



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 13, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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● Provincial real gross domestic product by industry, 1984-1993 2

Western provinces led a brighter 1993 for most provincial economies. By the second year following the recession, nearly all of the provincial economies resumed growing. The Western provinces, except Manitoba, expanded faster than the rest of Canada, mainly because of a surge in the oilpatch and a strong agricultural output. Output in the Eastern and Central provinces was below the national average (+2.6%).

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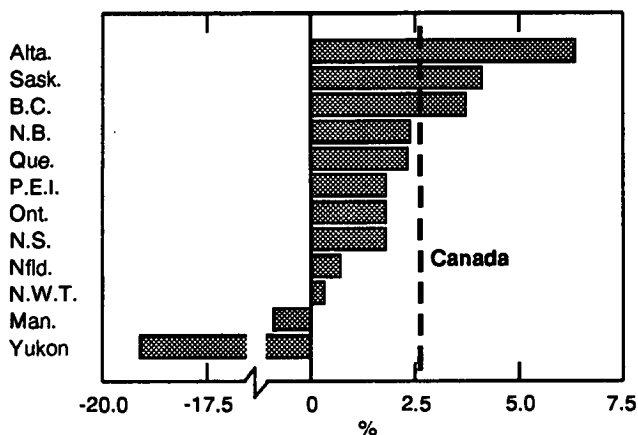
Canada

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Provincial real gross domestic product by industry 1984-1993

Western provinces led a brighter 1993 for most provincial economies. By the second year following the recession, nearly all of the provincial economies resumed growing. The Western provinces, except Manitoba, expanded faster than the rest of Canada, mainly because of a surge in the oilpatch and a strong agricultural output. Output in the Eastern and Central provinces was below the national average (+2.6%).

Percentage changes in GDP, 1993



Fuelled by the energy sector, Alberta's output grew 6.3%, the fastest pace in Canada and the province's seventh straight annual increase. Production advanced 3.7% in British Columbia, its ninth consecutive increase, while Saskatchewan had the biggest turnaround, growing a record 4.1% in 1993 after a drop of 1.7% the year before.

Manitoba was the only province to record a drop in production (-0.9%) as heavy rains spoiled wheat crops.

Note to users

The 1984-1993 issue of Provincial gross domestic product by industry (15-203, \$50) is the result of an effort to achieve complete coverage of provincial value added by industry. This year, for the first time, estimates for all industries are being published. Current dollar estimates cover the period from 1984 to 1991. Constant dollar estimates go up to 1993.

In Central Canada, the automotive sector helped boost Quebec to its first increase in four years (+2.3%). Ontario's economy grew 1.8%, thanks to a second good year for the automotive sector. Both economies however remained well below their pre-recession peaks of 1989.

In Atlantic Canada, a decline in fish landings due to the cod moratorium and its impact on fish processors restrained growth. However, Newfoundland's output increased for the first time since 1989 (+0.7%), buttressed by the construction of the Hibernia platform. New Brunswick registered its best performance since 1987 (+2.4%), propelled by the best improvement for manufacturers in years.

Yukon's economy, severely hit by the Faro mine closure, tumbled 19.1%. But output in the Northwest Territories advanced marginally (+0.3%) following three years of declines.

GDP of the total economy in constant prices

	1990	1991	1992	1993
	% change			
Canada	-0.3	-1.8	0.7	2.6
Newfoundland	-2.1	-3.3	-1.1	0.7
Prince Edward Island	-1.1	0.4	1.2	1.8
Nova Scotia	-0.4	-1.4	0.8	1.8
New Brunswick	-0.2	-1.4	-0.3	2.4
Quebec	0.0	-3.0	-0.1	2.3
Ontario	-2.2	-2.4	0.4	1.8
Manitoba	1.1	-4.6	1.9	-0.9
Saskatchewan	3.7	0.0	-1.7	4.1
Alberta	2.8	0.3	1.5	6.3
British Columbia	1.6	0.5	2.9	3.7
Yukon Territory	6.9	-4.2	10.9	-19.1
Northwest Territories	-3.5	-1.6	-1.1	0.3

Alberta

- Oilpatch fuelled strongest growth in Canada.

Following more modest rises, output in Alberta leaped 6.3% in 1993, the best performance in Canada. Output has advanced every year since 1987, even during the years of recession in the rest of the country. In 1993, 12,000 jobs were created, more than offsetting a loss the year before. The unemployment rate inched up to 9.6%, a level not seen since 1987.

Alberta's GDP in constant prices

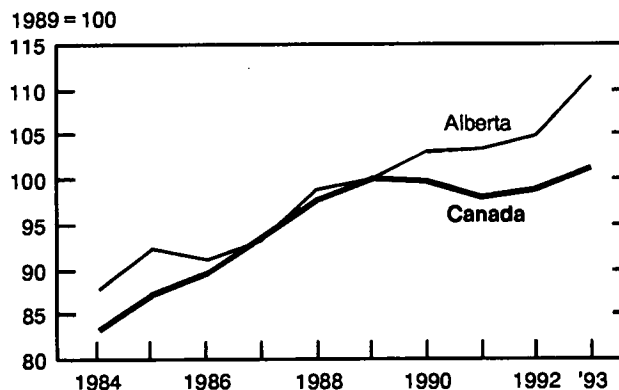
	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	67,172.1	2.8	0.3	1.5	6.3
Total economy less agriculture	64,357.4	3.0	0.0	2.0	5.7
Goods industries	28,554.1	2.6	1.1	0.5	9.7
Agriculture	2,814.7	-0.7	8.7	-8.1	22.4
Fishing and trapping	4.8	29.8	-11.0	42.2	-21.5
Logging	119.9	4.2	27.8	1.0	-1.8
Mining	13,442.1	1.4	3.5	5.1	12.0
Manufacturing	5,768.1	7.3	1.1	-0.9	8.3
Construction	3,656.8	3.7	-11.4	-6.2	2.1
Other utilities	2,747.7	0.0	3.7	1.3	2.2
Services industries	38,618.0	3.0	-0.2	2.3	3.9
Transport and storage	3,847.3	0.5	3.7	6.5	7.8
Communication	1,968.6	0.1	-0.5	4.5	6.3
Wholesale trade	2,702.6	6.5	-6.8	2.4	7.5
Retail trade	3,323.1	-2.2	-2.6	3.1	5.5
Finance and real estate	11,412.9	4.3	1.3	3.4	3.7
Community, business, personal services	6,524.5	1.9	-0.3	0.3	5.5
Government services	3,237.6	3.5	-0.7	0.5	-1.8
Education services	2,628.9	-0.6	-0.6	1.5	1.5
Health services	2,153.9	12.5	0.3	-2.5	-1.0

Increased demand from the United States for natural gas and crude petroleum and related products continued to generate substantial gains in production, pipeline transport and royalties. Combined with lower royalty charges during the first half of 1993, the search for oil and gas intensified sharply. Drilling activity skyrocketed and construction of gas and oil facilities picked up significantly.

