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Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review



2009



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r	revised
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F	too unreliable to be published
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Provincial GDP by industry

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CD-ROMs:	
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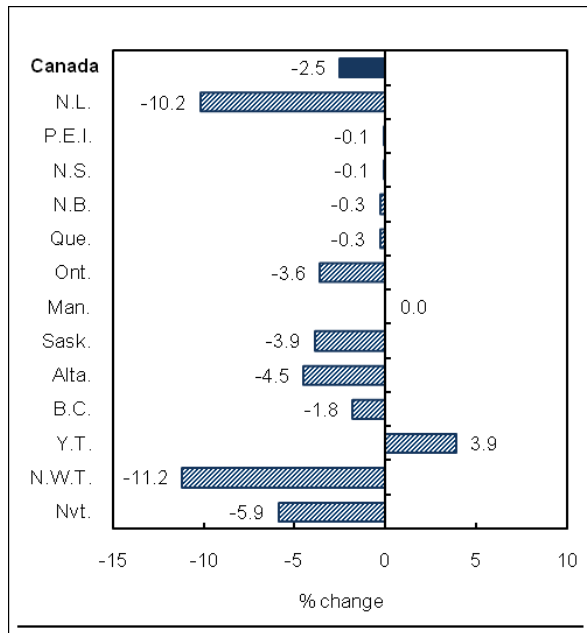
Overview

2009

In 2009, real gross domestic product (GDP) fell in every province and territory, except Manitoba and Yukon. Real GDP declined 2.5% nationally, the first annual contraction since 1991.

Manitoba's real GDP in 2009 was little changed from 2008. Consumer and government expenditures increased while business investment in both inventories and fixed capital decreased. Exports and imports were both down, with the decline in imports outpacing that in exports.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product, 2009



The year was marked by lower demand and lower prices for many Canadian products, particularly natural resources. Exports fell 14%, with most export commodity groups declining. Business investment in fixed capital contracted in every province and territory, as falling foreign and domestic demand curtailed investment plans in 2009. In contrast, government investment in fixed capital increased in every province and territory except Saskatchewan.

Five provinces recorded declines in GDP that were less pronounced than that of the national economy. These regions were less reliant on energy or export markets for their growth and had enough personal or government expenditures to partially offset a general weakness in the export market.

Growth in personal and government expenditures in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island helped ease the overall GDP contraction in these provinces.

New Brunswick was the only province to show an increase in exports, posting a 1.3% gain over 2008. This cushioned the decline in business investment in fixed capital.

British Columbia and Quebec both fared better than the national average as government investment in fixed capital and moderate advances in personal expenditures on goods and services mitigated the decrease in real GDP registered by each of these two provinces.

Business investment in the three major categories of fixed capital—residential structures, non-residential structures, and machinery and equipment—registered significant declines. Corporate profits fell over 30% as commodity prices tumbled and overall demand slumped.

The percentage decline of real GDP in Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Ontario was steeper than that of the national economy. Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Newfoundland and Labrador were affected by the overall drop in natural resource demand and lower energy prices. The significant contraction in Ontario's manufacturing sector reflected lower exports.

Output in all major goods-producing industries was down in 2009. Growth in services industries generally slowed.

Real GDP in Nunavut declined substantially in 2009 as business investment in fixed capital fell by over 50%. It was a similar story in the Northwest Territories, where a 32% decline in business investment in fixed capital and a 15% drop in exports drove overall real GDP down by 11%. Yukon's exports increased, and investment in machinery and equipment posted a double-digit percentage gain.

Note to readers

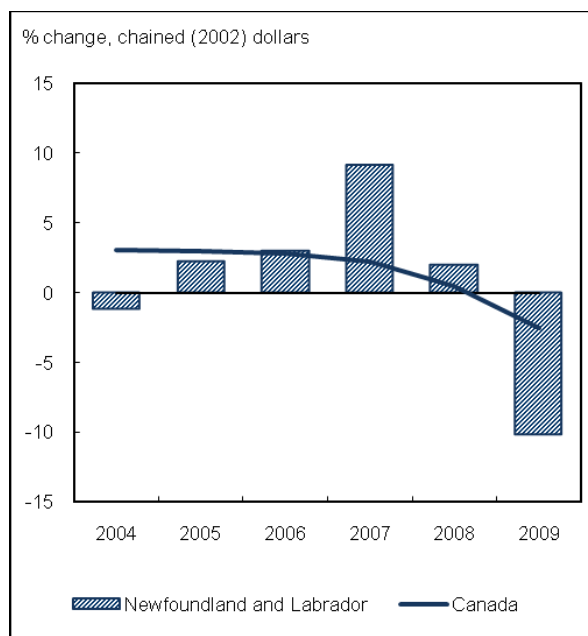
Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports, production and output) are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as personal income, labour income and corporate profits) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for price variations.

Highlights by province and territory

Newfoundland and Labrador

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy contracted 10% in 2009, following a slight increase in real GDP in 2008. The 2009 decline is associated mainly with a large drop in exports of goods. Final domestic demand advanced 1.3%, a marked slowdown from the 6.9% increase in 2008.

Chart 2
Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP



In response to poor economic conditions and lower prices, mining production was scaled back. Mining output was also impacted by a strike. Exports of crude mineral oils and iron ores and concentrates both fell sharply in 2009. Overall, international exports fell 16% while interprovincial exports fell 28%.

After posting a large increase in 2008, business investment in fixed capital fell 5.5% in 2009 as businesses reduced their investment in machinery and equipment and non-residential structures. This decline was partially offset by increased investment in fixed capital by governments. Government investment in non-residential structures increased 15% in 2009, following a 23% increase in 2008.

Total imports declined 8.5%. Reduced demand by businesses and government for machinery and equipment contributed to this decline.

An increase in the Newfoundland and Labrador unemployment rate did not dissuade consumers from

major purchases such as motor vehicles and other consumer durables. Consumer spending rose 2.5% in 2009 on the heels of a 5.2% increase in 2008.

Government current expenditure on goods and services increased 3.4%; this figure is in line with the national average but well below the 6.6% advance registered in 2008.

Nominal GDP fell 21% as corporate profits and government royalty revenue both contracted sharply. Lower prices for oil and other natural resources contributed to this decrease. The overall price of goods and services produced in Newfoundland and Labrador declined 12%.

Labour income increased 5.0%, the largest increase in the country; this, coupled with a 3.6% decline in personal income tax paid, pushed personal disposable income 6.0% higher in 2009.

The growth in personal disposable income along with a reduction in non-mortgage interest payable by households helped drive the household debt-service ratio down.

Prince Edward Island

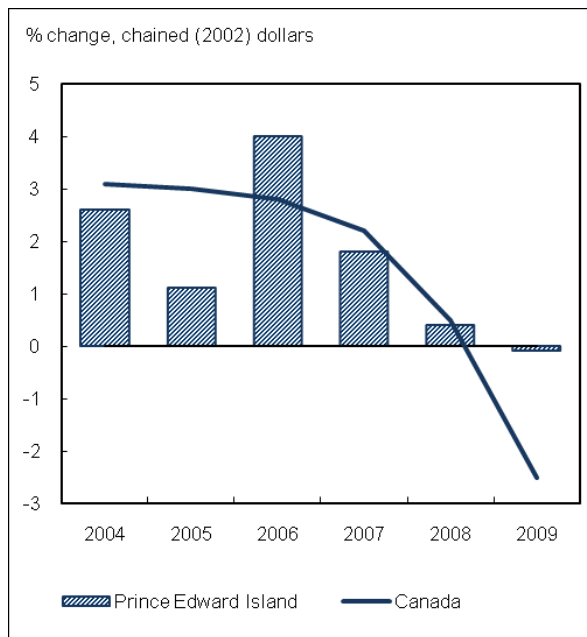
Real GDP in Prince Edward Island declined 0.1% in 2009. A decrease in exports and a decline in business investment in fixed capital were the main contributors to the overall contraction. Final domestic demand increased 0.5% for the year.

producing and services industries. The price of goods and services produced in Prince Edward Island climbed 2.2%, mainly due to a 2.9% rise in the price of exports.

Personal income rose 3.2%. An increase in labour income was dampened by a 6.5% decline in household investment income. The personal saving rate rose but remained negative.

The household debt-service ratio declined substantially.

Chart 3
Prince Edward Island's GDP



Exports were down as crop and livestock production and manufacturing activity all stalled. International exports of frozen potatoes and frozen fish fell substantially in 2009.

Business investment in fixed capital was down in 2009. Investment in non-residential structures dropped for a second consecutive year while investment in machinery and equipment also declined after a slight gain in 2008. Total imports were down, particularly international imports of goods and services.

A 23% increase in housing starts helped drive up residential investment well above the national average.

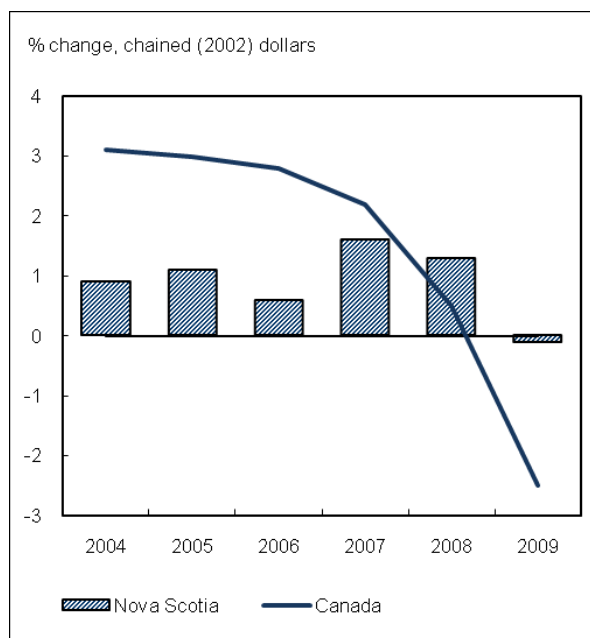
Growth in personal expenditure on goods and services slowed in 2009, in particular expenditure on durable goods and semi-durable goods.

Nominal GDP increased 2.2% as a decline in corporate profits was more than offset by an increase in labour income. Wages and salaries increased in both the goods-

Nova Scotia

Real GDP in Nova Scotia edged down 0.1% in 2009, following a gain of 1.3% in 2008. A substantial draw down of inventories, as well as decreases in exports and business investment in machinery and equipment contributed the most to the overall decline. Final domestic demand increased 1.7%, highest among the Atlantic Provinces.

Chart 4
Nova Scotia's GDP



Exports were down 3.0% in 2009, falling for the second consecutive year. Exports of natural gas and newsprint both fell. This was partially offset by increased exports of fish and seafood products and rubber products.

Business investment in machinery and equipment fell by over 20% for a second year in a row. This was partially offset by a 27% increase in non-residential business investment, mainly in the oil and gas sector. Investment in fixed capital by governments also increased substantially in 2009, posting a 24% increase over 2008.

Imports declined 1.7%, reflecting the decline in business investment in machinery and equipment.

Business investment in residential structures declined for a second year in a row, falling 6.2%. Housing starts fell for a third consecutive year, dropping 14% in 2009.

Consumers provided a boost for the Nova Scotia economy in 2009, increasing expenditures by 2.0%. Spending across all major categories increased with purchases of durable goods particularly strong.

Growth in government spending on goods and services slowed, increasing 2.0% compared to 4.3% the previous year.

Nominal GDP increased 0.7% in 2009. The price of goods and services produced in Nova Scotia increased slightly, up 0.9%. The price of exported goods fell 6.6% while the overall price of consumer goods and services was unchanged.

Corporation profits were down slightly, mainly as a result of lower energy prices. Labour income advanced 1.9%, a marked slowdown from the 4.9% increase registered in 2008. The unemployment rate climbed from 7.7% to 9.2% in 2009. Growth in wages and salaries in the service sector remained strong and more than offset the decline in the goods-producing sector.

