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Statistics Canada

Monday May 2, 1994

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Provincial economic accounts, 1993** 3
In 1993, gross domestic product at factor cost in current dollars for the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Prince Edward Island increased strongly.
- **Sales of refined petroleum products, March 1994** 9
In March, lower demand for most refined petroleum products—particularly motor gasoline—led to a 3.3% decline in total sales. Despite March's decrease, overall sales have been trending upward since June 1993.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid insulating board, March 1994

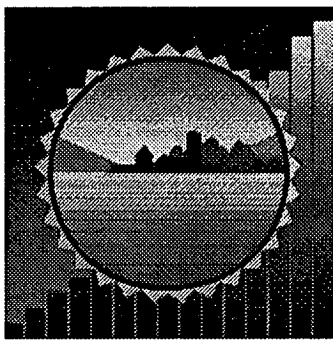
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Catalogue 21-205 (English)
**Agricultural
Financial
Statistics**
1992

Catalogue 21-205 (French)
**Statistiques
financières
agricoles**
1992



Canada

Agricultural financial statistics 1992

Agricultural financial statistics gives a detailed picture of the 1992 financial performance of Canadian farms as revealed by data compiled from a survey of tax returns of unincorporated and incorporated farmers.

Agricultural financial statistics presents data on key variables such as: operating revenues and expenses (by province); type of farm; revenue class; and some distributional data on income. Data on off-farm income for operators and farm families who are involved in single, unincorporated farms add perspective to this financial picture.

Agricultural financial statistics, 1992 (21-205, \$45), jointly produced by Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lina Di Piéto (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division.



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – concluded

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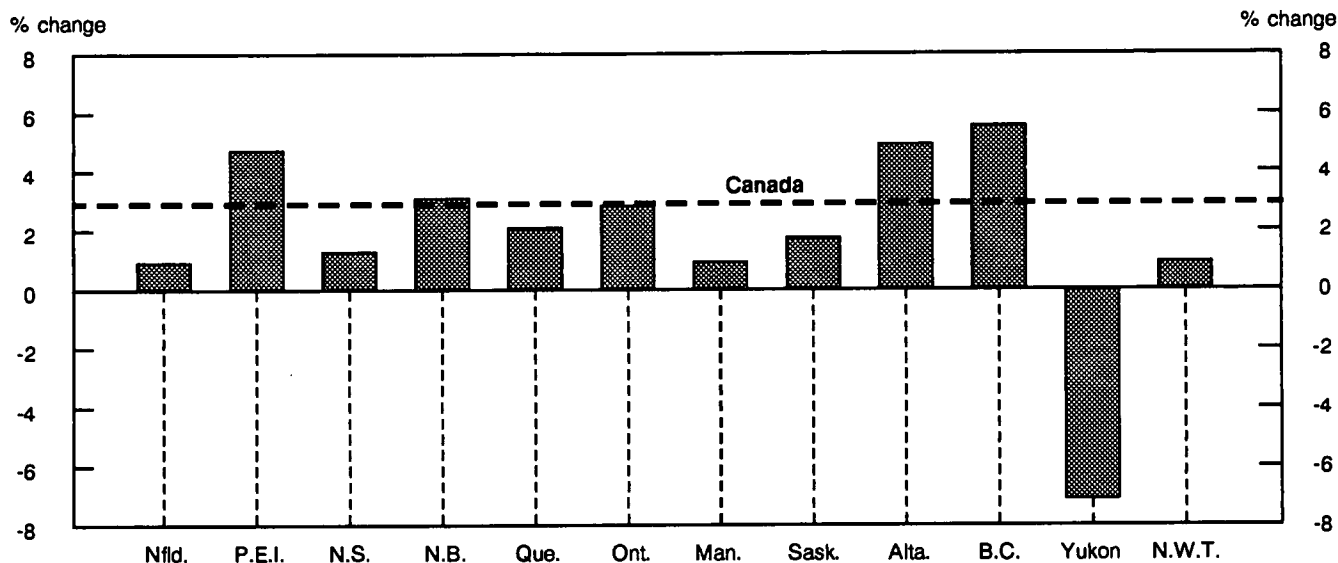
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INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: April 1994

MAJOR RELEASES

Growth of GDP at factor cost in 1993 (at current prices)



Provincial economic accounts 1993 (preliminary)

The rate of increase in gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost in current dollars picked up in 1993 for Canada to 2.9%, compared with 1.4% in 1992. Large increases occurred in British Columbia, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island. Only the economies of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon recorded increases less than in 1992.

