063	412,353	1,623,855	3,984,885
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,585	8,725	10,310	2,365,673	213,049	1,087,091	618,494	1,918,634	4,284,307
Oshawa, Ontario									
June r	62	117	179	51,762	8,751	15,964	2,340	27,055	78,817
July p	51	71	122	33,052	1,728	11,906	1,639	15,273	48,325
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	720	935	1,655	481,275	21,215	51,480	55,798	128,493	609,768
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	853	991	1,844	554,098	36,987	54,111	18,000	109,098	663,196
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec									
June r	155	294	449	122,002	458	78,646	13,749	92,853	214,855
July p	205	717	922	208,631	7,558	87,234	35,971	130,763	339,394
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,155	2,914	4,069	951,972	106,702	455,382	153,364	715,448	1,667,420
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,028	1,642	2,670	719,785	12,189	363,116	165,367	540,672	1,260,457
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec									
June r	35	225	260	37,114	55	2,522	2,895	5,472	42,586
July p	48	53	101	22,000	462	10,240	11,161	21,863	43,863
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	217	1,069	1,286	204,353	4,661	35,389	30,693	70,743	275,096
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	294	911	1,205	218,330	26,323	54,537	10,087	90,947	309,277
Peterborough, Ontario									
June r	35	0	35	13,731	452	3,072	559	4,083	17,814
July p	27	5	32	11,874	28	324	3,441	3,793	15,667
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	165	112	277	66,764	2,469	9,506	6,008	17,983	84,747
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	146	28	174	58,691	10,964	9,999	6,458	27,421	86,112
Québec, Quebec									
June r	75	436	511	88,540	2,897	46,368	5,697	54,962	143,502
July p	85	545	630	102,734	3,360	17,921	7,196	28,477	131,211
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	496	2,686	3,182	565,242	40,406	166,486	68,550	275,442	840,684
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	518	3,011	3,529	577,322	36,109	164,005	85,389	285,503	862,825

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2016

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction					Total
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential			Total	
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units				thousands of dollars				
Regina, Saskatchewan									
June r	41	72	113	20,735	318	10,607	59,643	70,568	91,303
July p	46	209	255	35,198	1,528	16,442	22,352	40,322	75,520
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	407	639	1,046	194,539	10,445	89,918	149,369	249,732	444,271
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	285	709	994	165,043	54,521	181,399	108,918	344,838	509,881
Saguenay, Quebec									
June r	21	17	38	9,085	1,467	16,781	825	19,073	28,158
July p	31	92	123	21,937	1,366	3,730	3,901	8,997	30,934
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	158	234	392	82,749	13,884	33,899	19,191	66,974	149,723
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	200	158	358	90,143	20,636	27,554	41,782	89,972	180,115
Saint John, New Brunswick									
June r	12	1	13	4,413	587	2,760	100	3,447	7,860
July p	16	5	21	4,249	348	4,406	228	4,982	9,231
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	109	81	190	46,615	2,731	21,230	15,894	39,855	86,470
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	101	31	132	46,781	4,817	13,325	3,721	21,863	68,644
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan									
June r	103	138	241	49,876	2,961	30,761	74,561	108,283	158,159
July p	85	32	117	33,175	978	14,045	2,192	17,215	50,390
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	576	547	1,123	261,773	20,817	127,807	102,384	251,008	512,781
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	602	1,257	1,859	383,833	32,678	192,491	64,785	289,954	673,787
Sherbrooke, Quebec									
June r	26	47	73	15,538	1,427	6,489	702	8,618	24,156
July p	28	44	72	14,910	2,996	1,386	691	5,073	19,983
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	225	415	640	135,584	24,164	45,369	17,681	87,214	222,798
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	245	536	781	153,967	13,495	42,455	32,993	88,943	242,910
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario									
June r	101	79	180	51,605	1,746	4,434	5,982	12,162	63,767
July p	102	32	134	44,367	3,814	4,705	3,366	11,885	56,252
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	741	463	1,204	348,810	15,818	49,108	21,624	86,550	435,360
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	672	447	1,119	304,251	20,189	52,699	13,690	86,578	390,829
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador									
June r	36	38	74	15,160	1,329	1,625	5,322	8,276	23,436
July p	44	32	76	17,497	197	5,214	32	5,443	22,940
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	288	244	532	137,185	2,249	54,904	15,849	73,002	210,187
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	345	158	503	147,643	37,494	77,178	14,537	129,209	276,852
Thunder Bay, Ontario									
June r	16	5	21	6,053	23	2,846	1,881	4,750	10,803
July p	15	11	26	5,762	1,524	3,138	2,733	7,395	13,157
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	81	53	134	28,809	3,106	14,062	5,749	22,917	51,726
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	105	48	153	37,944	742	33,033	33,867	67,642	105,586
Toronto, Ontario									
June r	882	1,774	2,656	889,629	44,541	240,263	77,604	362,408	1,252,037
July p	919	1,456	2,375	872,456	75,332	317,755	217,732	610,819	1,483,275
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	6,103	11,690	17,793	6,089,874	519,294	1,952,643	825,279	3,297,216	9,387,090
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	6,986	13,917	20,903	6,424,097	662,847	2,168,933	990,205	3,821,985	10,246,082
Trois-Rivières, Quebec									
June r	21	48	69	16,486	1,222	5,620	1,363	8,205	24,691
July p	14	39	53	16,930	708	1,286	1,047	3,041	19,971
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	119	261	380	99,179	12,726	30,947	9,612	53,285	152,464
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	107	232	339	95,013	15,446	25,053	11,347	51,846	146,859

