



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning, 2002** 3  
 Canadian parents are strongly committed to a postsecondary education for their children, according to the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning. While over 90% of children are expected to complete postsecondary education, parents appear to modify their expectations for the type of postsecondary studies as the youngsters get older.
- **Registered apprenticeship training programs, 2001** 6  
 More men and women than ever before registered in apprenticeship training programs in 2001, as Canada's trades rebounded from the decline of the early 1990s. In addition, more women have been registering in trade programs dominated by men.

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### Canadian economic observer

November 2003

The November issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in October and presents two feature articles: "The changing role of inventories in the business cycle" and "Ontario-US power outage: Impact on hours worked." A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The November 2003 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Volume 16, no. 11 (11-010-XIB, \$19/\$182; 11-010-XPB, \$25/\$243) is now available. See *How to order products*. As a way to encourage you to try the new electronic version, we are offering free access to the electronic version of the August issue of *Canadian economic observer*. This will give you a risk-free opportunity to try out the electronic version. We would also encourage you to send us your feedback on this new medium of delivery by filling the *Readership Survey*.

Visit the *Canadian economic observer's* page on our website. From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, and on that page see the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; [ceo@statcan.ca](mailto:ceo@statcan.ca)), Current Economic Analysis Group.

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## **NEW PRODUCTS**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning

2002

Canadian parents are strongly committed to a postsecondary education for their children, according to new results from the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning.

However, the survey also found that parents tend to modify their expectations for their children's future as the youngsters get older and as parents become more attuned to their children's academic interests and abilities.

An estimated 7.2 million children up to the age of 18 were expected to complete at least high school. The vast majority (93%) had parents who anticipated that they would finish postsecondary education in either a trade, college, university or other type of postsecondary institution.

Almost three-quarters (74%) of children up to the age of five had parents who expected that their youngsters would complete a university degree. However, expectations changed as the children got older. Among children aged 6 to 12 in 2002, 68% had parents who anticipated that the youngsters would finish university. This proportion fell further to 61% among children aged 13 to 18.

As parental hopes for a university education for their child declined across age groups, there were accompanying increases within other forms of postsecondary education. For example, 12% of children up to the age of five had parents who were hoping that they would complete a CEGEP or college diploma. But for youngsters aged 13 to 18, this proportion jumped to 19%.

Even after these modifications by age, the proportion of children who were expected to complete some type of postsecondary education remained above 90%.

#### **Saving for education: More children have parents who save**

The survey found that more Canadian children had money set aside for their postsecondary education than three years earlier.

In 1999, the first round of the survey found that 3 million children up to the age of 18, or 41% of the total, had parents who reported that they had set aside savings for their children's postsecondary education. By 2002, this number had increased to 3.6 million, or about one-half of the total.

#### **Note to readers**

Data in this release come from the second round of the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning (SAEP), conducted by Statistics Canada in partnership with Human Resources Development Canada.

SAEP is the first Statistics Canada household survey to collect detailed information on how Canadians prepare for their children's postsecondary education. The second round was conducted in October 2002 as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. The first round was conducted in October 1999.

Just over 10,000 children up to the age of 18 were selected for the sample. In most cases, their parents or guardians responded, although in some instances, older children living on their own were contacted.

They were asked a series of questions about the perceived importance of a postsecondary education; the educational aspirations parents have for their children; children's academic performance; and financing strategies to be used to cover the costs of postsecondary education.

Parents of an additional 30% of children reported that they planned to start saving in the future.

This means that the remaining 19% of children — some 1.4 million — would not have access to parental savings when they became eligible for postsecondary enrolment. Parents who had not yet started to save, or did not intend to save, most frequently reported lack of money as the main reason for not saving.

The survey indicated that as of October 2002, children up to the age of 18 had an estimated \$32 billion already set aside by their parents for future postsecondary schooling. This was nearly double the estimate of \$17 billion in the survey's first round in 1999.

The 2002 total includes \$11 billion in registered education savings plans and about \$20 billion in all other types of savings.

#### **Parental attitudes, child's academic performance reflected in savings patterns**

Survey results highlighted the important role played by parental attitudes about postsecondary education in saving behaviours, as well as the role of the child's academic performance.

In cases where parents believed that an education after high school was important, 52% of children already had savings set aside at the time of the survey. In cases where parents were less supportive of a postsecondary education, only 34% of children had savings set aside.