Although levels of personal income per person were highest in the Yukon and Ontario for 1993, the greatest increases were in Saskatchewan (+3.4%), British Columbia (+2.2%) and New Brunswick (+2.1%).

Consumers continued to spend more in 1993, despite weak personal disposable income. As a result, the personal saving rate fell in most provinces and in the territories. The increased real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services largely explains the higher final domestic demand in 1986 prices noted for Canada (+1.1%), British Columbia (+4.0%) and Alberta (+2.9%).

Note to users

Constant dollar estimates and implicit price indexes of gross domestic product for the provinces and territories are not yet available due to a lack of data on exports and imports by province.

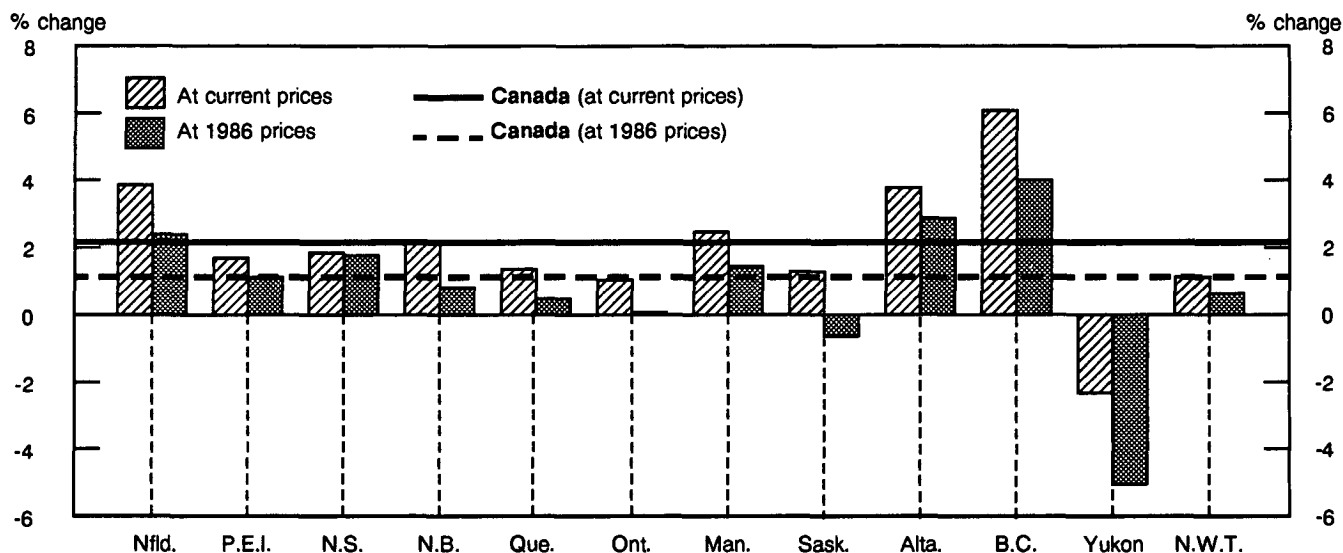
Newfoundland

GDP at factor cost increased by only 0.9% in 1993; along with Manitoba, Newfoundland had the weakest increase of all the provinces. An overall 1.1% reduction in employment was widespread in many sectors of the economy.

The construction sector, sustained by significant investment expenditure in the Hibernia project, stood out from all other sectors. This expenditure allowed Newfoundland to record a 13.6% increase in business investment in real terms. This was the highest increase in the country.

On the other hand, high unemployment continued to undermine personal expenditure on consumer goods and services. Indeed, the 0.8% increase was the lowest in the country.

Final domestic demand growth in 1993



Prince Edward Island

Strength in the key sectors of Prince Edward Island's economy led to a 4.7% increase in the province's GDP, among the best performances in the country for 1993. Despite a reduction in the potato harvest for the year, accrued net income of farm operators leapt by \$43 million or 113.2%. This jump was attributable to increased sales of potatoes combined with higher prices. The excellent quality of the harvest in 1993 accounted for the substantial rise in price. In addition, the tourism industry benefited from more visitors, which resulted in significantly higher sales of selected goods and services.

