

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### New Housing Price Index, May 2014

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in May, following five months of gains ranging from 0.1% to 0.3%. The increase was largely the result of higher new home prices in the Prairie region.

#### Chart 1 New Housing Price Index

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The census metropolitan area (CMA) of Calgary (+0.8%) was the top contributor, recording the largest monthly price advance among the CMAs covered by the survey. Builders reported higher material and labour costs, market conditions, and an increase in the cost of developed land as the reasons for the gain. Prices for new homes in Calgary have been rising since December 2012.

The combined region of Sudbury and Thunder Bay posted a price advance of 0.5% in May. Builders reported that higher material and labour costs, as well as new building code requirements and new land development fees contributed to the gain. The increase followed eight consecutive months of no price changes, and was the largest since May 2013.

Prices in Edmonton increased 0.3%, as builders reported improved market conditions following a slow start to the year. This was the largest monthly price movement in Edmonton since June 2013.

New home prices in Regina rose by 0.4% in May, as builders reported higher material and labour costs. The increase was the largest in that CMA since October 2013. Other significant month-over-month gains occurred in the CMAs of Hamilton and London (both up 0.3%), where new housing prices rose as a result of market conditions.

Prices were unchanged in 7 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

New housing prices were down for the third consecutive month in Ottawa–Gatineau and Vancouver (both down 0.2%). Higher land values in Ottawa–Gatineau were outweighed by lower negotiated selling prices and promotional pricing to stimulate sales, while price increases in Vancouver were offset by lower negotiated selling prices.

Prices also declined in St. John's and Charlottetown (both down 0.1%). The decrease in St. John's followed eight months of little or no price change.

On a year-over-year basis, the NHPI rose 1.5% in May, with Calgary (+7.6%) and the combined metropolitan region of Toronto and Oshawa (+2.0%) leading the annual advance.

Other significant year-over-year increases occurred in Saskatoon (+2.7%), St. Catharines–Niagara (+2.6%) and Windsor (+2.2%).

Among the 21 census metropolitan areas surveyed, 5 posted 12-month price declines in May: Vancouver (-1.5%), Ottawa–Gatineau (-1.2%), Victoria (-1.1%), Charlottetown (-1.0%) and Québec (-0.1%).

#### Chart 2 Calgary posts the largest year-over-year price increase

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**Table 1**  
**New Housing Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

	Relative importance <sup>2</sup>	May 2013	April 2014	May 2014	April to May 2014	May 2013 to May 2014
	%	(2007=100)			% change	
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
House only	...	<b>110.4</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Land only	...	<b>107.8</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
St. John's	1.76	149.6	151.3	151.1	-0.1	1.0
Charlottetown	0.18	103.2	102.3	102.2	-0.1	-1.0
Halifax	1.15	117.4	117.6	117.6	0.0	0.2
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton <sup>3</sup>	0.46	108.4	108.5	108.5	0.0	0.1
Québec	2.35	122.7	122.6	122.6	0.0	-0.1
Montréal	8.27	116.6	117.2	117.3	0.1	0.6
Ottawa–Gatineau	4.50	116.3	115.1	114.9	-0.2	-1.2
Toronto and Oshawa <sup>3</sup>	28.01	119.4	121.8	121.8	0.0	2.0
Hamilton	3.20	108.5	110.3	110.6	0.3	1.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	1.03	109.2	112.0	112.0	0.0	2.6
London	1.65	111.1	112.9	113.2	0.3	1.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1.67	111.2	111.7	111.8	0.1	0.5
Windsor	0.73	99.1	101.1	101.3	0.2	2.2
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay <sup>3</sup>	0.61	108.4	108.2	108.7	0.5	0.3
Winnipeg	2.77	135.8	137.8	137.9	0.1	1.5
Regina	1.31	158.2	159.4	160.0	0.4	1.1
Saskatoon	2.63	120.1	123.4	123.4	0.0	2.7
Calgary	12.18	101.7	108.5	109.4	0.8	7.6
Edmonton	12.68	91.0	90.7	91.0	0.3	0.0
Vancouver	11.78	97.3	96.0	95.8	-0.2	-1.5
Victoria	1.08	84.8	83.9	83.9	0.0	-1.1

... not applicable

1. Values have been rounded.

2. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

3. 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(s):** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

### Note to readers

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 survey covers the following dwelling types: single dwellings, semi-detached houses and row houses (town houses or garden homes). The survey also collects contractors' estimates of the current value (evaluated at market price) of the land. These estimates are independently indexed to provide the published series for land. The residual (total selling price less land value), which mainly relates to the current cost of the structure, is also independently indexed and is presented as the estimated house series.

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.

