

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 25, 2015  
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

## Releases

---

<b>Study: Senior care: Differences by type of housing, 2012</b>	2
In 2012, 5.4 million Canadians provided care to a senior family member or friend. This care was most often provided to a senior living in their own private residence, though the intensity of care was highest for caregivers who lived with their care recipient.	
Natural gas transportation and distribution, December 2014	5
Railway carloadings, December 2014	8
Characteristics of international overnight travellers, third quarter 2014	9
Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, December 2014	10

---

<b>New products and studies</b>	11
---------------------------------	----

---

---

## Releases

---

### **Study: Senior care: Differences by type of housing, 2012**

In 2012, 5.4 million Canadians provided care to a senior family member or friend. This care was most often provided to a senior living in their own private residence, though the intensity of care was highest for caregivers who lived with their care recipient.

Overall, 62% of caregivers helping seniors said that the care receiver lived in a private residence separate from their own. Another 16% lived with their care recipient, 14% provided help to a senior in a care facility (such as a hospital or a nursing home), and 8% helped seniors in supportive housing.

The intensity of care was highest among those living with their care recipient, with more than half (56%) saying that they spent at least 10 hours a week providing care.

Caregivers' weekly commitments were also elevated for those helping someone in a care facility, but to a lesser extent. About 22% of these caregivers spent 10 hours or more providing care to a senior in a care facility.

#### **The intensity and type of care varies between types of housing**

Among those helping seniors in a care facility, the care receiver's more advanced age and more severe health conditions were the leading factors to explain the greater time commitment.

For example, 60% of caregivers within a care facility said that they helped a senior who had a "serious" medical condition. Also, 25% of these caregivers said that the primary condition for which they provided care was dementia or Alzheimer's disease.

A lower proportion (45%) of those living with their care recipient said that the medical condition was "serious," and 8% provided assistance to someone who had dementia or Alzheimer's. This suggests that other factors, such as proximity and relationship to the care receiver, explain the longer hours provided by caregivers living with their care recipient.

Caregivers of seniors in a care facility and those living with them were also more likely to provide personal care (such as bathing and dressing) on a weekly basis. Specifically, 21% of those providing care within a care facility and 33% of those living with their care recipient reported that they had provided personal care on a weekly basis.

In contrast, 8% of caregivers helping seniors in separate households and 12% of those helping seniors in supportive housing provided personal care on a weekly basis.

#### **The profile of care recipients varies by type of housing**

The majority of caregivers of seniors took care of their parents or parents-in-law, regardless of where the senior lived. This was particularly the case among those who helped a senior in a care facility and in supportive housing (61%).

Spousal care was most often found among those who lived with their care recipient.

In 2012, nearly 30% of caregivers who lived with their care recipient provided help to their spouse. This compared with 2% among those who helped someone in a care facility.

Care receivers in a care facility (and in supportive housing) tended to be older. More than 55% of care recipients in care facilities and supportive housing were aged at least 85, while about one quarter of those who lived in a separate household or with their caregivers were in this age group.

---

Because they represent the majority of seniors, the vast majority of care receivers in all housing types were women. This was especially the case among those who lived in a care facility or in supportive housing.

### **Strain on family relationships higher among caregivers living with care recipients and those helping seniors in care facilities**

The survey also examined the psychological, financial and social consequences among caregivers who provided two or more hours of care per week.

In general, caregivers helping seniors in a care facility and those living with their care recipient were most likely to report various consequences associated with their caregiving responsibilities. For instance, 33% of those who helped a senior in a care facility and 29% of those who resided with the care recipient reported that their caregiving responsibilities had caused strain with other family members.

In comparison, this proportion varied between 21% and 23% among caregivers providing care to seniors in other categories of housing.

Caregivers who helped someone in a care facility or lived with their care recipients also reported more out-of-pocket expenses for their caregiving activities. This was particularly true for those who lived with their care recipients, as more than one-quarter of this group spent at least \$2,000 annually for various out-of-pocket expenses.

#### **Note to readers**

*In this study, data from the General Social Survey (GSS) are used to examine differences in care provided to seniors, depending on the type of housing used by the care recipient.*

*Caregivers are classified across four types of housing, depending on the housing arrangement of their primary care receiver: (1) seniors who lived in private households separately from their caregivers; (2) seniors who lived in support housing, which are providing minimal to moderate care such as homemaking or personal care so people can live independently; (3) seniors who lived in care facility or institutions (such as hospital or nursing home); and (4) seniors who lived together with their caregiver in a private household.*

*In the GSS, caregivers are defined as persons aged 15 years and older providing help or care to either someone with a long-term health condition or a physical or mental disability, or someone with problems related to aging.*

*In 2012, the survey collected information from 23,093 respondents living in the provinces.*

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [4502](#).**

The article "Senior care: Differences by type of housing" is now available online as part of the *Insights on Canadian Society* ([75-006-X](#)) series. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website choose *Publications*.

