

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 9, 2014
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Contractors took out \$6.8 billion worth of building permits in November, down 6.7% from October. This decline follows an 8.0% gain the previous month. Despite this monthly decrease, the total value of permits continued to show a slight upward trend on the strength of eight monthly increases since the beginning of 2013.	
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Releases

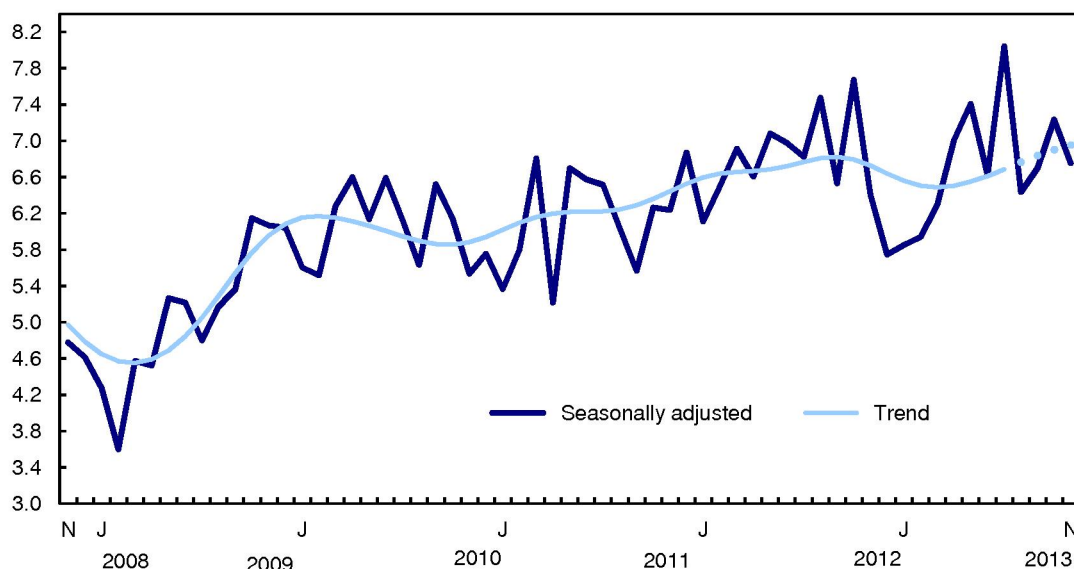
Building permits, November 2013

Contractors took out \$6.8 billion worth of building permits in November, down 6.7% from October. This decline follows an 8.0% gain the previous month. Despite this monthly decrease, the total value of permits continued to show a slight upward trend on the strength of eight monthly increases since the beginning of 2013.

Lower construction intentions, particularly for the residential sector in Quebec and Ontario, were behind the decline in November.

Chart 1
Total value of permits

billions of dollars



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

After two consecutive monthly increases, the total value of permits in the residential sector declined 7.6% to \$4.1 billion in November. Lower residential construction intentions were registered in nine provinces, led by Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. British Columbia was the lone province to show a gain in November.

Construction intentions in the non-residential sector fell 5.2% to \$2.7 billion in November, following a 9.7% increase the previous month. Declines were recorded in six provinces, with Saskatchewan and Manitoba accounting for most of the decrease. Gains were recorded in four provinces, led by Ontario and Alberta.

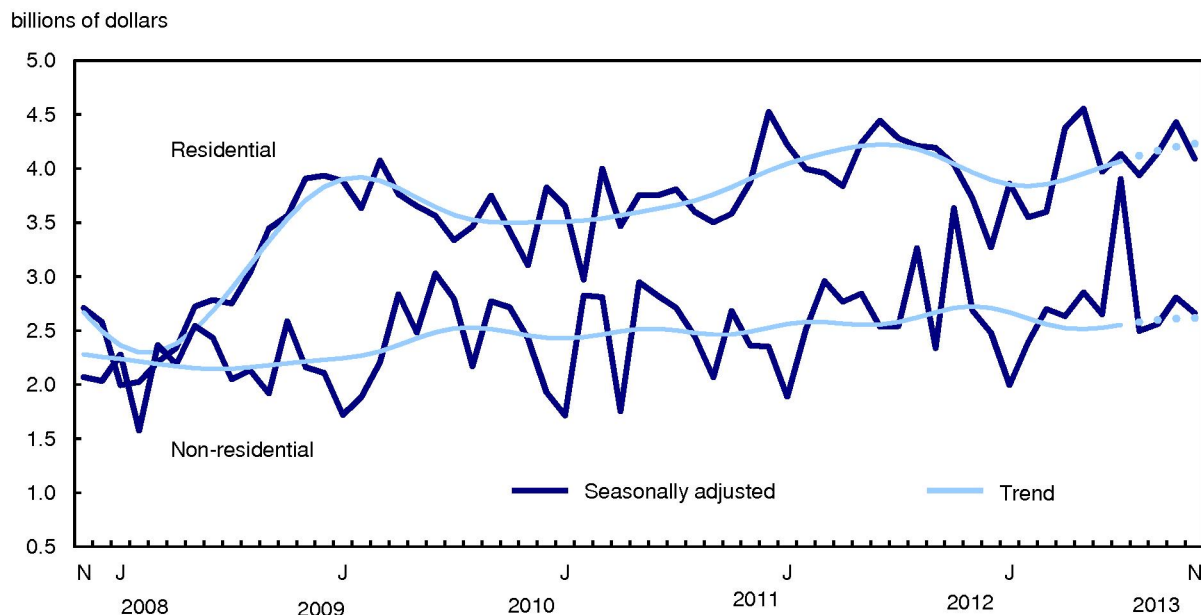
Residential sector: Construction intentions down for both multi-family and single-family dwellings

