

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 21, 2011

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Retail trade, April 2011

Retail sales rose 0.3% in April. Gains were reported in 6 of 11 subsectors, led by higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

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### Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010

In 2010, 6 in 10 Canadians, or 17.3 million people, aged 12 and older assessed their health as very good or excellent. At the same time, new data indicated some shifts in the health of the population.

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## Releases

### Retail trade

April 2011

Retail sales increased 0.3% to \$37.4 billion in April. Gains were reported in 6 of 11 subsectors, representing 71% of retail sales. Excluding sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers, retail sales were flat.

In volume terms, sales rose 0.2%.

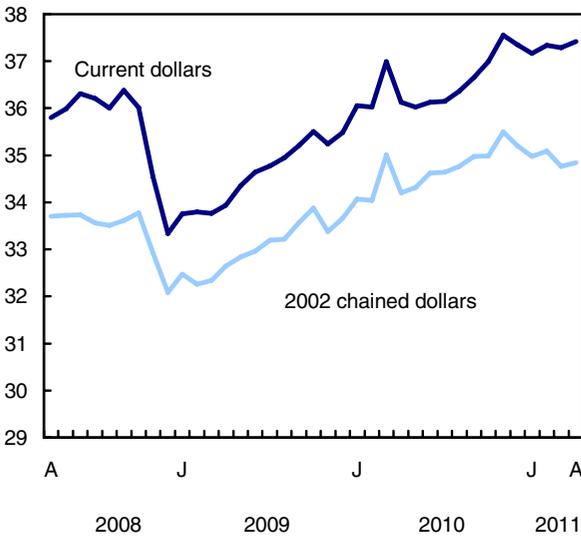
#### Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Total retail sales by volume are measured by deflating values in current dollars of the various trade groups using consumer price indexes. This retail sales in chained dollars series (2002) is a chain Fisher volume index with 2002 as the reference year.

#### Retail sales increase in April

\$ billions



The largest increase among the subsectors in April was registered at motor vehicle and parts dealers (+1.7%). Sales at new car dealers (+1.1%) advanced for a second consecutive month. Gains were also reported at other motor vehicle dealers (+8.3%) and automotive parts, accessories and tire stores (+6.0%). Used car dealers (-2.2%) reported the only decline.

Sales at furniture and home furnishing stores rose 3.2%, more than offsetting the decline in March. Furniture stores accounted for most of the gain, rising 3.9%.

Gasoline station sales rose for a third consecutive month, up 0.5% in April and the 9th increase in 10 months.

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers registered the largest decline in April, falling 2.8%. Higher than normal precipitation was recorded across Canada.

After increasing for three consecutive months, sales at general merchandise stores were down 0.3%. Declining sales at other general merchandise stores (-1.7%) were offset by gains at department stores (+1.2%).

Sales at electronics and appliance stores decreased 1.2% in April, following a 2.2% rise in March. Sales in this subsector have been relatively flat since the third quarter of 2010.

Sporting goods, hobby, book and music store sales fell 1.2%, a fifth consecutive decrease.

#### Sales up in half of the provinces

Retail sales rose in five provinces in April. Alberta (+1.6%) posted the largest increase in sales with widespread gains across store types.

Sales in British Columbia rose for a third month in a row, increasing 1.3%.

In dollar terms, Quebec (-0.4%) reported the largest decline in sales. This was the third decrease in four months.

Lower sales were posted in three of the four Atlantic provinces in April. Sales fell in Prince Edward Island (-3.3%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-2.4%) and New Brunswick (-1.9%), after advancing in March.

It is possible to consult the tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) from the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Available on CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2406 and 2408.

The April 2011 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X, free) will be available shortly.

Data on retail trade for May will be released on July 22.

For more information, or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-3549; toll-free 1-877-421-3067; [retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.gc.ca)). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Switzer (613-951-7137), Distributive Trades Division.

