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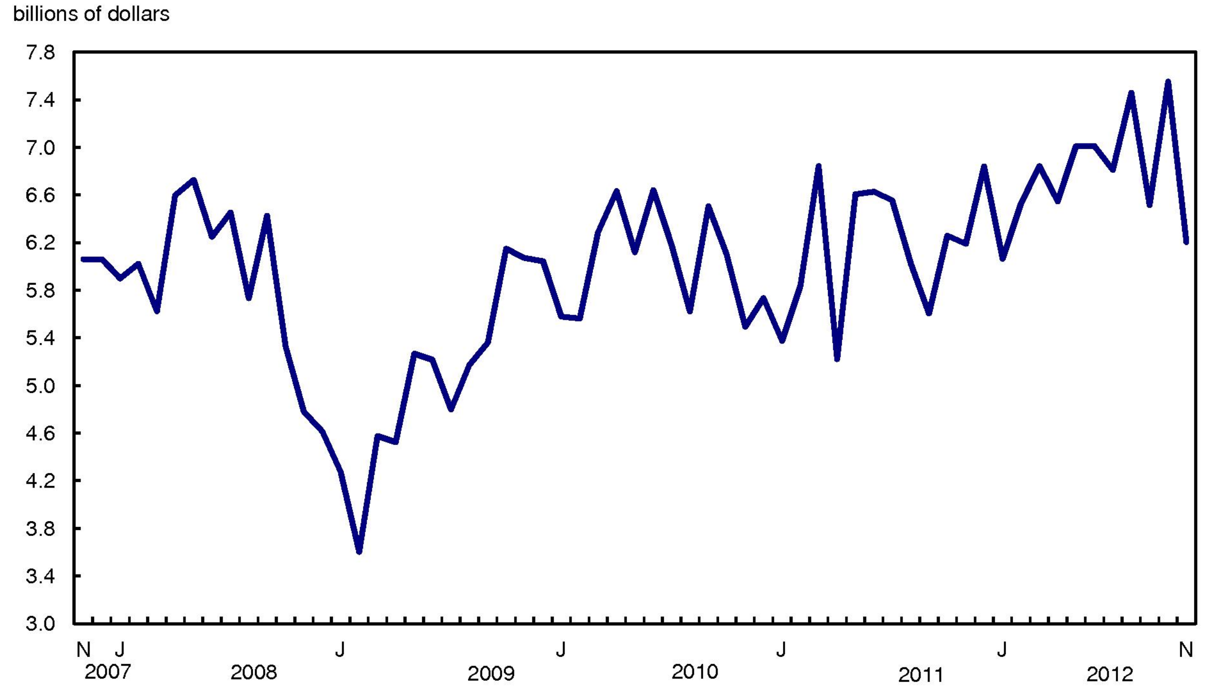
Releases

Releases

Building permits, November 2012

Municipalities issued building permits worth $6.2 billion in November, down 17.9% from October and the lowest level since January 2012. This follows a 15.9% increase in October.

Chart 1
Total value of permits



The decrease was primarily the result of lower construction intentions in both the non-residential and residential sectors in Ontario.

Between January and November 2012, contractors took out permits worth $74.5 billion, 11.0% higher than in the same period in 2011.

Total permits value for the first 11 months of 2012 also surpassed the pre-recession peak of $74.4 billion for the entire year of 2007.

Construction intentions in the non-residential sector fell 30.6% to $2.4 billion, following a 53.6% increase the previous month. Ontario and Quebec were responsible for most of the decline. Construction intentions rose in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

In the residential sector, the value of permits declined 6.8% to $3.8 billion in November, following a 4.4% decline the previous month. Ontario had the largest decline, with Nova Scotia a distant second. The decline in Ontario more than offset increases in the western provinces and in Quebec.

Non-residential sector: Declines in the industrial and institutional components

Construction intentions in the industrial component fell 60.7% to $427 million in November after surpassing the $1-billion mark in October when the value of permits more than tripled (+217.9%).