Completion of construction of the goods and services tax centre in Summerside led to a lowering of government investment in fixed capital of 20.9% in 1986 prices; business fixed capital rose by 12.9%, principally due to expenditures on construction of the bridge linking Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick (the fixed link).

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia was one of only two provinces to experience a decrease in its GDP growth rate (from +2.5% in 1992 to +1.3% in 1993). Employment fell

for the third consecutive year, declining 1.1%. Since 1990, 22,000 jobs have disappeared from the province's economy. As well, the value of business failures rose by 31.9%, while it was declining in most other provinces in 1993.

The 1.7% growth in real final domestic demand was due primarily to the large increase in business investment in machinery and equipment. Expenditures related to the Cohasset/Panuke oilfields accounted for most of this increase.

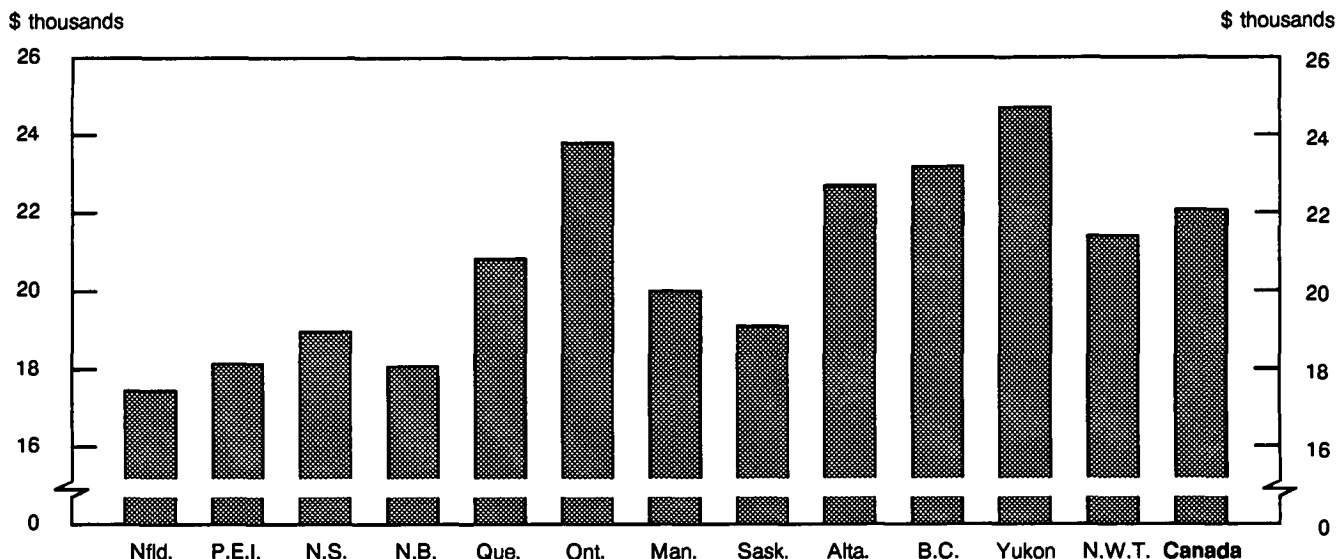
The inflation rate (as measured by the implicit price index of final domestic demand) was only 0.1%. This was a result of a small increase in consumer prices and a drop in the implicit price index of investment in machinery and equipment.

New Brunswick

GDP increased for the second consecutive year, growing 3.0% in 1993. The 2.6% increase in labour income principally reflected the strong rise in average hourly earnings in the manufacturing and forestry industries. Furthermore, shipments of manufactured goods increased by 11.5% in 1993.

Consumers increased their real personal expenditures by 2.3% in 1993, compared with the national average of 1.6%.

Personal Income per person in 1993



New Brunswick recorded the largest increase in the country in residential construction in real terms with a 11.6% rise in housing starts in 1993. Despite this large increase, business investment in fixed capital fell 4.7%, due in large part to the winding down of work on the Belledune generating station.

Quebec

Although growth was stronger in 1993 than in 1992, GDP rose by only 2.1%. Employment and earnings both rose modestly.