Building permits for multi-family dwellings fell 8.7% to \$1.9 billion in November, following two consecutive monthly gains. Decreases were registered in nine provinces, with Quebec posting the largest decline, followed by Ontario. British Columbia was the lone province to post a gain.

Municipalities issued \$2.2 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in November, down 6.7% from October. The decline followed two consecutive monthly gains. Lower construction intentions were posted in every province except New Brunswick. Alberta and Ontario accounted for most of the national decrease in November.

Canadian municipalities approved the construction of 18,173 new dwellings in November, down 3.6% from October. The decline was attributable to both multi-family dwellings, which fell 3.9% to 12,027 units, and single-family dwellings, which decreased 3.1% to 6,146 units.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



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

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

Canadian municipalities issued \$354 million worth of institutional building permits in November, down 32.0% from October. The value of institutional building permits was down in six provinces. Ontario accounted for much of the decrease, as a result of lower construction intentions for government buildings and educational institutions. Declines were also registered for medical buildings in Alberta. All four of the Atlantic provinces posted gains in November.

The value of permits in the industrial component fell 2.2% to \$455 million, marking a fourth consecutive monthly decrease. November's decline was mainly the result of lower construction intentions for transportation-related buildings in Ontario and utilities buildings in both British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

In the commercial component, the value of permits rose 1.8% to \$1.9 billion, following a 25.0% increase in October. Gains in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta were enough to offset the declines registered in the remaining provinces. Office buildings in Ontario and Alberta accounted for most of the advance.

Provinces: Large declines in Quebec and Saskatchewan

The value of permits was down in eight provinces in November, led by Quebec and Saskatchewan.

The largest decline in the value of building permits was in Quebec. The decrease came mainly from lower construction intentions for multiple-family dwellings and institutional buildings. In Saskatchewan, the decline came in the wake of a strong increase in October and was the result of lower construction intentions for both residential and non-residential buildings.

The largest increase occurred in British Columbia, where a rise in multiple-family dwellings more than offset declines in every other component.

Lower construction intentions in most census metropolitan areas

The total value of permits was down in 22 of the 34 census metropolitan areas in November.

The largest declines were in Montréal, St. Catharines–Niagara and Saskatoon. In Montréal, the decrease was principally attributable to drops in multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, commercial buildings. Lower intentions for institutional and commercial buildings and single-family dwellings explained the decline in St. Catharines–Niagara. In Saskatoon, commercial construction intentions and, to a lesser degree, multi-family dwellings were behind the decrease.

Toronto posted the largest increase in November, followed by Québec and Vancouver. The value of permits issued in Toronto advanced largely as a result of higher construction intentions for commercial buildings. In Québec, commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings permits were responsible for the advance, while in Vancouver multi-family dwellings were mainly behind the increase.

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 a leading indicator of construction 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.

The 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.

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

	November 2012	September 2013	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,410.3	6,700.0	7,237.2	6,754.5	-6.7	5.4
Residential	3,722.9	4,142.3	4,430.6	4,092.6	-7.6	9.9
Single ¹	2,220.8	2,277.6	2,372.4	2,214.4	-6.7	-0.3
Multiple	1,502.1	1,864.8	2,058.2	1,878.2	-8.7	25.0
Non-residential	2,687.3	2,557.6	2,806.5	2,661.9	-5.2	-0.9
Industrial	404.8	492.6	465.2	454.8	-2.2	12.4
Commercial	1,756.7	1,456.0	1,820.4	1,852.9	1.8	5.5
Institutional	525.9	608.9	521.0	354.2	-32.0	-32.6
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	16,264	17,602	18,861	18,173	-3.6	11.7
Single ¹	6,516	6,493	6,345	6,146	-3.1	-5.7
Multiple	9,748	11,109	12,516	12,027	-3.9	23.4

^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 up to totals as a result of rounding.

