

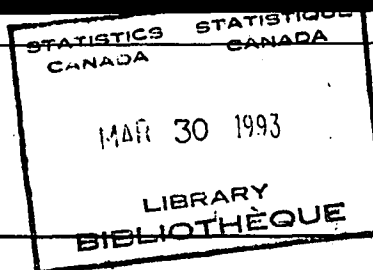


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

NOT FOR LOAN  
NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

Tuesday, March 30, 1993  
For release at 8:30 a.m.



## 1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### The 1991 Census shows...

- Over one million report Aboriginal origins
- Just over half with Aboriginal origins reported non-Aboriginal origins as well
- The majority of the population in the Northwest Territories reported Aboriginal origins

#### The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey shows...

- 626,000 people identified with an Aboriginal group
- Those who identified with an Aboriginal group tended to be younger than Canada's total population
- The majority who identified with an Aboriginal group lived west of Ontario

#### Age and Sex Aboriginal Data 1991 Census

Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex, a publication which focuses on the Aboriginal Population in Canada, is now available. The information presented was obtained from the 1991 Census of Canada and the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS).

The census population consists of those persons who reported at least one Aboriginal origin (i.e., North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit ancestry) on the census long questionnaire. The census data presented show both single Aboriginal origin responses and multiple responses broken down by Aboriginal group.

The APS includes persons who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, or a specific group such as Cree or Inuvialuit) or who reported registered Indian status under the **Indian Act** of Canada.

Both data sources provide age and sex distributions for Canada, provinces, territories, and census metropolitan areas.

To obtain a copy of Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex (94-327, \$30), see "How to Order Publications". For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Following the 1991 Census, the agency conducted the first Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Today's Daily presents Aboriginal data on age, sex and geographical distribution from both the census and the survey. These first results from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey will be followed by data on language, tradition, disability, health, lifestyle and social issues in May 1993. Additional census data on socio-economic characteristics will be published later in 1993.

The 1991 Census provides data for the approximately one million people who reported Aboriginal origins while the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey provides data for those people (some 626,000) who identified with an Aboriginal group and/or who were registered Indians as defined by the **Indian Act** of Canada.

## Over 1 million with Aboriginal ancestry

In the 1991 Census, 1,002,675 people reported having Aboriginal origins, either as their only ancestry or in combination with other origins. This is an increase of 41 per cent from 1986 when 711,720

people reported Aboriginal origins. Demographic factors, such as changes in fertility and mortality, cannot explain an increase of this size over a five year period. Clearly, significant numbers of people who had not previously reported an Aboriginal origin did so in 1991, most likely due to heightened awareness of Aboriginal issues

arising from the extensive public discussion of these matters in the period leading up to the 1991 Census.

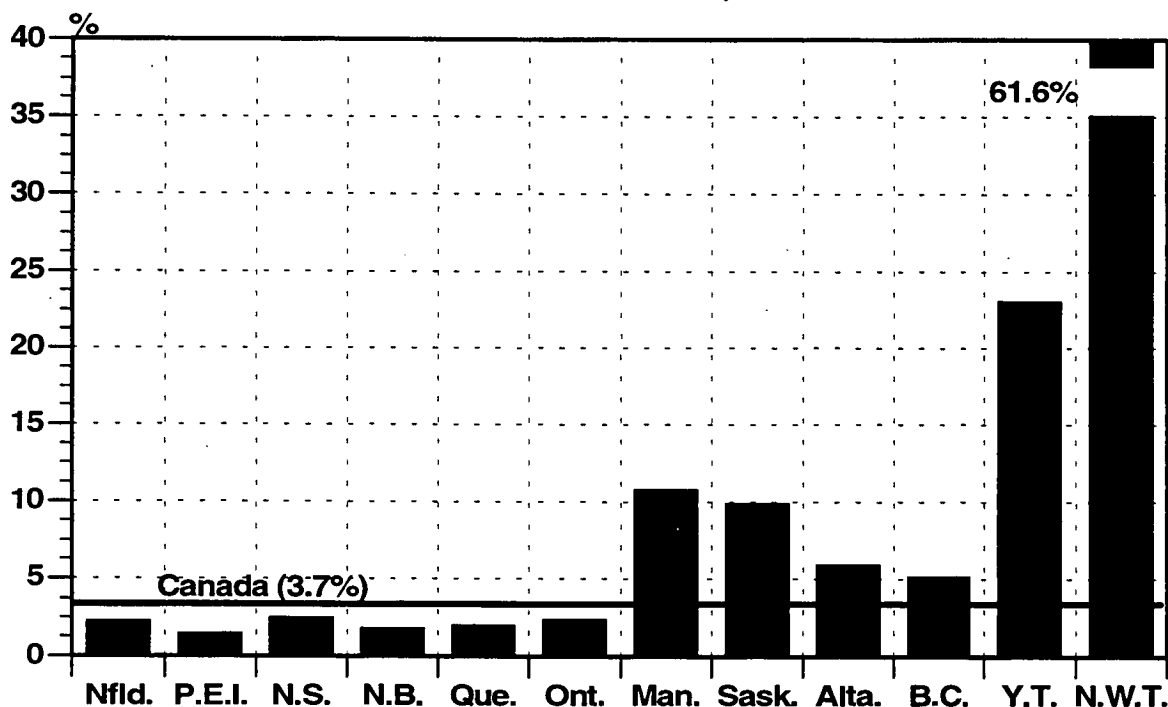
### 1991 Census Aboriginal Ancestry

The 1991 Census question on ethnic or cultural origins provided information on the number of people who reported North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit origins, either as a single response or in combination with other origins. The Aboriginal population defined through the Census includes those people who reported at least one Aboriginal origin. For information on the historical comparability of data on ethnic origins, see the note on page 3 of today's Daily.