Indications are that 1994 will be another good year for the oilpatch. Intended expenditures on gas and oil facilities are higher than in 1993. Drilling contractors enjoyed a banner first half, drilling at rates

that could rival the peak prior to the fall in oil prices in the mid-1980s.

Alberta's GDP in 1986 prices



Led by wheat, barley, canola, and cattle, production of which reached new heights in 1993, agriculture output soared 22% to a new record. Alberta's agriculture industry, Canada's largest, accounts for more than one-quarter of Canadian agricultural production.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers also contributed to the growth, each advancing more than 5% in 1993. A number of these industries benefited from the gains in oil and agriculture. Refineries and manufacturers of goods required by oil workers (such as metal products and relevant machinery) did well, as did manufacturers of agricultural chemicals.

Wholesalers and retailers posted widespread advances. Sales by wholesalers of petroleum and machinery and by retailers of durable goods such as household furniture and motor vehicles led the gains.

After setbacks in 1991 and 1992, food and accommodation services prospered. Both sectors enjoyed sales gains of more than 6%. Employment agencies, management consultants, and trucking firms also benefited from Alberta's vibrant economy.

Even so, some industries slipped. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings tumbled at least 8% each. Following completion of major investments, cutbacks by the pulp and paper mills contributed to the decline in non-residential building construction.

Provincial administration and hospitals also continued to decline in 1993. They are off their recent peaks by at least 6%.

Saskatchewan

• Agriculture and energy led record advance.

Aggregate output jumped 4.1% in 1993 thanks to a strong performance in agriculture and the oilpatch. However, employment increased marginally and the population continued to decline, though at a much lower pace than in earlier years.

Saskatchewan's GDP in constant prices

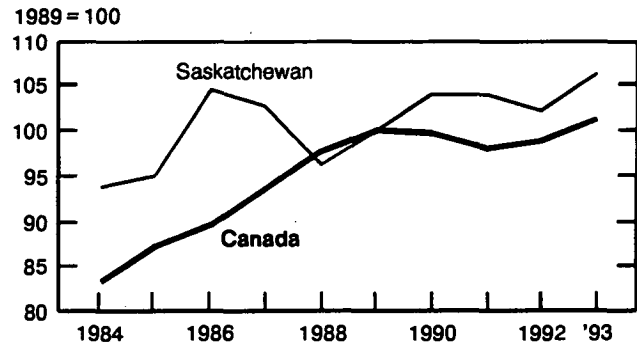
	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	17,697.8	3.7	0.0	-1.7	4.1
Total economy less agriculture	15,448.9	0.1	-0.7	0.9	2.5
Goods Industries	6,749.4	9.0	0.2	-7.5	9.4
Agriculture	2,248.9	36.1	4.5	-18.5	16.8
Fishing and trapping	4.8	1.4	5.1	15.6	-26.7
Logging	27.7	-17.7	-28.4	0.3	5.4
Mining	1,929.8	-1.0	1.6	5.6	7.2
Manufacturing	1,067.0	1.4	-3.5	2.9	8.5
Construction	961.7	-3.2	-5.4	-17.9	1.4
Other utilities	509.5	0.4	-0.6	4.1	7.1
Services Industries	10,948.4	0.6	-0.1	1.9	1.1
Transport and storage	1,149.4	-0.6	1.5	6.5	2.7
Communication	679.9	7.3	-1.0	3.8	4.7
Wholesale trade	654.9	1.3	2.1	-2.9	11.4
Retail trade	979.0	-2.9	-1.3	1.8	3.6
Finance and real estate	2,766.6	-0.9	-2.0	2.4	1.0
Community, business, personal services	1,405.2	-1.5	1.2	1.0	-2.0
Government services	1,155.0	0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.8
Education services	993.0	-0.1	2.1	2.3	1.7
Health services	842.6	8.3	-0.8	2.7	-5.7

A record harvest of canola and the best barley crop in two decades contributed to a sharp 16.8% rise in agriculture. Oats production also soared. Wheat production, on the other hand, fell almost 5%, with exports plunging. Farmers harvested 15.4 million tonnes of wheat, compared with 16.2 million in 1992 and an all-time high of 18.5 million in 1991.

In the oilpatch, an upsurge in demand from the United States for crude petroleum and, to a lesser extent, for natural gas boosted production. Gas pipeline throughput and royalty revenues also advanced, while the search for new oil and natural gas resources doubled. On the other hand, expenditures on construction of gas and oil facilities

have declined in the latest two years. Intentions for 1994 indicate that construction should pick up significantly.

Saskatchewan's GDP in 1986 prices



Manufacturers expanded output more than 8%, one of the best gains among the provinces. Pulp mills, manufacturers of agricultural implements, and steel plants enjoyed rates of growth above 20%. Each has played a major role in the expansion of the manufacturing sector since 1988, at least doubling its production.

Since 1988, demand for electricity by manufacturers has grown by 50%, and in 1993 accounted for much of a 5.7% increase in the generation of electricity.

For the first time in years, wholesale and retail trade grew together. Wholesalers recorded widespread improvements, while retailers enjoyed a 3.6% gain in sales following a 1.8% advance in 1992. After several gloomy years, the hospitality industry turned around, gaining 4.5% in 1993.

Not all industries participated in this expanding economy. Residential and non-residential building activity fell, leading a sixth consecutive decline in building construction. Provincial public administration and health and social services, including hospitals, were cut back. Widespread losses were reported in business services, particularly for computer-related firms.

British Columbia

- Output rose for ninth straight year.

Production advanced 3.7% in 1993, bettering a 2.9% gain the year before. The B.C. economy has now increased for at least nine consecutive years and has outshone the Canadian economy since 1986. Even so, the recession in the rest of Canada slowed the economy in 1990 and 1991, when goods production fell and overall growth was modest. Goods production has since rebounded and, along with a faster pace in services, has spurred the past two yearly gains.

