

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, March 25, 2015**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## New products and studies

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## Releases

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### Study: Food insecurity in Canada, 2007 to 2012

About 1.1 million Canadian households experienced food insecurity in 2011–2012, meaning that they did not have the variety or the quantity of food they needed, because of a lack of money. The proportion of food insecure households remained relatively stable from 2007 to 2012, at about 8%. Food insecurity was more common among adults (8%) than children (5%) in Canada each year from 2007 to 2012.

The territories had higher rates of food insecurity than the provinces. In 2011–2012, Nunavut had the highest rate at 36.7%, more than four times the Canadian average (8.3%). The Northwest Territories had the second highest rate at 13.7%, followed by Yukon at 12.4%.

Among the provinces, Nova Scotia (11.9%), Prince Edward Island (10.6%) and New Brunswick (10.2%) had the highest rates of food insecurity in 2011–2012.

Households whose main source of income was government benefits (21.4%) were more than three times as likely to experience food insecurity as those with an alternate main source of income (6.1%).

Households with children experienced a higher rate of food insecurity than those without children. In 2011–2012, 10.2% of households with children were food insecure compared with 7.6% of households without children.

Among various types of households, food insecurity was highest in lone-parent families with children under 18 years old at 22.6%; and lowest in couples with no children at 3.5%.

#### Note to readers

*This release presents data from the 2007 to 2012 cycles of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). Every year, the survey collects data from approximately 65,000 respondents aged 12 or older, residing in households in all provinces and territories.*

*The CCHS is an ongoing survey that collects a wide range of information about the health status of Canadians, the factors determining their health status and their use of health care services.*

*Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions and some remote areas as well as full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded.*

#### 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 the homepage of our website under *Features*.

The article "Food insecurity in Canada" in *Health at a Glance* ([82-624-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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Natural gas transportation and distribution, January 2015

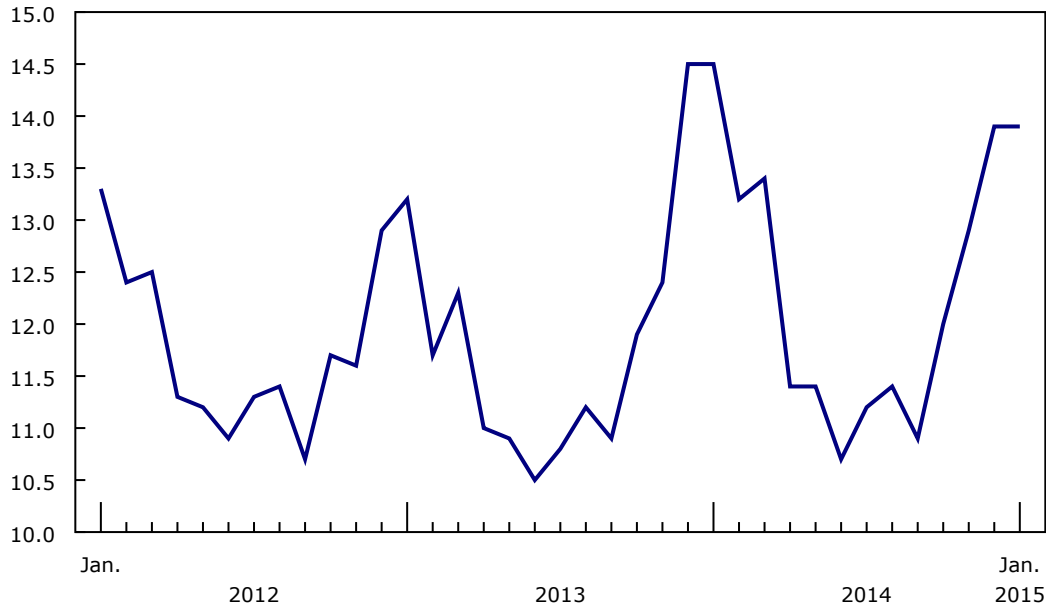
Canadian natural gas utilities received 13.9 billion cubic metres of total marketable gas in January, down 3.8% from the same month in 2014.

Gas utilities sold 11.0 billion cubic metres of natural gas in January, up 2.4%. Revenues decreased 4.8% from 12 months earlier to \$2.2 billion.