### Retail sales by province and territory

	April 2010	March 2011 <sup>r</sup>	April 2011 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>36,130</b>	<b>37,292</b>	<b>37,421</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	618	653	637	-2.4	3.1
Prince Edward Island	148	156	151	-3.3	1.6
Nova Scotia	1,058	1,072	1,074	0.2	1.5
New Brunswick	874	926	909	-1.9	4.1
Quebec	8,196	8,408	8,373	-0.4	2.2
Ontario	12,903	13,220	13,277	0.4	2.9
Manitoba	1,287	1,353	1,343	-0.8	4.3
Saskatchewan	1,234	1,318	1,320	0.1	7.0
Alberta	4,876	5,151	5,235	1.6	7.4
British Columbia	4,807	4,894	4,959	1.3	3.2
Yukon	47	55	56	2.7	21.2
Northwest Territories	56	57	58	0.6	3.5
Nunavut	27	30	30	1.0	9.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

**Retail sales by industry**

	April 2010	March 2011 <sup>r</sup>	April 2011 <sup>p</sup>	March to April 2011	April 2010 to April 2011
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
<b>Total retail trade</b>	<b>36,130</b>	<b>37,292</b>	<b>37,421</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>28,470</b>	<b>29,258</b>	<b>29,248</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Total excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations</b>	<b>24,533</b>	<b>24,536</b>	<b>24,502</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Motor vehicle and parts dealers</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>8,173</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>
New car dealers	6,069	6,489	6,563	1.1	8.1
Used car dealers	464	483	472	-2.2	1.7
Other motor vehicle dealers	570	517	559	8.3	-1.8
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	557	546	579	6.0	3.8
<b>Furniture and home furnishing stores</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Furniture stores	793	777	807	3.9	1.7
Home furnishings stores	451	453	462	2.0	2.5
<b>Electronics and appliance stores</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>Food and beverage stores</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>8,675</b>	<b>8,695</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,114	6,185	6,209	0.4	1.6
Convenience stores	555	559	550	-1.5	-0.8
Specialty food stores	402	403	402	-0.2	0.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,516	1,528	1,534	0.4	1.2
<b>Health and personal care stores</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Gasoline stations</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>Clothing and clothing accessories stores</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Clothing stores	1,567	1,633	1,632	-0.1	4.1
Shoe stores	238	234	231	-1.6	-3.3
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	219	220	225	2.2	2.9
<b>Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Department stores	x	2,189	2,216	1.2	x
Other general merchandise stores	x	2,496	2,453	-1.7	x
<b>Miscellaneous store retailers</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-5.2</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

**Note:** Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.



## Canadian Community Health Survey

2010

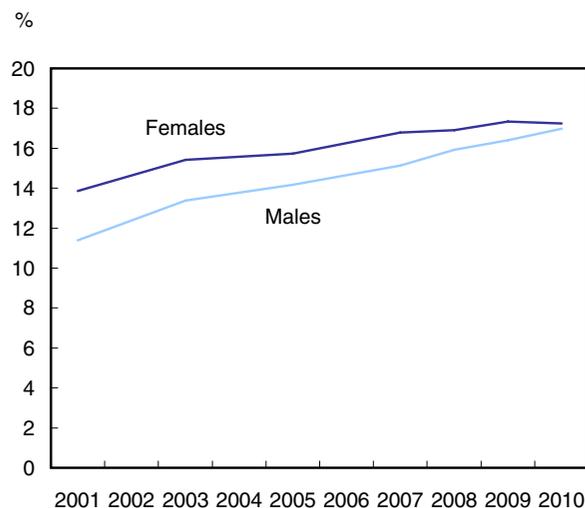
In 2010, 6 in 10 Canadians, or 17.3 million people, aged 12 and older assessed their health as very good or excellent. At the same time, new data indicated some shifts in the health of the population.

### High blood pressure

In 2010, nearly 1 in 6 Canadians aged 12 or older (17%) reported they had been diagnosed with hypertension, or high blood pressure.

Generally, for both men and women, this rate has been steadily increasing over the last decade. However, for the first time since these data have been collected by the survey, men and women reported the same rate of hypertension. Prior to 2010, women were more likely than men to report that they had been diagnosed with high blood pressure.

**Percentage diagnosed with high blood pressure, by sex, household population aged 12 or older**



Individuals who were obese were more likely to have high blood pressure than those who were not obese. In 2010, one-third of Canadians who were obese had high blood pressure, compared with 15% of those who were not obese.

### Smoking and second-hand smoke at home

In 2010, 6.0 million people, or 21% of the population aged 12 or older smoked either daily or occasionally.

#### Note to readers

This release presents data from the 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), featuring information on more than 30 health indicators.

This analysis covers selected health indicators on perceived health, smoking, second-hand smoke at home, access to a regular medical doctor (family doctor or specialist), physical activity during leisure time, obesity, high blood pressure, drinking, fruit and vegetable consumption, diabetes, asthma, arthritis and perceived life stress.