About 57% of children with grades above 90% had parents who were currently saving. But this proportion

fell to 42% for children with grades between 60% and 70%.

About 86% of children aged 13 to 18 had parents who reported that they would be contributing to the costs of postsecondary education through means other than savings. These included using parental earnings, providing room and board, or taking out loans in the parent's name.

Over 90% of children aged 13 to 18 were also expected to contribute to their own postsecondary costs, by working before or during postsecondary studies and by applying for grants, scholarships, loans and the like.

When the various combinations of parental savings and other financing strategies were all taken into account, only about 1% of children aged 13 to 18 had no savings or financial plans in place for a postsecondary education.

### **Expectations and actual use of financing strategies: A comparison**

The forward-looking picture painted by the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning can be compared with the experiences of today's full-time postsecondary students, as reported in the Postsecondary Education Participation Survey (PEPS).

PEPS results were released in *The Daily* on September 10, 2003. PEPS collected information on three themes: access to postsecondary education, persistence in programs, and ways in which students financed their education.

These two surveys allow a comparison between the expected use of particular financing strategies for children aged 13 to 18 in the SAEP population, and the use of these strategies by full-time postsecondary students aged 18 to 24 in the PEPS population. There were substantial differences in three important areas.

First, about 29% of children in SAEP had parents who expected them to receive grants or bursaries based on financial need at some point in their postsecondary career. However, only 15% of PEPS respondents reported receiving grants or bursaries to fund their current academic year.

Secondly, about 4 in 10 children in SAEP had parents who believed they would receive scholarships or awards based on academic performance. About 15% of PEPS respondents said they had received this type of funding for their current postsecondary costs.

Only one financing strategy had a lower expected usage in SAEP relative to the experiences of current full-time students in PEPS. Only 11% of children in SAEP were expected to take out repayable loans from family, friends or financial institutions. According to

PEPS, 27% of full-time students had received such loans for the current school year.

### **Amount saved varied with child's age, household income level, among other factors**

For children with parents who were already saving, the amounts saved to date varied according to several factors, including the child's age and household income. Further analysis of the SAEP data will broaden understanding of the relative importance of the factors influencing the postsecondary planning process.

The median amount saved as of October 2002 for children up to five was \$2,000. (Half of children had savings above this level, and half below.) For children aged 6 to 12, it was \$5,000, and for those aged 13 to 18, it was \$7,000.

Household income was a factor in the amount of money saved to date by current savers, the savings strategies used and the contributions to savings made in 2001.

The survey provided information for five household income levels, the lowest group having household income of less than \$25,000, and the highest \$85,000 or more.

As of October 2002, about 26% of children living in households with income of less than \$25,000 had parents who were saving. The median amount saved to date for these children was about \$2,400. Almost 7 in 10 children in households with incomes of \$85,000 or more had parents who were saving. The median amount saved for these children was almost three times higher at about \$7,000.

Children with grades of 70% or over who were living in low income households were less likely to have parents who were already saving for their postsecondary education than were children with the same grades but living in higher income households. Almost 3 in 10 children with grades at 70% or higher who were living in households with incomes of less than \$25,000 already had savings set aside. This figure jumped to 7 in 10 for children in households with incomes of \$85,000 or more.

About 61% of children living in high income households had parents who were using RESPs plans to save, compared with 42% of children living in low-income households.

Parents who had put aside savings at the time of the survey were asked to estimate their total savings by the time their child became eligible for postsecondary enrolment. Parents of children living in lower income groups tended to expect about \$10,000 in savings by the time postsecondary schooling began. This is the equivalent of about one year of postsecondary costs.

In contrast, parents of children living in households at the highest income levels were more likely to expect about \$20,000 to \$25,000 in savings, the equivalent of about two and a half years of postsecondary costs.

Few children had parents who anticipated being able to set aside enough money to be able to cover a four-year undergraduate degree at current postsecondary costs.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4442.**

The report *Planning and preparation: First results from the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning*

*SAEP (2002)* (81-595-MIE2003010, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, or to order data, contact Client Services, (1-800-307-3382, or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Registered apprenticeship training programs

2001

More men and women than ever before registered in apprenticeship training programs in 2001, as Canada's trades rebounded from the decline of the early 1990s.

In addition, more women have been registering in trade programs dominated by men.

Registrations in apprenticeship programs reached a record 217,560 in 2001, the sixth consecutive annual increase. This level was up 8% from 2000 and 32% from the most recent low of 164,570 in 1995.

