

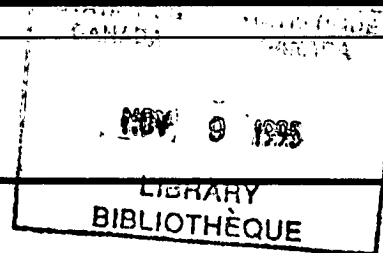


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 9, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



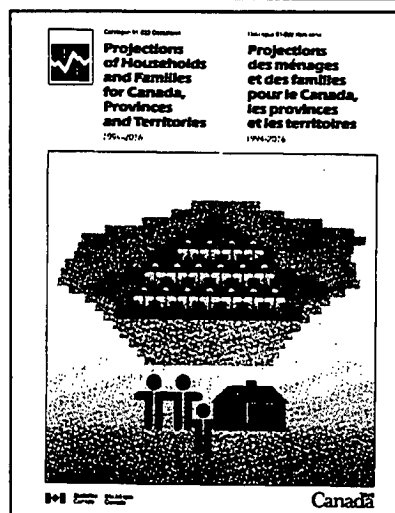
## MAJOR RELEASES

- **Projections of households and families, 1994-2016** 3  
Households and families will grow at a slower pace over the next 25 years, and they will be older and smaller in size.
- **New housing price index, September 1995** 6  
Prices of new housing have dropped across Canada over the past 15 months, a result of low consumer confidence that contributed to a sharp decline in housing construction starts.

## OTHER RELEASES

- Steel primary forms, week ending November 4, 1995 8
- Steel primary forms, September 1995 8

(continued on following page)



### Projections of households and families for Canada, the provinces and territories 1994-2016

For many planning purposes, households and families are the unit of analysis. For example, in the areas of housing, sales of appliances and furniture, and demand for public services, information on the number, size and characteristics of households and families is critical. Not only do changing trends affect the market demand for goods and services, they also affect the entire infrastructure needed for their support.

*Projections of households and families for Canada, the provinces and territories, 1994-2016* (91-522, \$45) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Kopustas (613-951-9584) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section, Demography Division.



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

---

## **OTHER RELEASES – concluded**

Sugar sales, October 1995	8
Post-censal population estimates, July 1, 1995	8
Motor carriers of freight—small for-hire carriers and owner-operators, 1993	8

---

## **PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

---

## **REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES**

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Projections of households and families

1994-2016

Changes in demographic trends, especially high immigration and the aging of the baby boomers, will heavily influence the size and structure of Canadian households and families over the next 25 years.

These changes will have a significant impact on the housing industry and other sectors that provide goods and services to households and families.

By 2016, the number of households in Canada will rise to 15.1 million, from 10.3 million in 1991. Moreover, the number of households maintained by individuals over the age of 55 will double to 6.6 million.

Immigration will be a major factor in the future growth of households and families. Without assuming there will be 250,000 immigrants each year, the number of households will grow by only 2.8 million over the next 25 years, rather than the projected 4.8 million.

Over the next quarter century, the number of families will climb from 7.5 million to about 10.4 million. Although husband-and-wife families will still account for the majority of all families, those headed by a lone parent will grow at a faster rate.

#### Slowdown expected in growth of households

Even though the number of households is expected to increase by 50%, the annual growth rate will be much slower than in recent years. By 2016, households are expected to grow at an average annual rate of only 1.3%, compared with 2.2% from 1986-91 and 1.7% for the previous five years.

The declining growth rate reflects the impact of the "baby bust" generation that followed the baby boomers. As the baby boomers left their parental homes in the 1960s and 1970s, households grew at a vigorous pace. The rate of growth began to slow in the 1980s as the baby bust generation arrived.

#### Note to readers

This report presents new projections for the growth of households and families in Canada, the provinces and territories from 1994 to 2016. It gives four sets of projections, representing three growth scenarios (high, medium and low) with the aim of providing a plausible range of future growth. For example, the range of projected households in 2016 is 14.1 to 15.9 million, with 15.1 million under the medium-growth scenario. Except where specified, this release discusses the medium-growth projections.

These projections are based on population projections released in The Daily on January 23, 1995 (available in Population projections for Canada, the provinces and territories, 1993-2016 (91-520, \$50). These showed, for example, that in a medium-growth scenario Canada's population will rise from 29 million in July 1994 to 37 million by 2016, and that the population will undergo considerable aging.

