

Newsletter for Communities

April 2014



In the news

[Canada's population estimates: Subprovincial areas, July 1, 2013](#)

On July 1, 2013, 24,517,700 people, or over two-thirds (69.7%) of the Canadian population, were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA). Canada's three largest CMAs together (Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver) were home to more than one in three Canadians (35.2%).



For a second consecutive year, the four fastest growing CMAs were in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with Calgary recording the strongest population growth rate at +4.3%. The next highest population growth rates were in the CMAs of Saskatoon (+3.9%), Edmonton (+3.8%) and Regina (+3.1%). Oshawa (+1.6%) and Winnipeg (+1.6%) were the only two other CMAs in

the country recording population growth rates higher than the average rate of all CMAs (+1.5%). On the other hand, Saint John (-0.5%), New Brunswick, was the only CMA in Canada to see its population decline.

[Shelters for abused women, 2012](#)

On April 18, 2012, the Transition Home Survey (THS) identified 601 shelters for abused women operating across Canada. On that survey snapshot date, there were 4,566 women and 3,570 dependent children residing in these facilities. Almost three-quarters of these women (74%) were at the shelters primarily because of abuse, representing a rate of 23 women per 100,000 women aged 15 and older in Canada.

Most women and children residing in shelters on April 18, 2012, were staying at transition homes (34%), second stage housing (25%), emergency shelters (22%) and women's emergency shelters (13%). The remaining 5% were staying at other types of facilities, such as safe home networks and interim housing.

Women residing in shelters on April 18, 2012, reported various reasons for seeking admission. On average, each woman reported five distinct reasons for seeking shelter, with the majority of women citing emotional abuse (68%) and physical abuse (52%).

Of the women reporting abuse as their primary reason for seeking shelter on the snapshot date, the majority (68%) identified a current intimate partner as their abuser. A further 17% reported that their abuser was a former intimate partner.



[Study: Long-term labour market premiums associated with a terminal high school diploma, 1991 to 2010](#)

A new study that followed a group of men and women for two decades reports that men who had finished high school by 1991 earned \$206,000 more over those 20 years than men with no high school diploma. For women, the difference between the two groups was \$161,000. The dollar figures are expressed in 2010 constant dollars to account for inflation.

Using longitudinal tax data linked to 1991 Census data, the study tracked the two groups from 1991, when individuals were 26 years old, to 2010, when they were 45. Individuals were grouped according to their highest level of completed education in 1991.

The first group, termed "terminal high school graduates," included those who had completed a high school diploma by 1991, but had not pursued a post secondary education. Men in this group earned \$776,000 over the 20-year study period, while women earned \$424,000.

The second group, composed of individuals who had not completed high school by 1991, earned considerably less over the 20-year period. Men in this group earned \$570,000, while women earned \$263,000.

In addition, the study finds that compared with individuals with no high school diploma, terminal high school graduates spent about two additional years in employment, were covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan for two to three more years, and were in unionized positions for about an additional year over the 20-year period. Moreover, men with a terminal high school diploma experienced about one fewer layoff over the period than men with no high school diploma. No difference in the number of layoffs was found for women.

Other news

[New video on official-language minorities](#)

The video [Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada](#) is now available. It presents a host of information on a variety of topics and issues of interest to official-language minorities and to anyone interested in the past, present and future of official-language minority populations in Canada. It also provides a glimpse at the current situation of the country's francophone and anglophone minorities.



[Insights on Canadian Society](#)

This publication covers a broad range of topics through succinct and accessible articles. It aims to provide policy makers, media and the general public with a better understanding of socioeconomic issues faced by Canadians through innovative, policy-relevant and timely analysis.



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