



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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- **Labour Force Survey, April 1993** 2  
Unemployment increased by 44,000 and the unemployment rate rose to 11.4 (+0.4) in April 1993.
- **Estimates of Labour Income, February 1993** 5  
Labour income totalled \$32.0 billion in February 1993, an increase of 2.8% from February 1992. February's growth was slightly stronger than both the January 1993 increase of 2.6% and the 1992 annual increase of 2.7%.
- **Provincial Economic Accounts, 1992 (Preliminary)** 7  
The mild economic recovery in 1992 touched all regions of the country. Except for Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, all provinces and territories experienced stronger economic growth in 1992.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

April 1993

According to seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, employment fell by 43,000 in April, following an increase of 48,000 in March. This was the first decline since July 1992. Unemployment increased by 44,000 and the unemployment rate rose to 11.4 (+0.4).

#### Employment and Employment/population Ratio

##### Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ending April 17, 1993, the seasonally adjusted employment level fell by 43,000 to 12,333,000. Full-time employment fell by 51,000, offsetting a gain of 46,000 the month before.

Employment declines were spread across major age/sex groups, with the loss proportionately greater among youths (-20,000) than among adults (-23,000).

Among adult men, a loss of 25,000 in full-time employment was partially offset by a gain in part-time employment (+16,000).

There was continued growth in manufacturing (+28,000), bringing the total increase since October 1992 to 70,000. However, manufacturing employment in April 1993 was still 313,000 below the April 1989 peak.

Trade employment fell by 31,000, the largest of six consecutive monthly declines. Employment in trade was at its lowest level since mid-1986. Employment also fell in finance, insurance and real estate (-16,000), the first decline for this industry since October 1992. Employment was down 6,000 in other primary industries.

Employment fell by 8,000 in Manitoba (-1.6%), by 3,000 in Newfoundland (-1.6%) and Nova Scotia (-0.8%), and by 2,000 in Prince Edward Island (-3.6%). Employment also edged down in Ontario (-13,000). There were no significant changes in the other provinces.

The employment/population ratio fell 0.2 to 57.9.

#### Notes to Users

1. Data from the Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force will be released on May 19, 1992. An article that highlights some results will appear in the April edition of The Labour Force (71-001). For further information, call Deborah Sunter at (613) 951-4740 or Jean-Marc Lévesque at (613) 951-2301.
2. Labour Force Annual Averages, 1992 (71-220) is now available. It features an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends in the goods-producing industries. This publication presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in The Labour Force (71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.
3. Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, is now available. The same data is also available on diskette in a menu-driven format. These data are presently available on CANSIM.
4. Upcoming release dates for 1993 are:  
June 4  
July 9  
August 6  
September 10  
October 8  
November 5  
December 3  
January 7, 1994
5. Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.  
For further information call:  

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Doug Drew          | (613) 951-4720 |
| Jean-Marc Lévesque | (613) 951-2301 |
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| Mike Sheridan      | (613) 951-9480 |
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| General Inquiries  | (613) 951-9448 |

#### Unemployment and Participation Rate

##### Seasonally Adjusted

In April 1993, the seasonally adjusted unemployment level increased by 44,000 to 1,581,000 and the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 to 11.4. Although the overall participation rate was unchanged at 65.3, it fell among youths (-0.5) and adult men (-0.2), but it increased among adult women (+0.2).

The increase in unemployment was concentrated among adult women (+38,000), due to both employment losses (-14,000) and a rise in labour force activity (+24,000). Their unemployment rate rose by 0.7 to 10.1.

The unemployment rates for youths and adult men were little changed.

By province, the levels and rates of unemployment for April and the monthly changes were as follows:

|                      | Level<br>'000 | Change | Rate<br>% | Change |
|----------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Newfoundland         | 46            | 0      | 19.8      | +0.2   |
| Prince Edward Island | 11            | 0      | 16.6      | +0.1   |
| Nova Scotia          | 60            | +2     | 14.4      | +0.5   |
| New Brunswick        | 39            | -1     | 11.6      | -0.3   |
| Quebec               | 458           | +16    | 13.4      | +0.4   |
| Ontario              | 575           | +24    | 10.7      | +0.4   |
| Manitoba             | 51            | +5     | 9.5       | +0.9   |
| Saskatchewan         | 41            | +1     | 8.5       | +0.1   |
| Alberta              | 136           | -2     | 10.0      | -0.1   |
| British Columbia     | 172           | +10    | 10.1      | +0.6   |

## Year-over-year Changes

### Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, employment was up 144,000 (+1.2%), with gains in both full-time (+98,000) and part-time (+46,000) employment.

Adults accounted for all of the employment increase (+208,000). By contrast, employment among youths was down by 64,000.

### Industry Trends\*

On a year-over-year basis, employment rose in both the goods-producing (+48,000) and service-producing (+96,000) sectors. The gain in services is consistent with an upward trend that persisted through the recession (+189,000 from 1989 to 1992), whereas the gain in the goods-producing sector reverses the sharp downward trend that extended over that period (-434,000). Some of the underlying industry trends are detailed below.

Between 1989 and 1992, on an annual average basis, employment in non-durable manufacturing

industries fell by 167,000 – with declines spread across all component industries. Since April 1992, employment in this industry group has grown by 58,000 – with small gains spread across printing and publishing, food and beverage, rubber and plastics, paper, and chemicals.

