



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 16, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Provincial GDP and interprovincial trade, 1996**
Economic growth picked up considerable steam in the Prairie provinces in 1996, while elsewhere in Canada the pace of expansion was generally weaker.

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- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 1997**
The Canadian manufacturing sector increased shipments at a moderate pace in February and March, following a sharp increase in January.

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- Construction Union Wage Rate Index, April 1997 17
- Selected financial indexes, April 1997 17
- Dairy statistics, March and April 1997 17
- Shipments of rolled steel, March 1997 17
- Measuring crime, 1997 17
- Port activity — correction, fourth quarter, 1996 17
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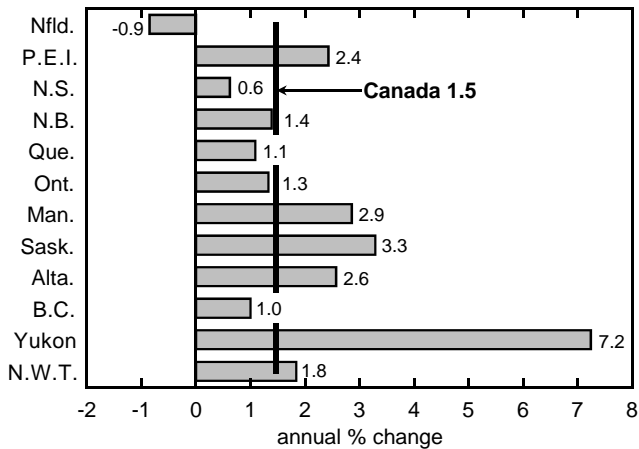
RELEASE DATES: May 20 to 23 20

MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial GDP and interprovincial trade 1996

In 1996, Saskatchewan led the 10 provinces for the first time since 1990 with a 3.3% increase in gross domestic product (GDP) based on a strong performance in agriculture and sustained strength in oil and gas production. It was followed closely by two other western provinces, Manitoba and Alberta, whose economies considerably outpaced the national average growth rate of 1.5%.

GDP at 1986 prices, 1996



Newfoundland was the only province in which production actually fell (-0.9%) as economic benefits from the construction phase of the Hibernia project waned and government cutbacks remained in force.

Most provincial economies were hobbled by austerity measures in the public sector, which contrasted with more vibrant economic conditions in the private sector. Low interest rates sparked higher activity in new housing construction, renovations and resales of homes in many provinces.

Strength in key primary resources was the source of growth in the Prairies. Higher personal incomes, corporate profits and a \$1.5 billion federal payment to Prairie grain farmers boosted spending on motor vehicles, farm machinery, and other business capital investment. Unemployment rates, which declined throughout the year, continued to be the lowest in Canada. Agriculture spurred the economy in Manitoba

Note to readers

This is the first simultaneous release of provincial production by industry, income and expenditure accounts, and interprovincial trade. Provincial production, income and expenditure accounts have been published in tandem for the past two years. The production accounts present estimates of real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry (that is, the value added by factors of production in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into outputs). The income and expenditure accounts delineate the incomes earned in the process of production and how these incomes are spent. Interprovincial trade measures the value of goods and services that provinces and territories trade among each other and with the rest of the world.

The concurrent release of interprovincial trade flows and expenditure accounts is a further step in the reconciliation of provincial trade statistics. Historically, interprovincial trade flows are reconciled with trade statistics in the expenditure accounts 1984-90. From 1991 forward, the two sources differ since the expenditure accounts were released in May 1996 and the 1991-95 Interprovincial Trade Flows were not available until December 1996. With revisions only going back to 1994, it is impossible for the expenditure accounts to fully incorporate the levels of interprovincial trade detail. It was decided to link the changes in the provincial total net trade balances from the interprovincial trade estimates to the 1993 trade balances in the expenditure accounts. This protects the continuity of provincial gross domestic product measures. Full reconciliation of interprovincial trade and the expenditure accounts will take place over the coming years with the historical revision of the Provincial Accounts.

The production accounts released today are valued at 1986 prices and abstract from the general rise in prices. The income accounts are valued at current prices, while the expenditure accounts are calculated both ways. The interprovincial trade flows are valued at current prices. In the accompanying text, the words "real" and "nominal" are used to distinguish between valuations at 1986 and current prices. However, these words are not used everywhere, and readers should be aware that all references to production (output) or expenditures are at 1986 prices, whether or not the word "real" appears. All references to incomes are at current prices. Statistical references in the section on Interprovincial Trade are at current prices.

(+2.9%), while the oil and gas industry fuelled the growth in Alberta (+2.6%).

Growth in British Columbia (+1.0%) was below the national average for the second straight year. Lower pulpwood prices and softwood lumber quotas hit hard the forestry sector pushing down exports. Shrinking corporate profits were accompanied by less investment in plant and equipment. Financial services, high-tech firms and higher coal exports, however, provided a bright spot in British Columbia's economy

Both Quebec (+1.1%) and Ontario (+1.3%) economies advanced moderately, despite slowdowns

among key manufacturers. Strikes at General Motors in Canada and in the United States resulted in reduced exports of automobiles and trucks, after three years of robust growth. Output of high-tech firms declined sharply in Ontario. Weakness in Quebec's auto sector was offset by higher foreign demand for electronic equipment and aircraft, which in turn stimulated growth in the telecommunications and aerospace industries.

Major construction projects wound down in Atlantic Canada, dampening economic activity. Prince Edward Island again led growth in the region at 2.4%. However, that gain was down considerably from 1995, as the Confederation Bridge linking Prince Edward Island to the mainland neared completion.

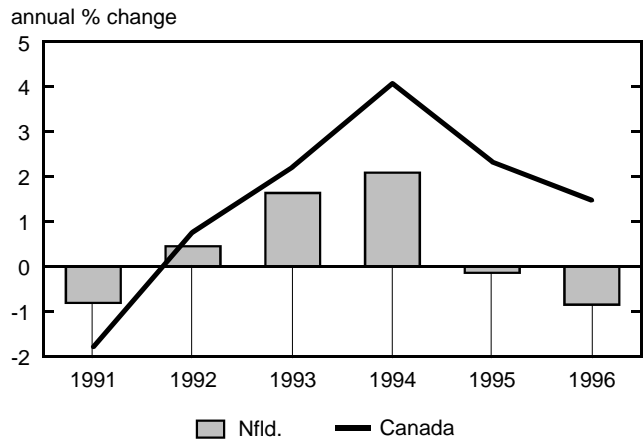
New Brunswick grew at a moderate pace (+1.4%) as gains in construction and business services were slowed as a result of the completion of the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program. Nova Scotia's economy grew at a sluggish 0.6%, tempered by austerity measures in the public sector along with continued weakness in fishing and fish processing.

Growth in the Yukon remained strong in 1996. Mining operations at Faro, the Yukon's biggest private sector employer, helped boost GDP to 7.2% on the heels of a 12.3% gain in 1995. The economy grew only 1.8% in the Northwest Territories, as construction activity related to diamond mining and higher exports of lead and zinc were offset by cutbacks in gold mining.