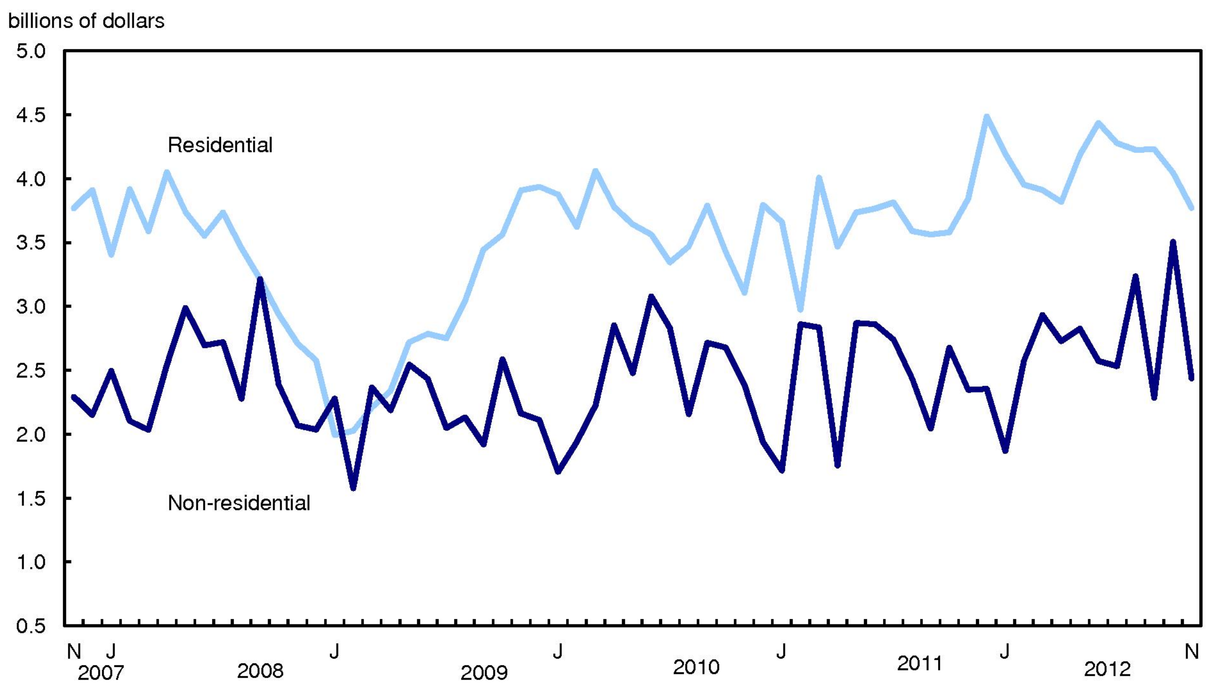
The decrease in November was largely the result of lower construction intentions for manufacturing plants, transportation-related buildings and utilities buildings. Construction intentions for industrial buildings were down in every province except Manitoba and New Brunswick.

Following a 74.8% gain in October, the value of permits in the institutional component declined 49.1% to $515 million in November. The decrease was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for medical facilities in Ontario and for educational institutions in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

In the commercial component, the value of permits grew 5.9% to $1.5 billion in November, following a 3.4% increase the previous month.

The advance in November came from a variety of buildings, including office buildings, retail and wholesale outlets, hotels and restaurants, recreational facilities, warehouses and retail complexes. Commercial building construction intentions increased in four provinces, led by Ontario. Quebec and British Columbia had the largest decreases.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



Residential sector: Lower construction intentions for multi-family and single-family dwellings

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings fell 10.8% to $1.5 billion in November. It was the fifth consecutive monthly decrease. The decline was principally attributable to lower construction intentions in Ontario, which more than offset gains in six provinces led by British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec.

Municipalities issued $2.2 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in November, down 4.0% from October and the third decrease in four months. Lower intentions in Ontario more than offset gains in six provinces led by Alberta, Manitoba and, to a lesser extent, British Columbia.

Municipalities approved the construction of 16,627 new dwellings in November, down 9.6% from October.

The decrease was largely the result of a 13.7% decline in multi-family units to 9,989. The number of permits issued for single-family dwellings fell 2.7% to 6,638 units.

Provinces: Ontario posts largest decline

Construction intentions fell in seven provinces in November. Ontario posted the largest decline, followed by Quebec and Saskatchewan.

In Ontario, the decline followed a 38.4% increase in October. The drop was a result of lower construction intentions for institutional buildings, residential dwellings and industrial buildings. Ontario had posted large increases in the institutional and industrial components in October, while residential building construction intentions declined 30.0% in November to their lowest level since February 2011.

A 9.3% decline in Quebec was attributable to lower construction intentions for industrial and commercial buildings. In Saskatchewan, the value of permits for non-residential buildings was behind the decline.

The largest increase occurred in Manitoba, where all components except institutional buildings advanced. Alberta and Prince Edward Island also registered gains.

Most census metropolitan areas post declines

The value of permits fell in 19 of the 34 census metropolitan areas.

Toronto, Hamilton and Québec recorded the largest decreases. Toronto reported declines in every component, except commercial buildings. Hamilton's drop stemmed from institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings, both of which had increased the previous month. In Québec, the decrease came particularly from lower construction intentions for commercial buildings.

