

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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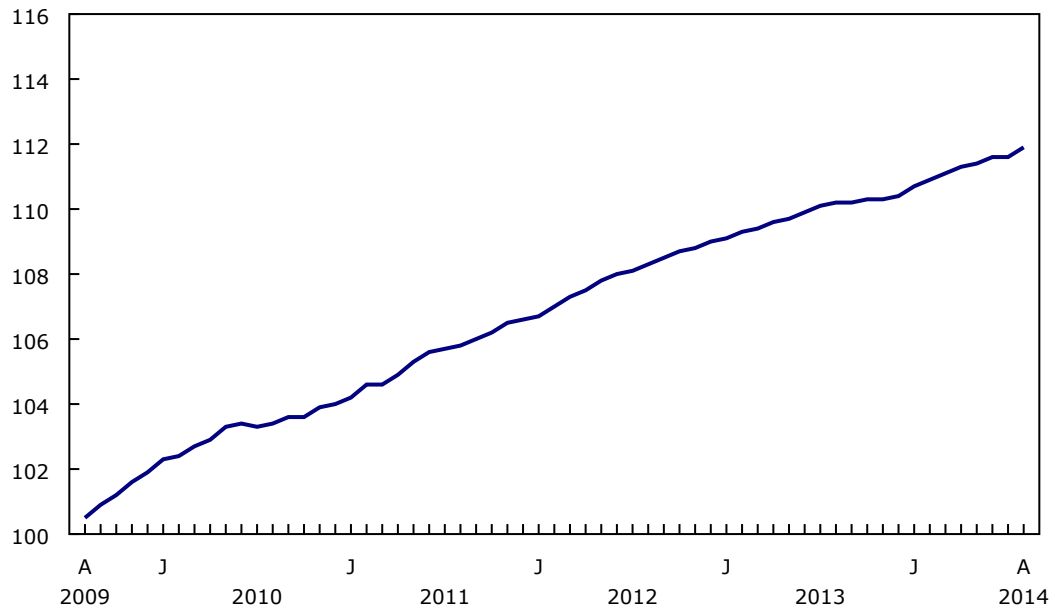
Releases

New Housing Price Index, August 2014

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.3% in August, following no change in July. The increase was the largest since January and mainly the result of strong gains in Ontario and Alberta.

Chart 1
New Housing Price Index

index (2007=100)



Prices were unchanged in 7 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

Builders reduced prices to stimulate sales in the combined area of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton as new housing prices fell 0.3%. This was the largest decrease in the area since February 2012.

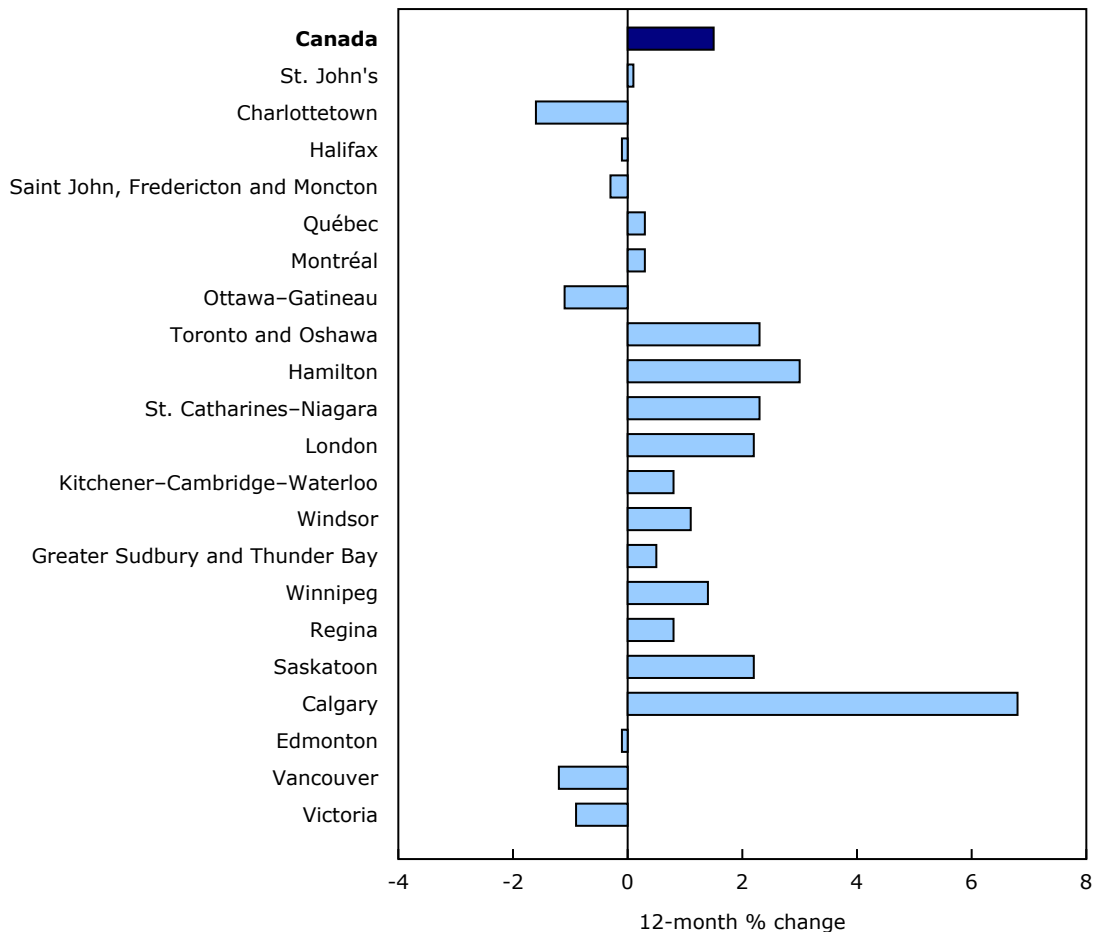
Prices declined 0.2% in Regina and 0.1% in Victoria, both primarily as a result of lower negotiated selling prices. This was the first price movement in Victoria since March.

