Title: The Cost of a House versus the Cost of Housing: evaluating different approaches to measuring owned accommodation in the Canadian CPI
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Abstract

The Canadian CPI measures the change in the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services typically purchased by Canadians. These include shelter (housing services), an important element of consumer spending. Owned accommodation (OA) accounts for more than half of these expenditures.

When households think about the price of a house, they are likely thinking about how much it costs to buy a house and not how much it costs to own a house. The difference between the price of purchasing a house and the price of owning a home can be a source of confusion.

In this paper, we will review different approaches to estimate OA in the Canadian CPI. It can be implicitly accounted for by rental payments that owner-occupiers estimate (rental equivalency), or explicitly by total actual housing costs, using the payment approach. This could also be measured using the acquisition approach that accounts for the purchase cost of a home. Yet another option is to use the user cost approach, which covers conceived costs of home ownership. Applying each of these approaches to estimate OA, we will produce several analytical index series for the all-items CPI and conduct an evaluation of the methods and results in the context of the principal purpose of the CPI.

We conclude that there is no best method. Each one has its own limits albeit those more aligned with cost of housing are more relevant for measuring CPI. This is because the approach chosen should align with the conceptual basis that best satisfies the principal purpose of the CPI.

More specifically, increased prevalence of house prices in CPI under the acquisition approach leads to higher inflation on average thus narrowing the gap with perceived inflation. However, that approach is not well aligned with the costs of housing. Rental equivalence and user cost approaches are more aligned with the costs of owning a house, but the all-item CPI generated with user cost approach is far more volatile than the official index, reflecting the inconsistent impact of expected capital gain price changes on the OA estimates.

The treatment of OA in the Canadian CPI, which is designed to detect the impact of price changes on homeowners’ specific costs, represents an acceptable compromise in the current environment of relatively low and stable inflation.

REFERENCES


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