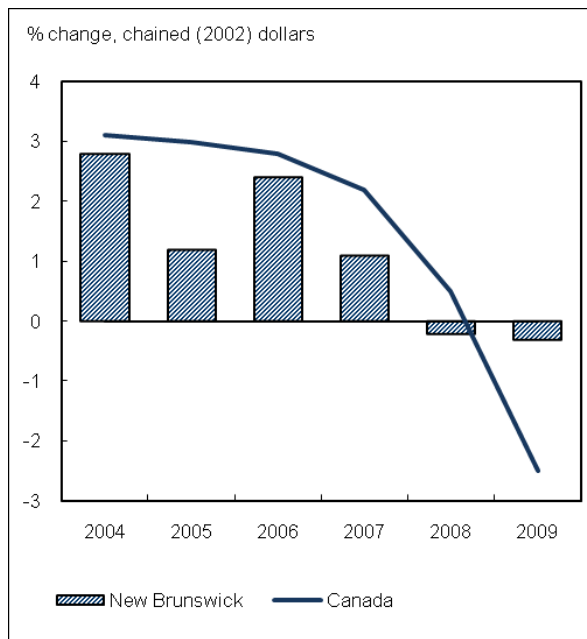
An increase in personal income, along with a 6.3% decrease in personal income tax paid, helped drive personal disposable income higher in 2009.

The household debt-service ratio declined. Both mortgage interest paid and non-mortgage interest paid fell substantially.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick's real GDP fell 0.3% in 2009. New Brunswick was the only province to show an increase in exports, posting a 1.3% gain over 2008. This cushioned the decline in real GDP.

Chart 5
New Brunswick's GDP



Forestry and logging, as well as forestry products manufacturing in New Brunswick continued to weaken in 2009. Exports of lumber and wood products fell for a fourth consecutive year, while exports of wood pulp posted a second year of decline. Nevertheless, total exports registered a modest increase as interprovincial exports increased 3.0%.

Imports declined slightly, mainly interprovincial imports of goods.

Business investment in non-residential structures fell in 2009, following four strong years. Work on several large mining and pipeline projects was completed. Businesses reduced their investment in fixed capital, while government increased theirs. Government investment in structures increased 21%, roughly equivalent to the national rate of increase.

Consumer spending outpaced the national average as households increased their purchases of durable goods, posting another year of strong growth. Purchases of motor vehicles and household appliances were particularly strong.

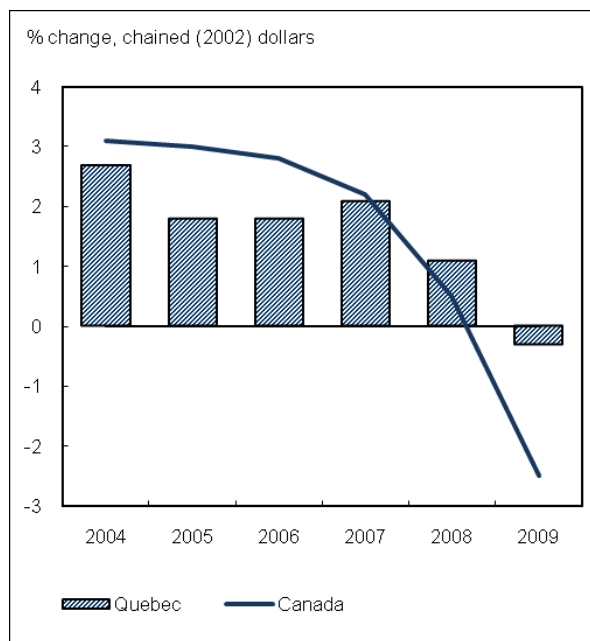
Nominal GDP increased 0.4% in 2009, well above the national rate. The price of both imported and exported goods fell substantially, due mainly to falling crude petroleum and refined petroleum prices. The price of investment related goods such as machinery and equipment was up. The overall price of goods and services produced in New Brunswick increased 0.8%. Labour income increased 2.6%, a rate substantially lower than the 6.7% growth registered in 2008.

A 2.5% increase in personal income coupled with a 5.7% decrease in personal income tax paid helped drive up personal disposable income. The personal sector saving rate increased to 4.4% in 2009 while the household debt-service ratio fell.

Quebec

The Quebec economy contracted 0.3% in 2009 as both business investment and exports fell. Final domestic demand increased 0.6%.

Chart 6
Quebec's GDP



Exports fell 7.8%, a second consecutive annual decrease. Notable declines included those in exports of aircraft and aircraft engines and parts and exports of aluminum products. These declines were partially mitigated by increased exports of pharmaceutical products and iron ore, which registered strong increases.

Manufacturing output dropped for a fourth consecutive year. Manufactures of primary and fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment recorded significant decreases. Wood-related manufacturing also fell, reflecting weakness in the forestry sector.

Business investment in the three major categories of fixed capital, residential structures, non-residential structures, and machinery and equipment, all registered declines. Investment in machinery and equipment was particularly weak, registering a sharp decline. Inventories were drawn down, notably manufacturing inventories.

Personal expenditure grew 0.9% in 2009, much slower than the 3.1% growth registered in 2008. Spending on durable and semi-durable goods was well off the pace set in 2008. Government current expenditures on goods and services remained strong, increasing 3.9%, a rate slightly

above the national average. Government investment in both structures and machinery and equipment posted double-digit growth.

Nominal GDP increased 0.3% due largely to a 1.7% increase in labour income. A 15% decline in corporate profits was attributable mainly to the manufacturing and resources sectors. The price of goods and services produced in Quebec increased 0.7%, much stronger than the national average.

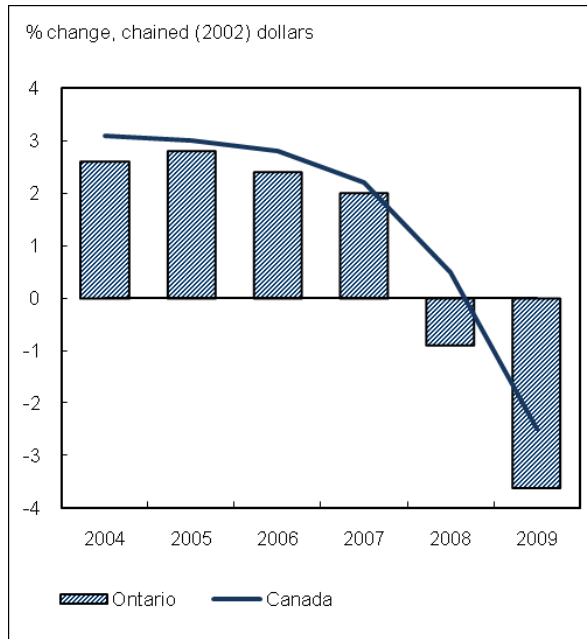
The growth in labour income and the slower growth in nominal personal expenditures pushed the personal saving rate above 4%. The household debt-service ratio moved down and remained lower than the national average.

Personal income rose 1.2%, a sharp slowdown from the 4.1% increase in 2008 but still above the national average.

Ontario

Ontario's real GDP contracted 3.6% in 2009. A 21% decline in international exports of goods was a major contributor to the reduction in GDP. Lower demand for goods produced in Ontario prompted a 14% reduction in business investment in fixed capital. Businesses also drew down their inventories, after a significant buildup in 2008.

Chart 7
Ontario's GDP



Overall exports of goods and services were down 13%, led by the sharp drop in international exports of goods such as motor vehicles, primary metal products, machinery, and communication and electrical products. Interprovincial exports declined 2.8%. As export markets weakened, 17 out of 21 major industries within manufacturing fell. Mining operations were affected by plant closures and strikes, which also affected smelting operations.

Imports of goods and services were down 11%, led by a 17% fall in international imports of goods. There were notable declines in international imports of transportation equipment and parts, machinery, and communication and electrical products, as well as in pharmaceuticals and chemical products. There was a 1.6% increase in imports from other provinces.

Businesses reduced their capital expenditures by 14%. In addition to the 19% decline in purchases of machinery and equipment, there was an 18% drop in spending on non-residential structures and an 8.1% decrease in spending on residential structures.

Government expenditure grew in 2009, with government current expenditure increasing 3.3% and government capital expenditure increasing 15%. Notable capital projects included work on Toronto's rapid transit system, as well as work on roads, highways, and several health care facilities in all areas of the province.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services edged up 0.1%. Consumers increase their expenditures on services and nondurable goods. Conversely, consumers reduced their purchases of semi-durable and durable goods.

The nominal GDP decline of 1.1% was more moderate than the contraction of real GDP, as the overall price of goods and services produced in Ontario rose 2.6%. A 14% drop in corporate profits was due mainly to a reduced volume of production, rather than to lower selling prices or higher input prices.

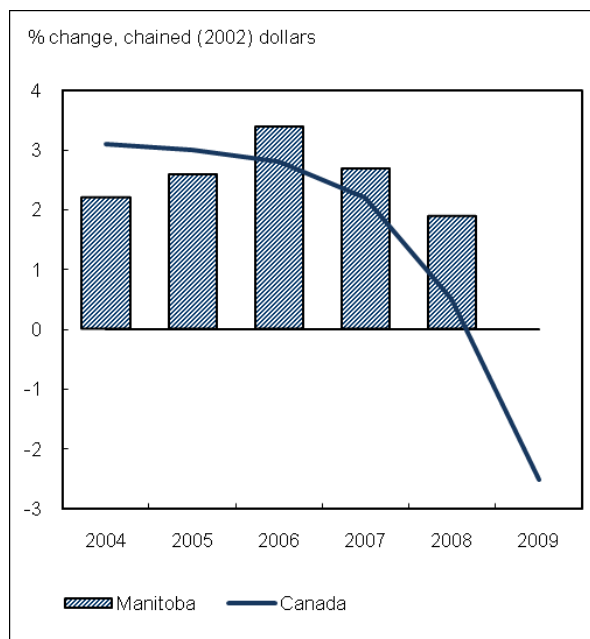
Personal income edged down 0.2% as labour income fell 1.0% and household investment income dropped 8.5%. Current transfers from government to persons increased 8.6%; this reflects higher employment insurance payments as the Ontario economy lost 162,000 jobs and the unemployment rate jumped to 9.0%, from 6.5% in the previous year.

Nonetheless, personal disposable income was up 1.2% as personal income tax paid was down 8.2%. The personal saving rate increased to 3.7%, from 2.8% in the previous year. The household debt-service ratio fell substantially; the decline was greater than the national average.

Manitoba

Manitoba's real GDP in 2009 was virtually unchanged from 2008. Consumer and government expenditures increased while business investment in both inventories and fixed capital decreased. Exports and imports were both down, with the decline in imports outpacing that in exports.

Chart 8
Manitoba's GDP



Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services increased 1.6%, a rate significantly higher than the national average of 0.4%, as the province had a strong year in population growth. Manitoba consumers increased their expenditures on services and nondurable goods while reducing their expenditures on semi-durable goods. Spending on durable goods was unchanged.

Government current expenditure on goods and services expanded 2.7%, while the continued expansion of the Red River Floodway contributed to an 18% rise in government capital expenditure.

Business inventories were drawn down sharply in 2009, after a more modest decrease in 2008. The 2009 drop was attributable almost entirely to non-farm inventories.

Business investment in fixed capital was down 3.0%. Investment in machinery and equipment dropped 22%, while investment in residential structures was down 3.7% as housing starts fell. Business investment in non-

residential structures, in contrast, climbed 16% after rising 30% in 2008. The building of a new hydroelectric dam, as well as pipeline construction contributed to the 2009 increase.

Manitoba's exports fell 4.5%. There was a notable decline in international exports of goods, particularly primary metal products. Manufacturing activity also declined; however, mining activity held steady. Interprovincial exports were down 0.9%.

Imports were down 6.4%, largely as a result of an 11% decline in international imports of goods such as motor vehicles as well as machinery and communication and electrical products. Interprovincial imports also declined.

Nominal GDP declined 0.1%, mirroring the 0.2% reduction in the overall price of goods and services produced in Manitoba. There were modest increases in the prices of many items such as consumer goods and services, government services, and machinery and equipment. Conversely, there was a 5.1% drop in the price of exported goods and services; this was reflected in a 10% drop in corporate profits.

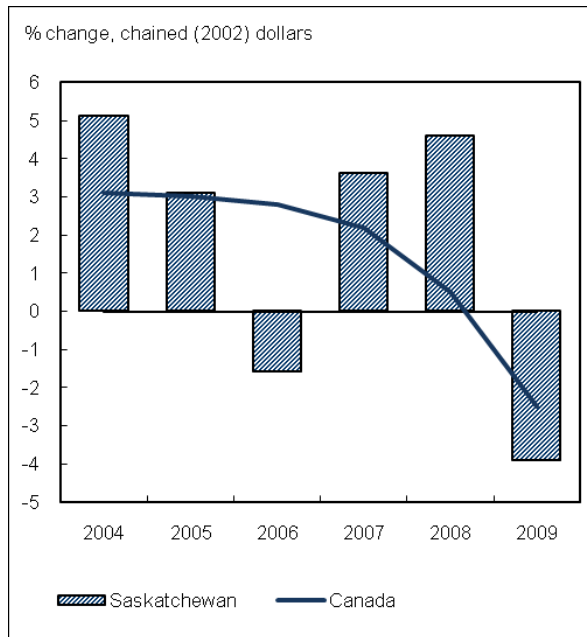
Personal income was up 1.4%. Labour income rose 2.1% as the number of jobs was virtually unchanged from the previous year. Conversely, there was an 8.0% decline in household investment income.

