



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 24, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Farm cash receipts, 1998**

Lower hog and grain prices adversely affected Canadian farmers in 1998 as farm cash receipts fell for the first time in eight years. Farmers received \$29.0 billion from agricultural commodities and payments last year, down 2.1% from their peak of \$29.6 billion in 1997. Receipts remained above the average of \$27.1 billion for the five-year period between 1993-97.

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- **Hospital utilization, 1996/97**

The rate at which Canadians stayed overnight in hospitals in the fiscal year 1996/97 fell for the 10th straight year to a record low.

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*(continued on following page)*

### Area profiles series

1996 Census

The *Area profiles* series organizes the complete set of variables from the 1996 Census by geographic area. Print publications containing profiles of census divisions and subdivisions for Canada, provinces and territories are now available. The data in these publications have previously been released in electronic format.

The following *Profiles of Census divisions and subdivisions* are available: Newfoundland (95-182-XPB), Prince Edward Island (95-183-XPB), Nova Scotia (95-184-XPB), New Brunswick (95-185-XPB), Quebec (95-186-XPB), Ontario (95-187-XPB), Manitoba (95-188-XPB), Saskatchewan (95-189-XPB), Alberta (95-190-XPB), British Columbia (95-191-XPB), the Yukon Territory (95-192-XPB), and the Northwest Territories (95-193-XPB).

Depending on the population of the province, some publications may include more than one volume. Prices range from \$65 (Northwest Territories, Yukon) to \$300 (Quebec).

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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**OTHER RELEASES**

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Farm cash receipts

1998

Lower hog and grain prices adversely affected Canadian farmers in 1998 as farm cash receipts fell for the first time in eight years.

Overall, farmers got \$29.0 billion from the sale of agricultural commodities and government program payments last year, down 2.1% from their peak of \$29.6 billion in 1997. Farm cash receipts remained above the average of \$27.1 billion for the five-year period between 1993-97.

Annual crop receipts declined 4.5% to \$13.3 billion in 1998 as a result of weaker prices in world grain markets. Grain prices were lower, due in part to oversupply on world markets. It was the second straight year that crop receipts have fallen, after peaking in 1996 at \$14.0 billion. Crop receipts were still 8.2% above the five-year average for 1993-97.

Similarly, livestock receipts declined 2.2% to \$14.3 billion in 1998 - the first decrease since 1991 - under pressure from hog prices which have taken a steep dive. The decline in hog receipts more than offset gains in receipts from other livestock and poultry. Overall, livestock receipts were 8.4% above the 1993-97 average.

The collapsing market prices for hogs and lower prices for major grains triggered payments of \$762 million in 1998 under the Net Income Stabilization Account and provincial stabilization programs, up 133.7% from the previous year. Still, total program payments, at \$1.4 billion, were well short of the \$3.8 billion peak in 1992. Program payments in 1998 represented 4.8% of total farm cash receipts compared with 16.0% in 1992. Payments to be made under the Agriculture Income Disaster Assistance program, announced on December 10, 1998, will be included in the 1999 farm cash receipts.

### Canola dethrones wheat as leader in crop receipts

For the first time, wheat (excluding durum) has been dethroned as the single largest commodity contributing to crop receipts. Its place at the top of the list in 1998 was taken by canola.

In the wake of a drop in deliveries and prices, wheat receipts (excluding durum) fell to \$2.4 billion in 1998, down 27.4% from 1997 and down 22.7% from the 1993-97 five-year average. Wheat prices declined

#### Note to readers

*Farm cash receipts measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments and deferred grain receipts. Program payments measure the value of cheques issued to farmers to compensate for lower production or income caused by extreme climatic or market conditions, usually under ongoing programs jointly funded by farmers and federal or provincial governments.*

*Data from the 1996 Census of Agriculture provide benchmarks for some of the data sets used to calculate farm cash receipts. As of 1996, selected data used to establish receipts now align with the Census data. Although the impact of this alignment is relatively small, users should be cautious when comparing receipts prior to 1996 with post-Census receipts. Historical revisions to farm cash receipts will be released in May 1999.*

*Farm cash receipts included in this release are not directly comparable with the total gross farm receipts in the 1996 Census of Agriculture publications. The data presented here exclude the value of agricultural products (livestock and poultry, seed and seedlings, and feed) sold from one farm to another farm within the same province, while the Census of Agriculture data include these inter-farm transactions.*

from high levels in 1995/96 as the marketplace reacted to expanding global stocks.

