



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

● Youth smoking survey, 1994

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2

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport, October 1995	5
Postal code/federal riding file, January 1996	5
Postal code conversion file, January 1996	5
Manufacturing industries of Canada: Primary product specialization and coverage ratios, 1988 to 1993	5
Provincial and territorial government finance, 1992/93, 1993/94 and 1994/95 and 1995/96	6
Local government finance, 1992 and 1993 and 1994	6
Air charter statistics, second quarter 1995	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

8



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MAJOR RELEASES

Youth smoking survey

1994

One out of every seven Canadian youths aged 10 to 19—about 580,000—currently smokes cigarettes, even though most say they are aware of the health risks.

In particular, a vast majority said that they believe people can become addicted to tobacco, and that tobacco smoke can be harmful to the health of non-smokers.

Almost three out of every four youths said that people their age start to smoke because their friends smoke. About 61% of the youths who currently smoke said that at least one parent smokes.

As young people get older, more of them are likely to smoke on a daily basis, and those who smoke are likely to smoke more cigarettes on average each day than when they were younger.

Provincially, the smoking rates vary somewhat. Smoking among youths aged 10 to 14 is most prevalent in Quebec at 11%, compared with a national average of 7%.

Percentage of youths who currently smoke

	Aged 10 to 14	Aged 15 to 19
	%	
Canada ¹	7	24
Newfoundland	8	28
Prince Edward Island	6	24
Nova Scotia	6	24
New Brunswick	7	25
Quebec	11	25
Ontario	4	22
Manitoba	6	25
Saskatchewan	5	19
Alberta	6	24
British Columbia	7	24

¹ Excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note to readers

The 1994 Youth Smoking Survey provides detailed data on the smoking behaviour of Canadians aged 10 to 19. Conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Health Canada, it was one of the initiatives of Health Canada's tobacco demand reduction strategy, announced in February 1994.

This is the first national survey on smoking ever conducted for children aged 10 to 14 in Canada. It also provides more detailed information on the smoking behaviour of youths aged 15 to 19 than ever before.

Data were collected in late 1994. About 14,300 students aged 10 to 14 were selected through a random sample of 800 classes from schools across the 10 provinces. The children completed a written questionnaire under the direction of a Statistics Canada interviewer. Data for youths aged 15 to 19 were collected from a representative sample of about 9,500 youths interviewed by telephone.

Overall, the data represent a total of 3.9 million Canadian youths. Half the youths are children aged 10 to 14 (excluding those living in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, in institutions, or on Indian reserves.) The other half are teens aged 15 to 19 (excluding full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and individuals living on Indian reserves).

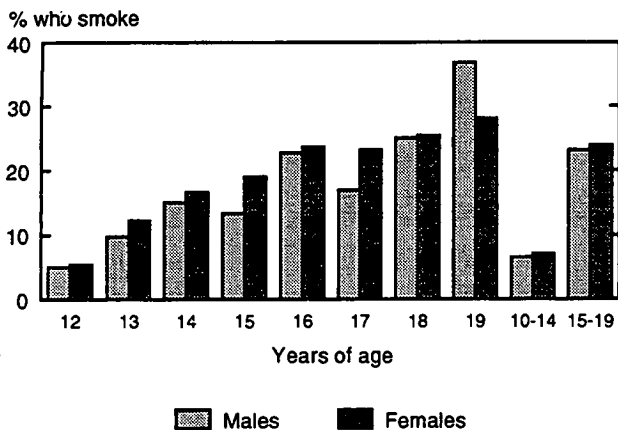
In the case of youths aged 15 to 19, a high of 28% currently smoke in Newfoundland, which contrasts with a low of 19% in Saskatchewan. For the remaining provinces, smoking in this age group falls within 2% of the national average of 24%.

One in seven Canadian youths smokes

Fifteen percent of youths aged 10 to 19—about one in seven—currently smoke cigarettes. The prevalence increases with age, ranging from 7% of those aged 10 to 14 to almost one in four (24%) of those aged 15 to 19.