Personal disposable income was up 2.5%, as personal income tax paid was down 6.6%. The personal savings rate increased to 3.7%, from 3.5% in the previous year. The household debt-service ratio in Manitoba fell, and remained below the national average.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan's real GDP fell 3.9% in 2009. A 6.2% decline in exports was a major contributor to the economic contraction.

Chart 9
Saskatchewan's GDP



The overall decline in exports was attributable largely to potash. International exports of most grains were up. Interprovincial exports of goods expanded by 7.5%, with notable increases registered for crude petroleum and natural gas.

Imports were down 3.7% as a 10% decline in international imports was partly offset by a 1.2% increase in interprovincial imports. The drop in international imports was due largely to machinery and equipment, reflecting lower business investment.

Business investment was down sharply, as inventories were drawn down and businesses' purchases of machinery and equipment fell 13%. Investment in residential structures declined 12%. In contrast, business investment in non-residential structures was up 3.4%.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services increased 1.6%, a rate significantly higher than the national average of 0.4%. Saskatchewan consumers increased their expenditures on services and nondurable goods, while reducing their expenditures on semi-durable goods. Spending on durable goods edged up 0.2%.

Government current expenditure on goods and services grew 1.3%.

Nominal GDP declined 14% as the overall price of goods and services produced in Saskatchewan dropped 10%. The most notable price decreases were recorded for exported goods such as petroleum, natural gas, wheat, and canola. These price declines, combined with a lower volume of exports, contributed to a 39% downturn in corporate profits.

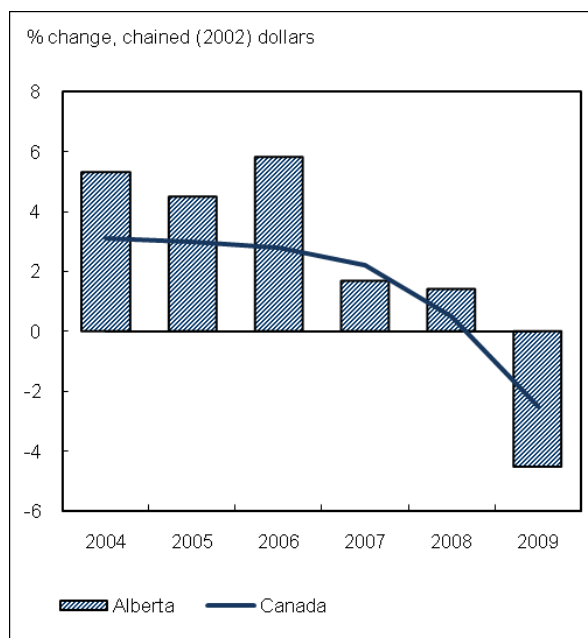
Personal income was up 0.4%. Labour income rose 4.0% as the Saskatchewan economy added 8000 jobs, despite an increase in the unemployment rate from 4.1% in 2008 to 4.8% in 2009.

Personal disposable income was up 1.2% as personal income tax paid was down 7.8%. The personal savings rate decreased to 4.3%, from 6.4% in the previous year. There was little change in the household debt-service ratio.

Alberta

Alberta's real GDP contracted 4.5% in 2009. Weak demand for oil and gas led to a 27% drop in business investment in fixed capital. Business investment in non-residential structures was particularly hard hit, falling 32% as expansion of the oil sands projects was delayed. Falling oil and gas prices contributed to a 58% decline in corporate profits.

Chart 10
Alberta's GDP



There was a significant decline in exports in both real and nominal terms. Real exports fell 7.1%, largely as a result of lower exports of goods to other countries. In nominal terms, exports were down 26%.

Real imports also declined sharply, particularly goods imported from other countries. The 15% decline in imports was linked to much lower investment in machinery and equipment as well as to a notable decline in personal expenditures on durable and semi-durable consumer goods.

Total personal expenditure on consumer goods and services declined 0.7%. Increased spending on services and non-durables goods was not enough to offset the substantial declines in expenditures on durable and semi-durable goods.

Government expenditure grew in 2009, with government current expenditure increasing 5.4% and government capital expenditure increasing 16%.

There was a small draw down in business inventories, which was attributable to the agriculture sector.

Nominal GDP fell 15%, a much sharper downturn than that for real GDP. The overall price of goods and services produced in Alberta declined 11% as the price of Alberta's export products tumbled 21%.

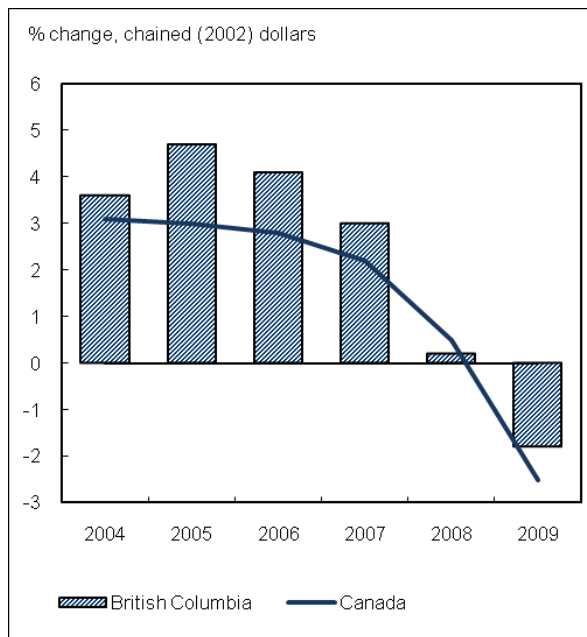
Personal income was down 0.5% as labour income edged down 0.1% and household investment income dropped 12%. Current transfers from government to persons increased 9.4% reflecting higher employment insurance payments as the Alberta economy lost 25,000 jobs and the unemployment rate jumped to 6.6% from 3.6% in the previous year.

Nonetheless, personal disposable income was up 1.7% as personal income tax paid was down 8.7%. The personal saving rate increased to 16% from 14% in the previous year. The household debt-service ratio fell as both mortgage interest paid and non-mortgage interest paid declined.

British Columbia

British Columbia's real GDP contracted 1.8% in 2009. Weak demand led to a 14% drop in business investment in fixed capital. Lower export prices for forestry products, other natural resources and electricity contributed to a 21% decline in corporate profits.

Chart 11
British Columbia's GDP



Business investment in machinery and equipment fell 24%. Business investment in residential structures dropped 11%, while business investment in non-residential structures declined 9.8%.

Manufacturing fell sharply for a second year in a row. Overall exports declined 9.1%, with goods exports falling more than services exports. There were notable declines in exports of lumber, wood pulp, and coal.

Imports of goods and services were down 8.4%. Lower household expenditures on consumer goods and lower business investment in machinery and equipment were reflected in the 15% decline in international imports of goods. Notable declines were recorded for motor vehicles and office equipment. Interprovincial imports, meanwhile, experienced a more modest decline of 2.1%.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services edged up 0.3% as a 2.2% increase in services expenditures was almost completely offset by a decline in spending on goods, particularly durable and semi-durable goods.

Government expenditure grew in 2009, with government current expenditure increasing 2.7% and government capital expenditure increasing 13% as projects such as the Olympic Athletes' village, the Sea to Sky Highway, and the Canada Line were completed in preparation for the 2010 Olympics.

There was a drawdown in non-farm business inventories, whereas farm inventories edged up.

Nominal GDP declined 3.4%. The overall price of goods and services produced in British Columbia declined 1.6%, mostly as a result of lower prices for exported goods. There was also a 4.8% decline in the price of business investment in residential structures.

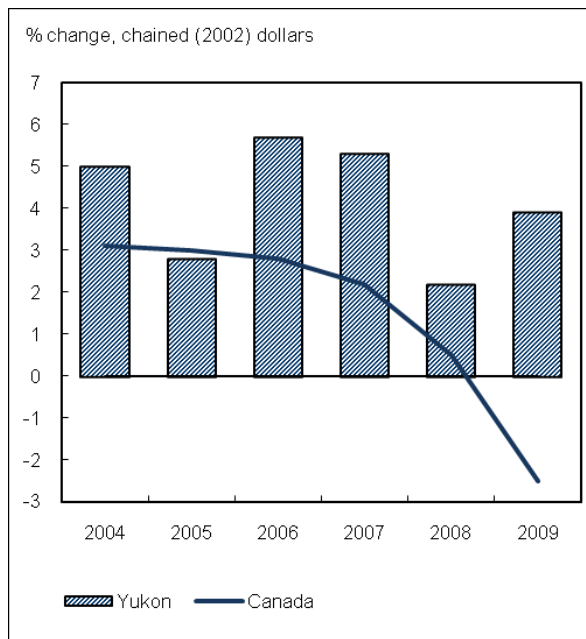
Personal income edged down 0.1% as labour income dropped 1.7% and household investment income fell 8.7%. Current transfers from government to persons increased 7.1%; this increase reflects higher employment insurance payments as the British Columbia economy lost 55,000 jobs and the unemployment rate jumped to 7.6%, from 4.6% in the previous year.

Nonetheless, personal disposable income was up 1.0% as personal income tax paid was down 8.3%. The personal saving rate decreased to -4.0%, from -3.7% in the previous year. The household debt-service ratio fell, but remained the highest in the country.

Yukon

Yukon's real GDP expanded 3.9% in 2009. Increases in consumer expenditure, government current expenditure, and government capital expenditure were more than enough to compensate for a decline in business investment in fixed capital.

Chart 12
Yukon's GDP



Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services grew 2.6%, largely as a result of a 3.7% increase in purchases of services. Consumers also increased their spending on both semi-durable and nondurable goods. In contrast, consumers decreased their purchases of durable goods by 0.7%.

Government current expenditure on goods and services increased 4.4%, and government expenditure on fixed capital increased by 23%.

Businesses reduced their investment in fixed capital by 11%, following a 14% decline in the previous year. The decline in both years was due largely to a steep drop in investment in non-residential structures. Investment in residential structures was down 0.9% while investment in machinery and equipment was up 26%, largely as a result of higher purchases by mining companies and by machinery rental and leasing firms.

Output in the mining industry was up in 2009 as overall exports of goods and services grew 1.9%. International exports increased 4.3% and interprovincial exports slipped 1.4%. Imports of goods and services fell 2.7%, largely as a

result of lower international imports. There was a notable decline in imports of transportation and storage services. Interprovincial imports declined 1.2%.

Nominal GDP was up 4.8%. The overall price of goods and services produced in Yukon rose 0.9%. Prices for consumer goods and services as well as government services climbed moderately, while the price of business machinery and equipment was up 5.9%. Overall export prices were down 5.1%, with the price of goods exported to other provinces down 11%, largely as a result of a sharp drop in the price of crude petroleum.

Corporate profits climbed 16% as both consumer expenditure and government expenditure increased.

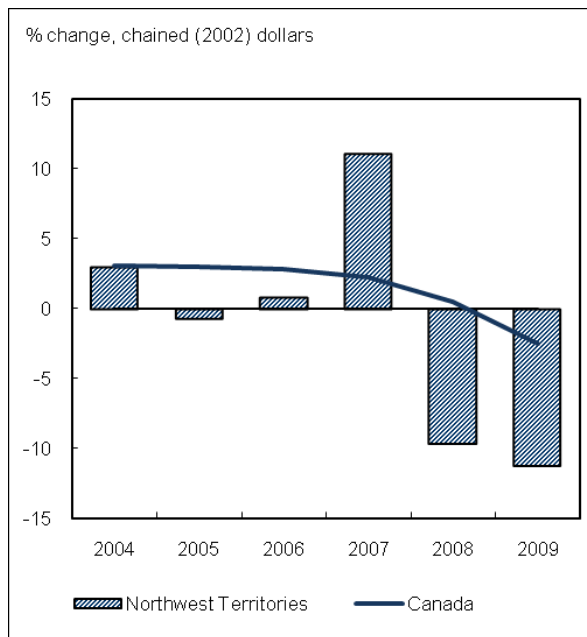
Personal income was up 2.6% as labour income rose 2.8%. Conversely, there was a 5.8% decline in household investment income.

