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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Provincial gross domestic product, 1994** 2
Economic growth remained vigorous in the western provinces and was revitalized in Central Canada, but stayed modest in Atlantic Canada except for a vibrant Prince Edward Island.

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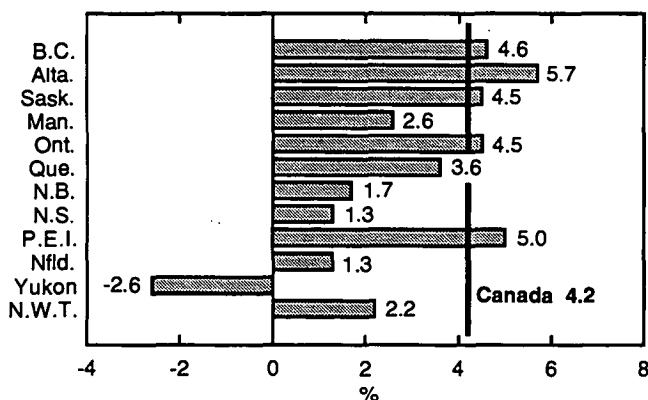
MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial gross domestic product 1994

Economic growth remained vigorous in the western provinces and was revitalized in Central Canada, but stayed modest in Atlantic Canada except for a vibrant Prince Edward Island.

An economic surge lifted output and employment in all 10 provinces in 1994. It was the first time since the end of the last expansion that production advanced in every province. Corporate profits rose sharply in all provinces and helped finance a recovery in investment. Weaker growth in personal incomes did not prevent a modest recovery in consumer demand as consumers dipped into their savings across the country. Cutbacks in government services restrained growth in most provincial economies.

Percentage changes in GDP at factor cost by industry at 1986 prices, 1994



In the West, growth remained vigorous. The oil patch fuelled a 5.7% advance in real GDP at factor cost in Alberta and 4.5% in Saskatchewan. Alberta was again the fastest growing province. Broadly-based gains, including those in the energy sector, spurred a 4.6% advance in British Columbia. Migration continued to be an important and unique economic factor for British Columbia. A record canola crop boosted production 2.6% in Manitoba, compared with a decline in 1993 when bad weather ruined the wheat crop.

In Central Canada, the key word was revitalization. A 4.5% advance in Ontario surpassed the national rate (+4.2%) for the first time since 1989, while production in Quebec rose 3.6%. Both provinces expanded beyond

Note to readers

This is the first time that provincial production, income, and expenditure accounts have been released simultaneously. The production accounts present estimates of real GDP at factor cost by industry (that is, the value added by factors of production in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into outputs). The income and expenditure accounts delineate the incomes earned in the process of production and how these incomes are spent. This simultaneous release is now possible because of a five-month acceleration in the timeliness of publishing the production accounts.

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

Estimates of all these accounts are based on partial information and are preliminary. The differences in year-to-year growth rates between the constant dollar production and expenditure accounts are larger than they will be when these numbers are revised. Because provincial economies vary substantially in industrial structure, emphasis is given to GDP by industry. This does not imply that one set of numbers is more accurate than another. In fact, they are conceptually different from each other, and some statistical differences are expected.

their pre-recession peaks, aided by exports. Profits and business investment recovered in tandem.

Output surged 5.0% in Prince Edward Island, the second highest rate in Canada. A banner year for manufacturers, work on the 13.5 kilometre bridge to the mainland, and the new GST processing centre all helped boost production.

Elsewhere in Atlantic Canada growth was modest. Gains of 1.3% in Nova Scotia and 1.7% in New Brunswick were smaller than in 1993. Newfoundland also edged ahead 1.3%, but this was faster than a 0.7% increase in 1993 as the Hibernia project helped offset woes in the fishery.

Output in the Northwest Territories advanced 2.2%, its first increase in five years. In the Yukon, aftershocks of the Faro mine closure contributed to a 2.6% slump, the only drop in Canada.

GDP at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	532,464	-1.8	0.7	2.6	4.2
Newfoundland	6,521	-3.2	-0.8	0.7	1.3
Prince Edward Island	1,783	-0.4	1.6	1.8	5.0
Nova Scotia	13,290	-0.6	1.3	1.7	1.3
New Brunswick	10,216	-0.9	-0.5	2.3	1.7
Quebec	116,859	-2.9	0.3	2.4	3.6
Ontario	208,314	-2.7	0.4	1.9	4.5
Manitoba	17,508	-4.2	1.0	-0.2	2.6
Saskatchewan	18,067	-0.5	-3.3	4.2	4.5
Alberta	70,560	0.5	1.3	6.1	5.7
British Columbia	66,922	0.8	2.8	3.2	4.6
Yukon Territory	645	-4.9	10.4	-18.7	-2.6
Northwest Territories	1,544	-0.5	-1.8	-0.3	2.2