Newfoundland economy slipped as Hibernia wound down

The Newfoundland economy declined by 0.9% after showing little change in the previous year as the construction phase of Hibernia ended and resulted in lower spin-off activity. Restraint in the public sector further hampered the economy. The export sector was the only bright spot with higher sales of fish, iron ore and refined petroleum products.

Newfoundland's GDP at 1986 prices



The impact of Hibernia on non-residential construction (-26.3%) and machinery and equipment (-11.8%) was massive. The spin-offs from Hibernia were also evident in reduced business for hotels and restaurants. Corporate profits were flat. A 6.3% rise in residential construction did little to offset the drop in capital investment.

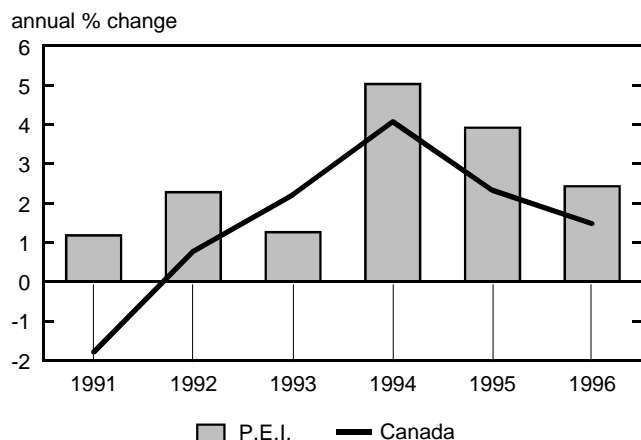
The population of Newfoundland declined in 1996 for the third straight year, partly explaining the 2.9% drop in personal disposable income and weak consumer spending. Consumer purchases of new motor vehicle dropped 1.0% after plunging more than 13% in 1995.

On a brighter note, Newfoundland's key exporting industries had a reasonably good year. Exports of fish products and iron ore remained robust in 1996. Iron ore production rose despite a 41-day strike at the Iron Ore Company of Canada affecting 1,400 workers. Exports of petroleum produced by the Comeby-Chance Refinery doubled from the previous year. Foreign sales of newsprint declined following a banner year in 1995, but still ranked second only to iron ore as the leading export.

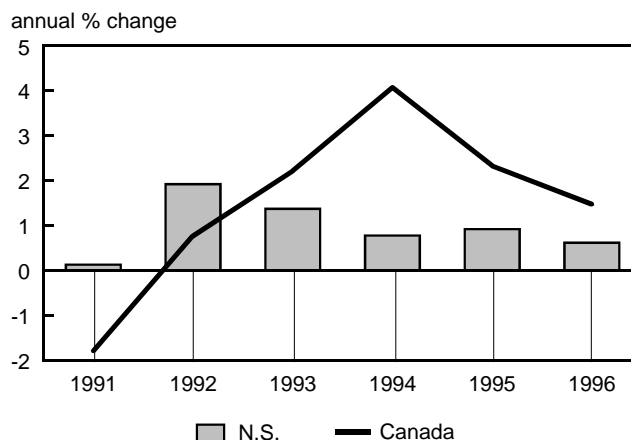
Prince Edward Island: Growth slower for second straight year

Economic expansion in Prince Edward Island slowed for the second consecutive year as the Confederation Bridge, the link to mainland New Brunswick, neared completion. GDP was up 2.4% in 1996, significantly lower than the 3.9% reached in the previous year, and the 5% achieved in 1994. Labour income was up 8%, following a gain of 8.5% a year earlier.

Prince Edward Island's GDP at 1986 prices



Nova Scotia's GDP at 1986 prices



Residential construction increased nearly 10%, recovering most of its 1995 drop. Personal disposable income advanced 2.1%. Consumer spending rose 2.4% in real terms in tandem with personal income. Spending increased for all categories, most notably for big ticket items, related to housing investment and lower interest rates.

Unlike most other provinces, public sector spending was up marginally. This was mainly related to increased spending on schools and hospitals, while government administration at most levels continued downsizing.

The potato crop was second only to the record level set in the previous year. Net income of farm operators rose more than 30%. A large share of this crop was processed in Prince Edward Island as production of frozen french fries was up 15%. This was the only source of strength in interprovincial exports. Exports of fish products fell significantly.

Nova Scotia: Weak exports, austerity measures tempered output

The Nova Scotia economy inched up only 0.6% in 1996 for a third consecutive year of low growth. Continued public sector restraint and weak demand for exports were the main factors dampening GDP.

Final domestic demand (the sum of spending by households, governments and business) rose by 2.4%, the strongest gain since 1989. Much of this demand was satisfied by higher imports. Business capital investment was up nearly 10.8%, with spending on plant and equipment both up sharply. Construction of new housing was flat, but commissions on sales of existing homes soared by more than 27%.

Consumer spending made its strongest gain this decade. Expenditures on durable goods were up 3.6%. Higher housing sales led to higher purchases of home furnishings and appliances. Consumer spending on new motor vehicles advanced 6.5%.

Austerity measures in the public sector, largely military-related cutbacks, continued to dampen growth. The negative effect in 1996, however, was mild compared with the previous two years.

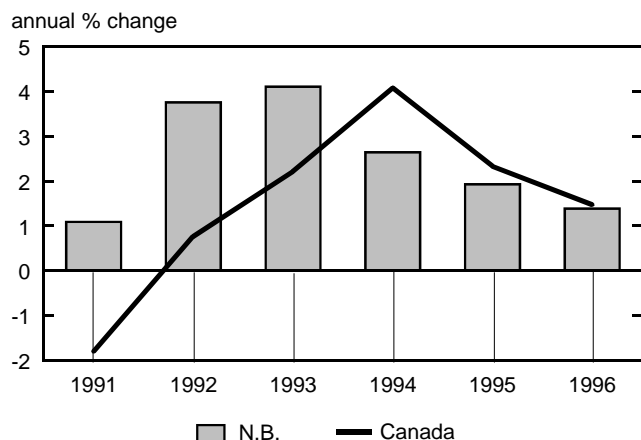
Overall exports were weak, as a number of important exporting industries suffered setbacks. Fish landings were off by 8% in 1996, and 30% lower than in 1991. Catches of scallops and lobsters were the smallest in years. Fish processing plants were forced to cut back accordingly. Coal mines continued to extract reduced tonnage. Rail and passenger car assemblers had a good year with sharply higher export sales. Wholesale trade, communications and business services were also a source of strength.

Government restraints reduced expansion in New Brunswick

GDP grew at a similar pace to last year, up 1.4% in 1996. A decline in interprovincial exports brought on by a scaling down of the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program was largely responsible for the slowdown. The last of

12 ships, the HMCS Ottawa, was delivered late in the year.

