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Releases

Wholesale trade, April 2015

Wholesale sales rose 1.9% to \$55.2 billion in April, a second consecutive increase. Sales were up in four of seven subsectors, led by the motor vehicle and parts subsector. Excluding this subsector, wholesale sales increased 0.4%.

In volume terms, wholesale sales increased 2.0%.

Chart 1 Wholesale sales increase in April

Source(s): CANSIM tables [081-0011](#) and [081-0015](#).

Higher sales in four subsectors

The motor vehicle and parts subsector recorded the largest gain in dollar terms in April, rising 9.3% to \$9.9 billion. A second consecutive increase in the motor vehicle industry (+12.3%) accounted for most of the gain. Higher imports of passenger cars and light trucks were recorded in both March and April.

Following three consecutive declines, the miscellaneous subsector rose 3.0% to \$7.5 billion. Four of its five industries contributed to the increase, led by the other miscellaneous industry (+7.1%), which includes wholesalers of goods such as logs, wood chips, minerals, ores and precious metals. The gain in the other miscellaneous industry more than offset the decline in March.

Sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector increased 1.5% to \$11.3 billion, more than offsetting the declines in February and March. The construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry (+4.8%) led the gain, its second increase in six months. Sales in this industry were 0.8% lower than in April 2014.

Following five consecutive monthly gains, the food, beverage and tobacco subsector recorded lower sales in April, decreasing 2.0% to \$10.4 billion. All of the subsector's industries contributed to the decline, led by the food industry (-2.1%).

Sales up in seven provinces

Wholesale sales rose in seven provinces in April, representing 89% of total wholesale sales. Ontario accounted for most of the gain.

Sales in Ontario rose 3.4% to \$27.5 billion, a second consecutive increase. The motor vehicle and parts subsector was the largest contributor to the gain.

The motor vehicle and parts subsector also led the gains in Quebec, where sales rose 1.0% to \$9.8 billion, and Nova Scotia, where sales increased 10.3% to \$772 million. In both provinces, the gains in April more than offset the declines in March.

Manitoba recorded its fourth increase in five months as sales rose 2.0% to \$1.5 billion. The miscellaneous subsector was the largest contributor to the gain. This subsector also contributed to higher sales in Saskatchewan, where sales rose 0.6% to \$2.4 billion.

Following two consecutive monthly gains, sales decreased 1.9% to \$5.2 billion in British Columbia. Declines were widespread, led by the building material and supplies subsector.

Inventories rise in April

Inventories rose for a sixth consecutive month in April, up 0.5% to \$71.8 billion, the highest level on record. Gains were recorded in five of seven subsectors, which together represented 83% of wholesale inventories.

Chart 2 Wholesale inventories increase in April

Source(s): CANSIM table [081-0012](#).

The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (+1.6%) recorded the largest increase in dollar terms, its fifth consecutive gain.

Following three consecutive declines, inventories increased 1.6% in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector.

In the building material and supplies subsector, inventories rose 0.5%, a 14th consecutive monthly increase.

The inventory-to-sales ratio decreased from 1.32 in March to 1.30 in April. 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 [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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](#).

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey covers all industries within the wholesale sector as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), with the exception of oilseed and grain merchant wholesalers (NAICS 4112), petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers (NAICS 412) and business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers (NAICS 419).

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^p	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	51,720	54,175	55,191	1.9	6.7
Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars)	47,482	48,879	49,836	2.0	5.0
Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts	43,163	45,072	45,241	0.4	4.8
Farm product	678	766	723	-5.5	6.6
Food, beverage and tobacco	10,081	10,642	10,431	-2.0	3.5
Food	9,091	9,571	9,371	-2.1	3.1
Beverage	486	528	521	-1.3	7.1
Cigarette and tobacco product	503	544	539	-0.9	7.1
Personal and household goods	7,275	7,692	7,765	0.9	6.7
Textile, clothing and footwear	928	1,006	995	-1.0	7.2
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	744	783	782	-0.1	5.0
Home furnishings	494	521	502	-3.7	1.5
Personal goods	690	777	773	-0.5	11.9
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,723	3,919	4,038	3.0	8.5
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	694	687	675	-1.7	-2.7
Motor vehicle and parts	8,557	9,103	9,950	9.3	16.3
Motor vehicle	6,158	6,602	7,417	12.3	20.4
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,343	2,449	2,481	1.3	5.9
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	55	52	52	-0.8	-6.3
Building material and supplies	7,412	7,585	7,554	-0.4	1.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,290	2,420	2,422	0.1	5.8
Metal service centres	1,667	1,546	1,557	0.8	-6.6
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,456	3,619	3,575	-1.2	3.4
Machinery, equipment and supplies	10,956	11,146	11,309	1.5	3.2
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,265	1,396	1,349	-3.3	6.7
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	3,833	3,630	3,803	4.8	-0.8
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	3,405	3,615	3,516	-2.8	3.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,453	2,505	2,642	5.5	7.7
Miscellaneous	6,761	7,241	7,459	3.0	10.3
Recyclable material	762	727	743	2.2	-2.4
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	927	1,044	1,002	-4.0	8.1
Agricultural supplies	1,957	2,242	2,307	2.9	17.9
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,235	1,296	1,336	3.1	8.2
Other miscellaneous	1,879	1,933	2,070	7.1	10.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM tables [081-0011](#) and [081-0015](#).