The index is not subject to revision and is not seasonally adjusted.

**Available in CANSIM: table 327-0046.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The New Housing Price Index for June will be released on August 14.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Cancer incidence in Canada, 2010

About 170,000 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in Canada in 2010, which translates to an incidence rate of almost 500 cases per 100,000 people. Although this is an 11.1% increase compared with a decade earlier, the age-standardized incidence rate, which controls for aging in the population, has actually decreased by 3.4% to 391.1 cancers per 100,000 people.

In 2010, the five most commonly diagnosed cancers continued to be lung (13.7% of all new cases), breast (13.5%), prostate (12.9%), colorectal (12.4%) and bladder (4.2%). These five cancers combined account for over half of all new cancers. The most commonly diagnosed cancers among males were prostate (25.3% of new cases), lung (14.2%), colorectal (13.1%), bladder (6.3%) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (4.3%). Among females the list included breast (27.3%), lung (13.1%), colorectal (11.6%), uterine (6.1%) and thyroid (4.7%).

The top five cancers remained the same for both sexes combined and males between 2000 and 2010. However, for females, lung cancer moved from third to second place past colorectal cancer, and thyroid cancer moved from ninth place in 2000 to fifth place in 2010.

In 2010, cancer was more likely to be diagnosed in males (incidence rate of 514.6 per 100,000 people) than females (483.1 per 100,000 people). Since 2000, the age-standardized incidence rate for all cancers combined has decreased by 9.2% among males but increased by 2.0% among females.

**Table 1**  
**Rank, number of new cancers and percentage of all cancers for the top five cancers by sex, Canada**

	2000			2010		
	rank	number	%	rank	number	%
<b>Both sexes</b>						
<b>All cancers combined</b>	...	<b>137,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	...	<b>169,580</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Lung and bronchus	1	20,030	14.5	1	23,175	13.7
Breast	2	18,890	13.7	2	22,835	13.5
Prostate	3	18,620	13.5	3	21,930	12.9
Colon and rectum	4	18,110	13.2	4	20,955	12.4
Urinary bladder (including in situ)	5	5,700	4.1	5	7,195	4.2
<b>Males</b>						
<b>All cancers combined</b>	...	<b>71,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	...	<b>86,695</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Prostate	1	18,620	25.9	1	21,930	25.3
Lung and bronchus	2	11,640	16.2	2	12,325	14.2
Colon and rectum	3	9,675	13.5	3	11,330	13.1
Urinary bladder (including in situ)	4	4,270	5.9	4	5,445	6.3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	5	2,910	4.1	5	3,740	4.3
<b>Females</b>						
<b>All cancers combined</b>	...	<b>65,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	...	<b>82,885</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Breast	1	18,765	28.5	1	22,625	27.3
Lung and bronchus	3	8,395	12.7	2	10,850	13.1
Colon and rectum	2	8,430	12.8	3	9,625	11.6
Corpus uteri	4	3,440	5.2	4	5,045	6.1
Thyroid	9	1,690	2.6	5	3,870	4.7
Other, ill-defined and unknown sites	5	2,740	4.2	6	3,275	4.0

... not applicable

**Table 2**  
**Rank, incidence rate and age-standardized incidence rate for the top five cancers by sex, Canada**

	2000			2010		
	rank	incidence rate	age-standardized incidence rate <sup>1</sup>	rank	incidence rate	age-standardized incidence rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Both sexes</b>						
<b>All cancers combined</b>	...	<b>448.7</b>	<b>404.8</b>	...	<b>498.7</b>	<b>391.1</b>
Lung and bronchus	1	65.3	58.9	1	68.2	52.6
Breast	2	61.6	54.4	2	67.2	52.5
Prostate	3	60.7	55.6	3	64.5	49.9
Colon and rectum	4	59.0	52.6	4	61.6	47.1
Urinary bladder (including in situ)	5	18.6	16.6	5	21.2	16.1
<b>Males</b>						
<b>All cancers combined</b>	...	<b>472.6</b>	<b>476.1</b>	...	<b>514.6</b>	<b>432.5</b>
Prostate	1	122.5	125.0	1	130.2	107.1
Lung and bronchus	2	76.6	77.1	2	73.2	61.6
Colon and rectum	3	63.7	64.3	3	67.2	56.3
Urinary bladder (including in situ)	4	28.1	28.8	4	32.3	27.3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	5	19.2	18.7	5	22.2	18.9
<b>Females</b>						
<b>All cancers combined</b>	...	<b>425.4</b>	<b>355.2</b>	...	<b>483.1</b>	<b>362.2</b>
Breast	1	121.1	102.0	1	131.9	100.0
Lung and bronchus	3	54.2	45.2	2	63.2	45.8
Colon and rectum	2	54.4	43.1	3	56.1	39.3
Corpus uteri	4	22.2	18.8	4	29.4	21.8
Thyroid	9	10.9	10.4	5	22.6	20.4
Other, ill-defined and unknown sites	5	17.7	13.6	6	19.1	12.9