**Total Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991 Censuses**

	1986	1991	% Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>711,720</b>	<b>1,002,675</b>	<b>41</b>
Newfoundland	9,555	13,110	37
Prince Edward Island	1,290	1,880	46
Nova Scotia	14,225	21,885	54
New Brunswick	9,375	12,815	37
Quebec	80,945	137,615	70
Ontario	167,375	243,550	46
Manitoba	85,235	116,200	36
Saskatchewan	77,650	96,580	24
Alberta	103,925	148,220	43
British Columbia	126,625	169,035	33
Yukon	4,995	6,390	28
Northwest Territories	30,530	35,390	16

## Percentage of the Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census



The increase in reported Aboriginal ancestry varied among the provinces and territories. In Quebec, where the percentage increase was greatest, the number of people reporting Aboriginal origins rose by 70 per cent, largely the result of an increase in the number reporting Aboriginal ancestry in combination with other origins. The Northwest Territories experienced the smallest increase (16 per cent), although here as well, much of the increase was due to a rise in the number of people reporting Aboriginal ancestry in combination with other origins.

Overall, the proportion of Canada's population reporting Aboriginal origins increased from 2.8 per cent in 1986 to 3.7 per cent in 1991.

The Northwest Territories was the only province or territory where people reporting Aboriginal origins represented the majority (62 per cent) of the population. People with Aboriginal origins accounted for almost one-quarter (23 per cent) of the population in the Yukon, 11 per cent in Manitoba, 10 per cent in Saskatchewan, 6 per cent in Alberta, and 5 per cent in British Columbia. In each of the provinces east of Manitoba, the population with Aboriginal origins accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total population.

### Comparability of 1986 and 1991 Ethnic Origin Data

The ethnic origin question on the 1991 Census was similar to that asked on the last Census in 1986. In an effort to explain clearly that the purpose of the question was to measure the ancestral origins of the Canadian population, the wording of the 1991 question was changed slightly and a note was included on the questionnaire summarizing the purpose of the question. These changes should not affect the comparability of ethnic origin data between 1986 and 1991.

Nevertheless, caution must be exercised in making comparisons. Measures of ethnicity are complex, and can be affected by changes in the environment in which the questions are asked as well as by changes in respondents' understanding or views about the topic. Changes in such factors as awareness of family background or length of time since immigration can affect responses to the question, as can confusion with other concepts such as citizenship, nationality, language or cultural identity. In the case of the 1991 Census, public attention on Aboriginal issues in the year leading up to the Census may have contributed to increased reporting of Aboriginal origins; similarly, pre-census publicity calling for the reporting of Canadian as an expression of national identity may have contributed to a substantial increase in the number of persons providing this response and a decrease in other origins, especially British.

## Just over half with Aboriginal origins also reported non-Aboriginal origins

Of those people who reported having Aboriginal ancestors, 47 per cent reported a single Aboriginal origin while 53 per cent reported multiple ancestries. Among those reporting multiple ancestries, the majority (98 per cent) reported Aboriginal origins in combination with non-Aboriginal origins. The remaining 2 per cent had multiple Aboriginal origins only, for example, North American Indian and Inuit origins.

Over the 1986 to 1991 period, the number of people who reported having one Aboriginal origin in combination with other origins grew faster than the number who reported a single Aboriginal origin only. In 1991, 532,060 people reported that they had Aboriginal origins in combination with other origins, up 57 per cent from 1986. In comparison, the

number of people who reported a single Aboriginal origin rose by 26 per cent over the same period: from 373,260 in 1986 to 470,615 in 1991.

### Single and Multiple Responses

A **single response** occurs when a respondent reports one ethnic origin only. For example, 365,375 persons gave North American Indian as their only origin.

A **multiple response** occurs when a respondent provides two or more ethnic origins. In 1991, 532,060 people gave a combination of at least two of the following types of responses: North American Indian, Métis, Inuit and non-Aboriginal.

In responding to the census question on ethnic origin, some people reported a combination of Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal origins. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant Aboriginal group. As a result, the sum of the various Aboriginal responses is greater than the total population reporting an Aboriginal ancestry.