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, census metropolitan areas, seasonally adjusted, 2016

	Number of dwelling units			Estimated value of construction				Total	
	Singles ¹	Multiples	Total dwellings	Residential	Non-residential				
					Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental		
	units			thousands of dollars					
Vancouver, British Columbia									
June r	277	942	1,219	394,317	9,623	103,452	79,549	192,624	586,941
July p	269	1,103	1,372	397,180	15,105	117,458	42,103	174,666	571,846
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	2,056	10,418	12,474	3,554,512	91,488	956,251	266,964	1,314,703	4,869,215
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,802	12,489	14,291	3,662,596	113,546	943,313	310,682	1,367,541	5,030,137
Victoria, British Columbia									
June r	60	318	378	102,655	17,522	15,212	1,352	34,086	136,741
July p	61	210	271	58,217	1,345	6,864	26,887	35,096	93,313
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	427	1,400	1,827	480,149	32,373	112,615	41,596	186,584	666,733
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	356	1,157	1,513	344,537	5,102	71,450	35,919	112,471	457,008
Windsor, Ontario									
June r	72	56	128	42,006	276	5,696	1,083	7,055	49,061
July p	88	24	112	38,981	4,160	3,718	7,324	15,202	54,183
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	534	277	811	262,734	36,702	25,832	16,636	79,170	341,904
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	397	263	660	196,496	43,371	46,406	52,971	142,748	339,244
Winnipeg, Manitoba									
June r	137	283	420	85,496	1,473	40,657	22,380	64,510	150,006
July p	195	418	613	99,385	20,551	40,300	21,472	82,323	181,708
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,054	1,684	2,738	578,405	98,682	383,772	123,692	606,146	1,184,551
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	889	1,559	2,448	555,911	24,700	199,660	127,647	352,007	907,918

