



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Canadian Social Trends

August 2006

Canadian Social Trends, Statistics Canada's publication on emerging social issues, features two new free online articles today.

The feature article "When is junior moving out? Transitions from the parental home to independence", uses data from the 2001 General Social Survey to examine patterns in leaving the parental home. It compares the transition process for five birth cohorts, with the focus on Wave 1 Boomers (born between 1947 and 1956) and Generation X (born between 1967 and 1976). The differences in patterns of leaving the parental home are examined, and then the principal factors associated with a young person's initial launch into adulthood are identified.

The article "Court referrals for a group of youth and young adults" examines involvement with the court system of young Canadians born between April 1979 and March 1980. It identifies how large a proportion of them were referred to court and the type of offence with which they were charged. Using data from the Youth Court Survey and the Adult Criminal Court Survey, it follows them as they moved from youth to young adulthood — that is, from age 12 to 21, inclusive.

The August 2006 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, Vol. 82 (11-008-XWE, free) is now available from the *Our Products and Services* page of our website.

For more information, contact Client Services and Dissemination (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division.



Study: Fleeing the parental nest to independence

2001

Young adults are taking longer to leave the parental nest than their parents did, according to a new study examining transitions out of the home across five generations.

The study, published today in the August 2006 electronic issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, focuses on early baby boomers born between 1947 and 1956, and Generation X born between 1967 and 1976.

These people were interviewed as part of the General Social Survey in 2001 when the early (Wave 1) baby boomers were aged 45 to 54, and the Gen Xers were aged 25 to 34.

The study found that a male Wave 1 boomer had a 49% to 59% probability of leaving home for the first time before his 22nd birthday. However, the likelihood dropped to between 46% and 53% for Generation X males.

One factor was the economy. Economic conditions changed considerably between these two time periods. Well-paying unionized jobs were not nearly as plentiful, and real wages for young workers had declined, reducing the incentive for independence from the family home.

(Coincidentally, census data found a growing trend among young adults to remain in, or return to, the parental home. The census showed that 41% of the 3.8 million young adults aged 20 to 29 lived with their parents in 2001, a jump from 27% in 1981. Much of the increase occurred during the early 1990s.)

The study identified key socio-demographic factors associated with the likelihood of leaving home for the first time, regardless of the generation. Many factors associated with adult children leaving home sooner rather than later were beyond a parent's control.

It found that stepfamilies and multiple siblings were factors leading to early departures.

Women who spent at least part of their childhood in a step-family had a 57% higher probability of leaving at a younger age than women who grew up in an intact family, that is, one where both biological parents were present. Men raised in a step-family also had a 30% greater likelihood of leaving home earlier.

Growing up in a large family was also associated with independence sooner rather than later. Men with three siblings had a 20% greater chance of moving out of the family home compared to someone the same age with only one sibling.

Similarly, women had a 13% greater chance. And having four brothers or sisters at home made it even more likely that a young person would leave home early.

Other factors concerned geographic location, incomes and education levels. People who spent at least part of their childhood in the West were most likely to leave home early. Compared to adults who grew up in Quebec, women from the Prairies had a 64% greater chance and men a 54% higher likelihood of launching earlier from the nest.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4501.

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For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services and Dissemination (613-951-5979; sasd-dssea@statcan.ca), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

June 2006

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

Data are available upon request only. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

May 2006

Data on electric power are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

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 the dissemination officer (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

May 2006

Data on coal and coke are now available for May.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Canadian Social Trends, no. 82
Catalogue number 11-008-XWE
 (free).

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

Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, January 1 to March 31, 2006, Vol. 22, no. 1
Catalogue number 62-007-XIE
 (free).

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; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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 Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
 For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using 8 less automobiles in 1996 than Canadians took the average of about 1980 to 1984 on some forms 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 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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