The largest increases occurred in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo. In Winnipeg, the gain originated from higher construction intentions for industrial buildings and residential dwellings.

Vancouver's advance came mainly from multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings. Both the residential and non-residential sectors were behind the increase in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo.

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 Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity.

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.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

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

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2011	September 2012	October 2012[r]	November 2012[p]	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	**6,188.7**	**6,514.7**	**7,551.9**	**6,202.1**	**-17.9**	**0.2**
Residential	3,842.9	4,231.6	4,045.1	3,768.7	-6.8	-1.9
Single[1]	2,356.3	2,482.0	2,338.5	2,245.9	-4.0	-4.7
Multiple	1,486.6	1,749.6	1,706.6	1,522.8	-10.8	2.4
Non-residential	2,345.8	2,283.0	3,506.8	2,433.3	-30.6	3.7
Industrial	467.9	341.7	1,086.4	426.9	-60.7	-8.8
Commercial	1,174.4	1,362.4	1,408.4	1,491.6	5.9	27.0
Institutional	703.5	578.9	1,012.0	514.8	-49.1	-26.8
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	**16,827**	**17,535**	**18,399**	**16,627**	**-9.6**	**-1.2**
Single[1]	7,086	7,370	6,824	6,638	-2.7	-6.3
Multiple	9,741	10,165	11,575	9,989	-13.7	2.5

r revised

p preliminary

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

Note(s): *Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.*

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2011	September 2012	October 2012[r]	November 2012[p]	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	**6,188.7**	**6,514.7**	**7,551.9**	**6,202.1**	**-17.9**	**0.2**
Residential	**3,842.9**	**4,231.6**	**4,045.1**	**3,768.7**	**-6.8**	**-1.9**
Non-residential	**2,345.8**	**2,283.0**	**3,506.8**	**2,433.3**	**-30.6**	**3.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.2	78.1	95.5	81.8	-14.3	4.6
Residential	65.2	50.8	60.4	55.5	-8.1	-14.9
Non-residential	13.0	27.2	35.1	26.3	-24.9	101.9
Prince Edward Island	22.0	24.1	19.3	27.5	42.6	25.3
Residential	11.1	12.8	15.9	20.1	26.9	82.2
Non-residential	10.9	11.4	3.4	7.4	114.7	-32.3
Nova Scotia	127.2	144.3	160.0	112.6	-29.6	-11.5
Residential	90.7	86.6	94.9	72.8	-23.3	-19.8
Non-residential	36.5	57.7	65.1	39.8	-38.9	9.1
New Brunswick	75.4	75.1	94.6	59.6	-37.1	-21.0
Residential	48.7	36.3	41.9	39.6	-5.7	-18.8
Non-residential	26.7	38.8	52.7	20.0	-62.0	-24.9
Quebec	1,188.1	1,241.7	1,464.8	1,328.7	-9.3	11.8
Residential	787.4	869.0	850.2	875.7	3.0	11.2
Non-residential	400.8	372.6	614.5	453.0	-26.3	13.0
Ontario	2,293.0	2,206.7	3,053.4	1,994.2	-34.7	-13.0
Residential	1,342.7	1,605.2	1,528.2	1,069.3	-30.0	-20.4
Non-residential	950.3	601.5	1,525.3	925.0	-39.4	-2.7
Manitoba	204.1	204.3	254.8	326.2	28.0	59.8
Residential	101.9	126.9	117.6	175.0	48.8	71.8
Non-residential	102.2	77.4	137.2	151.1	10.2	47.9
Saskatchewan	255.5	307.8	296.9	205.4	-30.8	-19.6
Residential	132.6	177.6	150.4	156.8	4.2	18.2
Non-residential	122.8	130.3	146.4	48.7	-66.8	-60.4
Alberta	981.1	1,169.0	1,220.1	1,238.7	1.5	26.3
Residential	597.5	710.2	694.7	740.6	6.6	23.9
Non-residential	383.5	458.8	525.4	498.1	-5.2	29.9
British Columbia	948.2	1,026.9	875.6	822.6	-6.1	-13.2
Residential	651.1	543.1	480.0	560.0	16.7	-14.0
Non-residential	297.1	483.7	395.6	262.6	-33.6	-11.6
Yukon	3.9	7.8	11.3	3.8	-66.5	-3.9
Residential	2.7	2.6	7.0	2.7	-61.4	0.0
Non-residential	1.3	5.2	4.3	1.1	-74.7	-12.2
Northwest Territories	1.8	4.8	2.8	0.9	-66.8	-49.4
Residential	1.2	4.5	1.8	0.7	-63.5	-47.4
Non-residential	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	-72.9	-53.7
Nunavut	10.2	24.2	2.8	0.0	-99.4	-99.8
Residential	10.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	-99.2	-99.8
Non-residential	0.2	18.2	0.8	0.0	-100.0	-100.0

