

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 27, 1988

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Major Releases

Canadian Cancer Statistics 1988/1983

In 1988, it is estimated¹ that 96,300 new cases of cancer will be registered in Canada (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). Estimated cancer deaths in 1988 will total 50,800. Lung cancer alone is expected to account for 15,400 (16%) of new registered cancers and 13,400 (26%) of all cancer deaths in 1988.

Analysis of actual incidence of new cases of cancer for 1983, as reported by provincial registries, shows that the four leading cancer sites accounted for about half (53.2%) of all newly diagnosed cancers in males; these were cancers of the lung, prostate, colon and bladder. In females, the four leading sites – breast, colon, lung and uterus – comprised 51.4% of all new cancers.

The majority of cancers occur in the elderly: those over 65 years of age account for 60% of all new cancers in men, and 51% of new cancers in women.

These and other figures are included in publications released today by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society. Highlights from *Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1988* and *Cancer in Canada, 1983* include:

Trends in Incidence and Mortality

- The rate of new cancer cases occurring per 100,000 population increased in 1983 for both sexes, continuing the trend established since 1970. At least part of this increase² was due to increases in incidence rates for cancers of the breast, lung and melanoma of the skin in females, and cancers of the lung, prostate and bladder in males.

¹ Estimates of new cancer cases and deaths were produced by applying regression methodology to actual figures for cancer incidence (1970-1983) and deaths (1970-1986) as reported to Statistics Canada by provincial cancer registries and vital statistics registrars.

² Most of the increase occurring in cancer incidence rates is due to improvements in cancer registration and diagnostic procedures which detect cancer.

- Cancer mortality rates have risen only slightly since 1970 for males (about 0.5% per year) and have remained constant for females. Trends in the overall cancer mortality rate are strongly influenced by changes in trends for lung cancer: when lung cancer mortality is excluded, the overall cancer mortality rate for males decreases slightly between 1970 and 1986. For females, this rate has dropped by about 10% since 1970.
- In women, the most rapidly increasing form of cancer is lung cancer: incidence rates have tripled since 1970, as a result of an average annual increase of 7.4%. In 1988, the number of new cases of lung cancer is estimated to be 11,200 in men and 4,200 in women.
- Melanoma of the skin is the form of cancer increasing the most rapidly in men, with an average annual increase since 1970 of 5.8%; it shows the second most rapid growth rate in women with an average annual increase of 5.2%. Melanoma is expected to account for 2,200 new cases of cancer in 1988.
- Since 1970, two forms of cancers have shown marked declines in rates of both incidence and mortality: stomach cancer in both sexes and cervical cancer. However, the rate of decline for these cancers has tended to level off in recent years.

Survival³

- At least 40% of persons with the most common forms of cancer survive at least five years after diagnosis.

³ Survival data in Canada are currently available from only one province.

(continued on page 3)

- About half the females treated for cancer survive five years; this proportion is just 35% for males. The difference in survival rates between males and females is due primarily to the greater incidence among males of cancers with low survival rates, such as lung cancer (8%). In contrast, five-year survival for female breast cancer is 67%.

Lifetime Probability of Developing Cancer

- During their lifetime, just over one in three Canadians can expect to develop some form of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), based on calculations using actual incidence rates for 1983.
- Almost 10% of women can expect to develop breast cancer, while lung cancer is anticipated to occur in close to 8% of men.

Cancer Mortality

- Cancer is second only to circulatory disease as a leading cause of death for both males and females, accounting for about one-quarter of deaths in both sexes. In children aged 1-14, cancer is the second leading cause of death after motor vehicle accidents.
- The number (and rate) of cancer deaths in females is lower than in males. Despite this, females experience greater loss of life expectancy from cancer than do males: in 1985 the person-years of life lost for females due to neoplasms was 374,600 – while the corresponding figure for males was just 359,500. This apparent paradox occurs primarily because females have a longer life expectancy than males, and in part because of higher cancer mortality rates for females in the 30 to 49 age group. It is noteworthy that breast cancer alone accounted for 30% of all female cancer deaths in this age group in 1986.