On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.5% in August, up slightly from the July increase of 1.4%. Calgary (+6.8%) and the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+2.3%) continued to lead the annual growth.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Hamilton (+3.0%), St. Catharines–Niagara (+2.3%), London and Saskatoon (both up 2.2%).

Among the 21 CMAs surveyed, 7 posted 12-month price declines in August: Charlottetown (-1.6%), Vancouver (-1.2%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.1%), Victoria (-0.9%), Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton (-0.3%) as well as Halifax and Edmonton (both -0.1%). This was the first annual decrease in the combined area of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton since January 2013.

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



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 survey covers the following dwelling types: single dwellings, semi-detached houses and row houses (town houses or garden homes). The survey also collects contractors' estimates of the current value (evaluated at market price) of the land. These estimates are independently indexed to provide the published series for land. The residual (total selling price less land value), which mainly relates to the current cost of the structure, is also independently indexed and is presented as the estimated house series.

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	August 2013	July 2014	August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	110.2	111.6	111.9	0.3	1.5
House only	...	110.9	112.7	113.0	0.3	1.9
Land only	...	108.1	108.9	109.1	0.2	0.9
St. John's	1.76	150.9	151.1	151.0	0.0	0.1
Charlottetown	0.18	103.5	101.8	101.8	0.0	-1.6
Halifax	1.15	117.6	117.5	117.5	0.0	-0.1
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ³	0.46	108.3	108.3	108.0	-0.3	-0.3
Québec	2.35	122.7	123.0	123.1	0.1	0.3
Montréal	8.27	116.9	117.2	117.2	0.0	0.3
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.50	116.0	114.6	114.7	0.1	-1.1
Toronto and Oshawa ³	28.01	119.8	122.1	122.5	0.3	2.3
Hamilton	3.20	108.5	111.5	111.8	0.3	3.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.03	109.8	112.2	112.3	0.1	2.3
London	1.65	111.6	113.9	114.0	0.1	2.2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1.67	111.4	112.0	112.3	0.3	0.8
Windsor	0.73	100.2	101.3	101.3	0.0	1.1
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ³	0.61	108.2	108.7	108.7	0.0	0.5
Winnipeg	2.77	136.3	138.2	138.2	0.0	1.4
Regina	1.31	158.5	160.1	159.8	-0.2	0.8
Saskatoon	2.63	120.9	123.4	123.5	0.1	2.2
Calgary	12.18	103.4	109.9	110.4	0.5	6.8
Edmonton	12.68	91.4	91.1	91.3	0.2	-0.1
Vancouver	11.78	97.0	95.5	95.8	0.3	-1.2
Victoria	1.08	84.6	83.9	83.8	-0.1	-0.9

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated by dividing the weight of each city by the sum of weights. This weight corresponds to a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. 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 September will be released on November 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).

