

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 8, 2015
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

National tourism indicators, third quarter 2014	2
Tourism spending in Canada rose 1.3% in the third quarter, the sixth consecutive increase and the largest gain since the first quarter of 2010.	
New Housing Price Index, November 2014	7
Farm product prices, November 2014	11
Commercial Rents Services Price Index, third quarter 2014	12

New products and studies	14
---------------------------------	----



Releases

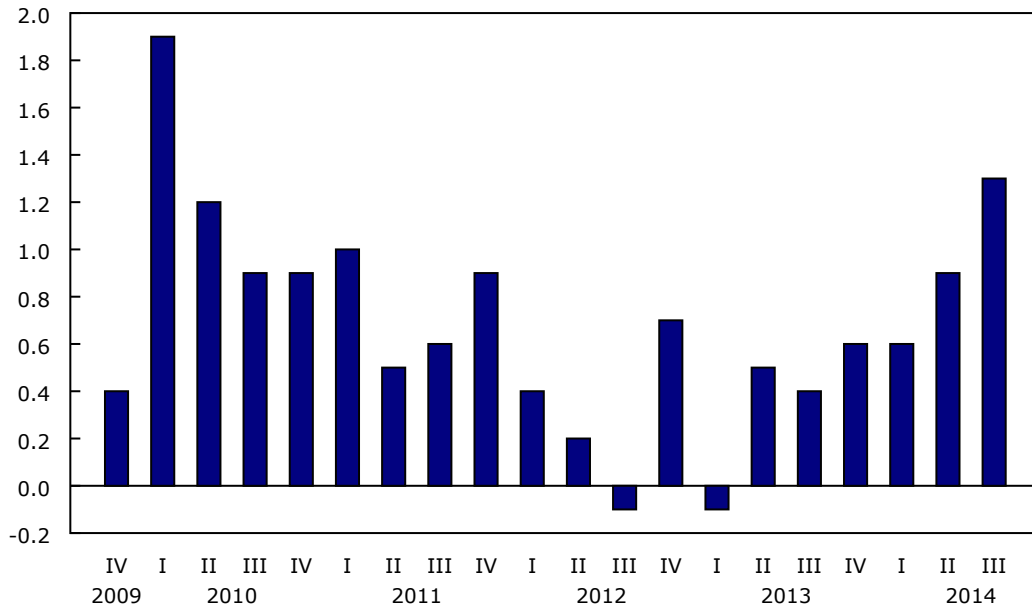
National tourism indicators, third quarter 2014

Tourism spending in Canada rose 1.3% in the third quarter, the sixth consecutive increase and the largest gain since the first quarter of 2010.

Increased tourism spending by Canadians at home and by international visitors in Canada contributed to the overall gain.

Chart 1
Tourism spending in Canada grows at fastest pace since the first quarter of 2010

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.
Source(s): CANSIM table [387-0001](#).

