

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 25, 1994

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MAJOR RELEASE

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Disability and Housing, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

3

- Over 30% of Aboriginal adults reported a disability, more than double the national rate.
- Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 34, the disability rate is three times the national rate for the same age group.
- Hearing disabilities are highest among the Inuit—almost twice as prevalent as with Canada's adult population with disabilities.
- Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves or settlements had fewer safety devices than dwellings in Canada as a whole, while Inuit dwellings had more.
- Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves or settlements were newer, but not in better condition than dwellings in Canada as a whole.

(continued on page 2)

Disability and Housing

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Today's release on two distinct topics—disability and housing—is the final release from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). The information was collected from 625,710 persons who reported in the APS that they identified with an Aboriginal group (i.e., they considered themselves to be North American Indian, Métis or Inuit).

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

To obtain a copy of *1—Disability 2—Housing* (89-535, \$48), see "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).



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MAJOR RELEASE

Disability and Housing

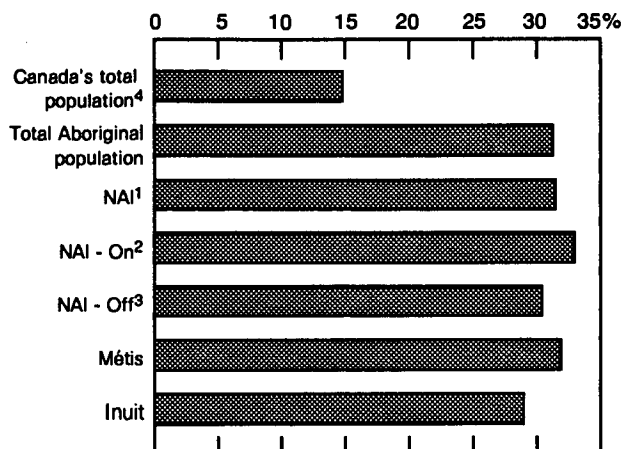
1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

In 1991, 117,090 or 31% of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older reported some degree of disability—more than twice the national rate. The 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey shows the disability rate for Canada's adult (aged 15 and older) population (excluding the population in institutions and on Indian reserves and settlements) to be 15%. Rates for Canada's total population have been adjusted for differences in age distribution, in order to permit more meaningful comparisons between the two populations.

Among Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements reported the highest disability rate (33%); the Inuit reported the lowest rate (29%).

This is consistent with the observation made over a decade ago by the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. The *Follow-up Report: Native Population* observed that "native communities, and native people living in non-native communities, suffer on a daily basis from living conditions which other Canadians experience only rarely. These adversities—political, economic, social, and cultural in nature—greatly increase the probability of being disabled at some point in a person's lifetime. Although hard data is not available, it is generally felt by those who are knowledgeable about Native lifestyles, that the percentage of disabled persons is much higher among the Native population than it is among other groups of Canadians."

Disability rate for adults (aged 15 and over), 1991



- 1 NAI North American Indian.
- 2 NAI-on: North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements.
- 3 NAI-off: North American Indian living off reserves and settlements.
- 4 Adjusted for differences in age distribution.

Aboriginal disability rates were higher for all age groups

As with the total population, disability among the Aboriginal population increases with age. But among young Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 34, the rate (23%) is almost three times higher than among Canada's total population in the same age group (8%). Among those aged 55 and older, the difference in disability rates between Aboriginal persons and the total population is less pronounced. But the rate is still markedly higher for Aboriginal persons.

Disability rates 1991

Age group	Canada's Total Population	Total Aboriginal Population	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
%							
15 to 34	7.9	22.6	22.7	22.4	22.8	22.5	22.0
35 to 54	13.7	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.3	37.2	33.3
55 and older	52.8	66.5	66.4	70.1	63.3	68.1	62.5

Nature of disability

Different types of disabilities were identified among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older.

- Mobility:** *limited in the ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres, or stand for long periods.*
- Agility:** *limited in the ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in or out of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach or cut one's own food.*
- Seeing:** *limited in the ability to see a printed page or to see someone from four metres, even when wearing corrective glasses.*
- Hearing:** *limited in the ability to hear what is being said in a conversation with one or more people, even when wearing a hearing aid.*
- Speaking:** *limited in the ability to be understood when talking.*
- Other:** *limited because of a learning disability or because of a mental health condition or problem.*

Severity of disability

A severity scale for adults has been developed using the responses to the activity limitation questions in the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

Each respondent received a severity score by adding together the individual's responses to all activity limitation questions. One point was scored for each partial loss of function and two points were scored for each total loss of function (i.e., a complete inability to perform a function). The total score was then categorized as follows: mild (less than 5 points), moderate (5 to 10 points), or severe (11 or more points).