Personal disposable income was up 3.5% as personal income tax paid was down 5.7%. The personal saving rate was 17%; virtually unchanged from the previous year. The household debt-service ratio fell, owing to the strong growth in personal disposable income and declines in mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid.

Northwest Territories

The Northwest Territories' real GDP fell 11% in 2009. Lower demand led to a 32% drop in business investment in fixed capital. Lower export volumes and falling prices for petroleum and diamonds contributed to a 59% decline in corporate profits.

Chart 13
Northwest Territories' GDP



Business investment in non-residential structures was particularly hard hit, falling 35%. There was a 20% decline in business investment in machinery and equipment and a 12% drop in business investment in residential structures.

The volume of goods and services exported was down 15%. The drop was attributable largely to lower exports of diamonds. There was a more modest decline in exports of petroleum.

The volume of goods and services imported also fell by 7.1%. The decline in imports was due largely to goods such as transportation equipment as well as to machinery and communication and electrical equipment.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services edged up 0.1%. Lower purchases of goods were offset by an increase in spending on services.

The government sector moderated the overall downturn in the economy. Government current expenditure on goods and services rose 2.6%, while government investment in fixed capital was up 85%.

Nominal GDP dropped 18%. The overall price of goods and services produced in the Northwest Territories declined 7.1% as the price of export products decreased 15%.

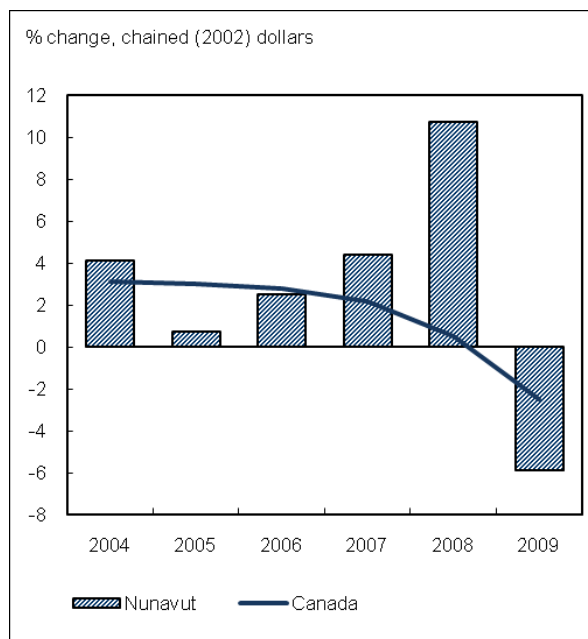
Personal income was down 0.3% as a 2.1% increase in labour income was not enough to offset an 8.5% decline in household investment income and a 14% drop in current transfers from government to persons. The decline in government transfers to persons is due mainly to a lower number of payments made under the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement. Most of the survivors received these payments in 2007 and 2008.

Nonetheless, personal disposable income was up 0.4% as personal income tax paid was down 8.5%. The personal saving rate was 26%; this rate was virtually unchanged from the previous year. The household debt-service ratio fell in 2009 as there were significant declines in both mortgage interest and non-mortgage interest paid.

Nunavut

Nunavut's real GDP fell 5.9% in 2009, following double-digit growth in 2008. Businesses reduced their investment substantially; investment in non-residential structures and investment in machinery and equipment both posted declines of more than 50%.

Chart 14
Nunavut's GDP



The decline in business investment was partially offset by increased investment by governments. Government investment in structures increased by 24%, the majority of this investment related to housing, education, and transportation infrastructure. Government expenditure on goods and services increased 5.0%, following a 2.6% decline in 2008.

Imports declined 20% in 2009, as the reduced investment drove down imports of construction-related material as well as imports of machinery and equipment.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services increased 2.7% in 2009. While stronger than the national average, this rate is a marked slowdown over the growth registered in 2008. Expenditure on durable goods and expenditure on services both slowed, in particular spending on restaurant services, purchased transportation, and travel services.

Nominal GDP declined 1.0% in 2009. Labour income rose 2.0%, a slower pace than the 11% registered in 2008. Corporate profits and government investment income both fell.

Personal income fell 0.9% as the growth in labour income was more than offset by declines in household investment income and current transfers from government. The personal saving rate fell slightly, to 33% from 36% in 2008. The household debt-service ratio edged down.



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Data tables

Economic accounts key indicators

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	621,003	657,249	695,093	743,392	784,885	818,613	819,066
	4.7	5.8	5.8	6.9	5.6	4.3	0.1
Corporation profits before taxes	144,501	168,219	186,585	197,286	200,943	216,970	146,897
	6.9	16.4	10.9	5.7	1.9	8.0	-32.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	62,593	66,835	76,714	81,209	87,082	100,353	76,922
	7.3	6.8	14.8	5.9	7.2	15.2	-23.3
Net income of unincorporated business	78,620	84,210	85,234	86,750	90,411	94,559	99,879
	4.3	7.1	1.2	1.8	4.2	4.6	5.6
Taxes less subsidies	140,452	148,822	155,284	160,588	166,716	165,934	163,634
	1.7	6.0	4.3	3.4	3.8	-0.5	-1.4
Personal disposable income	720,855	760,462	794,269	853,190	901,634	949,484	965,628
	3.9	5.5	4.4	7.4	5.7	5.3	1.7
Personal saving rate[2]	2.6	3.2	2.1	3.5	2.8	3.6	4.6

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	675,443	697,566	723,146	753,263	787,765	810,723	814,344
	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.6	2.9	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	231,494	236,138	239,471	246,749	253,466	263,243	272,403
	3.1	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.7	3.9	3.5
Gross fixed capital formation	239,145	257,712	281,727	301,606	312,285	316,795	279,704
	6.2	7.8	9.3	7.1	3.5	1.4	-11.7
Investment in inventories	5,786	7,723	14,254	12,563	12,256	9,043	-2,879

Exports of goods and services	468,359	491,675	500,988	503,934	510,105	486,783	417,650
	-2.3	5.0	1.9	0.6	1.2	-4.6	-14.2
Imports of goods and services	446,014	481,854	516,269	541,720	573,732	580,384	499,597
	4.1	8.0	7.1	4.9	5.9	1.2	-13.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,174,592	1,211,239	1,247,807	1,283,033	1,311,260	1,318,055	1,285,604
	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.2	0.5	-2.5
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	350,817	360,281	368,652	371,046	372,586	364,184	331,478
	1.3	2.7	2.3	0.6	0.4	-2.3	-9.0
Services-producing industries	740,591	764,791	790,243	821,208	847,881	865,162	867,752
	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.0	0.3
Industrial production	265,589	269,590	274,074	273,998	272,736	260,468	236,051
	0.2	1.5	1.7	-0.0	-0.5	-4.5	-9.4
Non-durable manufacturing	76,003	75,534	75,467	73,385	71,006	67,822	63,753
	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-2.8	-3.2	-4.5	-6.0
Durable manufacturing	105,346	109,362	112,607	112,440	110,733	102,735	87,041
	-0.7	3.8	3.0	-0.1	-1.5	-7.2	-15.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	25,478	27,669	28,404	27,958	27,570	28,034	26,280
	9.4	8.6	2.7	-1.6	-1.4	1.7	-6.3
Mining, oil and gas extraction	54,979	55,672	55,941	57,271	57,776	55,993	51,476
	2.8	1.3	0.5	2.4	0.9	-3.1	-8.1
Construction	59,871	63,453	66,725	69,462	72,330	75,596	69,257
	3.6	6.0	5.2	4.1	4.1	4.5	-8.4
Manufacturing	181,349	184,814	187,901	185,527	181,348	170,350	151,120
	-0.8	1.9	1.7	-1.3	-2.3	-6.1	-11.3
Wholesale trade	57,767	59,990	63,662	66,839	70,107	70,350	66,024
	4.6	3.8	6.1	5.0	4.9	0.3	-6.1
Retail trade	60,515	62,666	64,841	68,822	71,733	73,789	73,518
	3.5	3.6	3.5	6.1	4.2	2.9	-0.4
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	207,544	215,074	222,677	232,289	240,577	245,223	250,938
	2.3	3.6	3.5	4.3	3.6	1.9	2.3
Education services	52,566	53,764	55,292	57,008	58,413	60,191	61,302
	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.0	1.8
Health care and social assistance	70,324	71,589	72,735	74,468	76,715	78,909	81,091
	3.2	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.8
Public administration	63,314	64,085	65,115	67,452	69,136	71,226	73,216
	2.9	1.2	1.6	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.8

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.
2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	7,388	7,680	7,921	10,174	9,669	9,332	9,796
	6.7	4.0	3.1	28.4	-5.0	-3.5	5.0
Corporation profits before taxes	4,516	5,224	7,098	8,355	10,651	11,620	5,422
	20.7	15.7	35.9	17.7	27.5	9.1	-53.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	777	871	1,087	1,496	2,440	3,855	2,656
	2.4	12.1	24.8	37.6	63.1	58.0	-31.1
Net income of unincorporated business	1,019	1,065	1,002	997	1,071	1,129	1,258
	5.6	4.5	-5.9	-0.5	7.4	5.4	11.4
Taxes less subsidies	1,926	1,987	2,045	2,041	2,141	2,155	2,112
	6.6	3.2	2.9	-0.2	4.9	0.7	-2.0
Personal disposable income	9,773	10,064	10,343	12,970	12,619	12,446	13,190
	4.2	3.0	2.8	25.4	-2.7	-1.4	6.0
Personal saving rate[2]	-0.8	-0.9	-1.7	15.5	7.4	-0.2	3.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	9,435	9,564	9,693	9,913	10,411	10,957	11,228
	3.2	1.4	1.3	2.3	5.0	5.2	2.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4,555	4,591	4,606	4,649	4,725	5,036	5,209
	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.6	6.6	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation	3,731	4,164	4,518	4,181	3,949	4,411	4,241
	6.3	11.6	8.5	-7.5	-5.5	11.7	-3.9
Investment in inventories	91	111	240	249	149	106	-235

Exports of goods and services	11,043	10,803	10,739	11,331	13,009	12,968	10,301
	9.5	-2.2	-0.6	5.5	14.8	-0.3	-20.6
Imports of goods and services	11,434	12,060	12,162	12,227	12,662	13,266	12,144
	8.1	5.5	0.8	0.5	3.6	4.8	-8.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	17,419	17,209	17,593	18,129	19,791	20,186	18,119
	5.8	-1.2	2.2	3.0	9.2	2.0	-10.2
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	7,058	6,866	7,000	7,327	8,500	8,539	6,789
	11.7	-2.7	2.0	4.7	16.0	0.5	-20.5
Services-producing industries	8,866	8,904	9,127	9,298	9,509	9,884	10,149
	2.4	0.4	2.5	1.9	2.3	3.9	2.7
Industrial production	5,999	5,716	5,872	6,238	7,363	7,332	5,696
	13.9	-4.7	2.7	6.2	18.0	-0.4	-22.3
Non-durable manufacturing	665	682	602	598	607	712	610
	8.0	2.6	-11.7	-0.7	1.5	17.3	-14.3
Durable manufacturing	243	200	227	173	167	175	201
	42.1	-17.7	13.5	-23.8	-3.5	4.8	14.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	391	430	363	379	381	368	302
	6.5	10.0	-15.6	4.4	0.5	-3.4	-17.9
Mining, oil and gas extraction	4,606	4,357	4,493	4,859	5,881	5,782	4,385
	15.6	-5.4	3.1	8.1	21.0	-1.7	-24.2
Construction	666	731	759	675	657	763	767
	-2.2	9.8	3.8	-11.1	-2.7	16.1	0.5
Manufacturing	911	880	833	775	779	897	811
	15.9	-3.4	-5.3	-7.0	0.5	15.1	-9.6
Wholesale trade	452	469	477	494	544	588	582
	3.9	3.8	1.7	3.6	10.1	8.1	-1.0
Retail trade	819	837	855	881	935	1,003	1,056
	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.0	6.1	7.3	5.3
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	1,946	1,949	2,032	2,097	2,160	2,243	2,332
	2.9	0.2	4.3	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.0
Education services	938	946	943	954	952	980	1,011
	1.7	0.9	-0.3	1.2	-0.2	2.9	3.2
Health care and social assistance	1,286	1,266	1,279	1,283	1,294	1,344	1,384
	3.2	-1.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	3.9	3.0
Public administration	1,271	1,260	1,272	1,306	1,333	1,368	1,409
	1.6	-0.9	1.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.0