Tourism spending by Canadians up again

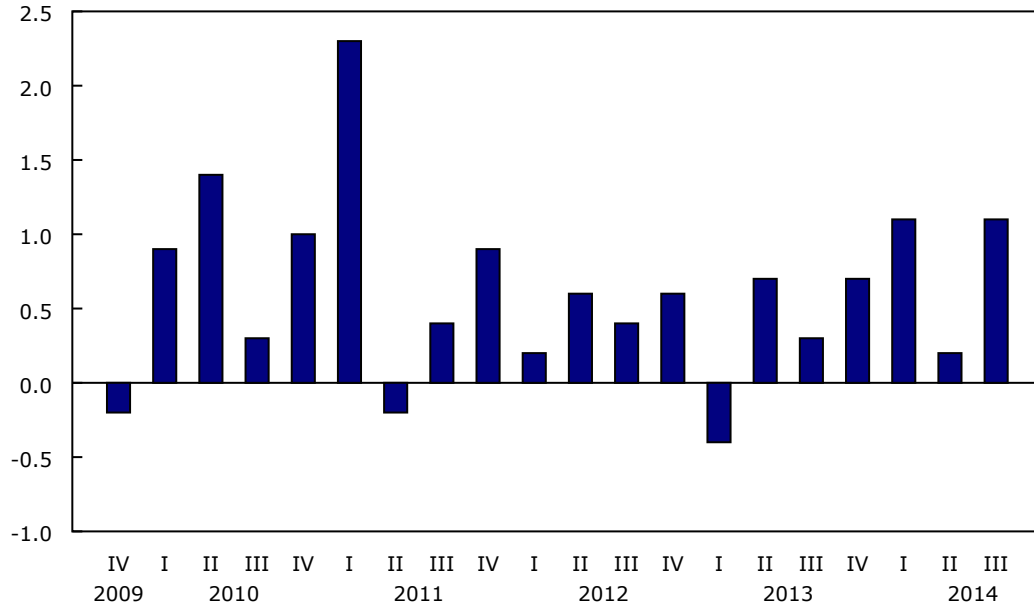
Tourism spending by Canadians at home rose 1.1% in the third quarter, following a 0.2% gain in the previous quarter. Over the last three years, quarterly growth has averaged 0.5%.

Outlays on passenger air transport were up 2.5%, contributing the most to the increase in spending by Canadians at home. Food and beverage services (+0.4%) were also higher. Spending on non-tourism goods and services such as clothing increased 3.2%.

Conversely, recreation and entertainment (-1.1%), vehicle fuel (-0.4%) and accommodation (-0.3%) declined.

Chart 2
Increased tourism spending by Canadians at home

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.
Source(s): CANSIM table [387-0001](#).

Spending by international visitors increases

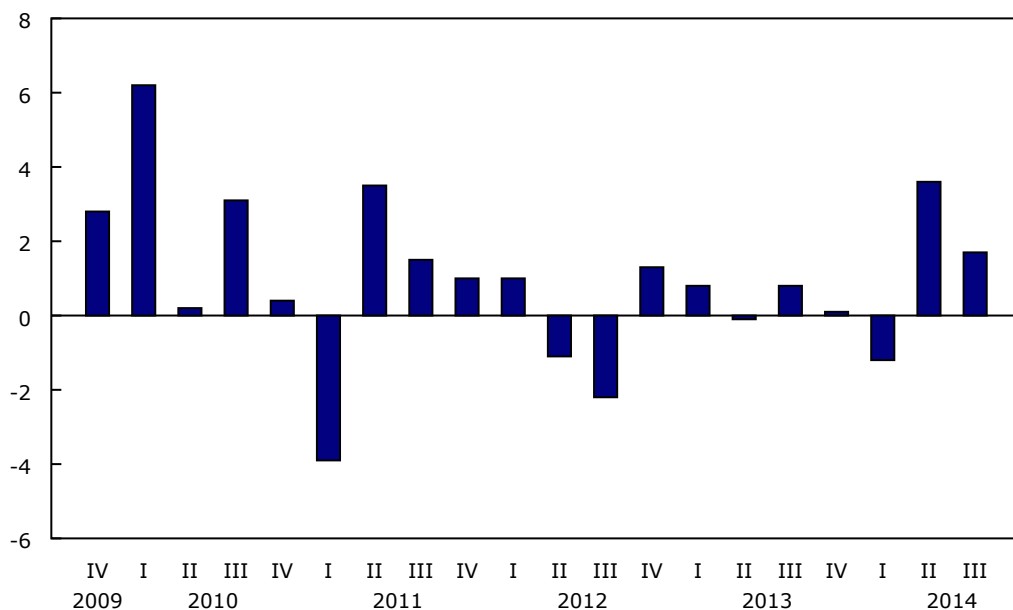
Spending by international visitors in Canada rose 1.7% in the third quarter, after increasing 3.6% in the previous quarter. Despite the slowdown, quarterly growth was among the strongest in the last three years.

Spending on most tourism goods and services was up, with passenger air transport (+3.4%), accommodation (+1.8%) and food and beverage services (+2.0%) as the largest contributors. Outlays on recreation and entertainment declined 0.5%.