**Total Population Reporting Aboriginal Origins Showing Single and Multiple Responses, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986 and 1991 Censuses**

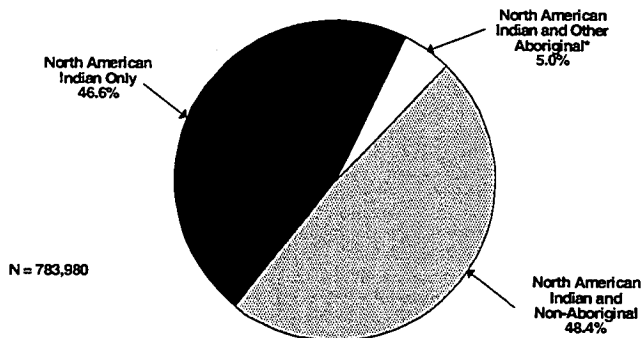
	Single Responses			Multiple Responses		
	1986	1991	% Change	1986	1991	% Change
Canada	373,260	470,615	26.1	338,460	532,060	57.2
Newfoundland	3,825	5,340	39.6	5,730	7,770	35.6
Prince Edward Island	410	395	-	875	1,480	69.1
Nova Scotia	5,960	7,530	26.3	8,260	14,355	73.8
New Brunswick	3,880	4,270	10.1	5,500	8,550	55.5
Quebec	49,325	65,405	32.6	31,620	72,210	128.4
Ontario	55,560	71,005	27.8	111,815	172,545	54.3
Manitoba	55,410	74,345	34.2	29,820	41,855	40.4
Saskatchewan	55,645	66,270	19.1	22,005	30,310	37.7
Alberta	51,665	68,445	32.5	52,265	79,780	52.6
British Columbia	61,130	74,420	21.7	65,495	94,620	44.5
Yukon	3,280	3,775	15.1	1,715	2,610	52.2
Northwest Territories	27,175	29,415	8.2	3,355	5,970	77.9

## North American Indian responses more numerous

Over three-quarters (78 per cent) of the 1,002,675 people who reported Aboriginal origins reported North American Indian ancestry. When single and multiple responses are combined, 783,980 people reported North American Indian, 212,650 reported Métis and 49,255 reported Inuit.

Indian origins (365,375). A similar situation was recorded for people who reported Métis origins: 99,560 reported Métis and non-Aboriginal origins while 75,150 reported Métis origins only.

## Persons Reporting North American Indian, Canada, 1991 Census

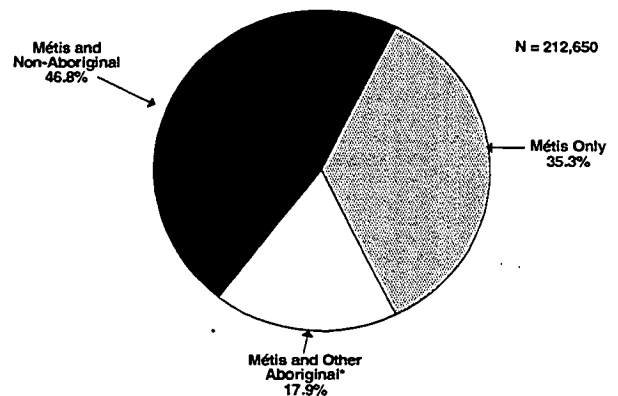


\* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

Some people reported a combination of different Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal origins. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant Aboriginal group. As a result, the sum of the various Aboriginal responses (1,045,885) is slightly greater than the total population reporting an Aboriginal ancestry (1,002,675).

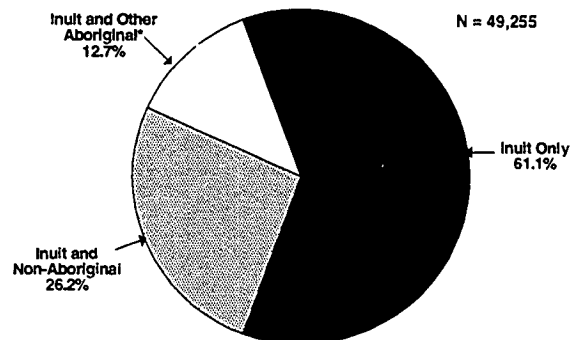
Of the three Aboriginal groups, those people reporting an Inuit origin were the least likely to report having another origin: 61 per cent of people who reported Inuit reported having Inuit origins only. Among people who reported North American Indian origins, slightly more had North American Indian origins in combination with non-Aboriginal origins (379,470 people) than had only North American

## Persons Reporting Métis, Canada, 1991 Census



\* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

## Persons Reporting Inuit, Canada, 1991 Census



\* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

## Indian Reserves and Settlements

The 1991 Census enumerated 207,470 people living on Indian reserves and settlements across the country. Of these, 188,270 people reported Aboriginal origins. A large proportion, 86 per cent, of all those who were living on Indian reserves and settlements in 1991 reported having a single Aboriginal origin.

While the 1991 Census enumerated the majority of Indian reserves and settlements in Canada there were 78 Indian reserves and settlements (out of about 950 occupied and unoccupied territories) where enumeration was not permitted, was interrupted before it could be completed, was late or the quality of the collected data was considered inadequate. It is estimated that approximately 38,000 persons were missed on these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. For more information please refer to the note on page 11 of today's Daily.