New Brunswick's GDP at 1986 prices



Final domestic demand expanded by 2.9%. Business expenditures on non-residential construction were up over 20% for a second consecutive year — mainly due to the upgrading of pulp and paper mills. Construction of new homes rebounded from a sharp decline in 1995, posting a 21.5% gain. Consumer spending rose 3.0%. The sharp rise in spending on durable goods was largely related to the strength in housing sales through higher purchases of appliances. Sales of new motor vehicles to consumers were also strong in 1996, following two previous years of decline. Purchases of services were up 3.1% partly due to increased spending on restaurant meals.

The government sector, as in most other provinces, took yet another bite out of the economy, mainly due to the closing of Canadian Forces Base in Chatham and to cutbacks in hospital services.

Service-producing industries provided economic strength in 1996. The output of business services increased 13%, higher than any other province. Telecommunications, trucking operations and restaurants all had a good year. The Pointe Lepreau nuclear generating station resumed production of electricity after a 1995 shutdown for repairs.

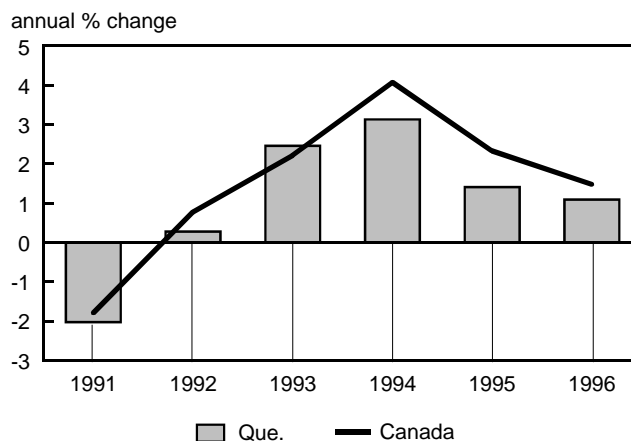
Refineries rebounded after the summer settlement of a two-year-old strike. A large potato crop resulted in a 6% jump in agricultural output and a sharp rise in the production of frozen french fries. Forestry and related manufacturing, a pillar of New Brunswick's economy, had a mixed year. A decline in the output of paper products was partially offset by a banner year

for sawmills. The 11.6% drop in corporate profits was concentrated in the wood and paper industries.

Moderate but steady growth in Quebec

The Quebec economy expanded at about the same rate as the previous year, up 1.1% and well below the 3.1% achieved in 1994. A halt in export growth and cutbacks in government spending held the reins on the economy.

Quebec's GDP at 1986 prices



Final domestic demand, on the other hand, made its largest gain since 1989 (+2.5%). Business capital investment led the way as non-residential construction rose 6.3%, and spending on machinery and equipment advanced 9.7%. A 15% jump in spending on home renovations was prompted by a financial assistance program introduced by the Quebec government. Consumer spending advanced 2.3%. Spending on durable goods was particularly strong, driven by a 9.9% surge in purchases of new and used motor vehicles.

Government expenditures on goods and services fell by 2.3%, the third year of decline. Restraint in the provincial public sector and the closing of the St-Jean Military College accounted for much of the decline.

International exports, which soared from 1993 to 1995, increased only marginally in 1996. Sharply lower exports of automobiles and newsprint were largely offset by higher foreign sales of electronic equipment and aircraft. Weaker export demand since the fall of 1995 and strikes at General Motors in the United States and Canada hit hard on motor vehicle assembly lines in Ste-Thérèse. In 1996, output plunged by 35% on top of an 18% decline in the previous year. Manufacturing

of motor vehicle parts expanded for a fifth consecutive year at a rate of 8%.

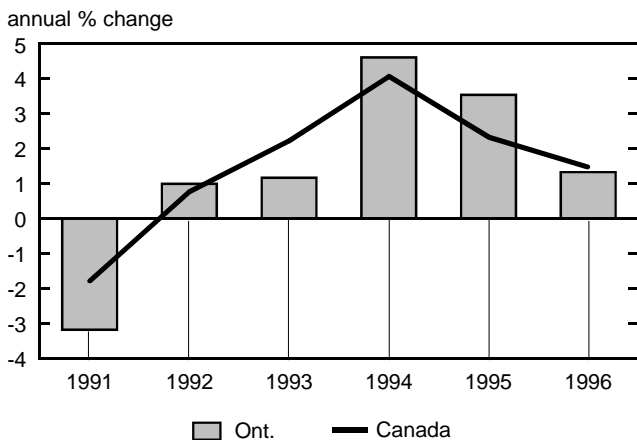
High-tech manufacturing boomed in 1996, especially the telecommunications equipment and aerospace industries. Lower output of clothing, pharmaceuticals, and dairy products industries were major factors underlying a decline in Quebec's exports to the rest of Canada.

Services gave a lift to the Quebec economy. Telecommunications, buoyed by the popularity of cellular telephones and increased long distance business, soared again in 1996. Business services had another good year led by rapid growth in computer consulting services. Gambling operations flourished with the opening of a third casino in Quebec.

Ontario economy cooled after two years of rapid expansion

The Ontario economy slowed markedly in 1996 after rapid expansion in the previous two years. GDP grew only 1.3%. International exports, which carried the economy for the past two years with double-digit growth, increased at a modest pace of 2.5% in 1996. Strikes at General Motors in Canada and in the United States were a major factor in the slowdown of Ontario's largest trade sector, automotive products. Reduced international sales of computers and office equipment resulted in lower output of high-tech firms. Foreign imports slowed sharply in tandem with a weaker domestic economy.

Ontario's GDP at 1986 prices



The public sector was a major source of weakness, with expenditures dropping by 2.5% due to fiscal restraint and a 33-day strike by provincial public

servants. Spending by federal government and hospitals was also lower.

Consumer spending remained weak at 1.8%. Personal disposable income posted no gains in 1996 despite a reduction in provincial income tax implemented mid-year.

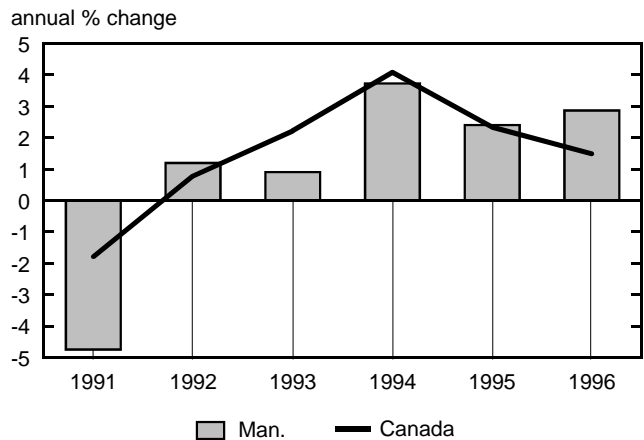
Even though corporate profits were flat, business capital spending was strong in 1996. Expenditures on machinery and equipment rose 13.2% while non-residential construction advanced by 6.7%. Both construction of new homes (+15.7%) and real estate commissions on the sale of existing homes (+22.3%) were up sharply.

