

# The Daily

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## Releases

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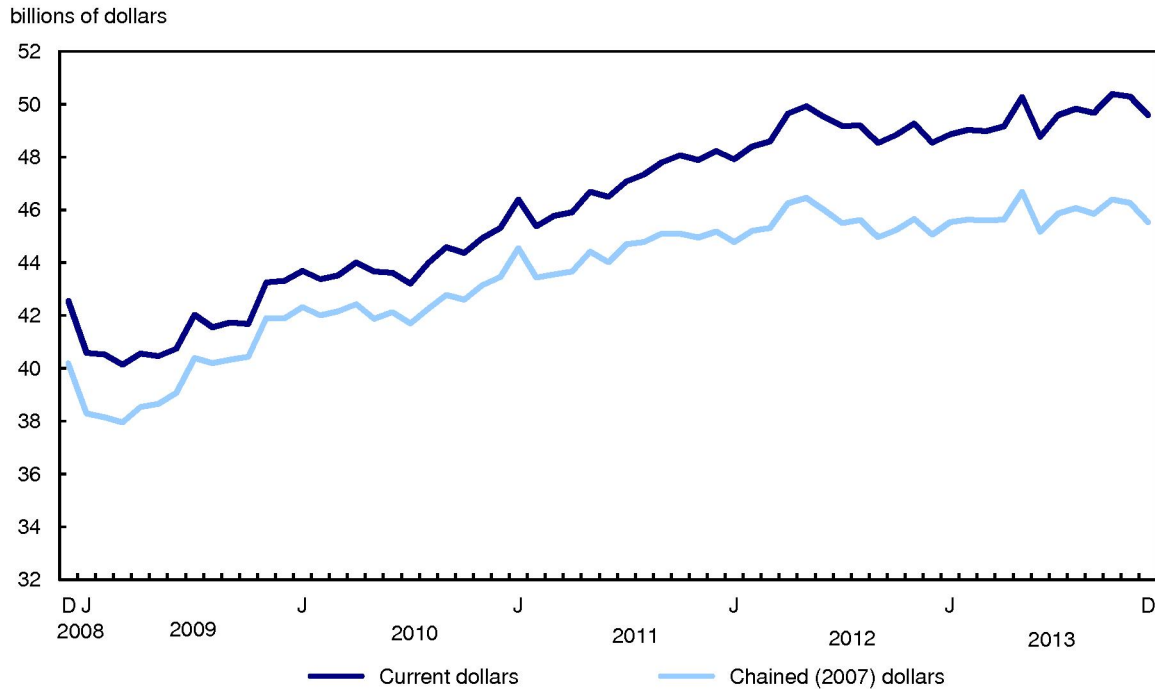
## Releases

### Wholesale trade, December 2013

Wholesale sales decreased 1.4% to \$49.6 billion in December, the lowest level in six months. Of the seven wholesale subsectors, five, representing 79% of wholesale sales, recorded declines.

In volume terms, wholesale sales were down 1.6%.

**Chart 1**  
**Wholesale sales down in December**



### Lower sales in five subsectors

The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (-3.5%) recorded the largest decline in dollar terms in December. The computer and communications equipment and supplies industry (-13.2%) accounted for the subsector's decline, with sales in this industry falling to their lowest level since March 2013. Sales have been volatile in this subsector over the last 14 months.

The decline in the motor vehicle and parts subsector (-4.0%) in December more than offset November's gain. The motor vehicle industry (-5.6%) accounted for most of the decrease.

Sales in the personal and household goods subsector (-1.7%) fell for a second consecutive month, with declines recorded in most of the industries in the subsector.

