Catalogue 11-001-X (ISSN 1205-9137)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 12, 2012
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

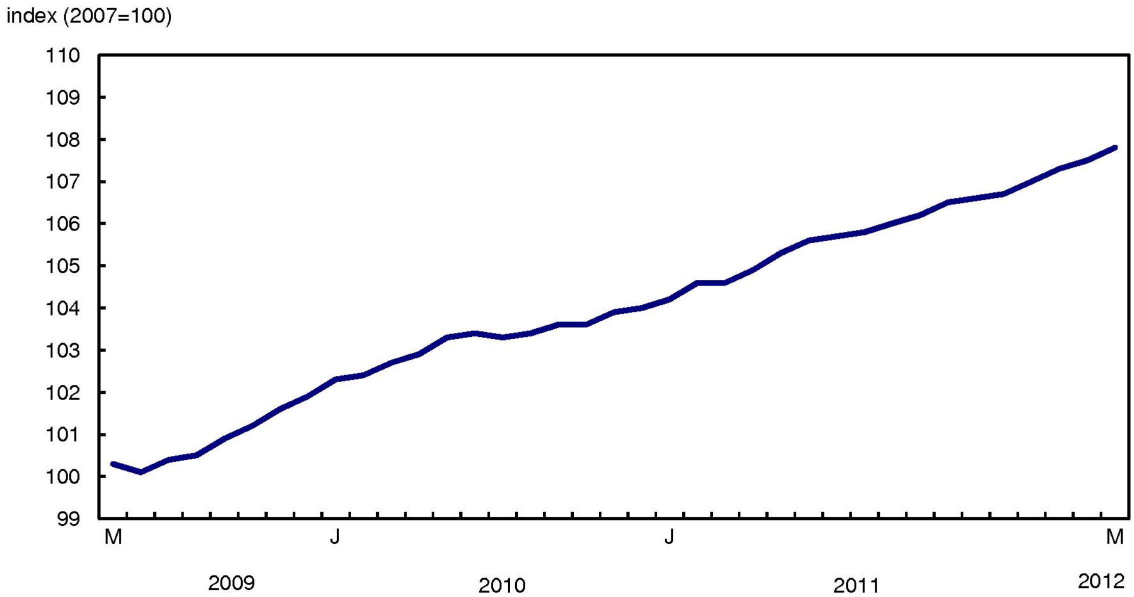
New products and studies

Releases

New Housing Price Index, May 2012

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.3% in May, following a 0.2% increase in April.

Chart 1
New Housing Price Index



The metropolitan regions of Toronto and Oshawa, and Calgary were the top contributors to the increase in May. The impact of these regions on the overall index was slightly offset by the decrease observed in Victoria.

In Toronto and Oshawa as well as in Calgary, the rise in prices was predominantly explained by market conditions.

From April to May, the aggregated metropolitan regions of Sudbury and Thunder Bay (+1.6%) posted the largest monthly price advance, followed by Toronto and Oshawa and by Regina (both +0.5%).

In Sudbury and Thunder Bay, price increases were primarily the result of improving market conditions and higher land prices.

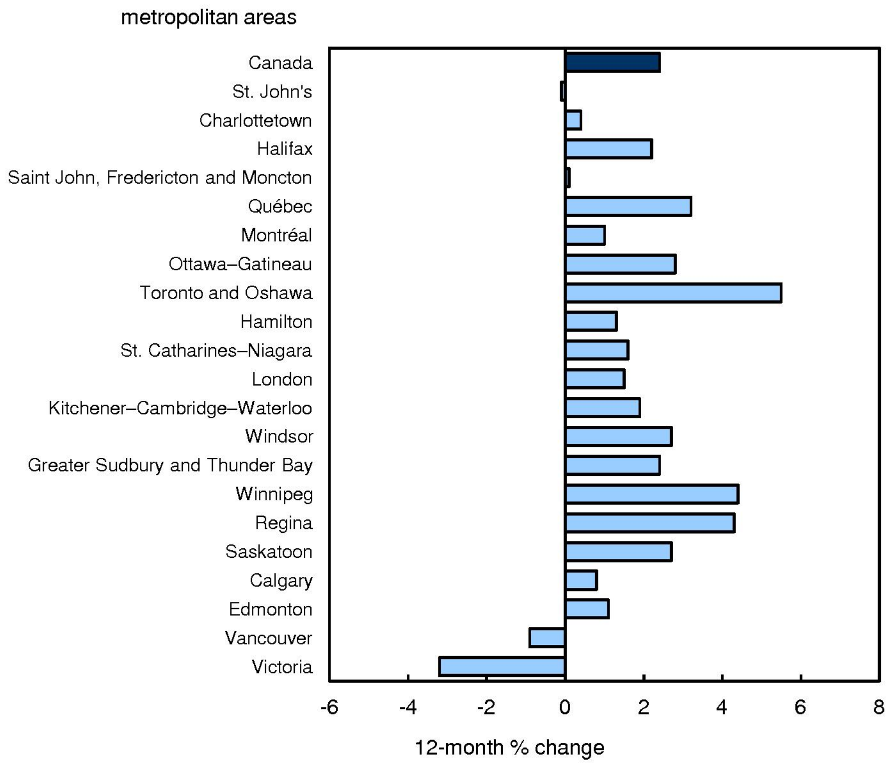
Higher labour costs were the main reason for the price increase in Regina.