Lung Cancer and Tobacco

- The increase in per capita consumption of smoking tobacco since 1920 shows a close correlation with increases in lung cancer mortality rates since 1940. This correlation, while not proving cause and effect, supports other studies and suggests a latent period of about 20 years between starting smoking and development of cancer. The recent levelling off of lung cancer mortality rates in males, observed for 1985 and 1986, parallels a drop in tobacco consumption which occurred in the mid-1960s. It remains to be seen if the lung cancer mortality curve will track the consumption curve downwards over the next 20 years.

International

- Canada has average mortality rates for most types of cancer in comparison to selected European countries and the United States. For overall cancer mortality, in a group of 19 countries, Canada ranks 13th for males and 8th for females.

(see table on page 4)

Information on cancer incidence and mortality for 1983 is available from CANSIM: tables 00050301, 00050303, 00050314, 00050411, 00050412 and 00050511.

For detailed information on cancer incidence, mortality and hospital morbidity, including an analysis of trends for leading sites of cancer, order *Cancer in Canada, 1983* (82-207, \$35), available now. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Health Division.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1988 is available free from the Canadian Cancer Society, 77 Bloor St. West, Suite 1702, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3A1 (416-961-7223) or contact the local division of the Canadian Cancer Society.

**Estimated New Cases and Deaths for Major Sites of Cancer, Canada
1988**

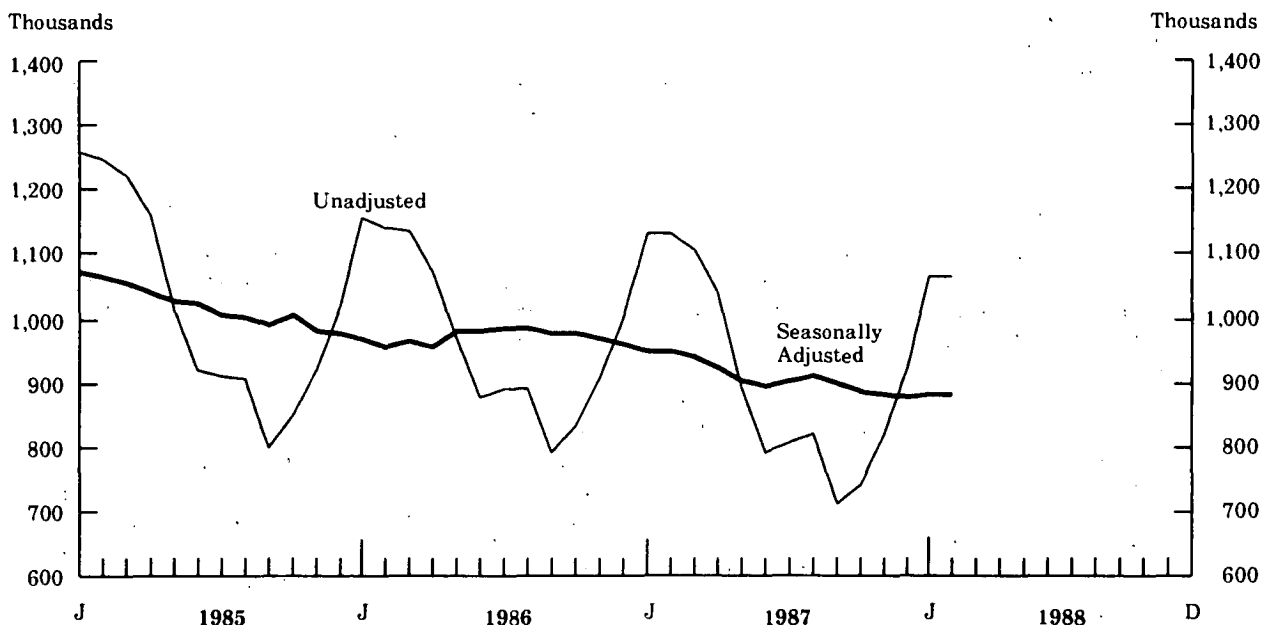
Site	Number of new cases in 1988			Number of deaths in 1988		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All cancers¹	96,300	50,600	45,700	50,800	28,000	22,800
Oral	2,670	1,900	770	950	680	270
Stomach	3,000	1,900	1,100	1,950	1,200	750
Colorectal	14,000	7,100	6,900	5,700	2,900	2,800
Pancreas	2,700	1,400	1,300	2,600	1,400	1,200
Lung	15,400	11,200	4,200	13,400	9,300	4,100
Melanoma	2,200	1,000	1,200	500	290	210
Prostate	8,400	8,400	-	3,000	3,000	-
Breast	11,500	-	11,500	4,600	-	4,600
Uterine	4,300	-	4,300	890	-	890
Ovary	1,900	-	1,900	1,200	-	1,200
Bladder	4,700	3,500	1,200	1,080	760	320
Kidney	2,190	1,400	790	1,000	620	380
Brain	1,850	1,000	850	1,300	720	580
Lymphoma	5,600	3,000	2,600	2,600	1,400	1,200
Leukemia	3,000	1,700	1,300	1,770	1,000	770
All other sites ¹	12,890	7,100	5,790	8,260	4,730	3,530