British Columbia's GDP In constant prices

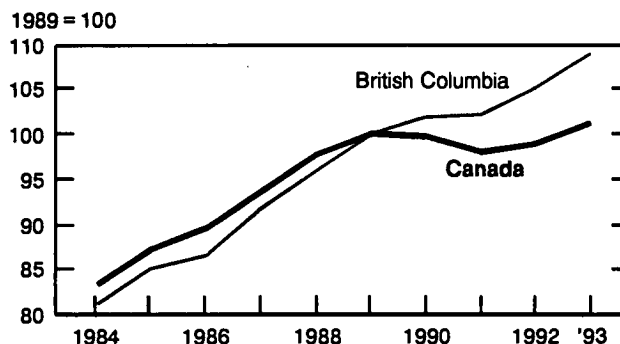
	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	63,623.9	1.6	0.5	2.9	3.7
Goods Industries	17,974.8	-1.6	-3.1	1.3	3.3
Agriculture	682.9	0.1	-11.6	-2.0	18.4
Fishing and trapping	472.3	13.5	2.0	-2.6	23.2
Logging	1,250.9	-8.7	-9.1	5.8	5.5
Mining	1,826.1	0.9	3.9	-9.9	5.6
Manufacturing	7,992.0	-5.8	-5.7	4.5	2.0
Construction	4,056.0	2.9	-1.3	-0.1	2.9
Other utilities	1,694.6	10.4	3.5	2.0	-3.2
Services Industries	45,649.1	3.1	2.0	3.5	3.9
Transport and storage	3,450.8	-2.3	-4.2	-1.5	2.2
Communication	2,689.5	5.4	3.4	5.4	3.6
Wholesale trade	3,509.7	5.8	-2.2	12.8	10.7
Retail trade	4,167.0	1.2	-3.0	3.1	5.7
Finance and real estate	12,791.2	1.9	6.8	4.7	4.0
Community, business, personal services	8,997.5	4.5	2.3	1.7	3.9
Government services	3,373.1	2.1	2.4	3.4	1.9
Education services	2,919.1	3.8	1.2	2.7	2.3
Health services	2,530.3	8.4	1.1	1.6	0.2

While the economy has created new employment every year since the mid-1980s, the 43,000 jobs generated in 1993 represented the largest increase in four years. Most of the new jobs originated in services industries and manufacturing. The unemployment rate improved notably, decreasing from 10.4% in 1992 to 9.7% in 1993.

A record influx of immigrants and Canadians from other provinces contributed substantially to a continued rise in British Columbia's population. The impact on the provincial economy, however, was not as apparent as in previous years. Real estate transactions slipped considerably in 1993, and

residential construction grew at a moderate pace following 20% growth in 1992.

British Columbia's GDP In 1986 prices



The continued recovery was led by a return to growth by most participants in the forestry and energy sectors. Wholesalers and retailers, who posted among the largest gains in Canada, and financial service industries also contributed.

Output by loggers, lumber mills, and paper plants surged at least 5%, the first time since 1987 that these forestry-related activities rose simultaneously.

Energy sector industries were also in step. Output of coal mines and natural gas, construction of oil and gas facilities, pipeline throughput, and drilling activity flourished collectively. Higher exports helped boost natural gas production. The gain in coal output, however, was due more to resumption of operations after last year's labour disputes and to bankruptcies than to expansion. In fact, coal production was still well below its peak of a few years ago. The gains in drilling activity are expected to continue through 1994, since spending intentions on exploration and development drilling are sharply higher.

Widespread advances in wholesale and retail trade reinforced gains elsewhere. Among wholesalers, only motor vehicle parts and accessory stores recorded lower sales. All retailers except department stores and liquor, beer and wine stores increased sales volumes.

British Columbia's was the only major provincial fishery to record an increase (+23.2%) as the sockeye salmon catch more than doubled in 1993. It was the largest catch on record, the culmination of a four-year production cycle.

Provincial government services rose at the fastest rate in Canada. Other services under the responsibility of the provincial government, such as education and health, also surpassed other provinces, even though output of hospitals fell. Agriculture rose 18%, led by higher production of poultry and fruit and vegetables. Various business services increased, namely computer services and employment agencies.

Nevertheless, a number of industries shrank in 1993. Most metal mines pared output, reflecting depressed base-metal prices. Various refineries and shipbuilders closed, and others cut production schedules. Generation of electricity fell 6% as exports were reduced and imports rose.

New Brunswick

- Best performance in seven years.

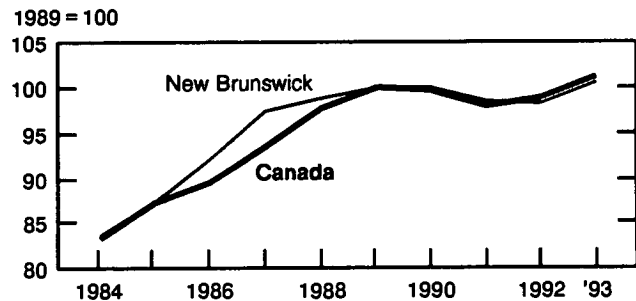
Propelled by the largest improvement for manufacturers in years and by widespread gains in services, output in New Brunswick climbed 2.4% in 1993, its best performance since 1987. Growth for 1992 was revised as a result of a substantial downward revision to construction estimates for power generating stations.

New Brunswick's GDP In constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	9,964.0	-0.2	-1.4	-0.3	2.4
Goods industries	3,003.6	-1.9	-3.8	-4.2	0.9
Agriculture	113.5	-11.7	6.7	-0.4	-3.3
Fishing and trapping	96.2	20.2	-14.8	8.5	-4.5
Logging	167.1	-10.8	-22.4	2.4	-1.2
Mining	174.5	7.7	4.6	13.3	-7.6
Manufacturing	1,357.6	-6.5	-0.9	-2.1	7.3
Construction	604.3	5.3	0.5	-16.8	-4.2
Other utilities	490.4	0.2	-11.3	-1.7	-2.5
Services industries	6,960.4	0.6	-0.2	1.4	3.0
Transport and storage	497.8	-1.9	-5.5	-3.8	5.6
Communication	482.1	5.9	5.2	5.9	9.8
Wholesale trade	361.0	-10.9	-5.6	3.1	-3.6
Retail trade	735.4	0.2	-6.2	2.7	3.2
Finance and real estate	1,371.6	-0.7	2.1	0.5	1.6
Community, business, personal services	977.5	0.3	1.3	2.1	5.9
Government services	1,017.5	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.2
Education services	700.5	3.2	2.2	1.2	2.4
Health services	557.3	12.4	0.3	1.2	2.1

The improvement in 1993 was reflected in employment, which rose 0.6% on top of a 1.1% gain in 1992. New Brunswick was the only province besides British Columbia to post back-to-back increases in employment in 1992 and 1993. The unemployment rate was 12.6%, comparable to its level of the previous few years.

New Brunswick's GDP In 1986 prices



Manufacturers boosted production by 7.3%, their first gain since 1987. Sawmills increased output of lumber by more than 21%, while pulp and paper mills produced about 4% more than in 1992, mainly newsprint, paperboard and building paper. Pulp production fell for the fifth time in the latest six years.