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

	November 2012	September 2013	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,410.3	6,700.0	7,237.2	6,754.5	-6.7	5.4
Residential	3,722.9	4,142.3	4,430.6	4,092.6	-7.6	9.9
Non-residential	2,687.4	2,557.6	2,806.5	2,661.9	-5.2	-0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	86.9	103.4	84.6	61.6	-27.2	-29.1
Residential	60.1	58.1	59.9	49.3	-17.7	-18.0
Non-residential	26.8	45.3	24.7	12.3	-50.3	-54.2
Prince Edward Island	27.2	18.2	15.4	24.0	56.1	-11.8
Residential	19.8	8.1	9.3	7.9	-15.4	-60.1
Non-residential	7.4	10.1	6.0	16.1	166.9	117.9
Nova Scotia	109.0	91.6	91.4	72.5	-20.7	-33.5
Residential	67.2	58.1	56.5	53.4	-5.5	-20.6
Non-residential	41.8	33.5	34.9	19.1	-45.2	-54.3
New Brunswick	61.7	82.7	78.3	66.9	-14.6	8.5
Residential	41.5	38.4	40.6	30.9	-23.8	-25.5
Non-residential	20.2	44.4	37.7	36.0	-4.7	78.4
Quebec	1,303.3	1,309.7	1,275.4	1,124.5	-11.8	-13.7
Residential	837.0	777.6	874.3	698.7	-20.1	-16.5
Non-residential	466.3	532.1	401.1	425.8	6.2	-8.7
Ontario	2,067.8	2,187.6	2,658.1	2,567.5	-3.4	24.2
Residential	1,072.6	1,346.6	1,567.2	1,419.8	-9.4	32.4
Non-residential	995.2	841.0	1,090.9	1,147.7	5.2	15.3
Manitoba	335.5	230.7	274.9	175.8	-36.0	-47.6
Residential	180.5	149.5	137.7	122.8	-10.8	-32.0
Non-residential	155.0	81.2	137.2	53.0	-61.4	-65.8
Saskatchewan	201.3	293.6	371.8	235.1	-36.8	16.7
Residential	152.7	180.2	170.7	123.9	-27.4	-18.9
Non-residential	48.7	113.4	201.1	111.2	-44.7	128.4
Alberta	1,419.3	1,526.2	1,508.6	1,465.8	-2.8	3.3
Residential	739.7	1,000.1	959.4	875.5	-8.7	18.4
Non-residential	679.6	526.1	549.2	590.3	7.5	-13.1
British Columbia	792.9	844.3	852.3	953.2	11.8	20.2
Residential	547.8	517.1	547.3	706.8	29.2	29.0
Non-residential	245.0	327.2	305.0	246.4	-19.2	0.5
Yukon	3.9	5.1	10.7	3.1	-71.3	-21.2
Residential	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.7	46.4	-2.4
Non-residential	1.1	2.7	8.8	0.3	-96.1	-69.0
Northwest Territories	1.5	5.9	10.8	4.5	-58.6	192.7
Residential	1.3	5.3	1.0	0.7	-25.9	-40.3
Non-residential	0.3	0.7	9.8	3.7	-61.9	1,261.9
Nunavut	0.0	0.9	5.0	0.1	-98.1	464.7
Residential	0.0	0.9	5.0	0.1	-98.1	464.7
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

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

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	November 2012	September 2013	October 2013 ^r	November 2013 ^p	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,697.0	5,017.7	5,488.9	5,314.5	-3.2	13.1
St. John's	57.3	50.0	53.8	37.2	-30.9	-35.1
Halifax	70.3	43.7	40.6	27.8	-31.5	-60.4
Moncton	14.5	24.1	26.9	20.7	-22.9	42.9
Saint John	12.4	16.9	10.6	19.4	83.0	56.7
Saguenay	32.3	34.2	32.8	14.7	-55.0	-54.4
Québec	97.4	158.1	105.3	256.4	143.5	163.3
Sherbrooke	40.4	27.6	33.9	50.0	47.7	23.8
Trois-Rivières	23.7	30.3	21.7	24.9	14.7	5.3
Montréal	693.3	633.8	670.8	455.9	-32.0	-34.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	294.6	266.9	318.1	225.6	-29.1	-23.4
Gatineau part	65.6	70.6	52.7	24.8	-53.0	-62.2
Ottawa part	229.0	196.2	265.4	200.8	-24.4	-12.3
Kingston	37.2	21.2	15.2	12.8	-15.7	-65.6
Peterborough	15.1	18.9	16.5	12.2	-26.2	-19.4
Oshawa	86.2	71.6	44.4	30.3	-31.8	-64.9
Toronto	956.0	1,183.0	1,392.7	1,579.3	13.4	65.2
Hamilton	97.5	81.4	128.1	121.6	-5.0	24.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	53.3	35.4	132.2	38.6	-70.8	-27.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	80.9	67.2	60.0	64.0	6.8	-20.8
Brantford	16.2	10.4	15.6	13.0	-16.9	-19.7
Guelph	14.2	20.2	10.8	17.8	64.6	25.8
London	47.6	56.5	69.9	75.1	7.4	57.9
Windsor	41.6	23.1	48.7	30.2	-38.0	-27.4
Barrie	26.6	26.8	35.1	21.5	-38.8	-19.1
Greater Sudbury	18.7	21.6	26.4	8.3	-68.7	-55.8
Thunder Bay	6.7	9.6	13.1	9.2	-29.6	37.3
Winnipeg	266.4	133.5	186.2	125.8	-32.4	-52.8
Regina	70.3	72.8	71.7	112.4	56.7	59.8
Saskatoon	87.6	136.4	163.7	77.6	-52.6	-11.4
Calgary	367.5	593.0	611.1	645.2	5.6	75.5
Edmonton	445.2	534.0	486.5	413.3	-15.0	-7.2
Kelowna	28.2	33.2	52.4	37.8	-27.7	34.3
Abbotsford–Mission	8.2	14.2	6.4	13.9	118.8	70.9
Vancouver	535.4	517.8	549.6	691.1	25.8	29.1
Victoria	54.6	50.4	38.3	30.8	-19.5	-43.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