¹ Excludes non melanoma skin cancer.

- Nil.

Source: Health Division.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



Unemployment Insurance Statistics February 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data - Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending February 20, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 882,000 - virtually unchanged from the preceding month. The number of beneficiaries has generally been decreasing since August 1986 when it stood at 985,000.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Between January and February 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits showed little or no change in most provinces. While the number increased 1.8% in Newfoundland, it decreased 3.3% in the Yukon, 1.3% in Alberta, and 1.2% in the Northwest Territories.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In February 1988, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,208,000 - a decrease of 5.3% from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased to 717,000 (-7.0%), while the number of female beneficiaries declined by 2.8% to 491,000.

(continued on page 6)

- Benefits paid during February 1988 totalled \$1,072 million², up 7.0% from February 1987. For the first two months of 1988, benefit payments amounted to \$2,125 million, increasing by 3.6% from last year. Over the same two-month period, the average weekly payment increased by 6.3% to \$203.79, while the number of benefit weeks decreased 2.5% to 10.4 million.
- A total of 229,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1988, up 3.9% from the same month a year ago. The increase is in part explained by the greater number of days available to process claims in February 1988. For January and February 1988, the number of claims received totalled 538,000 - virtually unchanged from 1987.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Data for the months of December 1987, and January and February 1988 will be published in the February 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of May. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1988	January 1988	December 1987	February 1987	% change from	
					January 1988	February 1987
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	1,072,474	1,052,710	896,043	1,002,135	1.9	7.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,219	5,209	4,509	5,192	0.2	0.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	205.48	202.09	198.70	193.03	1.7	6.4
Claims received (000)	229	309	362	220	-25.8	3.9
Beneficiaries¹ (000)						
Total	1,208 ^p	1,195 ^p	1,066 ^r	1,276 ^r	1.1	-5.3
Regular benefits	1,064 ^p	1,063 ^p	921 ^r	1,129 ^r	0.0	-5.8
Regular benefits - Seasonally adjusted	882 ^p	881 ^p	878 ^r	948 ^r	0.2	

	January to February		% Change
	1988	1987	
Benefits			
Amount paid (\$000)	2,125,184	2,052,081	3.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	10,428	10,700	-2.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	203.79	191.79	6.3
Claims received (000)	538	538	-0.1
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average¹(000)	1,201 ^p	1,271 ^r	-5.5

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for February 1988 showed an estimated 9,830,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level¹, an increase of 35,000 (+0.4%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This increase occurred at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Compared to February 1987, industrial aggregate employment increased by 2.2%.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$455.73 for February, little changed from January and 4.4% higher than the February 1987 level (not adjusted for inflation).

Employment

Estimated employment in February in the goods-producing industries was 0.4% lower than in January. Forestry increased when a decrease is usually observed, while construction declined more than usual. The number of employees in the service-producing industries in February was up 0.6% from January, at a time of year when decreases are generally observed. Trade decreased less than usual for this time of year while finance, insurance and real estate and community, business and personal services increased more than usual.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 213,000 (+2.2%) from February 1987. The year-to-year rate of change was +2.5% in the goods-producing industries. Forestry recorded its second consecutive year-to-year decrease. The annual growth rate was 2.1% in the service-producing industries. Transportation, communication and other utilities increased for the second consecutive month following 20 months of decreases. Community, business and personal services reported an increased year-to-year growth rate for the first time in eight months.