Shipbuilding, sustained by the Canadian patrol frigate program, advanced strongly in 1993, offsetting most of the previous year's decline. The frigate program is expected to end in the near future. Refineries topped the rate of growth of shipbuilders as exports of gasoline and fuel oil grew rapidly.

The sharp advance in manufacturing increased demand for trucking services, which also posted its largest gain since 1987.

Increases in various services such as telecommunications (particularly in long distance operations), retail trade, social services and business services reinforced the gains by manufacturers.

However, not all industries participated in this economic upturn. Many miners, fishermen, farmers (particularly potato growers and cattle producers) and construction labourers suffered cutbacks. A drop in deliveries to other provinces resulted in a 3% reduction in the generation of electricity.

Quebec

- Economy rallied after three years.

The Quebec economy rallied in 1993, when production grew 2.3% after three years of decline. Even so, output remained below its pre-recession peak. The gain was led by manufacturers—especially by motor vehicle assemblers, retailers, and construction of electric power generating structures.

Quebec's GDP in constant prices

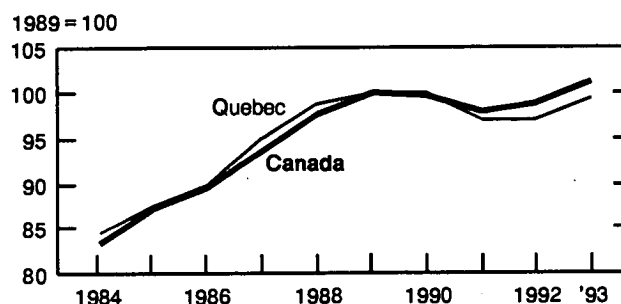
	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	112,136.6	0.0	-3.0	-0.1	2.3
Goods Industries	38,090.5	0.0	-6.8	-2.9	4.1
Agriculture	1,495.5	-5.6	-1.0	-7.9	-2.6
Fishing and trapping	68.2	22.8	-17.1	7.8	-6.8
Logging	663.3	-8.6	-15.1	-10.0	26.9
Mining	1,070.5	3.1	7.6	-9.2	-4.3
Manufacturing	23,984.2	0.1	-7.8	-1.0	5.1
Construction	6,388.5	4.6	-10.9	-10.3	2.4
Other utilities	4,420.4	-5.4	2.2	3.5	3.6
Services Industries	74,046.1	-0.1	-0.8	1.3	1.4
Transport and storage	4,316.9	-4.2	-2.9	2.1	1.2
Communication	4,297.3	6.3	4.1	0.7	2.3
Wholesale trade	6,043.8	-2.8	-6.5	6.7	1.9
Retail trade	7,444.5	-2.9	-5.9	0.4	5.0
Finance and real estate	15,849.2	0.0	2.4	1.1	2.2
Community, business, personal services	13,659.3	-2.1	-1.6	-0.3	0.2
Government services	7,955.3	2.3	0.4	1.8	0.2
Education services	6,649.5	1.0	-0.1	3.4	1.0
Health services	5,208.0	5.2	0.6	0.3	-0.9

Employment edged up, but there were still almost 100,000 fewer jobs in 1993 than before the recession. By mid-1994, however, most of the jobs lost during the recession were regained, while bankruptcies and the unemployment rate continued to decline.

Goods production advanced 4.1% and services 1.4%, the first year since 1989 that goods production outstripped services.

Quebec benefited substantially from the re-opening of the Ste-Thérèse car assembly plant. The plant produced more than 121,000 automobiles in 1993, the bulk of which were for export. In 1992 fewer than 700 cars were assembled there. Motor vehicle assembly rose more than 300% in Quebec and accounted for more than one-third of the rise in manufacturing. Nevertheless, motor vehicle production was still 7% below its 1988 record level.

Quebec's GDP in 1986 prices



Advances elsewhere in manufacturing were widespread as 16 of 21 major industry groups advanced. This compares with nine advances in 1992. Quebec accounted for 26.2% of manufacturing in Canada. Manufacturers of primary metal products and of paper and allied products recorded particularly notable gains.

Spurred by higher activity in pulp and paper mills, loggers boosted woodcutting by roughly 27%. The rally did not benefit producers of lumber and related wood products (such as doors and windows), who increased output only marginally.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, who increased output again, have not cut production since at least 1984.

Electric power continued to play an important role in Quebec's economy. Construction of hydroelectric power structures provided another major boost to the economy. At the same time, generation of electric power, sparked by increased demand from factories, advanced 3.6%.

Retail trade increased 5% after a small gain in 1992 and declines in 1990 and 1991. Many retailers participated in this largest advance since 1987, led by food, drug, and furniture stores. Only drug stores posted gains over the previous few years. Sales by liquor and wine stores have fallen regularly.

Increased activity by telecommunications carriers and by financial and insurance industries also helped the economy, as did a variety of business services (such as computer consultants and employment agencies). The fate of business professionals such as accountants, lawyers and particularly architects was dramatically different. They have curtailed services every year for the latest six years.

Construction of residential dwellings was off for a sixth consecutive year in 1993 (-10%). Health services declined, while most mining activities ranging from gold to asbestos and copper were also lower.

Ontario

- Second good year for the auto sector.

The Ontario economy grew 1.8% following a 0.4% gain in 1992. This was not sufficient, however, to recoup losses from back-to-back decreases of more than 2% in 1990 and 1991. As a result, the economy was still well below its pre-recession peak of 1989. Manufacturers of automotive, metal and electronic products and wholesalers contributed most to the advance. A 16.5% decline in construction, the largest of four consecutive drops, restrained the recovery significantly.