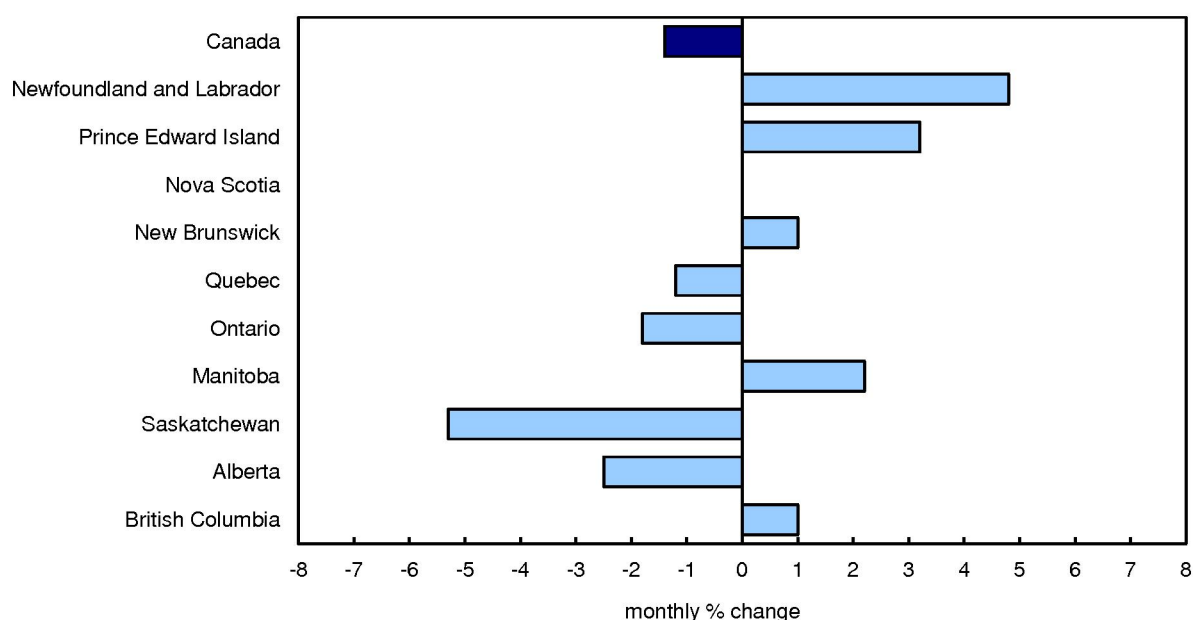
The miscellaneous subsector declined for a seventh consecutive month, edging down 0.1%. Sales fell in all of the industries in this subsector except for agricultural supplies, which rose 3.6% in December.

The largest increase in dollar terms was recorded in the food, beverage and tobacco products subsector (+1.7%), the fifth gain in six months. The food products subsector (+1.5%) accounted for much of the gain. Higher sales were also recorded for the cigarette and tobacco product subsector (+7.9%) following three months of declines.

### Sales down in four provinces

Lower sales were recorded in four provinces in December, accounting for 84% of wholesale sales. The three leading provinces in terms of size of the wholesale trade industry (Ontario, Quebec and Alberta) all registered declines.

**Chart 2**  
**Wholesale sales down in four provinces in December**



Ontario (-1.8%) posted the largest decline in dollar terms, which more than offset the gains from the previous two months. The motor vehicle and parts subsector contributed to the decline.

Sales in Alberta (-2.5%) and Quebec (-1.2%) were down for a second consecutive month.

After three consecutive monthly gains, sales in Saskatchewan fell 5.3%. The decline was widespread across subsectors.

Higher sales were recorded in British Columbia (+1.0%), more than offsetting November's decline.

Sales rose 2.2% in Manitoba, a second consecutive increase for the province.

### Inventories rise in December

Inventories rose 0.4% to \$61.7 billion in December, the first increase in six months. Gains were recorded in four of seven subsectors, accounting for 59% of wholesale inventories.

The largest increase in dollar terms was in the personal and household goods subsector (+2.5%), following two consecutive monthly declines.

Inventories rose for the fourth consecutive month in the miscellaneous subsector (+1.5%).

The motor vehicle and parts subsector (-1.7%) posted a fourth consecutive decline.

The inventory-to-sales ratio rose from 1.22 in November to 1.24 in December.

