

The Daily

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Releases

Study: Life satisfaction across census metropolitan areas and economic regions in Canada, 2009 to 2013	2
Travel between Canada and other countries, February 2015	3
Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, February 2015	6
Canadian Megatrends, April 2015	9

New products and studies	10
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Releases

Study: Life satisfaction across census metropolitan areas and economic regions in Canada, 2009 to 2013

From 2009 to 2013, most Canadians were generally satisfied with their life as a whole. Residents of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of St. John's, Trois-Rivières and Saguenay were, on average, most satisfied with their life as a whole, while those in the CMAs of Vancouver, Toronto and Windsor were least satisfied.

Data from the General Social Survey (GSS) from 2009 to 2013 and the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) from 2009 to 2012 showed average life satisfaction across the country was 8 on a scale of 10 over this period.

By combining GSS and CCHS responses over several years, a new study examines the life satisfaction of nearly 340,000 Canadians, making it possible to compare results reliably across CMAs. As well, the study covers the population living outside CMAs, distributed across 58 economic regions across the country.

Across CMAs, there was a difference of almost 11 percentage points in the proportion of individuals rating their life satisfaction as 9 or 10. The shares were largest in Greater Sudbury, Thunder Bay, St. John's, Saint John and Saguenay, all between 42% and 45%, and smallest in Vancouver, Toronto, Barrie and Edmonton at 34% to 35%. There was a difference of almost 14 percentage points across CMAs in the proportion of individuals rating their life satisfaction as 8 or higher.

At the other end of the scale, 14% of all Canadians rated their life satisfaction as 6 or less. This proportion was smallest in Saguenay, Québec and Trois-Rivières at less than 10%, and largest in Windsor, Toronto, Abbotsford–Mission and Peterborough at about 17%.

These differences across CMAs changed very little when the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals, such as their age, immigration status, employment status, household income, and self-assessed health status, were taken into account. Differences were also found when CMAs of similar size were compared. For example, after taking into account socioeconomic characteristics, the share of individuals rating their life satisfaction as 8 or higher was 65% in Toronto and 71% in Montréal, and ranged from about 65% in Barrie and Guelph to 73% to 76% in Thunder Bay, St. John's, Saint John, Trois-Rivières and Saguenay.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3226](#) and [4503](#).

The research article "How's Life in the City? Life Satisfaction Across Census Metropolitan Areas and Economic Regions in Canada," which is part of *Economic Insights* ([11-626-X](#)) series, is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Social Analysis Research](#) module of our website.

For more information contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Aneta Bonikowska (613-864-0571; aneta.bonikowska@statcan.gc.ca), Social Analysis and Modelling Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries, February 2015

Travel abroad by Canadian residents declined 3.3% from January to 4.8 million trips in February, the lowest number of trips since October 2010. This decrease was largely attributable to the number of same-day car trips to the United States, which were down 7.1% to 2.0 million trips.

The number of Canadians travelling to overseas countries was relatively stable at 889,000 trips.

In the other direction, travel to Canada from abroad was relatively stable in February from a month earlier at 2.2 million trips.

Travel from the United States accounted for 1.7 million trips, while travel from overseas countries totalled 450,000 trips. Of the top 12 overseas markets, China had the largest increase at 10.0%, while Australia (-8.2%) had the largest decline.

Note to readers

In partnership with external stakeholders, Statistics Canada updated the method used to estimate the number of same-day and overnight commercial plane trips made by US residents entering Canada via one of the following three airports: Pearson (Toronto), Trudeau (Montréal) and Vancouver.

This change created a break in the time series on the number of same-day and overnight commercial air trips made by American residents entering Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

The methodological update does not affect the total number of US residents travelling to Canada by commercial air. CANSIM tables series 427-0001, 427-0004 and 427-0005, covering 2013 and 2014, have been revised to incorporate these changes.

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. All seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to January 2012. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Overseas markets refer to countries other than the United States.

A **Canadian resident traveller** is an international traveller from Canada who has travelled outside of Canada for a period of less than 12 months.

A **non-resident traveller** is an international traveller resident of a country other than Canada who is travelling to Canada for a period of less than 12 months.

