

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 12, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

New Housing Price Index, November 2010

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New products and studies

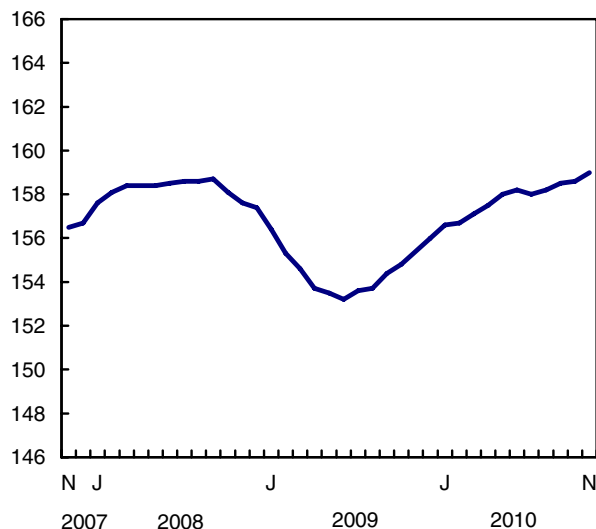
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November 2010

The top contributors to the NHPI monthly increase in November were Toronto and Oshawa, as well as Ottawa–Gatineau.

index (1997=100)



Year-over-year, the NHPI was up 2.3% in November following a 2.5% increase in October.

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase of the NHPI in November were the metropolitan regions of Toronto and Oshawa, of Montréal and of Ottawa–Gatineau.

Location	12-month % change
Canada	2.5
St. John's	9.0
Charlottetown	-1.5
Halifax	1.5
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	1.5
Québec	1.0
Montréal	4.0
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.5
Toronto and Oshawa	3.0
Hamilton	2.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	-1.0
London	1.5
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	0.5
Windsor	-3.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	-1.0
Winnipeg	5.0
Regina	6.0
Saskatoon	4.0
Calgary	0.5
Edmonton	0.5
Vancouver	1.0
Victoria	-1.0

Among the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 5 registered 12-month declines in November: Windsor (-3.1%) followed by Charlottetown (-2.0%), Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (-1.2%), St. Catharines–Niagara and Victoria (both down 1.1%).

Note: With the publication of the December 2010 reference month scheduled for February 10, 2011, the base year of the New Housing Price Index (NHPI) will be changed from 1997 to 2007.

The 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 soon.

The new housing price indexes for December will be released on February 10.

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

	Relative importance ¹	November 2009	October 2010	November 2010	October to November 2010	November 2009 to November 2010
	%	(1997=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	155.4	158.6	159.0	0.3	2.3
House only	...	164.0	168.7	169.1	0.2	3.1
Land only	...	137.9	138.1	138.6	0.4	0.5
St. John's	1.20	184.4	192.1	200.2	4.2	8.6
Charlottetown	0.31	120.4	118.5	118.0	-0.4	-2.0
Halifax	1.22	151.1	151.8	153.6	1.2	1.7
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ²	0.88	121.1	123.4	123.2	-0.2	1.7
Québec	2.46	170.4	172.4	172.8	0.2	1.4
Montréal	10.11	166.8	173.3	173.5	0.1	4.0
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.71	171.4	177.7	180.6	1.6	5.4
Toronto and Oshawa ²	33.99	147.0	150.4	151.1	0.5	2.8
Hamilton	2.96	151.0	154.0	154.7	0.5	2.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.96	157.4	157.4	155.6	-1.1	-1.1
London	1.91	145.1	147.3	147.8	0.3	1.9
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2.17	143.8	145.3	145.3	0.0	1.0
Windsor	0.65	104.0	102.6	100.8	-1.8	-3.1
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ²	0.85	112.6	111.3	111.3	0.0	-1.2
Winnipeg	1.62	183.5	192.9	192.9	0.0	5.1
Regina	0.59	253.1	268.1	268.2	0.0	6.0
Saskatoon	0.81	213.0	221.6	221.6	0.0	4.0
Calgary	7.88	233.6	235.3	235.4	0.0	0.8
Edmonton	8.29	207.0	208.8	209.1	0.1	1.0
Vancouver	14.39	117.2	119.1	118.8	-0.3	1.4
Victoria	2.04	106.3	105.5	105.1	-0.4	-1.1

... 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.

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<h1>The Daily</h1>	
<h2>Statistics Canada</h2>	
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<p>Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release after 9:30 a.m.</p>	
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<h3>MAJOR RELEASES</h3>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, about Canadian cities, the average of about 1.9 per cent of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1990-1996 Effort in reducing among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by stagnant gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 	4
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<h3>OTHER RELEASES</h3>	
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