



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, March 9, 2005**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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There are no major releases today.

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## OTHER RELEASES

### New Housing Price Index

January 2005

Prices for new homes edged up in January while the 12-month rate of increase was down marginally.

The housing market across Canada continued to be active. The continuing favourable market conditions, along with higher prices for construction materials and labour, and some increases in land values, pushed prices up in January.

According to the New Housing Price Index (which is based on contractors' selling prices of new homes in 21 metropolitan areas), the price of new homes rose 0.2% on a monthly basis, which was the same monthly rate of change as observed in December 2004.

#### New housing price indexes (1997=100)

	January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005	December 2004 to January 2005
	% change		
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
House only	134.5	5.8	0.3
Land only	110.2	4.0	0.2
St. John's	123.2	7.6	0.7
Halifax	121.8	0.6	0.0
Charlottetown	111.0	3.3	0.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	107.8	4.1	0.6
Québec	131.8	3.9	0.4
Montréal	139.4	6.6	0.5
Ottawa-Gatineau	151.8	7.1	0.5
Toronto and Oshawa	129.2	5.2	0.1
Hamilton	131.6	6.7	0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	136.0	9.3	0.6
Kitchener	129.2	5.6	-0.1
London	123.3	4.9	0.7
Windsor	104.5	2.4	1.5
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	99.0	2.4	0.0
Winnipeg	127.5	9.5	1.5
Regina	136.9	6.5	0.0
Saskatoon	123.9	6.9	0.0
Calgary	140.5	3.8	0.2
Edmonton	132.6	4.4	0.2
Vancouver	102.7	3.7	0.0
Victoria	108.4	6.9	0.6

**Note:** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Of the 21 metropolitan areas, 14 posted monthly gains. Winnipeg and Windsor led the way with increases of 1.5%. In Winnipeg, the increase was the result of favourable market conditions and builders re-evaluating their production costs. The increase in Windsor was attributed mainly to increases in land values. St. John's and London followed with monthly increases of 0.7%.

Significant increases were observed in Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, St. Catharines-Niagara, and Victoria (all with increases of 0.6%) as well as Montréal (+0.5%), Ottawa-Gatineau (+0.5%) and Québec (+0.4%).

Monthly increases were also noted in Toronto and Oshawa, Hamilton, Calgary and Edmonton.

Across Canada, monthly increases in land values were reported in nine of the surveyed cities.

There was no monthly change in six metropolitan areas and only Kitchener (-0.1%) posted a decline.

On a 12-month basis, new house prices were up 5.2% in January, down slightly from the 5.3% advance in December 2004.

Winnipeg (+9.5%) posted the largest 12-month increase for new homes, followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (+9.3%), St. John's (+7.6%), Ottawa-Gatineau (+7.1%), Saskatoon (+6.9%) and Victoria (+6.9%).

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) rose to 126.1 in January.

**Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The first quarter 2005 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact our Client Services Section (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Albert Near (613-951-3386; [nearalb@statcan.ca](mailto:nearalb@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

### Divorces 2003

Repeat divorces, those involving people who had been divorced at least once before, are accounting for an increasing proportion of divorces in Canada, according to new data.

In 1973, only 5.4% of divorces involved husbands who had previously been divorced. Some 30 years later, this proportion has tripled to 16.2% of all divorces.

Similarly, the proportion of divorces involving wives who had previously been divorced rose from 5.4% to 15.7% during this three-decade period.

## Divorces

	2002	2003	2002 to 2003 % change
	number		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>70,155</b>	<b>70,828</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	842	662	-21.4
Prince Edward Island	258	281	8.9
Nova Scotia	1,990	1,907	-4.2
New Brunswick	1,461	1,450	-0.8
Quebec	16,499	16,738	1.4
Ontario	26,170	27,513	5.1
Manitoba	2,396	2,352	-1.8
Saskatchewan	1,959	1,992	1.7
Alberta	8,291	7,960	-4.0
British Columbia	10,125	9,820	-3.0
Yukon	90	87	-3.3
Northwest Territories	68	62	-8.8
Nunavut	6	4	-33.3

The number of couples getting a divorce in 2003 edged up 1.0% from a year earlier to 70,828.

This slight increase was due primarily to a 5.1% jump in divorces in Ontario, and a 1.4% increase in Quebec. Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan were the only other provinces to experience an advance. The number of divorces fell 21.4% in Newfoundland and Labrador, by far the largest decline. No information on the reason for this decrease is available.

### Total divorce rate, by the 30th wedding anniversary

	2002	2003	2002 to 2003 increase/decrease
	per 100 marriages		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	21.8	17.1	-4.7
Prince Edward Island	25.2	27.3	2.1
Nova Scotia	30.4	28.9	-1.5
New Brunswick	27.2	27.6	0.4
Quebec	47.6	49.7	2.1
Ontario	34.9	37.0	2.1
Manitoba	30.3	30.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	28.7	29.0	0.3
Alberta	41.9	40.0	-1.9
British Columbia	41.0	39.8	-1.2
Yukon	43.4	40.0	-3.4
Northwest Territories and Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	31.2	27.6	-3.6

1. Northwest Territories and Nunavut are combined to calculate the rates in this table because marriage and divorce data are not available for these territories separately for the 30-year period required for the calculation of the total divorce rate.

The number of divorces has remained relatively stable over the last few years. The year-to-year change has been below 2% since 1999.

The slight rise in divorces in 2003 kept pace with the increase in the Canadian population. As a result, the crude divorce rate for 2003 remained stable at 223.7 divorces for every 100,000 people in the population.

Marriage stability can be assessed using divorce rates based on years of marriage. The proportion of marriages expected to end in divorce by the 30th wedding anniversary inched up to 38.3% in 2003, from 37.6% in 2002.

The divorce rate varies greatly depending on how long couples have been married. It rises rapidly in the first few years of marriage.

The peak divorce rate in 2003 occurred after three years of marriage, when 26.2 out of 1,000 marriages ended in divorce. The risk of divorce decreased slowly for each additional year of marriage.

The custody of dependents, the vast majority of whom are children aged 18 and under, was granted through divorce court proceedings in 27% of 2003 divorces.

**Available on CANSIM: table 053-0002.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3235.**

The shelf tables *Divorces, 2003* (84F0213XPB, \$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 Brent Day (613-951-4280; [brent.day@statcan.ca](mailto:brent.day@statcan.ca)) or Patricia Tully (613-951-1759; [patricia.tully@statcan.ca](mailto:patricia.tully@statcan.ca)), Health Statistics Division. ■

## Production of eggs and poultry

January 2005 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 48.4 million dozen in January, down 0.8% from January 2004.

Poultry meat production reached 92.1 million kilograms in January, down 1.3% from January 2004.

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**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.**

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; [barbara.bowen@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.bowen@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

### The Input-output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 2000/2001

Catalogue number 15-201-XIE (\$54/\$54).

### Statistics on Income of Farm Families, 2001

Catalogue number 21-207-XIE (free).

### Building Permits, January 2005, Vol. 49, no. 1

Catalogue number 64-001-XIE (\$15/\$156).

### Divorces: Shelf Tables, 2003

Catalogue number 84F0213XPB (\$22).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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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 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 4.5 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 was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

#### OTHER RELEASES

- **High-wired Index, May 1997** 3
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#### PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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