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^p	January to February 2015
	thousands			% change ¹
Canadian trips abroad²	5,351	5,011	4,846	-3.3
To the United States	4,519	4,121	3,957	-4.0
To other countries	832	890	889	-0.1
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,522	2,191	2,035	-7.1
Total trips, one or more nights	2,794	2,790	2,778	-0.4
United States ³	1,962	1,900	1,889	-0.6
Car	1,163	1,094	1,081	-1.2
Plane	697	709	713	0.6
Other modes of transportation	102	98	95	-2.6
Other countries ⁴	832	890	889	-0.1
Travel to Canada²	2,066	2,163	2,161	-0.1
From the United States	1,657	1,719	1,711	-0.5
From other countries	409	444	450	1.5
Same-day car trips from the United States	582	607	595	-2.0
Total trips, one or more nights	1,331	1,404	1,412	0.6
United States ³	937	974	975	0.1
Car	558	577	573	-0.6
Plane	271	286	291	1.7
Other modes of transportation	108	111	111	-0.2
Other countries ⁴	395	430	437	1.7
Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets⁵, by country of origin⁶				
United Kingdom	52	56	58	5.2
China	36	42	46	10.0
France	38	43	44	2.4
Germany	28	28	28	-0.4
Australia	24	26	24	-8.2
Japan	21	22	23	2.0
Mexico	14	16	16	1.9
India	14	16	16	1.6
South Korea	14	15	16	6.7
Hong Kong	11	12	13	6.6
Italy	9	11	11	-2.4
Brazil	7	10	10	4.2

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods of transportation.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only via the United States.

5. Overseas markets refer to countries other than the United States.

6. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [427-0004](#), [427-0005](#) and [427-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [427-0001](#) to [427-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5005](#).

The February 2015 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 31, no. 2 ([66-001-P](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

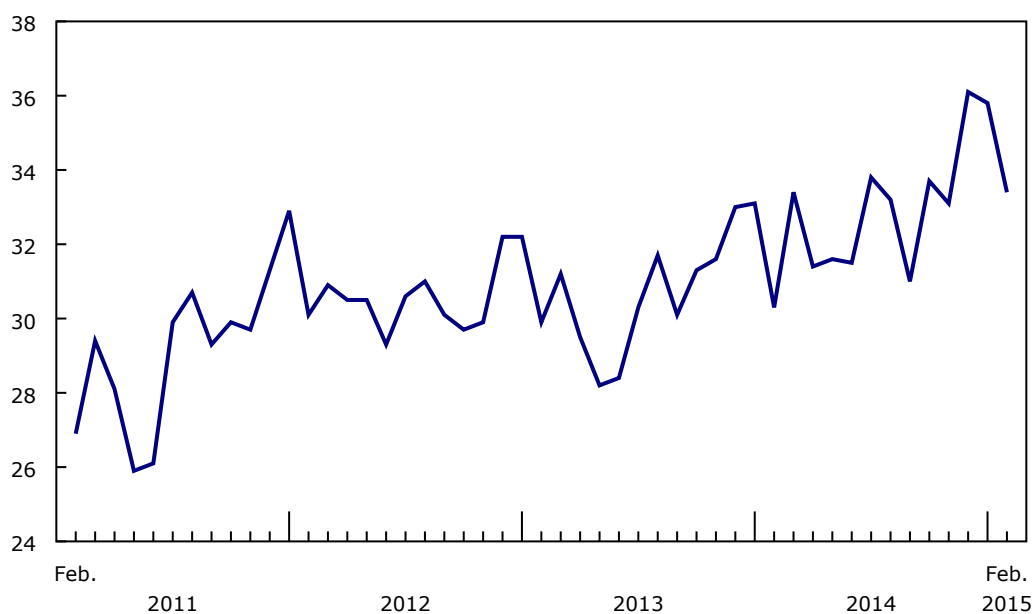
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, February 2015

Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products totalled 33.4 million cubic metres in February, up 10.2% from the same month a year earlier. The increase reflected a 16.0% rise in receipts from processing plants to 17.7 million cubic metres. While receipts from fields and imports also rose, receipts from other sources fell 3.3% to 1.2 million cubic metres.

Chart 1
Canadian pipelines net receipts of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