Mobility and hearing disabilities were common

Among North American Indians (living on or off reserves and settlements) and Métis adults with disabilities, mobility was the most common (over 4 out of 10) type of disability—the same is true of Canada's adult population as a whole. However, for Inuit adults with disabilities, hearing was the most prevalent (44%) type of disability. Hearing disabilities were also high (39%) among North American Indian adults living on Indian reserves and settlements. Their hearing disability rates were almost double those of Canada's adult population. The higher incidence of hearing disabilities among these Aboriginal groups may be attributed to the prevalence of chronic ear infections (otitis media) and the resulting hearing loss, especially among Aboriginal persons living in northern areas.

As with the total Canadian population, a substantial proportion of Aboriginal adults (36.3%) reported that they were limited because of a learning disability or because of a mental health condition (included in "Other" in the table below). (For an explanation of the different types of disabilities, see the "Nature of disability" box on this page.)

Mild disabilities predominate among Aboriginal peoples

Almost two-thirds of Aboriginal adults with disabilities were classified as having a mild disability. This is slightly higher than the rate reported for Canada's total population. Among the Inuit, however, the "mild" classification accounted for almost three-quarters of the adult Inuit population with disabilities. (For a full description of the measurement of severity, see the "Severity of disability" box on this page.)

**Aboriginal adults (aged 15 and over) with disabilities
1991**

Nature of disability ²	Canada's Total Population ¹	Total Aboriginal Population	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
				%			
Mobility	45.4	44.8	45.6	46.8	44.8	44.2	35.6
Agility	43.8	35.3	35.2	33.8	36.0	38.1	26.3
Hearing	22.7	35.1	34.9	38.7	32.6	33.6	44.0
Seeing	9.2	24.4	25.1	31.8	20.9	22.1	24.1
Speaking	9.8	12.9	13.2	13.6	12.9	12.9	9.6
Other	37.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	36.5	35.1	36.4

¹ Adjusted for differences in age distribution.

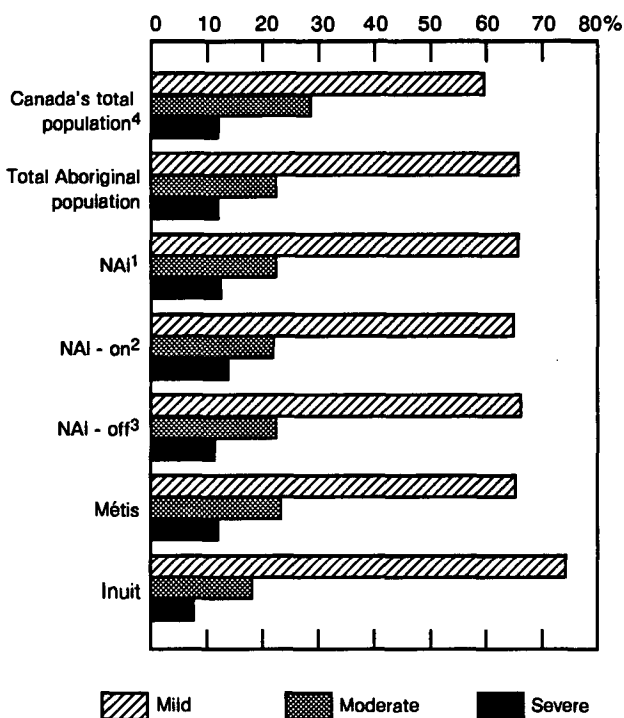
² Nature of disability: for an explanation of the different types of disabilities refer to the box on this page.

What is a disability?

The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, like the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability: "...any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

Aboriginal adults were asked questions about various limitations in activities related to daily living (sensory, mobility, agility, or other physical and psychological abilities) to determine the presence of a disability. The answers to the questions on disability represent the respondents' perception of the situation and are, therefore, subjective.

Aboriginal adults (aged 15 and over) with disabilities, by level of severity, 1991



- ¹ NAI North American Indian.
- ² NAI-on: North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements.
- ³ NAI-off: North American Indian living off reserves and settlements.
- ⁴ Adjusted for differences in age distribution.

