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Releases

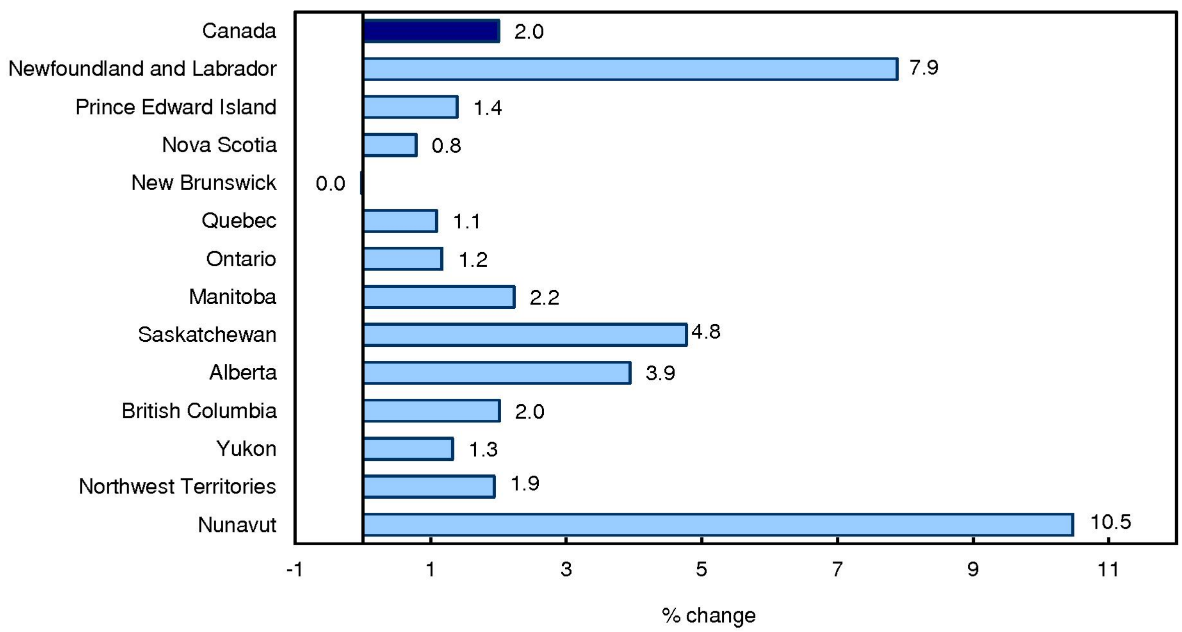
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories, 2013

Real gross domestic product (GDP) by industry increased in all provinces and territories in 2013 except New Brunswick, where it was unchanged. Nationally, real GDP by industry expanded 2.0% in 2013 after increasing 1.8% in 2012.

Newfoundland and Labrador led all provinces in terms of GDP growth in 2013. Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Nunavut also surpassed the national growth rate. Ontario and Quebec were below the national average.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product, 2013



Atlantic provinces

In Newfoundland and Labrador, GDP increased 7.9%, leading all provinces in 2013, following a 4.2% decline in 2012. Growth was mainly attributable to significantly higher engineering construction and a rebound in mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction. Services output rose 0.6% with gains in retail trade, finance and insurance as well as accommodation and food services. Most of the major industries in the public sector (public administration, health care and social assistance, and education) recorded decreases. Manufacturing output fell 1.9%, as the decline in non-durable goods manufacturing more than offset the increase in durable goods manufacturing.

In Prince Edward Island, GDP expanded 1.4% in 2013, matching the growth in 2012. Manufacturing output rose 6.3%, led by increases in chemicals (which include pharmaceuticals), fabricated metal and food products. Output of the fishing industry advanced 6.0% and crop production increased 2.5%. Services output increased 1.2%, mostly on gains in finance and insurance as well as accommodation and food services. Construction fell 3.6% as a result of lower non-residential building and electric power engineering construction.