[r] *revised*

[p] *preliminary*

Note(s): *Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.*

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted[1]

	November 2011	September 2012	October 2012[r]	November 2012[p]	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	**4,743.5**	**4,936.0**	**5,600.0**	**4,658.9**	**-16.8**	**-1.8**
St. John's	55.7	51.3	66.1	55.7	-15.8	0.1
Halifax	78.3	77.1	114.5	70.5	-38.4	-9.9
Moncton	29.7	36.3	32.0	15.2	-52.4	-48.8
Saint John	13.9	11.8	7.1	12.8	80.3	-8.1
Saguenay	17.2	37.7	24.3	31.3	28.9	82.0
Québec	139.4	146.0	149.2	97.2	-34.8	-30.3
Sherbrooke	36.9	36.5	36.5	40.8	11.8	10.5
Trois-Rivières	28.7	29.3	29.5	23.9	-19.0	-16.8
Montréal	491.1	569.7	706.0	696.9	-1.3	41.9
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	341.2	175.0	246.2	300.9	22.2	-11.8
Gatineau part	83.6	80.3	49.0	65.8	34.2	-21.3
Ottawa part	257.6	94.8	197.2	235.1	19.2	-8.7
Kingston	12.1	15.7	18.5	37.0	99.7	204.7
Peterborough	16.3	10.0	24.0	15.1	-37.0	-7.5
Oshawa	43.0	82.4	64.3	86.5	34.5	101.0
Toronto	1,240.0	1,267.8	1,574.5	875.5	-44.4	-29.4
Hamilton	74.0	91.5	419.2	99.1	-76.3	33.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	32.1	50.4	62.7	53.5	-14.8	66.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	60.0	60.1	39.3	81.6	107.6	36.0
Brantford	5.8	8.7	10.9	16.1	47.9	176.9
Guelph	46.7	17.3	17.6	14.7	-16.8	-68.5
London	86.2	70.3	59.6	47.8	-19.8	-44.6
Windsor	26.4	41.3	36.1	40.4	12.0	52.9
Barrie	17.1	18.7	38.6	26.3	-31.7	54.1
Greater Sudbury	25.6	20.2	59.9	18.4	-69.4	-28.3
Thunder Bay	9.0	8.5	17.1	6.5	-62.2	-28.1
Winnipeg	153.6	123.5	158.6	260.0	63.9	69.2
Regina	53.4	78.3	102.8	72.6	-29.4	36.0
Saskatoon	138.9	139.7	100.1	89.4	-10.7	-35.6
Calgary	335.8	375.4	395.2	372.1	-5.9	10.8
Edmonton	376.0	432.9	426.7	448.3	5.1	19.2
Kelowna	31.3	17.4	44.0	29.1	-33.8	-7.0
Abbotsford–Mission	6.7	36.9	5.8	8.5	46.3	27.8
Vancouver	676.5	725.5	462.0	559.9	21.2	-17.2
Victoria	44.8	72.6	51.2	55.4	8.3	23.8

r revised

p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Note(s): *Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.*

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The November 2012 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X, free) will soon be available.

The December building permits data will be released on February 7.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

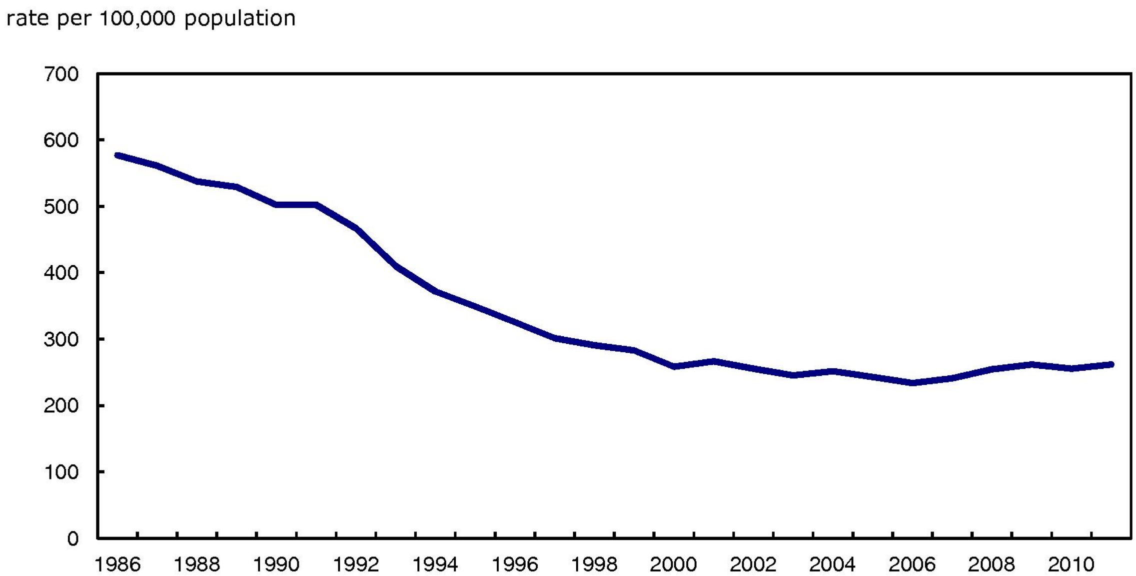
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Impaired driving in Canada, 2011