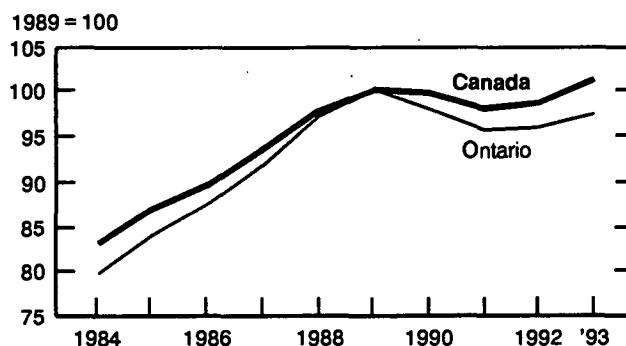
Ontario's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	200,060.5	-2.2	-2.4	0.4	1.8
Goods Industries	64,509.0	-6.6	-6.3	-1.0	1.5
Agriculture	2,278.5	-4.0	-8.7	-4.8	4.7
Fishing and trapping	66.4	15.0	-16.4	17.7	21.4
Logging	425.2	-10.9	-15.2	17.1	1.7
Mining	2,142.2	-4.8	-7.2	-2.8	-2.8
Manufacturing	46,899.5	-6.3	-8.0	1.3	5.5
Construction	7,889.6	-5.7	-5.7	-10.0	-16.5
Other utilities	4,807.6	-14.0	13.6	-1.4	0.6
Services Industries	135,551.5	-0.2	-0.4	1.0	1.9
Transport and storage	6,599.1	-1.9	-9.9	-1.4	1.3
Communication	7,723.1	10.1	4.0	1.2	1.7
Wholesale trade	16,058.2	1.7	-0.4	7.9	5.4
Retail trade	11,699.1	-3.2	-5.1	2.1	2.1
Finance and real estate	32,819.9	0.3	2.0	1.5	2.5
Community, business, personal services	26,030.7	-2.3	-3.2	-2.4	1.9
Government services	12,338.1	1.8	2.6	1.6	-1.2
Education services	10,843.4	3.7	2.9	0.9	0.4
Health services	7,875.5	-2.2	2.8	-1.3	0.5

Even though it was below the national average, this latest advance in aggregate output was accompanied by a rise in employment and a decrease in bankruptcies. These improvements had not been evident since the end of the last expansion. The unemployment rate, however, remained in double

digits (10.6%), and employment was well below its 1989 peak of nearly 5 million jobs.

Ontario's GDP in 1986 prices



More than one-fifth of the aggregate increase was due to a second consecutive boost in output of automotive products. Automobile manufacturers increased production 6.4%, while producers of motor vehicle parts and accessories raised output 13.1%. The bulk of the gains was destined for export. The continued rise in demand for automotive products stimulated associated industries, such as steelmakers and wholesalers of motor vehicle parts and accessories.

In the electronics sector, production of office, store and business machines (especially computers) doubled between 1987 and 1992 and continued to rise sharply in 1993. Output of telecommunications equipment also rose substantially.

Many other manufacturers also improved noticeably. Ontario accounted for 51.3% of manufacturing in Canada. In 1991 most of the 21 major manufacturing groups posted declines. By 1992 this dropped to 12; and in 1993 only three groups of manufacturers still recorded drops, the printing industry recorded the most significant drop. The printing business has scaled back production every year since the onset of the recession.

Elsewhere, the Ontario economy also received a lift from wholesalers of non-farm machinery, from automotive-related retailers, and from banking and various financial intermediaries. Growth in professional services, following three lean years, also contributed.

Construction woes were accentuated in 1993, when output tumbled 16.5% after three substantial declines. All types of construction activity fell, though the drop in residential building was not as severe as in other construction sectors. For a second year, non-residential building construction led the plunge, with cutbacks on office buildings, shopping malls, plants and schools. Construction projects related to electrical generation were halved. Intended construction expenditures for 1994 are up, however, auguring an end to the malaise.

Mining output again dwindled, extending a trend established four years ago. All levels of government services including defence declined.

Nova Scotia

- Widespread gains in services boosted output.

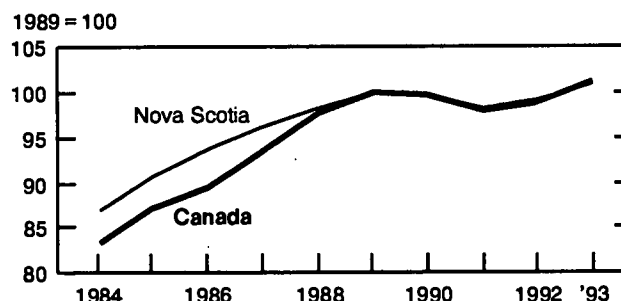
Widespread gains in services lifted production 1.8% following an advance of 0.8% in 1992. In contrast, goods production fell for a fourth consecutive year. This was mainly due to declines in the fishery and forestry sectors and in construction of energy-related projects.

Nova Scotia's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	12,794.5	-0.4	-1.4	0.8	1.8
Goods Industries	3,371.0	-1.3	-2.2	-0.6	-1.4
Agriculture	141.5	-2.4	-1.3	-10.0	-1.2
Fishing and trapping	251.6	2.9	2.2	-3.4	-10.9
Logging	76.0	-2.6	-8.2	2.7	-8.3
Mining	148.2	4.9	-0.2	12.7	22.0
Manufacturing	1,671.5	-5.2	7.2	1.9	-0.2
Construction	795.7	5.1	-14.7	-5.4	-3.6
Other utilities	286.5	-5.6	-11.0	1.9	-0.2
Services Industries	9,423.4	-0.1	-1.1	1.4	3.0
Transport and storage	407.5	-5.3	-7.6	-3.1	4.8
Communication	612.5	12.7	2.0	1.7	5.7
Wholesale trade	495.4	2.4	-4.6	1.6	5.8
Retail trade	1,001.4	-4.5	-4.8	3.5	4.5
Finance and real estate	2,081.5	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.3
Community, business, personal services	1,270.9	-2.6	-1.3	2.4	3.1
Government services	1,579.4	1.3	-0.1	1.6	2.5
Education services	907.7	-0.6	-1.0	1.7	2.2
Health services	762.3	9.8	-1.2	0.6	0.9

Nova Scotia was the only province besides Newfoundland where employment continued to wane. In 1993, 4,000 jobs were lost. The unemployment rate worsened from 13.1% in 1992 to 14.6% in 1993. Over the latest three years, almost 22,000 jobs disappeared.

Nova Scotia's GDP in 1986 prices



Increases in retail and wholesale trade, led by automotive retailers and by wholesalers of machinery and equipment, helped sustain the expansion. Advances in telecommunications and government services also played a key role.

Higher output of rubber products and of crude petroleum were outweighed by declines elsewhere in the goods sector, and overall goods output slumped 1.4%. Output of crude petroleum almost doubled in 1993, completing a full year of offshore oil production that began in July 1992.

Many fishermen and fish processors were idle in 1993 as the stock of certain groundfish species off Nova Scotia dwindled. Output of both the fishing and fish processing industries tumbled more than 10%. Fish landings, particularly of cod, were substantially reduced. However, the catch of lobster and scallops was almost as plentiful as in 1992, enabling some fishermen and fish plant workers to continue to earn a living from the sea. (These species accounted for more than half of the landings in 1990.)

In September 1993, the Canadian government shut down certain fisheries off the coast of Nova Scotia for a limited time and slashed quotas for others. In December 1993, it extended prior closures for a year and introduced new quota reductions. The only Atlantic commercial cod fishery open for 1994 is on the southwestern part of the Scotian Shelf.

