

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 15, 1988

NOV 15 1988

Major Release

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Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions, 1985

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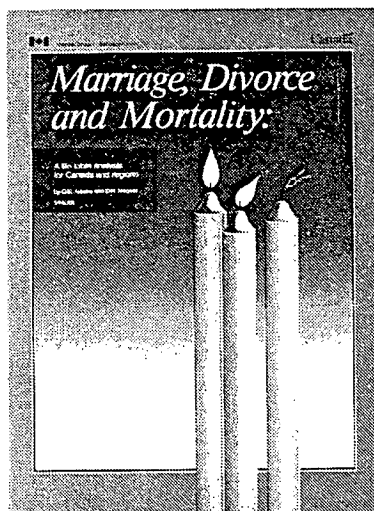
- As of 1985, it is estimated that nearly three in 10 of all marriages in Canada could end in divorce.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending October 31, 1988

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Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions

As of 1985, it is estimated that nearly three in 10 of all marriages in Canada could end in divorce, compared to fewer than two in 10 in 1971. In 1971, 90% of Canadians could expect to marry at some point during their lifetime; as of 1985 this figure has declined to 83% for men and 86% for women.

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions presents indicators of the lifetime incidence of marriage, divorce and widowhood in the Canadian population for the 1970-72 to 1984-86 periods. Drawing on vital statistics and census data, the study examines the impact of changing trends in marriage and divorce on the Canadian population. The report also examines provincial and regional variations, and makes international comparisons.

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions (84-536, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further highlights from the study, see page 3 of today's *Daily*.



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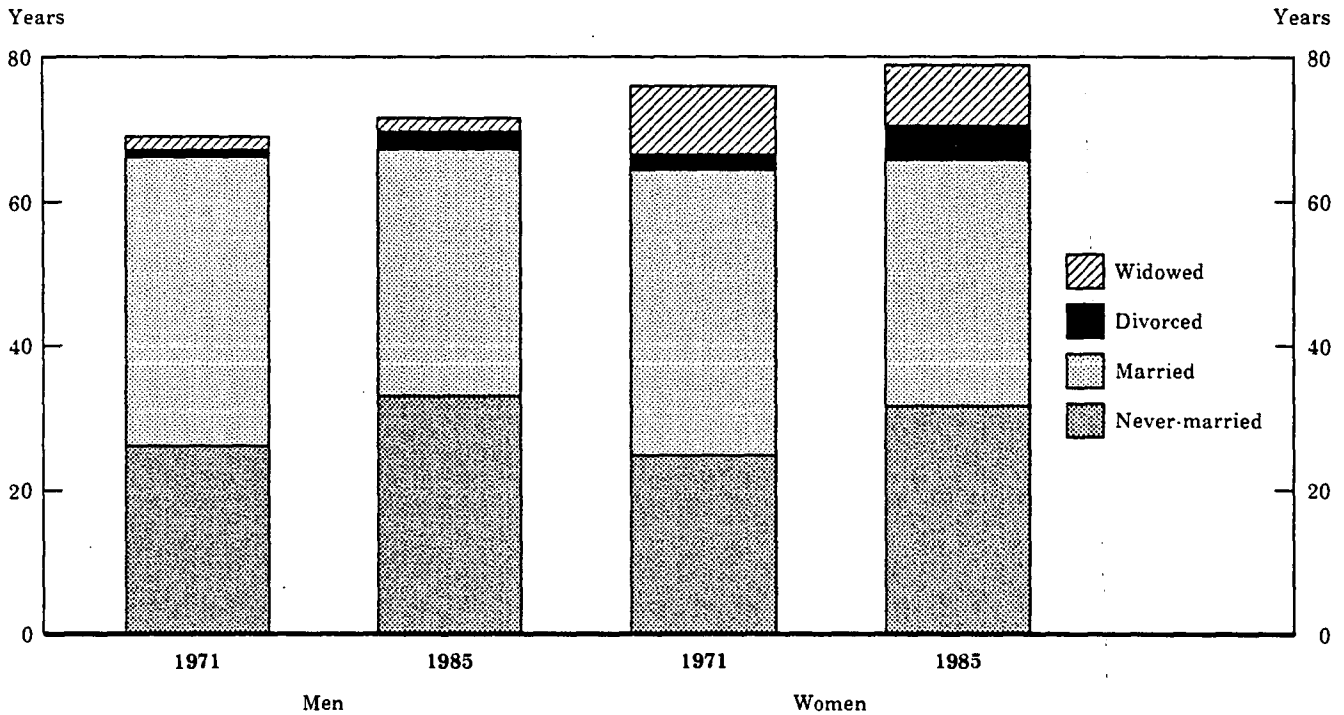
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Major Release

Average Duration of Lifetime in Each Marital Status: Canadian Men and Women 1971 and 1985



Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions 1985

Changing patterns of marriage and divorce during the past two decades have had a marked impact on the life course of Canadians. First, as a result of the rising divorce rate throughout the 1970s, an increasing proportion of marriages are expected to end in divorce. As of 1985, it is estimated that nearly three in 10 of all marriages (including first marriages and remarriages) could end in divorce, compared to fewer than two in 10 in 1971.

Among young married men and women in their early twenties, it is estimated that four out of 10 marriages could end in divorce, compared to fewer than three in 10 in 1971.

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions, released today, also shows that Canadians are now less likely to marry than they were in 1971. In 1971, 90% of Canadians could expect to marry at some point during their lifetime; as of 1985, this figure has declined to 83% for men and 86% for women.

Although the average life expectancy of Canadians has increased by three years since 1971, the length of lifetime that Canadians may expect to spend married has declined by six years; in 1985 both men and women could expect to spend 34 years of their lifetime married, down from 40 years in 1971.