The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

**Note to readers**

*All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).*

*Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Sales in volume for Wholesale Trade](#).*

**Table 1**  
**Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)</b>	<b>48,543</b>	<b>50,295</b>	<b>49,585</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)</b>	<b>45,061</b>	<b>46,264</b>	<b>45,536</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts</b>	<b>40,269</b>	<b>41,575</b>	<b>41,213</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Farm product	619	616	625	1.4	0.9
Food, beverage and tobacco	9,524	9,854	10,017	1.7	5.2
Food	8,544	8,895	9,027	1.5	5.7
Beverage	477	482	474	-1.5	-0.5
Cigarette and tobacco product	503	477	515	7.9	2.3
Personal and household goods	6,876	7,153	7,032	-1.7	2.3
Textile, clothing and footwear	915	1,024	967	-5.5	5.7
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	700	671	669	-0.3	-4.4
Home furnishings	441	468	457	-2.2	3.8
Personal goods	704	659	670	1.6	-4.9
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,486	3,640	3,586	-1.5	2.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	630	691	683	-1.2	8.4
Motor vehicle and parts	8,274	8,720	8,372	-4.0	1.2
Motor vehicle	6,202	6,447	6,083	-5.6	-1.9
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,026	2,218	2,234	0.7	10.3
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	46	55	55	-1.6	17.5
Building material and supplies	7,006	6,994	6,966	-0.4	-0.6
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,138	2,146	2,116	-1.4	-1.0
Metal service centres	1,634	1,641	1,564	-4.7	-4.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,234	3,207	3,286	2.5	1.6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,194	10,966	10,585	-3.5	3.8
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,270	1,333	1,380	3.5	8.6
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,596	3,609	3,554	-1.5	-1.1
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	2,967	3,628	3,149	-13.2	6.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,361	2,395	2,502	4.5	6.0
Miscellaneous	6,051	5,993	5,988	-0.1	-1.0
Recyclable material	627	675	669	-0.9	6.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	868	884	875	-1.0	0.8
Agricultural supplies	1,564	1,612	1,670	3.6	6.7
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,156	1,129	1,121	-0.7	-3.0
Other miscellaneous	1,835	1,693	1,654	-2.3	-9.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

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

**Table 2**  
**Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>48,543</b>	<b>50,295</b>	<b>49,585</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	346	308	323	4.8	-6.7
Prince Edward Island	50	54	56	3.2	10.8
Nova Scotia	694	692	692	0.0	-0.2
New Brunswick	489	504	510	1.0	4.3
Quebec	9,221	9,279	9,169	-1.2	-0.6
Ontario	23,501	24,625	24,186	-1.8	2.9
Manitoba	1,340	1,339	1,368	2.2	2.1
Saskatchewan	1,780	2,013	1,906	-5.3	7.1
Alberta	6,449	6,601	6,437	-2.5	-0.2
British Columbia	4,598	4,810	4,859	1.0	5.7
Yukon	13	12	13	8.8	-1.2
Northwest Territories	53	53	60	14.3	12.8
Nunavut	10	6	7	21.6	-29.9

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

**Table 3**  
**Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted**

	December 2012	November 2013 <sup>r</sup>	December 2013 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2013	December 2012 to December 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
<b>Total, wholesale inventories</b>	<b>60,587</b>	<b>61,448</b>	<b>61,698</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Farm product	176	210	191	-9.4	8.5
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,560	5,699	5,755	1.0	3.5
Food	5,023	5,101	5,153	1.0	2.6
Beverage	321	368	368	0.1	14.8
Cigarette and tobacco product	216	230	234	1.9	8.3
Personal and household goods	10,168	10,876	11,148	2.5	9.6
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,795	2,002	2,024	1.1	12.8
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	749	674	715	6.1	-4.6
Home furnishings	987	1,030	1,096	6.5	11.0
Personal goods	1,370	1,412	1,347	-4.6	-1.6
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,590	4,921	5,114	3.9	11.4
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	676	838	852	1.7	26.0
Motor vehicle and parts	8,088	7,894	7,757	-1.7	-4.1
Motor vehicle	4,208	4,155	4,110	-1.1	-2.3
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,776	3,624	3,533	-2.5	-6.4
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	103	114	114	0.0	10.5
Building material and supplies	11,457	11,254	11,450	1.7	-0.1
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,107	3,035	3,053	0.6	-1.7
Metal service centres	3,509	3,381	3,419	1.2	-2.6
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	4,841	4,839	4,978	2.9	2.8
Machinery, equipment and supplies	17,766	17,754	17,523	-1.3	-1.4
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	3,793	3,949	3,950	0.0	4.2
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	8,857	8,775	8,453	-3.7	-4.6
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,820	1,578	1,588	0.6	-12.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,296	3,452	3,532	2.3	7.2
Miscellaneous	7,373	7,761	7,874	1.5	6.8
Recyclable material	592	572	571	-0.2	-3.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	661	661	673	1.8	1.8
Agricultural supplies	2,627	2,922	3,007	2.9	14.5
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,009	998	994	-0.4	-1.5
Other miscellaneous	2,485	2,607	2,628	0.8	5.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