Police reported over 90,000 impaired driving incidents in Canada in 2011, about 3,000 more than in 2010.

The rate of impaired driving was 262 per 100,000 population, 2% higher than in 2010 and the fourth increase in five years. Prior to 2007, the impaired driving rate had been steadily declining since the mid-1980s.

Chart 1
Police-reported impaired driving incidents, Canada, 1986 to 2011



Note(s): Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population (all ages).

Police reported 121 incidents of impaired driving causing death in 2011 and a further 839 incidents of impaired driving causing bodily harm. The rates of impaired driving causing death and causing bodily harm per 100,000 population were the lowest in 25 years.

Impaired driving rates highest among young adults

Young adults aged 20 to 24 recorded the highest impaired driving rates in 2011, based on the number of licensed drivers. Rates then steadily declined with age.

Drivers under 35 were particularly over-represented for the most serious incidents. In 2011, they accounted for about one-third of licensed drivers, but two-thirds of those accused of impaired driving causing death or injury.

While males represented 82% of all persons charged with impaired driving in 2011, the impaired driving rate for males has been declining steadily for the past 25 years.

However, the rate for females has generally been increasing since 2005. As a result, females now account for 18% of impaired drivers compared with 8% of impaired drivers 25 years ago.

Impaired driving rates increasing in most provinces since 2006

Impaired driving rates were highest in the Northwest Territories and Yukon in 2011. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island had the highest rates. Ontario and Quebec reported the lowest rates.

Since 2006, most provinces have seen increases, with the largest having occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, impaired driving rates have declined slightly in both Ontario and Quebec over the past five years. Rates in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories for 2011 were also lower than in 2006.

Among census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Kelowna and St. John's reported rates of impaired driving well above other CMAs in 2011. Ottawa, London, Kingston and Windsor had the lowest rates.

Fewer convicted impaired drivers going to jail

In 2010/2011, Canadian courts completed just over 48,000 cases where impaired driving was the most serious offence. These represented 12% of all adult court cases, the highest proportion of any offence.

In 2010/2011, 84% of impaired driving cases resulted in a guilty finding compared with 64% for completed court cases in general.

Fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) impaired driving cases with a finding of guilt resulted in a prison sentence in 2010/2011, lower than the 14% sentenced to prison a decade earlier. The median prison sentence length has remained stable at around 30 days over the past decade.

Note to readers

This Juristat article analyzes trends in police-reported impaired driving in Canada, as defined by the Criminal Code and penalties imposed by the courts, as well as characteristics of those admitted to correctional services for an impaired driving conviction.

Over time, the number of police-reported impaired driving incidents can vary as a result of many factors such as legislative changes, law enforcement practices including the increased use of roadside checks, and changing attitudes toward drunk driving.

Table 1
Police-reported impaired driving incidents, by province and territory, 2011

	2011		Percent change in rate from 2001 to 2011
	number	rate	
Canada	**90,277**	**262**	**-2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,849	362	69
Prince Edward Island	719	493	23
Nova Scotia	3,097	328	16
New Brunswick	2,233	296	-9
Quebec	16,820	211	-18
Ontario	17,326	130	-28
Manitoba	4,031	322	7
Saskatchewan	7,229	683	2
Alberta	17,001	450	4
British Columbia	18,835	412	49
Yukon	327	943	1
Northwest Territories	639	1,463	58
Nunavut	171	513	16

Note(s): *rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population (all ages).*

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3302, 3306, 3312 and 3326.