Estimated employment in Newfoundland increased less than usual between January and February while Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported increases when decreases are generally observed. Saskatchewan decreased when an increase is usually observed. Manitoba and Alberta recorded their highest annual growth rates in the last 12 months.

Average Weekly Earnings

Between January and February, average weekly earnings for employees in the goods-producing industries were up 0.5%. Earnings in mines, quarries and oil wells increased more than usual while construction increased less than usual for this time of year. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings increased by 0.3% between January and February. Transportation, communication and other utilities and community, business and personal services increased when decreases are usually noted. Finance, insurance and real estate reported a larger than usual decrease.

Compared to February 1987, average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by \$19.24 (+4.4%). The year-to-year rate of change was +3.7% in the goods-producing industries. Forestry reported its second consecutive year-to-year decrease after reporting increases in each month of 1987. Mines, quarries and oil wells recorded its highest annual growth since 1984. The annual growth was 4.7% in the service-producing industries. Community, business and personal services had its highest year-to-year growth since the beginning of the survey in 1983 while finance, insurance and real estate had its lowest in the last 12 months.

Provincially, average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia increased instead of decreasing as usual between January and February. Alberta had its largest year-to-year percentage increase in average weekly earnings since May 1984.

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¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.4 in February, a slight decrease from January. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.6 in the goods-producing industries and 27.8 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.39 in February. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$13.37 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.99 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 10 and 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The February 1988 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Feb. 1988 ^p	Jan. 1988 ^r	Dec. 1987	Feb. 1988 ^p	Jan. 1988 ^r	Dec. 1987
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	49.9	49.7	52.1	639.15	616.47	585.19
Mines, quarries and oil wells	153.2	153.9	154.1	773.62	760.45	733.24
Manufacturing	1,873.3	1,876.9	1,903.2	539.88	538.35	521.20
Durables	922.4	917.0	928.6	571.13	570.63	548.94
Non-durables	950.9	959.9	974.6	509.56	507.50	494.77
Construction	379.3	386.4	421.7	549.17	548.35	543.13
Building	321.3	329.5	356.9	531.45	531.43	527.65
Industrial and heavy	58.1	56.8	64.8	647.21	646.48	628.41
Goods-producing industries	2,155.8	2,166.8	2,531.2	557.91	555.34	539.08
Transportation, communication and other utilities	809.8	810.9	810.8	592.12	587.17	583.36
Transportation	447.5	448.7	450.2	547.84	540.63	540.78
Storage	13.6	13.1	13.3	549.34	560.41	558.46
Communication	230.9	230.7	229.9	607.41	604.19	600.04
Electric power, gas and water utilities	117.8	118.4	117.5	735.40	733.36	716.71
Trade	1,783.2	1,790.3	1,832.0	328.98	327.92	332.37
Wholesale	529.6	530.8	530.9	476.48	466.01	462.97
Retail	1,253.7	1,259.4	1,301.0	266.67	269.71	279.07
Finance, insurance and real estate	627.8	620.0	614.1	487.85	493.06	490.32
Community, business and personal services	3,492.8	3,447.4	3,406.2	387.96	386.29	387.65
Public administration	660.8	660.1	659.7	578.60	577.94	577.14
Service-producing industries	7,374.5	7,328.6	7,322.8	421.71	420.55	421.17
Industrial aggregate	9,830.3	9,795.4	9,854.0	455.73	454.50	451.46
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	135.1	135.0	134.0	439.04	437.68	431.28
Prince Edward Island	32.6	32.5	33.2	374.82	372.83	369.28
Nova Scotia	265.3	268.5	267.3	412.23	410.77	408.83
New Brunswick	202.2	203.2	203.2	417.09	417.74	419.43
Quebec	2,437.2	2,434.2	2,453.8	444.42	443.00	440.63
Ontario	4,115.1	4,093.9	4,125.4	473.41	472.48	466.48
Manitoba	380.3	375.6	378.2	409.26	411.76	411.95
Saskatchewan	293.4	293.8	293.0	407.93	407.16	413.09
Alberta	910.4	901.2	909.7	460.17	456.30	452.68
British Columbia	1,030.3	1,029.7	1,028.6	459.22	457.97	460.91
Yukon	9.3	9.2	9.2	543.65	544.02	543.45
Northwest Territories	19.0	18.7	18.2	577.51	583.17	583.37
Canada	9,830.3	9,795.4	9,854.0	455.73	454.50	451.46