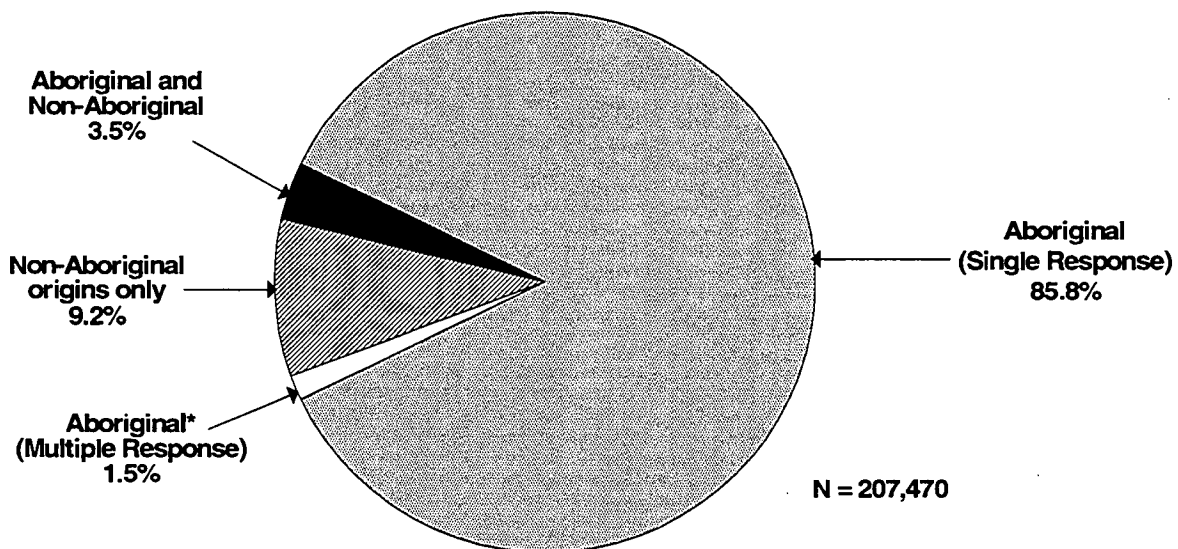
Among people living on Indian reserves and settlements who reported an Aboriginal origin, the majority, 94 per cent, reported North American Indian

as their only origin. Only a small proportion (4 per cent) reported having a single Aboriginal origin (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) in combination with a non-Aboriginal origin.

Overall, 48 per cent (176,620 people) of all those who reported having North American Indian origins only, lived on Indian reserves and settlements. In comparison, 2 per cent of those who reported Métis origins only, and less than 1 per cent of those with Inuit origins only, lived on Indian reserves and settlements.

The 1991 Census also collected information on the number of persons who were registered Indians as defined by the **Indian Act** of Canada. Some 386,000 people reported being registered under this Act. This count excludes people who were living on Indian reserves and settlements where enumeration was not permitted, was interrupted, occurred too late for inclusion, or where the quality of the data collected was considered inadequate. Also excluded from this count were Registered Indians living in institutions and those who were otherwise missed by the census.

## Population on Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements, Canada, 1991 Census



\* May also include non-Aboriginal origins.

## Almost all identify with one Aboriginal group

The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that 625,710 people who reported Aboriginal origins and/or who were registered under the **Indian Act** of Canada identified with an Aboriginal group. The vast majority (99 per cent) of these people identified with just one Aboriginal group – North American Indian, Métis or Inuit.