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	354,476	-1.5	1.3	1.6	3.1
Newfoundland	6,033	-1.6	0.5	0.6	1.8
Prince Edward Island	1,300	-2.5	2.3	1.0	1.7
Nova Scotia	10,325	-2.5	1.6	1.0	1.9
New Brunswick	8,096	0.2	0.8	2.0	1.4
Quebec	82,938	-1.5	1.2	1.5	3.2
Ontario	137,730	-1.8	1.1	1.4	3.0
Manitoba	12,527	-2.9	0.2	0.9	1.9
Saskatchewan	11,231	-2.1	0.3	1.7	2.7
Alberta	34,682	-1.8	0.9	2.2	3.3
British Columbia	48,390	0.4	3.1	2.8	4.9
Yukon	368	-1.1	4.8	1.9	-2.1
Northwest Territories	663	0.5	2.6	1.4	2.8

Exports to other countries at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	225,820	1.0	7.7	10.4	14.4
Newfoundland	2,013	-13.3	-9.3	3.8	-3.0
Prince Edward Island	316	-5.4	1.2	9.3	17.0
Nova Scotia	3,447	9.2	9.9	10.2	1.6
New Brunswick	3,736	-2.9	-1.5	6.9	11.6
Quebec	41,616	1.3	4.4	18.1	11.3
Ontario	113,591	-2.1	11.9	10.8	18.4
Manitoba	5,998	12.0	6.6	8.5	14.0
Saskatchewan	6,997	18.7	-0.5	-2.5	15.9
Alberta	25,418	7.9	9.0	6.0	12.4
British Columbia	22,062	1.7	1.5	8.4	7.4
Yukon	188	-20.4	-1.2	-46.0	-14.9
Northwest Territories	438	5.8	-14.5	1.0	11.2

GDP at market prices, at 1986 prices

	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
	\$ millions	% change			
Canada	596,290	-1.8	0.6	2.2	4.5
Newfoundland	7,803	-2.5	-1.5	0.3	2.2
Prince Edward Island	1,934	0.7	1.4	1.4	6.1
Nova Scotia	14,864	-1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3
New Brunswick	12,038	0.1	3.1	1.9	1.8
Quebec	134,684	-2.0	0.4	2.2	3.9
Ontario	238,576	-3.1	0.4	1.6	5.7
Manitoba	19,841	-2.9	1.7	-0.6	3.8
Saskatchewan	18,951	0.9	-4.4	2.4	3.0
Alberta	71,073	-0.2	1.1	5.1	4.2
British Columbia	73,652	0.6	2.1	3.1	4.7
Yukon	715	-7.5	7.0	-18.6	-2.7
Northwest Territories	1,653	-3.4	-3.9	-0.6	1.8

Comparison of provincial growth rates in 1994

	GDP at fac- tor cost by industry	GDP at market prices ¹	Average ²
	annual % change		
Canada	4.2	4.5	4.35
Newfoundland	1.3	2.2	1.75
Prince Edward Island	5.0	6.1	5.55
Nova Scotia	1.3	1.3	1.30
New Brunswick	1.7	1.8	1.75
Quebec	3.6	3.9	3.75
Ontario	4.5	5.7	5.10
Manitoba	2.6	3.8	3.20
Saskatchewan	4.5	3.0	3.75
Alberta	5.7	4.2	4.95
British Columbia	4.6	4.7	4.65
Yukon	-2.6	-2.7	-2.65
Northwest Territories	2.2	1.8	2.00

¹ Expenditure-based.

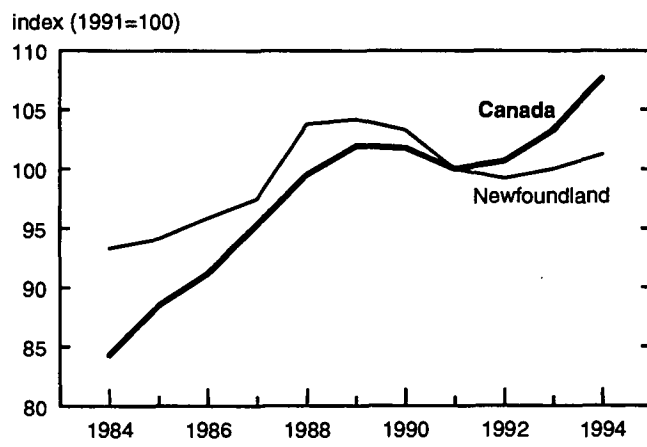
² Strictly speaking, the two GDP measures are conceptually different. However, the differences are small and their average provides a useful indication of central tendency.

Newfoundland

Hibernia sustained economy

Despite being hobbled by a scarcity of fish and government cutbacks, Newfoundland's real GDP at factor cost rose 1.3% in 1994, exceeding a modest gain of 0.7% in 1993. Investment in the Hibernia project and, to a lesser extent, increased iron ore production helped sustain the economy. Corporate profits before taxes surged 40%. Despite these increases, output was still about 3% below its pre-recession peak.

Newfoundland's GDP at 1986 prices



For the first time in years employment rose marginally, the bulk of it stemming from the Hibernia project. This was reflected in a 2.9% increase in nominal labour income, the strongest growth since 1991. Construction of gas and oil facilities rose more than 38% and has doubled over the past two years. Shipyard production soared, benefiting from Hibernia activity and almost tripling to a record high. For 1995, construction expenditures related to Hibernia are projected to match the 1994 record levels.