Employment declines were widespread across durable manufacturing industries between 1989 and 1992, with losses totalling 171,000. Since April 1992, employment in this sector is little changed – with gains in transportation equipment and furniture and fixtures offset by losses in the other industries.

While year-over-year employment losses in construction were small, they continue the downward trend from 1989 to 1992 (-84,000).

Employment in transportation, communications and other utilities fell by 44,000, continuing the declines from 1989 to 1992 (-39,000). Most of the decline between 1989 and 1992 was in communications, while the decline since April 1992 was greatest in transportation.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate increased by 30,000 between 1989 and 1992. Since April 1992, employment in this industry group was up by 31,000 – with most of the increase attributable to finance.

Employment declines accelerated in trade, falling by 127,000 (-49,000 in wholesale and -78,000 in retail) since last April. Trade employment dropped by 31,000 between 1989 and 1992.

Employment continued to grow in services, rising by 186,000 since last April – with a gain of 75,000 in non-commercial services and a gain of 111,000 in commercial services. Employment in services increased by 249,000 between 1989 and 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.**

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6.30/\$63). See "How to Order Publications".

The April 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17.90/\$179) will be available the third week of May. For information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

\* Employment estimates at the detailed industry level are subject to high sampling error. □

# **Labour Force Characteristics, Canada**

|                                 | April<br>1992 | March<br>1993 | April<br>1993 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Seasonally Adjusted Data        |               |               |               |
| Labour Force ('000)             | 13,687        | 13,913        | 13,914        |
| Employment ('000)               | 12,173        | 12,376        | 12,333        |
| Unemployment ('000)             | 1,514         | 1,537         | 1,581         |
| Unemployment Rate (%)           | 11.1          | 11.0          | 11.4          |
| Participation Rate (%)          | 65.2          | 65.3          | 65.3          |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 58.0          | 58.1          | 57.9          |
| Unadjusted Data                 |               |               |               |
| Labour Force ('000)             | 13,491        | 13,750        | 13,705        |
| Employment ('000)               | 11,939        | 12,054        | 12,083        |
| Unemployment ('000)             | 1,552         | 1,696         | 1,622         |
| Unemployment Rate (%)           | 11.5          | 12.3          | 11.8          |
| Participation Rate (%)          | 64.3          | 64.6          | 64.3          |
| Employment/Population Ratio (%) | 56.9          | 56.6          | 56.7          |

## Estimates of Labour Income

February 1993 (Preliminary)

Labour income in February totalled \$32.0 billion, an increase of 2.8% from February 1992. This growth was slightly stronger than both the January 1993 increase of 2.6% and the 1992 annual increase of 2.7%.

### Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries for February 1993 rose by 0.3%, following a decline of 0.2% in January.

Compared to the previous month, growth in wages and salaries occurred in forestry (+1.4%), construction (+1.1%), mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.0%), local administration (+0.8%), commercial and personal services (+0.8%), health and welfare services (+0.6%), and transportation, communications and other utilities (+0.5%). These increases were moderated by declines in federal administration (-0.8%), provincial administration (-0.5%), and education and related services (-0.2%).

In February, wages and salaries increased in British Columbia (+1.2%), Alberta (+1.1%), Manitoba (+0.9%), Nova Scotia (+0.9%) and New Brunswick (+0.9%). Wages and salaries decreased in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (-0.5%), and in Newfoundland (-0.4%). Wages and salaries in the remaining provinces were little changed from January.

### Unadjusted

In February, wages and salaries grew by 2.5% from a year earlier. The year-to-year changes have continued to accelerate moderately since November 1992.

The strongest year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries for the first two months of 1993 were in forestry (+11.1%), finance, insurance and real estate

### Note to Users

*Labour income is wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income and supplementary labour income accounts for 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.*

*The next release of labour income estimates will incorporate the results of an annual revision. The data will be revised from 1989 through 1992 and will include estimates for the first four months of 1993. These data will be available in early July.*

(+6.2%), local administration (+4.4%), health and welfare (+4.0%), commercial and personal services (+3.3%), and education and related services (+3.2%). By contrast, wages and salaries declined from the previous year in mines, quarries and oil wells (-7.1%), and construction (-2.9%).

Wages and salaries in manufacturing have continued to increase on a year-to-year basis since November 1992, reaching a growth rate of 1.9% in February 1993.

In British Columbia (+4.7%), Prince Edward Island (+4.1%) and New Brunswick (+4.0%), year-to-year increases in wages and salaries were larger than the national growth rate of 2.5%. These increases were moderated by smaller increases in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland (-0.7%).

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.**

The January-March 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, call 613-951-4058, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

## Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

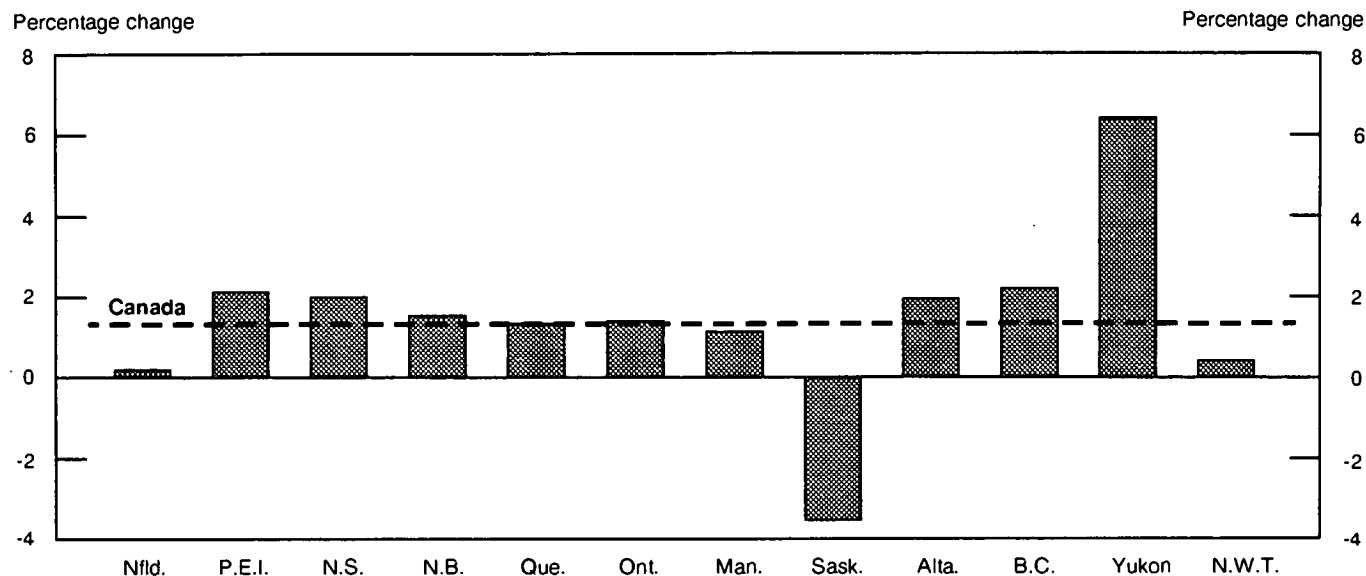
|  | February<br>1992 | December<br>1992 <sup>1</sup> | January<br>1993 <sup>r</sup> | February<br>1993 <sup>p</sup> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (\$ millions)  |                  |                               |                              |                               |
| Seasonally Adjusted                                    |                  |                               |                              |                               |
| Agriculture, fishing and trapping                      | 232.5            | 226.1                         | 225.2                        | 228.4                         |
| Forestry   | 209.7            | 226.6                         | 229.8                        | 233.0                         |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells                          | 644.3            | 619.8                         | 603.6                        | 609.7                         |
| Manufacturing industries                               | 5,021.4          | 5,116.3                       | 5,102.5                      | 5,109.9                       |
| Construction industry                                  | 1,697.3          | 1,612.2                       | 1,635.2                      | 1,652.7                       |
| Transportation, communications and<br>other utilities  | 2,798.2          | 2,889.8                       | 2,873.0                      | 2,887.0                       |
| Trade  | 3,952.7          | 4,044.1                       | 4,010.5                      | 4,006.9                       |
| Finance, insurance and real estate                     | 2,489.0          | 2,607.3                       | 2,629.5                      | 2,629.5                       |
| Commercial and personal services                       | 3,958.1          | 4,098.4                       | 4,057.0                      | 4,087.7                       |
| Education and related services                         | 2,630.8          | 2,691.4                       | 2,707.1                      | 2,701.9                       |
| Health and welfare services                            | 2,564.3          | 2,673.4                       | 2,650.9                      | 2,667.9                       |
| Federal administration and other<br>government offices | 983.9            | 1,017.0                       | 1,016.6                      | 1,008.9                       |
| Provincial administration                              | 688.1            | 690.3                         | 697.4                        | 693.6                         |
| Local administration                                   | 656.3            | 667.4                         | 677.9                        | 683.1                         |
| <b>Total wages and salaries</b>                        | <b>28,555.2</b>  | <b>29,203.6</b>               | <b>29,149.2</b>              | <b>29,225.2</b>               |
| Supplementary labour income                            | 3,620.7          | 3,711.9                       | 3,799.3                      | 3,781.8                       |
| <b>Labour income</b>                                   | <b>32,175.9</b>  | <b>32,915.6</b>               | <b>32,948.5</b>              | <b>33,007.0</b>               |
| Unadjusted   |                  |                               |                              |                               |
| Agriculture, fishing and trapping                      | 125.2            | 188.3                         | 128.0                        | 127.5                         |
| Forestry   | 188.4            | 201.0                         | 208.0                        | 211.4                         |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells                          | 639.2            | 607.9                         | 602.9                        | 604.6                         |
| Manufacturing industries                               | 4,909.7          | 5,032.0                       | 4,967.8                      | 5,004.6                       |
| Construction industry                                  | 1,389.4          | 1,434.2                       | 1,348.9                      | 1,351.9                       |
| Transportation, communications and<br>other utilities  | 2,761.2          | 2,820.6                       | 2,805.0                      | 2,846.3                       |
| Trade  | 3,836.3          | 4,097.3                       | 3,933.5                      | 3,894.4                       |
| Finance, insurance and real estate                     | 2,434.2          | 2,589.6                       | 2,591.7                      | 2,578.6                       |
| Commercial and personal services                       | 3,817.1          | 4,032.5                       | 3,949.0                      | 3,947.5                       |
| Education and related services                         | 2,748.1          | 2,716.6                       | 2,779.5                      | 2,815.5                       |
| Health and welfare services                            | 2,534.2          | 2,631.0                       | 2,611.5                      | 2,637.3                       |
| Federal administration and other<br>government offices | 959.2            | 990.9                         | 977.4                        | 982.5                         |
| Provincial administration                              | 670.0            | 677.8                         | 676.1                        | 675.6                         |
| Local administration                                   | 640.5            | 678.9                         | 671.6                        | 668.9                         |
| <b>Total wages and salaries</b>                        | <b>27,652.6</b>  | <b>28,698.5</b>               | <b>28,251.0</b>              | <b>28,346.5</b>               |
| Supplementary labour income                            | 3,506.5          | 3,647.9                       | 3,682.2                      | 3,668.1                       |
| <b>Labour income</b>                                   | <b>31,159.1</b>  | <b>32,346.4</b>               | <b>31,933.2</b>              | <b>32,014.6</b>               |