## Seven out of ten lived west of Ontario

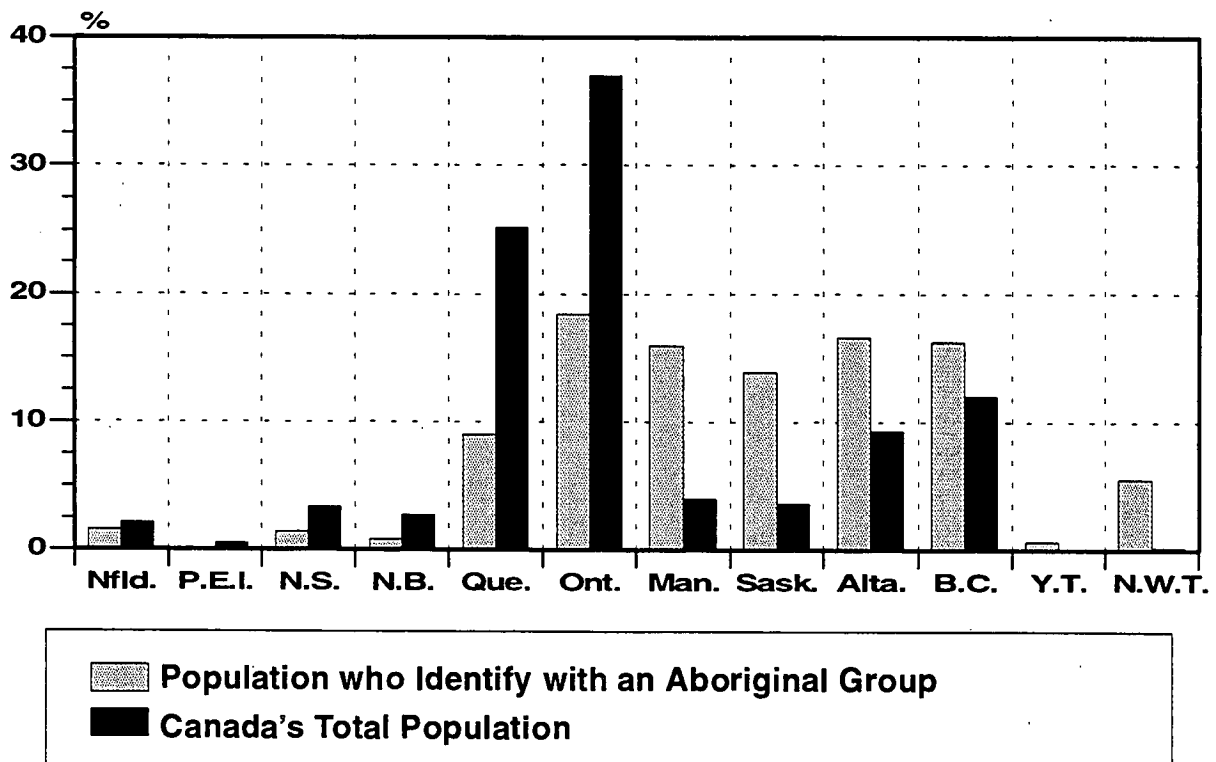
Approximately 69 per cent of the population who identified with an Aboriginal group lived west of Ontario, compared to 29 per cent of Canada's total population. The difference was most apparent in the Prairie provinces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were home to almost half (46 per cent) of all people who identified with an Aboriginal group in 1991, but home to only 17 per cent of Canada's total population. The

### 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

A large-scale survey of people who reported Aboriginal ancestry and/or who reported being registered under the **Indian Act** of Canada was conducted after the 1991 Census. This survey, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, was developed in consultation with Aboriginal organizations and government departments. From those people who identified as North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, the survey collected information on such issues as employment, education, language, health and mobility.

It should be noted that 181 Indian reserves and settlements (approximately 20,000 persons) and another 14 Aboriginal communities (approximately 2,000 persons) who participated in the 1991 Census did not participate in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. For additional information on Indian reserves and settlements not surveyed by the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, please refer to the note on page 11 of today's **Daily**.

## Population Distribution, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey



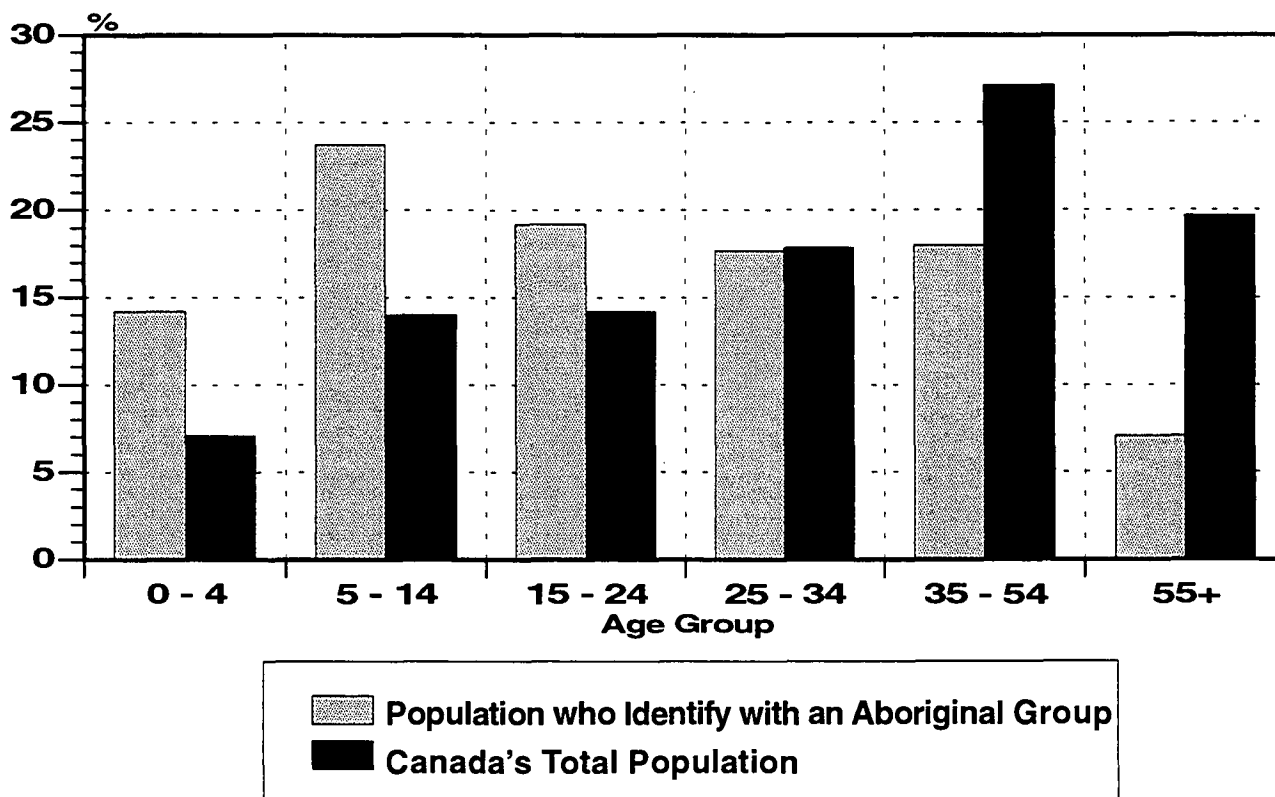
Northwest Territories, with less than one per cent of Canada's total population, accounted for almost 6 per cent of the population who identified with an Aboriginal group.