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Prince Edward Island[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	2,009	2,113	2,176	2,270	2,353	2,482	2,595
	5.5	5.2	3.0	4.3	3.7	5.5	4.6
Corporation profits before taxes	354	356	345	416	516	474	446
	-8.8	0.6	-3.1	20.6	24.0	-8.1	-5.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	122	142	152	146	152	173	162
	-2.4	16.4	7.0	-3.9	4.1	13.8	-6.4
Net income of unincorporated business	327	355	354	374	365	361	364
	-9.9	8.6	-0.3	5.6	-2.4	-1.1	0.8
Taxes less subsidies	473	483	520	536	548	531	526
	4.4	2.1	7.7	3.1	2.2	-3.1	-0.9
Personal disposable income	2,635	2,724	2,838	2,982	3,115	3,264	3,394
	1.1	3.4	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.0
Personal saving rate[2]	-3.1	-4.2	-4.8	-5.6	-7.8	-8.2	-4.9

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,574	2,633	2,687	2,779	2,908	2,985	3,024
	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.4	4.6	2.6	1.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,229	1,232	1,239	1,253	1,300	1,328	1,376
	4.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.8	2.2	3.6
Gross fixed capital formation	726	759	803	883	946	908	840
	4.2	4.5	5.8	10.0	7.1	-4.0	-7.5
Investment in inventories	17	-15	-6	69	22	9	-2

Exports of goods and services	2,074	2,175	2,167	2,202	2,418	2,335	2,184
	3.3	4.9	-0.4	1.6	9.8	-3.4	-6.5
Imports of goods and services	2,842	2,901	2,973	3,109	3,447	3,417	3,301
	4.0	2.1	2.5	4.6	10.9	-0.9	-3.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,778	3,877	3,921	4,077	4,149	4,167	4,164
	2.1	2.6	1.1	4.0	1.8	0.4	-0.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	910	941	908	948	970	928	884
	1.1	3.4	-3.5	4.4	2.3	-4.3	-4.7
Services-producing industries	2,499	2,572	2,640	2,733	2,787	2,834	2,870
	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
Industrial production	428	448	419	419	450	442	441
	4.1	4.7	-6.5	0.0	7.4	-1.8	-0.2
Non-durable manufacturing	275	266	232	235	275	283	253
	0.4	-3.3	-12.8	1.3	17.0	2.9	-10.6
Durable manufacturing	116	144	141	133	128	115	141
	17.2	24.1	-2.1	-5.7	-3.8	-10.2	22.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	319	321	324	334	319	296	295
	-2.1	0.6	0.9	3.1	-4.5	-7.2	-0.3
Mining, oil and gas extraction	3	0	0	1	2	1	1
	0.0	...	...	...	100.0	-50.0	0.0
Construction	162	168	164	189	193	182	151
	-0.6	3.7	-2.4	15.2	2.1	-5.7	-17.0
Manufacturing	393	410	373	367	400	393	393
	5.4	4.3	-9.0	-1.6	9.0	-1.8	0.0
Wholesale trade	102	104	108	114	119	115	109
	-1.0	2.0	3.8	5.6	4.4	-3.4	-5.2
Retail trade	235	243	251	264	276	283	287
	1.7	3.4	3.3	5.2	4.5	2.5	1.4
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	609	631	650	686	703	712	730
	1.7	3.6	3.0	5.5	2.5	1.3	2.5
Education services	224	234	240	247	250	258	264
	2.8	4.5	2.6	2.9	1.2	3.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance	318	328	338	341	349	355	360
	5.3	3.1	3.0	0.9	2.3	1.7	1.4
Public administration	450	448	453	466	473	493	501
	1.1	-0.4	1.1	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.6

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	14,971	15,556	16,384	16,912	17,479	18,342	18,690
	4.2	3.9	5.3	3.2	3.4	4.9	1.9
Corporation profits before taxes	2,796	3,093	3,248	2,908	3,071	2,867	2,780
	15.5	10.6	5.0	-10.5	5.6	-6.6	-3.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,307	1,197	1,265	1,301	1,612	1,816	1,454
	8.9	-8.4	5.7	2.8	23.9	12.7	-19.9
Net income of unincorporated business	2,109	2,170	2,196	2,228	2,242	2,218	2,446
	4.8	2.9	1.2	1.5	0.6	-1.1	10.3
Taxes less subsidies	3,694	3,788	3,889	3,910	4,003	4,023	3,985
	7.1	2.5	2.7	0.5	2.4	0.5	-0.9
Personal disposable income	19,202	20,086	20,978	21,898	22,905	23,912	24,589
	2.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	2.8
Personal saving rate[2]	-1.7	-1.3	-1.4	-2.0	-2.7	-3.3	-2.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	18,537	18,932	19,285	19,828	20,483	21,113	21,527
	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,278	8,436	8,792	8,789	9,008	9,397	9,583
	1.2	1.9	4.2	-0.0	2.5	4.3	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	5,815	5,728	5,849	5,995	6,128	5,583	5,577
	0.6	-1.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	-8.9	-0.1
Investment in inventories	185	136	172	51	173	169	-474

Exports of goods and services	13,458	13,844	13,631	13,153	14,226	14,024	13,602
	1.0	2.9	-1.5	-3.5	8.2	-1.4	-3.0
Imports of goods and services	18,817	19,417	19,748	19,667	21,508	21,449	21,076
	3.1	3.2	1.7	-0.4	9.4	-0.3	-1.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	27,464	27,710	28,016	28,174	28,611	28,969	28,931
	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	-0.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	6,427	6,490	6,462	6,118	6,159	6,100	5,817
	0.7	1.0	-0.4	-5.3	0.7	-1.0	-4.6
Services-producing industries	18,531	18,816	19,194	19,743	20,148	20,583	20,777
	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.2	0.9
Industrial production	4,155	4,207	4,218	3,849	3,960	3,932	3,541
	-1.7	1.3	0.3	-8.7	2.9	-0.7	-9.9
Non-durable manufacturing	1,720	1,779	1,760	1,529	1,556	1,486	1,391
	5.5	3.4	-1.1	-13.1	1.8	-4.5	-6.4
Durable manufacturing	910	1,072	1,065	1,047	999	990	922
	-11.8	17.8	-0.7	-1.7	-4.6	-0.9	-6.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	800	740	746	757	682	700	707
	4.4	-7.5	0.8	1.5	-9.9	2.6	1.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	894	795	831	750	793	830	663
	-5.1	-11.1	4.5	-9.7	5.7	4.7	-20.1
Construction	1,483	1,547	1,498	1,533	1,521	1,477	1,578
	7.1	4.3	-3.2	2.3	-0.8	-2.9	6.8
Manufacturing	2,629	2,847	2,820	2,568	2,549	2,469	2,307
	-1.2	8.3	-0.9	-8.9	-0.7	-3.1	-6.6
Wholesale trade	1,113	1,123	1,154	1,189	1,239	1,264	1,226
	0.1	0.9	2.8	3.0	4.2	2.0	-3.0
Retail trade	1,652	1,660	1,689	1,775	1,845	1,884	1,917
	2.2	0.5	1.7	5.1	3.9	2.1	1.8
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	4,903	5,028	5,129	5,353	5,526	5,642	5,729
	3.3	2.5	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.1	1.5
Education services	1,422	1,450	1,513	1,525	1,540	1,575	1,586
	-0.5	2.0	4.3	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.7
Health care and social assistance	2,071	2,101	2,144	2,222	2,260	2,324	2,371
	1.2	1.4	2.0	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.0
Public administration	2,689	2,688	2,753	2,839	2,855	2,898	2,935
	3.4	-0.0	2.4	3.1	0.6	1.5	1.3

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, New Brunswick[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	11,740	12,354	12,819	13,329	14,015	14,960	15,343
	5.6	5.2	3.8	4.0	5.1	6.7	2.6
Corporation profits before taxes	1,933	2,566	2,780	3,240	3,295	2,203	1,963
	5.5	32.7	8.3	16.5	1.7	-33.1	-10.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,243	1,218	1,304	1,330	1,401	1,549	1,328
	6.5	-2.0	7.1	2.0	5.3	10.6	-14.3
Net income of unincorporated business	1,356	1,466	1,474	1,515	1,513	1,535	1,686
	-0.9	8.1	0.5	2.8	-0.1	1.5	9.8
Taxes less subsidies	2,960	3,002	3,063	3,101	3,231	3,283	3,230
	6.5	1.4	2.0	1.2	4.2	1.6	-1.6
Personal disposable income	15,027	15,803	16,303	17,005	17,807	18,914	19,561
	3.8	5.2	3.2	4.3	4.7	6.2	3.4
Personal saving rate[2]	3.1	4.0	3.2	2.4	1.0	2.5	4.4

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	13,895	14,212	14,498	14,995	15,653	16,209	16,420
	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.4	4.4	3.6	1.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,811	5,907	6,024	6,133	6,190	6,359	6,573
	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	0.9	2.7	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation	4,159	4,444	4,709	5,600	6,154	6,095	5,342
	11.0	6.9	6.0	18.9	9.9	-1.0	-12.4
Investment in inventories	130	138	229	305	-46	138	-45

Exports of goods and services	16,736	17,197	17,378	16,849	17,396	16,336	16,545
	3.5	2.8	1.1	-3.0	3.2	-6.1	1.3
Imports of goods and services	18,966	19,535	20,149	20,574	21,765	21,450	21,294
	4.0	3.0	3.1	2.1	5.8	-1.4	-0.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	21,765	22,366	22,638	23,174	23,439	23,392	23,314
	2.8	2.8	1.2	2.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	5,818	5,784	5,620	5,835	5,867	5,585	5,258
	3.4	-0.6	-2.8	3.8	0.5	-4.8	-5.9
Services-producing industries	13,790	14,409	14,900	15,241	15,465	15,765	16,022
	2.2	4.5	3.4	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.6
Industrial production	3,829	3,830	3,667	3,713	3,655	3,401	3,272
	3.2	0.0	-4.3	1.3	-1.6	-6.9	-3.8
Non-durable manufacturing	1,878	1,896	1,685	1,687	1,629	1,498	1,476
	5.1	1.0	-11.1	0.1	-3.4	-8.0	-1.5
Durable manufacturing	1,048	1,036	1,026	974	898	802	849
	0.2	-1.1	-1.0	-5.1	-7.8	-10.7	5.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	762	837	792	781	715	643	600
	-9.8	9.8	-5.4	-1.4	-8.5	-10.1	-6.7
Mining, oil and gas extraction	202	201	187	274	291	289	225
	-4.7	-0.5	-7.0	46.5	6.2	-0.7	-22.1
Construction	1,223	1,123	1,166	1,349	1,504	1,549	1,383
	14.2	-8.2	3.8	15.7	11.5	3.0	-10.7
Manufacturing	2,930	2,936	2,711	2,664	2,534	2,310	2,325
	3.4	0.2	-7.7	-1.7	-4.9	-8.8	0.6
Wholesale trade	936	1,170	1,328	1,188	1,148	1,115	1,125
	8.0	25.0	13.5	-10.5	-3.4	-2.9	0.9
Retail trade	1,235	1,284	1,321	1,385	1,443	1,515	1,568
	3.1	4.0	2.9	4.8	4.2	5.0	3.5
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	3,282	3,429	3,583	3,757	3,811	3,912	4,019
	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.9	1.4	2.7	2.7
Education services	1,043	1,067	1,090	1,106	1,115	1,141	1,150
	-0.1	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,523	1,571	1,584	1,625	1,661	1,700	1,741
	1.9	3.2	0.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4
Public administration	1,912	1,931	1,971	2,032	2,075	2,128	2,184
	2.9	1.0	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.6