Overnight travel from overseas countries was up 4.7% in the third quarter, contributing to the increase in spending by international visitors.

Chart 3 Tourism spending by international visitors rises

% change, preceding quarter



Note(s): Data are adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.
Source(s): CANSIM table [387-0001](#).

Tourism gross domestic product expands

Tourism gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.7% in the third quarter, continuing an upward trend that began in the third quarter of 2009. By comparison, the national GDP increased 0.6% in the third quarter.

Among tourism industries, transportation (+2.1%) and food and beverage services (+1.1%) contributed the most to the increase in tourism GDP. Other tourism industries (such as travel services as well as recreation and entertainment) declined 1.0%. Tourism GDP in non-tourism industries increased 0.8%.

Tourism employment edged up 0.2% to 627,300 jobs in the third quarter. This was the 10th consecutive increase in tourism jobs.

Job growth was mostly due to a 1.3% gain in the food and beverage services industry. Accommodation was up 0.3%. Tourism jobs in non-tourism industries also increased 0.3%.

Employment was down in both the travel services (-3.0%) and the air transportation (-1.9%) industries.

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 indicated.

With the third quarter 2014 release of the National tourism indicators, all data for the first and second quarters of 2014 have been revised. Revised data can be obtained from CANSIM.

The National tourism indicators are funded by the Canadian Tourism Commission.

**Table 1
National tourism indicators – Seasonally adjusted**

	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Second quarter to third quarter 2014
	millions of dollars at 2007 prices					% change
Total tourism expenditures						
Tourism demand in Canada	19,006	19,111	19,231	19,402	19,645	1.3
Tourism demand by non-residents	3,892	3,897	3,851	3,990	4,058	1.7
Tourism domestic demand	15,114	15,214	15,380	15,412	15,587	1.1
Transportation						
Tourism demand in Canada	7,429	7,545	7,674	7,766	7,890	1.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	1,250	1,247	1,241	1,290	1,327	2.9
Tourism domestic demand	6,179	6,298	6,433	6,476	6,563	1.3
Accommodation						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,826	2,809	2,815	2,859	2,870	0.4
Tourism demand by non-residents	931	938	931	964	981	1.8
Tourism domestic demand	1,895	1,871	1,884	1,895	1,889	-0.3
Food and beverage services						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,657	2,654	2,654	2,714	2,736	0.8
Tourism demand by non-residents	630	636	629	650	663	2.0
Tourism domestic demand	2,027	2,018	2,025	2,064	2,073	0.4
Other tourism commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	2,959	2,946	2,962	2,938	2,942	0.1
Tourism demand by non-residents	445	449	446	461	460	-0.2
Tourism domestic demand	2,514	2,497	2,516	2,477	2,482	0.2
Other commodities						
Tourism demand in Canada	3,135	3,157	3,126	3,125	3,207	2.6
Tourism demand by non-residents	636	627	604	625	627	0.3
Tourism domestic demand	2,499	2,530	2,522	2,500	2,580	3.2

Source(s): CANSIM table [387-0001](#).

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 2014 will be released on March 27, 2015.