Nova Scotia's GDP grew 0.8% in 2013, after no growth in 2012. Construction rose 4.9% despite a decrease in electric power and oil and gas engineering construction. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution rose 6.0%. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction advanced 2.3%, as a result of higher output of non-metallic mineral mining and support activities for mining. Manufacturing output fell 2.1% as 14 of 19 subsectors declined. However, manufacturing of transportation equipment increased 6.9%.

Services output increased 0.7% in Nova Scotia. Gains in finance and insurance, lessors of real estate, retail trade and hospitals services more than offset declines in federal government public administration, defence services, wholesale trade as well as administration and support services. Output of real estate agents and brokers fell as activity in the home resale market declined.

In New Brunswick, GDP was unchanged in 2013, following a 1.0% decline in 2012. The output of goods-producing industries fell 1.9%. Mining and quarrying declined 22%, mainly as a result of a mine closure. Construction fell 16% with the completion of major transportation and electric power engineering projects. Manufacturing output increased 2.8% with notable gains in wood and non-metallic mineral products (except cement and concrete products). Electric power generation, transmission and distribution increased 31% with the restart of a nuclear power station.

Services output rose 0.6% in New Brunswick. Higher activity in wholesale and retail trade and depository credit intermediation outweighed declines in federal government public administration, defence services and administrative and support services.

Central Canada

Quebec's GDP grew 1.1% in 2013, after a 1.5% increase in 2012. The output of service industries rose 1.6%, with increases in retail trade, banking and other depository credit intermediation services as well as in universities and colleges and CEGEPs. Federal government public administration and defence services declined.

While the overall output of goods-producing industries decreased 0.2% in Quebec, notable variations were recorded among the major industrial sectors. Metal ore mining increased 13% and output of electric power generation, transmission and distribution rose 5.1%. Non-residential building construction increased 11%, owing in part to continued work on institutional facilities. Electric power engineering construction rose 5.8%. Residential construction fell 4.6%. Manufacturing output fell 1.5% as 14 of 19 subsectors declined. However, manufacturing of primary metals and of wood products increased significantly.

In Ontario, GDP advanced 1.2% in 2013, following a 1.4% increase in 2012. Services output rose 2.0% with increases in retail trade, finance and insurance, education, lessors of real estate, professional, scientific and technical services, and accommodation and food services. Higher output of local, municipal and regional public administration services was offset by a decline in federal government public administration and defence services.

Goods production fell 1.5% in Ontario, as decreases in construction and manufacturing outweighed increases in metal ore mining and electric power generation, transmission and distribution. Construction decreased 4.0%, with declines in residential, non-residential buildings and engineering work. Manufacturing output fell 2.3% as computer and electronic products, motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts, machinery, and iron and steel mills and ferro-alloy products all declined.

Western provinces

Manitoba's GDP grew 2.2% in 2013, after increasing 2.9% in 2012. Crop production increased 26%, owing to very favourable growing conditions. Construction increased 3.6% with contributions from non-residential and residential building construction as well as electric power engineering work. Utilities rose 8.5% as the demand for electricity increased. Manufacturing output decreased 0.2%, with declines in meat products and fabricated metal products more than offsetting higher manufacturing of agricultural, construction and mining machinery.

Services output increased 2.2% in Manitoba, led by finance and insurance, education, retail trade as well as other business and personal services. Provincial, local, municipal and regional public administration increased while federal government public administration, defence services and aboriginal public administration declined. Support activities for oil and gas extraction fell significantly.

In Saskatchewan, GDP rose 4.8% in 2013 following a 2.2% increase in 2012. Output of goods-producing industries increased 6.6% and services industries grew 3.0%. Crop production increased 38%, the result of a bumper wheat crop and a record canola crop. Strong export demand led to higher output of non-metallic mineral mining (which includes potash) in the first half of the year. Manufacturing output increased 3.4% with gains in chemical, food and wood products. Wholesale trade and transportation services rose in parallel with increased production in goods producing industries.