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 Carole Sawaya (613-854-8275; [carole.sawaya@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:carole.sawaya@statcan.gc.ca)), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.

For more information on *Insights on Canadian Society*, contact Sébastien LaRochelle-Côté (613-951-0803; [sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

---

## Natural gas transportation and distribution, December 2014

Canadian natural gas utilities received 13.9 billion cubic metres of total marketable gas in December, down 3.6% from the same month in 2013.

Gas utilities sold 9.8 billion cubic metres of natural gas in December, down 4.5%. Revenues decreased 6.2% from 12 months earlier to \$2.0 billion.

### Revenues down sharply in Alberta

In Alberta, which produces the most natural gas in Canada, utilities received 10.0 billion cubic metres in December, down 6.0% from the same month a year earlier. Receipts in British Columbia were up 3.6% from December 2013 to 3.4 billion cubic metres.

Sales of natural gas were lower in Alberta (down 2.0% to 3.9 billion cubic metres) and Ontario (down 10.2% to 3.0 billion cubic metres) compared with December 2013.

While revenues rose in Ontario (up 1.2% to \$848.4 million), lower revenues in Alberta (down 19.5% to \$457.0 million), Quebec (down 4.8% to \$251.2 million) and British Columbia (down 10.7% to \$210.1 million) led to the national decrease.

### Exports down from Saskatchewan and British Columbia

In December, Canada's exports of natural gas by pipeline to the United States decreased 8.9% from December 2013 to 7.3 billion cubic metres. Exports declined from Saskatchewan (down 8.9% to 3.0 billion cubic metres), British Columbia (down 6.4% to 2.6 billion cubic metres) and Ontario (down 17.3% to 715.9 million cubic metres).

Canada's imports of natural gas decreased 0.6% to 2.1 billion cubic metres, as a result of declines in New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba.

### Total marketable gas at highest level in five years

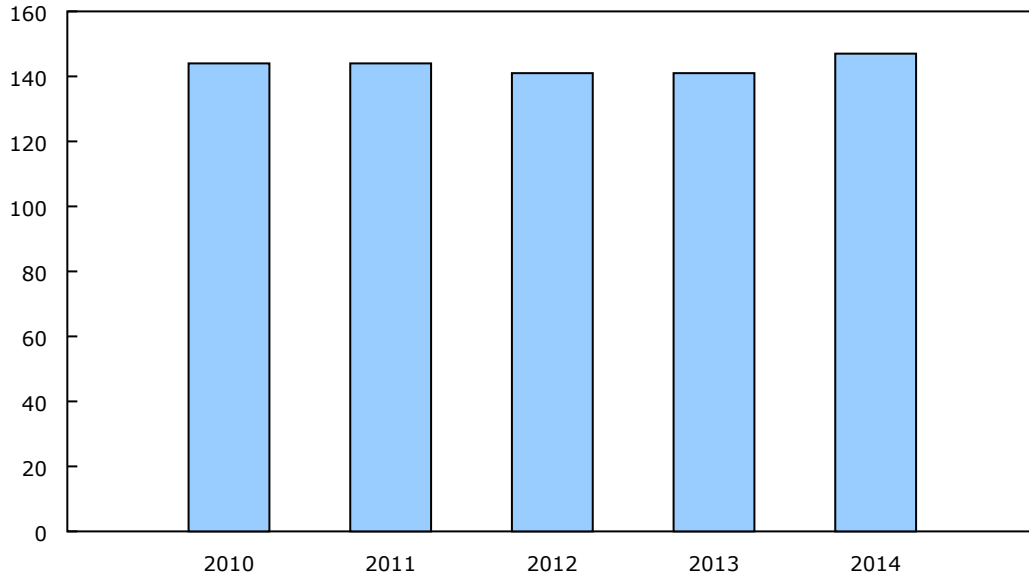
Canadian natural gas utilities received 147.0 billion cubic metres of total marketable gas in 2014, up 4.1% from 2013. This was the highest level reported in five years.