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**Available in CANSIM: tables 081-0011, 081-0012 and 081-0015.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.**

The December 2013 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008-X) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for January will be released on March 19.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elspeth Hazell (613-951-8090; [elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca)), Distributive Trades Division.



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## Health Reports, February 2014

### Unintentional injury hospitalizations and socio-economic status in areas with a high percentage of First Nations identity residents

Rates of hospitalization for unintentional injuries are higher in areas where a large percentage of residents report a First Nations identity, compared with areas where a low percentage of residents report an Aboriginal identity (First Nations, Métis and Inuit).

According to the new study "Unintentional injury hospitalizations and socio-economic status in areas with a high percentage of First Nations identity residents" in *Health Reports*, socio-economic conditions and remote location accounted for some, but not all, of the differences in unintentional injury hospitalizations between residents of high-percentage First Nations identity and low-percentage Aboriginal identity areas during the period from 2004/2005 to 2009/2010.

This suggests that factors not measured in this analysis — such as environmental or behavioural factors — play an additional role in area-level unintentional injury hospitalization risk.

Unintentional injuries are injuries for which there is no intent to harm, on the part of the victim or anyone else. Unintentional injuries are based on the external cause of the injury, and are considered predictable and preventable when proper safety measures are in place.

Hospitalization rates for unintentional injuries were higher in the least affluent and the most remote areas. However, when areas with the same socio-economic status and location were compared, the risk of being hospitalized because of an unintentional injury was greater in areas where a high percentage of residents reported a First Nations identity.

For example, in less socio-economically advantaged areas, injury hospitalization rates were 1.9 to 3.5 times greater in areas that had a higher percentage of First Nations identity residents. Trends were similar in areas with more favourable socio-economic conditions — injury hospitalization rates were at least two times greater in areas that had a high percentage of residents reporting a First Nations identity.

In remote areas, injury hospitalization rates were 1.3 to 2.6 times greater in areas with a higher percentage of First Nations identity residents. Similar findings were observed in urban areas, where injury hospitalization rates were 1.8 to 3.4 times greater in areas that had a high percentage of residents reporting a First Nations identity.

Almost without exception, the relationship between the percentage of area residents reporting an Aboriginal identity and unintentional injury hospitalization rates prevailed at all age groups examined and among both sexes.

### Note to readers

The data used in the study were obtained using the hospital Discharge Abstract Database for 2004/2005 to 2009/2010 and the 2006 Census. Each hospital record contains information on the patient's age, sex, diagnosis and residential postal code. Hospital records for the province of Quebec were not used in this study, because they contain only the first three digits of the six-digit postal code, and as a result, could not be linked geographically with sufficient precision.

Census dissemination areas (DAs) where 33% or more of the residents identified as Aboriginal in the 2006 Census were classified as high-percentage Aboriginal identity areas. DAs where fewer than 33% of residents reported an Aboriginal identity were classified as low-percentage Aboriginal identity areas. High-percentage Aboriginal DAs were further classified as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit areas based on the predominant Aboriginal group.

DAs were classified by socio-economic status, based on census data on income, education, labour force activity and housing conditions.

The remoteness of a DA was based on the percentage of the employed population who commute to work in a census metropolitan area or a census agglomeration.