A total of 197,500 men and 20,060 women were registered in 2001. However, women have recorded the largest increase in registration since 1995 by far.

From 1995 to 2001, the number of registered women soared 76%, more than twice the rate of growth of 29% among men. Gains in registration among women during this period were higher in every major group.

In 2001, women accounted for 9% of total registration, up from 7% in 1995. Men represented 91% in 2001, down from 93% from 1995.

### Slightly higher proportion of women in most fields

From 1995 to 2001, women increased their share in almost every field in trades.

Women have traditionally dominated and still are dominating only one field — the food and services field. In 2001, there were 13,620 women registered in such programs, representing 61% of total registration in this field, up from 54% in 1995. A majority of the female registrations in the food and service trade group are found in the hairdresser/hairstylist, aesthetician and cook occupations.

They also made inroads in fields normally dominated by men. For example, in 2001, registration among women more than doubled in apprenticeship programs for metal fabricating trades during this period.

They also experienced double-digit increases in programs for electrical and electronics trades and for motor vehicle and heavy equipment trades.

In 2001, some 890 women were registered in motor vehicle and heavy equipment programs, up from 620 in 1995. Still, they accounted for only 2% of registration in 2001, up marginally from 1995.

About 1,210 women were enrolled in apprenticeship programs for building construction and trades, a 38% increase from only 880 in 1995. They accounted for 2.8% of registration in 2001, up from 2.5%.

#### Note to readers

Data on registered apprenticeship training for 2001 were obtained using information from the Registered Apprenticeship Information System. It covers both registrations and completions. Total registered includes the still registered from the previous year plus the newly registered apprentices from the current year. It excludes apprentices that have completed or discontinued. In most provinces, registered apprenticeship training combines on-the-job experience with periods of in-class technical training.

Apprenticeship programs, depending on the trade or occupation, vary in duration from two to five years. However, it is relatively common for apprenticeship training to extend beyond the required duration.

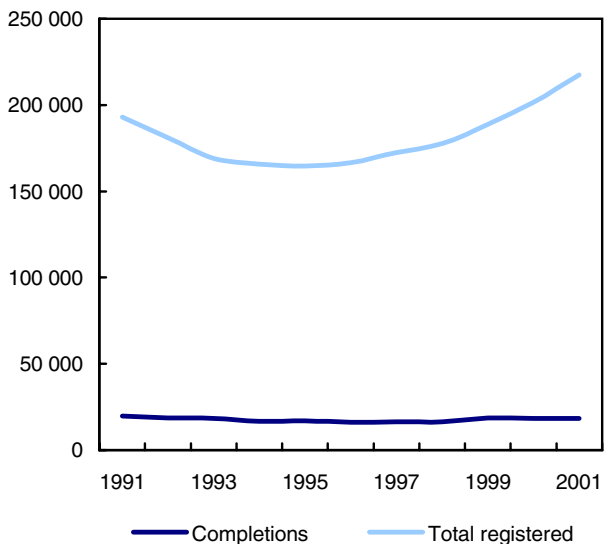
The trade group "other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not elsewhere classified. One must also be aware that many of the newly created apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced during the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the small numbers in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.

Some of these new trades and occupations include child and youth worker, early childhood educator, pork production technician and those related to motion pictures and theatres, such as assistant cameraperson, grip and set dresser.

However, while registration numbers are increasing, the number of women who actually complete these apprenticeship programs is lagging behind. It may still be several years before they are at the same level as registrations.

### Registered apprenticeship training

Apprentices



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## Registrations up in almost every trade group

Registrations were up in every major trade group in 2001. Of the 16,000 additional students enrolled in 2001, close to 60% registered in three out of the four trade groups that traditionally dominated the sector: electrical and electronics (+3,790), metal fabricating (+3,200) and building construction (+3,080).

The biggest growth occurred in electrical, electronics and related trades, where registration jumped 12% in 2001 to 36,640.

This growth may help alleviate a potential shortage of electricians, pinpointed by the Census 2001 data on occupations, released in *The Daily* on February 11, 2003. These data showed that the share of older electricians increased from 8% to 12% during the 1990s, while the number of younger workers in this occupation has fallen off dramatically.

Elsewhere, registration increased 10% in programs for food and service trades, 8% in building construction trades, 7% in metal fabricating and 7% in industrial and mechanic trades.