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

	April 2014	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^p	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	51,720	54,175	55,191	1.9	6.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	432	425	435	2.3	0.8
Prince Edward Island	55	61	58	-4.4	4.8
Nova Scotia	735	700	772	10.3	5.1
New Brunswick	485	537	525	-2.2	8.1
Quebec	9,384	9,670	9,766	1.0	4.1
Ontario	25,043	26,572	27,465	3.4	9.7
Manitoba	1,444	1,498	1,528	2.0	5.8
Saskatchewan	2,044	2,396	2,410	0.6	17.9
Alberta	6,970	6,941	6,950	0.1	-0.3
British Columbia	5,054	5,307	5,209	-1.9	3.0
Yukon	9	9	10	5.5	15.5
Northwest Territories	58	51	56	10.4	-4.0
Nunavut	6	9	8	-13.7	40.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [081-0011](#).

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	April 2014	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^p	March to April 2015	April 2014 to April 2015
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	64,964	71,467	71,838	0.5	10.6
Farm product	213 ^E	272 ^E	F	F	F
Food, beverage and tobacco	5,862	6,244	6,341	1.6	8.2
Food	5,299	5,663	5,782	2.1	9.1
Beverage	325	340	328	-3.6	0.9
Cigarette and tobacco product	238	240	231	-3.8	-2.9
Personal and household goods	11,087	12,124	11,947	-1.5	7.8
Textile, clothing and footwear	2,048	2,130	2,129	-0.0	4.0
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	795	803	803	0.0	1.0
Home furnishings	1,206	1,245 ^E	1,236 ^E	-0.7	2.5
Personal goods	1,332	1,499	1,469	-2.0	10.2
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	5,001	5,734	5,602	-2.3	12.0
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	706	714	709	-0.7	0.4
Motor vehicle and parts	8,634	9,959	9,965	0.1	15.4
Motor vehicle	4,771	5,633	5,565	-1.2	16.7
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,760	4,215	4,287	1.7	14.0
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	103	112	113	0.6	9.7
Building material and supplies	11,649	12,973	13,031	0.5	11.9
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	3,062	3,431	3,446	0.4	12.5
Metal service centres	3,336	3,812	3,781	-0.8	13.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	5,251	5,730	5,805	1.3	10.5
Machinery, equipment and supplies	19,184	20,856	21,192	1.6	10.5
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	4,283	4,485	4,597	2.5	7.3
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	9,557	10,504	10,630	1.2	11.2
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,723	1,957	2,091	6.8	21.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,620	3,910	3,874	-0.9	7.0
Miscellaneous	8,335	9,040	9,095	0.6	9.1
Recyclable material	519	574	559	-2.7	7.7
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	754	794	802	1.0	6.3
Agricultural supplies	3,449	3,744	3,776	0.8	9.5
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,135	1,312	1,323	0.9	16.5
Other miscellaneous	2,478	2,616	2,635	0.7	6.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

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

Source(s): CANSIM table [081-0012](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [081-0011](#), [081-0012](#) and [081-0015](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2401](#).

The April 2015 issue of *Wholesale Trade* ([63-008-X](#)) will soon be available.

Wholesale trade data for May will be released on July 20.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; 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), Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade Division.

Canadian Community Health Survey, 2014

New data from the 2014 Canadian Community Health Survey show that smoking rates continued to fall in Canada, reaching their lowest level since 2001.

The survey results also show important shifts in the health and behaviour of the Canadian population. For example, one in five Canadians, 18 years of age or older—roughly 5.3 million people—reported height and weight that classified them as obese.

Smoking on the decline

In 2014, 18.1% of Canadians aged 12 and older—about 5.4 million people—reported smoking either daily or occasionally. This was down from 19.3% in 2013 and a significant drop from 2001, when 28.2% of males and 23.8% of females reported smoking daily or occasionally.