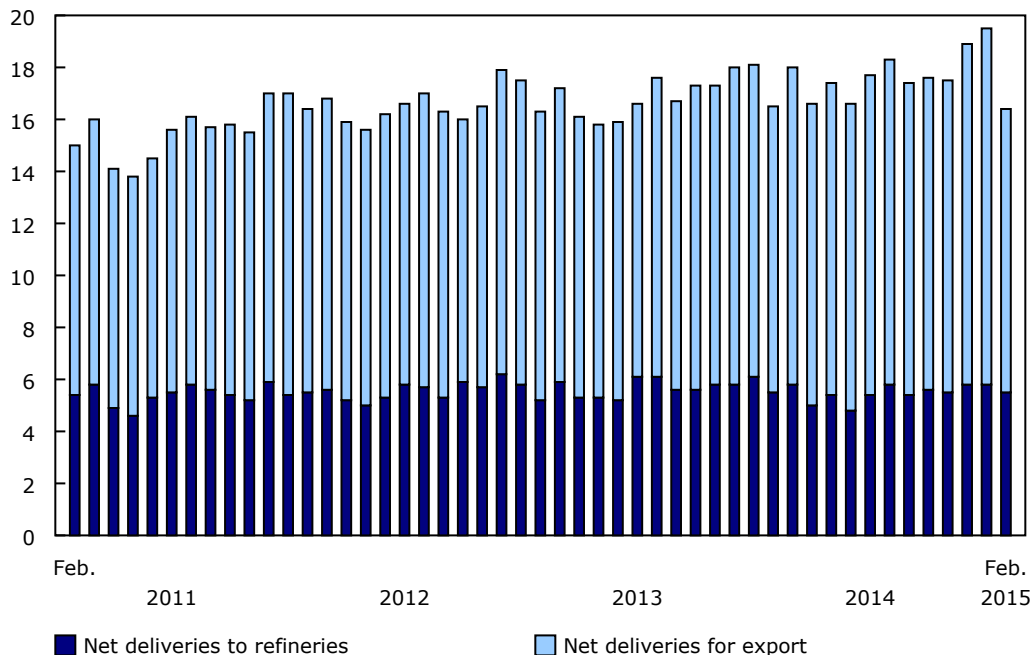
Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Deliveries to plants increase

In February, net deliveries of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products increased 8.7% from the same month a year earlier to 32.7 million cubic metres. The gain was largely driven by deliveries to plants, which increased 22.7% to 13.6 million cubic metres. While deliveries to other facilities were also up (+8.1% to 2.8 million cubic metres), deliveries to refineries and deliveries for export both declined.

Chart 2
Canadian pipelines net deliveries to refineries and for export of crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products

millions of cubic metres



Source(s): CANSIM table [133-0003](#).

Inventories held in lines grows

Crude oil and condensates, and other liquefied petroleum products remaining in pipelines at the close of February increased 4.8% from the same month a year earlier to 12.6 million cubic metres.

Note to readers

This report covers the monthly activities of all pipelines in Canada receiving and delivering crude oils, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butane and ethane) and refined petroleum products.

Oil pipelines net receipts include receipts of products from fields, processing plants, refineries, imports and other sources. Total receipts include net receipts and transfers from provinces and other pipelines. Net deliveries include deliveries to refineries, plants and other destinations and for export. Total deliveries include net deliveries and transfers to other provinces and other pipelines, inventory changes, and line losses and adjustments.

The difference between total receipts and deliveries is in inventory changes and line losses and adjustments applied to total deliveries.

Available in CANSIM: tables [133-0001](#) to [133-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [2148](#) and [2191](#).

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Canadian Megatrends, April 2015

Canada goes urban

What a difference 150 years makes.

This month's issue of *Canadian Megatrends* examines the country's population movements over time, from a largely rural setting a century and a half ago to a highly urbanized society today.

Despite its seemingly endless prairies and vast boreal forests, Canada feels a little more crowded than it used to. In 1861, half a dozen years before Confederation, 2.7 million people (or more than 84% of all inhabitants) called a rural area home. By 2011, fewer than one in five people lived in a rural area.

Urbanization, however, has not been uniform across Canada. While 14% of the population in both British Columbia and Ontario resided in rural areas in 2011, more than half of Prince Edward Island residents lived in a rural setting. Still, change is ongoing: in every province and territory, the share of the population living in a rural area declined from 2006 to 2011.

What also makes the rural areas unique, though, is the age composition of the population, namely the small proportion of young adults who live there. In 2011, 17% of people living in rural areas were aged 15 to 29, lower than the national average of 20%.

The article "Canada goes urban ," part of *Canadian Megatrends* ([11-630-X](#)), is now available from *The Daily* module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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New products and studies

New products

Retail Trade, February 2015, Vol. 87, no. 2
Catalogue number [63-005-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

International Travel: Advance Information, February 2015, Vol. 31, no. 2
Catalogue number [66-001-P](#) (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Economic Insights: "How's Life in the City? Life Satisfaction Across Census Metropolitan Areas and Economic Regions in Canada", No. 46
Catalogue number [11-626-X2015046](#) (HTML | PDF)

Canadian Megatrends: "Canada goes urban ", 1851 to 2011
Catalogue number [11-630-X2015004](#) (HTML)



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