

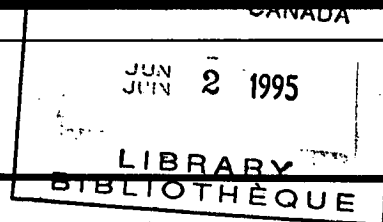


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 2, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Interprovincial trade and the structure of the provincial economies, 1990** 3
Provincial and territorial exports (interprovincial and international) totalled \$300 billion in 1990. These sales provided 3.3 million jobs directly and indirectly—one in three private sector jobs.

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- Crushing of oilseeds, April 1995 8
- Railway carloadings, March 1995 8

(continued on following page)



People in Canadian Agriculture



Who's on the farm?

Farming in the 1990s is considerably different from what it was at the turn of the century, and so are the people in agriculture. A new publication, *People in Canadian agriculture*, introduces a new concept, the "agricultural population", which looks at farm operators and others with an income from or occupational attachment to farming.

This report classifies seven types of individuals who are in some way involved in farming. More than 50 pages of analysis and 24 charts and tables complete the picture by looking at characteristics such as income, education, hours of work, household structure and farm type.

People in Canadian agriculture (21-523E, \$30) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Rick Harrison (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division.



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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

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Births and deaths: correction, 1993	9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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RELEASE DATES: June 5-9

11

MAJOR RELEASES

Interprovincial trade and the structure of the provincial economies 1990

Provincial and territorial exports (interprovincial and international) totalled \$300 billion in 1990. These sales provided 3.3 million jobs directly and indirectly—one in three private sector jobs. Exports also accounted for 37.5% of the \$481 billion gross domestic product (GDP) of all Canadian businesses. The lion's share of economic activity underlying trade originated in Central Canada, accounting for 1.4 million jobs in Ontario and 721,000 in Quebec.

Canada's geographic vastness, diversity of provincial resources, and concentration of production and markets were evident in the extent and patterns of provincial trade, as well as in the types of commodities traded.

Interprovincial and international trade: equally important

Interprovincial exports (\$141 billion) were almost as large as international sales (\$161 billion). The number of jobs linked to interprovincial exports totalled 1.7 million, compared with 1.6 million associated with foreign sales. The 232,000 jobs and \$13 billion of the \$88 billion in GDP generated by interprovincial trade were tied to intermediate inputs of products ultimately destined for international markets.

Interprovincial exports were significantly higher than foreign sales in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. International sales were notably more important in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon.

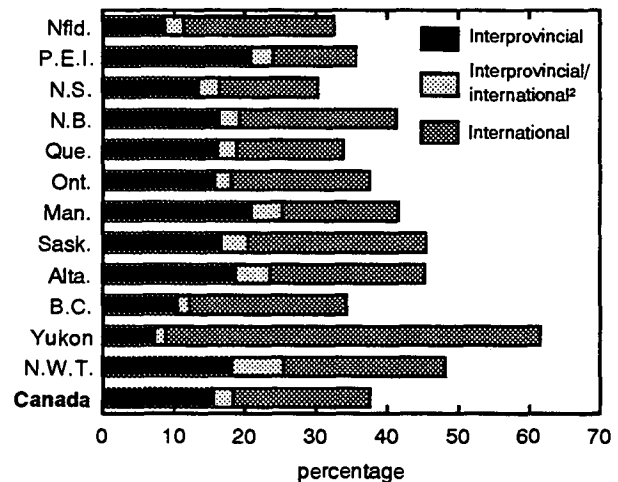
Note to readers

These findings mark the release of the 1990 provincial input-output tables, interprovincial trade flows and the interprovincial input-output model.

The 1990 provincial trade flow estimates in this release are not consistent with existing estimates for the years 1984 to 1989. This is because the latter are benchmarked against the 1984 provincial input-output tables, while the former are fully integrated with the 1990 tables and incorporate new data sources and methodology. Revisions to the estimates for the years 1984 to 1989 will be available in about three months. These data will be updated on CANSIM in matrices 4201-4255, and made available through Consulting and Marketing, Input-Output Division.

