



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 10, 2002

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MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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NEW PRODUCTS



OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

August 2002

Following a moderate slowdown in June and July, the New Housing Price Index (1992=100) rose 0.5% in August from July. Compared with August 2001, this index of contractors' selling prices increased 4.2%.

Demand remained strong for new housing, thanks to job growth, low interest rates and consumer confidence. A shortage of skilled labour pushed up prices nationally.

New Housing Price Index

(1992=100)

	August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002 % change	July to August 2002
Canada	111.0	4.2	0.5
House only	115.5	5.6	0.6
Land only	105.1	1.3	0.2
St. John's	105.7	3.9	0.5
Halifax	123.1	3.7	0.1
Charlottetown	108.1	1.1	0.4
Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton	96.4	2.4	0.3
Québec	110.3	4.4	1.4
Montréal	121.3	6.0	0.9
Ottawa–Gatineau	130.7	8.3	0.8
Toronto	113.4	3.5	0.4
Hamilton	113.4	4.7	1.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	111.9	1.9	0.7
Kitchener–Waterloo	115.2	4.7	0.3
London	106.9	2.6	0.2
Windsor	107.0	0.6	0.1
Sudbury–Thunder Bay	98.4	1.2	0.3
Winnipeg	122.6	2.8	0.0
Regina	142.2	4.7	1.2
Saskatoon	121.6	1.3	0.0
Calgary	143.7	5.7	0.5
Edmonton	123.5	7.9	0.4
Vancouver	86.0	2.1	0.0
Victoria	76.0	4.7	0.4

Monthly rises occurred in 18 of the 21 urban centres surveyed. The largest advance was in Québec (+1.4%), where low vacancy rates combined with low interest rates fuelled home purchases.

Following closely behind was Regina (+1.2%), where higher land prices were primarily responsible for the increase. Hamilton registered a rise of 1.0%, citing higher material and labour costs, as well as robust demand for new homes.

Montréal (+0.9%) experienced a healthy housing market created by low vacancy levels and low interest rates, as in Québec. Ottawa–Gatineau (+0.8%) reported higher labour and material costs.

In St. Catharines–Niagara, increases in all construction costs resulted in a 0.7% rise in prices.

St. John's and Calgary both experienced a 0.5% upward movement because of labour and material cost increases. St. John's also reported higher land costs, as servicing costs rose.

Charlottetown, Toronto and Edmonton experienced good housing markets, posting increases of 0.4% each. Victoria's increase of 0.4% reflected a tight supply of serviced land.

Kitchener–Waterloo, Sudbury–Thunder Bay and Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton saw prices increase 0.3% in August. Low mortgage rates and good housing demand were reported in all three regions. New housing prices also rose in London (+0.2%), Halifax (+0.1%) and Windsor (+0.1%).

Three urban centres — Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Vancouver — showed no monthly change. No centres posted decreases from July.

On an annual basis, Ottawa–Gatineau (+8.3%) regained top place, with the largest 12-month increase for new homes. Edmonton (+7.9%) and Calgary (+5.7%) followed. There were no annual decreases in August.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

The third quarter 2002 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in December. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Châiné (613-951-0785; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Anne Williamson (613-951-2035; willann@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas

July 2002 (Preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbon production totalled 11 661 400 cubic metres in July, up 8.7% from July 2001. Exports, which accounted for 57.2% of total production, increased 3.8% from July 2001.

Year-to-date production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons at the end of July rose 5.9% from the same period of 2001, and crude oil exports grew 3.1%.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 2.0% from July 2001, but domestic sales advanced 3.9%. Natural gas exports, which accounted for 66.1% of total production, fell 1.8% from July 2001.

Year-to-date domestic sales of natural gas grew 3.8%, but exports were down 1.3%; marketable

production of natural gas remained relatively unchanged.

Crude oil and natural gas

	Jul. 2001	Jul. 2002	Jul. 2001 to Jul. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	10 729.0	11 661.4	8.7
Exports	6 427.8	6 671.0	3.8
Imports ²	4 693.8	4 127.0	-12.1
Refinery receipts	9 478.4	8 683.2	-8.4
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	14 259.7	13 971.9	-2.0
Exports	9 400.6	9 235.7	-1.8
Domestic sales ⁴	3 623.9	3 766.0	3.9
	Jan. to Jul. 2001	Jan. to Jul. 2002	Jan.-Jul. 2001 to Jan.-Jul. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	74 716.8	79 130.7	5.9
Exports	46 931.6	48 393.6	3.1
Imports ²	32 708.9	28 977.9	-11.4
Refinery receipts	60 961.0	59 569.6	-2.3
	Millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	100 019.5	99 998.9	0.0
Exports	63 851.3	63 034.0	-1.3
Domestic sales ⁴	40 657.9	42 221.0	3.8

¹ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.

³ Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending October 5, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 5 totalled 260 665 metric tonnes, down 19.6%

from 324 364 tonnes a week earlier and 9.0% from 286 365 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of October 5 was 12 229 549 tonnes, up 5.9% from 11 545 139 tonnes in the same period of 2001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

August 2002

Steel pipe and tubing production for August totalled 185 539 metric tonnes, down 21.9% from 237 544 tonnes (revised) in August 2001.

Year-to-date production at the end of August totalled 1 486 794 tonnes, down 11.3% from 1 676 295 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

The August 2002 issue of *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 26, no. 8 (41-011-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

August 2002

Chemical firms produced 273 891 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August, down 0.3% from 274 732 tonnes (revised) in August 2001.

Year-to-date production at the end of August totalled 2 257 912 tonnes, up 12.8% from 2 001 070 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2001.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

The August 2002 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 45, no. 8 (46-002-XIE, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality

of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

July 2002

The freight loaded by railways in Canada in July totalled 19.0 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), down 3.5% from July 2001. The intermodal tonnage, represented by containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, rose 14.3% from July 2001 to 2.4 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

The July 2002 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 79, no. 7 (52-001-XIE, \$8/\$77) is already available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

January to September 2001 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 284.7 million metric tonnes of cargo in the first nine months of 2001, down 4.1% from the same period of 2000. Both the domestic and international sectors declined.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,
August 2002, Vol. 26, no. 8
Catalogue number 41-011-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,
August 2002, Vol. 45, no. 8
Catalogue number 46-002-XIE (\$5/\$47).

Building permits, August 2002, Vol. 46, no. 8
Catalogue number 64-001-XIE (\$14/\$145).

Labour force information, week ending
September 21, 2002
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE (\$8/\$78).
Available at 7 am Friday, October 11

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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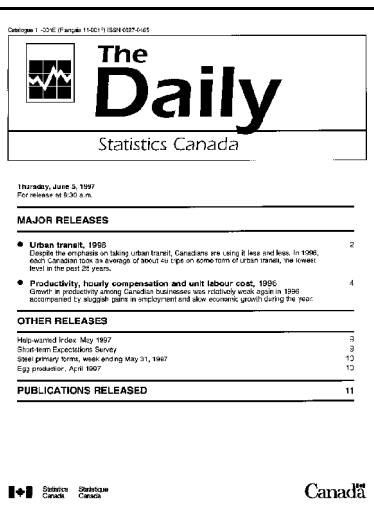
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