Residential construction fell 3.6%, partly due to the ending of government assistance programs. In addition, business investment in machinery and equipment declined 6.0%.

Ontario

Ontario's economy expanded substantially, driven by merchandise exports. Indeed, the 2.8% rise in GDP at factor cost was due mainly to a large increase in exports, especially automobiles. Net exports grew by approximately \$4.5 billion in 1993. Employment—stimulated by exports—rose 1.7%, the second-best performance in the country.

But real final domestic demand grew by only 0.1%, the smallest rise in the country. The surplus of commercial and industrial rental space was reflected in the 35.0% drop in non-residential construction. Moreover, residential construction declined 10.8%, as housing starts fell to 45,140 units, from 55,772 units.

Manitoba

In Manitoba, the increase in GDP at factor cost was less in 1993 (+0.9%) than in 1992 (+1.7%). This lower growth resulted from the collapse of accrued net income of farm operators (-\$308 million or -74.8%). The volume of grain production and the value of physical change in farm inventories, particularly wheat, were adversely affected by heavy rains in the summer of 1993. As a result, personal income experienced the lowest increase in the country (+0.9%), although labour income increased by 1.5%.

Final domestic demand in 1986 prices increased by 1.4%. Growth in consumer expenditures was close to the national average for both goods and services. Business investment in fixed capital rose by 6.5% due to a small increase in housing starts and due to a very strong increase in business investment in machinery and equipment for goods-producing industries.

Saskatchewan

Although GDP measured at factor cost advanced 1.7%, GDP at market prices increased much more—a result of a large drop in agricultural subsidies on an accrual basis (-\$479 million). GDP at market prices (which includes indirect taxes less subsidies) rose 6.1%, the strongest increase in the country.

Agriculture, the key sector of Saskatchewan, had an excellent year. The harvest was up 11.0%, and grain prices surpassed those of 1992. Thus, accrued net income for farm operators increased for the first time in three years (+20.5%), despite the decline in subsidies.

The 0.7% drop of final domestic demand at 1986 prices was caused primarily by a 10.3% shrinking of business investment in plant and equipment after the completion of several major construction projects.

Alberta

Alberta's GDP at factor cost grew 4.9% in 1993, the second highest increase in the country. Corporation profits before taxes jumped 61.8%, particularly in the petroleum and gas and wood and paper sectors.

Accrued net income of farm operators also advanced strongly (+67.3%) due to a \$623 million rise in the value of stocks. This rise resulted from increases in the volume of the harvest and in prices, especially for canola and wheat.

Final domestic demand increased 2.9% in 1986 prices, while the implicit price index rose only 0.8%. The advance in consumer expenditure was among the highest in the country, particularly for restaurants and hotels, furniture, household equipment, and automobiles. The substantial increase in business investment in plant and equipment is explained largely by changes to the royalty rate structure, lower royalty rates, and temporary royalty holidays for newly drilled wells.

British Columbia

British Columbia posted the strongest economic growth in the country in 1993 with an increase in GDP at factor cost of 5.5%. The increase in population continued to outpace that of other provinces by almost two to one. The employment growth, which exceeded that at the national level for the sixth consecutive year, was 2.8%. Since 1988, approx-

imately 200,000 jobs have been added to the province's economy.

Real final domestic demand and the associated implicit price index registered the largest increases in the country, at 4.0% and 2.1% respectively. Population growth, coupled with the robust increase in employment, fuelled the housing industry and personal expenditure on consumer goods and services. In addition, total investment spending was bolstered by a 13.4% increase in machinery and equipment spending.

Yukon

The 7.1% drop in GDP at factor cost in the Yukon is explained by a sharp 70.0% decline in corporation profits before taxes. Several mines closed, causing a large drop in the value of mineral production.

Personal disposable income grew 4.2%, mainly due to transfers to persons, which were up 19.2%.

Northwest Territories

GDP at factor cost rose 0.9%. Labour income (+2.9%) and interest and miscellaneous investment income (+2.6%) were the only two income-based components that exceeded the national average.

The increase in government investment in fixed capital was largely offset by the drop in business investment. The inflation rate (as measured by the implicit price index of final domestic demand) was half that of the country as a whole, rising by 0.5%. This was caused by the weakness of final domestic demand.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-4998, 5025, 5026, 5089-5097, 5099, 6949, 6950 and 6965-6979.