Integration of provincial input-output tables and trade flows links industrial production and final demand, and can be used to estimate economic activity underlying provincial exports. This release covers preliminary highlights of a study to be presented at the June meetings of the Canadian Economic Association.

Share of GDP linked to export¹



¹ Gross domestic product of business sector industries.

² Interprovincial import content of international exports.

Trading partners: Quebec and Ontario are each other's largest customers

Trade was generally more concentrated between neighbouring provinces. Sales between Quebec and Ontario exceeded \$20 billion in each direction. The economic activity underlying this trade amounted to 250,000 jobs and \$13.1 billion GDP in Ontario and 234,000 jobs and \$11.2 billion GDP in Quebec. These

two provinces also traded extensively with Atlantic and Western Canada. Ontario's exports to every province were the highest among the provinces. Quebec's trading ties were stronger with Atlantic Canada than with Western Canada. Quebec actually imported more from Atlantic Canada than Ontario did. By contrast, Ontario had stronger trading links with Western Canada, registering exports and imports about three times larger than Quebec's.

Atlantic and western provinces traded extensively within their respective regions, but only minimal trade occurred between the two regions. Trade among the Atlantic provinces generated 38,000 jobs and \$1.4 billion GDP; more than that associated with their exports to either Ontario or Quebec. Trade among the western provinces (Manitoba westward) provided 247,000 jobs and nearly \$12 billion GDP.

Commodities most traded among the provinces: regional diversity

Goods dominated trade, representing more than 70% of provincial exports. Nevertheless, services played a stronger role in interprovincial trade than in international trade, particularly services supporting the production, distribution and marketing of goods.

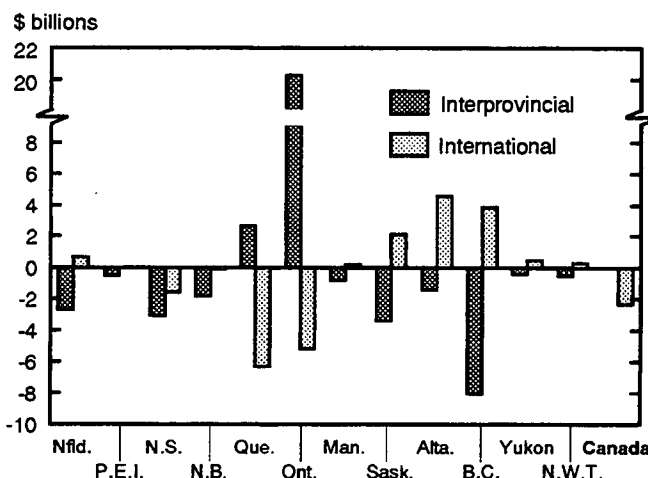
Agri-food products and transportation services were extensively traded among all provinces; each representing 10% of total interprovincial trade. Nearly as important was the widespread trade in wholesaling services. Interprovincial sales of primary and fabricated metal products; chemical products; machinery and transportation equipment; electrical and communications equipment originated mostly in Central Canada. But Quebec and Ontario were also each other's largest customers for these products. Exports of mineral fuels were dominated by Alberta, largely through sales of crude oil and natural gas to Central Canada. Domestic exports of lumber and paper products factored prominently in Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. However, the major share of production of these goods was destined for international markets. Ontario accounted for 65% of all interprovincial sales of financial services and over half the domestic exports of business services.

