

Household income in Canada: Key results from the 2016 Census

The median total income of Canadian households rose from \$63,457 in 2005 to \$70,336 in 2015. Led by growth in resource-rich provinces, median income rose 10.8% in Canada from 2005 to 2015, compared with 9.2% growth in the previous decade and a decline of 1.8% the decade before that. This growth was not distributed evenly across Canada. Resource-based provinces and regions had the highest income growth, led by Nunavut, and Saskatchewan.

Source: Household income in Canada: Key results from the 2016 Census

Some cooling in real estate value growth

National wealth, the value of non-financial assets in the Canadian economy, rose 0.1% to \$10,279.1 billion at the end of the second quarter. Household residential real estate grew \$4.5 billion, the smallest increase since the first quarter of 2009. This was due to lower real estate prices as well as a decline in activity in the resale market.

Source: National balance sheet and financial flow accounts, second quarter 2017

New house prices rise in July

Market conditions in Vancouver contributed to ongoing strength in that census metropolitan area (CMA), and helped drive new home prices up 0.4% nationally in July. New house prices in Vancouver continued their upward trend, rising 2.0% from June to July. Prices have grown 7.7% in the CMA since the start of the year due to strong demand for housing. Overall, prices were up in 12 metropolitan areas and were unchanged in the other 15.



Source: New Housing Price Index, July 2017

Keeping the lights on at home

Total energy use by industries and households in Canada decreased 0.7% in 2015, following a 1.1% increase the previous year. The residential sector remained the largest energy user in 2015 at 24.0% of total energy consumption in Canada, down 0.3 percentage points from 2014.

Source: Physical flow accounts: Energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, 2015

Total, industries and households	100.0
Households	24.0
Manufacturing	19.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	19.1
Utilities and construction	12.6
Other services and public administration	9.9
Transportation and warehousing	8.8
Wholesale and retail trade	3.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.8

Table: Percentage of total energy use, 2015