Aboriginal dwellings were newer but not in better condition

Slightly over half (54%) of Aboriginal dwellings were constructed since 1971, compared with 46% of dwellings in Canada as a whole. Among the Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements have by far the greatest proportion (79%) of housing built since 1971, followed by the Inuit (69%). For North American Indians living off Indian reserves and settlements, the period of construction of their dwellings was very similar to that of dwellings in Canada as a whole. For the Métis, slightly more than half (53%) of the dwellings were built after 1970.

For Aboriginal dwellings, newer construction does not always translate into better-quality housing. About 20% of Aboriginal dwellings were reported to need major repairs, compared with 8% of dwellings in Canada. Among the Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements reported a much greater percentage of dwellings in need of major repairs at 39%—almost twice as high as any of the other Aboriginal groups, and more than four times the national rate.

Residents in 21% of Aboriginal dwellings reported that their housing needs were not adequately met. The percentages were much higher for North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements (39%) and for the Inuit (33%). The types of housing inadequacies varied among the Aboriginal groups, ranging from needs for additional space (e.g., additional bedrooms or a larger kitchen) to better ways to keep the house warmer and new roofs.

Period of construction and housing conditions

	Canada's Total Dwellings	Total Aboriginal Dwellings	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
Number of dwellings	10,018,265	239,240	177,450	39,870	137,580	65,005	9,655
	%						
Period of construction							
Before 1971	53.7	46.0	46.3	21.4	53.6	47.2	31.3
1971-1991	46.3	54.0	53.7	78.6	46.4	52.8	68.7
Dwellings in need of							
Major repairs	8.2	19.6	20.8	38.8	15.6	16.8	18.3
Minor repairs	23.6	29.5	29.4	28.7	29.6	30.3	24.2
Regular maintenance	68.2	50.9	49.8	32.5	54.8	52.9	57.4
Dwellings where needs were not adequately met	..	21.0	21.7	39.2	16.7	18.6	32.9

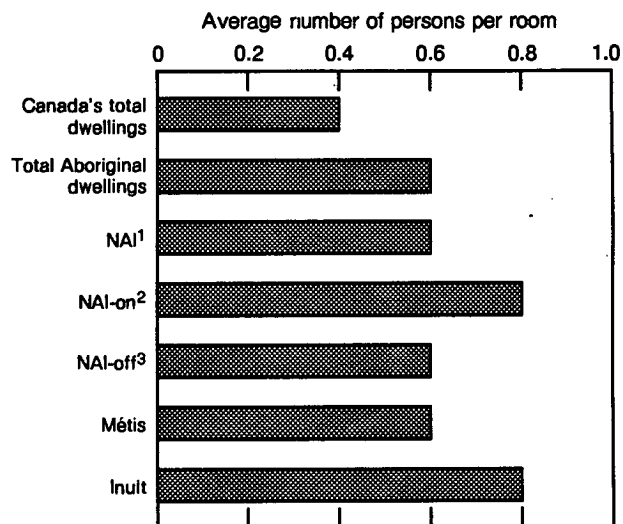
.. Figures not available.

Aboriginal dwellings were 50% more crowded

In 1991, Aboriginal dwellings were reported to have an average of 0.6 persons per room; by comparison, the corresponding average for dwellings in Canada was 0.4 persons per room. Although both of these averages were below the "overcrowding" standard of more than one person per room, Aboriginal dwellings were on average 50% more crowded than those in Canada as a whole.

Among the Aboriginal groups, crowding was highest in Inuit dwellings and in dwellings on Indian reserves and settlements, with an average of 0.8 persons per room—twice the average for Canada as a whole. The lowest level of crowding was found among Métis dwellings and among Aboriginal dwellings off Indian reserves and settlements, with an average of 0.6 persons per room.

Crowding Indicator, 1991



- 1 NAI North American Indian.
- 2 NAI-on: North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements.
- 3 NAI-off: North American Indian living off reserves

Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves had the poorest housing conditions

Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves and settlements had almost equal dependence on electricity (42%) and wood stoves (41%) as heat sources. The use of wood stoves as a heat source by this group was 10 times greater than in Canada as a whole. Métis dwellings (63%) and Inuit dwellings (71%) were mostly dependent on furnace heating (oil, gas or other types of furnaces).

The vast majority (over 9 out of 10) of Aboriginal dwellings, like dwellings for Canada as a whole, were reported to have bathroom facilities. But the proportion was lower (83%) for Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves or settlements.