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

Table 7
Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Canada							
June †	7,734	44	764	2,384	5,796	847	17,569
July †	6,597	40	694	1,987	7,152	939	17,409
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	40,863	219	5,016	12,914	44,371	5,325	108,708
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	42,011	195	5,770	12,427	53,217	5,780	119,400
Newfoundland and Labrador							
June †	117	1	12	0	34	2	166
July †	117	1	12	0	28	4	162
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	573	3	26	8	267	31	908
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	730	4	0	4	258	21	1,017
Prince Edward Island							
June †	51	2	0	13	4	2	72
July †	38	3	4	10	37	1	93
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	228	13	16	67	95	4	423
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	201	11	12	11	35	11	281
Nova Scotia							
June †	202	2	8	0	68	3	283
July †	155	4	25	0	81	3	268
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	982	33	68	28	1,223	43	2,377
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	786	21	36	43	2,047	98	3,031
New Brunswick							
June †	176	4	12	36	34	68	330
July †	152	3	8	7	7	3	180
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	736	15	62	65	186	104	1,168
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	724	6	53	75	301	17	1,176
Quebec							
June †	1,247	12	206	166	2,623	301	4,555
July †	962	5	162	90	1,902	457	3,578
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	6,613	43	1,351	816	12,787	1,836	23,446
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	6,393	83	1,365	793	11,073	2,541	22,248
Ontario							
June †	3,269	16	260	1,426	1,286	228	6,485
July †	2,861	20	209	1,176	2,327	217	6,810
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	17,305	94	1,504	7,244	13,104	1,643	40,894
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	17,290	57	1,477	6,410	14,488	1,537	41,259
Manitoba							
June †	313	1	12	96	190	11	623
July †	292	2	14	113	375	43	839
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,736	5	107	411	1,230	88	3,577
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,625	8	142	157	1,350	24	3,306
Saskatchewan							
June †	246	0	17	29	195	47	534
July †	195	2	17	32	312	30	588
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	1,352	2	135	139	955	219	2,802
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	1,355	1	100	242	1,568	298	3,564
Alberta							
June †	1,087	2	199	194	236	63	1,781
July †	986	0	204	204	774	49	2,217
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	5,905	6	1,388	1,317	3,928	407	12,951
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	8,174	2	1,983	2,408	8,858	562	21,987
British Columbia							
June †	993	4	38	423	1,114	116	2,688
July †	811	0	39	346	1,297	119	2,612
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	5,275	5	357	2,809	10,492	916	19,854
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4,626	2	600	2,260	13,140	661	21,289

Table 7 – continued

Dwelling units, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Yukon							
June r	16	0	0	1	12	6	35
July p	27	0	0	9	3	2	41
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	114	0	2	10	27	23	176
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	69	0	2	14	33	8	126
Northwest Territories							
June r	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
July p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	42	0	0	0	54	0	96
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	34	0	0	0	44	2	80
Nunavut							
June r	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July p	0	0	0	0	9	11	20
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	2	0	0	0	23	11	36
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	4	0	0	10	22	0	36

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
number of dwelling units							
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	25	0	0	13	6	0	44
Barrie, Ontario	36	0	0	0	0	13	49
Brantford, Ontario	14	0	6	36	0	0	56
Calgary, Alberta	349	0	41	100	87	4	581
Edmonton, Alberta	327	0	153	90	490	32	1,092
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	25	0	4	0	0	1	30
Guelph, Ontario	18	0	0	24	0	13	55
Halifax, Nova Scotia	51	0	0	0	16	0	67
Hamilton, Ontario	60	0	0	81	100	9	250
Kelowna, British Columbia	80	0	2	35	76	6	199
Kingston, Ontario	21	1	0	8	0	6	36
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	119	0	13	26	410	8	576
London, Ontario	132	0	0	32	0	1	165
Moncton, New Brunswick	45	0	6	4	2	2	59
Montréal, Quebec	230	0	55	66	1,032	260	1,643
Oshawa, Ontario	58	0	0	8	63	19	148
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	282	0	62	316	559	23	1,242
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	234	0	40	312	543	14	1,143
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	48	0	22	4	16	9	99
Peterborough, Ontario	31	0	0	6	0	0	37
Québec, Quebec	85	0	25	1	473	28	612
Regina, Saskatchewan	47	0	6	13	296	1	363
Saguenay, Quebec	31	0	2	0	65	22	120
Saint John, New Brunswick	20	0	2	3	0	0	25
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	86	0	8	13	0	28	135
Sherbrooke, Quebec	28	0	0	6	37	0	71
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	117	0	8	23	0	9	157
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	56	0	12	0	16	4	88
Thunder Bay, Ontario	17	0	0	0	10	4	31
Toronto, Ontario	1,048	0	62	543	1,143	100	2,896
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	14	0	12	0	23	3	52
Vancouver, British Columbia	285	0	16	230	908	47	1,486
Victoria, British Columbia	65	0	0	35	168	25	293
Windsor, Ontario	100	0	21	10	0	0	131
Winnipeg, Manitoba	199	1	14	107	343	37	701