The CCHS is an on-going survey that collects a wide range of information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health status and their use of health care services. The results are released yearly. Approximately 65,000 respondents were interviewed for the survey in 2010. Data for all indicators are available at the national, provincial and territorial level, as well as for the 117 health regions across Canada.

Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded.

Almost one-quarter of males (24%) smoked either daily or occasionally, a one percentage point increase over the previous year and a return to 2008 levels.

Nearly 1 in 6 females aged 12 or older (17%) smoked either daily or occasionally, down from 19% in 2008.

The percentage of teenage smokers aged 16 to 19 decreased from 29% in 2001 to 20% in 2005. Since then, the rate has remained relatively stable.

Since people typically begin smoking during their teenage years, the percentage who had not started smoking by age 20 is an indicator of future smoking rates. In 2010, 57% of women aged 20 to 24 had never smoked, a considerable increase from 41% in 2003. Among men in the same age group, 45% had never smoked, also a considerable increase from 37% in 2003.

Among Canadians who had never smoked, 65% reported very good or excellent health, compared with 60% of former smokers and 51% of current smokers.

The rate of second-hand smoke exposure in the home has traditionally been the highest among 12 to 19 year-olds, the youngest group covered by the survey. In 2010, about 15% of these young people were exposed to second-hand smoke at home, a proportion significantly lower than in 2003 (23%).

### Access to a regular medical doctor

In 2010, 4.4 million people, or 15% of the population aged 12 and older, reported that they did not have a regular medical doctor.

Almost two-thirds of those aged 20 to 34 (65%) were without a regular medical doctor, a percentage steadily declining as age increases. In comparison, nearly 1 in 4 Canadians aged 35 to 44 (24%) and 6% of seniors 65 year-olds and over were without a regular medical doctor.

In 2010, as in previous years, men were generally more likely than women to report being without a regular doctor.

Of the 4.4 million Canadians without a regular medical doctor in 2010, more than 8 in 10 (82%) reported that they had a usual place to go when they needed medical care or health advice. A majority (62%) reported using a walk-in clinic, while another 13% visited a hospital emergency room.

In 2010, as in previous years, just over half of those without a regular medical doctor (53%) had tried unsuccessfully to find one. Among these, 40% said that doctors in their area were not taking new patients, 30% said that their doctor had retired or left the area and 28% said that no doctors were available in their area.

### Fruits and vegetables

For the first time since 2001, the survey found that fruit and vegetable consumption declined in 2010. About 43% of Canadians aged 12 or older reported that they consumed fruit and vegetables five or more times each day, down from 46% in 2009.

In 2010, women in all age groups were more likely to consume fruit and vegetables five or more times a day than men. Half of all women followed this consumption pattern compared with 36% of men.

### Overweight and obesity

In 2010, 18% of Canadians aged 18 or older, roughly 4.5 million adults, reported height and weight that classified them as obese according to the Health Canada guidelines on Body Mass Index. This was virtually unchanged from 2009.

Between 2003 and 2010, obesity among men rose from 16% to nearly 20%, and among women, from 15% to 18%.

Overweight and obesity represent an increased health risk among the adult population. In 2010, more than half of the adult population (52%) reported height and weight that classified them as either obese or overweight (61% of men and 44% of women), up from 49% in 2003.

Between the ages of 20 to 54, men were more likely to be obese than women. Among both sexes, youth aged 18 and 19 had the lowest obesity rates.

### Stress

In 2010, nearly one-quarter (24%) of Canadians aged 15 or older reported that most days were extremely or quite stressful, up from 22% in 2008.

Women were more likely to report stress, particularly in younger age groups. Overall, one-quarter of women reported that most days were quite or extremely stressful, compared with 22% of males.

Daily stress rates were highest in the core working ages 35 to 54 with about 30% reporting stress.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 105-0501 and 105-0503.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.**

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the *Health in Canada* module. This module is accessible from our homepage, under *Features*.

Many products featuring the most recent results from the 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey are now available online from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. The publication *Health Fact Sheets* (82-625-X, free) is available. The *Health Trends* (82-213-X, free) online application, which provides a time-series view of health data at provincial, territorial and national level is also available. You can also consult the latest electronic issue of *Health Indicators*, 2011, no. 2 (82-221-X, free), which includes a set of more than 80 health indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories, and the health regions

Combined data for 2009 and 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey and other related products will be available on June 28.