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.

The data are also available immediately on printouts that present analytical tables and charts and on microcomputer diskettes at a cost of \$80.

To purchase any of these products or for further information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$ millions annual % change							
Newfoundland	6,118 6.3%	6,659 8.8%	7,280 9.3%	7,645 5.0%	7,925 3.7%	8,034 1.4%	8,032 0.0%	8,104 0.9%
Prince Edward Island	1,414 13.9%	1,484 5.0%	1,666 12.3%	1,772 6.4%	1,878 6.0%	1,934 3.0%	1,957 1.2%	2,049 4.7%
Nova Scotia	11,660 8.7%	12,422 6.5%	13,328 7.3%	14,174 6.3%	14,932 5.3%	15,234 2.0%	15,615 2.5%	15,815 1.3%
New Brunswick	8,916 10.2%	9,589 7.5%	10,437 8.8%	11,081 6.2%	11,523 4.0%	11,734 1.8%	12,003 2.3%	12,369 3.0%
Atlantic Canada	28,108 8.9%	30,154 7.3%	32,711 8.5%	34,672 6.0%	36,258 4.6%	36,936 1.9%	37,607 1.8%	38,337 1.9%
Quebec	103,211 8.1%	113,539 10.0%	124,678 9.8%	130,823 4.9%	135,256 3.4%	134,898 -0.3%	135,756 0.6%	138,587 2.1%
Ontario	176,385 9.7%	194,728 10.4%	219,932 12.9%	235,402 7.0%	236,296 0.4%	235,638 -0.3%	239,426 1.6%	246,225 2.8%
Central Canada	279,596 9.1%	308,267 10.3%	344,610 11.8%	366,225 6.3%	371,552 1.5%	370,536 -0.3%	375,182 1.3%	384,812 2.6%
Manitoba	16,729 4.1%	17,825 6.6%	19,749 10.8%	20,642 4.5%	21,508 4.2%	21,139 -1.7%	21,498 1.7%	21,687 0.9%
Saskatchewan	16,940 0.5%	17,063 0.7%	17,712 3.8%	18,274 3.2%	19,442 6.4%	19,081 -1.9%	18,734 -1.8%	19,060 1.7%
Alberta	55,318 -13.7%	57,245 3.5%	59,256 3.5%	62,026 4.7%	67,288 8.5%	66,348 -1.4%	67,697 2.0%	71,041 4.9%
British Columbia	51,336 5.5%	56,300 9.7%	62,472 11.0%	69,088 10.6%	73,423 6.3%	74,270 1.2%	76,071 2.4%	80,272 5.5%
Yukon	545 19.8%	723 32.7%	805 11.3%	874 8.6%	960 9.8%	879 -8.4%	973 10.7%	904 -7.1%
Northwest Territories	1,725 -2.9%	1,856 7.6%	2,009 8.2%	2,184 8.7%	2,209 1.1%	2,149 -2.7%	2,151 0.1%	2,171 0.9%
Western Canada	142,593 -3.6%	151,012 5.9%	162,003 7.3%	173,088 6.8%	184,830 6.8%	183,866 -0.5%	187,124 1.8%	195,135 4.3%
Canada	451,839 4.9%	491,878 8.9%	538,116 9.4%	574,534 6.8%	594,356 3.5%	595,156 0.1%	603,741 1.4%	621,356 2.9%

Final domestic demand at 1986 prices

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	annual % change							
Newfoundland	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	2.4
Prince Edward Island	5.9	3.2	7.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	-2.0	1.1
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.6	4.8	3.0	0.9	-2.6	-1.2	1.7
New Brunswick	3.6	3.0	5.6	4.9	1.2	0.1	-0.8	0.8
Atlantic Canada	2.8	1.9	5.4	3.5	0.7	-1.1	-0.9	1.6
Quebec	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.3	0.3	-1.3	1.1	0.5
Ontario	7.1	6.8	6.6	4.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.1	0.1
Central Canada	6.2	6.2	5.7	4.0	-0.7	-1.2	0.3	0.2
Manitoba	4.3	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	-2.7	0.3	1.4
Saskatchewan	0.7	3.4	0.5	-0.7	1.5	-0.4	-2.6	-0.7
Alberta	-1.0	3.3	7.2	2.6	3.4	-3.5	1.0	2.9
British Columbia	1.8	6.4	7.4	8.6	3.6	1.0	2.1	4.0
Yukon	16.0	4.2	3.0	0.8	7.1	3.4	2.0	-5.0
Northwest Territories	-15.3	-11.2	10.9	12.6	-10.5	-4.7	1.0	0.7
Western Canada	0.8	3.9	5.7	4.6	2.8	-1.2	1.0	2.7
Canada	4.3	5.1	5.6	4.1	0.5	-1.2	0.4	1.1