#### Definitions

**Household:** A person or group of persons who share a private dwelling. These may or may not consist of families.

**Household maintainer:** The individual in the household who pays the rent, mortgage, taxes or utilities (etc.) for the dwelling.

**Family:** A married or common-law couple with or without (never married) children, or a lone parent with at least one child living in the same dwelling.

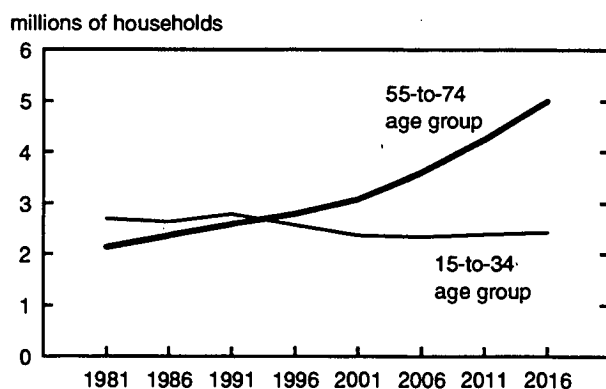
#### Those paying the household bills will be older

Similarly, the waning baby boom is also having a substantial effect on household structure, particularly the age of the household maintainer.

Up to 1981, households with maintainers in the 15-to-34 age group led the growth. Currently, the 35-to-54 age group is outpacing the other age groups. After the turn of the century, household growth will be dominated by individuals aged 55 and over as the wave of baby boomers enters that age group.

By 2016, the number of households with maintainers aged 55 to 74 is expected to climb from about 2.6 million to just over 5 million. The number of households with a maintainer over 75 is also expected to double.

**Growth in the number of households will be concentrated among those with older maintainers**



The majority of households will still have maintainers aged 35 to 54, but the numbers headed by individuals aged 15 to 34 will actually shrink.

These changes are consistent with one of the most fundamental demographic trends in Canadian society—the aging population. According to projections, by 2016 half the population will be over 40 and half will be under 40, compared with a median age of 34 in 1993.

Among the provinces, only British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario will likely experience above-average growth in households into the next century. One factor is the substantial proportion of all immigrants they are expected to receive.

**Average household getting smaller**

The average size of households is also expected to decline over the next 25 years, largely due to a continuing low level of fertility and a growing trend toward living alone.

The number of households with one person will grow almost as fast as two-person households. But fewer than 1 household in 16 will contain 5 or more people by 2016, compared with 1 in 10 in 1991.

By 2016, households will contain an average of 2.5 people, compared with about 2.9 in 1981.

There will also be marked changes in household composition. "Non-family" households (those composed of an individual living alone or unrelated persons sharing a dwelling) will grow faster than family households.

By 2016, almost a third (32.9%) of all households will be non-family, compared with 28.8% in 1991.

**Projected growth in the number of households in Canada, medium-growth scenario 1996-2016**

	Number of households	Period	Average annual increase
	'000		'000
1991	10,254.0		
1996	11,214.0	1991-1996	192.0
2001	12,224.6	1996-2001	202.1
2006	13,215.3	2001-2006	198.1
2011	14,172.1	2006-2011	191.4
2016	15,089.4	2011-2016	183.5

**Stronger growth in number of lone-parent families**

Husband-and-wife families have always far outnumbered lone-parent families, and that is expected to continue well into the future. However, the number of lone-parent families is expected to grow at a faster pace. Currently, more than four of every five lone-parent families is headed by a woman.

The total number of families is projected to surpass 8.7 million by the turn of the century, reaching 10.4 million by 2016. Of that total, an estimated 1.6 million (15.2%) will be lone-parent families, compared with 976,000 (13.0%) in 1991. This increase will result from more families headed by divorced persons as well as never-married mothers. Husband-and-wife families will still account for 85% of all families in 2016.

As with households, the family is expected to become smaller in the next 25 years, moving farther away from the large family that characterized the past. This reduction is due to three factors: the rising proportion of empty-nesters as the population ages; the anticipated growth in households headed by lone parents; and the continuing impact of low fertility.

By 2016, more than half of all families (54.9%) will likely consist of two-person families (a childless couple, empty-nesters, or a lone-parent with one child), compared with the current proportion of 42.5%.