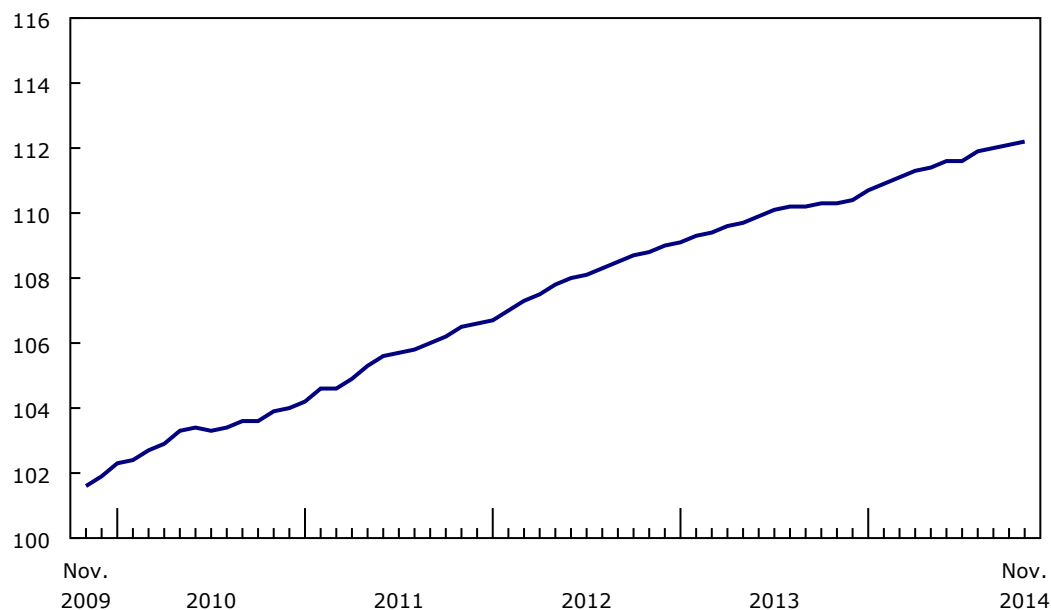
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New Housing Price Index, November 2014

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in November. Provincially, gains in Alberta and Ontario were moderated by a decline in British Columbia.

Chart 1 New Housing Price Index

index (2007=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

The census metropolitan area (CMA) of Calgary was the top contributor to the November growth, with prices up 0.3% over the previous month. Builders cited market conditions, higher material and labour costs as well as higher land prices as the reasons for the increase.

Hamilton recorded the largest monthly price increase in November, as prices rose 0.4% for the second straight month. Builders reported increased city development charges and market conditions as the main reasons for the gain.

New housing prices rose 0.3% in the CMAs of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo and London. Builders in both areas cited higher city development fees as the reason for the increase.

In St. John's, new housing prices rose 0.2% in November after remaining unchanged for the previous four months. Builders cited higher material and labour costs as well as higher land values as the main reasons for the increase.

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

New home prices fell 0.2% in Vancouver, as builders reported lower negotiated selling prices. This was the first price decrease in Vancouver since July.

Prices were also down 0.2% in Charlottetown as builders lowered prices on inventory homes to stimulate sales. New home prices in Charlottetown have been flat or falling since August 2013.

