

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

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### Releases

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<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates, first quarter 2014</b>	2
Canadian industries operated at 82.5% of their production capacity in the first quarter, up slightly from 82.2% in the fourth quarter of 2013. The mining and oil and gas extraction industries were the main sources of this increase.	
<b>Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013</b>	6
New data from the 2013 Canadian Community Health Survey show that roughly one in five youths aged 12 to 17 reported height and weight that classified them as overweight or obese.	
New Housing Price Index, April 2014	9
Health Indicators, June 2014	13
<b>New products and studies</b>	14

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## Releases

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### Industrial capacity utilization rates, first quarter 2014

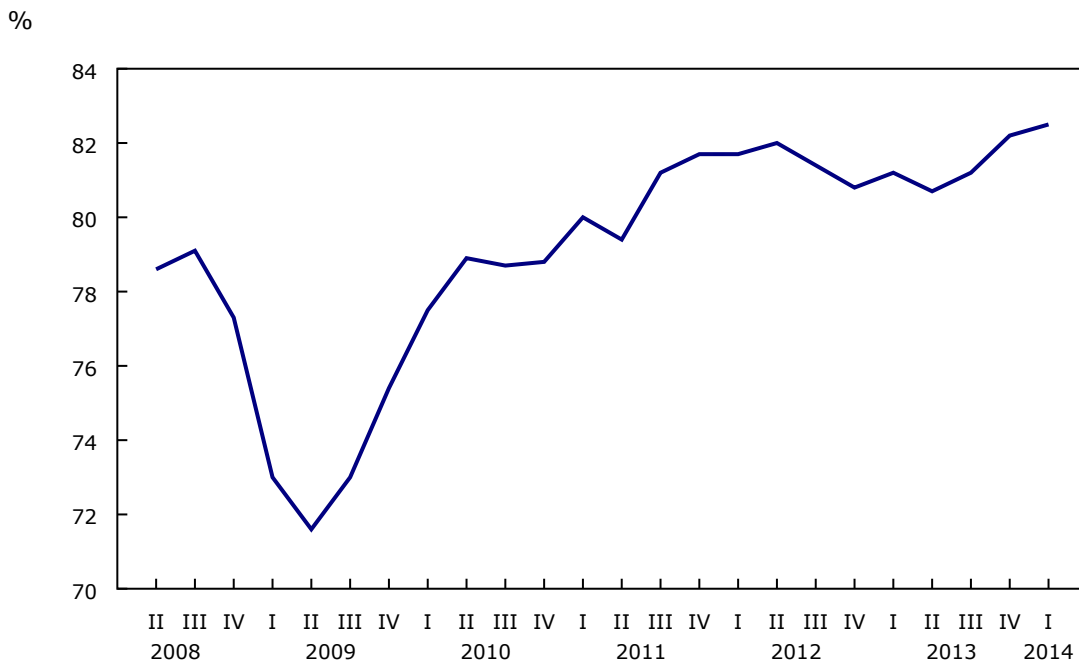
Canadian industries operated at 82.5% of their production capacity in the first quarter, up slightly from 82.2% in the fourth quarter of 2013. The mining and oil and gas extraction industries were the main sources of this increase.

The rate in the first quarter was the highest since the second quarter of 2007.

#### Chart 1

#### Industrial capacity utilization rate reaches its highest level since the second quarter of 2007

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### Mining and oil and gas extraction lead the overall increase

Mining and oil and gas extraction were mainly responsible for the growth of the capacity utilization rate in the first quarter, more than offsetting declines in manufacturing and forestry and logging.

The capacity use rate in oil and gas extraction rose 1.9 percentage points to 88.7% in the first quarter, as a result of increased oil and gas extraction.

In the mining and quarrying industry, the rate increased 2.3 percentage points to 65.5% in the first quarter. As in the fourth quarter, the higher rate was due to an increase in metallic and non-metallic mineral extraction.