In May, prices were unchanged in 4 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed.

The most significant monthly price declines were recorded in Victoria (-0.8%) and Charlottetown (-0.4%).

Builders in Victoria recorded lower negotiated selling prices in May, while in Charlottetown, builders reduced their prices to stimulate sales.

Chart 2
Toronto and Oshawa posts the highest year-over-year price increase



Year over year, the NHPI was up 2.4% in May, following a 2.5% increase the previous month. The main contributor to the advance was the metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa.

The largest year-over-year price increases were recorded in Toronto and Oshawa (+5.5%), Winnipeg (+4.4%) and Regina (+4.3%).

Other significant year-over-year increases in contractors' selling prices were observed in Québec (+3.2%) and Ottawa–Gatineau (+2.8%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 3 posted 12-month price declines in May, with Victoria (-3.2%) recording the largest decrease.

Note to readers

The New Housing Price Index measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax or the Harmonized Sales Tax.

The provincial government of British Columbia introduced legislation on May 14, 2012, announcing the return to a Provincial Sales Tax on April 1, 2013. From April 1, 2012, until March 31, 2013, there are new housing transitional rebates in place. After the transition is complete, the provincial sales tax on building materials in British Columbia will be embedded in contractors' selling prices of new houses. These changes will be reflected in the New Housing Price Index as reported by respondents.

The indexes published are final and not subject to revision. The indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New Housing Price Indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	May 2011	April 2012	May 2012	April to May 2012	May 2011 to May 2012
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	**100.00**	**105.3**	**107.5**	**107.8**	**0.3**	**2.4**
House only	**...**	**105.4**	**107.8**	**108.1**	**0.3**	**2.6**
Land only	**...**	**104.8**	**106.4**	**106.6**	**0.2**	**1.7**
St. John's	1.99	147.0	146.6	146.9	0.2	-0.1
Charlottetown	0.25	102.1	102.9	102.5	-0.4	0.4
Halifax	1.25	111.6	114.0	114.1	0.1	2.2
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton[2]	0.67	107.7	108.0	107.8	-0.2	0.1
Québec	2.98	117.3	121.0	121.1	0.1	3.2
Montréal	10.79	114.2	115.2	115.3	0.1	1.0
Ottawa–Gatineau	5.67	112.3	115.0	115.4	0.3	2.8
Toronto and Oshawa[2]	26.56	110.3	115.8	116.4	0.5	5.5
Hamilton	3.08	104.2	105.3	105.6	0.3	1.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	104.0	105.8	105.7	-0.1	1.6
London	1.58	107.9	109.5	109.5	0.0	1.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.32	107.6	109.6	109.6	0.0	1.9
Windsor	0.50	96.2	98.6	98.8	0.2	2.7
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay[2]	0.62	105.4	106.2	107.9	1.6	2.4
Winnipeg	2.28	122.9	128.1	128.3	0.2	4.4
Regina	0.99	147.6	153.3	154.0	0.5	4.3
Saskatoon	1.76	115.9	119.0	119.0	0.0	2.7
Calgary	10.84	95.8	96.3	96.6	0.3	0.8
Edmonton	11.99	89.8	90.8	90.8	0.0	1.1
Vancouver	11.48	99.1	98.1	98.2	0.1	-0.9
Victoria	1.39	88.2	86.1	85.4	-0.8	-3.2

... not applicable
1. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.
2. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.
Note(s): *View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.*

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The first quarter 2012 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available soon.

The new housing price indexes for June will be released on August 9.

