



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

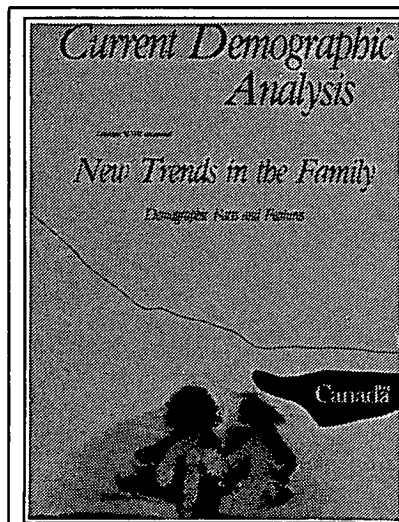
- **Current Demographic Analysis – New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features** 2
Between 1961 and 1986, the number of non-family households increased 289%, while the number of family households increased only 68%.
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, February 1990
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, February 1990
Canadian Potato Production, 1988

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Current Demographic Analysis – New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features

Families in Canada were traditionally based on formal marriage, with a husband/father, a wife/mother, and one or more children. But since the 1960s, this pattern has been changing.

Using data from various censuses, from vital statistics and from surveys, *New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features* presents an analysis of emerging family patterns in Canada, dealing with a range of topics including marriage, divorce, childlessness, non-marital fertility, women's employment, childcare, non-family living, lone-parent families and common-law unions.

New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features (91-535, \$25), from the Current Demographic Analysis Series, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". See page 2 of today's *Daily* for further highlights.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Current Demographic Analysis – New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features

Although 74% of all private households contained families in 1986, these families did not always consist of a married couple, nor did they all contain children. In fact, data from the 1986 Census showed that only 55% of all families were husband-wife families with children.

About one-third (33%) were couples without children (i.e., childless couples and those whose children were living away) and 13% were lone-parent families. The number of living arrangements found in Canada could be further extended by adding other arrangements such as common-law unions, blended families, and unrelated individuals living together.