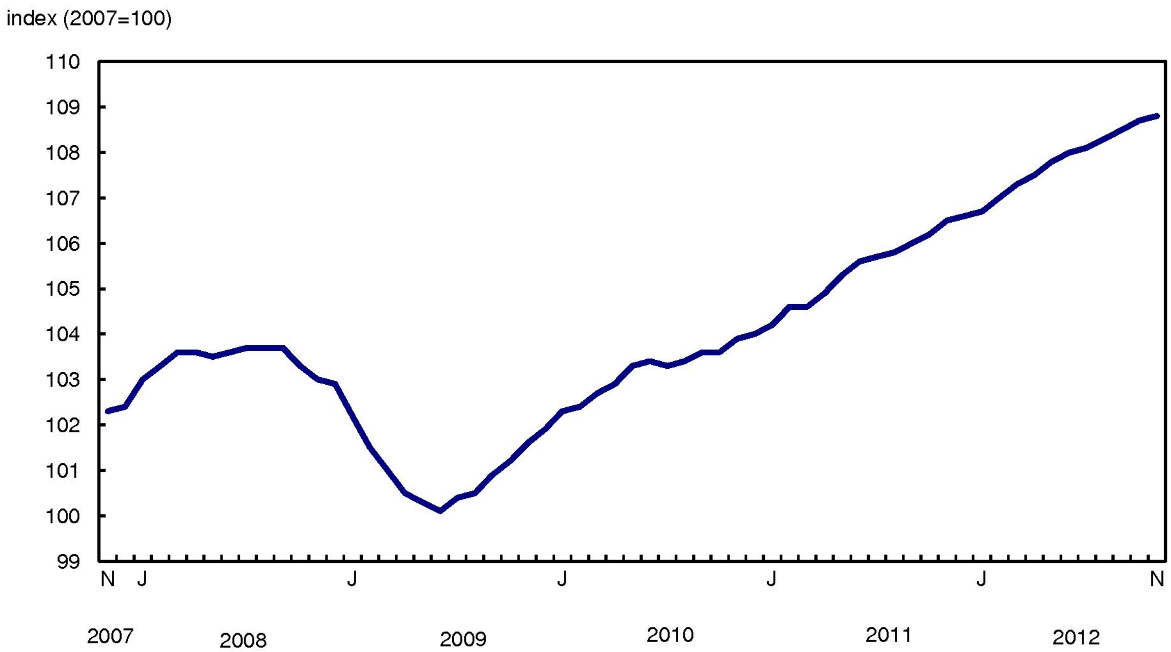
The *Juristat* article "Impaired driving in Canada, 2011" (85-002-X, free) is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications,* choose *All subjects,* then *Crime and justice,* and *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New Housing Price Index, November 2012

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in November, following a 0.2% increase in October.

Chart 1
New Housing Price Index



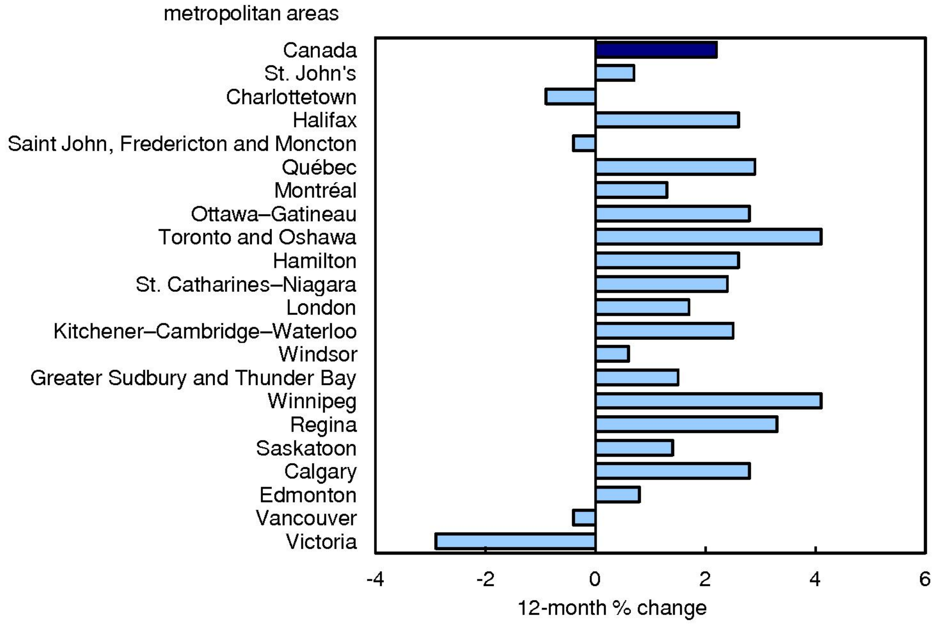
The combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa was the top contributor to the advance. Market conditions were the primary reason for higher prices.