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

	Singles, includes mobile homes	Cottages	Doubles	Rows	Apartments	Conversions	Total dwellings
	number of dwelling units						
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	197	0	1	136	135	10	479
Barrie, Ontario	378	0	12	110	33	94	627
Brantford, Ontario	155	0	10	78	12	9	264
Calgary, Alberta	1,965	0	333	519	1,356	8	4,181
Edmonton, Alberta	2,220	0	1,011	632	1,964	314	6,141
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	103	0	12	0	91	6	212
Guelph, Ontario	143	0	14	148	342	102	749
Halifax, Nova Scotia	391	1	2	28	872	14	1,308
Hamilton, Ontario	509	0	79	679	447	77	1,791
Kelowna, British Columbia	332	0	42	160	638	48	1,220
Kingston, Ontario	194	3	4	30	14	26	271
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	865	0	43	454	1,541	122	3,025
London, Ontario	772	0	12	239	1,041	25	2,089
Moncton, New Brunswick	180	0	54	38	13	71	356
Montréal, Quebec	1,798	0	377	572	6,979	1,037	10,763
Oshawa, Ontario	681	0	32	461	254	133	1,561
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,385	0	269	1,163	2,379	169	5,365
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	1,155	0	138	1,134	1,501	131	4,059
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	230	0	131	29	878	38	1,306
Peterborough, Ontario	185	1	0	21	73	12	292
Québec, Quebec	535	0	200	49	2,166	173	3,123
Regina, Saskatchewan	396	0	82	70	555	34	1,137
Saguenay, Quebec	184	0	9	0	126	72	391
Saint John, New Brunswick	108	2	6	3	3	16	138
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	611	0	35	59	280	170	1,155
Sherbrooke, Quebec	232	0	114	46	216	28	636
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	753	1	79	144	190	31	1,198
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	272	0	26	4	195	19	516
Thunder Bay, Ontario	92	0	0	3	34	22	151
Toronto, Ontario	6,153	0	633	3,125	7,118	610	17,639
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	145	0	47	1	179	18	390
Vancouver, British Columbia	2,051	0	150	2,127	7,288	436	12,052
Victoria, British Columbia	424	0	36	105	1,080	97	1,742
Windsor, Ontario	544	0	140	113	6	13	816
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1,079	1	103	404	928	69	2,584

Table 10
Value of residential and non-residential building permits, provinces and territories, unadjusted, 2016