The capacity utilization rate in forestry and logging declined 2.3 percentage points to 84.8% in the first quarter, as a result of reduced activity in the industry.

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## Manufacturing down slightly after two quarters of gains

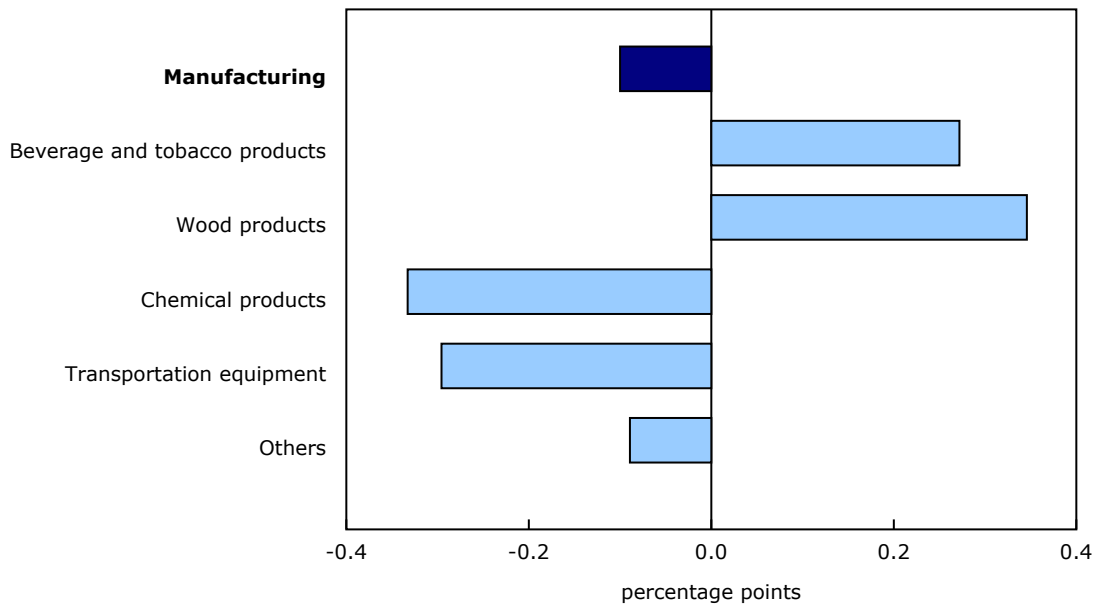
The manufacturing sector operated at 81.2% of its capacity in the first quarter, down 0.1 percentage points from the fourth quarter of 2013. The chemical product manufacturing and transportation equipment manufacturing industries were largely responsible for this decrease.

Of the 21 major groups in the manufacturing sector, 9 posted a decline in their capacity utilization rate and 12 recorded an increase.

### Chart 2

#### Main manufacturing industries' contribution to change in the overall manufacturing industrial capacity utilization rate, first quarter of 2014

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The capacity use of chemical product manufacturers declined from 78.3% to 76.5% in the first quarter because of lower production in most of the industry's subsectors.

In the transportation equipment manufacturing industry, the rate fell 0.8 percentage points to 90.5% in the first quarter. This decrease was mostly attributable to a decline in the production of motor vehicles.

In contrast, the wood product manufacturing and beverage and tobacco product manufacturing major groups were up, partly compensating for the decline in the manufacturing sector's overall rate.

Production increased in all wood product manufacturing subsectors, pushing the industry's capacity utilization rate up 2.5 percentage points to 89.8%.

The beverage and tobacco product manufacturing industry increased its capacity utilization rate from 73.2% to 76.7% between the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014. Beverage production was up, more than offsetting the decline in tobacco product manufacturing.

**Note to readers**

The **industrial capacity utilization rate** is the ratio of an industry's actual output to its estimated potential output.

For most industries, the annual estimates are obtained from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey while the quarterly pattern is derived from the output-to-capital ratio series, the output being the real gross domestic product at basic prices, seasonally adjusted, by industry.