The largest monthly price advance in November occurred in London (+0.6%), followed by Halifax and St. Catharines–Niagara, with both regions recording a 0.5% increase.

Increased operating costs were the main reason for the price advance in London. In Halifax, prices rose as a result of increased material costs. Builders in St. Catharines–Niagara reported new higher list prices for new phases of development.

Prices were unchanged in 4 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed in November. Monthly prices declined 0.5% in Victoria and 0.4% in Vancouver as a result of lower negotiated selling prices.

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



On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 2.2% in the 12 months to November, following a 2.4% increase the previous month. The main contributor to the advance was the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa, where the year-over-year-increase in contractors' selling prices was 4.1%. Winnipeg was also up 4.1% for the year. Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Regina (+3.3%) and Québec (+2.9%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 4 posted 12-month price declines in November. The largest decrease was in Victoria (-2.9%).

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 are not subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New housing price indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance[1]	November 2011	October 2012	November 2012	October to November 2012	November 2011 to November 2012
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	**100.0**	**106.5**	**108.7**	**108.8**	**0.1**	**2.2**
House only	**…**	**106.8**	**109.3**	**109.4**	**0.1**	**2.4**
Land only	**…**	**105.5**	**107.1**	**107.1**	**0.0**	**1.5**
St. John's	1.99	146.7	147.7	147.7	0.0	0.7
Charlottetown	0.25	103.5	102.6	102.6	0.0	-0.9
Halifax	1.25	112.6	114.9	115.5	0.5	2.6
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton[2]	0.67	108.4	108.2	108.0	-0.2	-0.4
Québec	2.98	119.0	122.3	122.5	0.2	2.9
Montréal	10.79	114.7	116.0	116.2	0.2	1.3
Ottawa–Gatineau	5.67	113.6	116.4	116.8	0.3	2.8
Toronto and Oshawa[2]	26.56	113.8	118.2	118.5	0.3	4.1
Hamilton	3.08	104.4	106.8	107.1	0.3	2.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	104.4	106.4	106.9	0.5	2.4
London	1.58	108.9	110.0	110.7	0.6	1.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.32	108.5	111.3	111.2	-0.1	2.5
Windsor	0.50	98.0	98.5	98.6	0.1	0.6
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay[2]	0.62	106.0	107.4	107.6	0.2	1.5
Winnipeg	2.28	126.3	131.0	131.5	0.4	4.1
Regina	0.99	149.7	154.5	154.7	0.1	3.3
Saskatoon	1.76	117.3	119.0	119.0	0.0	1.4
Calgary	10.84	95.3	98.0	98.0	0.0	2.8
Edmonton	11.99	90.2	90.8	90.9	0.1	0.8
Vancouver	11.48	98.3	98.3	97.9	-0.4	-0.4
Victoria	1.39	87.4	85.3	84.9	-0.5	-2.9

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

The New Housing Price Index for December will be released on February 7.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Study: Vitamin D blood levels of Canadians, 2009-2011

In 2009-2011, just over two-thirds of Canadians (68%) had vitamin D blood levels sufficient for healthy bones. Vitamin D is important for bone health and maintenance because it helps the body absorb calcium and phosphorus.

Vitamin D levels are measured in nanomoles per litre, which reflect the number of molecules per litre of blood. Most Canadians are considered to have sufficient levels of vitamin D for bone health at levels at or above 50 nanomoles per litre, referred to as the 'cut-off'.

The age group with the highest percentage above this cut-off was children aged 3 to 5 (89%), while the lowest percentage above the cut-off was adults aged 20 to 39 (59%).

In terms of concentrations, the youngest (aged 3 to 11) and oldest (60 to 79) age groups had the highest levels of vitamin D in their blood, and generally, females had higher levels of vitamin D than males.

About one-third (34%) of Canadians took a supplement containing vitamin D. Overall, 85% of supplement users had levels of vitamin D above the cut-off, compared with 59% who did not take supplements.

Vitamin D is unique because it can be made by the body through exposure to sunlight. During the winter months it is more difficult to produce enough vitamin D. As expected, about 60% of Canadians were above the cut-off in the winter, compared with 75% in the summer.

Note to readers

This release is based on an analytical article in Health at a Glance, which used data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey. This survey collects direct physical measures of the Canadian population aged 3 to 79. Data collection occurred from August 2009 to November 2011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5071.

The article "Vitamin D blood levels of Canadians" in *Health at a Glance* (82-624-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, October 2012

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 0.1% to 15.7 million cubic metres in October from October 2011.

During the same period, crude oil exports decreased 10.1%.

