

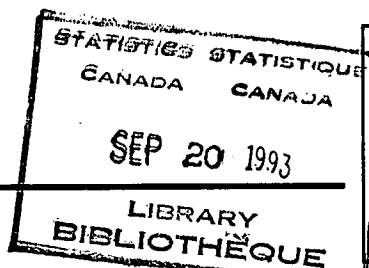
The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Monday, September 20, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.



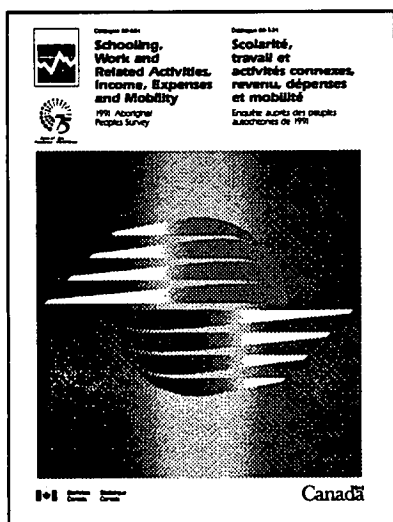
MAJOR RELEASES

Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

3

- Use of Aboriginal languages in elementary and secondary schools increased among younger generations.
- Unemployment among Aboriginal adults was 25% in 1991, two and one-half times the national rate.
- Fourteen percent of Aboriginal people reported having participated in activities such as fishing for food, or bartering goods and services for food, to support themselves and their families.
- In 1990, 5% of Aboriginal adults had a total income of over \$40,000, compared with 15% of Canada's adult population.
- Contrary to a commonly held view, Aboriginal people do not move more frequently than Canada's total population. In 1991, 15% of Aboriginal people had recently moved, compared to 16% of Canada's total population.

(continued on page 2)



Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Data tables in this publication include information for Canada, the provinces and territories, and 11 selected census metropolitan areas. Data are tabulated for adults and children by both total Aboriginal population and by specific Aboriginal group.

To obtain a copy of *Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility* (89-534, \$60), see "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).



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MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

- **Sales of Natural Gas, July 1993** 9
Sales of natural gas in Canada increased 11.3% from July 1992. The strong growth in July 1993 was largely due to increased industrial demand.
-

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MAJOR RELEASES

Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Today's release highlights information on schooling, work and related activities, income, household expenses and mobility that was collected in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Respondents in this survey were those who identified with an Aboriginal group, that is, they considered themselves to be North American Indian, Métis or Inuit.

Those who identified with an Aboriginal group (625,710) represented approximately 63% of the people who, in the 1991 Census of Population, reported having Aboriginal origin(s) and/or being registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada.

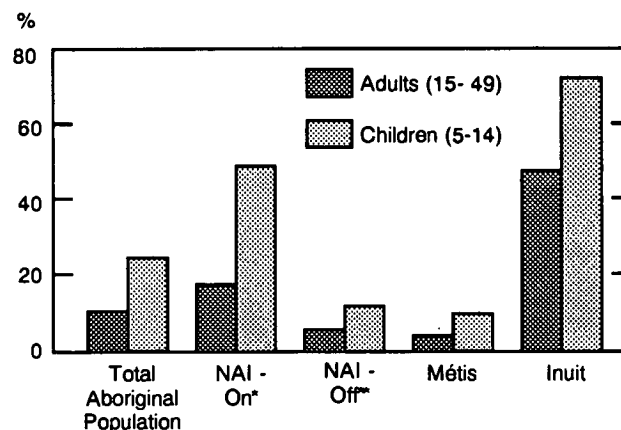
The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was first conducted following the 1991 Census; therefore, historical data for most information presented today do not exist for comparative purposes. Further information on the Aboriginal population's age, sex, and geographic distribution was released in the March 30, 1993 issue of *The Daily*. Information on language, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues was released in *The Daily* on June 29.

Use of Aboriginal languages in elementary schools increased among younger generations

Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49, only 11% of those who attended elementary school were taught in an Aboriginal language at any time during their elementary school years. However, among children aged 5 to 14, 25% were taught in an Aboriginal language.

The largest difference between the two age groups occurred for North American Indians living on Indian reserves or settlements. Among North American Indian adults (aged 15 to 49) who reported attending elementary school, 18% had been taught in an Aboriginal language. Among North American Indian children, however, 49% had been taught in an Aboriginal language in their elementary school years.

Use of Aboriginal Language in Elementary School, 1991



* NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.

** NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Formal education levels for Aboriginal people were lower compared with Canada's total population

One-third of the Aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 reported some postsecondary education and 17% reported less than Grade 9 (including no schooling). By comparison, just over half of Canada's total population aged 15 to 49 reported some postsecondary education and only 6% reported less than Grade 9. For this same age group in the Aboriginal population, North American Indians living off reserves (11%) and the Métis (12%) had the lowest proportions reporting less than Grade 9, followed by North American Indians living on reserves (28%) and the Inuit (38%).

Among older Aboriginal people aged 50 to 64, 22% had some postsecondary education and 53% had less than Grade 9. By comparison, one-third of Canada's total population aged 50 to 64 had some postsecondary education and 26% had less than Grade 9.

The most notable differences in levels of schooling between Canada's total population and the three Aboriginal groups occurred with the North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements and the Inuit. Among those aged 15 to 49, 28% of North American Indians living on reserves and settlements, and 38% of Inuit, reported less than Grade 9. Among those aged 50 to 64, 70% of North American Indians living on reserves and settlements and 76% of the Inuit reported less than Grade 9.

Table 1
Level of Schooling
1991

	Less than Grade 9		Some postsecondary	
	Age 15-49	Age 50-64	Age 15-49	Age 50-64
	%			
Total Aboriginal Population	17	53	33	22
NAI - On	28	70	25	15
NAI - Off	11	44	38	28
Métis	12	45	34	25
Inuit	38	76	26	15
Canada's Total Population	6	26	51	33

Note: NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Adults who identified with an Aboriginal group were asked about their experience during their school years. Among those aged 15 to 49 who had attended elementary school, 11% (34,860) had lived in

residential schools during all or part of their elementary school years. By contrast, among the 50 to 64 age group, just over one-third (15,080) had lived in residential schools during all or part of their school years.

Almost one-quarter of Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49 (80,670) took on-the-job or classroom training during 1990 and/or 1991. Among those who participated in training courses, 62% had taken one course and 13% had taken two courses.

Unemployment higher among those who identified with an Aboriginal group

Unemployment among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older was almost 25% in 1991; by comparison, the unemployment rate was 10% for Canada's total population. Among Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements reported the highest unemployment (31%), over three times the national rate, while the Métis reported the lowest rate at 22%.

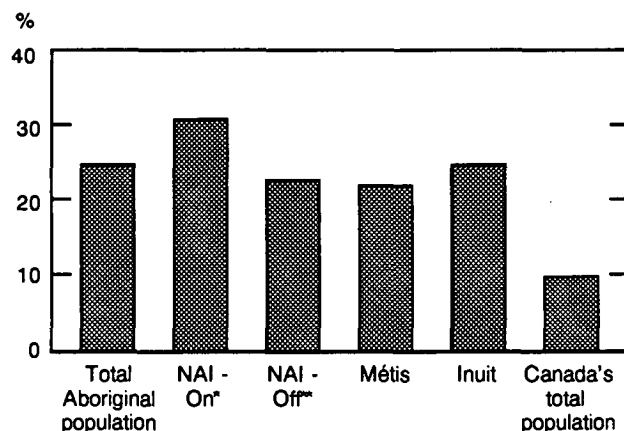
The higher unemployment rates among Aboriginal people reflect, in part, a higher proportion of people living in rural and remote areas where employment opportunities are limited. When respondents were asked about barriers to finding employment, most Aboriginal people reported limited opportunities as the major barrier. Of the 127,680 Aboriginal adults who looked for work during 1990 and/or 1991, almost two-thirds (83,685) reported that few or no jobs were available, 41% stated that their education or work experience did not match the available jobs and 16% reported difficulty finding employment because they were Aboriginal people.

Table 2
Barriers to Finding Employment
1991

	Total Aboriginal Population	NAI-On	NAI-Off	Métis	Inuit
Number looking for work	127,680	31,790	61,840	28,215	7,250
Problems finding a job					
Few or no jobs in area	66%	75%	61%	62%	71%
Education or work experience did not match jobs	41%	41%	41%	43%	38%
No one available to look after children	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%
Not enough information about available jobs	26%	32%	25%	22%	24%
Because of being an Aboriginal person	16%	22%	16%	12%	12%

Note: NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Unemployment Rate, 1991



- * NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
 ** NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Proportion who worked for income was highest among the Inuit

Just over 59% (229,905) of Aboriginal adults worked for income during 1990 and/or 1991. The Inuit had the highest proportion (68%) who worked for income, followed closely by the Métis at 65%. Among Aboriginal adults who worked for income, 29% worked at more than one job during the period.