At the opposite extreme, by 2016 only 1 family in 25 will have 5 or more individuals, compared with about 1 in 9 in 1991.

Again, only families in British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta are expected to outpace the nation's average growth rate of 38.9% over the next 25 years.

Regions below the national average will experience the lowest gains in interprovincial migration and immigration.

*Projections of households and families for Canada, the provinces and territories, 1994-2016 (91-522, \$45) is now available. See "How to order publications".*

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Kopustas (613-951-9584) or Lucette Dell'Oso (613-951-2304), Population Projections Section, Demography Division.

**Projected growth in the number of families in Canada, medium-growth scenario 1996-2016**

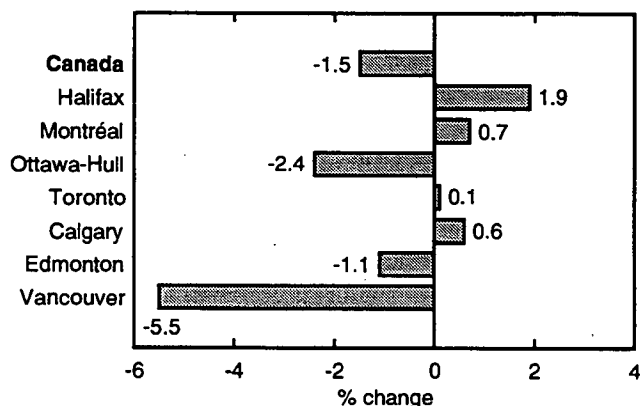
	Number of families	Period	Average annual increase
	'000		'000
1991	7,517.3		
1996	8,137.3	1991-1996	124.0
2001	8,728.3	1996-2001	118.2
2006	9,302.5	2001-2006	114.8
2011	9,885.6	2006-2011	116.6
2016	10,439.6	2011-2016	110.8

## New housing price index September 1995

Prices of new housing have declined across Canada over the past 15 months, a result of low consumer confidence that contributed to a sharp decline in housing construction starts.

Since June 1994, the new housing price index has dropped 1.5%. The index measures fluctuations in the prices of new single-family dwellings, townhouses and semi-detached dwellings. September represented the 15th consecutive month when the year-over-year percentage change was negative.

**New housing price indexes**  
September 1994 to September 1995



Between August and September 1995, the index edged down 0.1%.

Prices of new housing continued to drop dramatically on the West Coast and, to a lesser degree, in the nation's capital and some Southwestern Ontario cities. Since September 1994, housing prices have dropped in Victoria (-9.9%), Vancouver (-5.5%), Ottawa-Hull (-2.4%) and London (-3.2%). Builders in those cities have reduced prices or offered incentives to buyers to generate sales in markets they have described as sluggish.

Nationally, for the January-to-September period, construction starts of housing covered by the index dropped 35.6% between 1994 and 1995, according to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The short-term outlook for future housing construction remains weak. For the first nine months of 1995, housing construction intentions as measured by the value of residential building permits were down 22.4% from the same period last year. Stable mortgage rates and lower house prices have failed to overcome consumer concerns over economic conditions.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.**

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

**New housing price indexes**  
(1986=100)

	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994 to Sept. 1995	Aug. 1995 to Sept. 1995
				% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
House only	125.7	124.1	124.0	-1.4	-0.1
Land only	169.5	167.5	167.3	-1.3	-0.1
St. John's	127.5	126.8	126.8	-0.5	-
Halifax	118.6	120.8	120.8	1.9	-
Charlottetown	..	116.4	116.6	..	0.2
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.8	115.4	115.4	-0.3	-
Québec	134.2	135.8	135.8	1.2	-
Montréal	136.7	137.8	137.7	0.7	-0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.3	120.4	120.3	-2.4	-0.1
Toronto	137.8	137.9	137.9	0.1	-
Hamilton	127.4	125.7	125.3	-1.6	-0.3
St. Catharines- Niagara	120.7	120.9	120.6	-0.1	-0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	123.0	122.4	121.9	-0.9	-0.4
London	146.5	142.3	141.8	-3.2	-0.4
Windsor	127.0	128.3	128.3	1.0	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	137.5	137.5	-0.1	-
Winnipeg	116.6	118.0	118.0	1.2	-
Regina	128.2	132.4	132.4	3.3	-
Saskatoon	112.6	113.9	113.9	1.2	-
Calgary	141.2	141.8	142.0	0.6	0.1
Edmonton	148.0	146.0	146.4	-1.1	0.3
Vancouver	144.6	137.2	136.6	-5.5	-0.4
Victoria	129.8	118.2	117.0	-9.9	-1.0

- Nil or zero.