This program covers all manufacturing and selected non-manufacturing industries.

With this release on industrial capacity utilization rates, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2013 to reflect updated source data.

**Table 1**  
**Industrial capacity utilization rates**

	First quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014	First quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014
	%			percentage point change	
<b>Total industrial</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Forestry and logging	82.2	87.1	84.8	-2.3	2.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	78.1	78.8	80.8	2.0	2.7
Oil and gas extraction	85.7	86.8	88.7	1.9	3.0
Mining and quarrying	63.7	63.2	65.5	2.3	1.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	87.6	89.0	89.0	0.0	1.4
Construction	84.0	84.1	84.1	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	79.8	81.3	81.2	-0.1	1.4
Food	76.3	77.5	77.7	0.2	1.4
Beverage and tobacco products	73.5	73.2	76.7	3.5	3.2
Beverage	74.9	74.2	78.5	4.3	3.6
Tobacco	63.5	66.0	64.5	-1.5	1.0
Textiles	64.5	72.1	74.3	2.2	9.8
Textile mills	68.4	79.5	83.4	3.9	15.0
Textile product mills	61.5	66.6	67.7	1.1	6.2
Clothing	67.3	67.5	69.7	2.2	2.4
Leather and allied products	69.6	68.1	69.0	0.9	-0.6
Wood products	84.8	87.3	89.8	2.5	5.0
Paper	88.0	89.7	90.5	0.8	2.5
Printing and related support activities	70.5	69.1	68.8	-0.3	-1.7
Petroleum and coal products	79.4	77.9	78.0	0.1	-1.4
Chemical products	76.8	78.3	76.5	-1.8	-0.3
Plastics and rubber products	77.3	77.8	76.7	-1.1	-0.6
Plastic products	76.4	76.8	75.5	-1.3	-0.9
Rubber products	81.7	83.0	82.8	-0.2	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	71.3	74.0	73.1	-0.9	1.8
Primary metal	83.2	86.0	85.8	-0.2	2.6
Fabricated metal products	80.2	77.9	77.6	-0.3	-2.6
Machinery	79.7	82.8	83.0	0.2	3.3
Computer and electronic products	86.0	78.6	77.1	-1.5	-8.9
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	79.7	70.0	69.9	-0.1	-9.8
Transportation equipment	83.9	91.3	90.5	-0.8	6.6
Furniture and related products	77.7	80.0	80.6	0.6	2.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	82.8	78.5	79.2	0.7	-3.6

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**Available in CANSIM: table 028-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.**

Data on industrial capacity utilization rates for the second quarter will be released on September 10.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Canadian Community Health Survey, 2013

New data from the 2013 Canadian Community Health Survey show that roughly one in five youths aged 12 to 17 reported height and weight that classified them as overweight or obese.

The survey results also show important shifts in the health and behaviour of the Canadian population. For example, 55.2% of Canadians aged 12 and older in 2013 (16.1 million) reported that they were at least "moderately active" during their leisure time, a level equivalent to a 30-minute daily walk or taking an hour-long exercise class, at least three times a week. This was an increase from 53.9% in 2012.

### Overweight and obese youth

In 2013, 20.7% of youths reported a height and weight that classified them as overweight or obese. This rate has remained relatively stable since 2008, but is still higher than the 18.7% reported for this group in 2007. Excess weight in childhood has been linked to a number of physical and emotional health issues.

Being overweight or obese, however, did not appear to affect the activity level of these 12-to-17-year-olds. Among the group who reported excess weight, 70.9% reported being at least moderately physically active in leisure time, not significantly different from the 75.0% of youths who were not overweight or obese. (For more information, see "Overweight and obese youths (self-reported), 2013.")

### Overweight and obese adults

The rates of adults who reported height and weight that classified them as overweight in 2013 were 41.9% for men and 27.7% for women. The percentage of men who were overweight was about the same as in 2012, while the rate among women has been stable since 2003.