Males were also more likely to have smoked in the previous year. Among the sexes, 21.4% of males and 14.8% of females reported that they smoked daily or occasionally in 2014.

British Columbia (14.3%) and Ontario (17.4%) were below the national average when it came to the proportion of smokers. Nunavut (62.0%), the Northwest Territories (33.3%) and Yukon (26.2%) were above the national average, as were Nova Scotia (22.1%), Newfoundland and Labrador (21.7%), New Brunswick (20.9%), Saskatchewan (20.5%) and Quebec (19.6%).

The percentage of daily or occasional smokers was the lowest for youths aged 12 to 17 (4.3%) and seniors aged 65 and older (9.4%). (For more information, see "[Smoking, 2014](#).")

Obesity

In 2014, 20.2% of Canadians aged 18 and older—roughly 5.3 million adults—reported height and weight that classified them as obese. The obesity rate among men increased to 21.8% in 2014 from 20.1% in 2013. This was markedly higher than in 2003, when it was 16.0%. Among women, the rate of obesity was 18.7% in 2014, up from 17.4% in 2013 and also up significantly from 2003, when it was 14.5%.

The rate of adults who reported height and weight that classified them as overweight in 2014 was 40.0% for men and 27.5% for women. Overall, the rate of overweight men has been stable for most years since 2003. The rate among women has been stable since 2003.

Together, 61.8% of men (8.2 million) and 46.2% of women (6.1 million) were obese or overweight and faced increased health risks because of excess weight.

Quebec and British Columbia were both below the national average in terms of proportion of the population who were obese. Northwest Territories (33.7%), Newfoundland and Labrador (30.4%), Nova Scotia (27.8%), New Brunswick (26.4%), Saskatchewan (25.1%) and Manitoba (24.5%) were above the national average. (For more information, see "[Overweight and obese adults \(self-reported\), 2014](#).")

Diabetes

In 2014, 6.7% of Canadians aged 12 or older (2.0 million people) reported that they had diabetes. This rate was similar to 2013, but higher than the rate for much of the last dozen years. From 2001 to 2014, males were more likely than females to report that they had diabetes. In 2014, the rates were 7.5% for males, compared with 5.8% for females.

The rate of diabetes among males and females increased with age up to 74 and levelled off after that. Males and females had roughly the same rates of diabetes up to age 44. From there, males were more likely than females to report a diagnosis of diabetes.

Newfoundland and Labrador (9.0%), New Brunswick (8.4%), and Nova Scotia (8.2%) had the highest proportion of their populations diagnosed with diabetes. These provinces also reported high obesity rates, which have been linked to diabetes. Ontario also had a diabetes rate above the national average (7.4%). Manitoba (5.6%), British Columbia (5.5%) and Alberta (5.0%) were all below the national average for diabetes. (For more information, see "[Diabetes, 2014](#).")

Fruit and vegetable consumption

In 2014, about 4 in 10 Canadians (39.5%) aged 12 and older—roughly 11.2 million people—reported that they consumed fruit and vegetables five or more times per day. Reported fruit and vegetable consumption declined from 2009, when it peaked at 45.6%.

From 2001 to 2014, females were more likely than males to consume fruit and vegetables five or more times daily. In 2014, 46.6% (6.7 million) of females consumed fruit and vegetables five or more times daily, compared with 32.1% (4.5 million) of males.

Quebec, at 46.3%, was the lone province above the national average. Most other provinces or territories were below the national average except for Alberta (38.8%), British Columbia (39.7%) and Yukon (41.5%), which were about the same. (For more information, see "[Fruit and vegetable consumption, 2014](#).")

Loss of productivity

In 2014, just over 30% of working Canadians aged 15 to 75 missed time at work because of their own physical or mental health. The average amount of time missed at work over a three-month period was five days. A higher proportion of females missed work (34.8%) compared with males (26.8%), though there was no difference in the average amount of time that was missed.

The most common reasons for missing work were infectious diseases such as a cold, flu, stomach flu or a respiratory infection.

Other chronic conditions

In 2014, the survey asked about three additional chronic conditions, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome and multiple chemical sensitivities. It was found that among Canadians aged 12 or older, 1.7% had been diagnosed by a health professional with fibromyalgia, 1.4% had chronic fatigue syndrome and 2.4% had multiple chemical sensitivities. These are much the same rates as in 2010 for both fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome, while the rate for multiple chemical sensitivities decreased from 2.8% in 2010.

The proportion of women diagnosed with any of these conditions (1.0 million) was consistently higher than for men (390,000).