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates<sup>1</sup> Final estimates

Chart 1

**Growth of GDP at Factor Cost in 1992**

(at current prices)

**Provincial Economic Accounts**

1992 (Preliminary)

Economic growth resumed in 1992 as gross domestic product at factor cost (GDP) increased by 1.4%. Except for Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, all provinces and territories experienced stronger economic growth in 1992 than in the previous year. The economy rebounded from its 1991 decline in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and the two territories. British Columbia continued its above-average growth (+2.2%) for the seventh consecutive year. The Saskatchewan economy contracted by 3.5% due to a substantial drop in farm income.

Final domestic demand at 1986 prices grew by 0.8% in 1992, following a drop of 1.4% in 1991. Decreases occurred in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan – reflecting marked declines in business investment in fixed capital. Conversely, the Northwest Territories recorded the largest increase both in real business investment in fixed capital (+4.7%) and in real final domestic demand (+4.3%). The growth in real domestic demand in Central Canada (Quebec and

**Note to Users**

Constant dollar estimates and implicit price indexes of GDP for the provinces and territories are not now available due to lack of data on exports and imports by province.

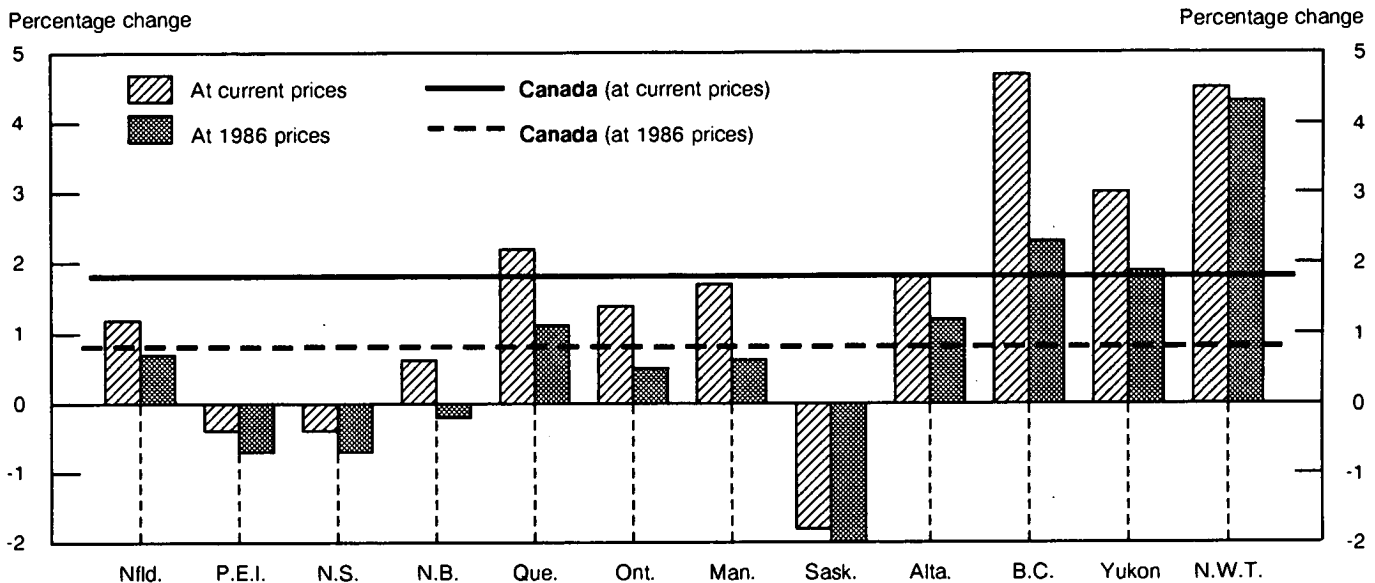
Ontario) remained slightly below average for a fourth consecutive year – in contrast with the early-1980s, when the Western provinces bore the brunt of the recession.

The inflation rate, as measured by the implicit price index of final domestic demand, stood at 1.1% for Canada. This marked a decrease of 1.8 percentage points compared with 1991. Inflation slowed everywhere and was close to zero in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Inflation was highest in British Columbia (+2.4%) for the second year in a row.

Personal income increased everywhere except Saskatchewan. Ontario's share of total personal income dropped for a third consecutive year. Personal disposable income per capita (an indicator of income after taxes) grew only 0.2% in Canada and fell slightly in Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Chart 2

## Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1992



## Components of Income

At the Canada level, growth in labour income remained stable in 1992 at 2.7%, down from 2.8% in 1991. The Yukon surpassed all the provinces and territories with an 8.5% increase in labour income that was mainly attributable to higher average earnings. British Columbia ranked second with growth in labour income of 4.1%, reflecting a 1.9% jump in employment. Labour income grew at near-average rates in New Brunswick (+3.0), Quebec (+2.9) and Alberta (+2.8%). Following a 4.6% drop in employment, Newfoundland recorded the first decrease in labour income since the drop recorded in the Yukon in 1983.