Output of iron ore mines jumped following a shutdown at Carol Lake in the summer of 1993, and railway transport and exports abroad increased in tandem. In 1994 fish landings fell another 7% and fish processing dropped a further 16%. Both are now half the size they were in 1990. Overall, manufacturing output fell 3.5%, as Newfoundland was the only province where factories scaled back production in 1994. Exports of merchandise dropped 2.4%

Personal disposable income increased only 0.5% as transfers from governments dropped 1.8%. Even so, a decline in saving helped consumers finance a 1.8% increase in outlays in real terms, the strongest advance since 1989.

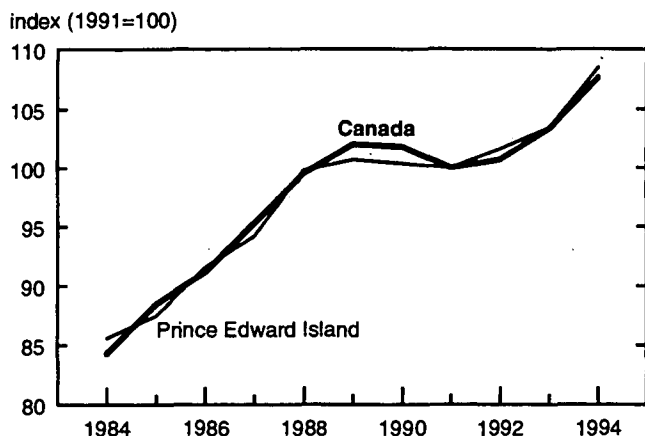
Prince Edward Island

Growth surged

Following modest gains over the past few years real GDP at factor cost leaped 5.0% in 1994, as Prince Edward Island claimed the most robust performance in Atlantic Canada, and one of the best in the country. Work on the fixed-link bridge, a banner year for manufacturers, and the late 1993 opening of the GST processing centre overshadowed sharp cutbacks by the provincial government. Although 1,600 new jobs were created, labour income grew 2.6% as provincial government workers' wages were rolled back early in the year.

Spurred by the start of the 13.5 kilometre bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, construction activity climbed almost 33% in 1994 after slumping in the previous two years. The Prince Edward Island economy will continue to benefit from the bridge, as construction continues over the next few years.

Prince Edward Island's GDP at 1986 prices



Manufacturers enjoyed another good year as output soared more than 17%. This surge continued to originate with vegetable (mainly potato) and fish processors, both of whom expanded output for a second consecutive year. Prince Edward Island fish workers processed substantially more in 1994 than in 1993, in spite of a further drop in fish landings, especially lobster. This was the second year in a row that the lobster catch was reduced, but fish processing still expanded. Merchandise exports to other countries increased 20.1%, the strongest growth in the decade.

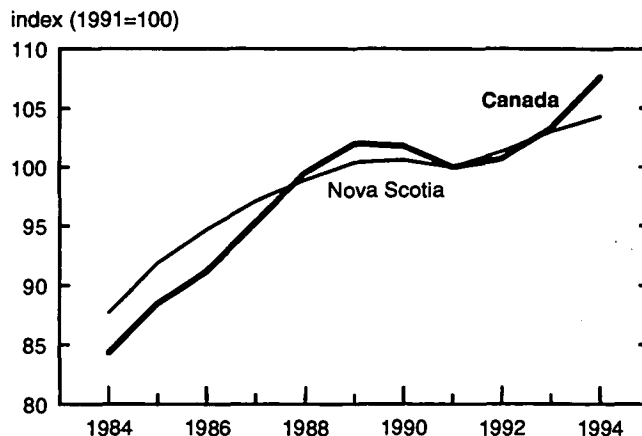
Consumers increased their spending 1.7%, mainly on clothing and recreational services. Higher expenditure by tourists helped restaurants and hotels enjoy their best year on record and the highest growth rates in the country, with each boosting output by at least 8%. Personal disposable income advanced 0.2%, while personal saving dropped 12.5%.

Nova Scotia

Growth remained sluggish

While the last recession did not hit Nova Scotia as hard as other provinces, growth since then has been sluggish, including 1994 when real GDP at factor cost edged ahead 1.3% compared to a robust 4.2% nationally for 1994. Business investment in non-residential construction fell 20.5%, its fourth consecutive drop.

Nova Scotia's GDP at 1986 prices



For the first time in four years new jobs were created and labour income grew 2.0%, similar to growth in the previous two years. Private sector output advanced 2.6%. Although this was the weakest among the provinces, it was in sharp contrast to a 2.3% drop in public sector production. Widespread gains in service industries and by rubber manufacturers, mining, and forestry and downstream industries led the private sector increase. Among the most significant gains, crude oil production surged more than 30%. Shipbuilders more than halved their output as some shipyards closed while others laid off employees. Refineries also curtailed operations. Energy-related construction projects by the oil and utilities industries were scaled back.

Consumer expenditure advanced modestly, with a noticeable gain in clothing and footwear. As in other Atlantic provinces, expenditure on lotteries increased substantially, doubling since 1991. A wave of travellers propelled an 8% gain in the accommodation and food industry. The greatest impact was felt in restaurants, where spending advanced 10%. Personal income grew a marginal 1.3%, while personal saving decreased by 26.3%.