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
thousands of dollars					
Canada					
June r	5,033,388	466,194	1,519,965	961,454	7,981,001
July p	4,697,823	538,470	1,500,823	1,007,750	7,744,866
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	29,352,307	2,871,147	9,800,745	5,203,130	47,227,329
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	30,965,117	3,123,482	9,958,613	5,510,943	49,558,155
Newfoundland and Labrador					
June r	49,678	1,955	5,366	6,506	63,505
July p	41,742	541	7,628	1,145	51,056
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	231,088	5,405	79,353	19,556	335,402
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	270,388	40,163	86,659	16,068	413,278
Prince Edward Island					
June r	15,897	9,982	2,252	552	28,683
July p	15,213	587	8,696	460	24,956
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	78,863	14,258	24,853	7,921	125,895
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	60,558	4,355	25,047	13,271	103,231
Nova Scotia					
June r	67,972	8,727	15,501	3,195	95,395
July p	71,072	2,854	25,626	620	100,172
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	484,336	31,361	111,613	45,355	672,665
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	571,350	37,402	131,903	24,953	765,608
New Brunswick					
June r	65,215	9,181	96,694	23,465	194,555
July p	42,246	3,872	20,982	13,811	80,911
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	249,607	25,468	215,602	74,099	564,776
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	254,857	44,286	114,752	88,909	502,804
Quebec					
June r	1,066,964	96,750	319,402	209,100	1,692,216
July p	792,702	90,085	251,982	112,718	1,247,487
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	5,179,112	612,986	1,692,514	838,632	8,323,244
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,098,594	562,824	1,724,190	969,287	8,354,895
Ontario					
June r	2,117,183	199,307	553,730	209,300	3,079,520
July p	2,078,784	218,219	667,726	534,344	3,499,073
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	12,468,091	1,318,414	3,465,975	1,930,098	19,182,578
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	12,056,687	1,443,324	3,415,370	2,323,967	19,239,348
Manitoba					
June r	145,123	6,745	41,692	29,791	223,351
July p	151,152	26,146	43,176	38,933	259,407
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	814,194	130,783	447,700	219,001	1,611,678
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	790,190	90,685	228,958	204,874	1,314,707
Saskatchewan					
June r	121,202	8,758	48,435	191,944	370,339
July p	101,206	6,789	51,700	34,610	194,305
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	621,232	39,669	275,022	303,612	1,239,535
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	748,577	114,987	506,314	187,280	1,557,158
Alberta					
June r	565,935	46,615	241,425	168,154	1,022,129
July p	603,532	151,460	227,540	141,706	1,124,238
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	3,637,060	410,899	2,084,149	1,124,250	7,256,358
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,600,739	502,647	2,346,905	1,168,469	9,618,760
British Columbia					
June r	807,358	78,172	190,158	115,432	1,191,120
July p	790,114	33,797	194,775	127,895	1,146,581
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	5,531,146	275,914	1,389,355	479,889	7,676,304
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	5,462,280	271,666	1,345,371	492,828	7,572,145

Table 10 – continued

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Yukon					
June r	5,204	0	1,000	4	6,208
July p	5,811	0	442	232	6,485
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	25,308	28	4,072	41,373	70,781
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	21,143	6,535	20,647	20,044	68,369
Northwest Territories					
June r	5,511	2	4,305	4,011	13,829
July p	1,116	3,900	115	1,276	6,407
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	23,077	5,714	10,097	119,319	158,207
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	20,399	4,505	10,750	993	36,647
Nunavut					
June r	146	0	5	0	151
July p	3,133	220	435	0	3,788
Cumulative Jan. to July 2016	9,193	248	440	25	9,906
Cumulative Jan. to July 2015	9,355	103	1,747	0	11,205