The declining trend in the lifetime probability of first marriage is also observed in the prospects for remarriage among widowed and divorced men and women.

(continued on next page)

Differences Between Men and Women

There are marked differences between men and women for several of the indicators. The accompanying chart shows that, as of 1985, women may expect to spend more than four times as long in the widowed state as men: eight years versus two years. This occurs mainly as the result of women outliving men by more than seven years on average as of 1985. As a result of the mortality advantage held by women, it could be expected that one in two marriages for women would end in widowhood, compared to one in five for men.

Women may also expect to spend nearly twice as long in the divorced state as men: 4.9 years versus 2.6 years as of 1985. One factor that contributes to this difference is that divorced women are less likely to remarry than divorced men; as of 1985 just over six out of 10 divorced women may be expected to remarry, compared to more than seven out of 10 divorced men.

Provincial and Regional Variations

Across Canada, it is observed that men and women in Quebec are less likely to marry and remarry than those of other regions. As of 1985, 75% of Quebec men, and 77% of women, could be expected to marry during their lifetime, compared to roughly 85% or more in all other regions of Canada.

Similarly, just over six out of 10 divorced Quebec men, and fewer than five out of 10 divorced women, are expected to remarry, compared to seven out of 10 or more in other regions.

The highest proportion of marriages ending in divorce is observed in British Columbia, at 33%, and the lowest in Atlantic Canada, at 24%.

International Comparisons

Among the countries for which international comparisons are available, several striking differences are observed. It is estimated that 44% of all marriages in the United States could end in divorce, compared to 28% in Canada.

Swedish men and women are much less likely to marry and remarry than those in the other countries examined in the report. While more than eight out of 10 men in Canada are expected to marry during their lifetimes, this figure is just six out of 10 in Sweden. Fewer than seven out of 10 Swedish women are expected to marry, compared to nearly nine out of 10 in Canada and other countries.

(see table on next page)

For other findings and a review of the methodology, data sources and detailed tables, order *Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions* (84-536, \$35), now available from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

An off-print of the main findings of the study *Marrying and Divorcing: A Status Report for Canada* (89-517, \$5) is also now available.

For more information, contact Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division, or Dhruva Nagnur (613-951-3755), Social and Economic Studies Division.

Summary Statistics from the Marital Status Life Tables by Sex: Canada, Regions and Selected Countries

	Canada		Atlan- tic	Que.	Ont.	Prairies	B.C.	U.S.	England and Wales	Sweden
	1971	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1983	1981	1984
Men										
Percentage never marrying	10	17	16	25	13	15	16	16	16	40
Percentage marrying	90	83	84	75	87	85	84	84	84	60
Average age at first marriage	25.0	28.3	27.6	29.2	28.0	27.9	28.5	26.8	26.6	31.6
Percentage of marriages ending in divorce	19	28	24	28	27	31	33	44	33	34
Percentage of marriages ending in widowhood	23	22	22	23	22	19	20	18	21	19
Percentage of divorced persons remarrying	85	76	77	62	82	76	78	85	83	44
Percentage of widowed persons remarrying	24	14	14	12	15	15	16	19	15	4
Women										
Percentage never marrying	8	14	13	23	11	11	11	12	11	33
Percentage marrying	92	86	87	77	89	89	89	88	89	67
Average age at first marriage	22.8	25.7	25.3	26.5	25.7	25.0	25.8	24.5	24.4	29.2
Percentage of marriages ending in divorce	19	28	23	28	27	31	33	44	33	34
Percentage of marriages ending in widowhood	58	50	55	49	51	50	47	39	47	46
Percentage of divorced persons remarrying	79	64	67	46	69	68	68	76	74	40
Percentage of widowed persons remarrying	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	5	1

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending October 31, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10 days totalled 6.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 13.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.0% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	10-day Period Ending October 31, 1988	Year to date ^r
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	6 644 196	215 633 995
% change from previous year	-12.4	5.0
Cars	95,265	3,114,194
% change from previous year	-14.6	2.7
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	331 139	11 368 250
% change from previous year	-15.5	7.4
Cars	11,517	384,155
% change from previous year	-13.9	1.5

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

August 1988

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$15.8 million in August 1988. Operating revenues of \$631.7 million were up \$117.2 million from the August 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 22.1% from August 1987. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 25.9% while freight car-kilometres increased by 21.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1988 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is to be released the last week of November.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Soft Drinks

October 1988

Data on soft drinks for October 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, \$2.50/\$25) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

October 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 82 067 520 kilograms for all types of sugar in October 1988, comprising 75 365 893 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 701 627 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 801 927 520 kilograms: 764 463 893 kilograms in domestic sales and 37 463 627 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 82 973 000 kilograms in October 1987, of which 77 944 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 5 029 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 873 756 000 kilograms: 815 040 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 58 716 000 kilograms in export sales.

The October 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

September 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1988 totalled 52 001 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from the 53 231 tonnes produced in August 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 456 599 tonnes, an increase of 2.8% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 444 200 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 286 tonnes in September 1988, down from the 10 560 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 86 774 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 75 747 tonnes (revised figure) in 1987.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 8 678 tonnes in September 1988 from 5 648 tonnes in August 1988. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 58 589 tonnes, up from cumulative sales of 50 838 tonnes (revised figure) in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The September 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.



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Publications Released

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended September 1988.

Catalogue number 25-002

(Canada: \$4.25/\$17; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21).

Building Permits, June 1988.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1988.

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Available November 16th at 7:00 a.m.

Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1986.

Catalogue number 81-204

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions, 1985.

Catalogue number 84-536E

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

Marrying and Divorcing - A Status Report for Canada, 1986. Catalogue number 89-517E

(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6).

Profiles - Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 94-128

(Canada: \$39; Other Countries: \$41).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

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, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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