In 2013, 18.8% of Canadians aged 18 and older, roughly 4.9 million adults, reported height and weight that classified them as obese. The rate of obesity among men rose from 18.7% in 2012 to 20.1% in 2013. Among women, the rate of obesity in 2013 (17.4%) was almost the same as in 2012.

In total, 62.0% of men (8.8 million) and 45.1% of women (5.8 million) in Canada were classified as either overweight or obese. For men, the combined rate in 2013 was significantly higher than in 2012, while the rate of overweight and obese women has remained stable since 2010. (For more information, see "Overweight and obese adults (self-reported), 2013.")

### High blood pressure

In 2013, 17.7% (5.3 million) Canadians aged 12 and older reported a diagnosis of high blood pressure. This year marks the first significant increase since 2009, when the rate was 16.9%.

Weight was also a factor in the rates of high blood pressure, as those classified as obese according to the Health Canada guidelines on body mass index were twice as likely to have high blood pressure as those who were not obese.

High blood pressure rates increased by age group for both males and females, with the highest rates reported among those aged 75 and older. (For more information, see "High blood pressure, 2013.")

### Physical activity

Among the 16.1 million moderately active Canadians, the most popular leisure-time activity was walking, as 72.4% reported walking during leisure time in the three months preceding the survey. Gardening, home exercise, jogging or running, swimming and bicycling were also popular activities. (For more information, see "Physical activity during leisure time, 2013.")

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## Fruit and vegetable consumption

In 2013, 40.8% (roughly 11.5 million) of Canadians aged 12 and older reported having consumed fruit and vegetables five or more times per day. This rate has been unchanged since 2011.

Females continued to be more likely than males to eat fruit and vegetables five or more times a day. In 2013, 47.4% of females (6.8 million) consumed fruit and vegetables five or more times daily, compared with 34.0% of males (4.7 million). (For more information, see "Fruit and vegetable consumption, 2013.")

## Heavy drinking

In 2013, 18.9% (5.5 million) of Canadians aged 12 and over reported alcohol consumption that classified them as heavy drinkers. The highest rates of heavy drinking for both sexes were among those aged 18 to 34.

Heavy drinking refers to having consumed five or more drinks per occasion at least once a month during the year preceding the survey for males. The same definition was used in the survey for females between 2001 and 2012. Starting in 2013, the limit for females was reduced to four or more drinks per occasion at least once a month. Heavy drinking was reported by 24.5% of males and 13.4% of females in 2013. For males, the rate was about the same as in 2012 (24.3%), but down from 26.8% in 2011. (For more information, see "Heavy drinking, 2013.")

## Smoking

Almost one in five (or roughly 5.7 million) Canadians aged 12 and older were daily or occasional smokers in 2013. The rates were 22.1% for males and 16.5% for females.

The proportion of Canadians who smoked either daily or occasionally remained similar to 2012 levels. Of the 5.7 million smokers in 2013, about three-quarters smoked cigarettes on a daily basis; however, more than half of this group were considered light smokers, consuming 14 or less cigarettes per day.

In 2013, males were more likely to be heavy or moderate smokers—smoking 15 or more cigarettes per day—while females were more likely to be light smokers. (For more information, see "Smoking, 2013.")

### Note to readers

*This release presents data from the 2013 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), featuring information on more than 30 health indicators, including perceived health, smoking, exposure to second-hand smoke at home, access to a regular medical doctor (family doctor or specialist), physical activity during leisure time, obesity, high blood pressure, heavy drinking, fruit and vegetable consumption, diabetes, asthma, arthritis and perceived life stress.*

*The CCHS is an ongoing survey that collects a wide range of information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health status and their use of health care services. Results are released on an annual basis. About 65,000 respondents were interviewed for the survey in 2013.*

*Data for all indicators are available at the national, provincial and territorial level, as well as for the 110 health regions across Canada.*

*Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions and some remote areas as well as full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded. The CCHS covers 90% of private households in Yukon, 97% in the Northwest Territories and 92% in Nunavut.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 105-0501 and 105-0503.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.**

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the [Health in Canada](#) module, accessible from our website's home page, under *Features*.

