

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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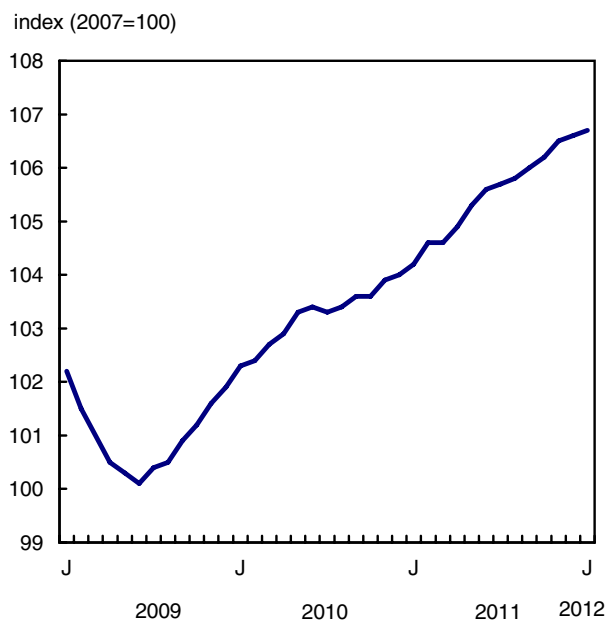
New Housing Price Index

January 2012

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in January, following a similar increase in December.

The metropolitan regions of Calgary and Vancouver were the top contributors to the increase in January. The positive impact of these regions on the overall index was offset in large part by decreases observed in Victoria and St. John's.

Evolution of the New Housing Price Index



From December to January, Saskatoon (+0.7%) posted the largest monthly price advance, followed by Hamilton (+0.5%) and Ottawa–Gatineau (+0.4%).

In Saskatoon, price increases were primarily the result of increased land values.

In Hamilton and Ottawa–Gatineau, the rise in prices was mostly explained by higher material and labour costs.

In January, prices were unchanged in 9 of the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed.

The most significant monthly price decline was recorded in Victoria (-0.8%) as builders reduced their prices to stimulate sales mostly as a result of slower market conditions.

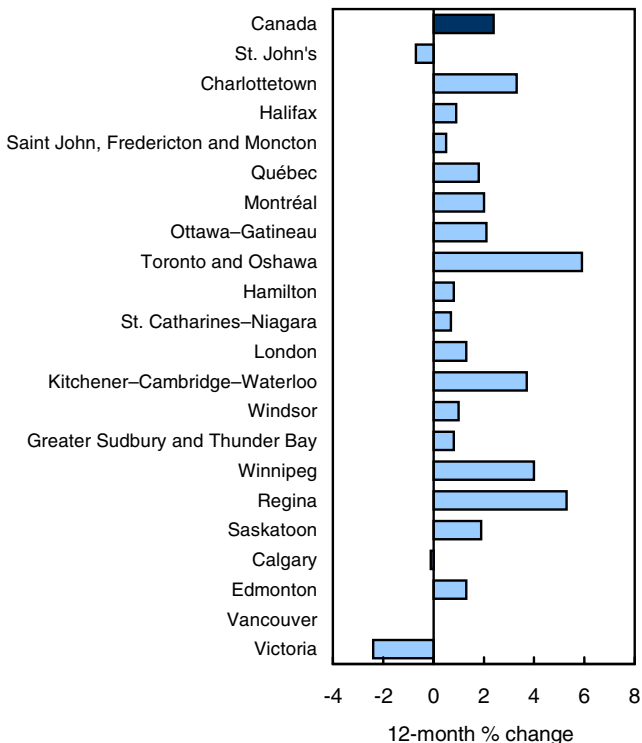
Year over year, the NHPI was up 2.4%, following a 2.5% increase the previous month. The main

contributor to the advance was the metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa.

The largest year-over-year price increases were recorded in Toronto and Oshawa (+5.9%), Regina (+5.3%) and Winnipeg (+4.0%).

Toronto and Oshawa post the highest year-over-year price increase

metropolitan areas



Other notable year-over-year increases in contractors' selling prices were observed in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (+3.7%) and Charlottetown (+3.3%).

Among the 21 metropolitan regions surveyed, 3 posted 12-month price declines in January, with Victoria (-2.4%) posting the largest decrease.

Note: 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 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.

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

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 327-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

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

The new housing price indexes for February will be released on April 12.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636), Communications Division.