People who identified with an Aboriginal group were much less likely to live in a major urban centre than was the Canadian population in general. Overall, 26 per cent of those who identified with an Aboriginal group lived in the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. In comparison, those eleven metropolitan areas were home to almost 47 per cent of Canada's total population.

### A young population

Age distributions reveal other differences between the total Canadian population and the population who identified with an Aboriginal group. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey reveals that the population identifying with an Aboriginal group tended to be much younger than Canada's total population: 38 per cent were under the age of 15, compared to 21 per cent for Canada's total population. Seven per cent of the population identifying with an Aboriginal group was aged 55 and over, compared to 20 per cent for Canada's total population.

**Population Distribution by Age Group, Canada,  
1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey**





## North American Indian

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that 460,680 people identified themselves as North American Indian. Of these, 64 per cent lived off-reserve, while the remainder, 36 per cent, lived on-reserve. It should be noted that 181 Indian reserves and settlements (representing approximately 20,000 people) and another 14 Aboriginal communities (representing approximately 2,000 people) who participated in the 1991 Census did not participate in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. For additional information on Indian reserves and settlements not surveyed by the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, please refer to the note on page 11 of today's Daily.

Geographically, the population identifying as North American Indian was concentrated in five provinces: Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Combined, these provinces were home to 84 per cent of people who reported that they identified as North American Indian.

### Distribution by Age Group, Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Age Group	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as North American Indian
Total	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4	7.1	14.0
5 - 14	14.0	23.4
15 - 24	14.2	19.4
25 - 34	17.9	17.6
35 - 54	27.1	18.4
55 +	19.7	7.2

Compared to Canada's total population, those who identified as North American Indian were 2.5 times as likely to live in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. These provinces accounted for almost 42 per cent of the population who identified as North American Indian, compared to just 17 per cent of Canada's total population.

Of the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Regina had the highest concentration of people who identified as North American Indian (3.9 per cent) while Saskatoon and Winnipeg, with 3.1 per cent identifying as North American Indian, were next.

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that almost one-quarter (23 per cent) of the population who identified as North American Indian was between the ages of 5 and 14 in 1991, compared to only 14 per cent for the total Canadian population. Some 14 per cent of those who identified as North American Indian were under the age of five, compared to 7 per cent for Canada's total population.

When all age groups are compared, the biggest difference between the population identifying as North American Indian and Canada's total population occurs in the over 55 age group: just 7 per cent of the North American Indian group belong to this age group compared to 20 per cent of Canada's total population.

### Population Distribution, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as North American Indian
Canada	100.0%	100.0%
Number	26,994,045	460,680
Newfoundland	2.1	0.8
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.2
Nova Scotia	3.3	1.9
New Brunswick	2.7	1.1
Quebec	25.2	9.0
Ontario	37.0	22.3
Manitoba	4.0	14.4
Saskatchewan	3.6	13.0
Alberta	9.3	14.1
British Columbia	12.0	20.2
Yukon	0.1	0.9
Northwest Territories	0.2	2.1

## Métis

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that of the 625,710 individuals who identified with an Aboriginal group 135,265 identified as Métis.

When compared to Canada's total population, people who identified as Métis were much more likely to live in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of people who identified as Métis lived in these three provinces while the same can be said for only 17 per cent of Canada's total population. While 25 per cent of Canada's total population lived in Quebec and another 37 per cent in Ontario, these two provinces were home to just 6 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, of the population who identified as Métis.

### Distribution by Age Group, Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Age Group	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Métis
Total	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4	7.1	14.1
5 - 14	14.0	23.7
15 - 24	14.2	18.6
25 - 34	17.9	18.4
35 - 54	27.1	18.3
55 +	19.7	6.9

### Population Distribution, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Métis
Canada Number	26,994,045	135,265
Newfoundland	2.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island	0.5	-
Nova Scotia	3.3	0.2
New Brunswick	2.7	0.1
Quebec	25.2	6.4
Ontario	37.0	8.9
Manitoba	4.0	24.6
Saskatchewan	3.6	20.0
Alberta	9.3	28.6
British Columbia	12.0	6.7
Yukon	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.2	2.9

Compared to the population who identified as North American Indian, the population who identified as Métis was more likely to live in a major metropolitan area. While about one-quarter (24 per cent) of the North American Indian population lived in the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, almost 38 per cent of the Métis population lived in these cities. Overall, 47 per cent of Canada's population lived in these eleven census metropolitan areas.