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Quebec[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	134,372	139,815	144,774	149,948	157,713	163,789	166,600
	5.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	5.2	3.9	1.7
Corporation profits before taxes	21,564	24,935	24,965	27,759	25,874	24,540	20,768
	-7.0	15.6	0.1	11.2	-6.8	-5.2	-15.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	14,054	14,794	16,338	17,853	20,894	23,006	21,354
	2.8	5.3	10.4	9.3	17.0	10.1	-7.2
Net income of unincorporated business	15,030	16,245	16,409	16,872	17,562	18,076	19,317
	5.3	8.1	1.0	2.8	4.1	2.9	6.9
Taxes less subsidies	32,966	34,692	35,773	35,918	36,886	36,543	35,849
	2.3	5.2	3.1	0.4	2.7	-0.9	-1.9
Personal disposable income	158,823	165,791	171,359	179,211	189,804	198,825	203,781
	4.6	4.4	3.4	4.6	5.9	4.8	2.5
Personal saving rate[2]	3.9	3.8	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.6

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	147,513	151,587	155,867	160,505	167,152	172,257	173,808
	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.1	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	54,586	55,146	55,604	57,218	57,491	59,294	61,615
	3.4	1.0	0.8	2.9	0.5	3.1	3.9
Gross fixed capital formation	46,156	51,548	52,311	53,397	57,317	57,594	55,206
	7.5	11.7	1.5	2.1	7.3	0.5	-4.1
Investment in inventories	-84	780	3,473	1,607	1,396	310	-3,441

Exports of goods and services	137,938	140,070	143,049	146,279	149,327	145,629	134,264
	-2.5	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	-2.5	-7.8
Imports of goods and services	141,833	148,464	155,055	159,857	167,646	167,895	155,138
	3.3	4.7	4.4	3.1	4.9	0.1	-7.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	244,422	251,028	255,559	260,033	265,585	268,406	267,477
	1.2	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.1	-0.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	72,826	74,221	74,887	73,560	74,457	73,744	70,340
	-1.0	1.9	0.9	-1.8	1.2	-1.0	-4.6
Services-producing industries	153,968	158,025	161,313	166,133	170,349	174,108	176,265
	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.2
Industrial production	56,954	56,766	57,448	56,297	56,437	55,035	51,577
	-2.1	-0.3	1.2	-2.0	0.2	-2.5	-6.3
Non-durable manufacturing	21,724	21,105	20,882	20,180	19,445	18,743	17,882
	-2.9	-2.8	-1.1	-3.4	-3.6	-3.6	-4.6
Durable manufacturing	24,271	25,393	26,226	25,804	26,005	25,260	22,613
	-3.3	4.6	3.3	-1.6	0.8	-2.9	-10.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,164	4,637	4,734	4,623	4,606	4,422	4,372
	-0.2	11.4	2.1	-2.3	-0.4	-4.0	-1.1
Mining, oil and gas extraction	1,297	1,079	990	974	1,006	1,037	1,049
	5.3	-16.8	-8.2	-1.6	3.3	3.1	1.2
Construction	11,709	12,810	12,706	12,629	13,338	14,112	14,125
	4.7	9.4	-0.8	-0.6	5.6	5.8	0.1
Manufacturing	45,993	46,487	47,084	45,950	45,391	43,939	40,500
	-3.1	1.1	1.3	-2.4	-1.2	-3.2	-7.8
Wholesale trade	11,835	12,166	12,608	13,194	13,872	14,024	13,504
	4.1	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.1	1.1	-3.7
Retail trade	13,698	14,087	14,579	15,327	15,804	16,416	16,692
	2.8	2.8	3.5	5.1	3.1	3.9	1.7
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	37,126	38,666	39,608	41,040	42,344	43,197	44,378
	1.7	4.1	2.4	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.7
Education services	11,974	12,064	12,033	12,318	12,541	12,895	13,137
	1.6	0.8	-0.3	2.4	1.8	2.8	1.9
Health care and social assistance	16,791	17,126	17,241	17,482	17,831	18,268	18,793
	3.4	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.9
Public administration	14,752	14,916	15,155	15,672	15,942	16,401	17,001
	1.3	1.1	1.6	3.4	1.7	2.9	3.7

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Ontario[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	262,261	277,078	289,997	304,549	318,227	327,194	323,910
	4.4	5.6	4.7	5.0	4.5	2.8	-1.0
Corporation profits before taxes	58,206	61,576	62,230	65,666	66,484	59,240	51,176
	-3.7	5.8	1.1	5.5	1.2	-10.9	-13.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	17,257	17,852	20,337	21,254	22,687	25,071	21,444
	5.7	3.4	13.9	4.5	6.7	10.5	-14.5
Net income of unincorporated business	32,773	34,216	34,871	35,412	35,580	35,429	37,603
	2.0	4.4	1.9	1.6	0.5	-0.4	6.1
Taxes less subsidies	60,545	64,784	67,049	69,199	70,251	69,265	68,902
	-1.1	7.0	3.5	3.2	1.5	-1.4	-0.5
Personal disposable income	293,943	308,383	319,919	340,552	356,073	368,853	373,205
	3.4	4.9	3.7	6.4	4.6	3.6	1.2
Personal saving rate[2]	3.7	3.9	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.8	3.7

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	272,672	281,182	290,795	300,549	312,118	320,513	320,898
	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.7	0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	84,960	88,224	89,110	93,128	95,958	99,678	102,990
	3.9	3.8	1.0	4.5	3.0	3.9	3.3
Gross fixed capital formation	87,940	91,577	97,280	102,577	104,572	102,829	92,539
	5.0	4.1	6.2	5.4	1.9	-1.7	-10.0
Investment in inventories	28	1,687	1,208	3,447	6,477	3,818	-1,508

Exports of goods and services	322,376	336,418	343,325	345,578	348,466	326,775	283,492
	-0.1	4.4	2.1	0.7	0.8	-6.2	-13.2
Imports of goods and services	283,902	302,943	312,514	324,444	336,880	329,706	294,253
	3.1	6.7	3.2	3.8	3.8	-2.1	-10.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	484,341	496,780	510,509	522,998	533,233	528,635	509,421
	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	-0.9	-3.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	135,581	136,258	137,882	136,251	133,318	125,069	109,582
	0.5	0.5	1.2	-1.2	-2.2	-6.2	-12.4
Services-producing industries	311,791	322,313	332,911	344,410	355,490	359,861	357,618
	2.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	1.2	-0.6
Industrial production	107,457	107,619	108,484	106,144	102,221	93,729	79,981
	-0.2	0.2	0.8	-2.2	-3.7	-8.3	-14.7
Non-durable manufacturing	34,759	34,094	33,765	32,866	31,143	28,936	26,992
	-0.8	-1.9	-1.0	-2.7	-5.2	-7.1	-6.7
Durable manufacturing	60,816	61,268	62,005	60,927	58,754	51,609	41,217
	0.4	0.7	1.2	-1.7	-3.6	-12.2	-20.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,031	5,203	5,479	5,365	5,237	5,380	5,084
	1.5	3.4	5.3	-2.1	-2.4	2.7	-5.5
Mining, oil and gas extraction	2,714	2,794	2,886	2,620	2,473	2,676	2,126
	-1.9	2.9	3.3	-9.2	-5.6	8.2	-20.6
Construction	23,088	23,433	23,910	24,530	25,316	25,167	23,483
	3.3	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.2	-0.6	-6.7
Manufacturing	95,557	95,292	95,639	93,624	89,668	80,452	68,385
	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	-2.1	-4.2	-10.3	-15.0
Wholesale trade	26,251	26,913	28,749	30,026	31,365	31,057	29,346
	5.1	2.5	6.8	4.4	4.5	-1.0	-5.5
Retail trade	24,243	25,105	25,597	26,655	27,192	28,063	28,080
	4.0	3.6	2.0	4.1	2.0	3.2	0.1
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	95,465	98,432	101,995	105,713	109,592	110,296	111,573
	1.7	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.6	1.2
Education services	20,226	20,877	21,872	22,794	23,492	24,108	24,328
	1.7	3.2	4.8	4.2	3.1	2.6	0.9
Health care and social assistance	26,693	27,522	28,099	28,904	30,006	30,714	31,307
	3.5	3.1	2.1	2.9	3.8	2.4	1.9
Public administration	23,564	23,990	24,345	25,349	26,001	26,838	27,227
	4.6	1.8	1.5	4.1	2.6	3.2	1.4

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Manitoba[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	19,421 4.3	20,491 5.5	21,377 4.3	22,603 5.7	24,070 6.5	25,435 5.7	25,975 2.1
Corporation profits before taxes	3,236 7.7	3,849 18.9	4,177 8.5	5,875 40.7	6,938 18.1	6,807 -1.9	6,128 -10.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,987 -22.2	2,426 22.1	3,112 28.3	2,981 -4.2	3,287 10.3	3,530 7.4	2,964 -16.0
Net income of unincorporated business	2,790 0.3	2,899 3.9	2,779 -4.1	2,911 4.7	3,013 3.5	3,413 13.3	3,517 3.0
Taxes less subsidies	4,806 0.1	4,890 1.7	4,817 -1.5	5,159 7.1	5,521 7.0	5,664 2.6	5,481 -3.2
Personal disposable income	24,436 3.2	25,733 5.3	26,443 2.8	28,157 6.5	29,973 6.4	32,016 6.8	32,825 2.5
Personal saving rate[2]	2.9 ...	3.3 ...	1.1 ...	2.5 ...	1.9 ...	3.5 ...	3.7 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	22,856 1.6	23,571 3.1	24,265 2.9	25,044 3.2	26,340 5.2	27,311 3.7	27,743 1.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	9,128 4.2	9,263 1.5	9,336 0.8	9,441 1.1	9,764 3.4	9,928 1.7	10,198 2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	6,411 3.2	6,843 6.7	7,004 2.4	7,821 11.7	8,324 6.4	8,963 7.7	9,014 0.6
Investment in inventories	913 ...	211 ...	109 ...	845 ...	232 ...	-39 ...	-1,434 ...
Exports of goods and services	22,848 1.2	23,822 4.3	24,650 3.5	25,548 3.6	28,102 10.0	27,946 -0.6	26,696 -4.5
Imports of goods and services	25,081 6.5	25,874 3.2	26,562 2.7	28,525 7.4	31,757 11.3	32,303 1.7	30,223 -6.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	37,059 1.4	37,861 2.2	38,860 2.6	40,181 3.4	41,263 2.7	42,057 1.9	42,077 0.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	9,334 1.1	9,391 0.6	9,816 4.5	10,227 4.2	10,612 3.8	10,762 1.4	10,458 -2.8
Services-producing industries	24,700 1.3	25,204 2.0	25,772 2.3	26,655 3.4	27,348 2.6	27,897 2.0	28,205 1.1
Industrial production	6,134 -1.0	6,281 2.4	6,695 6.6	6,773 1.2	7,049 4.1	6,853 -2.8	6,462 -5.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,855 9.1	1,729 -6.8	1,652 -4.5	1,833 11.0	1,873 2.2	2,079 11.0	2,038 -2.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	613 9.3	599 -2.3	596 -0.5	657 10.2	637 -3.0	613 -3.8	607 -1.0
Construction	1,350 1.0	1,378 2.1	1,438 4.4	1,634 13.6	1,693 3.6	1,907 12.6	2,043 7.1
Manufacturing	4,356 0.2	4,432 1.7	4,589 3.5	4,573 -0.3	4,938 8.0	4,794 -2.9	4,423 -7.7
Wholesale trade	1,923 -1.7	1,960 1.9	2,081 6.2	2,282 9.7	2,365 3.6	2,392 1.1	2,410 0.8
Retail trade	2,135 3.9	2,233 4.6	2,311 3.5	2,415 4.5	2,570 6.4	2,716 5.7	2,757 1.5
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	6,402 1.3	6,462 0.9	6,624 2.5	6,889 4.0	7,084 2.8	7,213 1.8	7,369 2.2
Education services	1,807 1.8	1,893 4.8	1,924 1.6	1,951 1.4	1,995 2.3	2,051 2.8	2,105 2.6
Health care and social assistance	2,876 3.7	2,952 2.6	2,931 -0.7	2,936 0.2	2,989 1.8	3,016 0.9	3,025 0.3
Public administration	2,511 2.0	2,523 0.5	2,554 1.2	2,624 2.7	2,683 2.2	2,722 1.5	2,764 1.5