Because individual Aboriginal identifiers are not available on hospital records, hospitalizations of Aboriginal people per se cannot be ascertained. Furthermore, the populations of DAs are comprised of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity residents, so the results of this study pertain to all residents of those DAs and are not specific to First Nations people.

The study "Unintentional injury hospitalizations and socio-economic status in areas with a high percentage of First Nations identity residents" is available in the February 2014 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 25, no. 2 (82-003-X) from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Evelyne Bougie (613-951-4765; evelyne.bougie@statcan.gc.ca) or Philippe Finès (514-283-6847; philippe.fines@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

This issue of *Health Reports* also contains a methodological article, "Estimating relative survival for cancer: An analysis of bias introduced by outdated life tables." To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this article, contact Larry F. Ellison (613-951-5244; larry.ellison@statcan.gc.ca), Health Statistics Division.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-951-6446; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

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## Machinery and Equipment Price Index, fourth quarter 2013

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) rose 1.0% in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter. The import component was up 1.8% over the period, while the domestic component was down 0.2%.

The Canadian dollar depreciated 1.1% against the US dollar in the fourth quarter compared with the previous quarter. Variations in exchange rates can have a significant influence on the MEPI given the high weight that imported machinery and equipment have on the index.

All industries posted increases in prices of machinery and equipment purchased in the fourth quarter. The largest contributor to the total MEPI quarterly increase was finance, insurance and real estate (+1.7%), with the finance and insurance sub-component advancing 1.6% and the real estate and rental and leasing services sub-component up 2.2%. The second largest contributor to the quarterly increase was the manufacturing industry (+0.8%).

Most commodities posted price increases in the fourth quarter. Among them, trucks, road tractors and chassis (+3.5%), and automobiles, excluding passenger vans (+3.0%) contributed the most to the quarterly gain of the total MEPI.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 2012, the total MEPI increased 4.4%, with the import component rising 7.0% and the domestic component up 0.5%. The movement in the import component was partly influenced by the year-over-year change in the Canadian dollar (-5.6%) against the US dollar.

### **Note to readers**

*The Machinery and Equipment Price Index provides quarterly estimates of price changes for machinery and equipment purchased by industries in Canada.*

*With each release, data for the previous four quarters may have been revised. The index is not seasonally adjusted.*

**Table 1**  
**Machinery and Equipment Price Index – Not seasonally adjusted**

	Relative importance <sup>1</sup>	Fourth quarter 2012 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2013 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Third quarter to fourth quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2012 to fourth quarter 2013
	%	(1997=100)			% change	
<b>Machinery and Equipment Price Index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Imported</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Crop and animal production	4.07	104.9	109.1	110.8	1.6	5.6
Forestry and logging	0.27	103.8	108.4	109.3	0.8	5.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.08	115.2	117.8	118.9	0.9	3.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.10	103.1	107.0	108.4	1.3	5.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	4.26	111.3	116.2	117.1	0.8	5.2
Utilities	3.55	98.9	103.3	104.5	1.2	5.7
Construction	3.54	99.3	104.2	105.5	1.2	6.2
All manufacturing	22.34	97.0	101.1	101.9	0.8	5.1
Trade	8.38	88.4	90.4	90.9	0.6	2.8
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	7.66	106.2	109.7	110.8	1.0	4.3
Pipeline transportation	1.18	106.2	110.4	111.3	0.8	4.8
Warehousing and storage	0.26	111.5	114.8	115.5	0.6	3.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.90	81.3	82.9	84.3	1.7	3.7
Private education services	0.12	71.7	74.8	75.4	0.8	5.2
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	2.09	85.3	88.3	89.0	0.8	4.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	16.39	75.4	77.7	78.2	0.6	3.7
Public administration	5.81	81.1	84.6	85.2	0.7	5.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. The relative importance in the Machinery and Equipment Price Index represents shares of capital investment by industry for year 1997. They are derived from the final demand matrix of the input-output table, compiled by the Canadian System of National Accounts.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0041 and 327-0042.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2312.**

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index for the first quarter will be released on May 22.

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).