New Brunswick

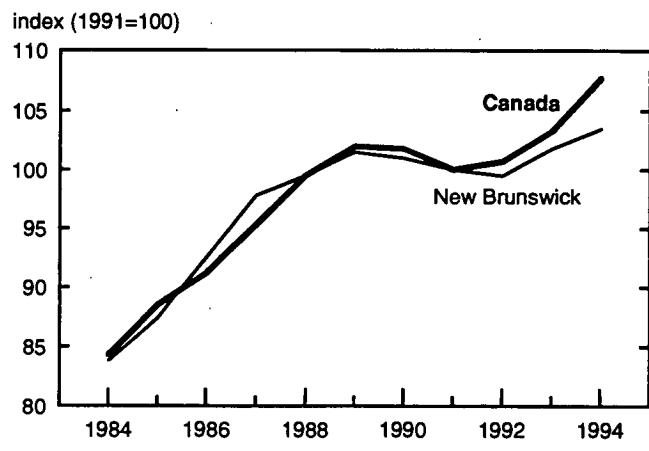
Expansion remained slow

Production in New Brunswick advanced 1.7%, slightly slower than a 2.3% gain recorded in 1993. While forestry and downstream industries, food manufacturers, and various services boosted output, waning construction activity, reduced shipbuilding, and cutbacks by the public sector restrained overall growth. Employment surpassed its pre-recession peak

for the third year, but labour income grew only 1.1%, the smallest increase in the decade.

Forestry output climbed 14% in 1994 as logging operators enjoyed the first sharp advance in years, producing close to the record levels of the late 1980s. Sawmills also advanced strongly, extending an upward trend established a few years ago. Fruit and vegetable processors boosted output substantially for a second consecutive year. Production of fish products, mostly shellfish species, which are largely untouched by the current woes in East Coast fisheries, also advanced substantially. All of these advances were reflected in higher exports abroad.

New Brunswick's GDP at 1986 prices



The gain in services was led by advances in telecommunications, wholesale trade, and truck and rail transport.

Business investment on non-residential construction dropped 1.7% as expenditure on electric power generation structures declined; investment is expected to remain at this level for 1995. Shipbuilding tumbled with the winding down of the Canadian patrol frigate program, which had sustained the industry over the last few years.

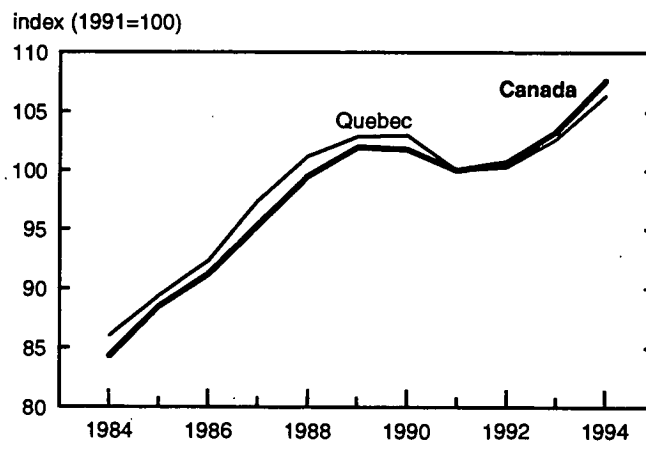
Consumers in New Brunswick increased their spending by 1.4% in real terms. Purchases of durable goods were among the weakest in the country, with expenditure on motor vehicles declining 6%. Nonetheless consumers saved nearly 36% less than in 1993, as personal disposable income declined 0.7% and government transfers fell 2.9%.

Quebec

Gained momentum

Economic growth accelerated in Quebec for a third consecutive year when real GDP at factor cost advanced 3.6% in 1994. Like Ontario, Quebec finally recovered its losses from the recession, and output now stands 3.0% above its pre-recession peak. As with most provincial economies, growth in 1994 was concentrated in the business sector, where output advanced 4.5%. This was reflected in a surge in corporation profits, which helped finance the first increase in investment in plant and equipment since 1989. Manufacturers led the gain in production, spurred by higher exports abroad.

Quebec's GDP at 1986 prices



Manufacturing of motor vehicles rose 42.6%, continuing to benefit from the re-opening of the Ste-Thérèse assembly plant in early 1993. Producers of other vehicles also did well. Output of buses and miscellaneous equipment such as snowmobiles grew nearly 20%. Aircraft manufacturers, more important to the economy than car makers, recorded a solid gain. Wholesale merchants prospered, especially machinery and equipment dealers, mirroring the investment recovery in Canada in 1994. Loggers boosted wood cutting by more than 20% for a second straight year, spurred by higher activity in sawmills, newsprint plants and other wood-related factories such as millwork shops and paperboard manufacturers.