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

Available in CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The November 2013 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X) will soon be available.

The December 2013 building permits data will be released on February 5.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeremie Bennett (613-951-0793), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

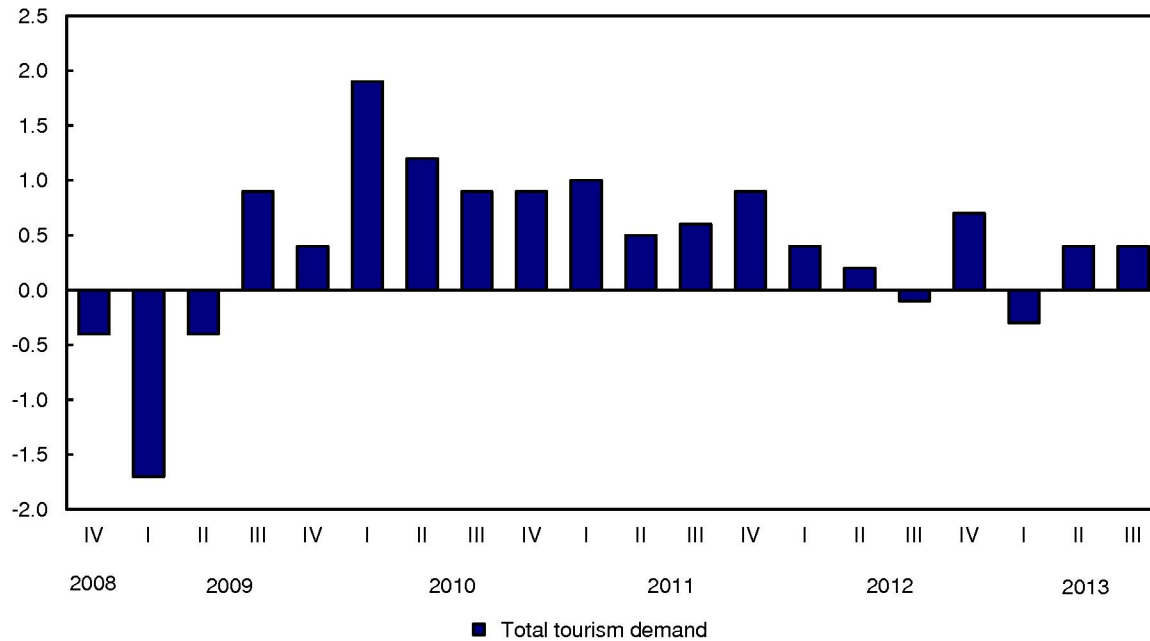
National tourism indicators, third quarter 2013

Tourism spending in Canada increased 0.4% in the third quarter, the same pace as in the second quarter. Spending by Canadians at home and by international visitors in Canada were both higher.

Tourism demand has grown 11.4% since the second quarter of 2009, with almost half of the increase coming from transport services, particularly passenger air transport.