Strong employment and population growth in Saskatchewan stimulated demand for retail trade, finance and insurance services, accommodation and food services and residential building construction. Engineering construction fell 7.1%, despite a significant increase in electric power engineering construction.

Following growth of 3.7% in 2012, Alberta's GDP rose 3.9% in 2013 as 19 of 20 major industry groups increased production. Oil and gas extraction advanced 3.9% and support activities for mining also increased. Crop production grew 21%, aided by very favourable growing conditions.

Construction advanced 7.0%, led by electric power and oil and gas engineering projects. Residential building construction increased 8.2%, partly as a result of both strong population growth and rebuilding efforts in response to flooding in southern areas of Alberta. Manufacturing output increased 1.1%. Advances in chemical and wood products were partly offset by declines in primary and fabricated metal products. Wholesale trade and transportation services increased in tandem with goods production.

Services output grew 3.4% in Alberta with increases in retail trade, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, education as well as health care and social assistance.

In British Columbia, GDP increased 2.0% in 2013, after growing 1.8% in 2012. Goods production rose 1.2%. Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining increased 21%, coal mining advanced 7.7% and oil and gas engineering construction increased 9.7%. Higher export demand led to gains in forestry and logging, wood products manufacturing and related wholesaling. Manufacturing output was down 0.2%, as decreases in food, cement and concrete products as well as transportation equipment outweighed increases in architectural and structural products and other electronic products. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution fell 3.4%.

The output of service industries rose 2.2% in British Columbia, with increases in banking and other depository credit intermediation, accommodation and food services, financial investment services, offices of real estate agents and brokers and universities. Federal government public administration and defence services declined.

The territories

In Yukon, GDP grew 1.3% in 2013 following a 3.3% advance in 2012. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rose 8.0%. Support activities for mining (including exploration) declined, owing in part to weak metal prices. Construction decreased 2.5%, as residential and non-residential building construction declined. Output of territorial public administration increased while federal government public administration and defence services fell. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade declined.

In Northwest Territories, GDP grew 1.9% in 2013, following the same increase in 2012. Diamond mining advanced 6.0%. Construction grew 28% with increases in engineering and residential building and non-residential building construction. Oil and gas extraction declined 13%. The output of territorial public administration services increased while federal government public administration and defence services declined. Both wholesale and retail trade were down.

In Nunavut, GDP grew 10.5% in 2013, after a 1.8% gain in 2012. Both non-residential building and engineering construction increased significantly. Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction including support activities rose 16%. Wholesale trade and manufacturing increased together with construction. Most public sector industries, such as education, health care and social assistance as well as territorial and local, municipal and regional public administration services increased.

Note to readers

The provincial and territorial gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2007.

Percentage changes for GDP by industry are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for price variations.

Estimates of provincial and territorial GDP by industry for 2013 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates of provincial/territorial GDP by industry, and by income and expenditure for 2007 to 2013 will be published in November 2014.

For more information about provincial/territorial GDP by industry, see the System of macroeconomic accounts module on our website.

Table 1
Gross domestic product by industry, millions of chained (2007) dollars

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013p
	annual % change					
Canada	**1.0**	**-3.0**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**1.8**	**2.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	-1.0	-10.3	5.6	2.8	-4.2	7.9
Prince Edward Island	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.4
Nova Scotia	2.1	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.8
New Brunswick	1.2	-1.2	2.0	0.3	-1.0	0.0
Quebec	1.8	-0.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.1
Ontario	-0.2	-3.2	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.2
Manitoba	3.6	-0.4	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.2
Saskatchewan	5.3	-4.6	4.4	5.2	2.2	4.8
Alberta	1.6	-4.2	4.8	5.5	3.7	3.9
British Columbia	1.0	-2.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	2.0
Yukon	8.6	7.7	4.4	3.4	3.3	1.3
Northwest Territories	-9.0	-12.6	2.5	-7.3	1.9	1.9
Nunavut	11.9	-7.4	21.2	3.6	1.8	10.5

p *preliminary*

Available in CANSIM: tables 379-0028 and 379-0030.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1303.