Traditional activities continued to play an important role in the support of Aboriginal people and their families

Almost 20% (73,390) of Aboriginal adults were involved in additional work-related activities for which they received money to support themselves and their families during 1990 and/or 1991. These included traditional activities such as carving, trapping and guiding.

Fourteen percent (53,595) also reported that they participated in other activities to support themselves and their families for which they did not receive money. These activities included fishing for food, and bartering goods or services for food.

Just over 8% (32,680) of Aboriginal adults reported that they had, at one time, owned or operated a business. Among this group, 57% owned or operated a business in 1991.

1990 total income was lower among Aboriginal people

Among Aboriginal adults, 13% reported no income during 1990 while 5% reported a total income of \$40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 9% reported no income during 1990 and 15% reported total income of \$40,000 or more.

Among North American Indian adults who were living on Indian reserves and settlements, only 2% reported a total income of \$40,000 or more in 1990. Among Inuit adults, 17% reported no income in 1990.

Table 3

Total Income
1990

	No Income	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 +
	%					
Total Aboriginal Population	13	12	29	23	18	5
NAI - On	11	18	36	22	12	2
NAI - Off	14	10	26	23	20	7
Métis	13	10	26	24	20	6
Inuit	17	10	30	20	16	7
Canada's Total Population	9	6	20	22	28	15

Note: NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
 NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Employment Income was lower among Aboriginal people

Of the 388,900 Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 60% (231,865) reported employment income in 1990. Among those, 17% reported employment income of under \$2,000, and only 8% reported employment income of \$40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 8% reported having employment income of under \$2,000 during 1990, and 18% reported \$40,000 or more.

Among North American Indian adults who were living on Indian reserves and settlements, only 3% reported having employment income of \$40,000 or more in 1990.

During 1990, 29% of Aboriginal adults reported receiving social assistance

Among Aboriginal adults, 29% (111,020) had received social assistance during 1990. This percentage rose to 42% among North American Indian adults living on Indian reserves and settlements.

Five percent of Aboriginal adults received an allowance for postsecondary studies. This percentage was smallest among the Inuit: only 2% reported that they had received a postsecondary allowance during 1990.

Table 4

Employment Income 1990

	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 +
	%				
Total Aboriginal Population	17	30	21	24	8
NAI - On	20	36	23	18	3
NAI - Off	16	28	20	27	9
Métis	14	29	23	26	8
Inuit	20	33	18	21	8
Canada's Total Population	8	21	20	33	18

Note: NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Table 5

Income From Sources Other Than Employment 1990

	Social Assistance	Postsecondary Allowance	Training Allowance	Worker's Compensation
	%			
Total Aboriginal Population	29	5	4	2
NAI - On	42	5	4	2
NAI - Off	25	6	4	3
Métis	22	4	4	3
Inuit	23	2	5	2

Note: NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

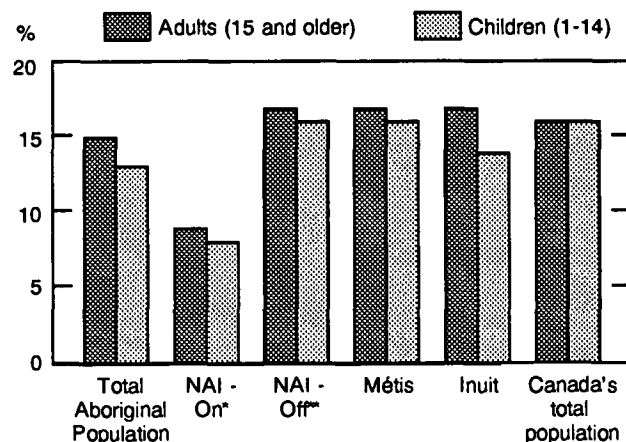
Fifteen percent of Aboriginal adults had moved recently—slightly less than the proportion of movers in Canada's total population

Contrary to a commonly held view, Aboriginal people do not move more frequently than Canada's total population. Only 15% of Aboriginal adults had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey. According to the 1991 Census, 16% of Canada's population in the same age group moved during the 12 months prior to the Census.

Among adult North American Indians who were living on Indian reserves and settlements, only 9% had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey.

A similar pattern is noted when comparing Aboriginal children aged 1 to 14 with Canada's total population of the same age group. Among Aboriginal children, 13% had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey, while 16% of children in Canada had moved in the 12 months prior to the Census.

Movers for 12 month period prior to survey



* NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
 ** NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

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, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues, mobility, housing, disability, income and household expenses.