Young people are more likely to smoke on a daily basis as they grow older. Of the youths aged 10 to 14 who currently smoke, only about a third (36%) reported smoking every day. However, three out of four young people aged 15 to 19 who smoke (76%) said they smoke daily.

Percentage of Canadian youths who currently smoke



Young people who smoke are likely to smoke more cigarettes per day as they get older. Those aged 15 to 19 who smoke on a daily basis smoke an average of 12.7 cigarettes per day, whereas those aged 10 to 14 smoke 10.0 cigarettes per day.

Very few 10-year-olds currently smoke, using the definitions of smoking in the survey. However, 16% of them have already taken their first puff. By the time they are 14 years old, 6 out of 10 youths have tried smoking.

Most young people who smoke have tried to quit at least once. For example, two-thirds of all youths aged 10 to 19 who currently smoke reported having tried to quit.

About 7% of young people aged 10 to 19 are "beginning to smoke", meaning they have not yet smoked the 100 or more cigarettes that would classify them as current smokers, but they had smoked in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Peer pressure: By far the most common reason for starting

Almost three of every four young people aged 10 to 19 indicated that individuals their age start smoking because their friends smoke. Females were more likely than males to indicate that people their age start smoking because of peer pressure.

Young women aged 12 to 14 appear most susceptible to the influences of friends. Four out of five

Definitions

Currently smokes: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey.

Currently smokes daily: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked at least 1 cigarette per day for each of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Currently smokes non-daily: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey, but has not smoked every day.

Formerly smoked: has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in his/her lifetime, but has not smoked at all in the 30 days preceding the survey.

Never smoked: has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in his/her lifetime. This category includes the following sub-categories:

- **Beginning to smoke:** has smoked between 1 and 99 cigarettes in his/her lifetime, and has smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey;
- **Past experimenter:** has smoked between 1 and 99 cigarettes in his/her lifetime, but has not smoked in the 30 days preceding the survey;
- **Lifetime abstainer:** has smoked less than 1 whole cigarette in his/her lifetime.

(81%) reported peer pressure as a reason individuals their age start to smoke.

Almost half (46%) of all young people aged 10 to 19 have at least one parent who smokes. The percentage climbs to 61% among youths who currently smoke. In contrast, 43% of young people who have never smoked have a parent who smokes.

Young people know the health risks

An overwhelming 91% of young people said they believe people can become addicted to tobacco. This awareness increases with age, ranging from 85% of youths aged 10 to 14 to 96% of those aged 15 to 19.

In addition, similar majorities said that tobacco smoke could be harmful to the health of non-smokers (84% of youths aged 10 to 14 and 96% of those aged 15 to 19).

About 91% of those aged 15 to 19, both smokers and non-smokers, identified lung cancer as a health risk associated with smoking. This contrasted with the 10-to-14 age group, in which only 53% mentioned lung cancer as a risk.

Young people are aware of the advertising

Half of all young people reported that they have seen advertising for sporting or cultural events sponsored by tobacco corporations. A higher percentage of males (57%) than females (43%) said they have seen such advertisements.

However, the impact of such ads varies with age. About 39% of youths aged 15 to 19 were able to correctly name at least one event and the sponsor, compared with only 16% of children aged 10 to 14.

In both age groups, males were more likely than females to be able to identify at least one event.

A microdata file is available for detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivyver (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division.

For further information on this survey, contact Joan Coulter (613-951-3261, the Internet: special@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division.