The presence of safety devices such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers was almost as prevalent in Aboriginal dwellings (8 out of 10 dwellings) as it was in dwellings in Canada as a whole (9 out of 10 dwellings). One exception was the

What is an Aboriginal dwelling?

An Aboriginal dwelling refers to an occupied private dwelling with at least one person who identified with an Aboriginal group and/or reported being registered under the Indian Act.

Aboriginal dwellings on Indian reserves and settlements, which had the lowest percentage of dwellings with smoke detectors (63%) and fire extinguishers (38%).

Inuit dwellings were best-equipped with safety features

Inuit dwellings were better equipped with safety devices than were dwellings in Canada as a whole. About 90% of Inuit dwellings had smoke detectors (compared with 88% for Canada), and 76% of their dwellings had fire extinguishers (a rate over 1½ times the rate for Canada as a whole).

Dwelling facilities 1991

Facilities	Canada's Total Dwellings	Total Aboriginal Dwellings	North American Indian	North American Indian-On Reserve	North American Indian-Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
	%						
Furnace heating	66.4	55.6	52.2	33.7	57.6	62.8	70.9
Electric heating	29.8	31.9	34.3	42.3	31.9	27.7	16.0
Wood stoves	4.4	17.2	18.8	41.3	12.2	13.8	9.7
Bathrooms	99.4	91.2	90.3	83.4	92.3	93.4	96.3
Smoke detectors	87.9	77.6	76.2	63.3	79.9	80.6	89.6
Fire extinguishers	46.3	44.0	42.4	38.0	43.7	43.0	75.7

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.

Further information on the Aboriginal population's age, gender 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, 1993. Additional information on schooling, work and related activities, income, expenses and mobility was released in The Daily on September 20, 1993.

Upcoming Data Products and Services from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Data product or service	Release date
Microdata Files	Spring 1994
Community Profiles—Persons with Disabilities and Housing Characteristics (uncatalogued publication)	Spring 1994
Community Profiles—Complete Statistical Profiles (electronic format)	Fall 1994
North American Indians: A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994
Métis: A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994
Inuit: A Statistical Profile	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 persons. Because the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) sample was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements were not included in the APS tables.

An additional 181 reserves and settlements, representing about 20,000 persons, 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 persons, were also incompletely enumerated for the APS.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements, and other Aboriginal communities, can be found in 1—Disability 2—Housing (89-535, \$48), released today.

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.



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products

February 1994

Manufacturers shipped 23 402 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1994, up 22.4% from 19 114 thousand square metres in February 1993 and up 24.6% from 18 783 thousand square metres in January 1994.

Year-to-date shipments were 42 185 thousand square metres, an increase of 29.5% from the January to February 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1994 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

January 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,389 million for January 1994, up 0.7% from \$1,380 million in January 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The January 1994 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$6.10/\$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Production and Value of Wildlife Pelts

1991 (Revised) and 1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1992 on the production and value of wildlife pelts are now available, as are revised data for 1991. Data are tabulated by province and territory.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.

These data will be available in *Livestock Statistics Updates* (10-600E, \$144) in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

March 1, 1994

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1 amounted to 31 560 tonnes as compared with 31 550 tonnes last month and 28 540 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Other Leather and Allied Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other leather and allied products industries (SIC 1719) totalled \$78.7 million, down 10.0% from \$87.4 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5423.

The data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, \$38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the natural fibres processing and felt products industry (SIC 1911) totalled \$229.5 million, up 24.3% from \$184.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5430.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, \$38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Narrow Fabric Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the narrow fabric industry (SIC 1991) totalled \$107.4 million, down 3.2% from \$110.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5433.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, \$38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry (SIC 2434) totalled \$587.2 million, up 8.1% from \$543.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5443.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, \$38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Converted Paper Products Industries, n.e.c.

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other converted paper products industries n.e.c. (SIC 2799) totalled \$705.4 million, down 3.0% from \$727.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5495.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, \$38).

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

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other petroleum and coal products industries (SIC 3699) totalled \$263.6 million, down 5.4% from \$278.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6868.

The data for this industry will be released in *Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries* (45-250, \$38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Adhesives Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled \$276.9 million, down 8.4% from \$302.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6881.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, \$38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Toys and Games Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the toys and games industry (SIC 3932) totalled \$162.1 million, down 15.4% from \$191.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6891.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, \$38).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, Annual Statistics 1992.