Of the eleven census metropolitan areas included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Saskatoon had the highest concentration of people who identified as Métis (2.7 per cent), followed by Winnipeg (2.3 per cent), Regina (2.0 per cent) and Edmonton (1.6 per cent).

The age structure of the population who identified as Métis was very similar to that of the population who identified as North American Indian. A large proportion (38 per cent) of the population who identified as Métis were under age 15 and a small proportion (7 per cent) were over age 55. Of Canada's total population, 21 per cent were under age 15 and 20 per cent were aged 55-and-over.

**Concentration of Persons who Identified as Métis and North American Indian Living in Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey**

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as:			
		Métis		North American Indian	
	#	#	%	#	%
Halifax	317,630	—	—	1,135	0.4
Montréal	3,091,115	1,675	0.1	5,400	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	912,100	1,425	0.2	5,195	0.6
Toronto	3,863,105	1,430	0.1	12,920	0.3
Winnipeg	645,610	14,990	2.3	20,255	3.1
Regina	189,440	3,720	2.0	7,300	3.9
Saskatoon	207,825	5,585	2.7	6,380	3.1
Calgary	748,210	4,285	0.6	9,870	1.3
Edmonton	832,155	13,515	1.6	15,910	1.9
Vancouver	1,584,115	4,070	0.3	21,845	1.4
Victoria	283,630	345	0.1	4,130	1.5

**Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: 1991 Census and 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey:**

Some 78 Indian reserves and Indian settlements were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. As a result, data for 1991 are not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of these missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger areas (Canada, provinces, territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Because the sample for the Aboriginal Peoples Survey was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements are also not included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements, representing some 20,000 people, were incompletely enumerated during the Aboriginal Peoples Survey because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements can be found in Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex (Catalogue No. 94-327), released today.

## Inuit

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that 36,215 people identified as Inuit.

Almost 91 per cent of people who identified as Inuit lived in the Northwest Territories, Quebec (primarily the northern areas), Newfoundland and Labrador. In comparison, 28 per cent of Canada's total population lived in these areas.

### Population Distribution, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Inuit
Canada	100.0%	100.0%
Number	26,994,045	36,215
Newfoundland	2.1	13.0
Prince Edward Island	0.5	-
Nova Scotia	3.3	0.2
New Brunswick	2.7	0.2
Quebec	25.2	19.4
Ontario	37.0	2.2
Manitoba	4.0	1.3
Saskatchewan	3.6	0.4
Alberta	9.3	3.7
British Columbia	12.0	1.4
Yukon	0.1	0.2
Northwest Territories	0.2	58.1

### Distribution by Age Group, Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Age Group	Canada's Total Population	Population Identifying as Inuit
Total	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4	7.1	17.0
5 - 14	14.0	25.5
15 - 24	14.2	20.3
25 - 34	17.9	16.6
35 - 54	27.1	14.2
55 +	19.7	6.3

While the under-15 proportions of the North American Indian and Métis populations were larger than that for the total Canadian population, this difference was even greater for those who identified as Inuit: almost 43 per cent were under 15 years-of-age, compared to 37 per cent of those who identified as North American Indian, 38 per cent of those who identified as Métis and 21 per cent of the total Canadian population.

Compared to the other two Aboriginal groups, a slightly smaller proportion of those who identified as Inuit were over age 55: 6 per cent of the population who identified as Inuit versus about 7 per cent for the populations who identified as North American Indian or Métis.

### **Data Comparability and Content Considerations**

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

**Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration:** No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

**Non-permanent residents:** In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or

employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

**Exclusion of Institutional Residents:** The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

### **1991 Aboriginal Data Products**

#### From the 1991 Census:

**Canada's Aboriginal Population by Census Subdivisions, 1991 - Second quarter 1993**

**Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population, 1991 - Fourth quarter 1993**

#### From the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey:

**Language, Tradition, Disability, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues - May, 1993**

**Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income and Expenses - Fall, 1993**

**Mobility and Housing - First quarter, 1994**

**Community Profiles - First quarter, 1994**

**Micro Data File - Spring, 1994**

**North American Indians - A Statistical Profile - Fall, 1994**

**The Métis - A Statistical Profile - Fall, 1994**

**The Inuit - A Statistical Profile - Fall, 1994**

<i>Upcoming Release Dates</i>	<i>Information on</i>
April 13, 1993	Income
April 27, 1993	Social and economic characteristics of families, housing costs, educational attainment, school attendance and major field of study
May 11, 1993	Fertility, mobility, migration, place of work and religion

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US \$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US \$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)  
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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## REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer and CD-Rom diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

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

### **Newfoundland and Labrador**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3rd floor  
Viking Building  
Crosbie Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 709 772-4073  
Toll free: 1 800 565-7192  
Fax: 1 709 772-6433