Upcoming Data Products and Services from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Aboriginal Peoples Survey Workshop
 Disability and Housing
 Community Profiles (available in electronic format)
 Microdata File
 North American Indians: A Statistical Profile
 The Métis: A Statistical Profile
 The Inuit: A Statistical Profile

Release Date

Fall 1993
 December 1993
 Spring 1994
 Spring 1994
 Fall 1994
 Fall 1994
 Fall 1994

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements

There were 78 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements during the 1991 Census. These reserves and settlements represent about 38,000 people. Because the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) sample was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements are not included in the APS tables.

An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements, representing about 20,000 people, were incompletely enumerated during the APS because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Another 14 Aboriginal communities, representing about 2,000 people, were also incompletely enumerated for the APS.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements and other Aboriginal communities can be found in *Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility* (89-534, \$60), released today.

■

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 3 128 million cubic metres in July, up 11.3% from July 1992. The strong growth in July 1993 was largely due to increased industrial demand.

On the basis of rate structure, July sales were as follows with the percentage changes from July 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 401 million cubic metres (+4.9%); commercial sales, 320 million cubic metres (+5.4%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 408 million cubic metres (+13.4%).

At the end of July 1993, year-to-date sales of natural gas totalled 36 353 million cubic metres, up 8.0% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 9 490 million cubic metres (+8.6%); commercial sales, 7 324 million cubic metres (+4.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 19 539 million cubic metres (+9.3%).

The July 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	July 1992	July 1993 ^P	July 1992 to July 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993 ^P	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	2 809 589	3 128 393	11.3	33 645 386	36 353 310	8.0
Residential	381 763	400 573	4.9	8 736 930	9 490 403	8.6
Commercial	303 867	320 215	5.4	7 025 394	7 323 501	4.2
Industrial	1 717 548	1 864 141	13.4	14 524 623	14 986 567	9.3
Direct ¹	406 411	543 464		3 358 439	4 552 839	

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	3 128 393	294 360	917 873	56 450	228 602	1 140 700	490 408
Residential	400 573	13 265	179 677	13 400	27 222	97 427	69 582
Commercial	320 215	50 314	101 211	16 700	11 449	85 874	54 667
Industrial	1 864 141	228 937	449 533	25 800	1 158	957 399	201 314
Direct ¹	543 464	1 844	187 452	550	188 773	-	164 845
Degree Days²							
July 1992	...	20	12	71	60	87	15
July 1993	...	2	0	38	80	113	51

¹ Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.

² A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.

... Figures not applicable.

- Nil or zero.

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: Revised figures will be available in *Gas Utilities* (55-002) and on CANSIM.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

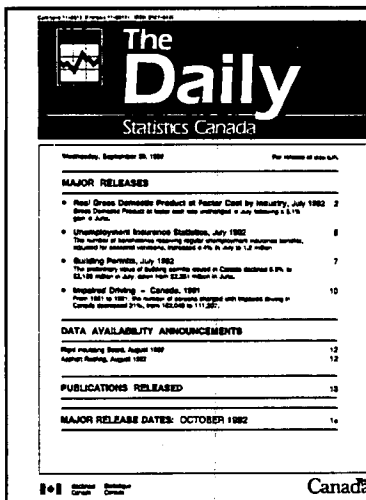
August 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 182 808 thousand square metres in August 1993, up 14.0% from 160 312^r (revised) thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to August 1993, domestic shipments totalled 1 435 584^r thousand square metres, up 10.1% from 1 304 252^r thousand square metres in 1992.

The August 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■



The Daily
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 20, 1993 For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1993 2
Since Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 0.1% drop in June.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1993 6
The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, registered a 0.1% drop to 1.4 million.
- Building Permits, July 1993 7
The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 0.1% to \$1.16 billion in July, after June's \$1.16 billion.
- Registered Driving - Canada, 1991 10
From 1981 to 1991, the number of drivers licensed with registered driving in Canada increased 21%, from 10,000 to 11,120.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone Statistics, July 1993.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

Exports by Country, January-June 1993.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$82.75/\$331; United States:
US\$99.25/US\$397; Other Countries:
US\$115.75/US\$463).

Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1993.

Catalogue number 72-005

(Canada: \$22.50/\$90; United States: US\$27/US\$108;
Other Countries: US\$31.50/US\$126).

**Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income,
Expenses and Mobility, 1991 Aboriginal Survey.**

Catalogue number 89-534

(Canada: \$60; United States: US\$72; Other
Countries: US\$84).

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The Daily, September 20, 1993

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