Catalogue number 57-202

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$32; Other Countries: US\$38).

Exports by Commodity, December 1993.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$55.10/\$551; United States: US\$66.10/US\$661; Other Countries: US\$77.10/US\$771).

1—Disability, 2—Housing, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Catalogue number 89-535

(Canada: \$48; United States: US\$58; Other Countries: US\$67).

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.



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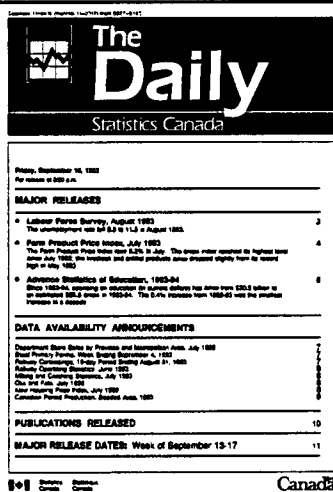
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 28 to 31
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
March		
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1994
28	Farm Taxation Data	1992
29	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1994
29	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1994
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1994
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1994
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1994
31	Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost	January 1994



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ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Every one is concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, contamination of our environment with toxic wastes and the loss of species. But, how much do you really know about some of the major environmental interactions in Canada?

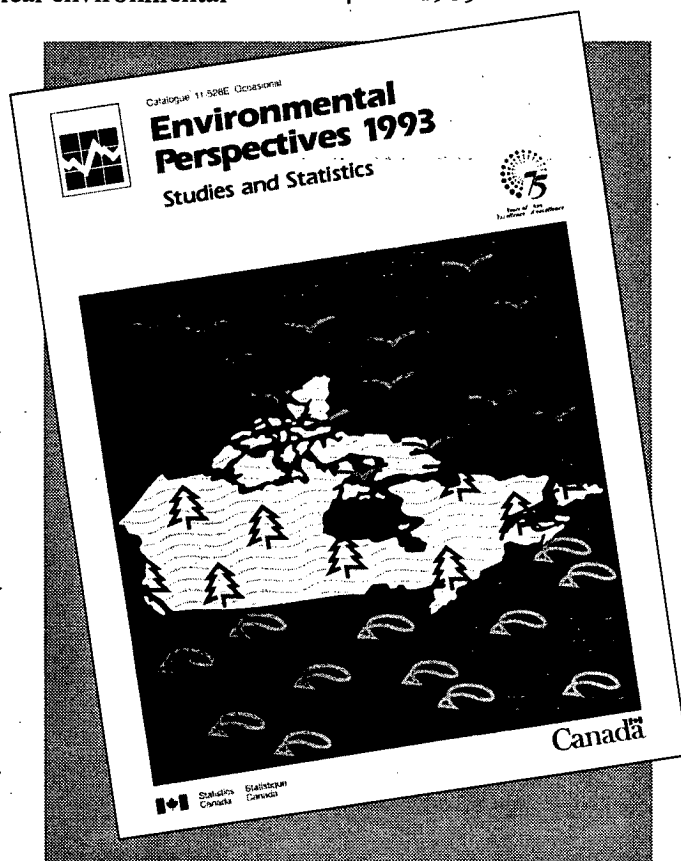
Statistics Canada has just released a new publication entitled *Environmental Perspectives 1993: Studies and Statistics*. Based on results of recently conducted surveys and studies, this new release is written to help you understand some of today's most topical environmental concerns. This 100-page publication explores five themes:

- industrial impacts on the environment
- agricultural land use
- household environmental behaviour
- waste management and recycling
- natural resource accounting

Its 13 chapters are filled with in-depth analysis which is augmented by explanatory tables and charts for easy understanding. Findings from a special land-use study conducted at Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba are also included as an example of how socio-economic activities and natural ecosystems are in conflict.

In this one-of-a-kind report, you will discover such provoking facts as:

- 9% (by weight) of waste collected by municipalities with a population greater than 50,000 was recycled in 1990
- only 15% of Canadian households report that at least one member uses public transit to travel to and from work
- the generation of electricity was the single largest source of greenhouse gases of all industrial activity in 1985



Environmental Perspectives (cat. no. 11-528E) costs only \$25 in Canada, US\$30 in the United States, and US\$35 in other countries.

To order a copy, please write to: Marketing Division, Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. Or fax your order to (613) 951-1584. This publication is also available through your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre listed in this publication.

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