The Ontario economy continued to find strength in a number of service producing industries, notably: wholesale trade, telecommunications, business and financial services. As in Quebec, gambling was a high growth source of provincial government revenue, bolstered by the opening of two new casinos.

Robust year in Manitoba with surge in agriculture

Manitoba posted a third year of strong economic growth. GDP was up 2.9% after registering gains of 3.7% in 1994 and 2.4% in 1995. Agriculture was the spark plug in the engine of growth. Output increased 13%, giving farmers their best year since the early 1990s.

Manitoba's GDP at 1986 prices



A higher wheat and barley harvest more than offset smaller canola and flaxseed crops. Livestock production was also significantly higher. The potato crop in 1996 made Manitoba the second largest producer in Canada. Increased farm production and related downstream manufacturing led to notably higher

exports, both interprovincially and internationally, in agri-food products.

Overall manufacturing output increased 5%. In addition to food processing, manufacturing of computers, wood products and the metal stamping of the \$2 coin all fared well. Metal mines also had an exceptionally good year.

Farm income rebounded from a net loss of \$26 million in 1995 to a net gain of \$525 million. The Western Grain Transition Payments Program, related to the ending of the Crow rate subsidy program of \$257 million, also helped bolster the cash flow of Manitoba farmers. Labour income made strong gains of 3% in 1996.

Higher personal disposable income had positive economic spin-offs as farmers and other consumers went on a spending spree benefiting other sectors of Manitoba's economy.

Spending on machinery and equipment, largely imported, was up by 16.4%. New motor vehicle purchases jumped by 16%, accounting for much of the 7.2% rise in spending on consumer durable goods. Residential construction advanced by 6% after a 16.4% plunge in 1995.

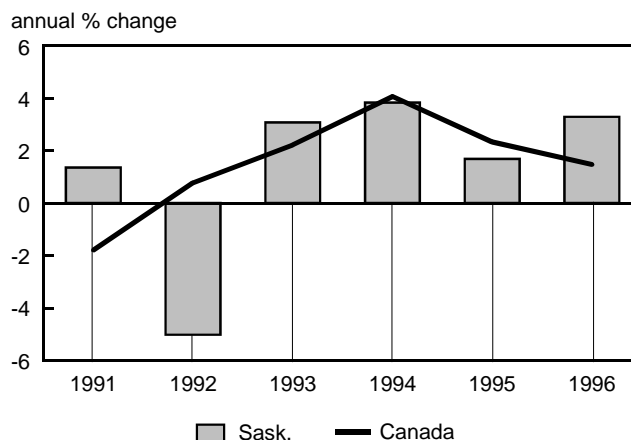
Non-residential construction jumped 22.1% after a five-year slump. The increase was related to pipeline construction and a major expansion of a potato processing plant in Portage la Prairie.

The transportation industry had a setback in 1996 as all modes except air transport declined. As in central Canada, telecommunications and business services continued to do well. The rapid increase in gambling operations was thwarted by a prolonged strike that crippled many casinos during the summer. Government spending on goods and services leveled off after three years of decline.

Saskatchewan: Highest provincial growth rate

Saskatchewan's GDP surged 3.3% in 1996, more than double the national average. The underlying strength came mainly from agriculture and sustained expansion of output in oil and gas.

Saskatchewan's GDP at 1986 prices



Agriculture production was up 13%. The wheat crop was 27% higher than in 1995, nearly rivaling the bumper crops of 1990 and 1991. Barley also yielded a record crop. International exports of grains were up sharply. The oilpatch also had a good year with increased output and prices contributing to the 4.3% jump in corporation profits. Both interprovincial and international exports of mineral fuels excelled. The level of value added of extraction, transportation and exploration, plus associated royalties accounts for 10% more GDP in the province than agriculture.

Manufacturing output was up 7%, the best performance in Canada. Producers of food and petroleum products did particularly well. Many wholesalers also felt the benefits, notably dealers in farm machinery, food products and petroleum.

Uranium mining sharply expanded output in 1996, mostly destined for foreign markets. Potash production, on the other hand, fell 12% after soaring in the previous two years. International sales of potash fertilizers fell in proportion, but nevertheless remained one of Saskatchewan's major exports.

Personal disposable income was up an impressive 9.8%. Net farm income, up by \$525 million, made up more than one third of the increase. In addition, farmers received \$903 million from the Western Grain Transition Payments Program. Labour income rose 2.6%, a slowdown from the last two years.

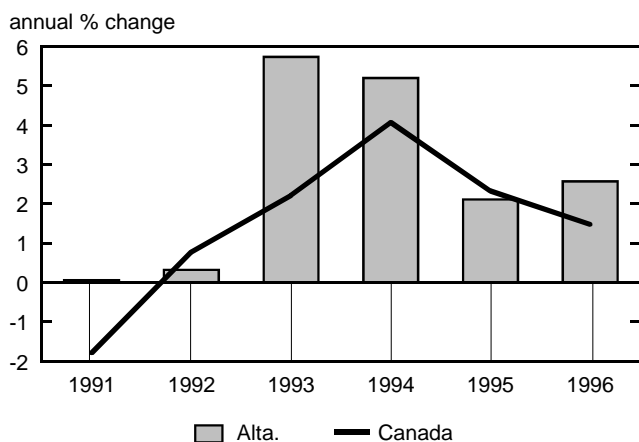
Consumer spending was in tune with higher incomes. A 3.7% rise in 1996 was led by spending on durable goods. New automobile purchases jumped 20.3%, the strongest in Canada. Spending on farm implements was also very strong — pushing machinery and equipment sales up 14.1%. Business investment in non-residential structures shot up 12.4%, while new

housing construction jumped 21.6% following three years of little change.

Oilpatch fuelled growth in Alberta

Growth in the Alberta economy was slightly higher than a year earlier. GDP was up 2.6%, well below 1993 and 1994 with advances which exceeded 5%. The economy was again fuelled by the oilpatch as extraction, exploration and transportation all expanded. Sharply higher export sales were prompted by higher demand and stronger prices. The production of oil and gas, however, showed only a modest increase.

Alberta's GDP at 1986 prices



Manufacturing unrelated to oil and gas was particularly strong in telecommunications equipment, and has nearly tripled since 1993. Output of food processing plants also increased sharply. Business investment in plant and equipment was up 15.2%.

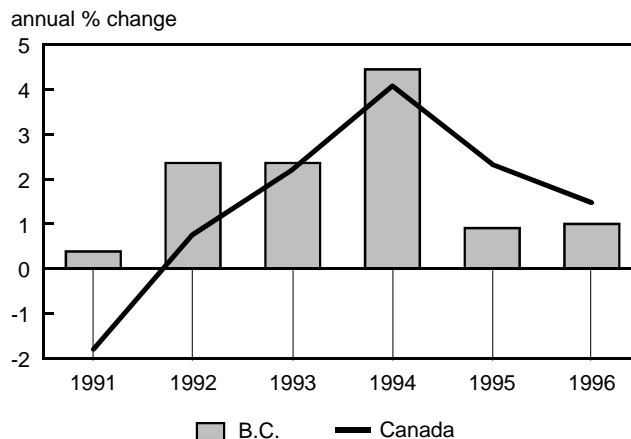
Personal disposable income was up 2.9%. Alberta grain farmers also benefited from the Western Grain Transition Payments Program by receiving \$440 million. Consumer spending posted a gain of 3.2%, led by purchases of durable goods. New motor vehicle purchases were up 14.4%. Investment in housing rebounded after three years of decline.