The improvement generated 76,200 new jobs in 1994, more than any other province, while labour income increased 2.3%, maintaining a steady pace over last year. Personal disposable income advanced only 1.1%, however, and consumers dipped into their savings, which fell 15.7%. Investment in new housing

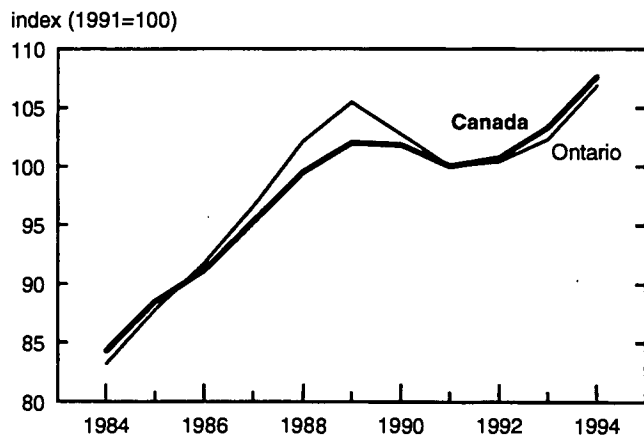
rose 7.8%, and consumer outlays on goods and services advanced a substantial 3.2%, surpassed only by British Columbia. Expenditures on semi-durable and non-durable goods were the most significant. The opening of two casinos helped ring up sales in the gambling industry, and kindled tourism. A gain in the hospitality industry was the best in five years as hotel occupancy rates were up throughout the province and expenditure on restaurant meals rose 4%.

Ontario

Picked up speed

Production leaped 4.5%, more than doubling a 1.9% gain in 1993, and surpassing the national rate for the first time since 1989. With this third consecutive increase Ontario, like Quebec, recouped the losses from back-to-back decreases of more than 2.5% in 1990 and 1991. Output now stands 1.4% above its pre-recession peak. A rapid 6.6% rise in goods production was striking, the best year on record. The bulk of the growth originated in manufacturing, reflecting an 18.4% increase in exports abroad, and in wholesaling.

Ontario's GDP at 1986 prices



While the automotive sector has traditionally been the main engine of growth among manufacturers, Ontario's high-tech firms have played an increasingly important role in recent years. Production of computer equipment has tripled since 1990 and soared nearly 80% in 1994. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment such as computers and peripheral equipment also benefited from the high-tech boom. The automotive sector had a good year itself. Parts production rose for a third consecutive year by over 7%, and has surpassed its pre-recession peak. Car assembly

operations advanced a more modest 1.2%, as various plants logged some downtime early in 1994. Production of fabricated metal products, machinery, and railway rolling stock also shone, advancing a minimum 12% each.

The strong export recovery was reflected in a 42.2% rise in corporation profits to pre-recession levels. Business investment in plant and equipment posted its first increase in five years, led by strong growth in spending on machinery and equipment.

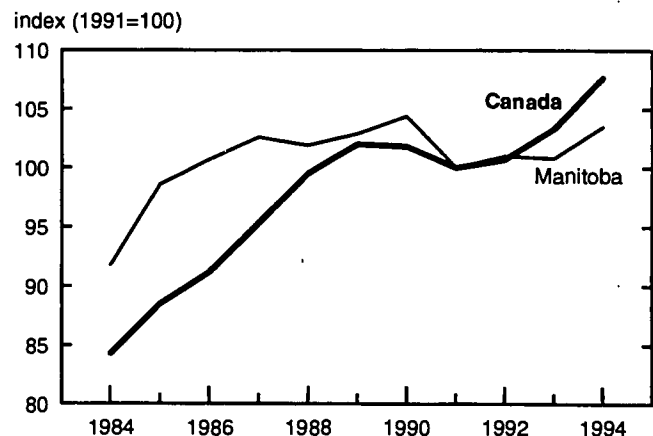
Although employment rose 1.4% on top of a 1.8% gain in 1993, there were still 81,500 fewer employed than before the recession. Personal disposable income grew 2.0% and personal saving declined 11.0%. For the first time in years, consumer expenditure on goods and services increased strongly, particularly on motor vehicles, food, tobacco and energy.

Manitoba

Economy rebounded

Manitoba's increase in grain crops spelled growth and helped boost output 2.6% in 1994 following a decline in 1993. This was mirrored by 2,500 new jobs and by a 2.4% gain in personal disposable income. Consumer spending climbed 1.9% in real terms, led by outlays on motor vehicles and household appliances. Housing investment outstripped the national pace. Nevertheless production and employment remained about 1% below the 1990 peak.

Manitoba's GDP at 1986 prices



Farm income was sharply higher reflecting a record canola crop and a good wheat harvest, unspoiled by heavy rains and floods as in 1993. As a result, international exports of goods grew 14.6% and

inventories of grain in commercial channels recorded the largest increase since 1990. Many other sectors benefited from the rise in agriculture. Rail and trucking companies and grain wholesalers increased operations to deliver agricultural goods to market. Manufacturers of agricultural machinery thrived as domestic and export demand rose.

Output of the construction industry climbed 9%, its first increase in four years as a result of a sharp increase in investment in housing. This was the second straight year that housing construction topped 13%, and was the highest rate in the nation.

Non-residential construction maintained its pace from the previous year, but infrastructure spending by electric power utilities is projected to be sharply higher in 1995. Electricity was generated and exported at a record pace. Production climbed 8% in 1994, reflecting the completion of the Limestone generating station.

Elsewhere, manufacturers of aircraft and electronics, both vulnerable to federal and defence cutbacks, pared output for a second consecutive year. Smelters refined less ore as nickel extraction fell.