On the other hand, canola deliveries reached a record 7.4 million tonnes due to record production, increased crushing capacity in Canada and strong international markets for oilseed products. Combined with a slight increase in prices, this led to a record \$2.8 billion in cash receipts from canola.

With the exception of canola, cash receipts for all other major grains and oilseeds grown in Canada declined from 1997. Barley receipts declined 30.5% in the wake of lower deliveries and prices, while corn receipts dropped 7.2% because of lower prices. Compared with the previous five-year average, barley receipts dropped 22.5% and corn receipts were up 2.4%. Abundant world supplies of feed grains, due in part to bumper corn harvests in the United States, put downward pressure on prices over the last two years.

Potato receipts rose 15.2% in 1998 due to an increase in prices and deliveries. Deliveries have been increasing throughout the 1990s in response to a growing demand for processed potato products in Canada and the United States. For a fifth consecutive year, the floriculture and nursery industry experienced a growth in cash receipts, rising 3.7% in 1998. This

increase can be attributed to the growing interest in landscaping and gardening.

### Hog prices dragged down livestock receipts

Despite the growing numbers of pigs slaughtered and exported, cash receipts of hog producers declined almost 25% from 1997 to \$2.2 billion. In 1998, average hog prices dipped 34.4% from the previous year and 24.9% from the 1993-97 average. These prices, in current dollars, were the lowest since the beginning of the 1970s.

The affect on hog producers varies from region to region because provincial programs and markets are structured differently. Between 1994 and 1998, the largest increase in production occurred in Quebec (mainly in the domestic slaughter market), followed by Ontario and Manitoba (where producers exported more live animals to the United States market). Hog receipts in Manitoba declined somewhat less than in other provinces because of the large increase of pigs being exported for slaughter in the United States.

The hog industry has suffered from the economic turmoil in Asian countries and Russia, which has resulted in lower exports and growing red meat stocks in North America. This factor, combined with a larger number of hogs being slaughtered in the last part of 1998, produced the sharp decline in hog prices.

On the other hand, Canadian cattle and calf producers took in \$5.5 billion, up 5.2% from 1997. Throughout 1998, the contraction phase of the cattle cycle persisted as the number of marketed cattle remained high and the breeding stock continued to shrink.

Compared to 1997 levels, the total quantity of beef produced was almost unchanged. The sale of heavier cattle more than offset the smaller number of animals either exported or slaughtered. Cattle producers may have preferred to produce heavier animals in expectation of improved prices and to take advantage of lower feed costs. Prices remained well below the peaks of 1993 due in part to the large supplies of beef, pork and poultry and a lower demand for cattle products in Asia. Alberta was the primary beneficiary of this growth in receipts for cattle and calves. Alberta cattle receipts reached \$2.8 billion in 1998, up 7.3% from the previous year.

The supply-managed sectors posted gains in 1998. Dairy farmers sold more milk and cream at higher prices. Dairy receipts totalled \$3.8 billion, up 3.4%. In spite of lower prices, poultry receipts rose 2.5% to \$1.6 billion. Almost two-thirds of the poultry production occurred in Quebec and Ontario, while production in the Prairie provinces increased 7.4%. Abundant supplies of feed at lower costs and higher demand from processors may be two of several factors explaining changes in the provincial quota allocation and the expansion of poultry production in Western Canada.

### Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The 1998 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001-XIB, \$15/\$48) will be available soon on the Internet. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Martin Beaulieu (613-951-6357; [beaulma@statcan.ca](mailto:beaulma@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. □

## Farm cash receipts

	1997	1998	1997 to 1998	Oct. to Dec. 1997	Oct. to Dec. 1998	Oct.-Dec. 1997 to Oct.-Dec. 1998
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>29,586</b>	<b>28,964</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
All wheat	4,194	3,283	-21.7	799	590	-26.2
Wheat excluding durum <sup>1</sup>	3,282	2,382	-27.4	593	466	-21.4
Durum wheat <sup>1</sup>	912	901	-1.2	206	123	-40.3
Barley <sup>1</sup>	857	596	-30.5	195	112	-42.6
Deferments	-959	-866	-9.7	-490	-407	-16.9
Liquidations of deferments	1,061	959	-9.6	-	-	-
Canola	2,038	2,773	36.1	688	839	21.9
Soybeans	814	768	-5.7	379	271	-28.5
Corn	690	640	-7.2	182	250	37.4
Other cereals and oilseeds	782	672	-14.1	285	230	-19.3
Other crops	4,457	4,480	0.5	1,283	1,237	-3.6
<b>Total Crops</b>	<b>13,933</b>	<b>13,307</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
Cattle and calves	5,222	5,494	5.2	1,398	1,341	-4.1
Hogs	2,985	2,249	-24.7	691	451	-34.7
Dairy products	3,710	3,835	3.4	942	983	4.4
Poultry	1,557	1,596	2.5	396	406	2.5
Other livestock	1,107	1,081	-2.3	290	278	-4.1
<b>Total Livestock</b>	<b>14,581</b>	<b>14,256</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
Net Income Stabilization Account	153	269	75.8	50	106	112.0
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	23	15	-34.8	-	2	-
Crop Insurance	374	397	6.1	203	216	6.4
Provincial Stabilization	173	493	185.0	20	224	1020.0
Other payments	350	227	-35.1	70	55	-21.4
<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>75.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments

- Nil or zero.

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Provincial farm cash receipts

	1997	1998	1997 to 1998	Oct. to Dec. 1997	Oct. to Dec. 1998	Oct.-Dec. 1997 to Oct.-Dec. 1998
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>29,586</b>	<b>28,964</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Newfoundland	71	75	5.6	19	21	10.5
Prince Edward Island	275	308	12.0	74	73	-1.4
Nova Scotia	365	371	1.6	96	101	5.2
New Brunswick	301	335	11.3	78	84	7.7
Quebec	4,731	4,819	1.9	1,171	1,328	13.4
Ontario	6,829	6,739	-1.3	1,943	1,809	-6.9
Manitoba	2,975	2,762	-7.2	745	655	-12.1
Saskatchewan	5,902	5,501	-6.8	1,312	1,256	-4.3
Alberta	6,370	6,288	-1.3	1,432	1,383	-3.4
British Columbia	1,765	1,766	0.1	513	474	-7.6

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Hospital utilization

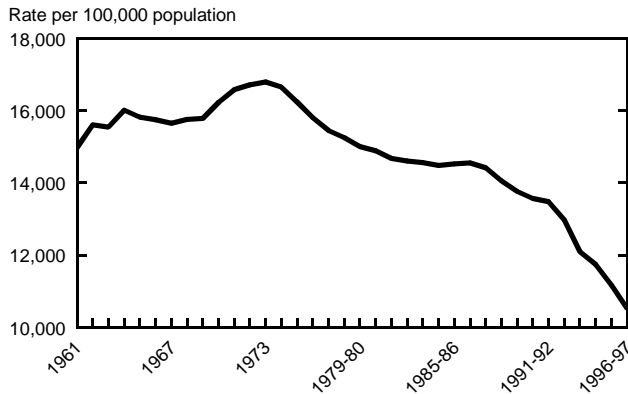
1996/97

The rate at which Canadians stayed overnight in hospitals in the fiscal year 1996/97 fell for the 10th straight year to a record low.

