

# Under the influence

*Dave Gower*

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Alcohol and drug abuse has become one of the most important social issues of our times, not only in Canada but throughout the world. Campaigns against drunk driving, for example, received widespread public support during the '80s. As the 1990s begin the concern deepens, augmented by the spread of the AIDS virus through shared needles and the propagation of new and powerful drugs such as "crack".

Some people feel that as long as substance abuse does not affect them or their families, it is not their problem. In economic terms, however, the costs of substance abuse are spread throughout society. The Addiction Research Foundation in Ontario estimates that Canadian labour productivity lost due to substance abuse totalled \$5 billion in 1984 alone. [\(1\)](#)

In order to gather data on this important topic, the National Alcohol and Drug Survey (NADS) was conducted by Statistics Canada in March 1989 (see [The National Alcohol and Drug Survey](#)). When one thinks of substance abuse and work, the first image that comes to mind is the worker who uses alcohol or other drugs on the workplace. NADS did not provide data on that directly. However, even if it occurs outside the workplace, substance abuse can affect a person's attendance record as well as job performance.

One of the major points to be addressed is whether substance abuse is a response to living in socially and economically deprived conditions, or whether it is widely spread through different economic levels of society. This article examines NADS data in terms of what they reveal about Canadians who consume alcohol and drugs.

## Substance use: One definition

Perceptions about what constitutes a drug or alcohol problem vary. The same amount of consumption of a substance may have quite different results in different people. Nevertheless, to study this topic in a meaningful way, it is necessary to establish categories that can be defined, measured and understood. Since the impact of substance use cannot be easily measured directly, data on the amount and type of

substance consumed are used as a measure of the seriousness of a person's substance use.

Definitions of substance use categories were formed to meet the needs of this study. They are not intended to be official descriptions of people who have a drug or alcohol problem.

Following current medical and addictions terminology, alcohol is defined as one of a family of recreational mood-altering drugs, rather than a substance separate from drugs. However, recognizing that it is the drug of choice of a large proportion of Canadians, statistics on alcohol use are presented separately in this report. Most people would agree that moderate alcohol consumption is not necessarily harmful; indeed, there is evidence that it may even be beneficial for some people. (2) Therefore, casual drinkers are separated from those whose drinking seems heavy enough to cause possible problems.

The definitions used in this study are:

## **Drinkers**

- all those who reported that they had consumed alcohol in the 12 months preceding the survey;

## **"Heavy" drinkers**

- people who reported that they drank more than a certain number of drinks in the week prior to the survey (11 for women, 14 for men) (3) or;
- people who consumed five or more drinks on one occasion 52 or more times in the past year;

## **"Other drug" users**

- people who admitted to consuming illegal or "street" drugs, such as marijuana, hashish, cocaine, LSD, heroin or "speed" in the past year.

Prescription and over-the-counter drugs (for example, Valium, anti-depressants, diet pills, cold remedies) can also be used improperly or without restraint. However, these legitimate drugs are not included in this study because of the difficulty in identifying people who abuse them.

# **An overview**

First, let's examine patterns of substance use in the Canadian population. (4) Heavy alcohol use is most commonly admitted by men aged 15-24. Alcohol use, whether heavy or otherwise, is reported by a decreasing proportion of both men and women after age 55. This decline may be due to a drop in consumption as people get older. Other factors may include a higher incidence of early death among heavy drinkers which would push these percentages down.

Men aged 15-24 are also the heaviest drug users: nearly one in five report using drugs. Drug use drops off to very low levels after age 35 for both men and women. For heavy alcohol and drug users over age 25, usage rates for men are more than double those of women; however, for drug users under 25, the percentage differences are not so great, at 19% and 12%, respectively.



## Table 1 Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

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### Multiple use common

People who use alcohol are more likely to use other drugs, and vice versa. Only 7% of all Canadians over age 15 reported using drugs other than alcohol, compared to 26% of "heavy" drinkers. The percentage of heavy drinkers among the general population was also 7%, but among drug users it rose to 28%. Nearly 400,000 Canadians fell into both the "heavy drinker" and "other drugs" categories.