... not applicable

1. Age-standardized to the 1991 Canadian population.

**Note(s):** All rates are per 100,000 people.

### Note to readers

*Incidence refers to the number of newly diagnosed cases of cancer.*

*Since cancer is more likely to occur in older people, the age structure of a population will have a strong influence on the cancer incidence rates observed. To allow more valid comparisons over time, age-standardized rates are used to control for differences in population age-structure. The age-standardized rate is the rate that would occur if the population of interest had the same age-structure as the standard population. The current standard population used here is the July 1, 1991 Canadian population.*

*Ontario and Quebec data do not currently include death certificate only (DCO) cases for cancers diagnosed in 2010. A DCO case occurs when a cancer is discovered through the cause of death information on a death certificate, as opposed to through a cancer report from the medical system. Quebec reported just under 1,400 DCO cases in 2009, and Ontario reported just over 1,000 DCO cases in 2007 (the most recent year that Ontario DCO cases are available).*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 103-0550 and 103-0553.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3207.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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## Commercial Rents Services Price Index, first quarter 2014

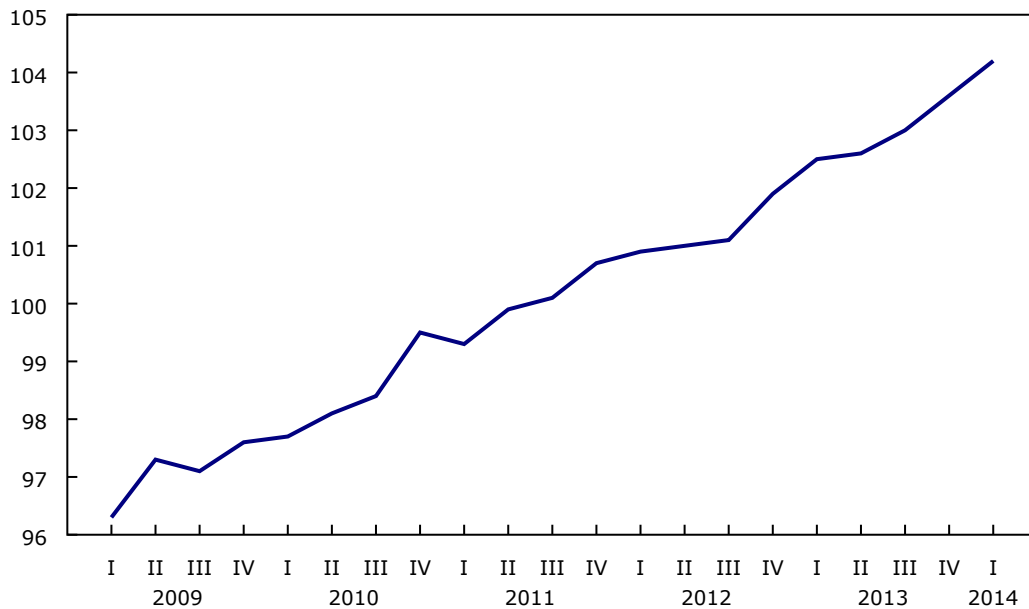
The Commercial Rents Services Price Index rose 0.6% in the first quarter following a 0.6% gain the previous quarter.

The index advanced 1.7% in the first quarter compared with the same quarter in 2013.

**Chart 1**  
**Commercial Rents Services Price Index**

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index (2011=100)



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### Note to readers

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Prices collected are average rents measured in price per square foot for a sample of commercial buildings.

With each release, data for the previous quarter may have been revised. The series is also subject to an annual revision with the release of second quarter data of the following reference year. The index is not seasonally adjusted.

**Table 1**  
**Commercial Rents Services Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	First quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2014 <sup>P</sup>	Fourth quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014	First quarter 2013 to first quarter 2014
	(2011=100)			% change	
Commercial Rents Services Price Index	102.5	103.6	104.2	0.6	1.7

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

**Available in CANSIM: tables 332-0012 and 332-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5123.**

The Commercial Rents Services Price Index for the second quarter will be released in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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## Government Finance Statistics, first quarter 2014

Quarterly data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system which presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM, for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the first quarter of 2014. These sectors are: federal government; provincial/territorial governments; local governments; and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

### **Note to readers**

Currently, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions.

**Available in CANSIM: table 385-0032.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5174.**

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X), available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