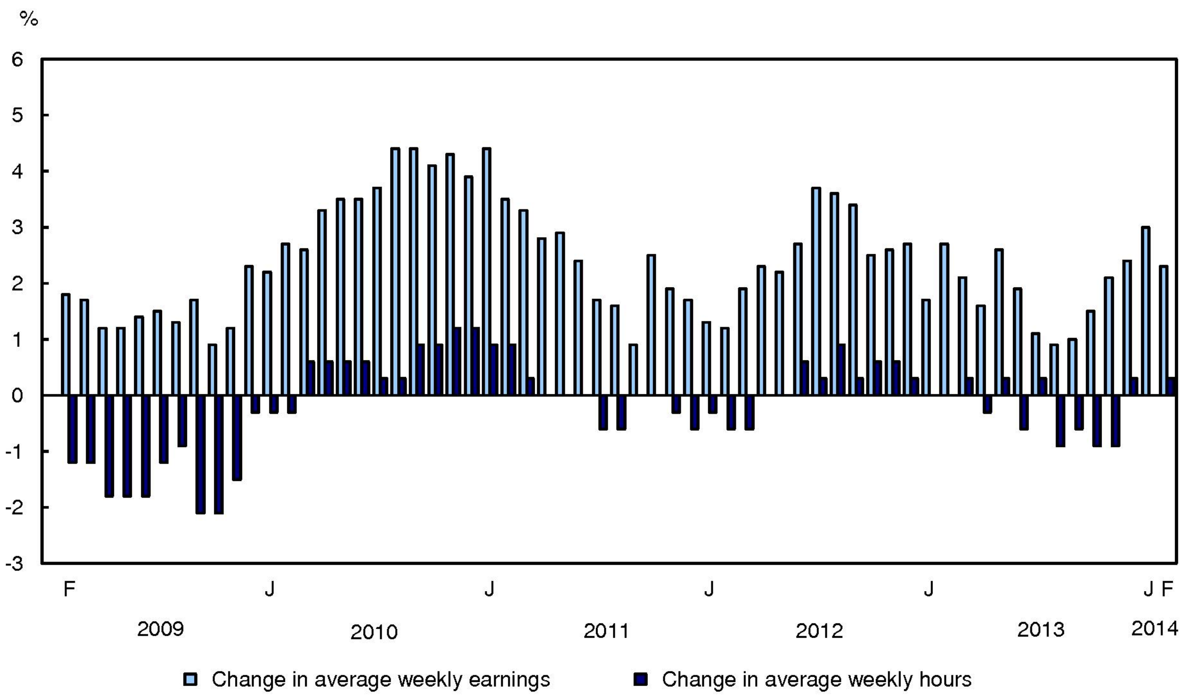
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Guillaume Dubé (613-951-1026; guillaume.dube@statcan.gc.ca), Industry Accounts Division.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, February 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were $925 in February, little changed from $922 the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, weekly earnings increased 2.3%.