Government expenditures on goods and services fell by 3.1% continuing to put a drag on the economy. Declines were most prominent in provincial administration, hospitals and military bases.

British Columbia economy reined in by forestry cutbacks

British Columbia's economy edged up only 1.0%, displaying weakness for a second straight year. Cutbacks in forestry and related downstream activities put a damper on the economy. Pulpwood prices and softwood lumber quotas on exports to the United States contributed to the weakness in this sector.

British Columbia's GDP at 1986 prices



Business investment in plant and equipment was down, with a 13.2% drop in non-residential construction. Problems in the forestry sector, reduced pipeline construction and the completion of a new terminal at Vancouver Airport accounted for much of the weakness. Purchases of machinery and equipment were flat.

Government spending on goods and services was virtually unchanged for the second year in a row.

There were some bright spots in B.C.'s economy with strength in high-tech firms and selected service industries, notably telecommunications, finance and wholesale trade. Production of coal mines continued to expand in response to high foreign demand. Exports of coal had three consecutive years of more than 10% growth.

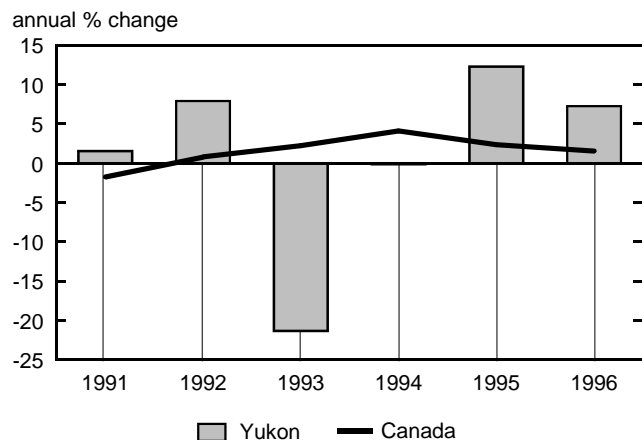
Consumer spending was up a healthy 3.4% with strength coming mainly from services. Housing construction remained weak, but commissions on sales of existing homes were up 24.6%.

Faro mine spurred expansion in Yukon

GDP in the Yukon was up 7.2% after an impressive 12.3% gain a year earlier. The economic boost came

from mining operations in Faro, which reopened after being closed in 1993 and 1994. The Faro mine is the Yukon's largest private sector employer. Exports of zinc and lead more than tripled, but gold exports fell significantly. Business investment in plant and equipment fell back from last year's burst of activity to restore the mine and refurbish the mill at Faro.

Yukon's GDP at 1986 prices

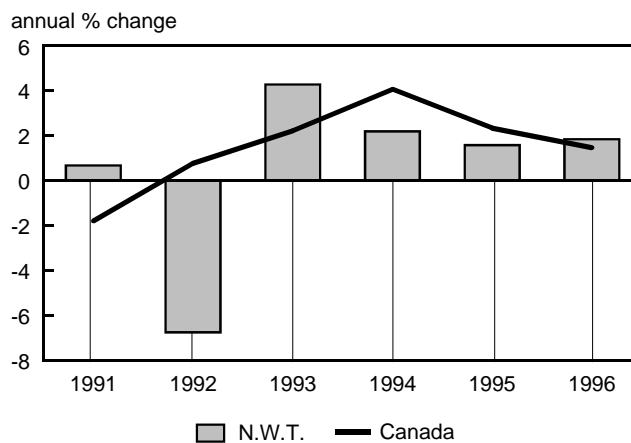


An increase in population partly explains higher public sector spending, up 4.8%. Consumer spending advanced 4.2% as personal disposable income jumped 5.9%. Spending on residential construction was up marginally after years of decline. Tourism made a smaller contribution to GDP than it did in the previous two years, but remains an important element of the Yukon economy.

Growth steady in Northwest Territories

The economy of the Northwest Territories expanded 1.8%, the same pace as the previous year. Lower gold exports and a refinery closing were offset by the start of construction at the diamond mine site and higher exports of crude oil, lead and zinc.

Northwest Territories' GDP at 1986 prices



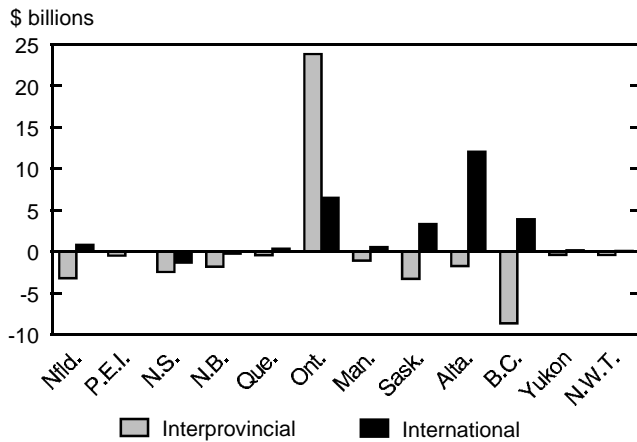
As in the Yukon, gold production and exports were down significantly. Higher exports of lead and zinc, however, left overall sales of metallic ores at about 1995 levels. The Norman Wells Refinery shut down in June after 70 years of operation. Facilities for pumping crude oil did remain intact. This led to sharply higher exports of crude oil, partially offset by higher imports of refined petroleum products such as diesel oil.

The start of construction at the diamond mine site provided much impetus to the economy. Business investment in non-residential construction leaped 26.6%, while spending on machinery and equipment surged 10.8%. Government spending levelled off after three years of decline. Personal disposable income advanced 3.7%, but consumer spending was up a mere 1.7%.

Interprovincial trade

Trade among Canada's provinces and territories increased 5.1% between 1995 and 1996 to \$160.2 billion. The prominent shift to foreign markets by industrial producers over the past three years continued into 1996, but at a much slower pace. International exports were up 6.3%. Government spending remained weak, curtailing imports. Internal trade outpaced international imports (+4.4%) for the first time this decade.

1996 trade balance



The expansion in interprovincial trade between 1995 and 1996 was almost evenly split between goods and services. This was in sharp contrast to the trade picture between 1990 and 1995 when trade in services expanded 17% and goods increased 2%.