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	8,704	688	3,250	125	12,767
Barrie, Ontario	15,073	3,756	17,941	4,886	41,656
Brantford, Ontario	13,541	1,285	1,009	0	15,835
Calgary, Alberta	199,301	3,977	106,305	68,159	377,742
Edmonton, Alberta	256,531	132,078	61,467	8,679	458,755
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	8,810	280	9,640	3,241	21,971
Guelph, Ontario	13,113	2,619	2,604	5,150	23,486
Halifax, Nova Scotia	27,309	445	19,250	134	47,138
Hamilton, Ontario	60,104	716	15,284	17,045	93,149
Kelowna, British Columbia	63,651	6,144	10,280	250	80,325
Kingston, Ontario	7,895	4,250	1,719	2,682	16,546
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	115,610	5,333	18,153	1,777	140,873
London, Ontario	65,259	6,712	26,976	26,274	125,221
Moncton, New Brunswick	13,535	1,046	8,721	677	23,979
Montréal, Quebec	362,520	31,539	106,023	67,503	567,585
Oshawa, Ontario	38,541	2,032	13,952	2,424	56,949
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	276,833	9,374	115,303	69,639	471,149
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	253,138	8,888	102,224	53,203	417,453
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	23,695	486	13,079	16,436	53,696
Peterborough, Ontario	13,629	33	380	5,090	19,132
Québec, Quebec	108,087	3,533	22,890	10,597	145,107
Regina, Saskatchewan	40,558	1,444	23,349	29,762	95,113
Saguenay, Quebec	23,173	1,436	4,764	5,745	35,118
Saint John, New Brunswick	6,368	314	4,190	228	11,100
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	34,731	924	19,944	2,919	58,518
Sherbrooke, Quebec	16,021	3,150	1,770	1,018	21,959
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	50,961	4,485	5,513	4,978	65,937
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	24,000	197	5,214	32	29,443
Thunder Bay, Ontario	6,714	1,792	3,677	4,042	16,225
Toronto, Ontario	1,036,906	88,584	372,355	322,035	1,819,880
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	18,048	744	1,642	1,542	21,976
Vancouver, British Columbia	472,356	12,702	121,905	46,451	653,414
Victoria, British Columbia	68,657	1,131	7,124	29,664	106,576
Windsor, Ontario	44,997	4,892	4,357	10,833	65,079
Winnipeg, Manitoba	115,967	20,551	31,724	31,969	200,211

Table 12

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

	Value of construction				Total
	Residential	Non-residential			
		Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and governmental	
	thousands of dollars				
Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia	84,607	12,729	25,672	337	123,345
Barrie, Ontario	186,713	30,033	43,675	16,727	277,148
Brantford, Ontario	72,717	31,856	13,260	3,129	120,962
Calgary, Alberta	1,354,357	29,900	709,414	310,582	2,404,253
Edmonton, Alberta	1,570,765	216,551	1,033,027	283,803	3,104,146
Greater Sudbury, Ontario	63,260	3,085	50,132	10,955	127,432
Guelph, Ontario	142,260	12,316	47,102	20,035	221,713
Halifax, Nova Scotia	248,266	2,164	69,181	25,391	345,002
Hamilton, Ontario	563,295	11,176	121,444	99,983	795,898
Kelowna, British Columbia	341,901	17,407	69,060	31,564	459,932
Kingston, Ontario	64,605	15,651	21,314	20,312	121,882
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario	649,435	44,887	146,775	141,238	982,335
London, Ontario	575,698	25,332	109,627	154,487	865,144
Moncton, New Brunswick	76,311	14,427	141,134	19,546	251,418
Montréal, Quebec	2,403,055	185,978	1,029,519	480,349	4,098,901
Oshawa, Ontario	458,628	22,262	53,675	39,600	574,165
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	1,163,755	84,029	491,623	180,993	1,920,400
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec	952,848	80,723	453,955	141,890	1,629,416
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec	210,907	3,306	37,668	39,103	290,984
Peterborough, Ontario	72,633	1,894	9,641	7,617	91,785
Québec, Quebec	570,473	38,624	173,341	88,098	870,536
Regina, Saskatchewan	195,566	10,228	82,892	153,290	441,976
Saguenay, Quebec	88,831	16,965	37,337	21,409	164,542
Saint John, New Brunswick	35,654	2,681	22,756	15,894	76,985
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	273,998	16,227	115,112	122,057	527,394
Sherbrooke, Quebec	140,365	20,764	39,827	20,219	221,175
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario	351,840	15,244	47,782	23,795	438,661
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	128,924	2,249	54,904	15,849	201,926
Thunder Bay, Ontario	32,156	2,898	14,374	7,889	57,317
Toronto, Ontario	6,070,690	469,299	1,889,233	962,299	9,391,521
Trois-Rivières, Quebec	108,001	15,653	31,589	11,254	166,497
Vancouver, British Columbia	3,460,462	86,239	935,585	280,284	4,762,570
Victoria, British Columbia	464,046	37,565	117,713	43,992	663,316
Windsor, Ontario	266,117	28,784	25,164	21,247	341,312
Winnipeg, Manitoba	574,590	98,682	394,610	163,446	1,231,328