In spite of this overlap, people who use alcohol are often quite different from those who use other drugs.

### Use by education and income

Some people think of substance abuse as a symptom of economic deprivation. If this is true, then one would expect to see much higher usage among persons with lower levels of education and income than among more advantaged Canadians. The survey results tell quite a different story.

High substance use rates are not associated with lower levels of education. The relationship is much more complex. People in the lowest education levels (those with some secondary school or less) have a frequency of drug and heavy alcohol use that is about average. (5) This pattern continues up to the level of high school graduation. However, at this point the picture changes. Usage rates for both alcohol and other drugs jump dramatically among the "postsecondary not completed" category. (6) Finally, usage rates drop again for those who have completed their postsecondary education, and even more so for university graduates.

The pattern of substance use by education is similar for both men and women, and certainly does not support the idea that substances are used as a reaction to economic deprivation. But education is only one way of looking at economic status. What happens when we look at income?



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## Table 2 Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by education

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

*Note: Table does not add due to an "education not stated" group.*

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The income data available in NADS relate to total household income. For some families, such as lone parents, household income reflects the personal earnings of an individual. For others, especially dual-earner husband-wife families, the connection is weaker. However, for many people, household income reflects the amount of "discretionary income" at their disposal (that is, the money left over after purchasing essentials). Furthermore, household income is a useful measuring stick for what might be called "social status".

### Alcohol use rises with income

The reported frequency of alcohol consumption, whether "heavy" or otherwise, rises with household income. This is partly because men, whose incomes tend to be higher than women's, drink more. But even when the data for the two sexes are examined separately, there is still an indication of a positive relationship. This finding agrees with a report by the Ontario Addiction Research Foundation, which states that alcohol consumption is positively related to income. [\(7\)](#)



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## Table 3 Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by household income

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

*Note: Table does not add due to an "income not stated" group.*

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Of course, education and income tend to be related: in general, people with higher education live in wealthier households. What happens when we include both of these variables and look at substance use?

No matter what a person's education level, a higher household income seems to go along with a slightly higher average frequency of reported alcohol consumption; this applies to "heavy" drinking as well. When income is taken into account, the likelihood of being a heavy drinker decreases with a higher

education. Among those with a household income less than \$40,000, heavy drinking steadily declines from 8% to 5% as education rises; in households with a higher income, the proportion of heavy drinkers falls from 11 % to 6%.

Once again, the impact of higher incomes among men compared with women raises a question about the relationship between income and consumption. To address this, one can look at the data for men only. (Not enough women reported heavy drinking to show this level of detail.) The impact of income on drinking levels remains evident.



## Table 4 Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by education and income

*Source:* National Alcohol and Drug Survey

*Note:* The number of female drug users and heavy drinkers is not sufficient to show this level of detail.

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## Income and drugs: No clear relationship

The use of drugs other than alcohol is reported by a very similar percentage of people at widely differing income levels. For example, the percentage of people reporting drug use was 7% among people living in households with income under \$20,000 a year, and 8% among persons in households with \$60,000 or more.

Looking at both income and education simultaneously, the picture becomes more complicated. Among persons with a high school education or less, higher income levels seem to correlate with higher rates of drug use. Among persons who continued beyond high school, the opposite is the case: wealthier people have markedly lower rates of drug use.

The complication in understanding this difference is that the earnings-age profile of workers differs for people of different educational levels. Professionals, for example, often have peak earnings later in life, whereas this is not always true for manual workers. Since people over age 35 seldom use drugs, this may account for the lower drug use among higher-income educated people. Given the limitations of the available data, it is difficult to separate all these factors.

For drugs other than alcohol, therefore, the picture is a complex one. It seems safe to say that there is no evidence of a strong relationship between income level and drug use.

# Use varies with labour force attachment

The questions on labour force attachment in the National Alcohol and Drug Survey differ from the conventional questions the Labour Force Survey (LFS) uses to produce its monthly statistics. The LFS asks respondents about their activity in one reference week each month; NADS asks for their main activity in the previous 12 months. For most categories (working, keeping house, going to school, retired), the resulting numbers are quite close to the LFS data. However, the number of unemployed persons is quite different. Only people who say that their main activity in the past 12 months was looking for work are included in the NADS unemployment total. Since this eliminates people who were unemployed for less than half of the year, the NADS estimate is about half of the "official" LFS total of the unemployed (470,000 compared with about 1 million).