Chart 1
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

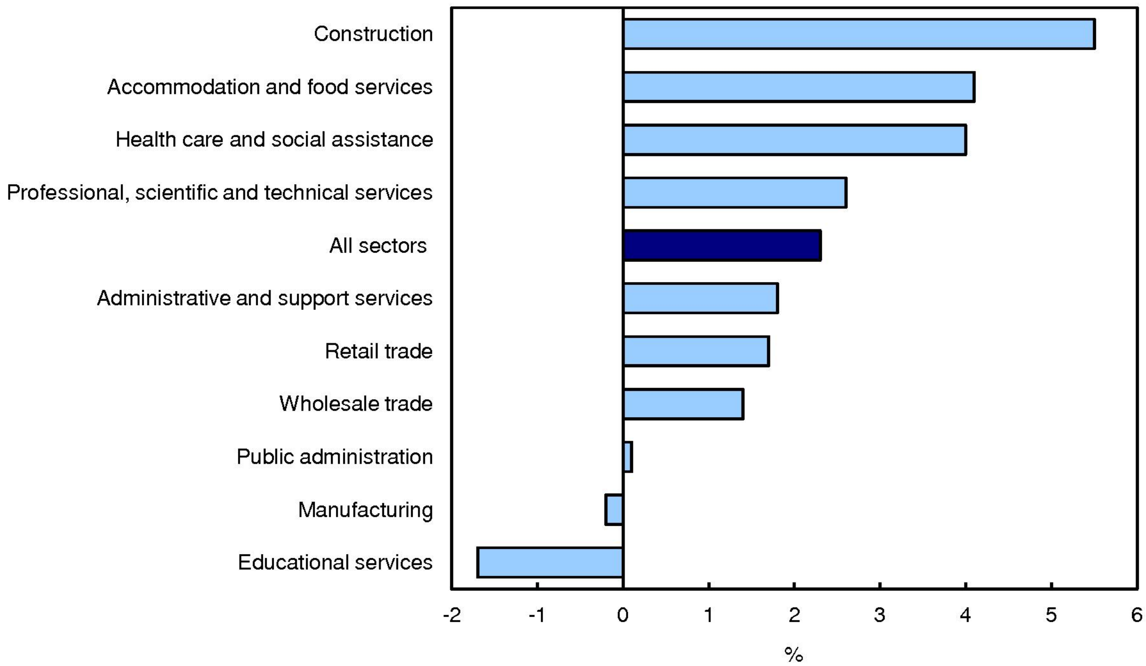


The 2.3% increase in weekly earnings during the 12 months to February reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours per week in February, unchanged from the previous month and little changed from the average of 32.8 hours observed 12 months earlier.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings exceeded the national average in 4 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by construction. At the same time, earnings declined in educational services.

Chart 2
Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, February 2013 to February 2014



Compared with 12 months earlier, average weekly earnings in construction grew by 5.5% to $1,225 in February, with gains spread across most industries in this sector.

From a recent low of $355 in February 2013, weekly earnings in accommodation and food services were up by 4.1% to $369 in the 12 months to February 2014.

Average earnings in health care and social assistance increased by 4.0% to $858 per week, with gains spread across all industries in this sector.

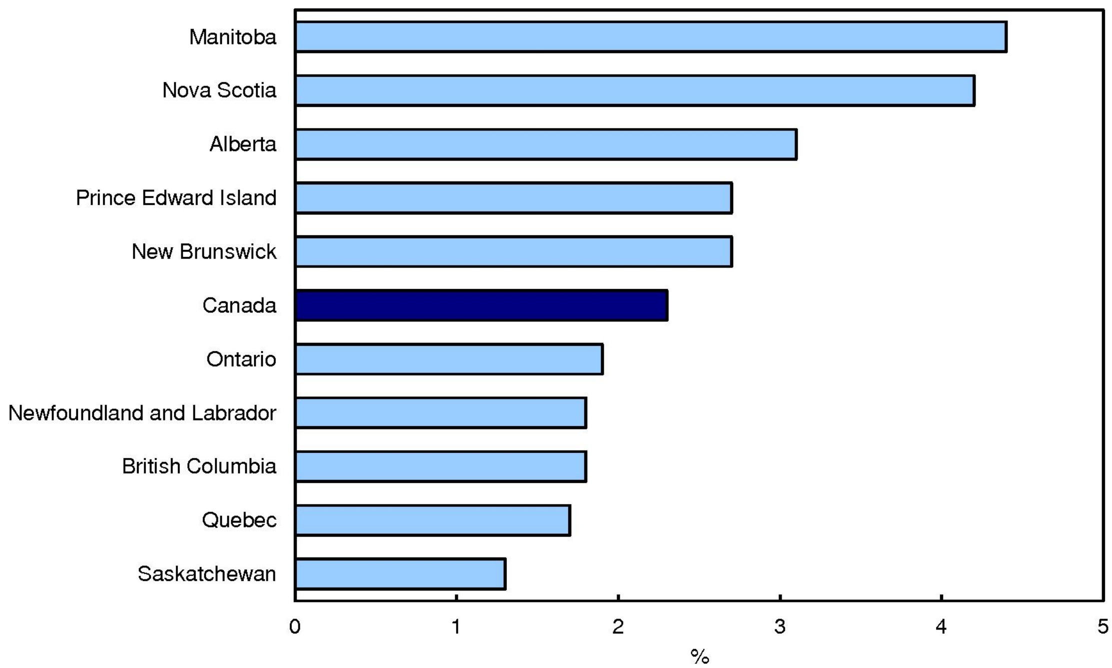
In professional, scientific and technical services, average weekly earnings rose by 2.6% to $1,306 in February, with most of the gains occurring since the summer of 2013. The largest year-over-year increases were in "other professional, scientific and technical services;" legal services; as well as architectural, engineering and related services.