Elsewhere, construction activity declined as work on electric power generating facilities and on offshore oil development wound down. Forestry output also fell as manufacturers cut back their output of lumber, pulp and newsprint and their demand for logs.

Prince Edward Island

• Second banner year for manufacturers.

After gains of 0.4% in 1991 and 1.2% in 1992, production advanced 1.8% in 1993. Substantial gains in manufacturing, especially by food processors, and the opening of the goods and services tax (GST) processing centre in the fall more than outweighed losses in agriculture, fishing, and construction. The economy created almost 1,000 jobs and, contrary to the previous two years, the population rose.

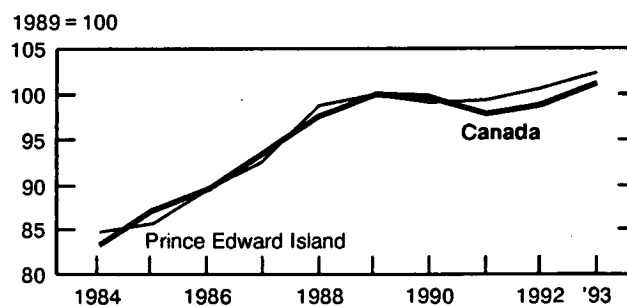
Prince Edward Island's GDP in constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions		% change		
Total economy	1,697.7	-1.1	0.4	1.2	1.8
Goods industries	510.0	-3.3	3.7	4.8	0.0
Agriculture	147.2	-7.8	9.4	15.6	-5.6
Fishing and trapping	39.2	16.9	-3.9	8.6	-11.6
Logging	7.1	13.3	0.9	13.9	2.3
Mining	0.0	-13.4	6.3	-1.7	0.7
Manufacturing	141.8	3.5	-3.1	7.9	13.6
Construction	117.4	-12.1	10.0	-7.6	-5.0
Other utilities	57.0	0.5	-1.9	-1.9	5.1
Services industries	1,187.7	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	2.6
Transport and storage	61.0	-6.7	8.9	-5.0	7.4
Communication	67.6	2.5	9.5	5.4	3.8
Wholesale trade	53.9	4.3	-6.9	4.3	0.2
Retail trade	127.1	-2.3	-6.6	3.8	4.2
Finance and real estate	225.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.1
Community, business, personal services	173.4	-2.6	0.9	1.0	4.0
Government services	198.6	3.2	-4.6	-7.7	2.0
Education services	116.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.9
Health services	102.4	-1.8	-2.1	2.0	-1.1

Manufacturers enjoyed a second banner year as output gained more than 13%, led by producers of vegetable products, especially potato products. These gains occurred despite a lower potato harvest and a 6% drop in agricultural production. Since a seed potato virus infected the crop in 1991, farmers have turned from seed and table stock potatoes to potatoes

for further processing, increasing demand on processing capacity.

Prince Edward Island's GDP in 1986 prices



Elsewhere in manufacturing, fish processors, as well as manufacturers of doors and windows, fabricated structural metal, and electronic computers and peripherals, reported substantial gains.

Output of the federal government rose 5.9%, and should increase significantly in 1994. The GST centre in Summerside, with its 550 employees, officially opened in November 1993, following the gradual closure of the Canadian Air Force base over the previous few years.

Real estate agents prospered as sales advanced 14%. Increased mortgage loans, combined with additional personal deposits, helped stimulate banking activity. Retail trade and truck transport increased. After years of setbacks, the hospitality industry returned to prosperity. Accommodation grew moderately, and food services expanded almost 9%.

Fish landings dropped almost 12%. The volume of groundfish caught by the province's fishermen was more than halved, reflecting the depleted redfish, cod and other groundfish stocks in the Atlantic. In December 1993 the federal government closed the cod fisheries that were still open and reduced quotas on most other groundfish species. The lobster catch, the cornerstone of Prince Edward Island's fishing industry, was off marginally in 1993 after a decline of 13% over 1990-92.

Construction activity fell for a second year by more than 5%. Gains in repair and residential construction were more than offset by losses in many types of non-residential construction. Construction activity is expected to rebound, however, as construction of the 13.5-kilometre fixed-link bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick proceeds.

Newfoundland

• Hibernia bolstered the recovery.

After three consecutive years of decline, Newfoundland's economy progressed 0.7% in 1993. Construction of the Hibernia project gained momentum and overshadowed woes in the fishery, where a moratorium on northern cod began in July 1992. Sluggish economic growth in the latest two years has been concentrated in fishing and fish processing. Excluding these industries, output rose 1.6% in 1993 following a marginal increase in 1992.

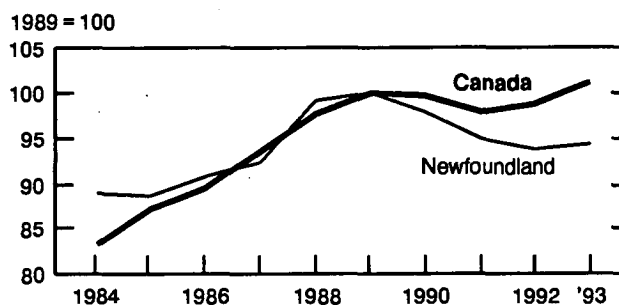
Newfoundland's GDP In constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	6,307.6	-2.1	-3.3	-1.2	0.7
Goods Industries	1,638.6	-8.1	-10.1	-7.9	-0.1
Agriculture	17.3	-7.0	0.8	-0.8	-1.4
Fishing and trapping	64.9	5.0	-24.5	-17.8	-19.6
Logging	50.2	-1.5	-7.6	-8.3	4.6
Mining	223.4	-16.2	-17.1	-3.9	1.9
Manufacturing	472.8	-12.1	-7.8	-11.1	-4.3
Construction	482.8	-4.7	-11.7	-9.0	4.0
Other utilities	327.2	-4.2	-0.4	-0.8	3.3
Services Industries	4,669.0	0.8	-0.3	1.5	1.0
Transport and storage	156.3	-11.1	-7.0	4.3	3.9
Communication	388.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.2
Wholesale trade	192.4	-2.4	-12.3	2.1	0.5
Retail trade	501.1	2.0	-4.1	-1.7	-1.3
Finance and real estate	923.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.2
Community, business, personal services	567.6	-2.4	0.9	2.6	4.2
Government services	778.2	2.0	3.2	2.8	-1.3
Education services	556.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.3	0.1
Health services	427.2	5.4	-0.2	0.7	-2.3

Even as production advanced in 1993, job opportunities continued to recede—a fate shared only by Nova Scotia. The unemployment rate remained at 20% of the workforce for a second straight year.