Shift to foreign markets still prominent in Prairies

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba expanded their trade ties, both exports and imports, with the rest of the world relative to those within Canada. International exports for these three provinces rose 23.6%, 17.4% and 14.5% respectively. Agriculture, crude oil and natural gas played a key role. Nevertheless, the Prairie provinces also significantly increased their internal exports and imports, reflecting the strength of their economies in 1996. Alberta's trade surplus with the rest of the world increased sharply from \$5.1 billion in 1994 to over \$12 billion in 1996.

Quebec's trade balances decline

Quebec had a slight deficit in its trade with other provinces (\$0.4 billion), after registering a surplus of \$1.3 billion in 1995. Its deficit with Ontario increased modestly from \$4.5 billion to \$5.3 billion. Quebec did retain a trade surplus with each of the other provinces. However, Quebec's trade position deteriorated with every province and territory except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Quebec's surplus in international trade fell to \$0.4 billion from \$2.2 billion a year earlier as an 8.0% increase in imports outstripped a 4.2% gain in exports.

A higher trade surplus in Ontario

Ontario was the only province to record an interprovincial trade surplus in 1996. It registered a trade surplus of \$23.8 billion in 1996, slightly higher than the previous year. Ontario increased its trade position with every province and territory in Canada except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Ontario also registered a \$6.5 billion international trade surplus, a sharp increase from 1995. Ontario's foreign trade slowed after three years of rapid expansion.

Interprovincial trade in Atlantic Canada slowed as mega projects wound down

The only province to show a decrease in interprovincial exports was Newfoundland (-2.6%). This was partly due to lower sales of fish and fish products, and iron ore. Newfoundland imported 7.2% less from other provinces as the construction phase of Hibernia came to an end. New Brunswick's internal exports slowed in 1995 and 1996 as the last ship was delivered under the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program.

Only two provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, incurred deficits on international trade in 1996.

Available on CANSIM: provincial GDP matrices 2581-2594, 2596-2636, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949 and 6950, 6953-6979, 7358-7369 and 7904-7915. Interprovincial trade matrices 4201-4245 and 4250-4255.

For further information on the Provincial income and expenditure accounts, or to obtain tables, contact Sylvain Venne (613-951-3835) or Dave McDowell (613-951-3786), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Provincial economic accounts: Annual estimates, 1996 (13-213-PPB, \$50) is now available.

For further information on *GDP by industry*, contact Richard Martel (613-951-2018), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 1984-1996 (15-203-XPB, \$52) is now available. See How to order publications.

For further information on *Interprovincial trade*, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Norm Ellis, (613-951-3677), Hans Messinger (613-951-2937), Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489). □

GDP at market prices, at 1986 prices

	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	617,795	2.2	4.1	2.3	1.5
Newfoundland	8,038	1.6	2.1	-0.1	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	1,980	1.3	5.0	3.9	2.4
Nova Scotia	14,947	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6
New Brunswick	12,730	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.4
Quebec	137,044	2.5	3.1	1.4	1.1
Ontario	249,098	1.2	4.6	3.5	1.3
Manitoba	20,986	0.9	3.7	2.4	2.9
Saskatchewan	20,576	3.1	3.8	1.7	3.3
Alberta	75,067	5.7	5.2	2.1	2.6
British Columbia	74,001	2.4	4.4	0.9	1.0
Yukon	815	-21.3	-0.1	12.3	7.2
Northwest Territories	1,829	4.3	2.2	1.6	1.8

GDP at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	551,025	2.6	4.1	2.0	1.7
Newfoundland	6,477	1.6	1.8	-0.3	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	1,866	0.5	4.9	3.6	1.6
Nova Scotia	13,317	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
New Brunswick	10,822	1.7	3.0	2.4	1.5
Quebec	119,867	2.8	3.4	1.3	1.2
Ontario	216,186	1.7	4.4	2.7	1.6
Manitoba	18,734	-0.4	3.7	2.6	2.9
Saskatchewan	18,977	4.3	4.9	1.7	3.6
Alberta	73,069	5.7	5.2	1.9	2.9
British Columbia	69,021	3.7	4.6	1.0	1.0
Yukon	839	-17.9	-2.0	12.3	7.6
Northwest Territories	1,648	1.2	3.4	2.2	0.6

Final domestic demand, at 1986 prices

	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	617,510	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.5
Newfoundland	10,099	3.9	4.2	-1.3	-3.8
Prince Edward Island	2,430	2.5	3.1	0.8	1.9
Nova Scotia	18,462	1.8	1.4	-1.1	2.4
New Brunswick	14,314	-0.3	0.4	1.6	2.9
Quebec	140,236	1.3	1.2	-0.1	2.5
Ontario	237,129	-0.4	2.6	1.6	2.7
Manitoba	22,253	1.9	1.3	1.5	3.9
Saskatchewan	20,703	0.5	3.0	1.7	5.0
Alberta	65,377	4.5	4.1	-0.3	2.0
British Columbia	81,584	2.7	4.8	-0.0	2.0
Yukon	977	-3.4	3.4	7.7	-1.1
Northwest Territories	2,203	1.8	2.7	1.5	2.2

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at 1986 prices

	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	366,446	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.4
Newfoundland	6,032	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.6
Prince Edward Island	1,345	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.4
Nova Scotia	10,539	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.2
New Brunswick	8,441	1.2	1.4	1.8	3.0
Quebec	85,000	1.6	2.7	1.1	2.3
Ontario	141,127	1.1	2.7	1.3	1.8
Manitoba	13,273	1.1	2.5	1.7	3.1
Saskatchewan	11,844	1.4	3.3	2.0	3.7
Alberta	36,506	2.4	3.6	1.4	3.2
British Columbia	50,949	2.9	4.3	2.2	3.4
Yukon	400	1.4	0.3	2.7	4.2
Northwest Territories	722	2.0	3.2	4.7	1.7