Provincial trade balances: Ontario the big winner

Only Ontario, Alberta and the Yukon recorded a total trade surplus. However, nearly all provinces with an interprovincial trade deficit posted a foreign trade

surplus. Ontario's favourable trade position resulted from a large interprovincial surplus of \$20.2 billion that was partly offset by a foreign trade deficit of \$7.5 billion. Alberta and the Yukon posted interprovincial trade deficits that were more than offset by foreign trade surpluses. Quebec was the only province besides Ontario with an interprovincial trade surplus (\$2.6 billion); however, with a large foreign trade deficit, its overall trade deficit amounted to \$4.9 billion. British Columbia imported \$8 billion more from other provinces than it sold, largely because exports are heavily targeted to international markets. Alberta actually purchased more from other provinces than British Columbia, but recorded only a modest deficit, primarily through robust interprovincial sales of oil and gas. Nova Scotia was the only province to have a sizeable trade deficit both inside and outside Canada.

Provincial trade balances



The 1990 provincial input-output tables and interprovincial trade flows are available in hard copy and machine readable format from the Consulting and Marketing Section, Input-Output Division. An interprovincial input-output model consistent with these 1990 table and trade flow estimates is also available for simulations.

For further information on this release, contact Hans Messinger (613-951-2937) or Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489). □

Table 1: Trade summary, total goods and services
1990

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
Newfoundland	942	3,656	-2,714	2,578	1,964	614	3,521	5,621	-2,100
Prince Edward Island	554	1,063	-509	264	262	2	818	1,325	-507
Nova Scotia	3,395	6,464	-3,068	2,619	4,305	-1,686	6,014	10,769	-4,755
New Brunswick	3,606	5,458	-1,852	3,534	3,710	-176	7,140	9,168	-2,028
Quebec	33,263	30,651	2,612	29,723	37,268	-7,545	62,986	67,919	-4,933
Ontario	57,476	37,236	20,240	75,458	82,933	-7,475	132,934	120,169	12,764
Manitoba	6,379	7,179	-800	4,196	4,138	58	10,575	11,317	-742
Saskatchewan	4,745	8,161	-3,416	5,357	3,372	1,985	10,102	11,533	-1,431
Alberta	18,851	20,255	-1,404	16,690	12,535	4,155	35,541	32,790	2,751
British Columbia	10,884	18,911	-8,027	19,511	16,145	3,366	30,394	35,055	-4,661
Yukon	124	506	-382	570	112	458	694	618	76
Northwest Territories	507	1,009	-502	490	220	270	997	1,228	-231
Government abroad	2	180	-178	39	1,258	-1,219	41	1,438	-1,397
Total	140,728	140,728	0	161,030	168,223	-7,193	301,758	308,951	-7,193

Table 2: Summary of economic activity related to provincial exports
1990

	Gross domestic product				Employment			
	Inter-provincial	Inter-provin- cial/ interna- tional ¹	Interna- tional	Total	Inter-provincial	Inter-provin- cial/ interna- tional ¹	Interna- tional	Total
	\$ millions				'000			
Newfoundland	473	141	1,170	1,784	10	3	29	42
Prince Edward Island	280	43	157	480	9	2	6	16
Nova Scotia	1,426	323	1,464	3,214	36	8	39	82
New Brunswick	1,437	255	1,930	3,621	34	5	42	82
Quebec	17,325	2,901	16,134	36,360	359	55	307	721
Ontario	31,241	4,590	38,523	74,354	601	84	695	1,381
Manitoba	3,386	705	2,644	6,735	79	13	54	147
Saskatchewan	2,600	590	3,915	7,104	58	11	72	140
Alberta	10,544	2,756	12,293	25,592	163	31	149	344
British Columbia	6,056	999	12,990	20,044	131	19	218	368
Yukon	59	12	429	500	1	0	2	4
Northwest Territories	266	107	331	704	2	0	3	5
Total	75,092	13,421	91,979	180,492	1,482	232	1,617	3,331

¹ Interprovincial import content of international exports.