Earnings in educational services declined by 1.7% to $977 compared with 12 months earlier, notably in elementary and secondary schools as well as universities. Earnings in educational services have been trending downward since July 2013.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in all provinces. The largest growth was in Manitoba and Nova Scotia, while there was little growth in Saskatchewan.

Chart 3
Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, February 2013 to February 2014



In the 12 months to February, average weekly earnings in Manitoba increased by 4.4% to $854, with growth spread across most sectors. The bulk of the gains have occurred since October 2013.

In Nova Scotia, weekly earnings rose by 4.2% to $822 compared with 12 months earlier. The largest gains were in accommodation and food services; information and cultural industries; and administrative and support services. Earnings in this province have been on a slight upward trend over this entire 12-month period.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

Total non-farm payroll employment fell by 11,900 in February, after edging down by 3,000 in January. There were fewer employees in educational services; retail trade; and professional, scientific and technical services. At the same time, there was more payroll employment in construction, as well as mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of non-farm payroll employees increased by 131,600 or 0.9% in February, with the bulk of the gains occurring in July and August.

Among all sectors, construction (+2.4%) and real estate and rental and leasing (+2.4%) posted the highest 12-month growth rate, followed by accommodation and food services (+2.3%) and transportation and warehousing (+2.3%). Over the same period, employment declined in utilities (-3.1%), information and cultural industries (-1.1%) as well as manufacturing (-1.0%).

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours worked are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see "Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends."

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2013	January 2014[r]	February 2014[p]	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**903.87**	**921.73**	**924.83**	**3.10**	**20.96**	**0.3**	**2.3**
Forestry, logging and support	1,056.04	1,036.83	945.63	-91.20	-110.41	-8.8	-10.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,858.14	1,969.03	1,979.76	10.73	121.62	0.5	6.5
Utilities	1,600.90	1,683.43	1,747.88	64.45	146.98	3.8	9.2
Construction	1,161.09	1,212.71	1,224.89	12.18	63.80	1.0	5.5
Manufacturing	1,005.01	1,006.17	1,003.14	-3.03	-1.87	-0.3	-0.2
Wholesale trade	1,086.35	1,124.30	1,101.29	-23.01	14.94	-2.0	1.4
Retail trade	524.93	538.47	533.81	-4.66	8.88	-0.9	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	968.58	961.75	983.17	21.42	14.59	2.2	1.5
Information and cultural industries	1,147.12	1,150.89	1,212.30	61.41	65.18	5.3	5.7
Finance and insurance	1,135.35	1,152.45	1,201.80	49.35	66.45	4.3	5.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	841.14	915.11	910.19	-4.92	69.05	-0.5	8.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,272.27	1,298.52	1,305.86	7.34	33.59	0.6	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,257.35	1,333.79	1,403.37	69.58	146.02	5.2	11.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	753.55	761.08	766.93	5.85	13.38	0.8	1.8
Educational services	993.48	986.33	976.81	-9.52	-16.67	-1.0	-1.7
Health care and social assistance	824.72	846.48	857.51	11.03	32.79	1.3	4.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	551.01	553.34	576.43	23.09	25.42	4.2	4.6
Accommodation and food services	354.82	364.31	369.34	5.03	14.52	1.4	4.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	744.99	743.74	741.17	-2.57	-3.82	-0.3	-0.5
Public administration	1,177.56	1,186.22	1,178.48	-7.74	0.92	-0.7	0.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	950.68	955.37	967.98	12.61	17.30	1.3	1.8
Prince Edward Island	745.28	757.06	765.62	8.56	20.34	1.1	2.7
Nova Scotia	788.85	815.50	821.62	6.12	32.77	0.8	4.2
New Brunswick	800.27	809.76	821.95	12.19	21.68	1.5	2.7
Quebec	824.67	832.10	838.74	6.64	14.07	0.8	1.7
Ontario	914.19	929.13	931.78	2.65	17.59	0.3	1.9
Manitoba	818.71	848.08	854.38	6.30	35.67	0.7	4.4
Saskatchewan	949.96	945.22	961.90	16.68	11.94	1.8	1.3
Alberta	1,094.47	1,127.82	1,128.31	0.49	33.84	0.0	3.1
British Columbia	872.14	887.67	887.63	-0.04	15.49	0.0	1.8
Yukon	1,002.70	1,015.15	1,017.76	2.61	15.06	0.3	1.5
Northwest Territories	1,319.46	1,261.13	1,340.74	79.61	21.28	6.3	1.6
Nunavut	1,053.95	1,065.49	1,080.67	15.18	26.72	1.4	2.5