The hospital discharge rate (including deaths), which is a measure of hospital use, declined 6% from 1995/96 to its lowest level since 1961 when such data were first collected. This decrease follows the general pattern of decline observed since the mid-1970s.

In 1996/97, there were 10,523 discharges for every 100,000 people, well below the peak rate of 16,802 discharges per 100,000 population in 1973. In 1995/96, the rate was 11,165 discharges per 100,000.

### Hospital discharges continue long-term decline



Source: Statistics Canada and Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Hospitals reported 3.2 million discharges in 1996/97, down from 3.3 million the previous year. About 15% of the discharges were related to the circulatory system such as heart disease. Another 14% involved pregnancy and childbirth, 11% pertained to the digestive system, such as hernias or ulcers, 9% were related to asthma, pneumonia and other respiratory illnesses and 8% involved an injury or poisoning.

Declines in hospital discharge rates are due to multiple factors. The trend toward more frequent use of ambulatory care and day surgery, the shift from hospital to community-based services, increased emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention, improved medical technologies and treatments as well as new pharmaceuticals may have reduced the need for hospitalization or surgical intervention. In addition, all jurisdictions throughout Canada are in a process of change and transition associated with health care reform, ranging from hospital closures and

### Hospital and surgical discharges

A hospital discharge is the release or death of an in-patient (a person admitted to a hospital). An in-patient who has surgery is counted as a surgical discharge. While discharge data describe and measure the changing case-flow and workload within hospitals over time, they do not indicate the number of individuals using hospital services. For instance, an individual could be included several different times in annual discharge totals.

Counts of surgical discharges include the primary surgical procedure undertaken; a patient having two kinds of surgery during a single hospital stay would be counted as having one surgical procedure.

The figures in this release refer to in-patient events only and exclude newborns and patients treated on an out-patient basis in, for example, emergency wards or day-surgery programs.

administrative restructuring, to the consolidation of services.

### Discharge rates down in all provinces

All provinces and territories except the Yukon followed the national trend of a decline in the hospital discharge rate in 1996/97. The largest decreases occurred in the Northwest Territories, Quebec and Ontario. Discharge rates may vary across regions for a number of reasons, including differences in health status, the tendency of people to seek care, the availability of care, and the criteria used to determine admission to hospital.

Despite an increase of almost 6% in 1996/97, the Yukon continues to have the lowest hospital discharge rate at 9,701 per 100,000 population, followed by Quebec at 9,788 and Ontario at 9,864. Saskatchewan recorded the highest rate (15,043), followed by New Brunswick (14,864) and Prince Edward Island (13,028).

## Hospital discharges

	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96
	number	% change	rate <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3,167,521</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>10,523</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
Newfoundland	67,883	-3.3	11,929	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	17,925	-3.6	13,028	-4.4
Nova Scotia	109,237	-5.8	11,557	-6.3
New Brunswick	113,418	-3.1	14,864	-3.4
Quebec	724,984	-6.6	9,788	-7.2
Ontario	1,116,082	-5.9	9,864	-7.1
Manitoba	138,947	-3.3	12,120	-4.1
Saskatchewan	154,168	-3.2	15,043	-3.8
Alberta	297,281	-1.0	10,590	-2.6
British Columbia	417,246	-1.4	10,730	-3.8
Yukon	3,068	7.9	9,701	5.5
Northwest Territories	7,282	-6.7	10,935	-7.5

<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated based on 100,000 population.  
**Source:** Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Excluding pregnancy related procedures, patterns similar for males and females

Excluding pregnancy and childbirth related procedures, which accounted for one in four female discharges, men and women were admitted overnight to hospital for similar reasons. For both, heart and stroke diseases accounted for the largest share of discharges in 1996/97, followed by diseases of the digestive system and respiratory system.