---

**Chart 1**  
**Annual total marketable natural gas**

---

billions of cubic metres



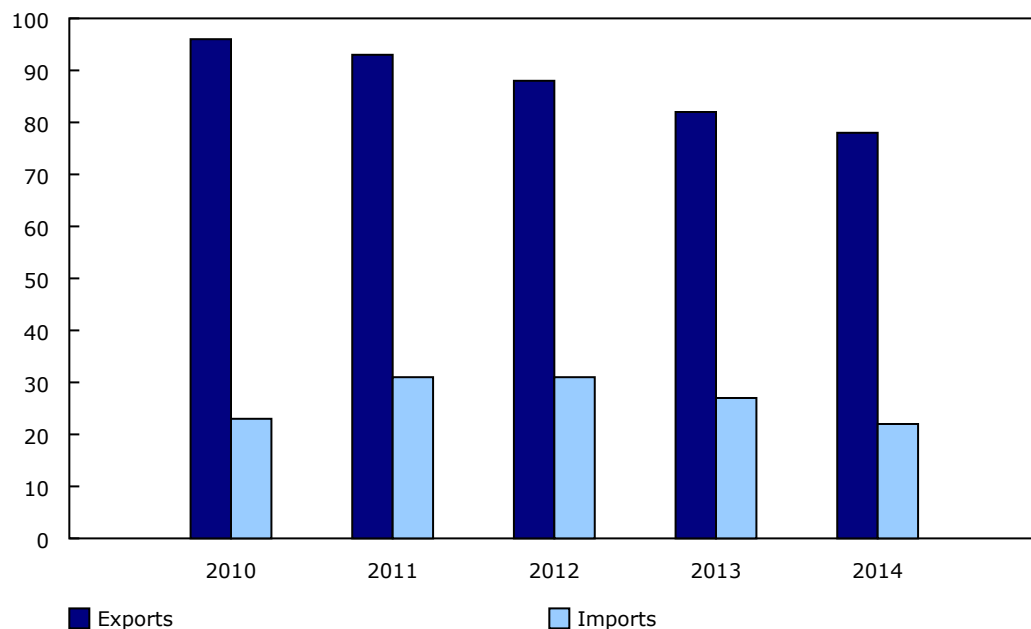
Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

---

Canada's exports of natural gas have been trending downward for five years, decreasing from 95.6 billion cubic metres in 2010 to 78.0 billion cubic metres in 2014. Canada's imports of natural gas have fallen for three consecutive years, decreasing from 31.3 billion cubic metres in 2012 to 21.9 billion cubic metres in 2014.

## Chart 2 Annual natural gas exports and imports

billions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [129-0002](#).

### Note to readers

Data for 2013 and 2014 have been revised.

Import and export data are a combination of National Energy Board and respondent data.

Marketable gas data reported for British Columbia also includes data for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Total marketable gas includes gas received from fields and processing or reprocessing plants after re-injection, field uses, processing plant and reprocessing plant shrinkage, plant use and losses have been deducted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [129-0001](#) to [129-0004](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2149](#).

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)).

---

## Railway carloadings, December 2014

The volume of rail freight carried in Canada totalled 29.0 million tonnes in December, an 11.5% increase from the same month a year earlier.

Domestic rail freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and other parts of the world rose 12.9% to 25.7 million tonnes. These shipments are composed of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight increased 11.6% to 282,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 23.1 million tonnes, up 12.8%. The rise was attributable to increased freight loadings in several commodity groupings, particularly iron ores and concentrates (up 968 000 tonnes) and potash (up 511 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 12.8% to 173,000 units in December. From a tonnage perspective, traffic advanced 13.7% to 2.6 million tonnes. The gain stemmed primarily from an increase in containerized cargo shipments.

Traffic received from the United States rose 1.7% to 3.3 million tonnes. The rise was the result of an increase in non-intermodal shipments.

### Note to readers

*The survey presents data essential to the timely analysis of the rail transportation industry and its contribution to the Canadian economy. Survey data cover carrier railways operating in Canada that provide for-hire freight service and their transportation of various railway carloading components, such as the number of rail cars, tonnage, units and 20-foot equivalent units.*

*Data aggregations are available for Canada, the Eastern Division and the Western Division.*

*The aggregations in this release are not seasonally adjusted.*

**Available in CANSIM: table [404-0002](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2732](#).**

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)).



---

## Characteristics of international overnight travellers, third quarter 2014

Overnight travel abroad by Canadian residents totalled 9.6 million trips in the third quarter, accounting for \$8.9 billion dollars of spending. The United States was the destination for 7.2 million trips, accounting for \$4.9 billion dollars of spending.

Residents of the United States made 4.8 million overnight trips to Canada in the third quarter and spent \$3.3 billion dollars during those trips. During the same period, overseas residents made 2.0 million overnight trips to Canada and spent \$3.7 billion dollars.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3152](#).**

Data are now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables and statistical profiles of characteristics of international travellers for the third quarter are available on request

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)).

---

## Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, December 2014

Millers milled 231 496 tonnes of wheat in December while wheat flour production totalled 176 882 tonnes.

### **Note to readers**

An animated [video](#) that illustrates the nature and breadth of agricultural statistical data collected and disseminated by Statistics Canada is now available.

**Available in CANSIM: table [001-0044](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#) and [3443](#).**

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)).

---

## New products and studies

---

### New products

#### Insights on Canadian Society

Catalogue number [75-006-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

#### Senior care: Differences by type of housing

Insights on Canadian Society



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access or subscribe to *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our website at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2015. All rights reserved. Use of this publication is governed by the [Statistics Canada Open Licence Agreement](#):

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/reference/copyright-droit-auteur-eng.htm>