The oil is targeted to flow in late 1997 or early 1998, so construction of Hibernia structures soared more than 50% and provided a major boost to the Newfoundland economy. Intended construction expenditures on the Hibernia platform and ancillary facilities for 1994 are projected to surpass the 1993 record level and should continue to spur the economy. Along with Hibernia, truck transport and leasing of machinery and equipment advanced.

Newfoundland's GDP In 1986 prices



Outside the Hibernia sphere, non-residential building construction plummeted for a sixth consecutive year, while construction of roads and highways and installation of communications lines retreated 17%. Nevertheless, overall construction output advanced 4.0%.

Other sectors also showed signs of strength. Output of logging, sawmills and newsprint mills grew sharply in 1993, the first time since 1988 that these three forestry-related sectors advanced in unison.

Increased demand from outside the province and by residential consumers sparked a near 3% gain in production of electricity following years of decreases. Construction of electrical generation structures resumed.

Telecommunications continued to surge, led by an increase in long distance calls.

Offsetting some of the gains, however, were cutbacks in fishing, provincial government services, and hospitals.

Moratoriums, closures, and lower quotas designed to save depleted fish stocks prolonged the woes of fishermen and fish plant workers. Fish landings tumbled 20% in 1993, when fewer than 33,000 tonnes of cod were caught—a far cry from almost 300,000 tonnes in 1988. Fish processing also plunged about 20% as plants scrambled for fish. In the latter part of 1993, the federal government extended the moratorium on the cod fishery to the northeastern coast of Newfoundland, as it closed other fishing areas off Newfoundland. As a result, there should be little commercial cod fishing in 1994. By 1993 fishing and fish processing accounted for 3.2% of the economy, compared with 6.6% in 1986.

Provincial government and hospital services each dropped more than 4%.

Northwest Territories

• Mining setbacks continued to curb growth.

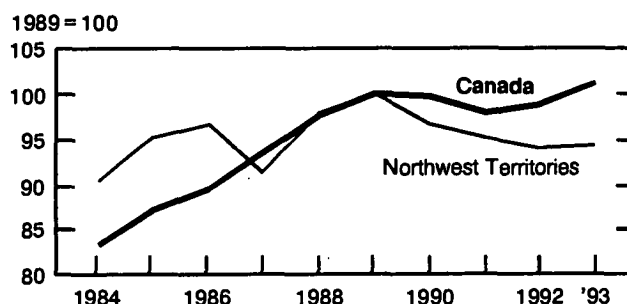
Following three years of declines, production rose a marginal 0.3% in 1993. Advances in construction, reinforced by gains in the hospitality and trade industries, were partly offset by losses in metal mines.

Northwest Territories' GDP In constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions	% change			
Total economy	1,503.7	-3.5	-1.6	-1.1	0.3
Goods industries	514.8	-15.9	-2.2	-5.6	-3.1
Agriculture	1.7	24.5	16.1	2.5	1.5
Fishing and trapping	2.6	-4.4	-20.3	11.4	-45.2
Logging	1.0	-17.0	-42.4	5.3	-1.4
Mining	306.2	-11.6	5.7	-10.1	-7.8
Manufacturing	14.6	7.8	-11.0	12.2	-8.1
Construction	153.5	-28.2	-15.2	2.8	7.2
Other utilities	35.2	1.1	-10.8	-2.2	7.1
Services industries	988.9	5.9	-1.2	1.6	2.2
Transport and storage	67.2	4.0	-9.5	0.8	-0.5
Communication	64.8	5.0	0.7	0.5	-1.2
Wholesale trade	15.8	-3.0	-16.0	1.3	30.3
Retail trade	62.1	16.2	-5.3	9.0	6.7
Finance and real estate	190.7	6.8	0.1	1.3	0.6
Community, business, personal services	119.6	-1.7	-8.2	-5.8	11.3
Government services	328.2	9.8	2.4	3.2	-1.1
Education services	74.9	4.6	0.0	3.4	3.1
Health services	38.1	10.6	5.8	0.7	6.2

Increased repair construction and higher activity on certain non-residential projects (such as institutional facilities, roads, and communications structures) bolstered economic activity. These gains more than compensated for cutbacks in residential building activity and in construction of electrical generation facilities.

Northwest Territories' GDP In 1986 prices



In the hospitality industry, food services jumped 27% as accommodation services almost equalled this stellar performance. Wholesale trade leaped more than 30% as most wholesalers, including petroleum merchants, contributed to the gain. Supermarkets and general merchandise stores led a 7% rise in retail trade.

Gold operations fell for a second year, reflecting the labour dispute at the Giant mine. Other metal mines extracted less ore than in 1992 and, over the last few years, have cut their operations by more than half.

Exploration for diamonds and the race to develop the first diamond mining operation in Canada have received much attention recently. Data corroborate that search activity for diamonds jumped almost 70% in 1993, but this was dwarfed by large cutbacks in exploratory drilling for oil and natural gas.

In addition, construction related to exploratory oil and gas drilling continued to falter, and in fact it has almost totally vanished.

Elsewhere, territorial government services fell almost 5%, offsetting more modest rises in federal and local government services.

Manitoba

• Heavy rains held the recovery in check.

The Manitoba economy dropped 0.9%, erasing nearly half its 1992 gain. This was the poorest performance among the provinces and territories except for the Yukon. But it was due more to the impact of the bad weather on crops, particularly wheat, than to general economic conditions. Excluding agriculture, overall output rose 1.0% after a 1.4% gain in 1992.

Manitoba's GDP in constant prices

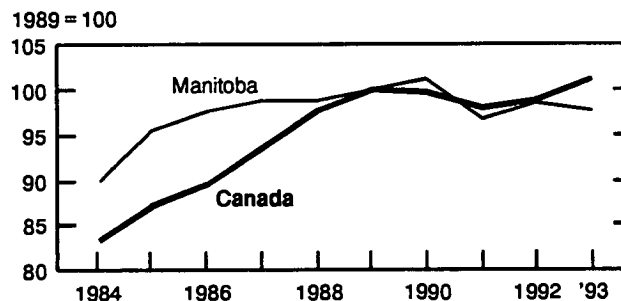
	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	17,043.6	1.1	-4.6	1.9	-0.9
Total economy less agriculture	16,369.0	-0.4	-4.1	1.4	1.0
Goods Industries	4,754.4	4.0	-9.6	1.8	-5.9
Agriculture	674.6	34.6	-12.7	11.9	-31.4
Fishing and trapping	13.6	-12.9	-9.8	-8.7	-13.8
Logging	24.5	10.6	-26.0	6.8	7.7
Mining	346.7	-8.9	2.4	2.1	-4.7
Manufacturing	2,056.1	-1.5	-9.7	0.8	-0.3
Construction	857.5	0.7	-17.2	-8.1	-5.3
Other utilities	781.4	2.1	3.9	5.9	11.3
Services Industries	12,289.3	-0.2	-2.3	2.0	1.2
Transport and storage	1,115.2	-2.3	-6.5	-2.0	4.2
Communication	581.0	5.5	-4.1	2.3	0.9
Wholesale trade	1,126.1	-2.5	-4.8	8.7	5.2
Retail trade	1,085.5	-1.9	-2.5	2.7	2.3
Finance and real estate	2,765.4	-0.1	0.8	3.0	-0.1
Community, business, personal services	1,694.4	-4.3	-3.3	1.3	2.4
Government services	1,452.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-2.6
Education services	1,059.9	-0.5	-0.4	2.2	1.8
Health services	937.8	9.6	-3.0	1.6	0.3