## Hospital discharges of males, by five leading diagnoses and surgical procedures

	1996/97	
	%	number
<b>Discharges (diagnoses), total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,319,413</b>
Heart and stroke diseases	19.9	262,362
Diseases of digestive system	12.6	165,837
Diseases of respiratory system	11.8	155,976
Injury and poisoning	10.4	136,651
Cancer (malignant and benign neoplasms)	7.5	98,439
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>819,265</b>
<b>Surgical procedures, total</b>		<b>683,643</b>
Digestive system	19.6	133,843
Musculoskeletal system	15.6	106,308
Cardiovascular system	14.7	100,598
Genital organs	5.6	38,326
Operation on the urinary tract	5.2	35,244
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>414,319</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes chronic care discharges for Ontario (4,698 cases).  
**Source:** Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Hospital discharges of females, by five leading diagnoses and surgical procedures

	1996/97	
	%	number
<b>Discharges (diagnoses), total<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>1,837,353</b>
Pregnancy, childbirth	24.6	452,660
Heart and stroke diseases	11.1	203,934
Diseases of digestive system	9.8	179,434
Diseases of respiratory system	7.5	138,614
Diseases of genitourinary system	6.9	127,667
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>1,102,309</b>
<b>Surgical procedures, total</b>		<b>1,102,694</b>
Obstetrical procedures	32.6	359,817
Digestive system	12.8	140,881
Genital organs	10.4	115,129
Musculoskeletal system	9.7	107,167
Cardiovascular system	5.4	59,872
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>782,866</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes chronic care discharges for Ontario (6,036 cases).  
**Source:** Canadian Institute for Health Information.

## Patients spending far less time in hospital

In 1996/97, the average patient spent 10.7 days in hospital, unchanged from a year earlier, but about a day shorter than a decade earlier. The 3.2 million hospital discharges in 1996/97 represented 33.9 million patient-days, down 5% from a year earlier and 21% lower than a decade ago.

Contributing to this decline is the fact that many services historically requiring hospitalization are shifting to ambulatory care programs such as for lithotripsy (gallstone removal). In other instances, patients, such as those undergoing angioplasty procedures, are being operated on using minimally invasive surgery and discharged sooner after admission.

New mothers, who used to remain in hospital up to a week after giving birth, now typically go home within 72 hours. Patients who years ago would have spent 10 days in hospital for gall bladder removal are discharged within days of being admitted.

## Elderly continue to account for most hospital use

Historically, the elderly (65 and over) accounted for a large proportion of the total hospital days in Canada. Of the 33.9 million hospital days in 1996/97, the elderly accounted for 62% (or 20.9 million days), although they represented only 12% of the population that year.

As the number of people aged 65 and over and their share of the total population continue to increase over the next several decades, total hospital bed requirements such as for long-term care are expected to increase.

**In-patient surgery: general decline since 1987/88**

Declines in hospital discharge rates, length of stay, and patient-days were accompanied by a decrease in the number of patients having surgery as part of their hospitalization. In 1996/97, 1.8 million hospital discharges involved surgery, down 6% from a year earlier and 22% lower than a decade ago. Many types of surgery can be performed in hospital day-surgery units or community health clinics, resulting in less use of costly in-patient days. The average patient spent 8.5 days in hospital following surgery, down half a day from a year earlier and one and a half days shorter than a decade earlier.

Just over half of all hospital discharges involved surgery. Women were considerably more likely than men to undergo surgery, at a rate of 62% compared

with 38% for men. However, most of this difference can be explained by obstetrical procedures which accounted for one in three surgical procedures performed on women.

The 1996/97 data on hospital discharges were collected by the Canadian Institute for Health Information. For further information on the 1996/97 data, contact Karen McCarthy (613-241-7860, ext. 4026; fax: 613-241-8120), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

For more information on hospital discharge trends, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Peter Morrison (613-951-1637), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. ■



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

January 1999

Manufacturers shipped 3 290 155 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January, a 45.5% increase from 2 260 964 square metres in January 1998 and up 10.7% from 2 971 493 square metres in December 1998.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).**

The January issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Donna Faghali (613-951-3518; [faghdon@statcan.ca](mailto:faghdon@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### For-hire trucking

First and second quarters 1998 (preliminary)

Canada-based long distance for-hire carriers, with annual revenues of \$1 million or more, transported 115.1 million tonnes of freight in the first two quarters of 1998. This was a 5.2% increase compared with the 109.5 million tonnes transported for the same period in 1997.