The lowest year-over-year increase (+5%) was incurred by programs in the motor vehicle and heavy equipment trade group. This trade group has failed to reach the average rate of increase for the apprenticeship programs since 1998.

In 2001, there were 47,620 people registered in programs for metal fabricating trades, accounting for just over one-fifth (22%) of the total, the highest proportion of all trade groups.

## Completions have held steady for past three years

Several factors affect the ability of registered apprentices to complete their training, including the duration of the program and, of great importance, the ability to maintain steady employment.

In 2001, a total of 18,260 men and women received their certificates, virtually unchanged from 2000.

However, this total was 7% higher than the level of 17,070 in 1995.

Completions have been relatively steady since 1999, when a significant jump of 13% occurred in the number of completions. The decline of the early 1990s had a big impact on completions, which reached a low of 16,090 in 1996.

As in the case of registrations, completions also declined during the early 1990s. However, while registrations after the recovery period surpassed previous levels, completions are still slightly below previous levels. It appears completions take longer to recover from the decline period and possibly lengthen the time it takes apprentices to complete their program.

Completions have increased in most major trade groups since 1995, especially in three trade groups that traditionally dominate the sector: metal fabricating (+19%), motor vehicle and heavy equipment (+18%) and industrial and mechanical trades (+10%).

Completions have declined in only one trade group since 1995: building construction (-16%).

In 2001, some 2,050 women completed their training, down 4% from 2000. However, during the six-year period, the number of completions among women has increased 12%, largely the result of an 8% gain in graduates of food and services programs.

A total of 16,210 men completed programs in 2001, up a slight 1% from the year before and 6% from 1995.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3154.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karl Skof (613-951-1529; fax: 613-951-6567; [karl.skof@statcan.ca](mailto:karl.skof@statcan.ca)) or Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-5366; fax: 613-951-6567; [sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca](mailto:sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics.

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**Registered apprenticeship training: total registrations**

Major trade groups <sup>1</sup>	1995		2000		2001		1995	2000
	% total		% total		% total		to 2001	to 2001
							% change	
Building construction trades	35,390	21.5	40,880	20.3	43,960	20.2	24.2	7.5
Electrical, electronics and related	29,390	17.8	32,850	16.3	36,640	16.8	24.7	11.5
Food and service trades	15,270	9.3	20,160	10.0	22,180	10.2	45.3	10.0
Industrial and mechanical trades	13,640	8.3	16,640	8.3	17,780	8.2	30.4	6.8
Metal fabricating trades	33,500	20.4	44,420	22.0	47,620	21.9	42.1	7.2
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	34,520	21.0	41,980	20.8	43,940	20.2	27.3	4.7
Other <sup>2</sup>	2,860	1.7	4,660	2.3	5,450	2.5	90.3	16.9
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>164,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>201,590</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>217,560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual non-rounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> A recent review of the major trade group "Other" has led to the redistribution of some of the trades and occupations primarily into the "Food and Service" and "Industrial and Mechanical" trade groups. The redistribution of some of the trades and occupations was applied to all the years from 1995 to 2001. Since the early 1990s, new trades and occupations that now offer apprenticeship training have also been added to the major trade group "Other."

<sup>3</sup> Registration and completion figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 10.

**Registered apprenticeship training: total completions**

Major trade groups <sup>1</sup>	1995		2000		2001		1995	2000
	% total		% total		% total		to 2001	to 2001
							% change	
Building construction trades	2,510	14.7	2,060	11.3	2,100	11.5	-16.2	1.9
Electrical, electronics and related	3,050	17.9	2,740	15.0	3,080	16.8	1.0	12.4
Food and service trades	2,410	14.1	2,590	14.2	2,450	13.4	1.7	-5.4
Industrial and mechanical trades	1,630	9.5	1,660	9.1	1,790	9.8	9.6	7.8
Metal fabricating trades	3,470	20.3	4,190	22.9	4,140	22.7	19.3	-1.1
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	3,760	22.0	4,730	25.9	4,430	24.2	17.8	-6.3
Other <sup>2</sup>	260	1.5	300	1.7	290	1.6	11.2	-5.3
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,260</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual non-rounded figures.

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<sup>3</sup> Registration and completion figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 10.