Marketable natural gas production decreased 1.6% to 11.5 billion cubic metres.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 11.2% while natural gas exports decreased 2.8%.

From September to October, domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 4.8%.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Data are available on CANSIM at the national level to September 2012 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to January 2012 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to June 2012 inclusive.

Table 1
Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	October 2011	September 2012	October 2012[p]	September to October 2012	October 2011 to October 2012
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply[1]					
Production	15 678.6	14 974.6	15 696.6	4.8	0.1
Imports[2]	3 719.6	3 117.0	3 540.8	13.6	-4.8
Disposition					
Refinery receipts[3]	8 394.8	8 229.8	8 496.0	3.2	1.2
Exports[4]	11 222.2	10 535.4	10 090.7	-4.2	-10.1
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply[5]					
Marketable production[6]	11 704.4	10 537.3	11 522.8	9.4	-1.6
Imports	2 219.0	2 598.9	2 440.6	-6.1	10.0
Disposition					
Domestic sales[7]	5 767.9	4 847.4	6 412.1	32.3	11.2
Exports	7 363.6	7 361.5	7 159.4	-2.7	-2.8

p preliminary
1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.
2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.
3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.
4. Exports may include some volumes that are not included in the supply, such as imports used for re-export and diluents that are blended in exports.
5. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.
6. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.
7. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

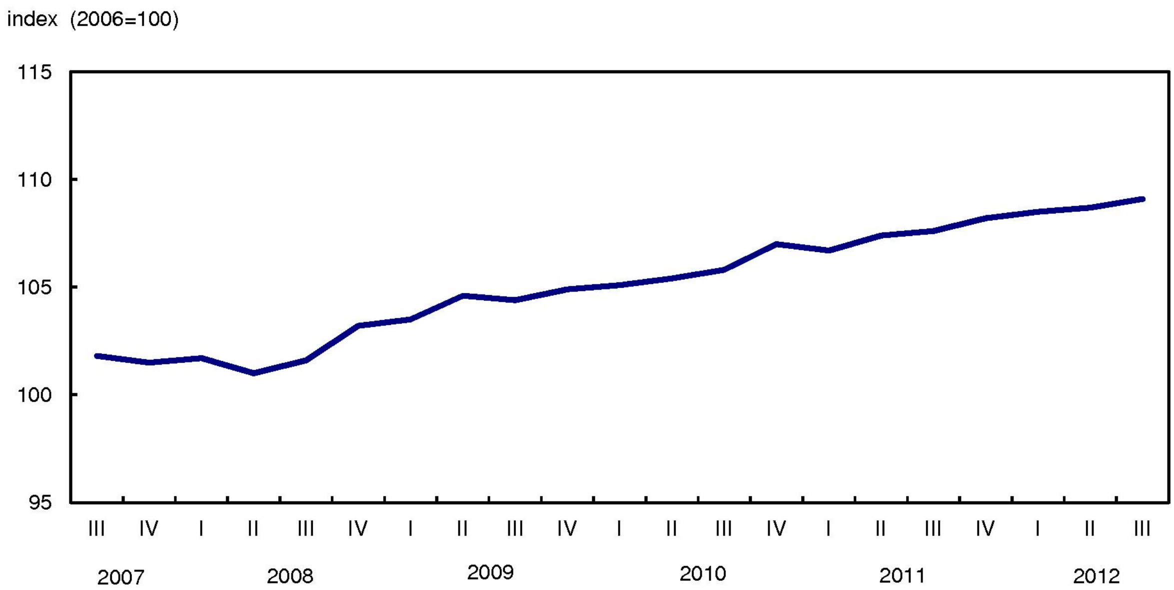
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anthony Caouette (613-951-2515), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Commercial Rents Services Price Index, third quarter 2012

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index increased 0.4% in the third quarter following a 0.2% increase in the second quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 1.4% in the third 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 is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Prices collected are average rents measured in price per square foot for a sample of commercial buildings.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series is also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

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

	Relative importance[1]	Third quarter 2011	Second quarter 2012[r]	Third quarter 2012[p]	Second quarter to third quarter 2012	Third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2012
	%	(2006=100)			% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial rents	100.00	107.6	108.7	109.1	0.4	1.4

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.

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2012 will be released in April.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Maintenance Enforcement Survey: Child and spousal support, 2011/2012

The Maintenance Enforcement Survey and the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs (SMEP) data for 2011/2012 are now available. The SMEP longitudinal file for 2005/2006 through 2011/2012 is also now available.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 259-0001 to 259-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3324.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Health at a Glance
Catalogue number 82-624-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Vitamin D blood levels of Canadians
Health at a Glance

Impaired driving in Canada, 2011
Juristat

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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