Saskatchewan

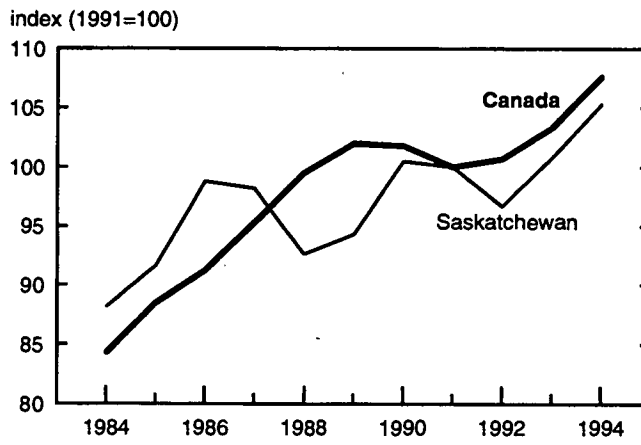
Energy fuelled another economic surge

Production in Saskatchewan jumped 4.5% in 1994, surpassing last year's rapid growth. Job openings increased in parallel, and by November 1994 employment exceeded its pre-recession peak. This year energy played the lead role; exports of energy products soared. Corporate profits rose 52.2% and investment in the energy sector rose sharply, in both drilling activity and construction of extraction facilities. However, investment intentions for 1995 are lower.

After languishing for several years, production of potash soared, spurred by a record purchase from China. Output of uranium mines, which supply much of Canada's requirements, eclipsed the growth in potash.

This sharp improvement in the economy occurred despite a 2.3% drop in output by agriculture, the largest industry in the Saskatchewan economy. A record canola harvest, shattering last year's all-time peak by about 40%, was more than offset by a substantial reduction in the wheat crop, which has fallen for the past three years. Canola is now the second largest revenue source for farmers, at about two-thirds the income from wheat sales.

Saskatchewan's GDP at 1986 prices



The weakness in farm production was mirrored in personal disposable income, which was virtually unchanged following two years of growth in line with the national average. Personal spending advanced 2.7%, particularly for automobiles, furniture and household appliances, as savings were drawn down a substantial 48%.

Government services fell as cutbacks in federal and provincial administration were partially offset by an increase by local governments. Education and health services were also pared.

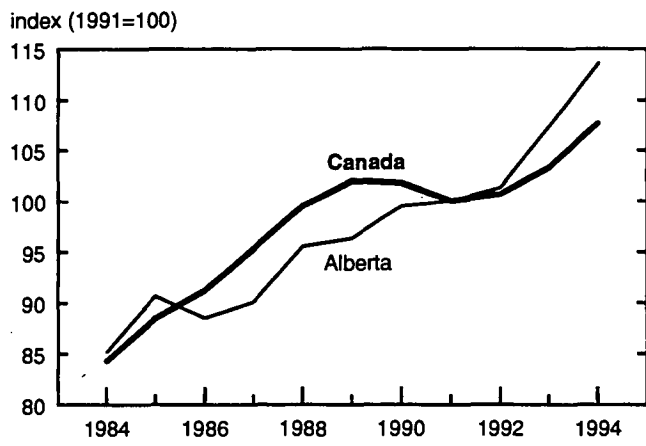
Alberta

Oil patch kept growth in overdrive

For a second consecutive year, Alberta recorded the fastest growth among provinces due to a vibrant energy sector. Economy-wide output surged 5.7% in 1994 following a similar advance in 1993. Output has advanced every year since 1987, even during the recession years in the rest of Canada. The boom created 41,200 new jobs in 1994, more than three times as many as the year before.

Increased exports to the United States of natural gas and crude petroleum continued to spur production, pipeline transport, and royalties, all of which rose at least 6% in 1994. Extraction of crude oil and natural gas has risen more than 24% over the last five years.

Alberta's GDP at 1986 prices



Corporate profits jumped more than 25% for the second year in a row, largely because of the buoyant energy sector. Investment in oil and gas exploration rose a further 35% despite the end of the royalty incentives of the previous year. Construction of gas and oil facilities equalled this performance, vaulting 34% in 1994. Investment in the oil patch has now surpassed its previous peak of the mid-1980s and construction intentions for 1995 almost equal this stellar level.

A number of industries outside the oil patch also flourished. Production of telecommunications equipment rose substantially as operations were transferred to Alberta from elsewhere in Canada. Pulp production also soared following large investments in previous years, helping lead a 12% jump in manufacturer's output. GDP for manufacturing now stands 50% above its level in 1986, having increased in most years since then.

Fiscal restraint by the provincial government was the major dampening effect on the economy as government workers' income fell 3.6%, in contrast to a 3.8% gain for private sector workers. This restrained the overall increase in labour income, and disposable income advanced only 2%. Spending by consumers rose 3.3% in real terms, slightly below the national average. Outlays on motor vehicles rose 4.1%.

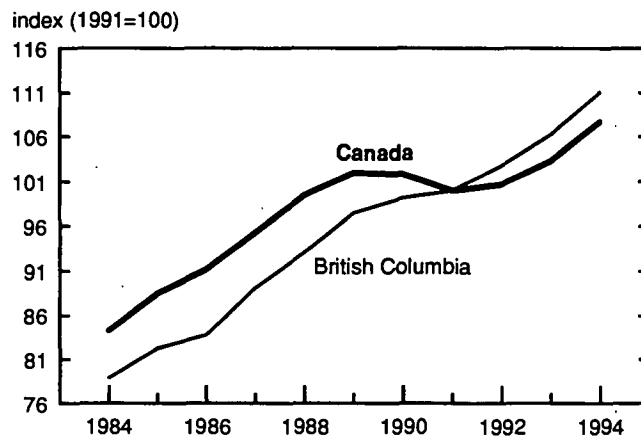
British Columbia

In high gear

The British Columbia economy surged ahead a further 4.6% in 1994, continuing a decade of economic vitality. While increases were recorded in most industries, retail and wholesale trade and non-residential construction recorded strongest growth.

