

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 9, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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New Housing Price Index

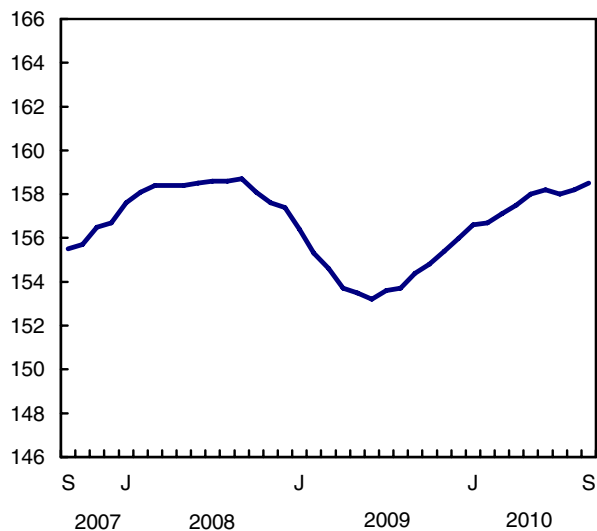
September 2010

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) increased 0.2% in September following a 0.1% increase in August.

Montréal (+1.6%) and Calgary (+0.3%) were the largest contributors to the NHPI's upward movement between August and September.

Evolution of the New Housing Price Index

index (1997=100)



The monthly increases in these two metropolitan areas were due in part to builders moving to new areas with higher land development fees.

In September, prices remained unchanged in 8 of 21 metropolitan areas.

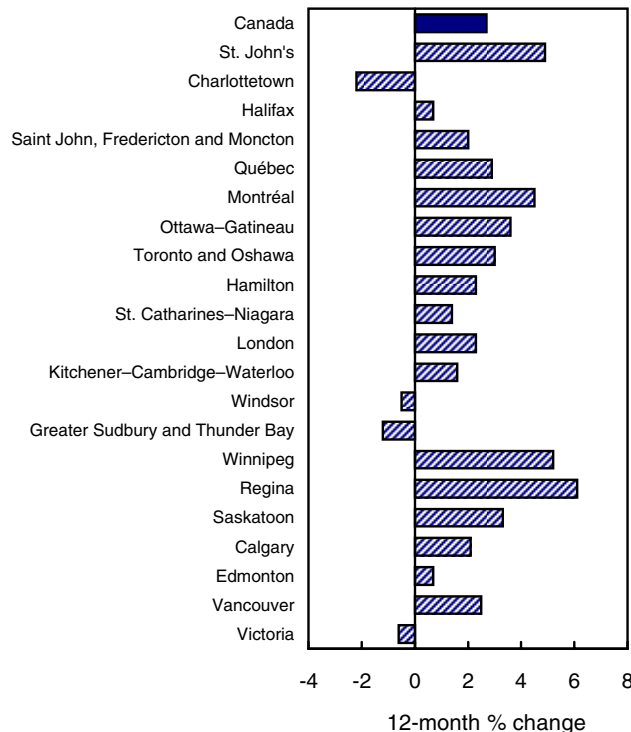
Prices declined by 0.4% in both Vancouver and Victoria and edged down 0.1% in Hamilton.

In Vancouver and Hamilton, a number of builders reported lower negotiated selling prices in September, while in Victoria, some builders offered discounts to spur sales.

Year over year, the NHPI was up 2.7% in September following a 2.9% increase in August.

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase of the NHPI in September were Toronto and Oshawa, Montréal and Vancouver.

Regina posts the highest year-over-year price increase



The largest year-over-year increase was recorded in Regina (+6.1%), followed by Winnipeg (+5.2%) and St. John's (+4.9%).

Compared with September 2009, contractors' selling prices were also higher in Montréal (+4.5%), Ottawa-Gatineau (+3.6%) and Saskatoon (+3.3%).

Of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 4 registered 12-month declines in September: Charlottetown (-2.2%) followed by Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (-1.2%), Victoria (-0.6%) and Windsor (-0.5%).

Note: The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) 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 (GST) or the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST).

The HST came into effect July 1, 2010, in Ontario and British Columbia. Prior to the introduction of the HST, the provincial sales tax on building materials in Ontario and in British Columbia was embedded in the contractor's selling prices of new houses. With the introduction of the HST in these two provinces, the provincial sales tax is now replaced by the HST, a value added tax which is conceptually excluded from the index.

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are final.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2011.

The New Housing Price Indexes for October will be released on December 9.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-4550; toll-free 1-888-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

New housing price indexes

	2010	September 2009	August 2010	September 2010	August to September 2010	September 2009 to September 2010
	relative importance ¹	(1997=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	154.4	158.2	158.5	0.2	2.7
House only	...	162.5	168.6	168.6	0.0	3.8
Land only	...	137.8	137.4	138.1	0.5	0.2
St. John's	1.20	183.1	192.1	192.1	0.0	4.9
Charlottetown	0.31	121.2	118.5	118.5	0.0	-2.2
Halifax	1.22	150.7	151.8	151.8	0.0	0.7
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ²	0.88	121.0	123.3	123.4	0.1	2.0
Québec	2.46	167.0	171.9	171.9	0.0	2.9
Montréal	10.11	165.6	170.4	173.1	1.6	4.5
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.71	171.4	177.4	177.5	0.1	3.6
Toronto and Oshawa ²	33.99	145.7	150.1	150.1	0.0	3.0
Hamilton	2.96	150.5	154.2	154.0	-0.1	2.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.96	155.2	157.1	157.3	0.1	1.4
London	1.91	144.4	147.6	147.7	0.1	2.3
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2.17	143.0	145.1	145.3	0.1	1.6
Windsor	0.65	103.1	102.5	102.6	0.1	-0.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ²	0.85	112.1	110.7	110.8	0.1	-1.2
Winnipeg	1.62	183.3	192.8	192.9	0.1	5.2
Regina	0.59	252.9	268.3	268.3	0.0	6.1
Saskatoon	0.81	212.7	219.8	219.8	0.0	3.3
Calgary	7.88	231.9	236.1	236.7	0.3	2.1
Edmonton	8.29	207.4	208.7	208.8	0.0	0.7
Vancouver	14.39	116.1	119.5	119.0	-0.4	2.5
Victoria	2.04	106.3	106.1	105.7	-0.4	-0.6

... 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: View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Causes of death

2007

Data on the causes of death in Canada are now available for 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 102-0521 to 102-0538, 102-0540 and 102-0542.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3233.

The publication *Causes of Death*, 2007 (84-208-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-0792; hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

New products and studies

Causes of Death, 2007

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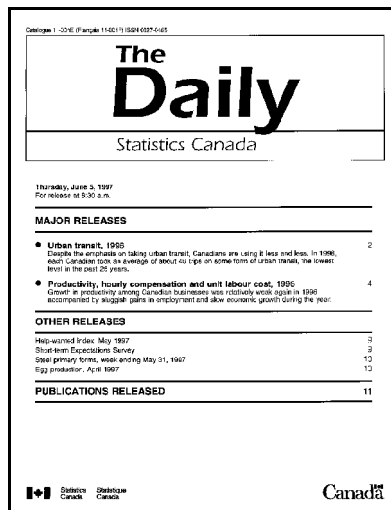
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Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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