The limited sample size prevents a full analysis of substance use patterns among people who were mainly looking for work in the past year. Data of marginal reliability indicates that the drug use of this group is perhaps twice as frequent as among those who mainly worked in the past year, and heavy alcohol use somewhat more common.



## Table 5 Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by main activity

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

*Note: The numbers do not add to total population because of a "labour force status not stated" category.*

Because of the small size of the "looking for work" category, it is included with the "working" category to produce a "labour force" class.

Labour force participants report higher levels of alcohol consumption than people in other activity categories. Among men, this relationship is heavily influenced by the fact that older men, who drink less, are more likely to be retired. If we look only at men aged 25-54, the percentage of heavy drinkers is almost identical in and out of the labour force, at 12%-13%.

For women, however, the link between alcohol consumption and labour force activity cannot be easily explained by age patterns. Among women aged 25-54, the percentage of labour force participants reporting "heavy" drinking is 4%. But for women in this age group not in the labour force, the estimate of reported "heavy" drinkers is so small that it cannot be measured accurately: the percentage of heavy drinkers is therefore much less than 4%.

Persons mainly going to school show much higher levels of drug use than other persons. This finding reflects the results for young people. But the picture is not as simple with respect to alcohol. Students report lower rates of heavy alcohol consumption than young people as a whole. This difference may be explained by the fact that, as has been seen, alcohol consumption appears to be income-related.

## What kinds of workers use substances?

In earlier sections of this study we saw that different groups in society have different levels of substance use. We also saw that people in the labour force had higher levels of alcohol consumption than others. Are there differences among groups of workers?

"White collar" occupations tend to have lower levels of heavy alcohol and other drug use than "blue-collar". The lowest rates were found among professionals, the highest in construction jobs and in transportation equipment operation and materials handling jobs. This held true for both alcohol and other drugs.

One consideration that comes to mind is that the proportion of men and women varies between occupational groups, with men dominating some job categories and women predominant in others. Since men have higher rates of substance use, could this explain the occupational differences?



### Table 6 Use of alcohol and other drugs by persons mainly working in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by occupation

*Source:* National Alcohol and Drug Survey

*Note:* Table does not add because of an "occupation not stated" group.

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A technique for investigating this is to "standardize" the percentages. Briefly put, standardizing estimates the percentage of persons using drugs or alcohol which would exist in a particular occupation if the male/female ratio were the same across all occupations (see [Standardization](#)).

Some of the occupational differences in substance use are indeed accounted for by differences in the male/female ratio. For example, after standardization the gap in heavy alcohol usage rates between white-collar and blue-collar workers drops from eight percentage points (7% versus 15%) to four percentage points (8% versus 12%). The percentages of heavy alcohol use among clerical, sales and service workers is lower than average, but when the male/female split is allowed for, their rates rise to the average. With that technique, drug use also becomes much more homogeneous among occupations.

However, differences remain. For example, the proportion of professional workers with heavy alcohol use is still less than half the average, and their use of other drugs also remains lower. This confirms the earlier finding that serious substance use is lower for university graduates than for other persons.

## Substance use varies geographically

The use of substances varies not only with the kind of work a person does, but also with where he or she lives.

Although there is a link between income and alcohol consumption for Canada as a whole, this relationship does not apply particularly well when comparing the provinces. For example, Newfoundland, with a relatively low average wage, has a higher reported frequency of heavy alcohol use than other provinces. The province with the highest average income, Ontario, has frequencies about the same as the national average.

For drugs other than alcohol, the picture also varies. Newfoundlanders reported low rates of use, along with residents of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These lower rates of drug use may reflect more traditional values still existing in smaller urban areas and in rural Canada.

## Conclusion

Most Canadians over age 15 reported consuming at least some alcohol in the 12 months ending March 1989. About one in 14 admitted to "heavy" drinking (using the definitions adopted for this study), and a similar proportion reported using illicit drugs.