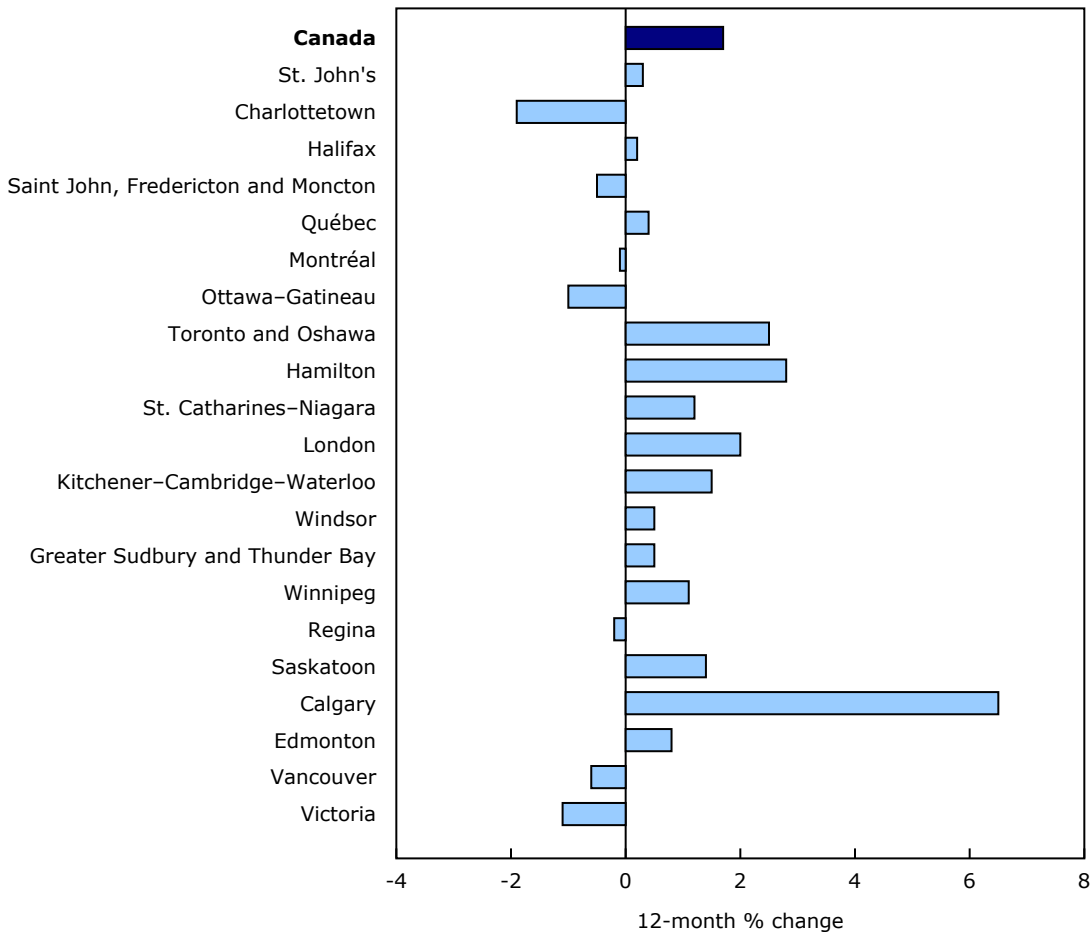
In Ottawa–Gatineau, prices were down 0.1% in November. Although several builders reported higher prices as a result of market conditions and city development fees, the increases were offset by other builders who reported lower negotiated selling prices and promotions to stimulate sales.

On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.7% in November, the largest annual price movement since August 2013.

Calgary (+6.5%) and the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+2.5%) continued to lead the annual growth. Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Hamilton (+2.8%) and London (+2.0%).

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 7 posted 12-month price declines in November: Charlottetown (-1.9%), Victoria (-1.1%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.0%), Vancouver (-0.6%), the combined metropolitan region of Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton (-0.5%) as well as Regina (-0.2%) and Montréal (-0.1%). This was the first annual price decline in Regina since 1985 and the first in Montréal since 1997.

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



Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

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 index is available at the Canada and provincial levels as well as for 21 metropolitan areas.

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 2013	October 2014	November 2014	October to November 2014	November 2013 to November 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	110.3	112.1	112.2	0.1	1.7
House only	...	111.1	113.2	113.3	0.1	2.0
Land only	...	108.2	109.2	109.3	0.1	1.0
St. John's	1.76	150.9	151.0	151.3	0.2	0.3
Charlottetown	0.18	103.4	101.6	101.4	-0.2	-1.9
Halifax	1.15	117.8	118.0	118.0	0.0	0.2
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ³	0.46	108.4	108.0	107.9	-0.1	-0.5
Québec	2.35	122.7	123.1	123.2	0.1	0.4
Montréal	8.27	117.0	116.9	116.9	0.0	-0.1
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.50	115.4	114.4	114.3	-0.1	-1.0
Toronto and Oshawa ³	28.01	120.1	123.0	123.1	0.1	2.5
Hamilton	3.20	109.8	112.4	112.9	0.4	2.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.03	110.7	112.1	112.0	-0.1	1.2
London	1.65	112.6	114.6	114.9	0.3	2.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1.67	111.5	112.9	113.2	0.3	1.5
Windsor	0.73	100.6	101.1	101.1	0.0	0.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ³	0.61	108.2	108.7	108.7	0.0	0.5
Winnipeg	2.77	136.4	137.9	137.9	0.0	1.1
Regina	1.31	159.9	159.7	159.6	-0.1	-0.2
Saskatoon	2.63	121.7	123.4	123.4	0.0	1.4
Calgary	12.18	104.4	110.9	111.2	0.3	6.5
Edmonton	12.68	90.9	91.5	91.6	0.1	0.8
Vancouver	11.78	96.6	96.2	96.0	-0.2	-0.6
Victoria	1.08	84.1	83.2	83.2	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.