**Registered apprenticeship training: male registrations**

Major trade groups <sup>1</sup>	1995			2000			2001			1995	2000
	male	% male	% total male	male	% male	% total male	male	% male	% total male	to 2001	to 2001
Building construction trades	34,520	97.5	22.5	39,880	97.6	21.7	42,750	97.2	21.6	23.8	7.2
Electrical, electronics and related	28,860	98.2	18.8	32,110	97.8	17.4	35,750	97.6	18.1	23.9	11.3
Food and service trades	7,050	46.1	4.6	7,970	39.5	4.3	8,560	38.6	4.3	21.5	7.5
Industrial and mechanical trades	13,420	98.4	8.8	16,390	98.5	8.9	17,500	98.4	8.9	30.4	6.8
Metal fabricating trades	33,100	98.8	21.6	43,710	98.4	23.7	46,760	98.2	23.7	41.3	7.0
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	33,910	98.2	22.2	41,160	98.1	22.4	43,050	98.0	21.8	27.0	4.6
Other <sup>2,3</sup>	2,290	80.1	1.5	2,880	61.8	1.6	3,150	57.8	1.6	37.3	9.3
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>153,140</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>184,100</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>197,500</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual non-rounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> A recent review of the major trade group "Other" has led to the redistribution of some of the trades and occupations primarily into the "Food and Service" and "Industrial and Mechanical" trade groups. The redistribution of some of the trades and occupations was applied to all the years from 1995 to 2001. Since the early 1990s, new trades and occupations that now offer apprenticeship training have also been added to the major trade group "Other."

<sup>3</sup> Since 1995, new apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been added to the major trade group "Other" contain relatively large female numbers.

<sup>4</sup> Registration and completion figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 10.

**Registered apprenticeship training: female registrations**

Major trade groups <sup>1</sup>	1995			2000			2001			1995	2000
	female	% female	% total female	female	% female	% total female	female	% female	% total female	to 2001	to 2001
Building construction trades	880	2.5	7.7	1,000	2.4	5.7	1,210	2.8	6.0	38.1	21.5
Electrical, electronics and related	530	1.8	4.6	740	2.2	4.2	890	2.4	4.4	68.9	20.4
Food and service trades	8,230	53.9	72.0	12,190	60.5	69.7	13,620	61.4	67.9	65.6	11.7
Industrial and mechanical trades	210	1.6	1.8	260	1.5	1.4	280	1.6	1.4	33.3	10.9
Metal fabricating trades	400	1.2	3.5	710	1.6	4.1	860	1.8	4.3	115.6	20.8
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	620	1.8	5.4	820	1.9	4.7	890	2.0	4.5	44.5	9.6
Other <sup>2,3</sup>	570	19.9	5.0	1,780	38.2	10.2	2,300	42.2	11.5	303.2	29.2
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>11,430</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,490</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,060</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual non-rounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> A recent review of the major trade group "Other" has led to the redistribution of some of the trades and occupations primarily into the "Food and Service" and "Industrial and Mechanical" trade groups. The redistribution of some of the trades and occupations was applied to all the years from 1995 to 2001. Since the early 1990s, new trades and occupations that now offer apprenticeship training have also been added to the major trade group "Other."

<sup>3</sup> Since 1995, new apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been added to the major trade group "Other" contain relatively large female numbers.

<sup>4</sup> Registration and completion figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 10.

### Registered apprenticeship training: male completions

Major trade groups <sup>1</sup>	1995			2000			2001			1995	2000
	male	% male	% total male	male	% male	% total male	male	% male	% total male	to 2001	to 2001
Building construction trades	2,480	98.8	16.2	2,030	98.7	12.6	2,080	99.2	12.8	-15.9	2.5
Electrical, electronics and related	3,010	98.6	19.7	2,680	97.9	16.6	3,020	98.2	18.6	0.6	12.8
Food and service trades	780	32.3	5.1	730	28.2	4.5	680	27.9	4.3	-12.2	-6.3
Industrial and mechanical trades	1,590	97.9	10.5	1,640	99.2	10.2	1,760	98.4	10.8	10.2	6.9
Metal fabricating trades	3,440	99.2	22.6	4,150	99.2	25.8	4,080	98.6	25.2	18.6	-1.7
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	3,730	99.2	24.5	4,670	98.9	29.1	4,370	98.7	27.0	17.3	-6.4
Other <sup>2,3</sup>	210	82.6	1.4	200	65.7	1.2	210	74.6	1.3	0.5	7.5
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,110</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,210</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual non-rounded figures.