For more information about the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Statistics Division.

For additional information on this release, contact Media Relations (613-951-4636), Communications Division.

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**Percentage who smoke daily or occasionally, by age group and sex, household population aged 12 and older, Canada, 2010**

	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>
12 to 15	2.9 <sup>E</sup>	2.7 <sup>E</sup>
16 to 19	23.0	15.6
20 to 34	32.0	22.1
35 to 44	27.5	19.3
45 to 54	27.6	22.2
55 to 64	24.8	16.8
65 or older	11.9	9.8

*E use with caution*



## Leading indicators

May 2011

The composite leading index rose 1.0% in May after a 0.9% increase in April. The May increase equaled the largest advance this year. In comparison, the composite leading index rose 0.4% as recently as December 2010. In May, 9 of the 10 components increased, 1 more than the month before, while 1 declined. The manufacturing sector showed the largest improvement from the previous month.

New orders for durable goods increased 9.8% in volume, its largest advance since the recovery began. Much of the hike in orders originated in aerospace. The ratio of shipments to inventories posted a fourth straight advance, as sales rose steadily while inventories leveled off after three straight declines. The average workweek lengthened for the fifth straight month.

The indicators related to household spending remained mixed. The housing index continued to decline, down 0.6%, as a dip in house sales outweighed a rebound in housing starts. Furniture and appliance

sales recorded their largest gain in over a year, while spending on other durable goods rebounded 0.2% after a drop the month before.

The financial indicators continued to slow. The trend of stock market prices in May posted its smallest increase since the autumn of 2010, hampered by lower commodity prices. The real money supply posted its smallest gain in over two years.

**Available on CANSIM: table 377-0003.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1601.**

This release will be reprinted in the July 2011 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Vol. 24, no. 7 (11-010-X, free). For more information on the economy, consult the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162; [ceo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.gc.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group.

## Leading indicators

	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	Last month of data available % change
<b>Composite leading indicator (1992=100)</b>	<b>246.3</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>250.2</b>	<b>252.0</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>256.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Housing index (1992=100) <sup>1</sup>	121.6	123.4	125.6	127.9	126.4	125.7	-0.6
Business and personal services employment ('000)	2,975	2,964	2,961	2,956	2,968	2,978	0.3
S&P/TSX stock price index (1975=1,000)	12,671	12,999	13,352	13,643	13,841	13,913	0.5
Money supply, M1 (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>2</sup>	222,504	223,701	224,740	225,642	226,315	226,650	0.1
US Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) <sup>3</sup>	134.4	135.2	136.1	137.0	138.0	138.6	0.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>							
Average workweek (hours)	36.8	37.0	37.3	37.4	37.6	37.7	0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	23,677	23,153	23,571	23,476	23,762	26,100	9.8
Shipments/inventories of finished goods <sup>4</sup>	1.93	1.93	1.94	1.96	1.97	1.99	0.02 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Retail trade</b>							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	2,888	2,882	2,890	2,892	2,904	2,924	0.7
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) <sup>4</sup>	10,305	10,358	10,397	10,394	10,379	10,398	0.2
<b>Unsmoothed composite leading indicator</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>253.5</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>257.8</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

2. Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.

3. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

4. The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the second preceding month.

5. Difference from previous month.

## Investment in new housing construction

April 2011

Data on the investment in new housing construction (including single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments and condominiums) are now available for April.

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0017.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5155.**

To order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520); [bdp\\_information@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Money laundering in Canada

2009

The article "Money laundering in Canada, 2009" is now available in the *Juristat Bulletin*.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302 and 3312.**

The article "Money laundering in Canada, 2009" is now available in the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-005-X, free). From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and Justice*, and *Juristat Bulletin*.

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

## New products and studies

**Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire**, April 2011,  
Vol. 7, no. 4  
Catalogue number **41-019-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Study: Education Indicators in Canada: Fact Sheet: "Spending on Postsecondary Education"**, no. 7  
Catalogue number **81-599-X2011007** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Health Trends**, 2010  
Catalogue number **82-213-X** (HTML, free)

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**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 9, 1997  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b> 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
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and hourly work rates in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
• <b>Map-warmed index</b> , May 1997	3
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• <b>Steel primary forms, value ending May 31, 1997</b>	12
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Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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