**Table 3: Interprovincial and international trade flows
1990**

	Total goods and services														Total supply
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Govt. abroad	World	
Nfld.	8,691	10	135	53	383	258	12	14	36	35	1	4	0	2,578	12,212
P.E.I.	38	2,102	75	155	107	147	3	5	13	9	0	0	0	264	2,920
N.S.	483	193	17,455	738	682	851	57	41	166	158	2	20	4	2,619	23,469
N.B.	268	161	956	13,878	1,065	679	33	39	94	304	1	5	0	3,534	21,018
Que.	940	203	1,528	1,819	171,351	20,247	1,095	922	2,923	3,300	32	173	81	29,723	234,338
Ont.	1,736	444	3,328	2,325	22,642	317,439	3,385	3,385	10,279	9,357	154	363	77	75,458	450,372
Man.	31	8	91	77	963	2,344	23,489	923	1,202	700	8	26	4	4,196	34,064
Sask.	14	5	30	25	644	1,790	674	21,867	1,137	409	5	12	1	5,357	31,970
Alta.	70	18	142	107	2,714	7,655	1,328	2,028	86,743	4,420	73	291	5	16,690	122,284
B.C.	73	20	170	157	1,394	3,086	581	797	4,265	96,159	229	105	8	19,511	126,553
Yukon	1	0	1	1	4	19	2	3	23	61	860	10	0	570	1,554
N.W.T.	2	0	8	1	52	158	7	4	117	156	1	1,977	0	490	2,974
Govt. abroad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	39	257
World	1,964	262	4,305	3,710	37,268	82,933	4,138	3,372	12,535	16,145	112	220	1,258	7,236	175,459
Total demand	14,312	3,427	28,224	23,046	239,271	437,608	34,806	33,400	119,533	131,214	1,477	3,205	1,653	168,266	1,239,442

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

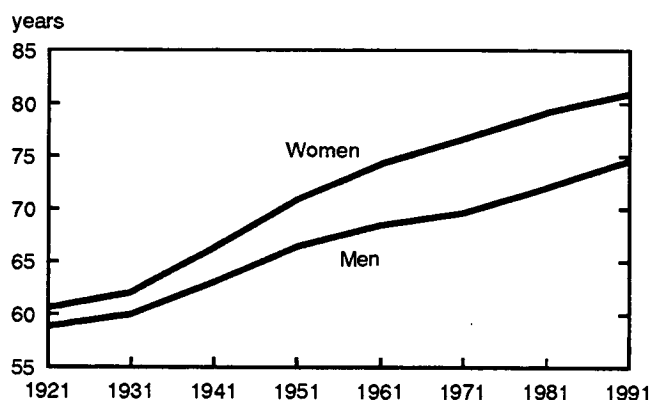
OTHER RELEASES

Life tables for Canada and the provinces 1990-92

Life expectancy has continued to increase for Canadian men and women since the 1985 to 1987 period. According to the 1990-92 life tables, life expectancy at birth has reached a record 74.55 years for men and 80.89 years for women. Between 1986 and 1991, men gained 1.25 years and women gained 0.95 years. Women currently are expected to outlive men by 6.34 years. Factors behind increased life expectancy include decreasing death rates for circulatory disease, injuries and poisoning.

In 1921, women's life expectancy at birth surpassed men's by less than two years. By 1971, it had more than tripled to seven years. In 1991, however, the life-expectancy difference between men and women was 6.36 years. The narrowing difference since 1971 is attributable to greater improvements in life expectancy among men than women.

Life expectancy at birth in Canada



Note: This release is based on abridged life tables. Revised population estimates adjusted for net census undercoverage and non-permanent residents were used for the years 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Life tables, Canada and the provinces, 1990-92 (84-537, \$40) is now available. This publication presents detailed life tables for Canada and the provinces. An abridged table is used for Prince Edward

Island because of the province's small population. See "How to order publications".

In addition, abridged life tables for Canada and the provinces may be purchased by contacting the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division.