At the Canada level, corporation profits before taxes rose by 6.7%, the first rise in four years. Corporation profits were up by \$91 million in New Brunswick – the largest relative increase in Canada (+23.8%) – following the strong performance of mining. The petroleum and gas industry was a major contributor to the advance of profits in Alberta (+11.5%), Saskatchewan (+10.9%) and the Northwest Territories (+11.7%). On the other hand, Ontario saw its profits grow by only 4.0% due to the weak performance of the automotive industry.

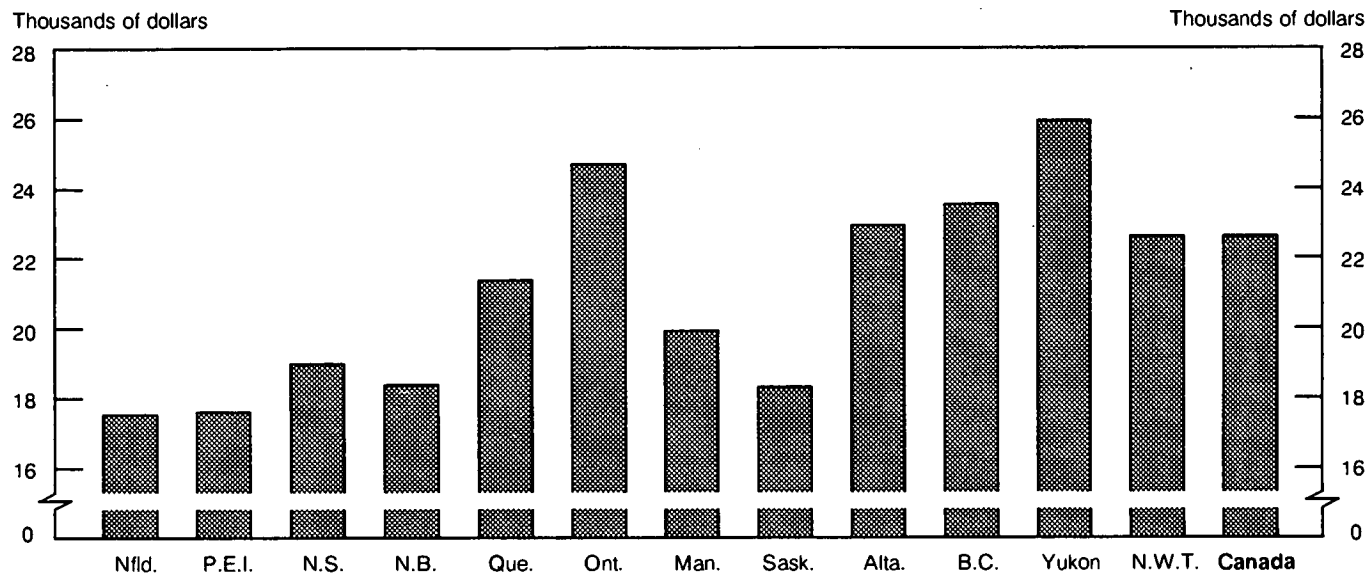
Farm income remained almost unchanged in 1992, although diverse trends were evident in different regions. Higher subsidies (on an accrual basis) and lower operating expenses largely accounted for the 52% increase in Alberta. In Manitoba, a better crop than in the previous year accounted for the 46% advance. By contrast, the sharp drop in farm income in Saskatchewan (-63%) coincided with lower subsidies, smaller crops and higher operating expenses. Farm income also fell in Prince Edward Island after a drop in subsidies.

The low increase in labour income combined with the drop in investment income led to slower growth in personal income everywhere in 1992 – except in the Yukon. Personal direct taxes rose more rapidly than personal income in most provinces and territories, notably in Quebec and Manitoba, which further dampened the increase in personal disposable income. At the Canada level, personal disposable income per capita rose only marginally, from \$17,302 to \$17,332. Personal disposable income fell marginally in Ontario (-0.3%), Saskatchewan (-0.9%), British Columbia (-0.2%) and the Northwest Territories (-1.1%).



Chart 3

## Personal Income per Person in 1992



## Components of Demand

Real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services advanced a modest 1.0% in 1992, after a 1.7% drop in 1991. Spending rose everywhere except in Newfoundland (-0.3%) and Saskatchewan (-0.2%). The largest increase in spending was in British Columbia (+2.3%). Expenditure on durable goods remained virtually unchanged, as higher outlays on furniture and appliances were offset by lower automotive sales. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where vehicle sales rebounded, were the only exceptions to this general pattern. The increase in spending on rents - greater than 2% everywhere except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan - pushed up expenditure on services. Consumer prices (as measured by the implicit price indexes of personal expenditure) slowed considerably in 1992, with changes ranging from a drop of 0.2% in Prince Edward Island to an increase of 1.9% in British Columbia.