r revised

p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): *Related CANSIM table 281-0063. Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.*

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	February 2013	January 2014[r]	February 2014[p]	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014	January to February 2014	February 2013 to February 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate[1]	**15,338.7**	**15,482.1**	**15,470.3**	**-11.8**	**131.6**	**-0.1**	**0.9**
Forestry, logging and support	38.6	39.4	39.2	-0.2	0.6	-0.5	1.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	226.8	223.9	230.2	6.3	3.4	2.8	1.5
Utilities	121.2	117.6	117.5	-0.1	-3.7	-0.1	-3.1
Construction	946.2	961.8	969.1	7.3	22.9	0.8	2.4
Manufacturing	1,496.2	1,480.3	1,480.8	0.5	-15.4	0.0	-1.0
Wholesale trade	763.6	772.1	773.2	1.1	9.6	0.1	1.3
Retail trade	1,911.5	1,923.1	1,918.0	-5.1	6.5	-0.3	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	710.0	726.0	726.2	0.2	16.2	0.0	2.3
Information and cultural industries	323.9	320.0	320.4	0.4	-3.5	0.1	-1.1
Finance and insurance	697.8	703.8	707.6	3.8	9.8	0.5	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	263.3	273.4	269.5	-3.9	6.2	-1.4	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	812.4	826.1	821.9	-4.2	9.5	-0.5	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	107.1	102.8	102.6	-0.2	-4.5	-0.2	-4.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	759.6	774.6	774.9	0.3	15.3	0.0	2.0
Educational services	1,191.3	1,217.2	1,211.0	-6.2	19.7	-0.5	1.7
Health care and social assistance	1,735.6	1,767.8	1,771.5	3.7	35.9	0.2	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	254.0	256.2	256.4	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.9
Accommodation and food services	1,161.4	1,187.7	1,187.9	0.2	26.5	0.0	2.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	535.9	542.5	540.3	-2.2	4.4	-0.4	0.8
Public administration	1,043.6	1,048.9	1,046.6	-2.3	3.0	-0.2	0.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.8	215.4	216.0	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6
Prince Edward Island	63.2	63.1	63.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
Nova Scotia	403.3	398.0	398.4	0.4	-4.9	0.1	-1.2
New Brunswick	309.7	304.9	302.4	-2.5	-7.3	-0.8	-2.4
Quebec	3,478.5	3,469.7	3,469.1	-0.6	-9.4	0.0	-0.3
Ontario	5,822.0	5,893.3	5,885.2	-8.1	63.2	-0.1	1.1
Manitoba	582.1	579.9	574.6	-5.3	-7.5	-0.9	-1.3
Saskatchewan	474.1	481.0	481.4	0.4	7.3	0.1	1.6
Alberta	1,964.2	2,023.4	2,027.5	4.1	63.3	0.2	3.2
British Columbia	1,965.9	1,993.1	1,990.8	-2.3	24.9	-0.1	1.3
Yukon	20.9	21.6	21.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	3.0
Northwest Territories	27.9	27.5	28.2	0.7	0.3	2.6	0.9
Nunavut	12.1	11.2	11.4	0.2	-0.7	1.2	-6.1