Chart 1 Tourism spending in Canada increases

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



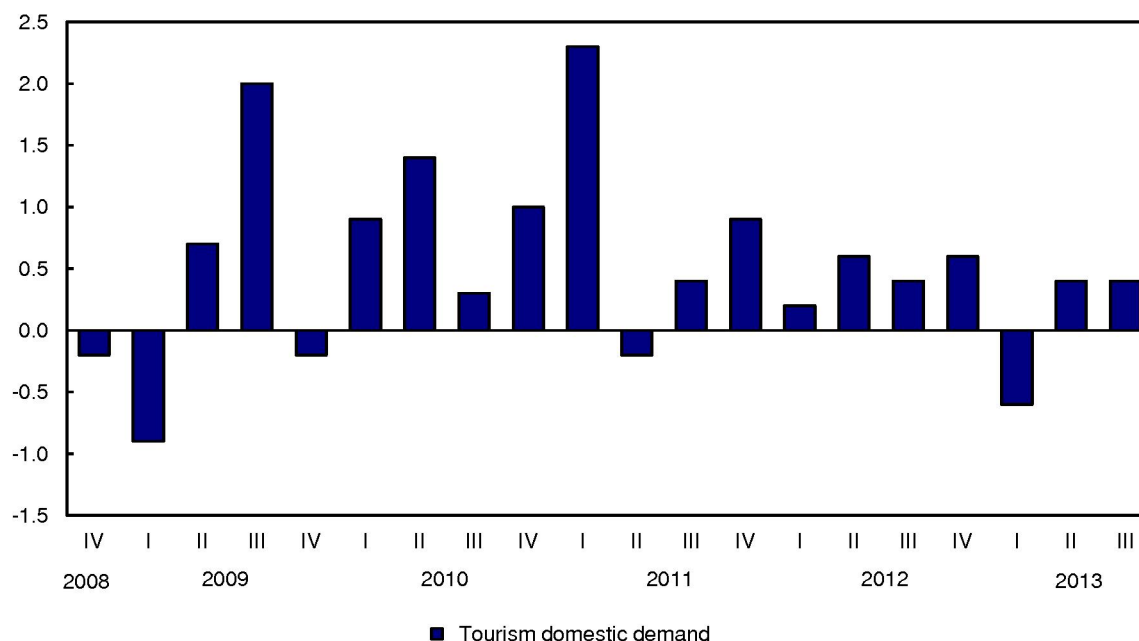
Increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home

Tourism spending by Canadians at home increased 0.4% in the third quarter, matching the gain in the second quarter.

Outlays increased on most tourism goods and services, including pre-trip expenditures (+2.1%) and food and beverage services (+1.3%). Passenger air transport (+0.3%) was also higher while recreation and entertainment was down 1.1%.

Chart 2 Increase in tourism spending by Canadians at home

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Spending by international visitors up again

Spending by international visitors in Canada rose 0.6% in the third quarter, following a similar increase in the second quarter. Overall, this was the fourth consecutive increase in spending by international visitors in Canada.

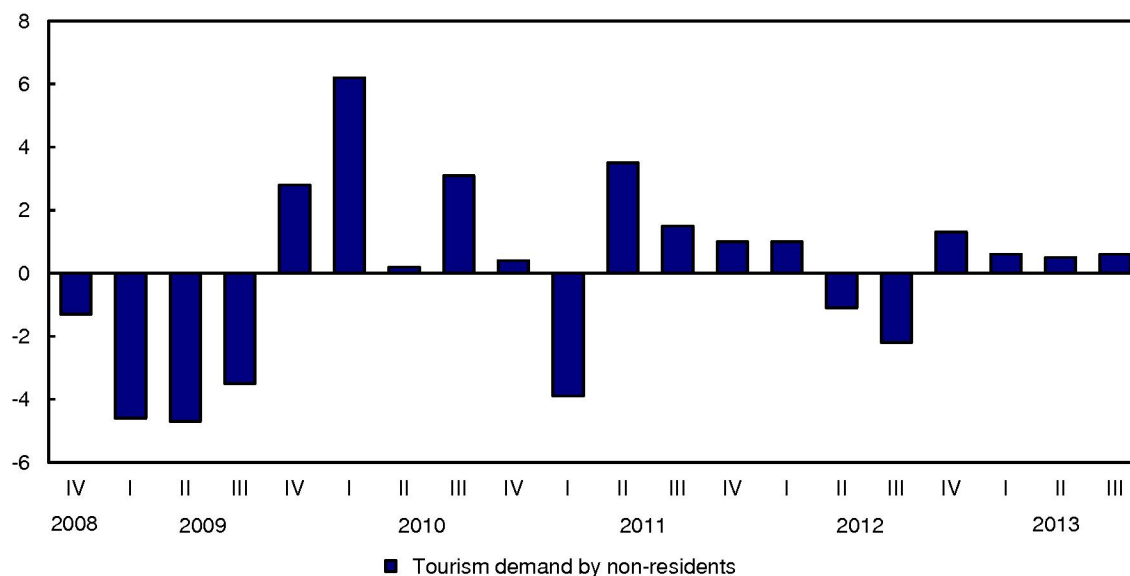
Overnight travel from both the United States and overseas countries was higher in the third quarter, contributing to the increase in spending.

Tourism spending on most goods and services was higher, most notably on recreation and entertainment (+0.7%), accommodation (+0.6%) and non-tourism goods and services (+0.6%) such as groceries.

Since the first quarter of 2009, the export share of tourism demand has remained relatively steady, at around 21.0%. It had previously been on a steady decline since peaking at 34.7% in the third quarter of 1998.

Chart 3 Tourism spending by international visitors up

% change, preceding quarter, adjusted for seasonal variation and price change



Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by 0.3% in the third quarter, following a 0.7% increase in the second quarter. Tourism GDP was higher in food and beverage services (+1.3%), accommodation (+0.6%) and non-tourism industries (+0.6%). Tourism GDP in the transportation industry was down.

Tourism employment was up 0.2% on strong gains in the food and beverage services (+1.2%) industry. Travel services were also higher, while tourism jobs in the air transportation and accommodation industries were lower.