The driving force in the national economy from 1984 to 1989, business investment in fixed capital declined in 1992 for the third straight year in real terms, with continued weakness in profits and domestic demand. Investment in residential construction, stimulated by lower mortgage rates and several other factors, advanced 7.4% at 1986 prices, following two years of decline. Growth was very

strong in the Western provinces (except in Manitoba), negative in Newfoundland (-6.0%), weak in Quebec (+0.9%) and moderate elsewhere. Housing starts were down in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec, but jumped by 87% in Saskatchewan. In Quebec, the fall in housing starts was concentrated in the second half of 1992, coinciding with the introduction of the new Quebec Sales Tax on July 1 and the termination of a program that facilitated home ownership.

Real investment in non-residential construction declined overall (-15.7%). The drop was most pronounced in Nova Scotia (-46.5%) and Prince Edward Island (-34.8%); whereas only Newfoundland (+10.6%) and New Brunswick (+7.1%) registered increases. As for real investment in machinery and equipment, the pattern was more varied. The 2.2% advance at the national level translated into large increases in Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, more moderate increases in Quebec and Ontario, and declines elsewhere.

The growth of government current expenditure on goods and services, in real terms, slowed for the fourth consecutive year. The change in expenditure from the previous year ranged from +3.2% in British Columbia to -1.2% in Prince Edward Island. The marked decline in government spending in Prince Edward Island was due to the military base closing in Summerside.

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**Available on CANSIM:** matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950 and 6953-6979.

The 1992 issue of the *Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates* (13-213P, \$26) will be released at the end of May. The data are also

available immediately on printouts and microcomputer diskettes. An analytical document covering the Provincial Economic Accounts can be purchased for \$20.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost**

|                        | 1986        | 1987        | 1988        | 1989       | 1990       | 1991        | 1992       |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                        | (% change)  |             |             |            |            |             |            |
| Newfoundland           | 6.3         | 8.8         | 9.3         | 4.9        | 4.1        | 1.8         | 0.2        |
| Prince Edward Island   | 13.9        | 5.0         | 12.3        | 6.6        | 5.6        | 1.1         | 2.1        |
| Nova Scotia            | 8.7         | 6.5         | 7.3         | 6.3        | 5.6        | 1.9         | 2.0        |
| New Brunswick          | 10.2        | 7.5         | 8.8         | 6.1        | 4.0        | 2.6         | 1.5        |
| <b>Atlantic Canada</b> | <b>8.9</b>  | <b>7.3</b>  | <b>8.5</b>  | <b>5.9</b> | <b>4.8</b> | <b>2.1</b>  | <b>1.4</b> |
| Quebec                 | 8.1         | 10.0        | 9.8         | 4.8        | 3.4        | 0.1         | 1.3        |
| Ontario                | 9.7         | 10.4        | 12.9        | 6.9        | 0.3        | -0.9        | 1.4        |
| <b>Central Canada</b>  | <b>9.1</b>  | <b>10.3</b> | <b>11.8</b> | <b>6.1</b> | <b>1.4</b> | <b>-0.5</b> | <b>1.3</b> |
| Manitoba               | 4.1         | 6.6         | 10.8        | 4.7        | 3.7        | -1.9        | 1.1        |
| Saskatchewan           | 0.5         | 0.7         | 3.8         | 3.1        | 6.2        | -2.6        | -3.5       |
| Alberta                | -13.7       | 3.5         | 3.5         | 4.9        | 8.3        | -0.6        | 1.9        |
| British Columbia       | 5.5         | 9.7         | 11.0        | 10.1       | 6.7        | 1.4         | 2.2        |
| Yukon                  | 19.8        | 32.7        | 11.3        | 6.6        | 11.3       | -5.3        | 6.4        |
| Northwest Territories  | -2.9        | 7.6         | 8.2         | 7.4        | 1.9        | -1.6        | 0.4        |
| <b>Western Canada</b>  | <b>-3.6</b> | <b>5.9</b>  | <b>7.3</b>  | <b>6.8</b> | <b>6.8</b> | <b>-0.2</b> | <b>1.4</b> |
| <b>Canada</b>          | <b>4.9</b>  | <b>8.9</b>  | <b>9.4</b>  | <b>6.7</b> | <b>3.2</b> | <b>0.0</b>  | <b>1.4</b> |

**Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost**

|                        | 1986         | 1987         | 1988         | 1989         | 1990         | 1991         | 1992         |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                        | (percent)    |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Newfoundland           | 1.3          | 1.4          | 1.4          | 1.3          | 1.3          | 1.4          | 1.4          |
| Prince Edward Island   | 0.3          | 0.3          | 0.3          | 0.3          | 0.3          | 0.3          | 0.3          |
| Nova Scotia            | 2.6          | 2.5          | 2.5          | 2.5          | 2.5          | 2.6          | 2.6          |
| New Brunswick          | 2.0          | 2.0          | 1.9          | 1.9          | 2.0          | 2.0          | 2.0          |
| <b>Atlantic Canada</b> | <b>6.2</b>   | <b>6.2</b>   | <b>6.1</b>   | <b>6.0</b>   | <b>6.1</b>   | <b>6.3</b>   | <b>6.3</b>   |
| Quebec                 | 22.9         | 23.2         | 23.1         | 22.8         | 22.8         | 22.9         | 22.9         |
| Ontario                | 39.2         | 39.8         | 40.8         | 41.0         | 39.8         | 39.6         | 39.6         |
| <b>Central Canada</b>  | <b>62.1</b>  | <b>63.0</b>  | <b>63.9</b>  | <b>63.8</b>  | <b>62.6</b>  | <b>62.5</b>  | <b>62.5</b>  |
| Manitoba               | 3.7          | 3.6          | 3.6          | 3.6          | 3.6          | 3.5          | 3.6          |
| Saskatchewan           | 3.8          | 3.5          | 3.3          | 3.2          | 3.3          | 3.2          | 3.0          |
| Alberta                | 12.3         | 11.7         | 11.0         | 10.8         | 11.4         | 11.3         | 11.4         |
| British Columbia       | 11.4         | 11.5         | 11.6         | 12.0         | 12.4         | 12.6         | 12.6         |
| Yukon                  | 0.1          | 0.1          | 0.1          | 0.2          | 0.2          | 0.2          | 0.2          |
| Northwest Territories  | 0.4          | 0.4          | 0.4          | 0.4          | 0.4          | 0.4          | 0.4          |
| <b>Western Canada</b>  | <b>31.7</b>  | <b>30.8</b>  | <b>30.0</b>  | <b>30.2</b>  | <b>31.3</b>  | <b>31.2</b>  | <b>31.2</b>  |
| <b>Canada</b>          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

## Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices

|                        | 1986       | 1987       | 1988       | 1989       | 1990        | 1991        | 1992        |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | (% change) |            |            |            |             |             |             |
| Newfoundland           | 2.4        | 0.5        | 5.6        | 2.8        | -0.7        | 0.2         | 0.7         |
| Prince Edward Island   | 5.9        | 3.2        | 7.5        | 1.3        | 0.6         | 0.3         | -0.7        |
| Nova Scotia            | 2.1        | 1.6        | 4.8        | 3.4        | 0.9         | -2.5        | -0.7        |
| New Brunswick          | 3.6        | 3.0        | 5.6        | 4.7        | 0.4         | -0.5        | -0.2        |
| <b>Atlantic Canada</b> | <b>2.8</b> | <b>1.9</b> | <b>5.4</b> | <b>3.5</b> | <b>0.4</b>  | <b>-1.1</b> | <b>-0.2</b> |
| Quebec                 | 4.8        | 5.1        | 4.2        | 3.1        | 0.7         | -2.1        | 1.1         |
| Ontario                | 7.1        | 6.8        | 6.6        | 4.2        | -1.6        | -1.3        | 0.5         |
| <b>Central Canada</b>  | <b>6.2</b> | <b>6.2</b> | <b>5.7</b> | <b>3.8</b> | <b>-0.7</b> | <b>-1.6</b> | <b>0.7</b>  |
| Manitoba               | 4.3        | 0.5        | 1.4        | 1.4        | 0.9         | -2.3        | 0.6         |
| Saskatchewan           | 0.7        | 3.4        | 0.5        | -0.8       | 1.2         | -1.2        | -2.0        |
| Alberta                | -1.0       | 3.3        | 7.2        | 2.6        | 2.2         | -2.5        | 1.2         |
| British Columbia       | 1.8        | 6.4        | 7.4        | 8.3        | 3.3         | 0.5         | 2.3         |
| Yukon                  | 16.0       | 4.2        | 3.0        | -1.0       | 9.0         | 3.9         | 1.9         |
| Northwest Territories  | -15.3      | -11.2      | 10.9       | 12.2       | -10.7       | -5.6        | 4.3         |
| <b>Western Canada</b>  | <b>0.8</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>5.7</b> | <b>4.4</b> | <b>2.2</b>  | <b>-1.1</b> | <b>1.3</b>  |
| <b>Canada</b>          | <b>4.3</b> | <b>5.1</b> | <b>5.6</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>0.2</b>  | <b>-1.4</b> | <b>0.8</b>  |

## Personal Income per Person

|                        | 1986          | 1987          | 1988          | 1989          | 1990          | 1991          | 1992          |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                        | (dollars)     |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Newfoundland           | 11,799        | 13,018        | 14,153        | 15,242        | 16,428        | 17,126        | 17,488        |
| Prince Edward Island   | 12,496        | 13,323        | 14,605        | 15,385        | 16,359        | 17,000        | 17,608        |
| Nova Scotia            | 14,053        | 15,068        | 16,040        | 17,087        | 18,313        | 18,716        | 18,956        |
| New Brunswick          | 13,163        | 14,142        | 15,246        | 16,267        | 17,302        | 17,961        | 18,411        |
| <b>Atlantic Canada</b> | <b>13,127</b> | <b>14,173</b> | <b>15,244</b> | <b>16,279</b> | <b>17,423</b> | <b>17,994</b> | <b>18,350</b> |
| Quebec                 | 15,819        | 16,966        | 18,214        | 19,424        | 20,786        | 21,170        | 21,377        |
| Ontario                | 18,577        | 20,085        | 21,979        | 23,614        | 24,490        | 24,745        | 24,728        |
| <b>Central Canada</b>  | <b>17,425</b> | <b>18,788</b> | <b>20,424</b> | <b>21,891</b> | <b>22,972</b> | <b>23,284</b> | <b>23,364</b> |
| Manitoba               | 15,339        | 16,241        | 17,261        | 18,333        | 19,519        | 19,433        | 19,854        |
| Saskatchewan           | 15,221        | 15,125        | 15,858        | 17,070        | 18,507        | 18,343        | 18,315        |
| Alberta                | 17,663        | 18,120        | 19,869        | 20,839        | 22,332        | 22,773        | 22,925        |
| British Columbia       | 16,922        | 18,061        | 19,556        | 21,334        | 22,991        | 23,448        | 23,464        |
| Yukon                  | 17,708        | 19,292        | 21,680        | 22,808        | 25,269        | 25,222        | 25,893        |
| Northwest Territories  | 15,173        | 16,327        | 18,635        | 20,000        | 21,926        | 22,600        | 22,554        |
| <b>Western Canada</b>  | <b>16,690</b> | <b>17,410</b> | <b>18,830</b> | <b>20,185</b> | <b>21,719</b> | <b>22,037</b> | <b>22,166</b> |
| <b>Canada</b>          | <b>16,853</b> | <b>18,003</b> | <b>19,532</b> | <b>20,930</b> | <b>22,155</b> | <b>22,495</b> | <b>22,615</b> |