Note to readers

This article features analysis based on data from the 2014 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). The analysis in this release covers selected health indicators on loss of productivity, fibromyalgia, multiple chemical sensitivities, chronic fatigue syndrome, obesity, smoking, diabetes and fruit and vegetable consumption.

The CCHS collects a wide range of self-reported information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health and their use of health care services.

Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas, and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded. In the North, the frame for the CCHS covers 92% of the targeted population in Yukon, 96% in the Northwest Territories and 92% in Nunavut.

Data on the loss of productivity (missed days at work) are based on questions asked to Canadians aged 15 to 75 who worked at some time in the three months preceding the survey. Respondents were asked if they missed work because of a chronic condition, injury, infectious disease, or other reason related to their physical or mental health. Respondents can report missing work for more than one reason. The average number of days missed in the analysis is an average of the number of days missed over three months. Although it is possible for a respondent to report missing work for more than one reason, the reported number of days missed were counted as independent of each other. For example, if a person missed two days because of a cold and five days because of an injury, those days were each counted as separate for a total of seven days.

Data for other chronic conditions were included in the survey in 2010 and 2014. At the time of collection, respondents were asked if they had "chronic fatigue syndrome" that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Although the condition can be referred to by other terms, such as "myalgic encephalomyelitis" or "systemic exertion intolerance disease," this analysis uses the term "chronic fatigue syndrome" to reflect what was asked during the interview.

Table 1
Canadians reporting that they missed work over a three-month period, by sex and reason for missing work, household population aged 15 to 75, 2014

	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	%			average number of days missed over three months		
Total (any reason)	30.5	26.8	34.8	5	5	5
Infectious disease ¹	17.1	15.4	19.1	2	2	2
Injury	3.6	4.0	3.2	7	8	7
Chronic condition	5.4	3.9	7.2	9	10	8
Other	9.1	7.0	11.5	5	4	5

1. Cold, flu or influenza, stomach flu or respiratory infection, etc.

Source(s): Canadian Community Health Survey (3226).

Table 2
Canadians reporting a diagnosis of fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, or multiple chemical sensitivities, by sex, household population aged 12 and older

	2010		2014	
	number	%	number	%
Total (any condition)¹	1,397,079	4.9	1,408,023	4.7
Fibromyalgia				
Total	438,980	1.5	519,146	1.7
Males	91,485 ^E	0.6 ^E	95,449	0.6
Females	347,495	2.4	423,696	2.8
Chronic fatigue syndrome				
Total	411,562	1.4	407,789	1.4
Males	138,082	1.0	149,013	1.0
Females	273,480	1.9	258,776	1.7
Multiple chemical sensitivities				
Total	800,562	2.8	722,630	2.4
Male	220,871	1.6	186,169	1.3
Female	579,691	4.0	536,461	3.5

^E use with caution

1. Total reporting fibromyalgia or chronic fatigue syndrome or multiple chemical sensitivities. The totals of individual conditions do not add up to the total as respondents may report more than one condition.

Source(s): Canadian Community Health Survey (3226).

Available in 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, accessible from our website's home page, under *Features*.

The fact sheets "[Overweight and obese adults \(self-reported\), 2014](#)," "[Diabetes, 2014](#)," "[Smoking, 2014](#)" and "[Fruit and vegetable consumption, 2014](#)" from the publication *Health Fact Sheets (82-625-X)*, are now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The following *Health Fact Sheets (82-625-X)* are also now available: "[Access to a regular medical doctor, 2014](#)," "[Asthma, 2014](#)," "[Arthritis, 2014](#)," "[High blood pressure, 2014](#)," "[Overweight and obese youth \(self-reported\), 2014](#)," "[Physical activity during leisure time, 2014](#)," "[Heavy drinking, 2014](#)," "[Perceived health, 2014](#)," "[Perceived life stress, 2014](#)" and "[Exposure to second-hand smoke at home, 2014](#)."

The publication *Health Indicators, 2015, no. 1 (82-221-X)*, is also 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Canada's population estimates, first quarter 2015

According to preliminary estimates, Canada's population was estimated at 35,749,600 on April 1, 2015, up 46,900 from January 1, 2015. The population growth rate in Canada for the first quarter was 0.1%, which was lower than the growth observed for the same period in 2014 (+0.2%).

Population growth for the first quarter was above the national average in Western Canada, Yukon and Nunavut. For jurisdictions with stronger population growth in the first quarter of 2014, the growth has slowed down, especially in Alberta (from +0.7% to +0.4%), Saskatchewan (from +0.4% to +0.2%) and Nunavut (from +0.8% to +0.5%).

Note to readers

Estimates released today are based on 2011 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to which are added the estimated demographic growth for the period from May 10, 2011 to March 31, 2015.