The fact sheets "High blood pressure, 2013," "Overweight and obese youths (self-reported), 2013," "Fruit and vegetable consumption, 2013," "Overweight and obese adults (self-reported), 2013," "Physical activity during leisure time, 2013," "Smoking, 2013" and "Heavy drinking, 2013," from the publication *Health Fact Sheets* (82-625-X), are now available from the *Browse by Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*

The following *Health Fact Sheets* (82-625-X) are also now available: "Access to a regular medical doctor, 2013," "Asthma, 2013," "Diabetes, 2013," "Perceived life stress, 2013," "Arthritis, 2013," "Perceived health, 2013" and "Exposure to second-hand smoke at home, 2013."

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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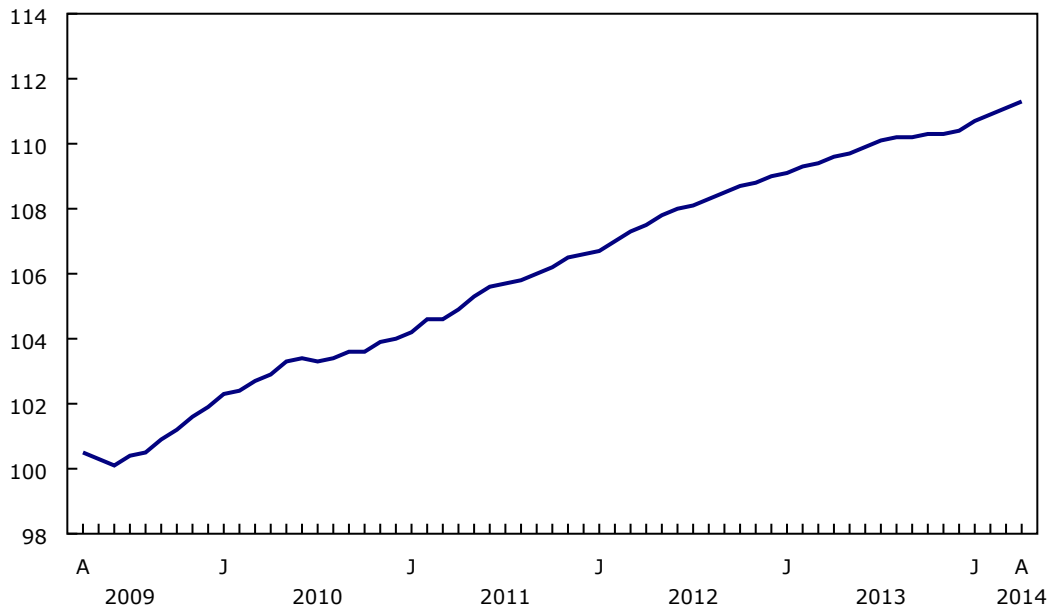
## New Housing Price Index, April 2014

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.2% in April, following identical increases in both February and March.

**Chart 1**  
**New Housing Price Index**

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index (2007=100)



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The combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa was the top contributor to the increase and had the largest monthly price advance in April, as prices rose 0.7%. This was the largest monthly price increase for the region since November 2011. Builders reported that market conditions were the primary reason for the gain in April.

New home prices in Calgary rose 0.6%, as builders reported higher material and labour costs, market conditions and an increase in the cost of developed land. Price increases in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Calgary have been slowing since the start of 2014.

Prices were up 0.2% in Hamilton, Winnipeg and the combined region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton. This was the first increase in six months—and the largest since May 2013—for the combined region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton.