### Chart 1 Total marketable natural gas

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billions of cubic metres



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

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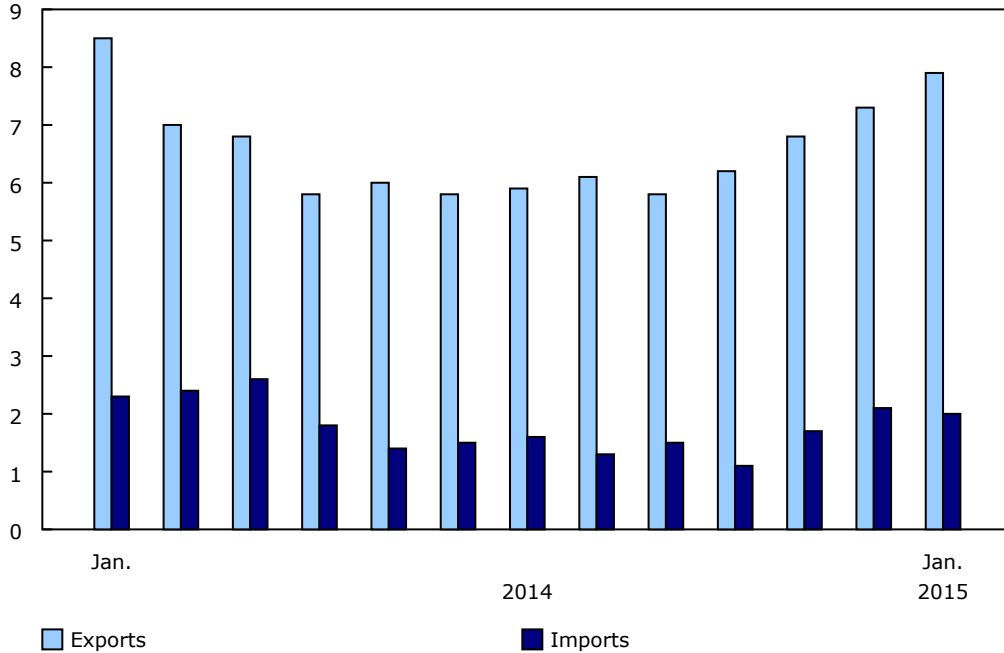
### Receipts down in Alberta and Nova Scotia

Natural gas utilities receipts decreased in Alberta (down 5.2% to 10.2 billion cubic metres) and Nova Scotia (down 13.6% to 307.3 million cubic metres) from January 2014, while receipts in British Columbia increased 2.0% to 3.2 billion cubic metres.

Sales of natural gas increased in Alberta (up 4.9% to 4.0 billion cubic metres) and Saskatchewan (up 35.5% to 961.6 million cubic metres) compared with January 2014, while sales in Ontario decreased 3.4% to 4.0 billion cubic metres.

**Chart 2**  
**Natural gas exports and imports**

billions of cubic metres



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

**Exports and imports both decrease year over year**

In January, Canada's exports of natural gas by pipelines to the United States decreased 6.6% to 7.9 billion cubic metres. Lower exports from Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick led the national decrease.

Canada's imports of natural gas decreased 14.4% to 2.1 billion cubic metres, driven mostly by decreases in Ontario and New Brunswick.

**Note to readers**

*Data for November and December 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 include 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.*

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

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

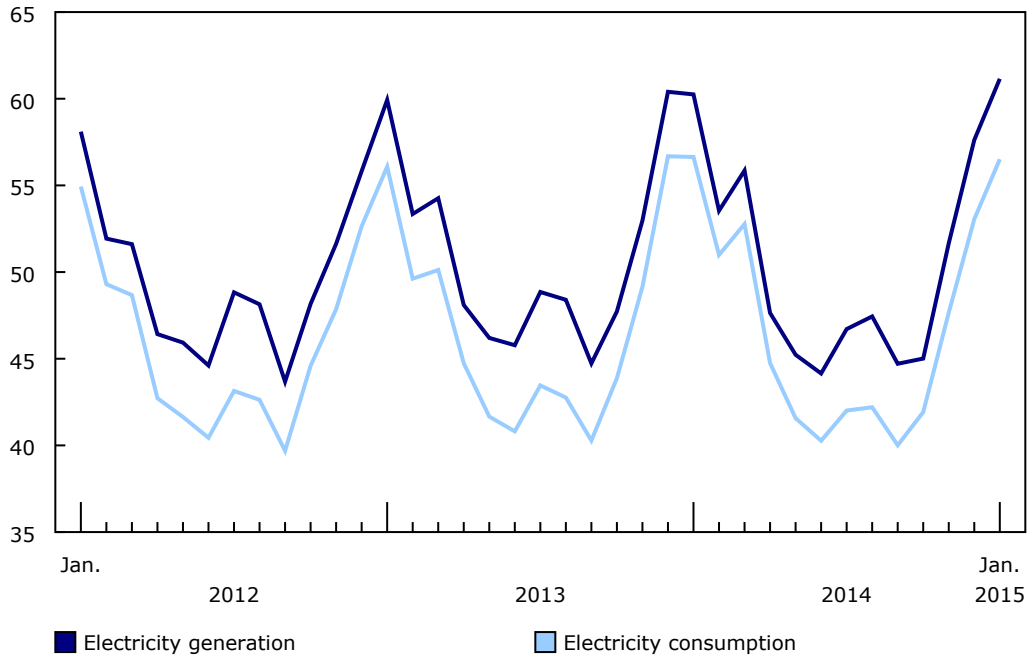
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Electric power statistics, January 2015

Canada generated 61.2 million megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity in January, up 1.5% from January 2014. The increase was a result of higher generation levels in Quebec, Manitoba, Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador. Exports of electricity to the United States rose by 11.8% to 5.4 million MWh, while imports fell 37.2% to 0.8 million MWh, influenced by the strong appreciation of the US dollar against the loonie. While generation increased, the rise in net exports of electricity resulted in a 0.2% decline in available electricity (56.5 million MWh) in Canada.