Personal Income per person

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	\$							
Newfoundland	11,595	12,815	13,981	14,997	16,157	16,826	17,227	17,451
Prince Edward Island	12,302	13,116	14,492	15,168	16,229	17,076	17,915	18,159
Nova Scotia	13,753	14,766	15,719	16,705	17,859	18,315	18,680	18,959
New Brunswick	12,856	13,774	14,851	15,778	16,696	17,168	17,724	18,101
Atlantic Canada	12,856	13,881	14,951	15,909	16,987	17,522	17,983	18,278
Quebec	15,363	16,437	17,633	18,747	19,999	20,382	20,648	20,809
Ontario	17,864	19,216	20,970	22,389	23,118	23,476	23,593	23,757
Central Canada	16,825	18,069	19,603	20,909	21,857	22,228	22,407	22,573
Manitoba	15,016	15,916	16,933	18,016	19,151	19,116	19,862	19,996
Saskatchewan	14,882	14,833	15,566	16,760	18,191	18,230	18,448	19,068
Alberta	17,199	17,631	19,272	20,236	21,605	22,020	22,389	22,679
British Columbia	16,188	17,236	18,631	20,266	21,778	22,150	22,662	23,164
Yukon	17,000	17,808	20,074	22,222	23,643	24,345	25,333	24,688
Northwest Territories	14,345	15,161	17,304	18,596	20,102	20,869	21,177	21,381
Western Canada	16,156	16,837	18,183	19,484	20,907	21,213	21,687	22,094
Canada	16,305	17,371	18,815	20,095	21,198	21,567	21,858	22,102

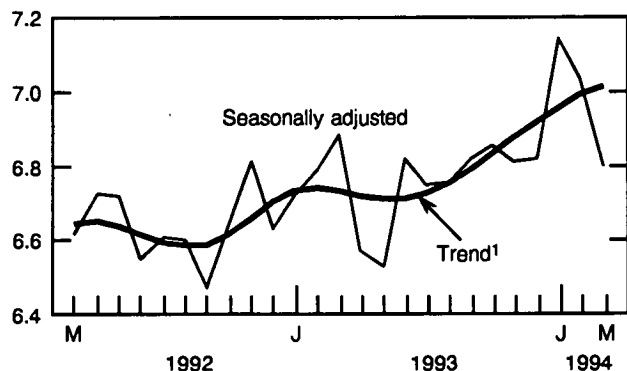
Sales of refined petroleum products

March 1994 (preliminary)

In March, lower demand for most refined petroleum products—particularly motor gasoline—led to a 3.3% decline in total sales. Despite March's decrease, overall sales have been trending upward since June 1993.

Sales of refined petroleum products

Millions of cubic metres



¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

The decline in March was broadly based with six of the seven product groups, accounting for 77% of total sales, registering lower sales.

Sales of light fuel oil decreased 11.4% in March after a 3.4% decline in February. These decreases followed a 19.2% increase in January (which brought the sales level for light fuel oil to its highest level for a January since 1985). Motor gasoline sales fell 5.1% in March following record-high sales levels in January and February. On a trend basis, sales of motor

gasoline have been rising since May 1993. Diesel fuel oil sales increased 0.6% in March, continuing the generally upward trend in sales that began in late 1992.

Unadjusted

Decreased demand for five of the seven products (which account for 38% of total sales) resulted in a 2.3% decline from March 1993 in the total sales of refined petroleum products.

In the first three months of 1994, total sales of all refined products were up 3.4% from the corresponding period in 1993. The largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+15.7%) and light fuel oil (+6.5%). These increases were largely due to colder weather conditions in the first two months of 1994 compared with the same period last year. Increased trucking activity also contributed to the rise in diesel fuel oil sales. Motor gasoline sales were also up during this period, rising by 4.8%.