About 6,500 jobs were created in 1993, the first time in three years that employment grew. The unemployment rate edged down to 9.2% from 9.6% in 1992, still above the 7.5% range recorded from 1986 to 1990.

After three years of excellent crops, agricultural output tumbled 31%. Heavy rains and floods hampered production and the harvest of most grains. Wheat, usually the largest agricultural product, was

particularly hard hit, falling 35% from its 1992 level. Cattle producers benefited from a significant increase in calf production, which was offset by a decrease in cattle output. Hog farmers marginally topped their excellent 1992 performance.

Manitoba's GDP in 1986 prices



Generation of electricity again rose in 1993, jumping more than 12% on the heels of advances of 4% in 1991 and 7% in 1992. Deliveries to the United States almost doubled. That reflected the increased supply of electricity available after completion of the Limestone generating station and the commencement in May 1993 of major export sales to northern states. With completion of the Limestone station, construction of electric power generating stations continued to decline in 1993. Investment intentions for 1994 do not indicate a resumption of activity.

Elsewhere, wholesalers of grain and farm machinery led a second annual advance in trade. Food and accommodation services advanced 5%, while trucking services doubled that rate of growth.

A number of industries cut production in 1993, offsetting much of these gains. Repair construction and building activity related to gas and oil facilities and to non-residential buildings (such as shopping malls and schools) tumbled, overshadowing the first major rise in residential construction since 1987. Provincial government services declined for a fourth consecutive year. Defence services dropped further, reflecting the shutdown of the military base at Portage la Prairie. Non-metal mines and manufacturers of meat products and of electronic equipment curtailed production.

Yukon Territory

- Closure of the Faro mines crippled the Yukon economy.

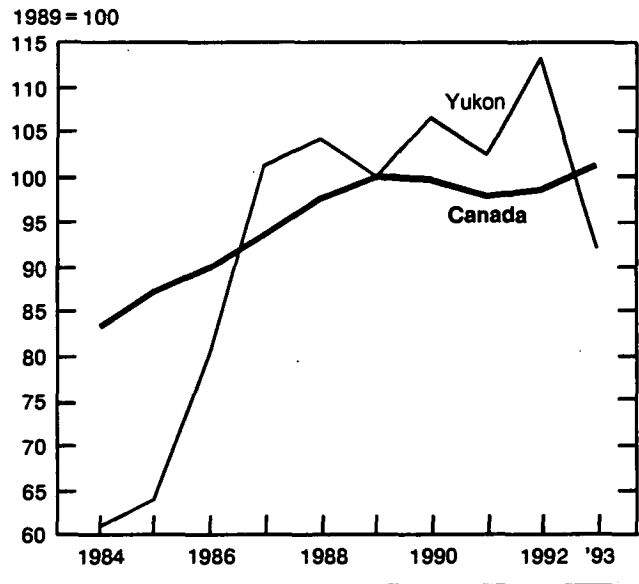
The Yukon economy deteriorated significantly in 1993 with the closure of the Faro lead-zinc mine at the end of 1992. Closure of the mine, at one time the Yukon's largest private sector employer, seriously impaired economic activity as overall production plunged 19.1%. The mine was still closed in the summer of 1994, though discussions related to a proposed sale and eventual re-opening have taken place.

Yukon Territory's GDP In constant prices

	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions			% change	
Total economy	661.1	6.9	-4.2	10.9	-19.1
Goods Industries	181.7	5.4	-8.3	20.5	-47.4
Agriculture	0.9	29.9	16.1	2.5	1.5
Fishing and trapping	1.0	42.2	-36.8	18.5	-60.6
Logging	2.0	-20.5	-4.6	5.3	-1.4
Mining	80.9	3.7	-10.0	35.4	-62.9
Manufacturing	8.2	27.7	-8.4	4.0	-0.6
Construction	70.7	8.5	-4.2	-0.5	-18.9
Other utilities	18.0	-0.7	-8.7	5.8	-32.4
Services Industries	479.5	8.0	-1.4	4.7	1.7
Transport and storage	34.9	6.7	-9.9	-3.2	0.7
Communication	29.0	15.4	-5.9	1.0	6.9
Wholesale trade	11.7	4.0	10.9	9.6	-13.2
Retail trade	38.6	15.1	-6.9	14.6	2.9
Finance and real estate	65.9	2.0	0.0	8.4	0.9
Community, business, personal services	86.6	7.5	-5.2	4.3	7.1
Government services	121.0	8.2	0.8	3.2	0.7
Education services	42.9	4.6	3.5	5.0	4.4
Health services	27.3	85.2	4.9	10.3	-9.1

Effects from the shutdown of mining operations rippled through the Yukon economy. Mining services tumbled more than 60%, while construction of mine shafts and other related structures, as well as government royalties, melted at a comparable rate. Cessation of demand for electricity by the mine

Yukon Territory's GDP In 1986 prices



contributed to a 32.8% plunge in generation of electric power.

Elsewhere, non-residential building construction tumbled 35% and gold mining activities, which began to taper off years ago, continued to do so in 1993. Trappers halved their operations, led by substantial drop in lynx pelts sold—the worst year since at least 1986.

A bright spot was growth in the hospitality industry, where both restaurants and accommodation services profited from increased receipts.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7358-7369 and 7904-7915.

For more detailed data and information about methods and concepts, consult *Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 1984-1993* (15-203, \$50). See "How to order publications".

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Provincial gross domestic product by industry, 1984-1993.
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(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; other countries: US\$70).

Chemical and chemical product industries, 1992.
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(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Railway operating statistics, May 1994,
vol. 74, no. 5.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
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The consumer price index, September 1994.
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Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 300, MacDonald Building
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-661-7828
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1-800-882-5616
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 300
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629