New Housing Price Indexes – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	January 2011	December 2011	January 2012	December 2011 to January 2012	January 2011 to January 2012
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
Canada total	100.00	104.2	106.6	106.7	0.1	2.4
House only	...	104.0	106.8	106.9	0.1	2.8
Land only	...	104.0	105.7	105.9	0.2	1.8
St. John's	1.99	147.2	146.7	146.2	-0.3	-0.7
Charlottetown	0.25	100.0	103.5	103.3	-0.2	3.3
Halifax	1.25	111.6	112.6	112.6	0.0	0.9
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton ²	0.67	107.9	108.4	108.4	0.0	0.5
Québec	2.98	117.3	119.3	119.4	0.1	1.8
Montréal	10.79	112.8	115.0	115.0	0.0	2.0
Ottawa–Gatineau	5.67	111.7	113.7	114.1	0.4	2.1
Toronto and Oshawa ²	26.56	107.8	114.2	114.2	0.0	5.9
Hamilton	3.08	103.8	104.1	104.6	0.5	0.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.01	103.7	104.4	104.4	0.0	0.7
London	1.58	107.5	108.9	108.9	0.0	1.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2.32	104.7	108.6	108.6	0.0	3.7
Windsor	0.50	97.1	98.2	98.1	-0.1	1.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay ²	0.62	105.3	106.0	106.1	0.1	0.8
Winnipeg	2.28	121.5	126.3	126.4	0.1	4.0
Regina	0.99	142.1	149.7	149.7	0.0	5.3
Saskatoon	1.76	115.9	117.3	118.1	0.7	1.9
Calgary	10.84	95.9	95.5	95.8	0.3	-0.1
Edmonton	11.99	89.0	90.2	90.2	0.0	1.3
Vancouver	11.48	98.4	98.1	98.4	0.3	0.0
Victoria	1.39	88.8	87.4	86.7	-0.8	-2.4

... 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.



Study: Victimization of older Canadians 2009

In 2009, more than 154,000 or 2% of people aged 55 or older living in the 10 provinces reported that they had been the victim of a violent crime in the previous 12 months.

Older Canadians reported experiencing close to 241,000 incidents of violence in 2009, representing a rate of 28 per 1,000 population. This rate remained essentially unchanged from 2004, when data were last collected.

Older Canadians reported the lowest rates of violent victimization. For example, the rate of violent victimization among people aged 55 and older was about one-tenth the rate for the youngest group, aged 15 to 24.

The types of violence experienced by older individuals were similar to those reported by Canadians under the age of 55. Both groups cited physical assault as the most common type of violent victimization.

Older people who experienced a violent incident were more likely than younger people to report it to police. Almost half (46%) of all violent victimizations against older people were brought to the attention of police, compared with just over one-quarter (28%) of violent incidents against younger people.

Of Canadian households solely composed of residents aged 55 and over, 8% reported being the victim of a household crime in 2009. Overall, the rate of household victimization among older households has remained stable since 2004.

The rate of household victimization for older households was less than one-half the rate reported by

younger households. Theft of household property was the most common form of non-violent crime reported by both groups.

The majority (91%) of older Canadians felt satisfied with their personal safety from crime. However, this proportion fell to 83% among older people who had been the victim of a violent crime during the past year.

Note: This *Juristat* article presents information on self-reported violent and household victimization of people aged 55 and over in the 10 provinces. This study also examines the reporting of victimization incidents to police, older Canadians' perceptions of personal safety, their sense of community belonging, and their use of crime prevention methods.

Data are drawn from the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization, a self-reported survey conducted every five years on Canadians aged 15 years and older living in the 10 provinces.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4504.

The *Juristat* article "Victimization of older Canadians, 2009" (85-002-X, free), is now available. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Hotline (613-951-4636), Communications Division. ■

Sawmills

December 2011

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 15.8% from November to 3 784.0 thousand cubic meters in December. Compared with December 2010, lumber production decreased 3.4%.

In December, sawmills shipped 4 025.9 thousand cubic meters of lumber, down 13.2% from November.

Available without charge in CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The December 2011 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 65, no. 12 (35-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

Employment services

2010

Data on the employment services industry are now available for 2010.

The 2010 edition of *Service Bulletin: Employment Services*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes product information as well as data by type of client and by geographic region.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 361-0001, 361-0019 and 361-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4718.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Employment Services*, 2010 (63-252-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Chantal Mollenthien (613-951-0523; chantal.mollenthien@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

New products and studies

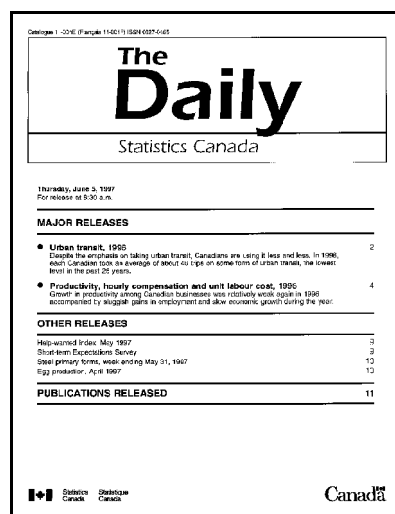
Sawmills, December 2011, Vol. 65, no. 12
Catalogue number 35-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Employment Services, 2010
Catalogue number 63-252-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Building Permits, January 2012, Vol. 56, no. 1
Catalogue number 64-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Juristat
Catalogue number 85-002-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.



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