These estimates are not to be confused with the 2011 Census population counts that were released on February 8, 2012.

Available in CANSIM: tables [051-0005](#), [051-0017](#), [051-0020](#), [051-0037](#), [051-0045](#) and [053-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3231](#), [3233](#) and [3601](#).

The January to March 2015 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 29, no. 1 ([91-002-X](#)), is now 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Business statistics: A new approach

It's a new way of compiling business data. Statistics Canada has initiated a major change in the way that it produces economic statistics. The Integrated Business Statistics Program (IBSP), launched in 2010, harmonizes the methods, practices and processes used by the agency's economic survey programs to ensure continued data coherence and quality.

Currently, the IBSP encompasses 60 surveys covering manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services (including culture), aquaculture and capital expenditures. By 2019/2020, it will be expanded to include roughly 150 economic surveys covering all sectors of economic statistics.

One of the objectives is to reduce the burden for survey respondents through increased use of administrative data and electronic questionnaires. As well, the adoption of common sampling, collection and processing methodologies has increased program efficiencies and reduced operational costs. Most importantly, with a robust infrastructure and innovative survey methodologies, the IBSP has ensured that Statistics Canada will continue to produce the best quality data possible.

To implement this important initiative, Statistics Canada is taking all the necessary steps to complete the final data and system verifications. The annual economic statistics are usually available approximately 15 months after the reference period, but the major transformation produced by the IBSP made it impossible to maintain this release schedule. Statistics Canada is committed to releasing the data as soon as possible, once all quality assurance and confidentiality checks have been completed.

To learn more about IBSP and how it facilitates a more integrated approach to economic surveys at Statistics Canada, consult [The Integrated Business Statistics Program Summary](#) in the *Behind the data* feature of our website.

The publication *Integrated Business Statistics Program Overview* (68-515-X) is now 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

StatCan Blog, June 2015

It's a new day for *The Daily*

This month's edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) marks the launch of the new, modern *Daily*, Statistics Canada's official release bulletin, which has provided Canadians with the agency's latest statistical information every working day since 1932.

After many conversations with users—both casual and formal—and some testing and retesting, Statistics Canada is unveiling a new and more dynamic *Daily*.

"The purpose is not only to refresh the look of the *Daily* but, more fundamentally, to make it more usable," says Gabrielle Beaudoin, Director General of Communications. Instead of navigating through several web pages to find answers, users can locate what they are looking for within a few clicks.

The new *Daily* also boasts a number of new features, including instant data indicators, more dynamic release calendars, and more easily accessible data.

It is the latest step in Statistics Canada's ongoing journey to deliver the data and answers Canadians want.

The June 2015 edition of the [StatCan Blog](#) is now available from the *Stay Connected* module of our website.

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).

Health Reports, June 2015

The June 2015 online issue of *Health Reports*, released today, contains two articles: "Using personal health insurance numbers to link the Canadian Cancer Registry and the Discharge Abstract Database," and "Social determinants of lung cancer incidence in Canada: A 13-year prospective study."

The first article, "[Using personal health insurance numbers to link the Canadian Cancer Registry and the Discharge Abstract Database](#)," investigates the feasibility and validity of using personal health insurance numbers to deterministically link the Canadian Cancer Registry (CCR) and the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD) to obtain hospitalization information about people with primary cancers.

The methods employed to link the CCR and the DAD for nine provinces are described and the quality of this deterministic linkage is evaluated. Details on linkage rates, agreement on demographic identifiers and clinical diagnoses, and out-of-province hospital admissions are presented for prostate, female breast, colorectal and lung cancers, which together account for more than half of primary cancers diagnosed annually.

For more information on this article, contact Media Relations at the Public Health Agency of Canada (613-957-2983).

The second article, "[Social determinants of lung cancer incidence in Canada: A 13-year prospective study](#)," uses data from the 1991 Canadian Census cohort to quantify the risk of lung cancer by individual measures of socioeconomic status (educational attainment, income, and occupation) and examine associations by sex, age, and histologic subtype.

For more information on this article, contact Media Relations at the Public Health Agency of Canada (613-957-2983).

The June 2015 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 26, no. 6 ([82-003-X](#)), is now 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) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-799-7746; janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca), Health Analysis Division.

Monthly Survey of Large Retailers, April 2015

Monthly data from the Large Retailers program are now available for April.

The Large Retailers program provides a commodity breakdown of national retail sales for a panel of about 80 large retail enterprises participating in the Retail Commodity Survey.

Available in CANSIM: table [080-0009](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5027](#).

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

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Quarterly Demographic Estimates, Vol. 29, no. 1

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