British Columbia has outpaced the Canadian economy since 1987.

British Columbia's GDP at 1986 prices



This economic boom was responsible for the largest job creation rate in Canada, and the largest ever influx of immigrants and of Canadians from other provinces. More than 48,000 immigrants settled in British Columbia, largely from Pacific Rim countries, while close to 92,000 Canadians moved to the province. While the economy has generated new employment opportunities for a decade, the increase of 67,100 jobs created in 1994 was the largest in six years.

Consumer spending rose 4.9% in real terms reflecting sharply higher demand for durable goods, and strong growth in personal disposable income, which advanced 4.7% in nominal terms. Despite growing incomes and higher population, the housing market softened in 1994.

The strong economy was evident in a 58.5% surge in corporation profits which helped finance a jump of 22% in non-residential construction and a second consecutive increase of 12% in investment in machinery and equipment.

Buoyed by strong demand from the United States for natural gas, the energy sector continued to boom. Although natural gas production grew modestly in 1994, it increased 46% between 1990 and 1993, and spurred exploration, and construction of natural gas processing structures. Intended expenditure on construction of energy projects in 1995 almost equals the large amounts invested in 1994. Pulp, cardboard and paper bag factories also posted double-digit gains due to higher exports.

Loggers as well as sawmills and newsprint plants scaled back operations.

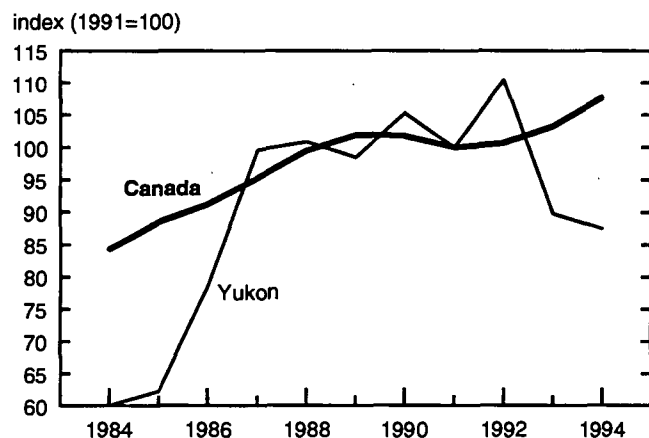
The service industries boomed in tandem with the vigorous economy. Transportation firms, telecommunications companies, banks, and management consultants all fared well. The hospitality industry benefited from a wave of tourists as hotel occupancy rates rose throughout the province, and restaurant and tavern receipts advanced.

Yukon

Faro mine closure continued to cripple the economy

Shutdown of the Faro lead-zinc mining operations continued to ripple throughout the Yukon, where economy-wide output fell 2.6% following a mammoth 18.7% drop in 1993. The number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries fell sharply, after increasing while the Faro mine was closed.

Yukon's GDP at 1986 prices



Mining output tumbled nearly 40% on top of an even larger decline the year before. The mining woes were not limited to the Faro mine as gold mining activities, which began to taper off years ago, continued to decline. By 1994, output of gold mines was about half its 1989 level. Exports of goods abroad declined by 26.1%, a fourth consecutive drop. The Faro mine was closed throughout 1994, but on-site work is being carried out in order to resume mining operations shortly.

A lower population count contributed to a 2.1% decline in consumer expenditure on goods and services, with food-related expenditure the hardest hit. The hospitality industry prospered for a third straight year as both restaurants and hotels/motels were busier, and air carriers transported more passengers following years of declines.

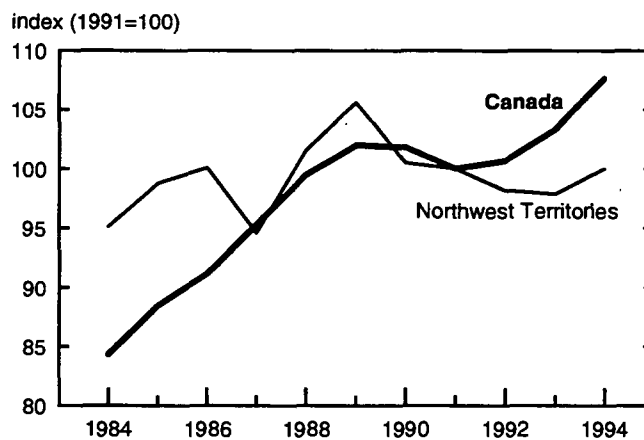
One bright spot in this gloomy picture was government investment in construction, buoyed by projects by all three levels of government. Building activity by the territorial government, particularly construction of health facilities, dominated the scene.

Northwest Territories

Economy rebounded after four declines

After slumping for a number of years, the Northwest Territories' economy improved in 1994, led by higher production and exports of metal ores and petroleum products. Despite this gain, output remained more than 5% below its pre-recession peak of 1989. The number of unemployment insurance recipients fell 17.6%, and labour income grew 5.3%, well above the national average.