Canadian Megatrends, October 2014

They are the numbers and shifts that help tell the big picture story. Starting this month, Statistics Canada launches *Canadian Megatrends*, a new feature that looks beyond the latest monthly, quarterly or annual data to examine the movements that have shaped and will continue to shape our nation, both economically and socially.

This longer term look is just one part of Statistics Canada's countdown to the agency's 100th anniversary in 2018. Each Canadian megatrend will explore an aspect of Canadian history, as seen through statistics and illustrated with text, charts and tables. *Canadian Megatrends* will be featured on the agency's website in a collection that, over time, will portray Canada's evolution.

The subject for the first in the series, "Population growth: Migratory increase overtakes natural increase," is the 35 million people who call Canada home. The study examines the drivers of population growth, both natural increase and migratory increase.

The article examines the roles each has played in Canada, all the way back to 1851 as well as the changing demographic dynamics expected to happen between today and 2061.

The article "Population growth: Migratory increase overtakes natural increase," part of *Canadian Megatrends* (11-630-X), is now available from *The Daily* module of our website.

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 Laurent Martel (613-951-2352; laurent.martel@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division.

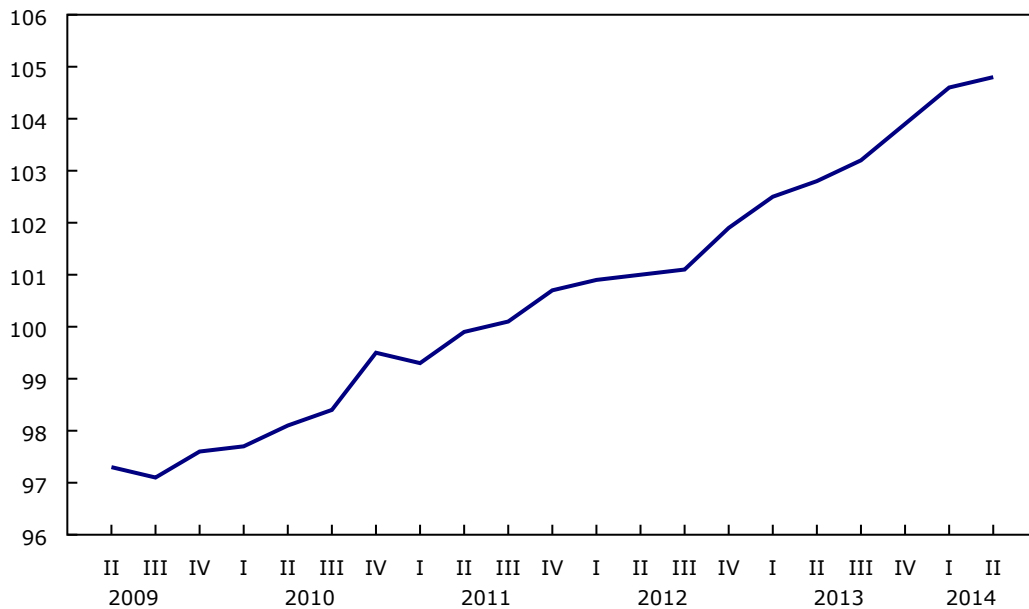
Commercial Rents Services Price Index, second quarter 2014

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index increased 0.2% in the second quarter, following a 0.7% gain the previous quarter.

The index advanced 1.9% in the second quarter compared with the same quarter in 2013.

Chart 1
Commercial Rents Services Price Index

index (2011=100)



Note to readers

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index 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.

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

	Second quarter 2013	First quarter 2014 ^r	Second quarter 2014 ^P	First quarter to second quarter 2014	Second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014
	(2011=100)			% change	
Commercial Rents Services Price Index	102.8	104.6	104.8	0.2	1.9

^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 third quarter will be released in January 2015.

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).

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition, July 2014

Data on the supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent as well as natural gas, and on the supply of natural gas liquids and sulphur products from processing plants are now available for July.

Note to readers

Data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables [126-0001](#), [131-0001](#) and [131-0002](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2198](#).

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 products and studies

New products

Canadian Megatrends: "Population growth: Migratory increase overtakes natural increase"
Catalogue number [11-630-X2014001](#) (HTML)



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