**Chart 1**  
**Electricity generation and consumption**

millions of megawatt hours



Source(s): CANSIM tables [127-0002](#) and [127-0003](#).

The major contributors to the decrease in domestic demand were British Columbia (-4.2%) and Alberta (-4.5%). In British Columbia, generation declined 0.9% to 6.2 million MWh as a result of lower production from combustion turbine and conventional steam power plants. As well, the province purchased less electricity from other provinces and the United States while increasing sales south of the border. Alberta's drop in demand contributed to a 5.2% decrease in generation to 5.6 million MWh.

Tempering the decline in national demand were New Brunswick and Ontario. In New Brunswick, demand for electricity rose 10.5% above January 2014 levels to 1.8 million MWh. Colder than normal temperatures in the Atlantic province, where electricity is the primary heating source, contributed to the rise in demand. While generation levels edged down 0.4% to 1.6 million MWh on a year-over-year basis, the supply was supplemented by increased receipts of electricity from Quebec and lower exports to the United States.

Demand for electricity rose 1.0% in Ontario to 11.0 million MWh in January. To meet the increase, electric power generation rose 2.0% to 13.5 million MWh on the strength of rising nuclear power generation.

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**Note to readers**

*The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.*

*Total net electricity generation for Canada, the provinces and the territories combines all of the electricity generated from all sources, including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar, tidal and other.*

*Total available electricity is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.*

*All data on imports and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.*

*Data from September to December 2014 have been revised.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [127-0002](#) and [127-0003](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2151](#).**

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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## Railway carloadings, January 2015

The volume of rail freight carried in Canada totalled 25.8 million tonnes in January, down 1.3% from the same month last year.

Domestic rail freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and other parts of the world fell 1.0% to 22.6 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 decreased 1.2% to 249,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 20.0 million tonnes, down 2.1%. The decline was attributable to a drop in freight loadings in several commodity groupings, particularly iron ores and concentrates (down 907 000 tonnes) and coal (down 533 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 9.5% to 177,000 units in January. From a tonnage perspective, traffic advanced 8.2% to 2.7 million tonnes. The gain stemmed from an increase in containerized cargo shipments.

Traffic received from the United States fell 3.6% to 3.2 million tonnes. The drop was the result of a decrease in both non-intermodal and 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](#).**

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## Education Indicators in Canada, 2014/2015

The publication *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program* is now available.

This report presents education indicators for all of Canada, the provinces, the territories, as well as selected international comparisons and comparisons over time.

The Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program draws from a wide variety of data sources to provide information on the school-age population; financing education systems; elementary and secondary education; postsecondary education; and transitions and outcomes.

### Note to readers

*The Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program is an ongoing initiative of the Canadian Education Statistics Council, a partnership between Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education (Canada) that provides a set of statistical measures on education systems in Canada.*

The publication *Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program, 2014/2015* ([81-582-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

The product *Education Indicators in Canada: Handbook for the Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program* ([81-582-G](#)) is also now available. This handbook provides general descriptions for each indicator, the major concepts and definitions used, as well as an overview of the methodology, limitations and data sources.

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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## Study: Assessing the impact of potentially influential observations in weighted logistic regression

The study "Assessing the impact of potentially influential observations in weighted logistic regression" is now available.

This study uses complex survey data to examine how influential observations in logistic regression can have a notable effect on certain aspects of the model fit. The study describes a straightforward algorithm for examining potentially influential observations in complex survey data using SAS software.

The algorithm is then applied to 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey data to identify and examine factors associated with adolescents' use of family physician services.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3226](#).

The study "Assessing the impact of potentially influential observations in weighted logistic regression" is now available as part of *The Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin (12-002-X)* from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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## New products and studies

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### New products

#### The Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin

Catalogue number [12-002-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

#### Education Indicators in Canada: Handbook for the Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program

Catalogue number [81-582-G](#) (HTML)

#### Education Indicators in Canada: Report of the Pan-Canadian Education Indicators Program

Catalogue number [81-582-X](#) (HTML)

#### Health at a Glance

Catalogue number [82-624-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

#### [Assessing the impact of potentially influential observations in weighted logistic regression](#)

The Research Data Centres Information and Technical Bulletin

#### [Food insecurity in Canada](#)

Health at a Glance



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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