Note to readers

Growth rates of tourism spending and gross domestic product are expressed in real terms (that is, adjusted for price changes) as well as adjusted for seasonal variations, unless otherwise indicated. Employment data are also seasonally adjusted. Associated percentage changes are presented at quarterly rates unless otherwise noted.

With the third quarter release of the National tourism indicators, all data from the first quarter and second quarter have been revised.

National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter to third quarter 2013
	millions of dollars at 2007 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	18,728	18,861	18,800	18,882	18,964	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,785	3,833	3,856	3,875	3,898	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	14,943	15,028	14,944	15,007	15,066	0.4
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,380	7,462	7,351	7,359	7,364	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,189	1,221	1,225	1,240	1,247	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	6,191	6,241	6,126	6,119	6,117	0.0
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,759	2,765	2,777	2,806	2,819	0.5
Tourism demand by non-residents	906	916	924	927	933	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	1,853	1,849	1,853	1,879	1,886	0.4
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,591	2,598	2,608	2,638	2,668	1.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	614	619	624	626	629	0.5
Tourism domestic demand	1,977	1,979	1,984	2,012	2,039	1.3
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,910	2,919	2,930	2,939	2,959	0.7
Tourism demand by non-residents	433	441	447	450	453	0.7
Tourism domestic demand	2,477	2,478	2,483	2,489	2,506	0.7
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,088	3,117	3,134	3,140	3,154	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	643	636	636	632	636	0.6
Tourism domestic demand	2,445	2,481	2,498	2,508	2,518	0.4

Available in CANSIM: tables 387-0001 to 387-0003, 387-0008, 387-0010 and 387-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1910.

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

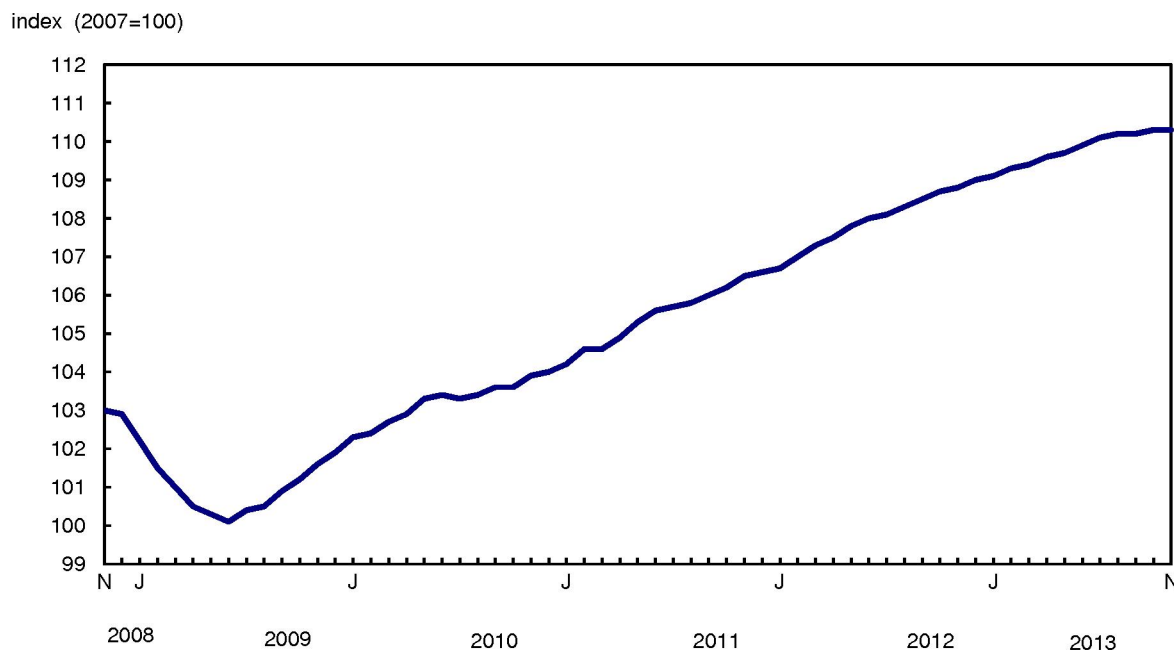
Data on the National tourism indicators for the fourth quarter of 2013 will be released on March 27.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New Housing Price Index, November 2013

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) was unchanged in November following a 0.1% advance in October. Monthly price increases in eight metropolitan areas were offset by decreases in five areas, resulting in no change to the Canada level index.