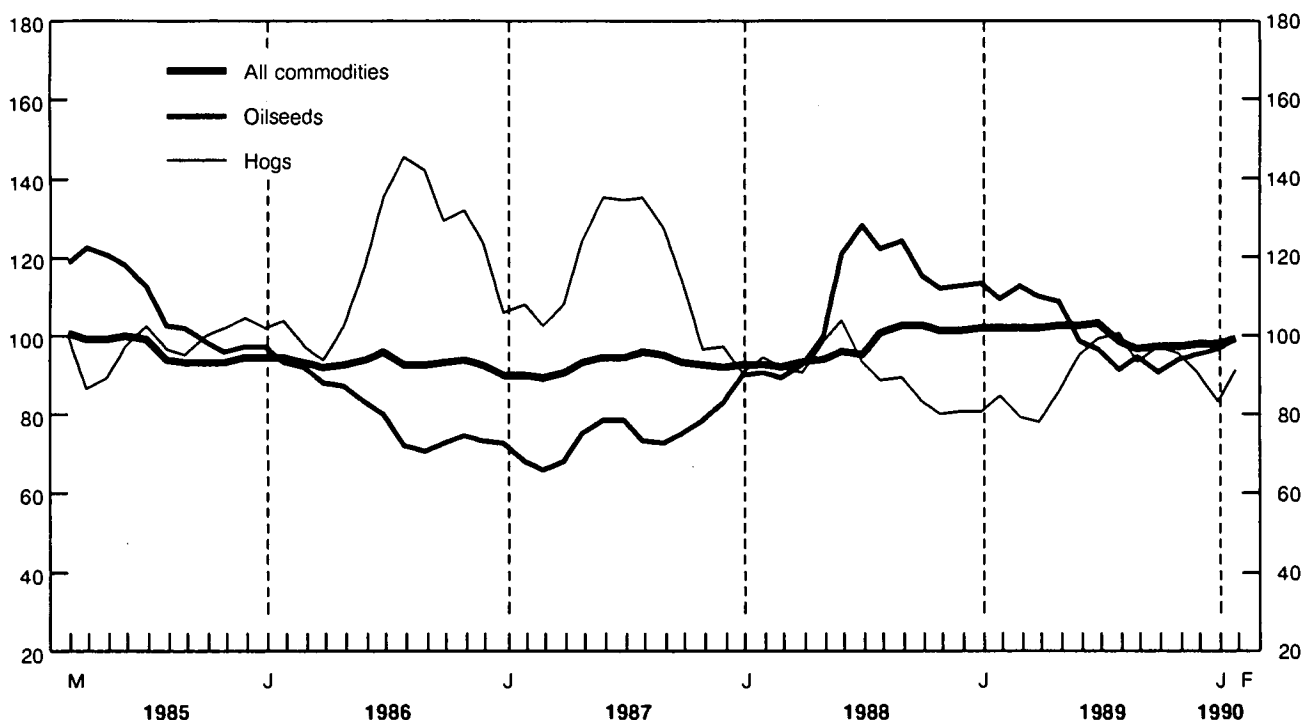
Highlights

- The growth of non-family households was almost entirely accounted for by growth in the number of persons living alone. Between 1961 and 1986, the number of non-family households more than tripled, increasing from 425,000 to 1.9 million.
- Over the 1961 to 1986 period, the number of youths below age 25 who were living alone and away from their families grew from 17,000 to 152,000. The number of persons aged 65 years and over who were living alone rose during the same period from 173,000 to 680,000. In 1986, 77% of them were women.
- The number of lone-parent families rose from 347,000 in 1961 to 854,000 in 1986, when 82% of such families were headed by women.
- Marginal only two decades ago, common-law unions accounted for 8.3% of all couples (legally married or not), according to the 1986 Census. Among 20-24 year olds, this figure was 38% for males and 30% for females.
- An increasing number of couples marry and start having children later in life. In 1970, 12% of all women in their thirties who gave birth to a child were first-time mothers. This figure had increased to 26% by 1986.
- The number of childless women is on the rise: 30% of 25-29 year old ever-married women reported themselves as childless in 1981 (no data were collected in the 1986 Census), up from 14% in 1961.
- The labour force participation rate of married women currently living with their husbands and who had at least one child under age 6 jumped from 27% in 1971, to 58% in 1986.
- In 1986, Quebec had the lowest marriage rate and the second highest prevalence - after the Yukon and Northwest Territories - of common-law unions in Canada.
- While new lifestyles are taking increasing hold everywhere in the industrialized world, Canada still lags behind such countries as Sweden, with 44% of Swedish women (1981) and only 11% of Canadian women (1986) in the 20-24 age group living in a common-law union. Compared to Swedes, Canadians are more likely to marry (7.6 vs. 4.4 marriages per 1,000 persons), they do so earlier in life (22.5 vs. 27.3 years of age on average) and they are also less likely to divorce (35.6 per 100 marriages vs. 53.4).

Using data from various censuses, from vital statistics and from surveys, *New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features* presents an analysis of emerging family patterns in Canada, dealing with a range of topics including marriage, divorce, childlessness, non-marital fertility, women's employment, childcare, non-family living, lone-parent families and common-law unions.

New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features (91-535, \$25), from the Current Demographic Analysis Series, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

February 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 98.7 in February, up 1.2% over the revised January level of 97.5. The crops index recorded a 0.7% increase, while the livestock and animal products index increased 1.5%. The overall index remained 3.1% below the year-earlier level of 101.9. Cereal and oilseed prices have been lower for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1-July 31) compared to the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between January and February 1990, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-0.4%
• Prince Edward Island	+3.5%
• Nova Scotia	+0.2%

• New Brunswick	-0.9%
• Quebec	+1.7%
• Ontario	+1.3%
• Manitoba	+1.1%
• Saskatchewan	+0.7%
• Alberta	+1.6%
• British Columbia	0.0%
• Canada	+1.2%

Crops

The crops index rose 0.7% in February to 83.7, as prices for cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes all increased. The index stood 9.2% below the year-earlier level of 92.2. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have fallen below those of the previous crop year, but have been trending upwards since November 1989. Grain prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index increased 0.6% in February to a level of 71.6. Cereal prices have been increasing since October 1989, but remain 13.6% below year-earlier levels.
- The oilseeds index rose 2.5% in February to 99.0. Oilseed prices remain 9.0% below year-earlier levels, despite gradually increasing prices since November 1989.
- The potatoes index increased 1.7% in February, following a 12.4% increase in January. Although the February index stood 15.6% above the year-earlier level, it remained 25.6% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 1.5% in February to a level of 112.5, as both hog and cattle prices increased. Poultry and egg prices fell. The February increase in the livestock index was a continuation of the generally rising trend which occurred throughout 1989, mainly resulting from higher hog prices from May to December 1989.

- The hog index rose to a level of 90.7 in February, a 9.7% increase over the January index of 82.7. The February increase more than offset the 8.6% decrease experienced in January, returning the index to near December 1989 levels.
- The cattle index increased 1.0% to 112.3 in February. This was 1.5% higher than the year-earlier level of 110.6. Reduced cattle slaughter in North America in 1989 and the early part of 1990 has contributed to the slight upward trend in cattle prices since January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be released on April 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Agriculture Division. ■

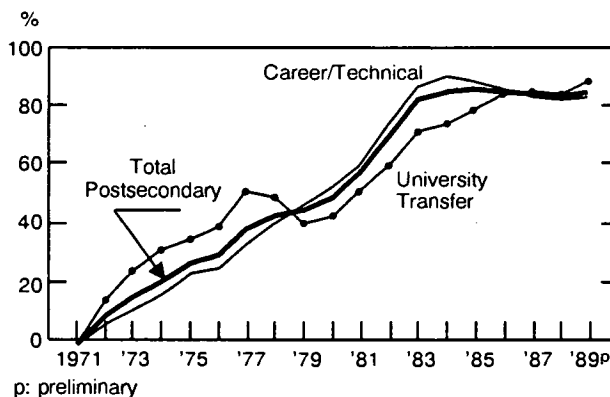
Full-Time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges

1989-90

Preliminary data for the fall of 1989 indicate that full-time enrolment in postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions increased slightly (1.0%) from the preliminary counts reported in 1988.