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	15,427	16,313	17,235	18,726	20,170	22,109	22,990
	5.5	5.7	5.7	8.7	7.7	9.6	4.0
Corporation profits before taxes	5,334	7,380	9,281	9,108	10,859	17,924	10,891
	11.0	38.4	25.8	-1.9	19.2	65.1	-39.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,700	3,052	3,130	3,476	3,863	5,569	3,287
	4.6	13.0	2.6	11.1	11.1	44.2	-41.0
Net income of unincorporated business	2,360	2,892	2,457	1,996	2,549	4,620	4,057
	11.8	22.5	-15.0	-18.8	27.7	81.2	-12.2
Taxes less subsidies	3,799	4,067	4,577	4,826	5,304	6,252	5,883
	5.1	7.1	12.5	5.4	9.9	17.9	-5.9
Personal disposable income	20,238	21,892	22,145	23,244	25,403	29,911	30,283
	6.2	8.2	1.2	5.0	9.3	17.7	1.2
Personal saving rate[2]	-2.5	1.9	-1.5	-2.2	-1.7	6.4	4.3

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	19,885	20,230	20,797	21,587	22,998	24,343	24,733
	2.1	1.7	2.8	3.8	6.5	5.8	1.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,634	7,812	7,971	8,181	8,519	8,724	8,836
	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.4	1.3
Gross fixed capital formation	7,585	7,625	8,884	9,943	10,692	12,486	11,906
	8.6	0.5	16.5	11.9	7.5	16.8	-4.6
Investment in inventories	1,491	1,290	1,814	1,056	1,064	492	-454

Exports of goods and services	23,692	25,931	26,013	26,135	27,620	27,705	25,989
	-1.1	9.5	0.3	0.5	5.7	0.3	-6.2
Imports of goods and services	24,254	25,061	26,408	28,613	31,419	31,950	30,777
	4.9	3.3	5.4	8.3	9.8	1.7	-3.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	35,921	37,741	38,904	38,266	39,626	41,434	39,810
	4.6	5.1	3.1	-1.6	3.6	4.6	-3.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	14,325	15,390	15,820	14,871	15,126	16,147	14,782
	10.4	7.4	2.8	-6.0	1.7	6.7	-8.5
Services-producing industries	20,126	20,682	21,246	21,819	22,904	23,680	23,568
	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	5.0	3.4	-0.5
Industrial production	9,342	9,743	9,686	9,026	9,097	9,056	7,780
	6.7	4.3	-0.6	-6.8	0.8	-0.5	-14.1
Non-durable manufacturing	1,245	1,334	1,477	1,313	1,420	1,420	1,392
	3.9	7.1	10.7	-11.1	8.1	0.0	-2.0
Durable manufacturing	1,054	1,305	1,365	1,383	1,453	1,464	1,343
	-2.7	23.8	4.6	1.3	5.1	0.8	-8.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,158	3,820	4,155	3,798	4,016	4,822	4,945
	21.8	21.0	8.8	-8.6	5.7	20.1	2.6
Mining, oil and gas extraction	6,066	6,123	5,953	5,484	5,440	5,425	4,457
	7.7	0.9	-2.8	-7.9	-0.8	-0.3	-17.8
Construction	1,666	1,705	1,982	2,022	2,090	2,623	2,603
	2.0	2.3	16.2	2.0	3.4	25.5	-0.8
Manufacturing	2,299	2,650	2,845	2,707	2,884	2,895	2,748
	0.8	15.3	7.4	-4.9	6.5	0.4	-5.1
Wholesale trade	1,715	1,905	1,972	2,007	2,329	2,564	2,214
	4.1	11.1	3.5	1.8	16.0	10.1	-13.7
Retail trade	1,678	1,749	1,801	1,917	2,031	2,243	2,297
	0.6	4.2	3.0	6.4	5.9	10.4	2.4
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	5,195	5,246	5,359	5,536	5,789	5,882	5,987
	3.2	1.0	2.2	3.3	4.6	1.6	1.8
Education services	1,769	1,807	1,833	1,863	1,901	1,952	2,003
	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.6
Health care and social assistance	2,132	2,191	2,256	2,272	2,333	2,361	2,391
	0.6	2.8	3.0	0.7	2.7	1.2	1.3
Public administration	1,804	1,836	1,879	1,951	2,006	2,019	2,066
	1.0	1.8	2.3	3.8	2.8	0.6	2.3

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Alberta[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	74,629	81,883	93,034	107,069	118,387	128,012	127,864
	5.3	9.7	13.6	15.1	10.6	8.1	-0.1
Corporation profits before taxes	32,944	40,750	51,294	50,182	49,929	66,501	28,251
	41.8	23.7	25.9	-2.2	-0.5	33.2	-57.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	13,661	15,124	19,174	21,075	19,138	23,065	13,340
	25.7	10.7	26.8	9.9	-9.2	20.5	-42.2
Net income of unincorporated business	9,130	10,169	10,241	10,370	11,740	12,966	12,917
	8.2	11.4	0.7	1.3	13.2	10.4	-0.4
Taxes less subsidies	11,375	12,137	13,329	14,639	16,205	16,132	16,213
	4.0	6.7	9.8	9.8	10.7	-0.5	0.5
Personal disposable income	81,942	89,556	98,547	112,433	122,060	132,949	135,148
	4.6	9.3	10.0	14.1	8.6	8.9	1.7
Personal saving rate[2]	6.3	9.0	9.7	12.2	10.8	14.0	16.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	73,666	77,356	83,160	90,264	96,216	98,789	98,164
	3.4	5.0	7.5	8.5	6.6	2.7	-0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	23,687	23,849	24,729	25,430	26,717	28,595	30,151
	4.7	0.7	3.7	2.8	5.1	7.0	5.4
Gross fixed capital formation	47,040	51,420	62,953	69,456	71,180	73,125	56,476
	7.9	9.3	22.4	10.3	2.5	2.7	-22.8
Investment in inventories	1,247	786	2,640	1,514	-1,633	-393	-187

Exports of goods and services	94,600	100,774	100,510	107,687	110,431	108,402	100,695
	0.6	6.5	-0.3	7.1	2.5	-1.8	-7.1
Imports of goods and services	84,748	90,853	102,505	113,675	120,247	122,571	104,687
	7.1	7.2	12.8	10.9	5.8	1.9	-14.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	155,359	163,564	170,872	180,852	184,008	186,528	178,225
	3.2	5.3	4.5	5.8	1.7	1.4	-4.5
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	64,092	68,108	70,859	74,229	74,354	73,348	65,883
	2.0	6.3	4.0	4.8	0.2	-1.4	-10.2
Services-producing industries	84,935	88,951	93,933	101,262	105,449	108,906	108,137
	4.3	4.7	5.6	7.8	4.1	3.3	-0.7
Industrial production	48,711	51,189	52,154	54,428	53,876	51,420	48,650
	0.2	5.1	1.9	4.4	-1.0	-4.6	-5.4
Non-durable manufacturing	6,383	7,194	7,874	7,732	7,621	7,313	6,460
	-0.9	12.7	9.5	-1.8	-1.4	-4.0	-11.7
Durable manufacturing	6,010	6,882	7,564	8,474	8,243	8,234	6,527
	-2.6	14.5	9.9	12.0	-2.7	-0.1	-20.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,351	4,981	5,269	5,167	5,063	5,667	4,568
	39.6	14.5	5.8	-1.9	-2.0	11.9	-19.4
Mining, oil and gas extraction	32,910	34,024	34,016	35,505	35,141	33,138	32,632
	0.6	3.4	-0.0	4.4	-1.0	-5.7	-1.5
Construction	11,180	12,325	14,321	15,502	16,368	17,336	13,749
	0.3	10.2	16.2	8.2	5.6	5.9	-20.7
Manufacturing	12,387	14,078	15,443	16,297	15,944	15,630	13,044
	-1.8	13.7	9.7	5.5	-2.2	-2.0	-16.5
Wholesale trade	7,079	7,627	8,380	9,211	9,454	9,840	8,733
	5.6	7.7	9.9	9.9	2.6	4.1	-11.3
Retail trade	6,752	6,962	7,435	8,479	9,395	9,416	8,888
	4.0	3.1	6.8	14.0	10.8	0.2	-5.6
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	23,020	23,918	25,028	27,087	27,975	29,038	29,739
	4.2	3.9	4.6	8.2	3.3	3.8	2.4
Education services	5,927	6,074	6,265	6,530	6,693	6,977	7,186
	3.9	2.5	3.1	4.2	2.5	4.2	3.0
Health care and social assistance	6,761	6,970	7,350	7,589	8,013	8,562	8,965
	5.2	3.1	5.5	3.3	5.6	6.9	4.7
Public administration	5,893	5,997	6,165	6,374	6,641	6,880	7,187
	4.6	1.8	2.8	3.4	4.2	3.6	4.5

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, British Columbia[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	75,605	80,599	85,805	93,963	98,573	102,468	100,698
	3.7	6.6	6.5	9.5	4.9	4.0	-1.7
Corporation profits before taxes	12,364	16,764	19,631	22,408	21,951	23,203	18,258
	8.6	35.6	17.1	14.1	-2.0	5.7	-21.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	9,151	9,708	10,418	9,910	11,128	12,169	8,598
	3.7	6.1	7.3	-4.9	12.3	9.4	-29.3
Net income of unincorporated business	11,395	12,374	13,070	13,671	14,356	14,381	16,246
	7.1	8.6	5.6	4.6	5.0	0.2	13.0
Taxes less subsidies	17,580	18,664	19,881	20,899	22,250	21,710	21,070
	6.9	6.2	6.5	5.1	6.5	-2.4	-2.9
Personal disposable income	91,505	96,903	101,619	110,794	117,596	123,854	125,058
	3.3	5.9	4.9	9.0	6.1	5.3	1.0
Personal saving rate[2]	-4.5	-4.6	-5.4	-4.1	-5.1	-3.7	-4.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	92,250	96,187	100,180	106,222	111,787	114,386	114,743
	3.4	4.3	4.2	6.0	5.2	2.3	0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	28,357	28,346	28,606	29,127	30,338	31,465	32,320
	0.3	-0.0	0.9	1.8	4.2	3.7	2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	27,977	31,424	34,835	38,570	39,519	40,690	36,323
	8.0	12.3	10.9	10.7	2.5	3.0	-10.7
Investment in inventories	665	652	1,401	1,043	1,016	-301	-1,041

Exports of goods and services	63,918	67,013	70,162	72,341	74,546	71,727	65,202
	1.9	4.8	4.7	3.1	3.0	-3.8	-9.1
Imports of goods and services	71,816	77,380	82,051	88,328	93,626	94,308	86,398
	5.4	7.7	6.0	7.7	6.0	0.7	-8.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	141,435	146,541	153,489	159,729	164,496	164,869	161,851
	2.3	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.0	0.2	-1.8
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	32,429	34,252	36,334	37,237	37,198	35,952	32,892
	2.4	5.6	6.1	2.5	-0.1	-3.3	-8.5
Services-producing industries	97,599	101,026	105,217	109,809	114,098	115,474	115,996
	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.4	3.9	1.2	0.5
Industrial production	21,011	21,731	23,299	23,393	23,301	21,786	19,769
	0.5	3.4	7.2	0.4	-0.4	-6.5	-9.3
Non-durable manufacturing	5,256	5,196	5,317	5,332	5,358	4,991	4,603
	1.7	-1.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	-6.8	-7.8
Durable manufacturing	8,629	9,574	10,175	10,654	10,602	9,179	7,647
	1.3	11.0	6.3	4.7	-0.5	-13.4	-16.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,500	4,851	4,859	4,793	4,619	4,037	3,630
	1.6	7.8	0.2	-1.4	-3.6	-12.6	-10.1
Mining, oil and gas extraction	4,298	4,270	4,643	4,645	4,422	4,371	4,144
	-1.9	-0.7	8.7	0.0	-4.8	-1.2	-5.2
Construction	6,927	7,675	8,115	8,935	9,097	9,676	9,022
	9.5	10.8	5.7	10.1	1.8	6.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	13,884	14,723	15,435	15,904	15,885	14,163	12,329
	1.4	6.0	4.8	3.0	-0.1	-10.8	-12.9
Wholesale trade	6,258	6,430	6,663	6,987	7,508	7,211	6,622
	4.8	2.7	3.6	4.9	7.5	-4.0	-8.2
Retail trade	7,856	8,280	8,772	9,477	9,961	9,968	9,706
	3.4	5.4	5.9	8.0	5.1	0.1	-2.6
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	28,884	30,503	31,834	33,290	34,698	35,282	36,554
	2.9	5.6	4.4	4.6	4.2	1.7	3.6
Education services	6,922	7,028	7,253	7,407	7,642	7,889	8,025
	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.1	3.2	3.2	1.7
Health care and social assistance	9,554	9,192	9,125	9,423	9,581	9,765	10,070
	1.5	-3.8	-0.7	3.3	1.7	1.9	3.1
Public administration	7,187	7,201	7,268	7,506	7,772	8,031	8,294
	0.8	0.2	0.9	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Yukon[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	729	783	826	906	1,000	1,073	1,103
	3.0	7.4	5.5	9.7	10.4	7.3	2.8
Corporation profits before taxes	68	101	124	128	160	170	197
	-8.1	48.5	22.8	3.2	25.0	6.3	15.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	50	54	65	78	90	97	87
	8.7	8.0	20.4	20.0	15.4	7.8	-10.3
Net income of unincorporated business	101	107	115	123	131	139	152
	6.3	5.9	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	9.4
Taxes less subsidies	96	97	96	97	103	105	107
	4.3	1.0	-1.0	1.0	6.2	1.9	1.9
Personal disposable income	935	990	1,102	1,115	1,250	1,299	1,344
	2.7	5.9	11.3	1.2	12.1	3.9	3.5
Personal saving rate[2]	13.9	15.4	20.1	16.0	18.9	16.8	17.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	776	801	829	875	930	972	997
	5.0	3.2	3.5	5.5	6.3	4.5	2.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	638	652	668	682	719	722	754
	-2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	5.4	0.4	4.4
Gross fixed capital formation	325	419	528	587	592	535	522
	3.5	28.9	26.0	11.2	0.9	-9.6	-2.4
Investment in inventories	10	-4	6	13	13	5	-21