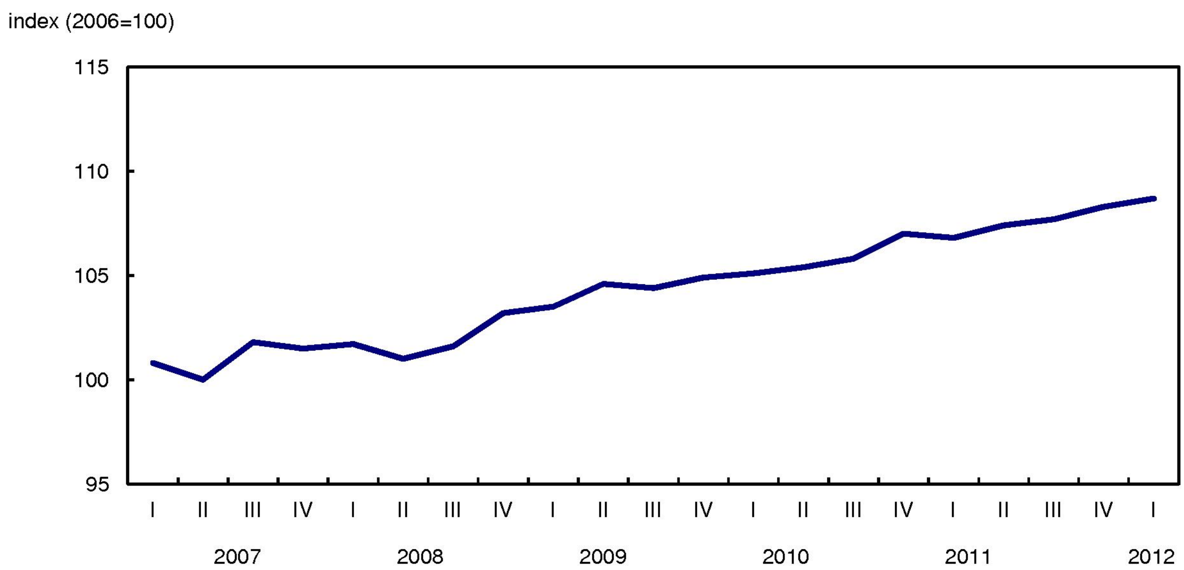
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Commercial Rents Services Price Index, first quarter 2012

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index increased 0.4% in the first quarter, following a 0.6% increase in the fourth quarter of 2011.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 1.8% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter in 2011.

Chart 1
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial Rents



Note to readers

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index (CRSPI) is part of the Services Producer Price Index program. This is a monthly index that is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Prices collected are average rents measured in price per square foot for a sample of commercial buildings. Data are used to estimate a price index for the non-residential commercial rents services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Data for the most recent quarter are preliminary. The previous quarter of the series is subject to revision. The series is also subject to an annual revision released with second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

With this release, an additional CANSIM table is available that presents the CRSPI as a quarterly index. The table which presents monthly data will continue to be updated with each release.

Table 1
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial Rents – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	First quarter 2011	Fourth quarter 2011[r]	First quarter 2012[p]	Fourth quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012	First quarter 2011 to first quarter 2012
	%	(2006=100)			% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial Rents	100.00	106.8	108.3	108.7	0.4	1.8

r revised

p preliminary

1. The Commercial Rents Services Price Index is released at the national level with no industry breakdown and, therefore, carries a relative importance of 100.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 332-0001 and 332-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5123.

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Television broadcasting, 2011

Operating revenues in the television broadcasting sector reached $7.5 billion in 2011, up 5.4% from 2010.

Pay and specialty television continued to rise, with operating revenues increasing 7.9% year over year to $3.7 billion. Operating revenues for private conventional television were $2.2 billion in 2011, an increase of 0.3%. Operating revenues of public and non-commercial television rose 7.1% to $1.6 billion.

In 2011, the profit margin for private conventional television was 7.2%. This follows smaller margins posted in 2009 and 2010 (-5.7% and +0.2% respectively). The profit margin before interest and taxes in 2011 was at its highest level since 2005.

The profit margin before interest and taxes for private conventional television has been improving for the past two years, in part because of greater expenditure control. In 2011, private conventional television broadcasters decreased their programming and production expenses by 11.3%. In 2010, those same expenses increased 1.7% year over year. These growth rates were the lowest in 10 years, excepting the 0.7% growth rate in 2007.

The combined effect of the expenditure control, the increased advertising revenues, and revenues from the Local Programming Improvement Fund in the past two years helped these television broadcasters regain their profitability.

In 2011, pay and specialty television posted a profit margin before interest and taxes of 24.9%, slightly down from 2010 (25.3%). The profits before interest and taxes for pay and specialty television reached $930.5 million.