^p Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

February 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1988 ^p	Jan. 1988 ^r	Dec. 1987	Feb. 1988 ^p	Jan. 1988 ^r	Dec. 1987
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	41.5	40.2	37.0	16.45	16.27	16.02
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.8	41.1	39.2	16.96	16.65	16.37
Manufacturing	38.8	38.9	37.8	12.69	12.64	12.48
Durables	39.9	40.1	38.9	13.25	13.22	12.97
Non-durables	37.5	37.6	36.7	12.02	11.97	11.91
Construction	37.1	37.4	36.8	15.25	15.20	14.98
Building	36.7	37.0	36.4	14.96	14.94	14.73
Industrial and heavy	39.6	40.0	39.1	16.87	16.78	16.33
Goods-producing industries	38.6	38.8	37.7	13.37	13.31	13.15
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.7	38.3	38.2	14.17	14.14	14.15
Transportation	38.6	38.1	37.9	13.37	13.27	13.34
Storage	38.6	39.6	38.6	13.54	13.90	14.23
Communication	36.8	36.1	37.0	14.66	14.92	14.60
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.6	40.5	40.3	16.82	16.87	16.76
Trade	27.3	27.6	28.9	8.67	8.66	8.56
Wholesale	35.5	35.0	35.4	10.31	10.37	10.09
Retail	25.7	26.1	27.6	8.21	8.20	8.18
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.3	26.4	26.7	9.81	9.84	9.82
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	27.8	27.9	28.5	9.99	9.99	9.91
Industrial aggregate	31.4	31.6	31.7	11.39	11.38	11.25
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	34.9	35.4	34.5	9.92	9.82	9.64
Prince Edward Island	30.4	30.6	31.0	7.80	7.79	7.65
Nova Scotia	32.4	32.5	32.5	10.02	9.98	9.86
New Brunswick	33.3	33.1	33.2	10.09	10.12	10.15
Quebec	32.4	32.3	32.5	11.09	11.08	11.03
Ontario	31.9	32.2	32.1	11.66	11.64	11.46
Manitoba	29.5	29.7	30.4	10.23	10.24	10.12
Saskatchewan	27.8	28.0	28.7	10.41	10.39	10.37
Alberta	30.6	30.4	30.3	10.95	10.96	10.79
British Columbia	29.2	29.3	29.7	12.89	12.87	12.70
Yukon	32.4	33.3	33.2	13.21	13.18	13.16
Northwest Territories	31.9	32.3	33.0	14.55	14.52	14.11
Canada	31.4	31.6	31.7	11.39	11.38	11.25

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology

April 1, 1988

In the fiscal year starting April 1, 1988, the federal government plans to spend \$4.4 billion on scientific and technological activities. This amounts to a 6% increase over 1987-88. Expenditures within the federal government are expected to increase 1% to \$2.7 billion whereas payments to other sectors are expected to gain 14% to \$1.7 billion.

The Vol. 12, No. 4 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, \$6.50/\$65) will be available mid-May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bert Plaus (613-993-6347), Science and Technology Statistics Section, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Livestock Report

April 1, 1988

Total pig numbers in Canada at April 1, 1988, at an estimated 10,585,000 head, were up 5% from a year earlier at 10,053,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,074,900 head, showing an increase of 3% from the previous year's level of 1,043,600.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1988 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60) will be available May 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2509), Agriculture Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending April 23, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending April 23, 1988 totalled 282 962 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the preceding week's total of 294 858 tonnes and down 3.4% from the year-earlier level of 293 073 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 4 695 744 tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from 4 708 037 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Publications Released

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1987.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 3, Stocks of Canadian Grain, March 31, 1988.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$52; other Countries: \$8.50/\$58). Available at 3:00 p.m. today.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, November 1987. Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

The Sugar Situation, February 1988.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended December 1987.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

Footwear Statistics, January 1988.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1988. Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, January 1988.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Asphalt Roofing, February 1988.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Railway Transport in Canada: General Statistics, 1986. Catalogue number 52-215
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).

Gas Utilities, December 1987.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Cancer in Canada, 1983.
Catalogue number 82-207
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36.50).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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