Heavy fuel oil sales declined 12.3% from 1993, reflecting decreased demand for the product, primarily by electric utilities. Sales have been generally declining, on a year-over-year basis, since late 1990.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant variation and revision, therefore users should use these estimates with caution.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the third week of June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact
 Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section,
 Industry Division. ☐

Sales of refined petroleum products

	March 1993	December 1993 ^r	January 1994 ^r	February 1994 ^r	March 1994 ^p	January 1994 to March 1994
	thousands of cubic metres					% change
	seasonally adjusted					
Total, all products	6 878.7	6 810.8	7 144.2	7 030.1	6 796.4	-3.3
Motor gasoline	2 795.3	2 921.0	2 986.3	2 984.4	2 831.5	-5.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 379.6	1 415.0	1 631.6	1 540.5	1 549.9	0.6
Light fuel oil	525.3	476.0	567.4	548.1	485.7	-11.4
Heavy fuel oil	680.6	557.7	577.1	553.4	549.6	-0.7
Aviation turbo fuels	384.2	373.7	391.2	376.8	357.3	-5.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	309.3	324.0	275.6	301.5	301.1	-0.1
All other refined products	804.4	743.4	715.0	725.4	721.3	-0.6
	March 1993	March 1994 ^p	March 1993 to March 1994	January to March 1993	January to March 1994 ^p	January-March 1993 to January-March 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
	unadjusted					
Total, all products	6 943.7	6 783.4	-2.3	19 512.2	20 167.1	3.4
Motor gasoline	2 748.0	2 766.0	0.7	7 647.7	8 012.3	4.8
Diesel fuel oil	1 293.0	1 433.6	10.9	3 523.6	4 077.4	15.7
Light fuel oil	846.7	765.9	-9.5	2 595.3	2 764.6	6.5
Heavy fuel oil	754.0	602.8	-20.1	2 092.6	1 834.6	-12.3
Aviation turbo fuels	375.6	352.9	-6.0	1 005.9	1 028.5	2.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	324.3	314.8	-2.9	947.3	879.6	-7.1
All other refined products	602.1	547.4	-9.1	1 699.8	1 570.1	-7.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

¹ Materials produced by refineries and used as input by the petrochemical industry.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid insulating board

March 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 533 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1994, a 4.6% decrease from 2 654 thousand square metres in March 1993.

For January to March 1994, shipments totalled 6 815 thousand square metres, a 2.4% decrease from 6 986 thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$5/\$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products

March 1994

Manufacturers shipped 18 462 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1994, down 11.0% from 20 753 thousand square metres in March 1993 and down 21.1% from 23 402 thousand square metres in February 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March 1994 totalled 60 647 thousand square metres, up 13.7% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, \$5/\$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

March 1994

Production of process cheese in March totalled 6 907 676 kilograms, up 52.4% from February 1994 but down 26.0% from March 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1994 totalled 15 810 785 kilograms, down from 20 503 657 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in March totalled 303 959 kilograms, up 39.4% from February 1994 but down 37.3% from March 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1994 totalled 859 414 kilograms, compared with 1 260 397 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture financial statistics, 1992.

Catalogue number 21-205

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54; other countries: US\$63).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, January 1994.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Coal and coke statistics, February 1994.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$13/US\$130; other countries: US\$15/US\$150).

Electric power statistics, February 1994.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$13/US\$130; other countries: US\$15/US\$150).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

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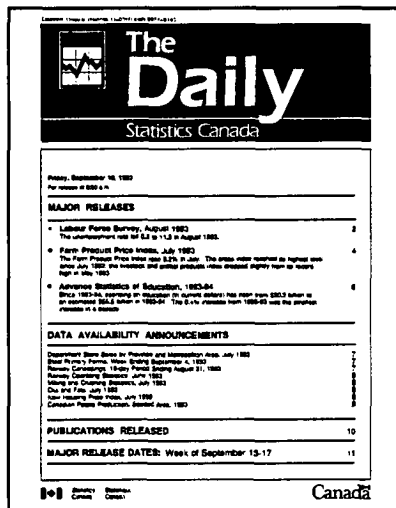
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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