Chart 1
New Housing Price Index



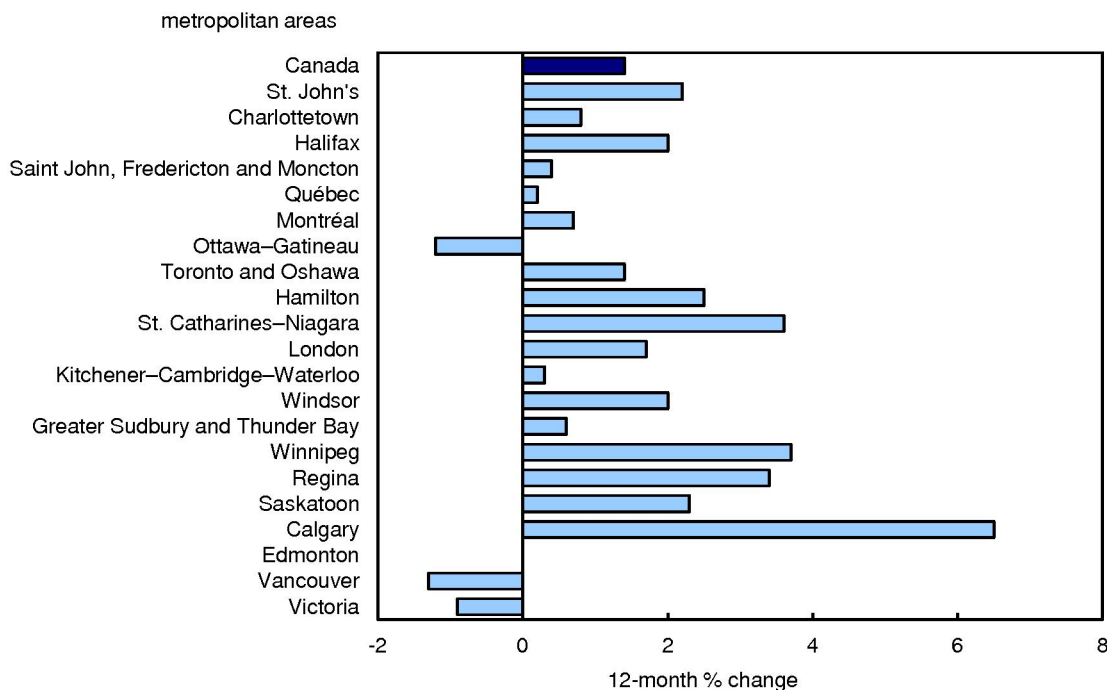
The largest monthly price increase in November occurred in St. Catharines–Niagara (+0.8%), where builders reported that rising material and labour costs contributed to the price gain. This was the largest monthly price increase in St. Catharines–Niagara since December 2012, and the first increase in four months.

Prices also rose in Hamilton (+0.5%) and Calgary (+0.4%). According to builders, market conditions as well as higher list prices for new phases of development contributed to the price advance in Hamilton, while higher prices in Calgary were attributable to increasing material and labour costs.

Lower negotiated selling prices contributed to price declines in Victoria (-0.5%), as well as in Edmonton and Vancouver (both down 0.2%). Prices were also down in Ottawa–Gatineau (-0.4%) as a result of market conditions. This was the largest monthly price decrease in Ottawa–Gatineau since May 2011.

Prices were unchanged in 8 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

Chart 2
Calgary posts the largest year-over-year price increase



On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.4% in the 12 months to November. The pace of annual growth in new housing prices has been steadily slowing since August.

The main contributors to the annual advance were Calgary (+6.5%), and the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+1.4%). This marks the fourth consecutive month of decelerating year-over-year price growth in the Toronto and Oshawa region. Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Winnipeg (+3.7%), St. Catharines–Niagara (+3.6%) and Regina (+3.4%).

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, Vancouver (-1.3%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.2%) and Victoria (-0.9%) experienced 12-month price declines. Annual prices in the Ottawa–Gatineau region have decreased for four consecutive months, following slowing growth throughout the first half of 2013.

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 index is not subject to revision and is not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1
New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted¹

	Relative importance ²	November 2012	October 2013	November 2013	October to November 2013	November 2012 to November 2013
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.0	108.8	110.3	110.3	0.0	1.4
House only	...	109.4	111.0	111.1	0.1	1.6
Land only	...	107.1	108.1	108.2	0.1	1.0
St. John's	1.83	147.7	150.9	150.9	0.0	2.2
Charlottetown	0.22	102.6	103.4	103.4	0.0	0.8
Halifax	1.21	115.5	117.8	117.8	0.0	2.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ³	0.52	108.0	108.4	108.4	0.0	0.4
Québec	2.70	122.5	122.8	122.7	-0.1	0.2
Montréal	9.60	116.2	116.8	117.0	0.2	0.7
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.97	116.8	115.9	115.4	-0.4	-1.2
Toronto and Oshawa ³	27.21	118.5	120.0	120.1	0.1	1.4
Hamilton	3.25	107.1	109.3	109.8	0.5	2.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	106.9	109.8	110.7	0.8	3.6
London	1.69	110.7	112.5	112.6	0.1	1.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.02	111.2	111.5	111.5	0.0	0.3
Windsor	0.67	98.6	100.6	100.6	0.0	2.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ³	0.63	107.6	108.2	108.2	0.0	0.6
Winnipeg	2.39	131.5	136.4	136.4	0.0	3.7
Regina	1.12	154.7	159.5	159.9	0.3	3.4
Saskatoon	2.20	119.0	121.6	121.7	0.1	2.3
Calgary	11.55	98.0	104.0	104.4	0.4	6.5
Edmonton	12.78	90.9	91.1	90.9	-0.2	0.0
Vancouver	11.23	97.9	96.8	96.6	-0.2	-1.3
Victoria	1.22	84.9	84.5	84.1	-0.5	-0.9