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### Registered apprenticeship training: female completions

Major trade groups <sup>1</sup>	1995			2000			2001			1995	2000
	female	% female	% total female	female	% female	% total female	female	% female	% total female	to 2001	to 2001
Building construction trades	30	1.2	1.6	30	1.3	1.3	20	0.8	0.8	-41.4	-37.0
Electrical, electronics and related	40	1.4	2.3	60	2.1	2.7	60	1.8	2.7	30.2	-3.4
Food and service trades	1,630	67.7	88.5	1,860	71.8	86.5	1,760	72.1	85.9	8.4	-5.0
Industrial and mechanical trades	30	2.1	1.8	10	0.8	0.6	30	1.6	1.4	17.6	115.4
Metal fabricating trades	30	0.8	1.6	30	0.8	1.6	60	1.4	2.8	100.0	70.6
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	30	0.8	1.7	50	1.1	2.5	60	1.3	2.8	83.9	5.6
Other <sup>2,3</sup>	50	17.4	2.5	100	34.3	4.8	70	25.4	3.6	62.2	-29.8
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>-4.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual non-rounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> A recent review of the major trade group "Other" has led to the redistribution of some of the trades and occupations primarily into the "Food and Service" and "Industrial and Mechanical" trade groups. The redistribution of some of the trades and occupations was applied to all the years from 1995 to 2001. Since the early 1990s, new trades and occupations that now offer apprenticeship training have also been added to the major trade group "Other."

<sup>3</sup> Since 1995, new apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been added to the major trade group "Other" contain relatively large female numbers.

<sup>4</sup> Registration and completion figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 10.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Marriages 2001

The number of couples who got married in Canada declined sharply in 2001, while the nation's crude marriage rate sank to its lowest level ever.

A total of 146,618 couples tied the knot, down 6.8% from 157,395 in 2000.

The decline resumes the downward trend seen throughout the 1990s. The number of marriages rose in 1999 and 2000. However, the level reached in 2000, the highest in five years, may have been attributable to couples choosing to marry at the start of the new millennium.

The number of marriages in 2001 fell in all provinces and territories except the Northwest Territories (+2.9%) and Nunavut (+13.5%). Double-digit declines were experienced by Newfoundland and Labrador (-13.1%), New Brunswick (-12.2%), Quebec (-11.8%), Saskatchewan (-11.5%) and Nova Scotia (-11.1%).

The crude marriage rate fell to a record low of 4.7 marriages for every 1,000 people after holding steady at 5.1 for four years. Marriage data for 2001 indicate a return to a decreasing crude marriage rate.

Of the marriages performed in 2001, 76.4% were officiated by clergy and 23.6% by non-clergy, such as marriage commissioners, judges, justices of the peace or clerks of the court.

These percentages vary greatly by province and territory. In 10 provinces and territories, the majority of marriages were officiated by clergy. The proportion was particularly high in Ontario, where 98.5% of marriages in 2001 were performed by clergy. Only Yukon, Northwest Territories and British Columbia had more marriages officiated by non-clergy than clergy,

with the highest proportion of non-clergy marriages in Yukon at 76.9%.

When it was a first marriage for both the bride and groom, the officiant was more likely to be a member of the clergy than was the case for re-marriages. First time marriages were officiated 81.6% of the time by clergy and 18.4% by non-clergy. Re-marriages were officiated 66.3% of the time by clergy and 33.6% of the time by non-clergy.

Canadians continue to marry later in life. On average, brides were 31.9 years old in 2001, up 2.6 years from 1991 and 5.7 years from 1981. The average age of grooms was 34.4 in 2001, an increase of 2.6 years from 1991 and 5.6 years from 1981.

First-time brides were the youngest group to marry in 2001, with an average age of 28.2. The average age of previously divorced brides was 41.4 and that of previously widowed brides, 56.4.

The average age of first-time grooms reached 30.2 in 2001. Previously divorced grooms were, on average, 45.0 years old, and previously widowed grooms had an average age of 62.9.

#### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3232.**

The shelf tables *Marriages, 2001* (84F0212XPB, \$22) are now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order custom tabulations, contact Client Custom Services (613-951-1746; [hd-ds@statcan.ca](mailto:hd-ds@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-1759; [patricia.tully@statcan.ca](mailto:patricia.tully@statcan.ca)) or Brent Day (613-951-4280; [brent.day@statcan.ca](mailto:brent.day@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. □

**Marriages by type of officiant<sup>1</sup>**  
2001

	Clergy		Non-clergy <sup>2</sup>	
	number	%	number	%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>111,973</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>34,589</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,497	84.2	454	15.3
Prince Edward Island	753	83.6	142	15.8
Nova Scotia	3,561	72.6	1,342	27.4
New Brunswick	2,913	74.6	993	25.4
Quebec	15,510	70.6	6,447	29.4
Ontario	61,616	98.5	939	1.5
Manitoba	3,540	59.3	2,427	40.7
Saskatchewan	3,323	65.7	1,737	34.3
Alberta	9,216	52.9	8,216	47.1
British Columbia	8,870	43.1	11,687	56.8
Yukon	33	22.4	113	76.9
Northwest Territories	51	35.9	81	57.0
Nunavut	90	89.1	11	10.9

<sup>1</sup> This table excludes a small number of marriages (56 for Canada) for which the type of officiant was unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Non-clergy includes the following types of officiant: judge, justice of the peace, marriage commissioner and clerk of the court.

**Marriages<sup>1</sup>**

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001	Crude marriage rate, 2001
	number	number	% change	per 1,000 people
<b>Canada</b>	<b>157,395</b>	<b>146,618</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,412	2,964	-13.1	5.6
Prince Edward Island	962	901	-6.3	6.5
Nova Scotia	5,517	4,903	-11.1	5.2
New Brunswick	4,447	3,906	-12.2	5.2
Quebec	24,912	21,961	-11.8	3.0
Ontario	65,426	62,574	-4.4	5.3
Manitoba	6,471	5,968	-7.8	5.2
Saskatchewan	5,717	5,060	-11.5	5.0
Alberta	18,063	17,433	-3.5	5.7
British Columbia	22,086	20,558	-6.9	5.0
Yukon	155	147	-5.2	4.9
Northwest Territories	138	142	2.9	3.4
Nunavut	89	101	13.5	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Marriage statistics are compiled on the basis of province or territory of occurrence and may include marriages of non-residents of Canada and non-residents of the province or territory where the marriage took place.

**Stocks of frozen poultry meat**

November 1, 2003 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on November 1 totalled 63,476 metric tonnes, down 8.8% from a year before.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3425.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division.

**Deliveries of major grains**

October 2003

Data grain deliveries are now available for October.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.**

The October 2003 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120; 22-007-XPB, \$17/\$160) will be available in January 2004. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Anderson (613-951-3859; [sue.anderson@statcan.ca](mailto:sue.anderson@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## **Crushing statistics**

October 2003

According to the monthly survey of crushing plants, Canadian oilseed processors crushed 279 079 metric tonnes of canola in October. Oil production totalled 114 154 tonnes while meal production amounted to 175,734 tonnes.

**Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.**

The October 2003 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$12/\$120; 22-007-XPB, \$17/\$160) will be available in January 2004. See *How to order products*.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; [agriculture@statcan.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714, [les.macartney@statcan.ca](mailto:les.macartney@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Canadian economic observer**, November 2003,  
Vol. 16, no. 11  
Catalogue number 11-010-XIB (\$19/\$182).

**Canadian economic observer**, November 2003,  
Vol. 16, no. 11  
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$25/\$243).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts technical series: The 1993 international System of National Accounts: Its implementation in Canada**, no. 32  
Catalogue number 13-604-MIB1995032  
(free).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts technical series: The 1995 revision of the National Economic and Financial Accounts**, no. 33  
Catalogue number 13-604-MIB1995033  
(free).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts technical series: A primer on financial derivatives**, no. 34  
Catalogue number 13-604-MIB1995034  
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Catalogue number 13-604-MIB1996035  
(free).

**Income and Expenditure Accounts technical series: Purchasing power parities and real expenditures, United States and Canada - an update to 1998**, no. 36  
Catalogue number 13-604-MIB1999036  
(free).

**Capital expenditure price statistics**, Second quarter 2003, Vol. 19, no. 2  
Catalogue number 62-007-XPB (\$26/\$85).

**Education, skills and learning research papers: Planning and preparation: first results from the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning (SAEP) 2002**, 2002  
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2003010  
(free).

**General summary of vital statistics by local area**, 2001  
Catalogue number 84F0001XPB (\$22).

**Marriages - Shelf tables**, 2001  
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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

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