r revised

p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): *Related CANSIM table 281-0063.*

Available in CANSIM: tables 281-0023, 281-0026, 281-0029, 281-0032, 281-0035, 281-0037, 281-0039, 281-0047 to 281-0049 and 281-0063.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

A data table is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for March will be released on May 29.

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is available online in *The Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (72-203-G), from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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 Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Study: Living arrangements of children in Canada, 1901 to 2011

Between 1901 and 2011, the family circumstances and living arrangements of Canadian children changed in many ways, according to historical information from the censuses of population.

At the same time, the Canadian families of the past had a degree of diversity that sometimes is reflected in the living arrangements of today's families, even if the context was largely different.

In 1931, for example, 12% of children lived in lone-parent families. Most of these children lived with a widowed lone parent, meaning that a relatively large share of children at that time had experienced the death of a parent.

In contrast, the years 1946 to 1965 (the baby boom) were characterized by higher fertility rates and a larger share of children living in married-couple families. In 1961, 6% of children lived in lone-parent families, the lowest proportion observed over the period 1931 to 2011.

In the post baby-boom years, fertility and family size declined, and the proportion of children living in lone-parent families rose from 6% in 1961 to 15% in 1991. Unlike earlier decades, separation or divorce rather than being widowed, were the main reasons for lone parenthood.

In the 21st century, the proportion of children living with lone parents continued to increase, rising to 22% in 2011. Another 14% of children lived with common-law parents and 65% lived with married parents.

The 2011 Census was also the first to provide information about stepfamilies in Canada. Stepfamilies are defined as couple families with children in which at least one child is the biological or adopted child of only one married spouse or common-law partner.

In 2011, 11% of all Canadian children aged 24 and under, or about 1 million children, were in stepfamilies.

Note to readers

In this release, data from the 1901 to 2011 censuses of population are used to examine the trends in living arrangements of children, who are defined as individuals aged 24 and under living as children in census families in private households.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The article "Living arrangements of children in Canada: A century of change" is now available online in the most recent edition of *Insights on Canadian Society* (75-006-X). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

A more detailed report, titled "Enduring Diversity: Living Arrangements of Children in Canada over 100 Years of the Census" is also now available in *Demographic Documents* (91F0015M). From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, choose *Publications*.

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 Nora Bohnert (613-951-6545; nora.bohnert@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division.

For more information on *Insights on Canadian Society,* contact Sébastien LaRochelle-Côté (613-951-0803; sebastien.larochelle-cote@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Sawmills, February 2014

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 6.4% from January to 4 702.9 thousand cubic metres in February. Compared with February 2013, lumber production decreased 4.1%.

Sawmills shipped 4 038.1 thousand cubic metres of lumber in February, down 9.5% from January.

Available in CANSIM: tables 303-0064 and 303-0065.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The February 2014 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 68, no. 2 (35-003-X), will soon be available.

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).

Poultry and egg statistics, February 2014

Data on the production of eggs, placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults, and stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products are now available for February.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0021 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3425 and 5039.

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).

New products and studies

New products

Insights on Canadian Society
Catalogue number 75-006-X (HTML)

New studies

Living arrangements of children in Canada: A century of change
Insights on Canadian Society

Demographic Documents: "Enduring Diversity: Living Arrangements of Children in Canada over 100 Years of the Census", No. 11
Catalogue number 91F0015M2014011 (HTML | PDF)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