Northwest Territories' GDP at 1986 prices



Although gold mines constitute the largest industry in the territory, it was a 20.1% surge in production by other metal mines (lead, zinc and silver) that led extraction of metal ores. Output by gold mines rose marginally but remained below its peak of 1991, prior to the labour dispute at the Giant mine. Output of refined petroleum products rose substantially following a decline in 1993 when the Norman Wells refinery was idled by fire. Wholesalers of petroleum products also benefited from the resumption of production. Drilling grew as the race to locate diamonds and develop the first ever diamond mining operation in Canada spurred exploration. Exploratory drilling for oil and natural gas was curtailed again, however, moderating the overall gain in drilling.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2594, 2596-2636, 4995-4998, 5025-5026, 5089-5097, 5099, 6949-6950, 6965-6979, 7358-7368 and 7904-7915.

The 1981-1994 issue of *Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates* (13-213, \$50) and the 1984-1994 issue of *Provincial gross domestic product by industry* (15-203, \$50) will be released shortly.

Data for the provincial economic accounts are also available in printouts (\$50) and on diskettes (\$80) from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information on this release, contact René Van Diepen (613-951-3640), National Accounts Division or Richard Martel 613-951-2018, Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

March 1995

Consumer spending in department stores rose 1.4% in March to \$1.1 billion (seasonally adjusted). Compared with March 1994, sales were down 1.8%.

Inventories decreased in March for a second consecutive month to a seasonally adjusted \$5.1 billion, a 1.9% decline from February. Inventory levels were 5.1% lower than March 1994.

Accounts receivable dipped a slight 0.3% to \$3.2 billion in March after a 2.0% decline in February. February was the first month since October 1993 when accounts receivable declined.

Department store sales and inventories

	February 1995 ^r	March 1995 ^p	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,117.1	1,132.6	1.4	-1.8
Inventories	5,227.6	5,127.2	-1.9	-5.1

^p Preliminary figures

^r Revised figures

Unadjusted figures for March show that consumers bought \$452 million worth of goods and services from major department stores, a 9.9% drop from March 1994. In contrast, consumer spending in the discount stores rose 7.5% from the previous year, with sales totalling \$501 million. During the first quarter of 1995, 52.1% of consumers' department store spending occurred in the discount stores.

Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the only provinces where sales increased from March 1994. Sales in Quebec remained unchanged, and sales in the other provinces declined.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The March 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in June. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department store sales including concessions

	March 1995	March 1994 to March 1995
unadjusted		
	\$ millions	% change
Newfoundland	13.5	5.8
Prince Edward Island	3.3	-11.4
Nova Scotia	29.4	-3.0
New Brunswick	22.0	0.3
Quebec	179.0	--
Ontario	398.5	-1.9
Manitoba	41.4	1.9
Saskatchewan	29.0	2.1
Alberta	103.6	-0.7
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	133.2	-5.0
Canada	953.0	-1.5

-- Amount too small to be expressed

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard March 1995

Waferboard production in March totalled 263 194 cubic metres, a 0.6% decrease from 264 673 cubic metres (revised) in March 1994. Particleboard production totalled 134 050 cubic metres, down 0.2% from 134 359 cubic metres (revised) in March 1994. Fibreboard production in March was 9 506 thousand square metres (basis 3.175 mm), down 2.9% from 9 792 thousand square metres in March 1994.

For January to March 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 760 610 cubic metres, up 6.6% from 713 433 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 370 140 cubic metres, up 6.6% from 347 163 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 27 237 thousand square metres (basis 3.175 mm), up 6.6% from 25 560 thousand square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Oils and fats March 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in March totalled 77 584 tonnes, a 13.7% increase from 68 263 tonnes in February 1995. At the end of March 1995, year-to-date production totalled 223 585 tonnes, a 5.5% increase from 211 926 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' sales of packaged shortening totalled 10 769 tonnes in March 1995, up from 8 684

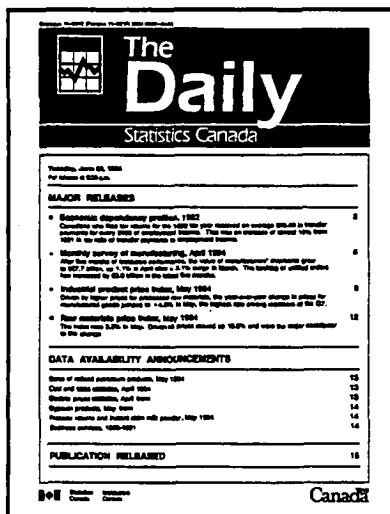
tonnes the previous month. At the end of March 1995, year-to-date sales totalled 29 828 (revised) tonnes, compared with 30 874 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 266 tonnes in March 1995, up from 4 729 (revised) tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of March 1995 totalled 17 224 (revised) tonnes, compared with 18 879 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear statistics, quarter ended March 1995

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$6/\$24; United States: US\$8/US\$29; other countries: US\$9/US\$34).

Steel wire and specified wire products, March 1995

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, March 1995

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, March 1995

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Refined petroleum products, February 1995

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

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How to order publications

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