

The Daily

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Study: Migration from central to surrounding municipalities in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver

2006

Between 2001 and 2006, people in the age group 25 to 44 were most likely to migrate from a central municipality to a surrounding municipality in Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas (CMA) of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

The study, "Migration from central to surrounding municipalities in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver," uses 2006 Census data to examine the migration of those aged 25 to 44 in these three CMAs. Individuals in this age group form an important demographic group because they are at an age when they are establishing families and buying first homes. As a result, they are a particularly sought-after "clientele" for all municipalities, both central and outlying.

In all three CMAs, nearly one person in seven between the ages of 25 and 44 (14%) left the core municipality between 2001 and 2006 and moved to one of the many municipalities that surround the core.

In contrast, the proportion of people in this age group who moved in the opposite direction, back to the central municipality, was much lower, with 5% doing so in Toronto and Montréal, and 4% in Vancouver.

In all three cases, the central municipalities posted a net loss of individuals aged 25 to 44 to surrounding municipalities between 2001 and 2006. For example, in the Toronto region, 95,700 people in this age group moved from the city of Toronto to a surrounding municipality. About 27,500 moved in the opposite direction, a ratio of 3.5 to 1.

The propensity to move to a surrounding municipality varied considerably, depending on a person's social and economic characteristics.

Those most likely to move during this period were new parents, people with a college or a bachelor's degree and those with after-tax family incomes between \$70,000 and \$99,999.

After-tax family income was a key factor in the decision to leave a central municipality. In Montréal, for example, people with after-tax family incomes of between \$70,000 and \$99,999 were about five times more likely to move to a surrounding municipality than those who had incomes of \$20,000 or less.

Another strong factor was family status, even when the effects of age, income and other factors were taken into account. In all three CMAs, individuals who became parents for the first time between 2001 and 2006 were among those most likely to leave the central municipality.

In the Vancouver region, for example, 27% of new parents left the city of Vancouver to settle in a surrounding municipality. In contrast, 8% of people who lived alone relocated to surrounding municipalities, more than three times less.

In all three CMAs, people who had a college diploma or bachelor's degree were more likely to leave the central municipality. Those with higher levels, a master's or doctorate, were slightly less likely to do so.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The article "Migration from central to surrounding municipalities in Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver" is now available in the June 2010 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 90 (11-008-X, free), available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Also in this issue of *Canadian Social Trends* are two other articles: "Making fathers count" and "Foreign nationals working temporarily in Canada."

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Study: Foreign nationals working temporarily in Canada

2006

While Canada continues to be a country of immigration, there are a growing number of foreign nationals that come to Canada on a temporary basis. They are termed non-permanent residents.

In 2006, there were 230,000 non-permanent residents aged 15 and over. Of these, over 112,000 were working in Canada at the time of the 2006 Census and about 84% worked full time, more than double the number in 1996.

Temporary workers are admitted to Canada to address specific labour shortages, to facilitate the transfer of staff within multinational companies and to fulfil Canada's obligations under international trade agreements. Other non-permanent residents that may be permitted to work include foreign students attending a Canadian institution and refugee claimants.

While they constitute less than 1% of all full-time workers in Canada, non-permanent residents play an important role in the labour market in some regions, sectors and occupations.

In 2006, non-permanent residents accounted for more than 20% of people employed full time as a nanny or parent's helper, as well as 14% of postsecondary teaching and research assistants, 9% of harvesting labourers, 8% of nursery workers and 6% of physicists and astronomers.

Most settle in the census metropolitan areas (CMA) of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Almost one-third of non-permanent resident workers lived in the CMA of Toronto in 2006, 15% in Montréal and nearly 13% in Vancouver.

Most are young and the majority, male. They come to Canada from a wide variety of countries for a number of reasons, under a variety of programs, and they constitute a diverse group.

Women who are non-permanent residents and work full time are most often in caregiving and domestic work. In 2006, most women in these occupations were from the Philippines.

Non-permanent resident males, especially those from Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, were more often employed in the agricultural industry.

Note: The article, "Foreign nationals working temporarily in Canada," examines characteristics of the more than 94,000 enumerated non-permanent residents who were working full time in Canada at the time of the 2006 Census. Data came from the census and Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The article "Foreign nationals working temporarily in Canada" is now available in the June 2010 online issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 90 (11-008-X, free), available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

March 2010 (preliminary)

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 13.1 million cubic metres in March, down 2.5% from March 2009.

Crude oil and equivalent exports were down 1.4% compared with the same month in 2009. About 69% of Canada's domestic production went to the export market.

Marketable natural gas production totalled 12.4 billion cubic metres in March, down 8.8% from the same month in 2009. Meanwhile, domestic sales of natural gas decreased by 4.3%.

In March, natural gas exports fell by 6.6% from the same month a year earlier. Exports accounted for about 65% of marketable natural gas production.

Production of both crude oil (+4.7%) and natural gas (+3.3%) increased in March compared with February.

Note: Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to March 2010 inclusive. At the national and provincial level detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to December 2009 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to December 2009 inclusive.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition (key indicators)

	March 2009 ^r	February 2010 ^p	March 2010 ^p	February to March 2010	March 2009 to March 2010
	thousands of cubic metres			% change	
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons					
Supply ¹					
Production	13 478.0	12 544.4	13 136.3	4.7	-2.5
Imports ²	3 755.0	3 324.5	4 000.0	20.3	6.5
Disposition					
Refinery receipts ³	8 575.6	7 609.5	8 807.5	15.7	2.7
Exports	9 210.5	8 280.9	9 084.9	9.7	-1.4
	millions of cubic metres			% change	
Natural gas					
Supply ⁴					
Marketable production ⁵	13 604.9	12 003.5	12 404.8	3.3	-8.8
Imports	2 213.8	1 979.0	2 213.8 ^E	11.9	0.0
Disposition					
Domestic sales ⁶	8 156.0	8 533.3	7 803.1	-8.6	-4.3
Exports	8 589.9	8 039.8	8 022.6	-0.2	-6.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

1. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, own consumption, losses and adjustments.

2. Data may differ from International Trade Division estimates because of timing and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

3. Volumetric receipts at refineries of all domestic and imported crude oils for refinery processing or storage.

4. Disposition may differ from supply because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations.

5. Receipts from fields after processing for the removal or partial removal of some constituents and impurities and that meet specifications for residential, commercial and industrial use; and including other adjustments.

6. Domestic sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and direct sales (for example direct, non-utility, sales for consumption where the utility acts solely as transporter).



Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

February 2010

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Newspaper publishers 2008

The 2008 edition of *Service Bulletin: Newspaper Publishers*, which contains industry highlights along with financial data including revenues, expenses, and operating profit margins, is now available. The publication also includes data by region, type of revenue source and type of newspaper.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4710.

The publication *Service Bulletin: Newspaper Publishers*, 2008 (63-241-X, free), is now available from the *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 Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282;

613-951-4612; servicesind@statcan.gc.ca), Service Industries Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

January to December 2008 (preliminary)

Data on domestic and international shipping are now available for January to December 2008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2751 and 2791.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products and studies

Canadian Social Trends, Winter 2010, no. 90
Catalogue number **11-008-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Insights on the Canadian Economy: "Retirement-Related Highlights from the 2009 Canadian Financial Capability Survey", no. 26
Catalogue number **11-624-M2010026** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Industry Price Indexes, April 2010, Vol. 36, no. 4
Catalogue number **62-011-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Newspaper Publishers, 2008
Catalogue number **63-241-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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