Interprovincial and international trade flows

	1994	1995	1996
	\$ millions		
Interprovincial exports			
Newfoundland	1,004.3	1,017.9	992.2
Prince Edward Island	656.4	669.6	782.8
Nova Scotia	3,706.1	3,904.4	4,108.1
New Brunswick	4,602.1	4,676.9	4,695.5
Quebec	31,275.1	34,390.9	34,499.2
Ontario	58,480.9	60,464.5	64,168.1
Manitoba	6,155.8	6,822.1	7,310.9
Saskatchewan	5,282.5	5,784.5	6,272.1
Alberta	20,871.3	20,952.6	23,069.5
British Columbia	12,623.2	13,108.8	13,579.7
Yukon	163.4	174.7	189.5
Northwest Territories	408.6	441.6	546.8
Government abroad	3.0	6.9	4.1
Canada	145,232.8	152,415.4	160,218.4
Interprovincial imports			
Newfoundland	4,495.3	4,514.4	4,190.7
Prince Edward Island	1,179.4	1,222.4	1,261.1
Nova Scotia	6,596.4	6,199.5	6,544.9
New Brunswick	5,715.5	6,259.1	6,494.8
Quebec	31,695.1	33,100.2	34,912.1
Ontario	35,319.6	37,394.7	40,320.5
Manitoba	7,520.8	7,673.8	8,380.2
Saskatchewan	8,452.2	8,937.9	9,529.6
Alberta	22,408.0	23,744.9	24,802.2
British Columbia	20,211.4	21,683.3	22,209.8
Yukon	502.5	530.1	567.6
Northwest Territories	1,079.0	1,098.6	950.2
Government abroad	57.8	56.7	54.8
Canada	145,232.8	152,415.4	160,218.4
International exports			
Newfoundland	2,167.6	2,916.7	3,026.0
Prince Edward Island	397.9	434.2	442.0
Nova Scotia	3,334.3	3,759.5	3,790.4
New Brunswick	4,528.9	5,636.9	5,702.0
Quebec	46,852.2	53,957.7	56,249.4
Ontario	114,706.8	134,263.7	140,658.5
Manitoba	5,768.1	6,756.4	7,732.6
Saskatchewan	7,929.3	8,893.0	10,443.6
Alberta	23,182.6	27,101.6	33,497.9
British Columbia	26,741.1	30,944.0	30,347.9
Yukon	181.1	254.2	358.4
Northwest Territories	511.3	503.2	501.1
Government abroad	41.3	50.3	44.5
Canada	236,342.5	275,471.3	292,794.4
International imports			
Newfoundland	1,640.4	2,033.2	2,206.2
Prince Edward Island	350.6	368.4	380.1
Nova Scotia	4,389.5	4,718.3	5,106.7
New Brunswick	4,743.2	5,100.5	5,925.6
Quebec	47,288.6	51,752.6	55,874.9
Ontario	118,652.1	132,519.1	134,158.7
Manitoba	5,670.0	6,219.6	7,179.3
Saskatchewan	5,230.5	5,599.5	7,109.0
Alberta	18,016.3	19,605.9	21,424.8
British Columbia	24,139.7	26,679.1	26,445.3
Yukon	153.9	175.7	174.5
Northwest Territories	313.7	363.5	387.6
Government abroad	1,322.0	1,301.9	1,243.8
Canada	231,910.5	256,437.3	267,616.5

**Interprovincial and international trade flows
1996**

	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Govern- ment abroad	World	Total supply
Total goods and services (\$ millions)															
Newfoundland	9,891	18	137	98	359	243	15	14	51	52	1	4	0	3,026	13,909
Prince Edward Is- land	80	2,747	92	208	139	210	6	6	25	16	0	0	0	442	3,972
Nova Scotia	538	207	19,606	813	913	1,030	66	60	237	217	3	22	3	3,790	27,505
New Brunswick	346	243	1,059	16,295	1,475	917	48	46	142	414	2	4	0	5,702	26,692
Quebec	1,022	225	1,476	2,281	188,982	20,188	1,153	1,103	3,476	3,340	41	163	33	56,249	279,731
Ontario	1,764	494	3,297	2,635	25,480	351,004	3,766	3,559	12,125	10,546	176	314	13	140,659	555,831
Manitoba	39	13	91	95	1,098	2,533	26,949	1,058	1,472	875	12	24	1	7,733	41,992
Saskatchewan	19	8	38	34	573	2,376	813	27,094	1,880	516	7	10	0	10,444	43,810
Alberta	291	23	184	156	2,951	8,532	1,777	2,713	107,363	6,093	95	253	2	33,498	163,930
British Columbia	89	29	162	174	1,817	4,012	723	962	5,274	123,917	205	129	3	30,348	167,845
Yukon	1	0	1	1	7	21	5	4	35	87	1,054	28	0	358	1,602
Northwest Territo- ries	2	0	9	1	98	256	9	6	84	55	25	2,078	0	501	3,125
Government abroad	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	44	223
World	2,206	380	5,107	5,926	55,875	134,159	7,179	7,109	21,425	26,445	175	388	1,244	13,740	281,356
Total demand	16,288	4,388	31,258	28,715	279,769	525,483	42,508	43,733	153,590	172,572	1,797	3,415	1,473	306,534	1,611,523

Note: Except for those in bold, the numbers in the rows represent the exports of the province or territory identified at the start of the row to other provinces, territories and the rest of the world. The last number in each row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. Except for those in bold, the numbers in the columns represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the column from other provinces, territories and the rest of the world. The last number in each column represents the total demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers in bold represent the value of the goods and services produced and consumed within the province or territory.

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

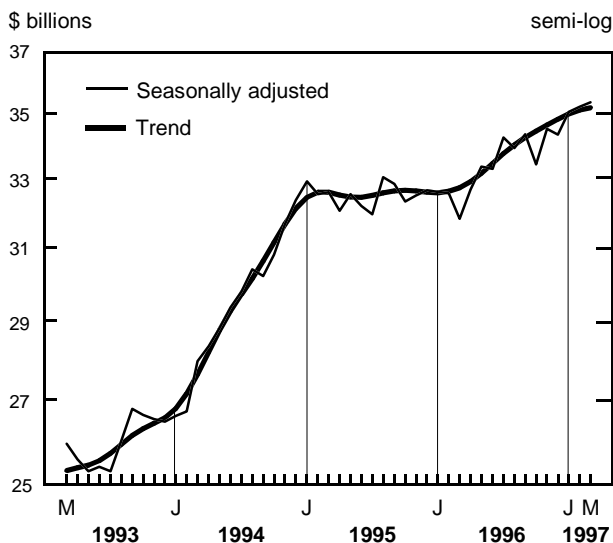
March 1997

The Canadian manufacturing sector increased shipments at a moderate pace in February and March, following a sharp increase in January. After a flat 1995, growth in shipments picked up in the spring and early summer of 1996, only to flatten out by year's end. Growth in unfilled orders slowed, rising only 0.2% in March. Inventories were up 0.4%, but remained in line with shipments.

Shipments continue to rise, but more slowly

Total manufacturing shipments increased 0.4% in March to \$35.3 billion. An increase in the automotive sector (+2.3%) was partly offset by a slight decrease in the rest of manufacturing (-0.1%), where a mixed pattern of increases and decreases occurred. Overall, increases were recorded in 11 of the 22 major industry groups, which accounted for slightly less than half (43%) of total shipments.

Shipments rise again, but more moderately



Shipments of motor vehicles (+2.5%) were particularly strong, buoyed by strong U.S. demand. Increases were also recorded in the aircraft and parts (+11.2%) and the paper and allied products (+1.8%) industries. The rise in shipments of the paper and allied products industry was in part caused by a jump in the

Note to readers

April data will be released on June 18 instead of June 27. This is because the annual revision will take place at a later date, which will be announced shortly.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders represent orders received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month (orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

price of newsprint. This was the first price increase after more than a year of declines.

The largest decreases in shipments were recorded in the chemical (-3.3%) and the refined petroleum and coal products (-2.2%) industries. This was the second consecutive drop in the value shipped by refineries.

Unfilled orders edge up

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders, a key determinant of future shipments, edged up 0.2% to \$35.4 billion. March's small rise followed significant increases in the previous three months and marks a departure from a flat performance in 1996.