Exports of goods and services	343	359	369	378	418	480	489
	-6.3	4.7	2.8	2.4	10.6	14.8	1.9
Imports of goods and services	860	934	1,075	1,126	1,194	1,202	1,170
	3.0	8.6	15.1	4.7	6.0	0.7	-2.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,231	1,293	1,329	1,405	1,480	1,512	1,571
	-1.8	5.0	2.8	5.7	5.3	2.2	3.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	140	176	181	202	236	253	278
	-16.7	25.7	2.8	11.6	16.8	7.2	9.9
Services-producing industries	1,033	1,057	1,083	1,127	1,160	1,171	1,191
	0.9	2.3	2.5	4.1	2.9	0.9	1.7
Industrial production	66	83	79	86	108	148	183
	-26.7	25.8	-4.8	8.9	25.6	37.0	23.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	4	2	3	3	3	3
	0.0	0.0	-50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	31	43	41	44	60	89	116
	-40.4	38.7	-4.7	7.3	36.4	48.3	30.3
Construction	73	93	108	122	136	113	103
	-2.7	27.4	16.1	13.0	11.5	-16.9	-8.8
Manufacturing	10	10	12	13	13	14	9
	0.0	0.0	20.0	8.3	0.0	7.7	-35.7
Wholesale trade	34	34	35	41	42	41	37
	3.0	0.0	2.9	17.1	2.4	-2.4	-9.8
Retail trade	75	73	73	77	84	88	88
	1.4	-2.7	0.0	5.5	9.1	4.8	0.0
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	214	221	234	245	250	255	264
	3.4	3.3	5.9	4.7	2.0	2.0	3.5
Education services	82	82	82	83	84	85	86
	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance	98	108	107	112	113	113	114
	2.1	10.2	-0.9	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.9
Public administration	285	291	296	310	318	320	332
	-0.7	2.1	1.7	4.7	2.6	0.6	3.8

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.
 2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Northwest Territories[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,455	1,540	1,650	1,794	2,020	2,097	2,142
	4.0	5.8	7.1	8.7	12.6	3.8	2.1
Corporation profits before taxes	1,129	1,528	1,332	1,166	1,115	1,302	528
	75.6	35.3	-12.8	-12.5	-4.4	16.8	-59.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	258	364	303	263	338	399	201
	31.0	41.1	-16.8	-13.2	28.5	18.0	-49.6
Net income of unincorporated business	158	176	184	193	200	199	215
	6.8	11.4	4.5	4.9	3.6	-0.5	8.0
Taxes less subsidies	183	197	202	208	212	210	216
	8.9	7.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	-0.9	2.9
Personal disposable income	1,363	1,448	1,539	1,675	1,899	1,922	1,929
	2.8	6.2	6.3	8.8	13.4	1.2	0.4
Personal saving rate[2]	18.0	19.6	20.5	23.8	28.6	26.0	25.7

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1,065	1,095	1,124	1,159	1,207	1,240	1,241
	3.9	2.8	2.6	3.1	4.1	2.7	0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,130	1,153	1,156	1,146	1,168	1,179	1,210
	5.1	2.0	0.3	-0.9	1.9	0.9	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation	832	1,243	1,433	1,670	1,725	1,353	1,098
	-36.9	49.4	15.3	16.5	3.3	-21.6	-18.8
Investment in inventories	23	4	10	-22	-6	3	2

Exports of goods and services	2,508	2,578	2,485	2,499	2,912	2,615	2,230
	37.0	2.8	-3.6	0.6	16.5	-10.2	-14.7
Imports of goods and services	2,144	2,557	2,700	2,918	3,080	2,836	2,635
	-2.8	19.3	5.6	8.1	5.6	-7.9	-7.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,440	3,543	3,517	3,545	3,938	3,561	3,162
	13.4	3.0	-0.7	0.8	11.1	-9.6	-11.2
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	1,699	1,727	1,645	1,658	1,997	1,685	1,356
	25.3	1.6	-4.7	0.8	20.4	-15.6	-19.5
Services-producing industries	1,638	1,710	1,784	1,797	1,834	1,819	1,806
	5.0	4.4	4.3	0.7	2.1	-0.8	-0.7
Industrial production	1,447	1,404	1,282	1,298	1,637	1,361	1,114
	42.0	-3.0	-8.7	1.2	26.1	-16.9	-18.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	18	19	19	19	20	20
	0.0	5.9	5.6	-5.3	5.6	5.3	0.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	1,383	1,345	1,216	1,233	1,570	1,300	1,057
	44.7	-2.7	-9.6	1.4	27.3	-17.2	-18.7
Construction	230	313	369	368	380	335	248
	-28.1	36.1	17.9	-0.3	3.3	-11.8	-26.0
Manufacturing	13	9	14	12	10	7	6
	-38.1	-30.8	55.6	-14.3	-16.7	-30.0	-14.3
Wholesale trade	58	60	73	76	83	77	67
	9.4	3.4	21.7	4.1	9.2	-7.2	-13.0
Retail trade	94	98	98	103	114	115	113
	3.3	4.3	0.0	5.1	10.7	0.9	-1.7
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	349	368	383	388	386	385	382
	2.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8
Education services	130	132	132	136	141	140	141
	4.0	1.5	0.0	3.0	3.7	-0.7	0.7
Health care and social assistance	148	157	166	166	169	169	170
	8.8	6.1	5.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6
Public administration	385	388	385	394	396	392	401
	0.8	0.8	-0.8	2.3	0.5	-1.0	2.3

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

Economic accounts key indicators, Nunavut[1]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	656	703	736	781	833	921	939
	4.6	7.2	4.7	6.1	6.7	10.6	2.0
Corporation profits before taxes	57	97	80	75	100	119	89
	0.0	70.2	-17.5	-6.3	33.3	19.0	-25.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	26	33	29	46	52	54	47
	23.8	26.9	-12.1	58.6	13.0	3.8	-13.0
Net income of unincorporated business	72	76	82	88	89	93	101
	7.5	5.6	7.9	7.3	1.1	4.5	8.6
Taxes less subsidies	49	34	43	55	61	61	60
	4.3	-30.6	26.5	27.9	10.9	0.0	-1.6
Personal disposable income	808	860	882	891	840	991	986
	8.2	6.4	2.6	1.0	-5.7	18.0	-0.5
Personal saving rate[2]	43.2	43.8	42.1	39.3	30.8	36.2	33.4

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	443	460	477	498	520	556	571
	6.0	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.4	6.9	2.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	824	819	888	881	884	861	904
	0.9	-0.6	8.4	-0.8	0.3	-2.6	5.0
Gross fixed capital formation	382	418	438	426	722	995	598
	37.9	9.4	4.8	-2.7	69.5	37.8	-39.9
Investment in inventories	15	18	8	10	3	3	2

Exports of goods and services	167	176	154	192	206	180	186
	-41.0	5.4	-12.5	24.7	7.3	-12.6	3.3
Imports of goods and services	887	908	961	981	1,288	1,433	1,138
	8.6	2.4	5.8	2.1	31.3	11.3	-20.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	950	989	996	1,021	1,066	1,180	1,110
	-0.1	4.1	0.7	2.5	4.4	10.7	-5.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	140	153	152	159	191	259	188
	-26.3	9.3	-0.7	4.6	20.1	35.6	-27.4
Services-producing industries	753	778	788	808	813	840	859
	3.7	3.3	1.3	2.5	0.6	3.3	2.3
Industrial production	30	33	27	38	40	35	36
	-67.7	10.0	-18.2	40.7	5.3	-12.5	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	1	0	1	2	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	100.0	0.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	12	17	7	20	22	14	18
	-81.5	41.7	-58.8	185.7	10.0	-36.4	28.6
Construction	125	135	144	137	172	261	171
	28.9	8.0	6.7	-4.9	25.5	51.7	-34.5
Manufacturing	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	-50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale trade	11	11	13	15	12	18	16
	22.2	0.0	18.2	15.4	-20.0	50.0	-11.1
Retail trade	42	43	45	47	49	53	54
	5.0	2.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	8.2	1.9
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	150	156	158	160	162	165	172
	3.4	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	4.2
Education services	103	105	104	108	110	114	117
	4.0	1.9	-1.0	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.6
Health care and social assistance	71	78	84	86	87	86	87
	2.9	9.9	7.7	2.4	1.2	-1.1	1.2
Public administration	252	264	274	280	280	285	293
	2.9	4.8	3.8	2.2	0.0	1.8	2.8

1. The first line is the series itself. The second line is the percentage change.

2. Personal saving divided by personal disposable income, multiplied by 100.

About this publication

This release of provincial and territorial economic accounts is an update of the gross domestic product (GDP) by industry estimates released on April 28, 2010 and the GDP by income and expenditure data released in November 2009. This release incorporates the Input-Output benchmarks of 2006 (revised) and 2007, the revisions to the national Income and Expenditure Accounts released in May 2010, and the revisions to the national GDP by industry data released in September 2010. In addition, updated provincial survey data and improved methodologies have contributed to revised measures of both the provincial GDP by income and expenditure and the provincial GDP by industry for the years 2006 to 2009.

Revision policy

Statistics Canada is launching a project that will make key changes to certain macroeconomic indicators.

In order to achieve these objectives, a transition plan has been developed which includes with two notable changes to the current annual data release schedule and revision policy.

First, estimates for provincial and territorial Income and Expenditure Accounts for the most current year, normally released in April, will be released in November. It should also be noted that preliminary data for provincial and territorial GDP by industry will still be made available in April.

Secondly, while two vintages of the national, provincial and territorial Input-Output Tables are normally produced (preliminary and final), only one vintage will be produced for reference years 2007 and 2008.

A list of national and provincial and territorial annual economic data that will be released in each of the next four calendar years, along with the reference period of the release, is available in *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts, Renewing the Canadian System of National Accounts* (13-605-X).

Product information

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts: Data Tables, Catalogue no. 13-018-XWE

The provincial and territorial economic accounts include estimates of the income and the expenditure based gross domestic product (GDP), estimates of real GDP, contributions to percent change in real GDP, implicit price indexes (tables 1 to 5, table 19) and government detail tables (6 to 16). The government detail tables include revenue and expenditure data based on government public accounts.

Summaries by sub-sector of government (federal, provincial, local, Canada pension plan, and Quebec pension plan) are provided in tables 6 to 10. Revenue side category details are presented in tables 11 to 13. Table 11 disaggregates direct taxes, social insurance contributions and transfers paid by persons to government. Table 12 presents the components of taxes on production and products by level of government, while Table 13 lists the sources of government investment income by level of government. On the expenditure side, the major transfers to persons by type are presented in Table 14 while subsidies and capital transfers, to both the personal and business sectors, can be found in Table 15. Table 16 lists the most important transfers by type between levels of governments.

The sources and dispositions of personal income is presented in Table 17, while some selected indicators appear in Table 18.

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts tables

Table 1	Gross domestic product, income-based
Table 2	Gross domestic product, expenditure-based
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