## Air fares, 2012

Air fares (domestic and international combined) averaged \$248.60 in 2012, down 0.4% from \$249.70 in 2011. This decrease was mainly a result of year-over-year declines in the second and fourth quarters.

The average domestic air fare paid by passengers was \$192.20 in 2012, up 0.8% from a year earlier. The average international air fare was \$321.50, down 1.6%.

Average domestic air fares increased in 7 of the 10 selected Canadian cities of enplanement in 2012 compared with 2011.

The cities recording the largest year-over-year increases in average domestic air fares were Saskatoon (+6.3%), Edmonton (+4.6%) and Halifax (+3.7%). The only declines occurred in Montréal (-2.9%) and Ottawa (-1.3%), while in Toronto, the average domestic air fare was unchanged.

Domestic air fares averaged \$214.90 in Toronto, the highest level, followed by Vancouver (\$207.30), Ottawa (\$192.20) and Winnipeg (\$191.70).

**Table 1**  
**Average domestic air fares for 10 major Canadian cities**

	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	dollars		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>190.70</b>	<b>192.20</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Calgary	176.20	181.40	3.0
Edmonton	170.00	177.80	4.6
Halifax	179.30	185.90	3.7
Montréal	194.10	188.50	-2.9
Ottawa	194.80	192.20	-1.3
Regina	177.80	182.80	2.8
Saskatoon	178.80	190.10	6.3
Toronto	214.90	214.90	0.0
Vancouver	206.70	207.30	0.3
Winnipeg	189.40	191.70	1.2

**Note(s):** The air carriers included are the Canadian Level I carriers operating scheduled services (Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet). All estimates shown above have a coefficient of variation of less than 10% and can be considered reliable from a sampling point of view.

### Note to readers

Average air fares are calculated for each flight stage. When the passenger boards the aircraft at one airport and departs the aircraft at another airport, this is considered a flight stage. Average air fares are base fares and they do not include the goods and services tax, air transportation taxes or user fees such as airport fees or fuel surcharges.

The Fare Basis Survey covers Air Canada, Jazz, Air Canada's Canadian regional code-share partners, Air Transat and WestJet.

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**Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0003, 401-0004, 401-0041 and 401-0042.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2708.**

Quarterly [data tables](#) are available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Air fare data will soon be available in the service bulletin *Aviation, 2012* (51-004-X).

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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## Civil aviation operating statistics, December 2013

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for December.

### **Note to readers**

*The data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.**

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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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## Small area data on field crops, 2013

Small area data on field crops are now available for 2013.

### **Note to readers**

*Small area data on field crops show seeded and harvested area, yield and production figures for most principal field crops and some special crops, at the census agricultural region level (except for Quebec, where small areas are defined by provincial administrative boundaries). The provinces covered are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The data are available in both imperial and metric units of measure, for periods ranging from 1976 to 2013. The data are derived from the November Farm Survey of the preceding year, which covers the production of principal field crops in Canada.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 001-0071.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.**

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)).



## StatCan Blog, February 2014

### **Fresh Daily**

It's tomorrow's news today. *The Daily*, Statistics Canada's official release bulletin, is the subject of this month's [StatCan Blog](#) article. *The Daily* was first published in 1932 as a typewritten one-page fact sheet; since then, it has grown into an authoritative online news source.

Media turn to it each day for all the latest data on a host of topics. The information they receive finds its way onto front pages across the country. But the audience doesn't end there. Academics, business, governments and the general public all tap into *The Daily*.

To make sure all those users are being well served, Statistics Canada is asking readers through surveys, focus groups and usability testing what they like best about *The Daily* and what can be done to make it even better.

Those consultations will then be translated into action to make *The Daily*, and the entire Statistics Canada website, a more dynamic and interactive experience.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Penny Stuart (613-951-2005; [penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:penny.stuart@statcan.gc.ca)), Communications Division.

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Health Reports**, Vol. 25, no. 2  
Catalogue number 82-003-X (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

Unintentional injury hospitalizations and socio-economic status in areas with a high percentage of First Nations identity residents

#### Health Reports

Estimating relative survival for cancer: An analysis of bias introduced by outdated life tables

#### Health Reports



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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