As in February, March's increase in manufacturers' order books was primarily driven by increases in the transportation equipment (+1.0%) and the machinery (+1.4%) industries. The electrical and electronic industry (-1.7%) had the largest offsetting decline.

Inventories remain under control

Manufacturers' inventories rose 0.4% in March to \$45.8 billion, the second consecutive increase after small declines in December and January. Inventories have risen slowly since last spring's correction checked the steep growth of the 1993-to-1995 period.

Increases in both shipments and inventories left the inventory-to-shipments ratio unchanged at 1.30, a level that remains close to the all-time lows observed two years ago. (In the short term, a low inventory-to-shipments ratio points to a possible undersupply and suggests that output may have to be increased in the future.)

The largest increase in inventories was recorded in the aircraft and parts (+3.9%) industry. Steadily rising inventories have been matched by an equally steady growth in shipments as the productive capacity of the aircraft and parts industry expands. The machinery industry also posted a sixth consecutive increase (+1.4%).

The most significant decline in inventories was posted by the paper and allied products industry (-0.9%). Inventories in this industry have been steadily declining since early 1996 after a glut in the market left manufacturers with too much stock.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579, 9581-9593.

For further information, see the January 1997 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XPB, \$20/

\$196), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, contact Richard Evans, Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9834), or Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio	
	seasonally adjusted									
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change		
March 1996	31,807	-2.3	45,545	0.2	33,918	-1.4	31,326	-4.7	1.43	
April 1996	32,663	2.7	45,362	-0.4	33,516	-1.2	32,262	3.0	1.39	
May 1996	33,352	2.1	45,057	-0.7	34,085	1.7	33,921	5.1	1.35	
June 1996	33,275	-0.2	44,621	-1.0	34,072	0.0	33,262	-1.9	1.34	
July 1996	34,240	2.9	44,528	-0.2	34,258	0.5	34,426	3.5	1.30	
August 1996	33,910	-1.0	44,711	0.4	34,159	-0.3	33,811	-1.8	1.32	
September 1996	34,336	1.3	44,916	0.5	33,705	-1.3	33,883	0.2	1.31	
October 1996	33,421	-2.7	45,126	0.5	33,783	0.2	33,499	-1.1	1.35	
November 1996	34,509	3.3	45,615	1.1	33,545	-0.7	34,271	2.3	1.32	
December 1996	34,334	-0.5	45,509	-0.2	33,788	0.7	34,577	0.9	1.33	
January 1997	35,037	2.0	45,370	-0.3	35,002	3.6	36,251	4.8	1.29	
February 1997	35,215	0.5	45,644	0.6	35,274	0.8	35,486	-2.1	1.30	
March 1997	35,346	0.4	45,810	0.4	35,350	0.2	35,422	-0.2	1.30	

■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 1997

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) remained unchanged from March's level of 138.3. On a year-over-year basis, the index increased 0.3% to 138.3 in April 1997 from 137.9 a year earlier.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1986=100) are estimated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1997 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; Internet: danipau@statcan.ca; fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

April 1997

April 1997 figures are now available for the Selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1997 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79), will be available in September. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: danipau@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Dairy statistics

March and April 1997 (preliminary)

Dairy statistics for March and April 1997 are now available. These data will be included in the January-March 1997 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001QXPB, \$36/\$119) which will be released shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, contact Debbie Dupuis (1 800 465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

March 1997

Rolled steel shipments for March 1997 totalled 1 186 280 tonnes, up 4.7% from 1 133 342 tonnes in February and down 0.4% from 1 191 513 tonnes in March 1996.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March 1997 totalled 3 519 002 tonnes, up 1.1% from 3 480 556 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1997 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; Internet: shinand@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Measuring crime

1997

An overview of the differences between police-reported and victim-reported crime, 1997 (85-542-XPE, \$5; Internet: 85-542-XIE) is a useful guide for those who use police-reported and crime victimization survey data to describe the prevalence and nature of crimes in Canada. It examines the similarities and differences between the victimization data from the General Social Survey and the administrative data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or toll-free 1 800 387-2231). ■

Port activity — correction

Fourth quarter, 1996

The data that appeared in yesterday's *Daily* were the year-to-date figures for 1996, when in fact they should

have been fourth quarter results. The following are the fourth quarter results for port activity.

Canadian ports handled 103.9 million tonnes of goods during the last quarter of 1996, a 5.4% increase compared with the same period in 1995.

International cargo handled increased markedly to 74.6 million tonnes in the fourth quarter of 1996, a 6.1 % increase from a year earlier. This increase was driven by a 14.5% jump in international cargo arrivals (25.4 million tonnes) compared with the last quarter of 1995. Shipments of goods to foreign countries increased 2.2 % to 49.2 million tonnes.

Domestic shipments (29.3 million tonnes) also edged up in the last quarter of 1996 (+3.7 %) compared with the same period of 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.

Fourth quarter data for 1996 will be published in the *Surface and marine transport, Service bulletin, Vol. 9, no. 7* (50-002-XPB, \$11/\$80), which will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Yves Gauthier (613-951-0291; fax: 613-951-0579; Internet: gautyve@statcan.ca), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries

1995 and 1996

Greenhouse growers increased total sales from \$845 million in 1995 to \$963 million in 1996, an increase of 14%.

Sales of flowers and plant material to chain stores increased by \$30 million (+33%) between 1995 and 1996 — by far the single largest contributor to the overall increase in the value of sales. With the sole exception of sales to governments, each market channel for flower and plant material distribution increased.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

The 1995/96 issue of *Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries* (22-202-XPB, \$34), is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, contact Bill Parsons, (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial gross domestic product by industry,
1984-1996
Catalogue number 15-203-XPB
(Canada: \$52; outside Canada: US\$52).

Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries, 1996
Catalogue number 22-202-XPB
(Canada: \$34; outside Canada: US\$34).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, March 1997
Catalogue number 25-001-XPB
(Canada: \$8/\$73; outside Canada: US\$8/US\$73).

**Particleboard, oriented strandboard and
fibreboard,** March 1997
Catalogue number 36-003-XPB
(Canada: \$7/\$62; outside Canada: US\$7/US\$62).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,
March 1997
Catalogue number 46-002-XPB
(Canada: \$7/\$62; outside Canada: US\$7/US\$62).

**Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured
from resin,** quarter ended March 31, 1997
Catalogue number 47-007-XPB
(Canada: \$10/\$33; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$33).

Railway carloadings, March 1997
Catalogue number 52-001-XPB
(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).

**Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in
Canada,** 1996-III
Catalogue number 57-003-XPB
(Canada: \$43/\$141; outside Canada: US\$43/US\$141).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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RELEASE DATES: MAY 20 TO 23

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Wholesale trade	March 1997
21	Canadian international trade	March 1997
21	Retail trade	March 1997
22	Canadian economic observer	May 1997
22	Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1997
22	Composite Index	April 1997
23	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 1997

Use the command "DATES" to retrieve this calendar from CANSIM.