In 2011, advertising revenues for conventional television (private, public and non-commercial) showed slower growth (+1.7%) than for pay and speciality television (+10.9%). Conventional television has been losing ground in the television advertising market for several years. In 2011, conventional television captured 65.5% of the television advertising market, compared with 72.9% five years earlier.

Advertising market shares for public and non-commercial television have been relatively stable in the past few years, settling at 10.7% in 2011. Private conventional television saw its advertising market shares fall from 62.2% to 54.8% over five years. In 2011, television advertising revenues as a whole were $3.6 billion.

Subscription revenues and advertising revenues both contributed to the growth of pay and speciality television in 2011. Subscription revenues were up 7.0% and advertising revenues increased 10.9%. Subscription revenues accounted for 64.4% of operating revenues, while the proportion of advertising revenues equalled 33.1% for these two industry segments.

Table 1
Financial indicators: Television broadcasting industries[1]

	2010	2011	2010 to 2011
	$ millions		% change
Total operating revenues by type of broadcaster	**7,082.6**	**7,466.0**	**5.4**
Conventional television	3,623.2	3,733.8	3.1
Private conventional television	2,156.8	2,163.0	0.3
Public and non-commercial television	1,466.4	1,570.8	7.1
Pay and specialty television[2]	3,459.4	3,732.1	7.9
Specialty television[2]	2,660.8	2,876.5	8.1
Pay television[2]	798.6	855.6	7.1
Total operating revenues by source	**7,082.6**	**7,466.0**	**5.4**
Air time	3,416.4	3,577.8	4.7
Subscription	2,246.5	2,403.5	7.0
Grants	937.8	972.5	3.7
Other revenues	481.9	512.1	6.3
Sale of airtime by type of broadcaster	**3,416.4**	**3,577.8**	**4.7**
Conventional television	2,303.5	2,343.6	1.7
Private conventional television	1,949.7	1,959.0	0.5
Public and non-commercial television	353.8	384.6	8.7
Pay and specialty television[2]	1,112.9	1,234.3	10.9
Specialty television[2]	1,112.1	1,232.7	10.8
Pay television[2]	0.8	1.6	107.3

1. North American Industry Classification System 2007 (51512 – Television Broadcasting and 51521 – Pay and Specialty Television)
2. Statistics published by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, Industry Statistics and Analysis, Broadcast Analysis Branch.

Table 2
Financial indicators: Television broadcasting industries[1]

	2010	2011
	%	
Profit margin (before interest and taxes) by type of broadcaster, total	**15.7**	**18.4**
Private conventional television	0.2	7.2
Pay and specialty television[2]	25.3	24.9
Market share by type of broadcaster (revenue)		
Conventional television	51.2	50.0
Private conventional television	30.5	29.0
Public and non-commercial television	20.7	21.0
Pay and specialty television[2]	48.8	50.0
Specialty television[2]	37.6	38.5
Pay television[2]	11.3	11.5
Market share by type of broadcaster (air time)		
Conventional television	67.4	65.5
Private conventional television	57.1	54.8
Public and non-commercial television	10.4	10.7
Pay and specialty television[2]	32.6	34.5
Specialty television[2]	32.6	34.5
Pay television[2]	0.0	0.0

1. North American Industry Classification System 2007 (51512 – Television Broadcasting and 51521 – Pay and Specialty Television)
2. Statistics published by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, Industry Statistics and Analysis, Broadcast Analysis Branch.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 357-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2724.

The publication *Television Broadcasting Industries*, 2011 (56-207-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sylvain Ouellet at 613-951-2779 (sylvain.ouellet@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports, April 2012

In April, the number of take-offs and landings at the 127 airports without air traffic control towers reached 56,636 movements. Moosonee, Ontario (5,280 movements), and Peterborough, Ontario (3,182 movements), were the most active sites. Of the 125 airports for which year-over-year comparisons were possible, 63 reported increases.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The April 2012 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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Cement, May 2012

Data on cement are now available for May.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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New products and studies

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), April 2012
Catalogue number 51-008-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Television Broadcasting Industries, 2011
Catalogue number 56-207-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Industry Price Indexes, May 2012, Vol. 38, no. 5
Catalogue number 62-011-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: "A Profile of Self-employment in Rural and Small Town Canada: Is There an Impending Retirement of Self-employed Business Operators?", Vol. 9, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-006-X2012001 (HTML, free | PDF, free)


The Daily
Statistics Canada
Releases
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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