.. Figures not available.

---

## OTHER RELEASES

---

### Steel primary forms

Week ending November 4, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 4, 1995, totalled 235 449 tonnes, down 12.9% from 270 308 tonnes a week earlier and down 17.3% from 284 728 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 12 193 171 tonnes, a 4.7% increase from 11 642 515 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Steel primary forms

September 1995

Steel primary forms production for September totalled 1 138 702 tonnes, a 1.0% decrease from 1 150 322 tonnes (revised) the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of September 1995 reached 10 914 544 tonnes, up 6.4% from 10 255 452 tonnes (revised) a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).**

The September 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

### Sugar sales

October 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in October totalled 108 738 tonnes, comprising 88 018 tonnes in domestic sales and 20 720 tonnes in export sales. At the end of October 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 877 545 tonnes: 792 171 tonnes in domestic sales and 85 374 tonnes in exports.

This compares with sales of 94 388 tonnes in October 1994, of which 77 907 tonnes were domestic sales and 16 481 tonnes were exported. At the end of October 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 922 284 tonnes: 818 244 tonnes in domestic sales and 104 040 tonnes in export sales.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.**

The October 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### Post-censal population estimates

July 1, 1995

Preliminary post-censal estimates of the population by age, sex and marital status at July 1, 1995, as well as updated post-censal estimates at July 1, 1994 and 1993, are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 6213-6225.**

These estimates will appear in *Annual demographic statistics, 1995* (91-213, \$60), which will be released in March 1996.

For further information on this release, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

### Motor carriers of freight—small for-hire carriers and owner-operators 1993

Small for-hire carriers of freight (those with annual revenues between \$25,000 and \$1 million) represented 83% of all for-hire carriers in 1993. Their estimated revenues accounted for 17% of all revenues in the Canada-based for-hire trucking industry in 1993. These carriers generated an estimated \$1.9 billion in operating revenues (+21% over 1992), while owner-operators (those who work for either for-hire or private companies) generated an estimated \$4.7 billion (+4% over 1992).

These and other data from the Motor Carriers of Freight Surveys will be available in *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$50), which will be released in December.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579) Transportation Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### **Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,**

September 1995

#### **Catalogue number 25-001**

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

### **Steel wire and specified wire products,**

September 1995

#### **Catalogue number 41-006**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

### **Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,**

September 1995

#### **Catalogue number 41-011**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

### **Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,**

September 1995

#### **Catalogue number 46-002**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

### **Science statistics service bulletin: Estimation of research and development expenditures in the higher education sector, 1993-1994. Vol. 19, no. 6**

#### **Catalogue number 88-001**

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

### **Projections of households and families for Canada, provinces and territories, 1994-2016**

#### **Catalogue number 91-522**

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54; other countries: US\$63).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1995. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

## How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

### **Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:**

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries call:

**1-613-951-7277**

Or fax your order to us:

**1-613-951-1584**

**For address changes:** Please refer to your customer account number.

**To order a publication by mail write:** Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

**Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.**

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages or your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistic Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and sales counter where you can consult or purchase publications, diskettes, CD-ROM discs, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services—from seminars to consultations—are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3

Local calls: (902) 426-5331  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

### **Quebec**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Suite 412, East Tower  
Guy Favreau Complex  
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.  
Montréal, Québec  
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

### **National Capital Region**

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6

If outside the local calling area,  
please dial the toll free number for  
your province.

Local calls: (613) 951-8116  
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

### **Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

### **Manitoba**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Suite 300, MacDonald Building  
344 Edmonton Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

### **Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Avord Tower, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
2002 Victoria Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

### **Southern Alberta**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
First Street Plaza, Room 401  
138-4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Southeast  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: (403) 292-6717  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

### **Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Park Square  
10001 Bellamy Hill  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

### **British Columbia and the Yukon**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Library Square Tower, Suite 600  
300 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691  
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136  
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

### **Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired**

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629