Source(s): CANSIM table [327-0046](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [327-0046](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2310](#).

The New Housing Price Index for December 2014 will be released on February 12, 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).

Farm product prices, November 2014

Prices received by farmers in November for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The November Manitoba feeder cattle price was \$226.37 per hundredweight, down 0.8% from October, but up 71.9% from November 2013 when the price was \$131.71.

The Quebec grain corn price in November was \$191.00 per tonne, down 1.0% from October, but up 3.2% from November 2013 when the price was \$185.00.

Note to readers

Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, with some series going back 35 years. Prices data are extracted from administrative files and derived from Statistics Canada surveys.

Available in CANSIM: table [002-0043](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3436](#).

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).

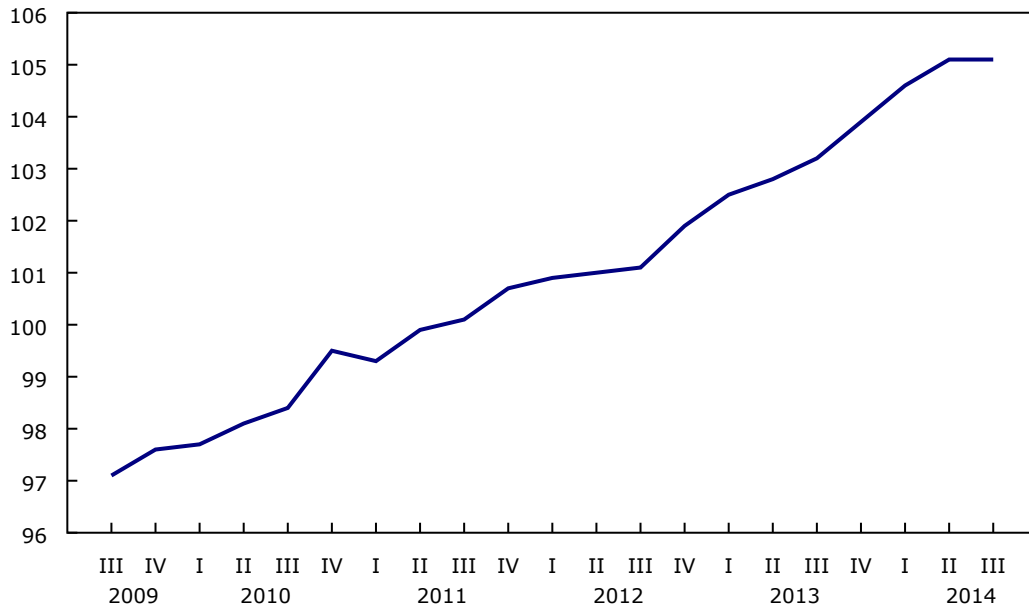
Commercial Rents Services Price Index, third quarter 2014

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index was unchanged in the third quarter following a 0.5% gain the previous quarter.

The index advanced 1.8% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter in 2013.

Chart 1 Commercial Rents Services Price Index

index (2011=100)



Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0013](#).

Note to readers

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index (CRSPI) 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. The CRSPI is available at the Canada level only.

Table 1
Commercial Rents Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted

	Third quarter 2013	Second quarter 2014 ^r	Third quarter 2014 ^P	Second quarter to third quarter 2014	Third quarter 2013 to third quarter 2014
	(2011=100)			% change	
Commercial Rents Services Price Index	103.2	105.1	105.1	0.0	1.8

^r revised

^P preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM table [332-0013](#).

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 2014 will be released in April 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).