Health Canada has prepared a package of fact sheets. For a copy of these fact sheets or related information, contact Health Canada (613-957-3998, fax: 613-941-8632). Media should contact Health Canada at 613-957-2988. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport

October 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 11 585 029 cubic metres in October, up 7.7% from October 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of October 1995 (110 284 218 cubic metres) rose 3.4% compared with the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in October (6 465 984 cubic metres) advanced 7.4% from October 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 1.9% to 60 652 610 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 157 942 cubic metres) increased 9.0% from October 1994; pipeline imports (847 234 cubic metres) decreased 5.1%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of October 1995 (49 971 348 cubic metres) were up 8.7% from the 1994 period; year-to-date imports (8 289 372 cubic metres) decreased 12.4%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

October deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 131 780 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.3% from 1994. October deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products climbed 43.1% to 726 612 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of October 1995 totalled 51 179 798 cubic metres, down 2.7% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Postal code/federal riding file

January 1996

The January 1996 version of the *Postal code/federal riding file* (92F0007) is a digital file that links the six-character postal code and the federal ridings (electoral districts).

The file is a tool for use with administrative files that contain postal codes. Using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files can be organized

and tabulated by federal riding. For example, federal government departments could use this tool to respond more quickly and easily to requests from Members of Parliament for information about their ridings.

This release links over 670,858 postal codes (as of July 1995) to the 295 federal ridings and updates the 1991 edition. The *Postal code/federal riding file* is available in ASCII format as a standard product for all of Canada or by province.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Postal code conversion file

January 1996

The January 1996 version of the *Postal code conversion file* is a digital file that links six-character postal codes with standard 1991 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The file, which has been updated to include postal codes as of July 1995, is available in ASCII format on magnetic tape (1,600 and 6,250 bpi), cartridge (38,000 bpi), or 3.5 inch high-density diskette. It is available as a standard product for all of Canada or by province (subsets are also available). This edition updates the 1991 version.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Manufacturing industries of Canada: Primary product specialization and coverage ratios

1988 to 1993

Primary product specialization and coverage ratios are now available for the manufacturing industries. These ratios are presented in a time-series table covering the period from 1988 to 1993. The table is available in print or electronic format (31F0002XPB, \$40). A technical paper will be released shortly.

Primary product specialization ratios measure the homogeneity of industries categorized under

the Standard Industrial Classification system, while coverage ratios measure the completeness of those industries. More specifically, the primary product specialization ratio measures the extent to which the establishments classified to an industry specialize in making the defining products of that industry. The primary product coverage ratio measures the extent to which the defining products of an industry are made by the establishments classified to that industry.

For further information on this release, contact John Crysdale (613-951-3589), Industry Division. ■

Provincial and territorial government finance

1992/93 (actual), 1993/94 and 1994/95 (revised estimates) and 1995/96 (estimates)

Data for 1995/96 on the revenues and expenditures of the provincial and territorial governments (except Ontario) are now available on a financial management system (FMS) basis. Actual data for 1992/93, along with revised data for 1993/94 and 1994/95, are also available.

Since there was no Ontario Budget in 1995, compilation of 1995/96 data for Ontario was not possible.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2781-2793.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1651) or Margo Greenberg (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Local government finance

1992 and 1993 (revised estimates) and 1994 (estimates)

Revenues of local governments in 1994 totalled \$70.5 billion, while their expenditures reached \$72.0 billion. This resulted in a deficit of \$1.5 billion. Estimates for 1994 and revised data for 1992 and 1993 are now available on a financial management system (FMS) basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2794-2806.

For further information on this release, contact Jacinthe Bourdeau (613-951-1949) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of these data are available. For further information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Air charter statistics

Second quarter 1995

Preliminary data for the second quarter of 1995 on the air charter business are now available.

The January 1996 issue of *Aviation Service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,
November 1995

Catalogue number 25-001

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

The sugar situation, November 1995

Catalogue number 32-013

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

Steel wire and specified wire products,
November 1995

Catalogue number 41-006

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

Factory sales of electric storage batteries,
November 1995

Catalogue number 43-005

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

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,
November 1995

Catalogue number 46-002

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

Building permits, November 1995

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288; other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

Nursing in Canada and nursing education programs, 1994 microfiche version

Catalogue number 83-2430XMB

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Nursing in Canada and nursing education programs, 1994 paper version

Catalogue number 83-2430XPB

(Canada: \$32; United States: US\$39; other countries: US\$45).

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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