



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 10, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

There are no major releases today.

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New products



Other releases

New Housing Price Index

March 2005

New housing prices were up moderately from February, while the 12-month rate of increase remained the same at 5.1%.

Generally, the market for new homes continued to be active. Increased costs for building materials and labour along with favourable market conditions led to higher new home prices. Land value increases were a factor in 8 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

According to the New Housing Price Index (which is based on contractors' selling prices of new homes in 21 metropolitan areas), the price of new homes rose 0.4% on a monthly basis, up slightly over the 0.3% increase in February.

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) rose to 127.0 in March.

New housing price indexes (1997=100)

	March 2005	March 2004 to March 2005	February to March 2005
		% change	
Canada total	127.0	5.1	0.4
House only	135.5	5.6	0.4
Land only	110.9	4.2	0.5
St. John's	123.9	7.3	0.2
Halifax	121.8	0.6	0.0
Charlottetown	112.2	3.3	0.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	108.9	4.8	0.0
Québec	132.6	3.9	0.0
Montréal	140.8	6.4	0.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	152.4	5.8	0.2
Toronto and Oshawa	130.2	5.3	0.5
Hamilton	132.6	7.1	0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	135.9	9.2	0.4
Kitchener	129.9	6.3	0.2
London	124.0	3.5	0.5
Windsor	105.1	2.9	-0.2
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay	98.8	0.8	-0.3
Winnipeg	128.5	9.0	0.8
Regina	140.6	7.7	0.0
Saskatoon	126.2	7.6	1.9
Calgary	141.7	3.9	0.4
Edmonton	134.0	5.5	0.3
Vancouver	102.8	3.1	0.0
Victoria	109.9	7.1	0.5

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

Of the 21 metropolitan areas, 13 posted monthly gains. Saskatoon showed the strongest gain, advancing 1.9%. Strong demand, higher costs for labour, a shortage of skilled trades people, plus higher

building materials costs contributed to the overall increase.

Other significant increases were seen in Winnipeg (+0.8%), Montréal (+0.6%), Toronto and Oshawa, London, and Victoria (+0.5%), St-Catharines-Niagara and Calgary (+0.4%).

Monthly increases were also noted in St. John's, Ottawa-Gatineau, Kitchener, Hamilton and Edmonton.

Six metropolitan areas registered no monthly change while Windsor (-0.2%) and Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay (-0.3%) posted slight declines.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The first quarter 2005 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact our Client Services Section (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Albert Near (613-951-3386; nearalb@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Collecting Data on Aboriginal People in the Criminal Justice System: Methods and Challenges

The goal of the new report *Collecting Data on Aboriginal People in the Criminal Justice System: Methods and Challenges* is to assess the status of national data on Aboriginal people who come into contact with the criminal justice system as either alleged perpetrators or victims of crime. Despite the recognized need for such data, there are several gaps in this information.

For example, according to a subset of police departments that report detailed data to Statistics Canada, there was no information about the Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal status for almost half of the charged or chargeable suspects in 2003.

Aboriginal people comprise 3% of Canada's population, yet they account for approximately 20% of people serving a sentence in custody.

Many studies, commissions of enquiry and public policy statements have referred to the need for data on

Aboriginal people in the justice system so that trends can be monitored, and sound information can be provided to those who develop and evaluate policy and programs that affect Aboriginal people.

This report describes the challenges faced by the various justice sectors in collecting and reporting the Aboriginal identity of alleged offenders and victims to Statistics Canada. It also provides insight into how these challenges can affect the quality of the information.

Finally, the report proposes various strategies that would improve coverage and data quality.

The report briefly describes efforts in other parts of the world, like Australia and New Zealand, to improve information on their indigenous populations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302, 3306, 3315, 3323, 3325, 4504 and 5035.

The report *Collecting Data on Aboriginal People in the Criminal Justice System: Methods and Challenges* (85-564-XIE, free) is now available. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Cement

March 2005

Data on cement for March are now available. Data for January and February 2005 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

The publication *Cement* (44-001-XIB) has been discontinued.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Infomat: A Weekly Review, May 10, 2005
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE (\$100).

Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, 2003
Catalogue number 26-226-XIB
(free).

Collecting Data on Aboriginal People in the Criminal Justice System: Methods and Challenges
Catalogue number 85-564-XIE
(free).

Ethnic Diversity Survey 2002: Public Use Microdata File and Documentation, 2002
Catalogue number 89M0019XCB (\$2,140).

Ethnic Diversity Survey 2002: User's Guide to the Public Use Microdata File, 2002
Catalogue number 89M0019GPE (\$75).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products




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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE04-0007-0-005	
	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
● Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
● Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
Map-based Index: May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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