Life expectancy at birth

Men	1991	1986	1986 to 1991	
			absolute change	% change
Canada	74.55	73.30	1.25	1.71
Newfoundland	73.62	72.78	0.84	1.15
Prince Edward Island ¹	73.22	72.83	0.39	0.54
Nova Scotia	73.64	72.45	1.19	1.64
New Brunswick	74.29	72.63	1.66	2.29
Quebec	73.69	72.19	1.50	2.08
Ontario	74.93	73.78	1.15	1.56
Manitoba	74.57	73.22	1.35	1.84
Saskatchewan	75.31	73.83	1.48	2.00
Alberta	75.07	73.75	1.32	1.79
British Columbia	75.19	74.47	0.72	0.97

Women	1991	1986	1986 to 1991	
			absolute change	% change
Canada	80.89	79.94	0.95	1.19
Newfoundland	79.28	79.29	-0.01	-0.01
Prince Edward Island ¹	80.80	80.50	0.30	0.37
Nova Scotia	80.59	79.27	1.32	1.67
New Brunswick	80.85	80.43	0.42	0.52
Quebec	80.76	79.55	1.21	1.52
Ontario	80.95	79.94	1.01	1.26
Manitoba	80.89	79.97	0.92	1.15
Saskatchewan	81.67	80.74	0.93	1.15
Alberta	80.96	80.16	0.80	1.00
British Columbia	81.25	80.64	0.61	0.76

¹ Estimates for Prince Edward Island are based on abridged life tables (using five-year age groups) and adjusted population counts. Detailed life tables (by single years of age) are not made for Prince Edward Island because of the province's small population.

Note: The life tables for 1986 and 1991 are based on revised post-censal population estimates, which take into account net census undercoverage and non-permanent residents.

For further information on this release, contact Wayne Millar (613-951-1631), Health Statistics Division. ■

Crushing of oilseeds

April 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 213 thousand tonnes of canola in April, down from 228 thousand tonnes in March. Even so, the year-to-date crush for the 1994/95 crop year was still 18% above last year's level.

Processors reported stocks of only 48 thousand tonnes of canola seed at the end of the April 1995. This was the lowest level since July 1991. April stocks of canola oil (27 thousand tonnes) and canola meal (26 thousand tonnes) declined to more normal levels after a temporary high in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway carloadings

March 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) by railways in Canada totalled 17.8 million tonnes in March, a 14.7% decrease from March 1994. The decrease was mainly due to strikes and lockouts in the railway industry. Carriers received an additional 1.5 million tonnes from U.S. connections during March 1995.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 4.8% increase from March 1994. The year-to-date figures increased 23.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 13.6% during the month. This brought the year-to-date total to 59.8 million tonnes, a 6.9% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 17.3% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Per capita food consumption

1993 (revised) and 1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary 1994 data and revised 1993 data on apparent per capita food consumption are now available for cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and by-products, poultry, eggs and meats.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190101-00190103, 00190109-00190111 and 00190113-00190114.

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, part I, 1994 (32-229, \$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Radio and television broadcasting industry

1994

Preliminary 1994 data on the radio and television broadcasting industry are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1810 and 1818.

A summary of these data appears in Vol. 25, No. 1 of *Communications service bulletin* (56-001, \$9/\$53), which will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

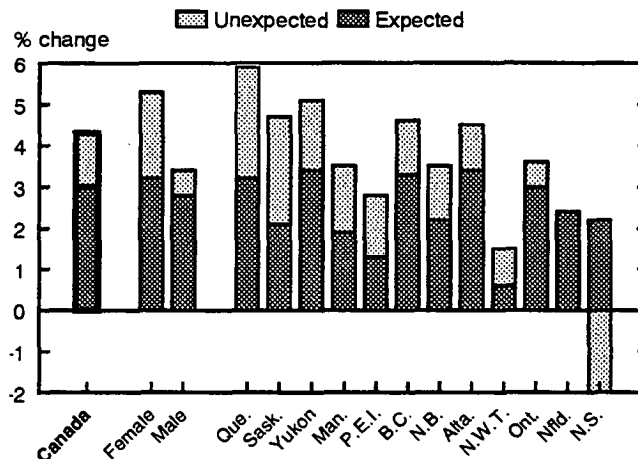
For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205, fax: 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Births and deaths: correction 1993

The following chart that appeared on page three of yesterday's *Daily* was mislabeled: the labels "Expected" and "Unexpected" were transposed. The correctly labeled chart is printed at right.