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals - Microdata Tapes

1991

Four microdata tapes containing 1991 income data for households, economic families, census families and individuals are now available. A key tape that allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis is also available. Each tape costs \$1,000 plus GST, if applicable.

In addition to income by source data (e.g., earnings, investment income, government transfer payments), the tapes contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household tape includes information on housing characteristics and on household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1992 Survey of Consumer Finances. The housing, facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1992 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey.

The household tape contains approximately 40,000 records, the economic-family tape about 43,000 records, the census-family tape 45,000 records, the individual tape 84,000 records and the key tape 108,000 records.

Microdata from the 1991 Household Environment Survey is also now available. Data from the Household Environment Survey were combined with data from the Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Consumer Finances, the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, the Rent Survey and the Shelter Cost Survey - which were all administered to the same households. The combination is a rich database of environment, demographic, labour force, income, housing and household facilities information. This tape costs \$1,500 plus GST, where applicable.

These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Hewer (613-951-4633) or the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

### Railway Carloadings

March 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.8 million tonnes in March 1993, a decrease of 3.2% from March 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from United States connections during March.

Total loadings for the January to March period decreased 9.4% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from United States connections increased 9.7% during the same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.**

The March 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$8.30/\$83) will be released the third week of May.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

### Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

March 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers produced 41,750 kitchen appliances in March 1993, down 48.5% from 81,107 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of home comfort products totalled 2,625 units in March 1993.

At the end of March 1993, year-to-date production of kitchen appliances totalled 145,828 units. For the corresponding period in 1992, production totalled 208,937 units.

The March 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**National Income and Expenditure Accounts,**  
Fourth Quarter 1992.

**Catalogue number 13-001**

(Canada: \$20/\$80; United States: US\$24/US\$96;  
Other Countries: US\$28/US\$112).

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry,**  
February 1993.

**Catalogue number 15-001**

(Canada: \$12.70/\$127; United States:  
US\$15.20/US\$152; Other Countries:  
US\$17.80/US\$178).

**Agricultural Financial Statistics, 1991.**

**Catalogue number 21-205**

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; Other  
Countries: US\$49).

**Direct Selling in Canada, 1991 (Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1992).**

**Catalogue number 63-218**

(Canada: \$22; United States: US\$26; Other  
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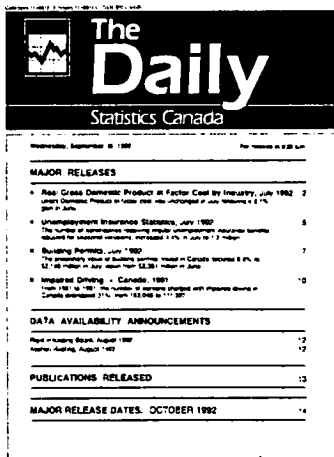
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## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

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**Week of May 10-14**  
(Release dates are subject to change)

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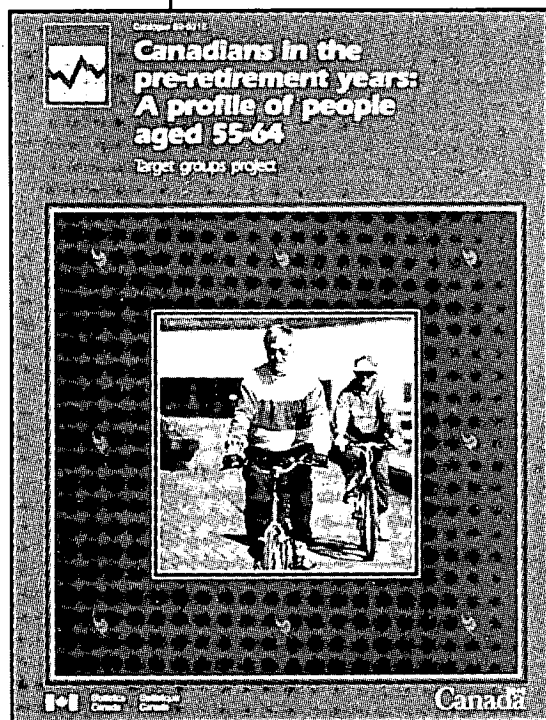
| Anticipated<br>date(s) of<br>release | Title   | Reference period |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| <b>May</b>                           |   |                  |
| 10                                   | New Housing Price Index   | March 1993       |
| 10                                   | Farm Product Price Index  | March 1993       |
| 11                                   | Census of Population: Housing Costs,<br>Education, Mobility and Migration | 1991             |
| 12                                   | Canadian Composite Leading Indicator                                      | April 1993       |
| 14                                   | New Motor Vehicle Sales   | March 1993       |
| 14                                   | Travel Between Canada and Other Countries                                 | March 1993       |

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