### **Maritime Provinces**

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

Local calls: 902 426-5331  
Toll free: 1 800 565-7192  
Fax: 1 902 426-9538

### **Quebec**

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

Local calls: 514 283-5725  
Toll free: 1 800 361-2831  
Fax: 1 514 283-9350

### **National Capital Region**

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

Local calls: 613 951-8116  
If outside the local calling area, please dial  
the toll free number for your province.  
Fax: 1 613 951-0581

### **Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10th 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  
MacDonald Building  
Suite 300  
344 Edmonton Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3B 3L9

Local calls: 204 983-4020  
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828  
Fax: 1 204 983-7543

### **Saskatchewan**

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

Local calls: 306 780-5405  
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828  
Fax: 1 306 780-5403

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

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

Local calls: 403 495-3027  
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828  
Fax: 1 403 495-5318  
N.W.T. - Call collect 1 403 495-3028

### **Southern Alberta**

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

Local calls: 403 292-6717  
Toll free: 1 800 568-7828  
Fax: 1 403 292-4958

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

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre  
757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 604 666-3691  
Toll free: 1 800 663-1551  
Fax: 1 604 666-4863

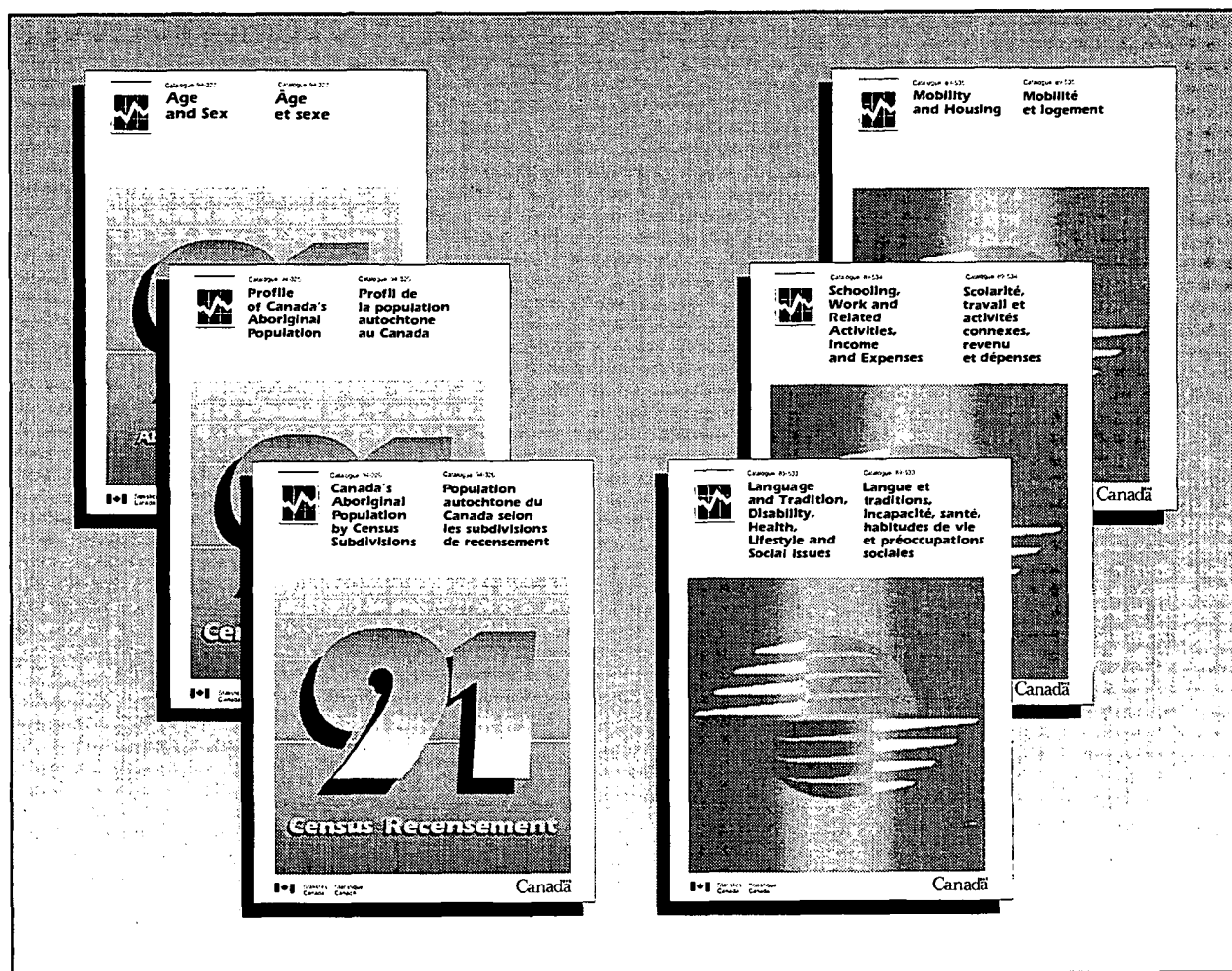
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