### Table 7 Alcohol and other drug usage in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by province

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

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Substance use is widespread throughout society, but appears to be more common in some groups than others. In particular, men report these activities much more often than women, and young people more often than older persons. Consumption of drugs other than alcohol is rarely reported by people over age 35.

People who are in the labour force tend to use alcohol and other drugs more often than others. For men,

this can be explained largely by the different age patterns of persons in and out of the labour force. For women, however, labour force participation seems to have a more direct impact on substance use.

Except for lower rates among university graduates, the percentages of drug users are similar in most educational groups for households making over \$40,000 a year. Among lower income households, usage rates rise with educational level, reflecting the larger proportion of young people.

Finally, a higher income seems to be related to a higher frequency of alcohol use. This is true for both men and women, and also exists within different educational categories.

Little evidence exists to support the idea that economic deprivation provides a strong explanation for substance use patterns in Canada. Indeed, the picture is similar across the economic spectrum. To explain the use of mood-altering drugs one may need to look outside the field of economics.

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## The National Alcohol and Drug Survey

The National Alcohol and Drug Survey (NADS) was sponsored by Health and Welfare Canada and conducted by Statistics Canada in March 1989. It surveyed about 12,000 respondents by the random dialing of telephone numbers. Questions asked included one's own consumption of alcohol and other drugs, consumption patterns and behaviour of one's family, friends and other persons, attitudes towards mood-altering substances, as well as personal information such as education, income, main labour market activity in the past year, and family status.

Most of the questions on substance use made a distinction between consumption in the 12 months prior to March 1989 and consumption in an earlier period. In this study, we focus only on those who had used alcohol or other drugs in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Two major limitations of the survey results may affect the interpretation of the data. First, some people do not have telephones and hence were left out of the survey. Although this is only a small fraction of the total population, patterns of use within this group can be expected to be significantly different from the general population. A second limitation is "denial", or deliberate understatement of substance use. It seems reasonable to suspect that some people may be uncomfortable about disclosing their substance use in full and therefore downgrade their reported consumption. Furthermore, people in some groups may feel a greater reluctance to report heavy substance use than others. However, in this study the thresholds for "heavy" alcohol use have been set fairly low, so it is hoped that most of these people will be captured.

For these reasons, many of the estimates presented here on heavy substance users are probably minimum

values.

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## Standardization

Standardization is a fairly conventional procedure used to demonstrate the impact of a variable. It is particularly useful where sampling variance prevents a breakdown of the data into full detail. In the case of a male/female split within occupations, the standardized rate of substance use is calculated as follows, using "heavy drinkers" as an example:

- The percentage distribution of men and women is calculated for the "all occupation" category (41.6% women, 58.4% men).
  - These percentages are applied to the total of each occupation, producing "standardized" values for the number of men and women in each occupation.
  - The percentage of heavy drinkers is calculated for men and women in each occupation, using real data.
  - These percentages are applied to the "standardized" values for the number of men and women in each occupation, to produce "standardized" estimates of the number of male and female heavy drinkers in each occupation.
  - These estimates are added together, and divided by the total number of workers in the occupation to produce the "male/female ratio standardized percentage of heavy drinkers" in that occupation. (In construction, there are too few women workers to calculate a usable percentage of heavy drinkers.)
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## Notes

### *Note 1*

See [Adrian, M., P.M. Jull, and R.T. Williams](#). "Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries", pp. 54-56.

### *Note 2*

See [Statistics Canada, \*Health and Social Support, 1985\*](#), General Social Survey Analysis Series, p. 45.

### **Note 3**

The effect of a certain level of alcohol consumption on the human body depends on a number of factors. Many of these are difficult to measure in a statistical survey. One item for which data was available, however, is body weight. Different alcohol consumption cutoffs were specified based on a ratio of average female to male body weight as reported in NADS. It is hoped that this will improve the validity of the comparison of male and female alcohol consumption patterns.