Since 1971, postsecondary enrolment has registered an overall gain of 85.0%. Most of this growth occurred up to 1985 and the latter half of the decade has been characterized by small decreases in enrolment. This trend has reversed in 1989, with the first increase in enrolment in four years.

Percentage Change in Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges since 1971, by Program Type, Canada, Fall 1971 to 1989^p



Enrolment in career programs also peaked in the mid-1980s and then declined slightly. The year under review marks the first year that career enrolment has increased since 1984: 0.5% more students were enrolled in career programs as compared to 1988. Enrolments in university transfer programs are also following this trend, as they increased by 2.0% over 1988. Some of this increase may be attributed to the introduction of third and fourth year university transfer programs at three colleges in British Columbia in 1989.

The movement of postsecondary enrolment since 1985 has followed population trends for the 18 to 21 age group – the primary source of community college students. The increase in enrolment in 1989 coincides with the first increase in this population group in seven years. Since the declines in enrolment experienced in the latter half of the decade did not match the declines in the population, the proportion of individuals studying in postsecondary programs compared with the population aged 18 to 21 (the "participation rate") has continued to increase – from 16.9% in 1983 to 20.6% in 1989.

Preliminary data on the number of students at community colleges and related institutions are obtained before the regular survey of enrolments. The term "community college" refers to postsecondary,

non-degree granting institutions such as colleges of applied arts and technology, technical institutes, the general and vocational colleges (collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel, CEGEP) in Quebec, and other institutions providing training in specialized fields such as agriculture, arts and forestry. Schools of nursing and other training programs (at the postsecondary level) which are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.

For further information on this release, contact T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-951-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Preliminary Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges and Related Institutions
Fall 1989 and Percentage Change from Fall 1988¹

Province	Career Programs	% Change	University Transfer Programs	% Change	Post-secondary Enrolment ²	% Change
Newfoundland	3,700	6.5	–	–	3,700	6.5
Prince Edward Island	900	-6.0	–	–	900	-6.0
Nova Scotia	2,850	2.0	–	–	2,850	2.0
New Brunswick	2,600	-1.5	–	–	2,600	-1.5
Quebec	69,000	-2.5	85,000	-0.5	154,000	-1.5
Ontario	97,500	3.0	–	–	97,500	3.0
Manitoba	3,750	2.0	100	-16.5 ³	3,850	1.5
Saskatchewan	3,300	-4.5	–	–	3,300	-4.5
Alberta	20,850	4.0	4,150	16.0	25,000	5.5
British Columbia	13,400	-5.0	14,050	13.5	27,450	3.5
Northwest Territories	250	0.5	50	107.5 ³	250	6.0
Yukon	100	151.0 ³	100	40.0 ³	200	76.0 ³
Canada	218,250	0.5	103,400	2.0	321,650	1.0

¹ The 1988 preliminary count has been revised to reflect a) new institutions in Nova Scotia and Ontario, b) revised figures for Saskatchewan, which had previously not been included in the data.

² Due to rounding, detail may not always add to the total.

³ The magnitude of the percentage change is affected by the small absolute number of enrolments involved.

– Nil or zero

-- Amount too small to be expressed in rounded numbers.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

February 1990

Canadian firms produced 167 005 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1990, an increase of 10.3% over the 151 366 cubic metres produced in February 1989. Particleboard production was 92 328 cubic metres, down 2.9% from 95 071^r cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for February 1990 was 7 671 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 4.2% over the 7 359^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in February 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 357 378 cubic metres, up 14.3% over the 312 668 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 195 765 cubic metres, up 5.5% from the 185 549^r cubic metres in January-to-February 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 15 549^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 7.7% over the 14 438^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for February 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 57 790 tonnes in February 1990, an increase of 1.8% over the 56 792^r tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production

A series on marketed production for potatoes is now available on CANSIM. The data series begins with 1982 and is currently available up to 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* (\$21/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Lynda D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No.20: **Pack of Processed Cauliflower**, 1989.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7.40/\$74; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$89).

Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1990.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1990.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Railway Carloadings, February 1990.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1990.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Electric Power Statistics, January 1990.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1989.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1990.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

Current Demographic Analysis - News Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features.

Catalogue number 91-535E

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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