In April, six census metropolitan areas reported decreases. Prices were down 0.5% in Regina as builders offered bonus packages to stimulate sales. This was the first price decline in Regina since December 2012.

New housing prices fell 0.3% in Vancouver, as builders recorded lower negotiated selling prices and reduced their list prices as a result of market conditions.

Prices were down 0.2% in both Edmonton and Ottawa–Gatineau.

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

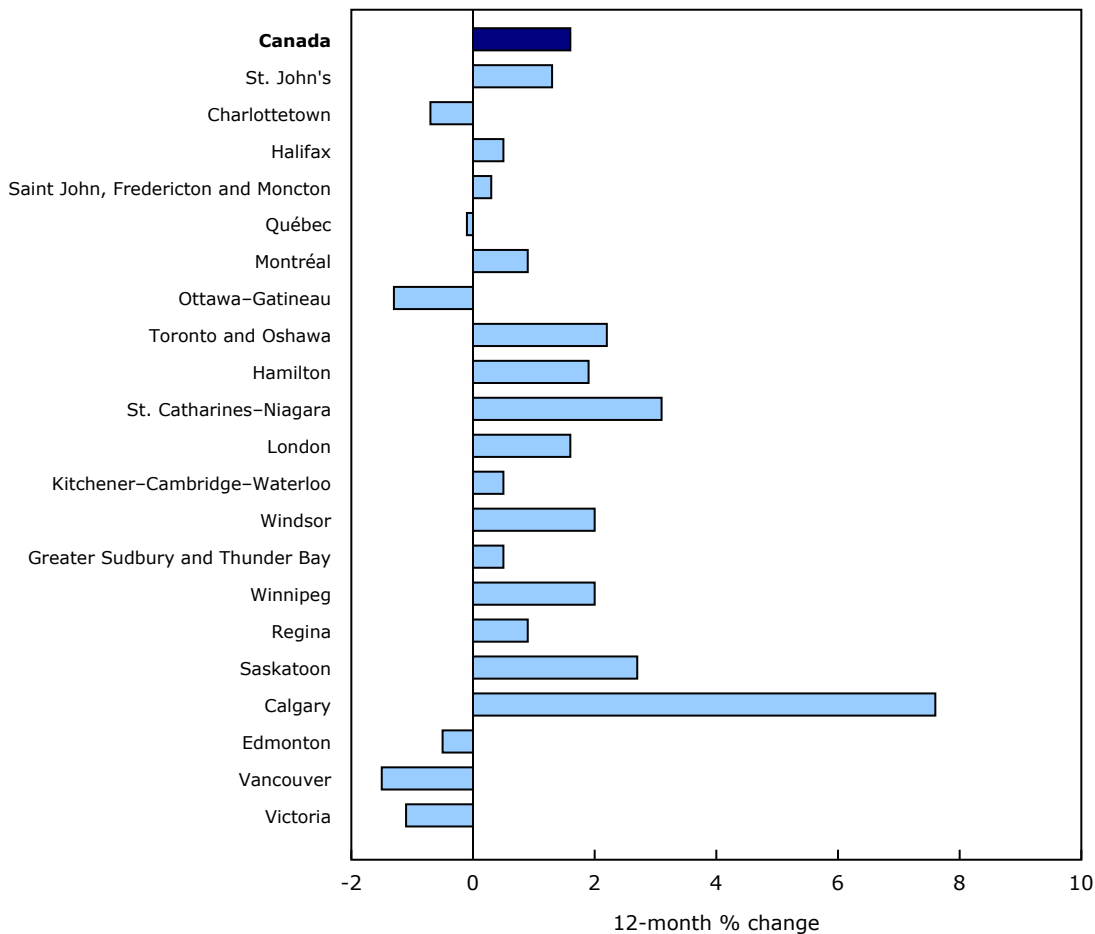
On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.6% in April, following an identical increase in March.