### **Note 4**

Readers who want a more extensive look at substance use patterns should consult [Eliani et al.](#)

### **Note 5**

The substance use patterns for the "some secondary or less" education level are partially caused by a disproportionate percentage of older persons in this lower education group. These older persons, particularly women, have below-average levels of substance use. If one looks at lower educated people under age 55, the percentage of "heavy" drinkers climbs to 9%; closer to, but still lower than, the value for people with some postsecondary education.

### **Note 6**

The suspicion arises as to whether students might be affecting this pattern, pushing up substance use levels for the "postsecondary not completed" group. In fact, removing the students does not alter the patterns in any significant way.

### **Note 7**

See [Adrian, M. and B.S. Ferguson.](#) "The influence of income on the consumption of alcohol in Ontario: a cross-section study," in Carmi, A. and S. Schneider, eds., *Drugs and Alcohol* (Medico-legal Library Series); Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1986, pp. 151-157.

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## Source

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[▶ HIGHLIGHTS](#) [▶ TABLE OF CONTENTS](#) [▶ SUBJECT INDEX](#) [▶ AUTHOR INDEX](#) [▶ FRANÇAIS](#)

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[▶ HOME](#)



Table 1

**Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989**

	Used alcohol		Used other drugs	
	Population	Total		"Heavy" drinkers
	'000	%		
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>20,285</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	
Age 15-24	3,899	81	10	
Age 25-34	4,670	87	7	
Age 35-54	6,663	80	8	
Age 55 +	5,052	63	5	
<b>Men</b>	<b>9,920</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	
Age 15-24	1,983	85	15	
Age 25-34	2,318	92	12	
Age 35-54	3,320	85	13	
Age 55 +	2,299	73	8	
<b>Women</b>	<b>10,365</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>	
Age 15-24	1,916	78	4	
Age 25-34	2,352	82	3	
Age 35-54	3,343	76	3	
Age 55 +	2,753	54	--	

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

Table 2

**Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by education**

	Population '000	Used alcohol		Used other drugs
		Total	"Heavy" drinkers	
			%	
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>20,285</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Some secondary or less	6,744	66	8	5
Completed secondary	5,668	81	8	7
Postsecondary, total	7,577	86	7	8
Postsecondary not completed	2,470	87	10	11
Completed postsecondary	5,107	86	6	7
University degree	2,865	87	5	7
<b>Men</b>	<b>9,920</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
Some secondary or less	3,349	75	13	7
Completed secondary	2,597	88	13	11
Postsecondary, total	3,858	89	11	10
Postsecondary, not completed	1,235	89	15	14
Completed postsecondary	2,623	90	9	8
University degree	1,606	90	7	8
<b>Women</b>	<b>10,365</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Some secondary or less	3,395	57	3	3
Completed secondary	3,071	76	3	3
Postsecondary, total	3,719	83	4	7
Postsecondary, not completed	1,235	85	5	8
Completed postsecondary	2,484	82	3	6
University degree	1,259	84	--	7

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

*Note: Table does not add due to an "education not stated" group.*

Table 3

**Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by household income**

	Population Total '000		Used alcohol	Used other drugs
			"Heavy" drinkers	
			%	
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>20,285</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Under \$40,000	9,385	74	7	7
Under \$20,000	3,798	64	6	7
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,368	79	8	5
\$30,000-\$39,999	3,220	81	8	7
\$40,000 and over	7,689	89	9	7
\$40,000-\$59,999	4,380	86	9	7
\$60,000 and over	3,309	92	9	8
<b>Men</b>	<b>9,920</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
Under \$40,000	4,324	80	12	9
Under \$20,000	1,515	73	11	10
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,154	83	13	8
\$30,000-\$39,999	1,655	83	11	9
\$40,000 and over	4,327	91	13	10
\$40,000-\$59,999	2,355	91	13	9
\$60,000 and over	1,972	92	13	10
<b>Women</b>	<b>10,365</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Under \$40,000	5,062	69	3	5
Under \$20,000	2,283	58	--	6
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,214	76	--	--
\$30,000-\$39,999	1,564	78	--	5
\$40,000 and over	3,363	86	4	4
\$40,000-\$59,999	2,025	82	--	4
\$60,000 and over	1,337	91	--	5

Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey

Note: Table does not add due to an "income not stated" group.