Preliminary results are available from the For-Hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the first two quarters of 1998.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 143.**

Data for the first half of 1998 will appear in an upcoming issue of *Surface and marine transport*:

*Service bulletin* (50-002-XIB, \$10/\$62). See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; [laroque@statcan.ca](mailto:laroque@statcan.ca)) or John Nicoletta (613-951-0520; fax: 613-951-0579; [nicojoh@statcan.ca](mailto:nicojoh@statcan.ca)), Trucking Section, Transportation Division. ■

### Cable television statistics

1997

The cable television industry has reported revenues of \$2.8 billion in 1997, a 3.9% increase over 1996. Total revenue from basic cable television operations increased 3.2% to \$1,968 million from \$1,906 million. Total revenue from discretionary and other services increased 5.7% to \$819.5 million from \$775.5 million. Net operating income, before income taxes, has decreased to \$170.8 million from \$171.1 million in 1996.

There were 8.0 million subscribers (direct and indirect) in 1997. Of these, 72.6% subscribed to discretionary services compared with 73.9% in 1996.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1819-1829.**

A summary of these data appears in the *Communications service bulletin* (56-001-XIB, \$10/\$32), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Tom Gorman (613-951-3498; fax: 613-951-9920), Telecommunications Section, Science and Technology Redesign Project. ■

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,**  
January 1999

**Catalogue number 44-004-XIB**

(Canada: \$5/\$47; outside Canada: US\$5/US\$47).

**Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured  
from resin,** Quarter ended December 31, 1998

**Catalogue number 47-007-XPB**

(Canada: \$10/\$33; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$33).

**Wholesale trade,** December 1998

**Catalogue number 63-008-XIB**

(Canada: \$14/\$140; outside Canada: US\$14/US\$140).

**Historical labour force statistics,** 1998

**Catalogue number 71-201-XPB**

(Canada: \$114/\$; outside Canada: US\$114/US\$).

**Science and technology activities and impacts: A  
framework for a statistical information system,**  
1998

**Catalogue number 88-522-XIE**

(Canada: \$27/\$; outside Canada: US\$27/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Newfoundland,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-182-XPB**

(Canada: \$120/\$; outside Canada: US\$120/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Prince Edward Island,** 1996 Census

**Catalogue number 95-183-XPB**

(Canada: \$80/\$; outside Canada: US\$80/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Nova Scotia,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-184-XPB**

(Canada: \$80/\$; outside Canada: US\$80/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
New Brunswick,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-185-XPB**

(Canada: \$100/\$; outside Canada: US\$100/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Quebec,** vol. I, II, III, and IV, 1996 Census

**Catalogue number 95-186-XPB**

(Canada: \$300/\$; outside Canada: US\$300/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Ontario,** vol. I and II, 1996 Census

**Catalogue number 95-187-XPB**

(Canada: \$210/\$; outside Canada: US\$210/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Manitoba,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-188-XPB**

(Canada: \$105/\$; outside Canada: US\$105/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Saskatchewan,** vol. I and II, 1996 Census

**Catalogue number 95-189-XPB**

(Canada: \$200/\$; outside Canada: US\$200/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
Alberta,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-190-XPB**

(Canada: \$120/\$; outside Canada: US\$120/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in  
British Columbia,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-191-XPB**

(Canada: \$120/\$; outside Canada: US\$120/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in the  
Yukon Territory,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-192-XPB**

(Canada: \$65/\$; outside Canada: US\$65/US\$).

**Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in the  
Northwest Territories,** 1996 census

**Catalogue number 95-193-XPB**

(Canada: \$65/\$; outside Canada: US\$65/US\$).

**All prices exclude sales tax.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

## How to order publications

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