For further information on this release, contact François Nault (613-951-1764) or Kathryn Wilkins (613-951-1769), Health Statistics Division. ■

Number of deaths increased from 1992 to 1993



The Daily
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 20, 1994
For readers in Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Economic dependency profiles, 1992**
 Canadians who had no income in the 1992 tax year received an average \$58.00 in transfer payments for every \$100 of imputed income. This was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the ratio as income payments to unemployed persons.
- Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994**
 After five months of economic performance, the index of manufacturing shipments rose to 227.7 points, up 1.7% in April and 2.3% in March. The leading of orders index was maintained at 24.8 index in the third for months.
- Industrial structural price index, May 1994**
 Despite its higher price for a number of months, the price index change in price for manufactured goods rose to 1.4% in May, the highest rate among increases in the CP.
- River materials price index, May 1994**
 The index rose 3.3% in May. One of price raised to 15.0% and more the same direction in the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Index of retail processed products, May 1994
- Cost and mass statistics, April 1994
- Export price statistics, April 1994
- Export price index, May 1994
- Export price index, May 1994
- Export price index, May 1994
- Export price index, May 1994

PUBLICATION RELEASED

15

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

People in Canadian agriculture

Catalogue number 21-523E

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

Cement, April 1995

Catalogue number 44-001

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

Coal and coke statistics, March 1995

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Retail trade, March 1995

Catalogue number 63-005

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

New motor vehicle sales, March 1995

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Wholesale trade, March 1995

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Life tables, Canada and provinces, 1990-92

Catalogue number 84-537

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

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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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

RELEASE DATES

Week of June 5-9

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 1995
5	Environmental perspectives: studies and statistics	
6	Building permits	April 1995
6	Computers in the workplace	1994
7	Survey on smoking	Fourth quarter 1994
8	Help-wanted index	May 1995
8	New housing price index	April 1995
9	Labour force survey	May 1995
9	New motor vehicle sales	April 1995

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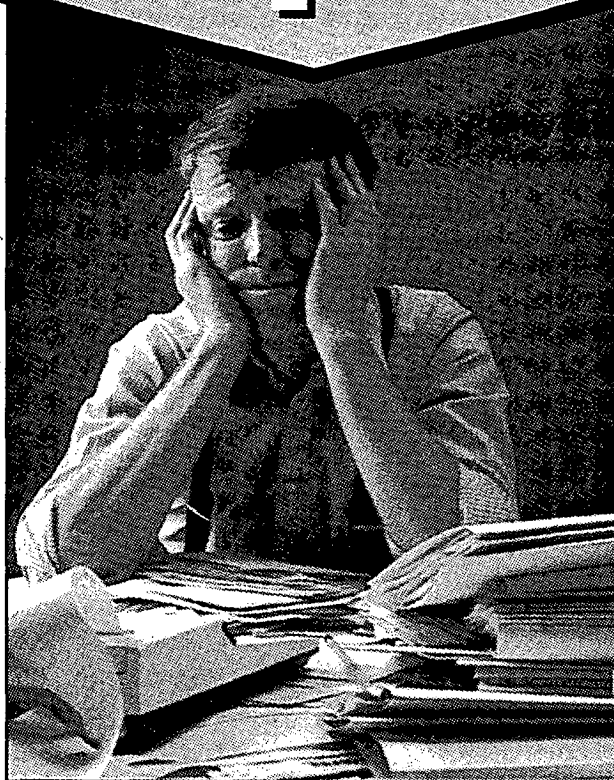
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