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. 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 in CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The New Housing Price Index for December 2013 will be released on February 13.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power statistics, October 2013

Canada generated 48.7 million megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity in October, up 1.1% from the same period in 2012. The increase was led by gains in hydro (+2.1%) and nuclear power (+3.1%) generation. Combined, the two sources represented 78.9% of total power generation. Canadian demand for electricity rose 0.6% to 44.9 million MWh. Exports to the United States rose 11.5% to 4.8 million MWh.

Ontario posted the largest gain in power generation among the provinces, producing 12.2 million MWh of electricity in October, up 5.3% from the same month a year earlier. Nuclear (+5.2%) and hydro (+19.4%) power generation continued to rise as a result of capital improvements made in late 2012. Ontario's decommissioning of coal-fired power plants helped fuel a 28.3% decrease in conventional steam power generation. Five years ago, conventional steam power generation represented more than 14% of the province's total electric power production. It accounted for 3.3% in October.

Manitoba produced 3.1 million MWh of electricity in October, up 23.2% from the same month in 2012. Increased capacity and higher water levels led to a 24.5% rise in hydro power generation. Much of the gain in power generation led to larger exports to the United States, which rose 79.5% to 1.1 million MWh.

Increased hydro production helped push total electricity generation for British Columbia up 3.2% in October to 5.7 million MWh. Production, however, was outstripped by demand, which topped 6.2 million MWh in October. To meet demand, British Columbia imported 0.8 million MWh of electricity from the United States.

Note to readers

Data for October 2012 to September 2013 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

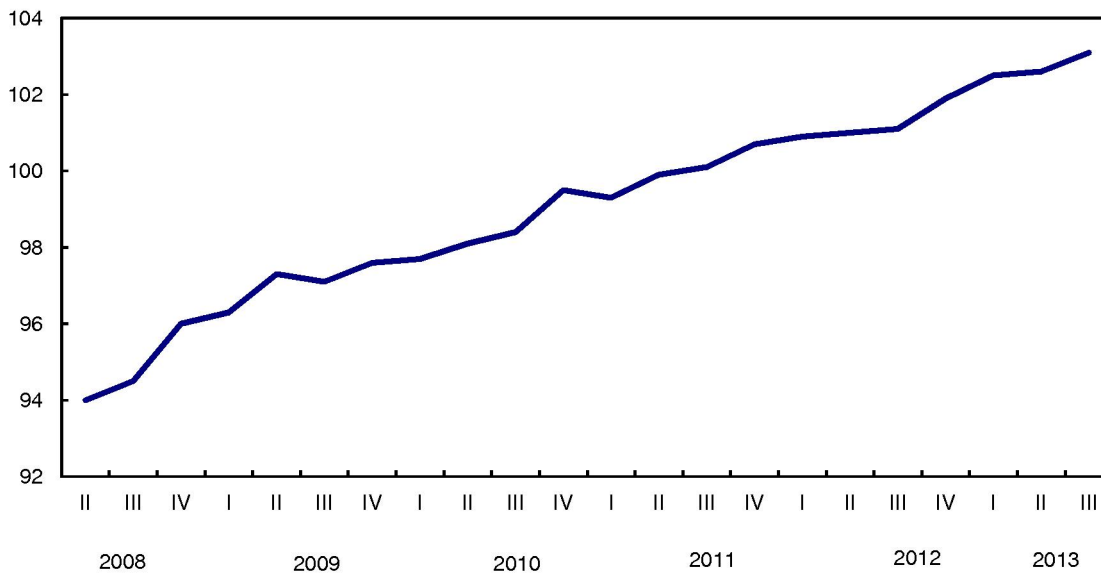
Commercial Rents Services Price Index, third quarter 2013

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index increased 0.5% in the third quarter following a 0.1% gain in the second quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, the index advanced 2.0% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter in 2012.

Chart 1
Commercial Rents Services Price Index

index (2011=100)



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
Commercial Rents Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2012	Second quarter 2013 ^r	Third quarter 2013 ^p	Second quarter to third quarter 2013	Third quarter 2012 to third quarter 2013
	(2011=100)			% change	
Commercial Rents Services Price Index	101.1	102.6	103.1	0.5	2.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0012 and 332-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5123.

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2013 will be released mid-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; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Coal and coke statistics, October 2013

Data on coal and coke are now available for October.

Available in CANSIM: tables 135-0001 and 135-0002.

Table 135-0001: Coke.

Table 135-0002: Coal.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2003 and 2147.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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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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