Table 4  
**Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by education and income**

	Total	Used alcohol "Heavy" drinkers %	Used other drugs
<b>Both sexes</b>			
Some secondary or less			
Under \$40,000	64	8	4
\$40,000 or more	84	11	7
Completed secondary			
Under \$40,000	78	7	6
\$40,000 or more	89	9	8
Postsecondary, total			
Under \$40,000	82	6	11
\$40,000 or more	90	8	7
Completed postsecondary			
Under \$40,000	81	5	10
\$40,000 or more	90	6	6
<b>Men</b>			
Some secondary or less			
Under \$40,000	74	13	6
\$40,000 or more	87	15	10
Completed secondary			
Under \$40,000	84	11	10
\$40,000 or more	94	15	11
Postsecondary, total			
Under \$40,000	85	11	13
\$40,000 or more	92	11	9
Completed postsecondary			
Under \$40,000	85	8	11
\$40,000 or more	92	9	7

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

*Note: The number of female drug users and heavy drinkers is not sufficient to show this level of detail.*

Table 5

**Use of alcohol and other drugs in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by main activity**

	Population Total '000		Used alcohol	Used other drugs
			"Heavy" drinkers %	
<b>Both sexes</b>				
Labour force	12,310	85	10	8
Not in labour force, total	7,582	66	4	5
Going to school	2,265	77	5	14
Retired	2,587	59	5	--
Keeping house	2,730	63	--	--
<b>Men</b>				
Labour force	7,193	88	13	10
Not in labour force, total	2,504	73	8	8
Going to school	1,133	79	8	17
Retired	1,313	68	8	--
Keeping house	--	--	--	--
<b>Women</b>				
Labour force	5,118	81	4	6
Not in labour force, total	5,078	62	2	3
Going to school	1,133	75	--	11
Retired	1,273	50	--	--
Keeping house	2,672	63	--	--

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

*Note: The numbers do not add to total population because of a "labour force status not stated" category.*

Table 6

**Use of alcohol and other drugs by persons mainly working in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by occupation**

	Population Total		Used alcohol	Used other drugs
	'000		"Heavy" drinkers %	
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>11,841</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
White collar	8,034	85	7	7
Managerial, administrative	1,718	87	8	7
Professional	2,013	88	4	5
Clerical and sales	2,848	84	8	8
Service	1,195	78	8	9
Blue collar	3,747	86	15	9
Processing, machine fabricating, assembly and repairs	1,599	86	13	8
Construction	753	87	21	12
Transportation equipment operations and materials handling	710	88	17	10
<b>Standardized for male/female ratio</b>				
<b>All occupations</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
White collar		86	8	7
Managerial, administrative		87	8	7
Professional		89	4	5
Clerical and sales		85	10	9
Service		79	10	9
Blue collar		82	12	7
Processing, machine fabricating, assembly and repair		82	10	7
Construction*		--	--	--
Transportation equipment operation and materials handling		86	14	8

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*

*\* Number of women in this occupation insufficient to permit standardization.*

*Note: Table does not add because of an "occupation not stated" group.*

Table 7

**Alcohol and other drug usage in the 12-month period ending March 1989, by province**

	Population	Used alcohol		Used other drugs
		Total	“Heavy” drinkers	
		‘000	%	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>20,285</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Labour force	12,310	85	10	8
Newfoundland	427	68	9	5
Labour force	245	79	14	6
Prince Edward Island	98	64	6	5
Labour force	59	72	8	6
Nova Scotia	690	71	6	7
Labour force	389	82	8	9
New Brunswick	552	68	6	6
Labour force	314	79	8	8
Quebec	5,237	76	7	7
Labour force	3,141	86	10	8
Ontario	7,486	78	7	6
Labour force	4,600	84	9	7
Manitoba	830	79	7	5
Labour force	500	86	9	5
Saskatchewan	748	78	7	5
Labour force	433	86	9	6
Alberta	1,826	82	7	7
Labour force	1,189	88	9	8
British Columbia	2,390	83	9	10
Labour force	1,440	87	12	11

*Source: National Alcohol and Drug Survey*