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

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	3,047,043	9,314	9,743	29,100	38,665	454,785	1,420,289
Industrial	538,470	541	587	2,854	3,872	90,085	218,219
Factories, plants	161,688	0	0	1,612	1,128	37,260	91,941
Transportation, utilities	229,636	0	0	300	0	10,666	53,359
Mining and agriculture	72,297	0	0	0	1,172	28,263	37,504
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	74,849	541	587	942	1,572	13,896	35,415
Commercial	1,500,823	7,628	8,696	25,626	20,982	251,982	667,726
Trade and services	449,358	3,024	6,000	16,708	7,522	117,752	155,676
Warehouses	163,184	0	1,650	654	1,116	5,470	87,941
Service stations	31,129	1,400	0	0	400	8,406	7,475
Office buildings	431,971	0	500	3,378	1,107	59,310	222,227
Recreation	105,875	0	250	0	3,783	23,027	36,131
Hotels, restaurants	154,068	975	0	1,100	2,467	7,421	90,763
Laboratories	6,058	0	0	0	0	1,200	1,450
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	159,180	2,229	296	3,786	4,587	29,396	66,063
Institutional and governmental	1,007,750	1,145	460	620	13,811	112,718	534,344
Schools, education	478,171	0	0	0	4,055	68,039	180,766
Hospitals, medical	220,001	0	0	0	659	2,148	188,457
Welfare, home	165,373	1,000	0	0	0	7,557	114,049
Churches, religion	16,700	0	0	0	297	2,223	9,885
Government buildings	72,796	0	0	0	6,897	22,808	15,118
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	54,709	145	460	620	1,903	9,943	26,069
	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	thousands of dollars						
Total non-residential	108,255	93,099	520,706	356,467	674	5,291	655
Industrial	26,146	6,789	151,460	33,797	0	3,900	220
Factories, plants	7,135	2,300	9,586	10,726	0	0	0
Transportation, utilities	15,513	800	133,052	12,046	0	3,900	0
Mining and agriculture	250	1,394	750	2,964	0	0	0
Minor industrial projects, new and improvements ¹	3,248	2,295	8,072	8,061	0	0	220
Commercial	43,176	51,700	227,540	194,775	442	115	435
Trade and services	13,094	9,839	65,046	54,697	0	0	0
Warehouses	6,362	9,805	20,436	29,750	0	0	0
Service stations	4,394	3,929	5,125	0	0	0	0
Office buildings	4,578	15,132	73,857	51,449	0	0	433
Recreation	3,500	2,218	28,641	8,325	0	0	0
Hotels, restaurants	4,875	5,151	10,209	31,107	0	0	0
Laboratories	0	0	3,408	0	0	0	0
Minor commercial projects, new and improvements ¹	6,373	5,626	20,818	19,447	442	115	2
Institutional and governmental	38,933	34,610	141,706	127,895	232	1,276	0
Schools, education	13,149	28,903	109,444	73,815	0	0	0
Hospitals, medical	21,723	650	4,564	1,800	0	0	0
Welfare, home	0	3,353	14,055	25,359	0	0	0
Churches, religion	2,500	0	300	295	0	1,200	0
Government buildings	0	0	5,207	22,766	0	0	0
Minor institutional and governmental projects, new and improvements ¹	1,561	1,704	8,136	3,860	232	76	0

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

Description – Monthly survey of building permits

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

Data source and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions due to the correction of coding errors

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

Revisions due to the addition of late reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concepts and variables measured

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

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

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

Building categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Territorial revisions

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

Data accuracy

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

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

Comparability of data and related sources

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

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

Appendix I

Geographical abbreviations

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.

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