



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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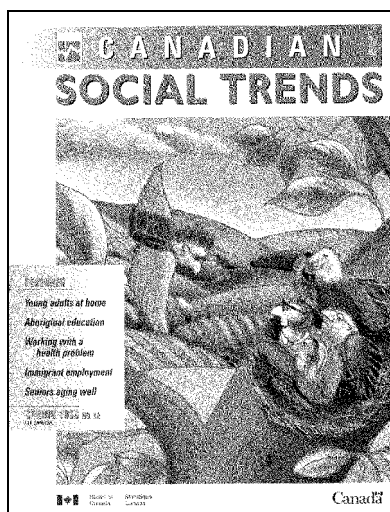
MAJOR RELEASES

● **Young adults living at home, 1996**

3

Adults in their 20s and early 30s were more likely to be living with their parents in 1996 than at any time during the previous 15 years. This trend, among both married and unmarried individuals, coincided with significant social and economic changes in Canada.

(continued on following page)



Canadian social trends

Spring 1999

The Spring 1999 issue of *Canadian social trends* features five articles: "The crowded nest: Young adults at home", "Educational achievement of young aboriginal adults", "At work despite a chronic health problem", "Recent immigrants in the workforce", and "Seniors: A diverse group aging well".

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Spring 1999 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, contact Warren Clark (613-951-2560; cstsc@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM, March 1999	5
Steel primary forms, week ending March 6, 1999	5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

7

MAJOR RELEASES

Young adults living at home

1996

Adults in their 20s and early 30s were more likely to be living with their parents in 1996 than at any time during the previous 15 years. This trend, among both married and unmarried individuals, coincided with significant social and economic changes in Canada.

In 1996, 23% of women aged 20 to 34 lived in the parental home, up from 16% in 1981. During the same 15-year period, the proportion of men in the same age group living at home increased from 26% to 33%. The increase was especially notable for young adults aged 20 to 24; nearly 57% were living with their parents in 1996, up from 43% in 1981.

Most of the increase in these proportions occurred during the two periods of economic recession and slow recovery in the early 1980s and 1990s. During the 15-year period, the proportion of young married adults living with their parents has risen steadily, but that for single people has fluctuated.

Living at home more popular among both married and unmarried young adults

The tendency for young adults to live at home increased among both married individuals (including those living common-law) and unmarried people between 1981 and 1996.

Just under half (47%) of unmarried women aged 20 to 34 lived with parents in 1996, up from 44% in 1981. About 56% of unmarried men in the same age group also lived with their parents in 1996, slightly higher than the proportion 15 years earlier.

As could be expected, far fewer married individuals were living with their parents. However, the percentage increased over the 15-year period. In 1996, 3% of married women and 4% of married men aged 20 to 34 were living with their parents, more than double the proportions 15 years earlier. The proportions in 1996 were even greater among young married adults aged 20 to 24: 7% for women and 9% for men.

For both married and unmarried individuals, the proportion living with parents was highest among those aged 20 to 24.

Young adults living at home were older and the majority were men

Young adults living with their parents tended to be older in 1996 than in previous years. In 1981, one-

Note to readers

This release is based on an article in the Spring 1999 issue of Canadian social trends. The data came mainly from the four censuses from 1981 to 1996.

Young persons living with parents were identified as any woman or man aged 20 to 34 living with at least one biological or adoptive parent. Those living with parents are also referred to as 'living at home'. Using this data source, it is not possible to identify whether these young adults have continually lived with their parents or have returned after living elsewhere for a period of time.

Unmarried refers to a young adult who was not married at the time of the census. This category is composed of someone who was either divorced, separated, widowed or never married.

Married refers to a young adult who was either legally married or living common-law.

quarter of both unmarried women and unmarried men who lived at home were aged 25 or over. By 1996, these proportions had risen to 33% of unmarried women and 40% of unmarried men.

The increase in age was even more pronounced for young adults who were married. In 1981, 52% of married women and 64% of married men living at home were aged 25 or over. By 1996, those percentages had jumped to 69% of married women and 78% of married men.

The growing tendency of young adults to live with their parents may be due to a number of factors. Starting in the 1960s, the expansion of colleges and universities led to higher rates of enrolment and, in many cases, a higher dependence on parents for support. In addition, between 1981 and 1996, the economy underwent two recessionary periods when young people generally experienced higher rates of unemployment than older adults.

Economic downturns do not mean that young adults automatically stay in or move back to their parents' home. However, this can be one solution to unemployment or low income while they attend school. In 1996, for example, 71% of unmarried women aged 20 to 29 who were full-time students lived at home, as did 66% of unmarried men with incomes of only \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year.

Finally, young people are remaining unmarried longer. Since the early 1980s, the proportion of young people that are legally married or living common law has been declining. Also, the average age at marriage has increased.

The Spring 1999 edition of *Canadian social trends* (11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Monica Boyd (613-951-6276), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM

March 1999

The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* offers up-to-date data on more than 150 manufacturing industries and 33 other industries covering construction, wholesale trade and retail trade. This information is offered for 25 sectors and can be purchased by individual sector or as a complete package.

For each industry, up to 50 variables are organized in the Table Viewer according to five table types: supply, demand, price, labour/employment, and investment/capital stock. The underlying database is also available via the Series Browser for more extensive time-series analysis and inter-industry comparisons.

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The March 1999 issue of the *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* is now available. An annual subscription (one

CD-ROM per month) to the full package (15F0015XCB) costs \$995, a savings of more than 80% off the annual subscription price of \$258 per individual sector.

For more information, or to request a free demonstration CD-ROM, contact Kim Lauzon (1 800 887-4623; 613-951-9417; fax: 613-951-3688; imad@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending March 6, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending March 6, 1999 totalled 300 145 tonnes, down 6.8% from the week-earlier 322 127 tonnes and 9.2% from the year-earlier 330 646 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 719 065 tonnes, a 5.1% decrease compared with 2 865 708 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Labour force information, week ending February 20, 1999

Catalogue number 71-001-PPB

(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, March 12. Also available at 7:00 a.m. on the Internet (www.statcan.ca).

Canadian social trends, Spring 1999

Catalogue number 11-008-XPE

(Canada: \$11/\$36; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$36).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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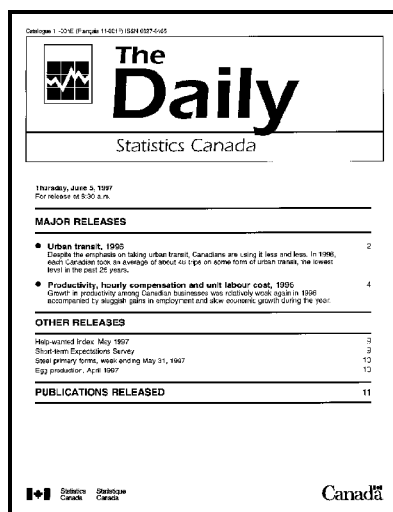
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