The two main contributors to the annual advance were Calgary (+7.6%) and the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+2.2%). The increase in Toronto and Oshawa was the largest since August 2013.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in St. Catharines–Niagara (+3.1%) and Saskatoon (+2.7%). New housing prices also rose on a year-over-year basis in Windsor and Winnipeg, both up 2.0%.

Among the 21 census metropolitan areas surveyed, 6 posted 12-month price declines in April: Vancouver (-1.5%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.3%), Victoria (-1.1%), Charlottetown (-0.7%), Edmonton (-0.5%) and Québec (-0.1%). The CMA of Québec had not seen an annual decline in new home prices since December 1998.

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



**Table 1**  
**New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	Relative importance <sup>2</sup>	April 2013	March 2014	April 2014	March to April 2014	April 2013 to April 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
House only	...	<b>110.2</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Land only	...	<b>107.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
St. John's	1.76	149.4	151.3	151.3	0.0	1.3
Charlottetown	0.18	103.0	102.3	102.3	0.0	-0.7
Halifax	1.15	117.0	117.7	117.6	-0.1	0.5
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton <sup>3</sup>	0.46	108.2	108.3	108.5	0.2	0.3
Québec	2.35	122.7	122.6	122.6	0.0	-0.1
Montréal	8.27	116.2	117.1	117.2	0.1	0.9
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.50	116.6	115.3	115.1	-0.2	-1.3
Toronto and Oshawa <sup>3</sup>	28.01	119.2	121.0	121.8	0.7	2.2
Hamilton	3.20	108.2	110.1	110.3	0.2	1.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.03	108.6	112.1	112.0	-0.1	3.1
London	1.65	111.1	112.9	112.9	0.0	1.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1.67	111.1	111.7	111.7	0.0	0.5
Windsor	0.73	99.1	101.1	101.1	0.0	2.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay <sup>3</sup>	0.61	107.7	108.2	108.2	0.0	0.5
Winnipeg	2.77	135.1	137.5	137.8	0.2	2.0
Regina	1.31	158.0	160.2	159.4	-0.5	0.9
Saskatoon	2.63	120.1	123.3	123.4	0.1	2.7
Calgary	12.18	100.8	107.8	108.5	0.6	7.6
Edmonton	12.68	91.2	90.9	90.7	-0.2	-0.5
Vancouver	11.78	97.5	96.3	96.0	-0.3	-1.5
Victoria	1.08	84.8	83.9	83.9	0.0	-1.1

... 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. 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.

### 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 are the same for two consecutive periods.

The survey covers the following dwelling types: single dwellings, semi-detached houses and row houses (town house or garden home). 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.

**Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The New Housing Price Index for May will be released on July 10.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Health Indicators, June 2014

*Health Indicators* (82-221-X) have been updated to include information, at the health region level, on unemployment, population estimates and the dependency ratio, as well as the latest annual data from the Canadian Community Health Survey.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 105-0501, 105-0503, 109-5324, 109-5335 and 109-5336.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3226, 3604 and 3701.**

The product *Health Trends*, no. 1 (82-213-X), reflects the latest comparable time-series data from the Canadian Community Health Survey and is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

*Health Indicators*, no. 1 (82-221-X), are also now available.

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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Health Trends**, No. 1  
Catalogue number 82-213-X (HTML)

**Health Indicators**, No. 1  
Catalogue number 82-221-X (HTML)

**Health Fact Sheets**  
Catalogue number 82-625-X (HTML)

### New studies

High blood pressure, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Overweight and obese youths (self-reported), 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Access to a regular medical doctor, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Asthma, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Fruit and vegetable consumption, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Diabetes, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Overweight and obese adults (self-reported), 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Perceived life stress, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Arthritis, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Physical activity during leisure time, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Smoking, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Heavy drinking, 2013  
**Health Fact Sheets**

Perceived health, 2013  
Health Fact Sheets

Exposure to second-hand smoke at home, 2013  
Health Fact Sheets



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