

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review

2010



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..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
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r	revised
X E	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i> use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

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Gross Domestic Product by Industry	15-001-XIE

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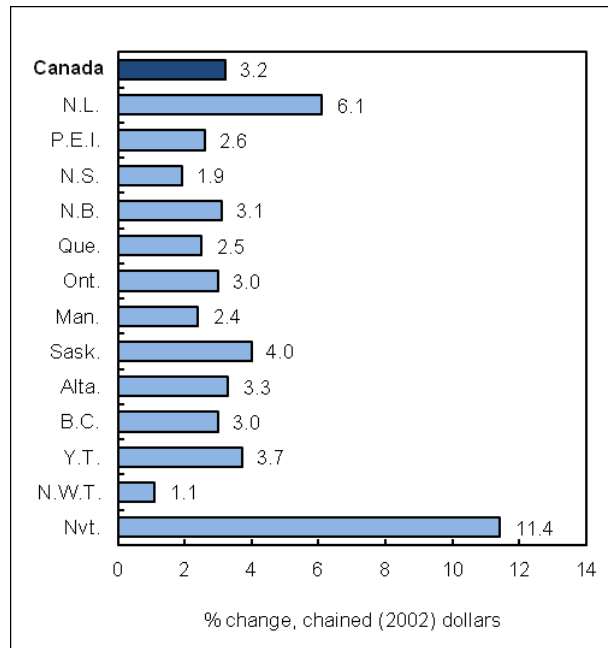
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Overview

2010

In 2010, real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in every province and territory, a rebound from the previous year when most provinces recorded declines or no gain. Nationally, real GDP increased 3.2% following a 2.8% contraction in 2009.

Chart 1
Canada's GDP



Nationally, business investment increased in the three major categories of fixed capital—residential structures, non-residential structures, and machinery and equipment. Corporate profits rose 21% as commodity prices and overall demand increased.

Output in all major goods-producing industries and services-producing industries was up in 2010. Exports increased 6.4%, following a 14% drop in 2009.

Provincially, the resource-based economies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador recorded increases in real GDP above the national average. Output rose 6.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador, the largest increase among the provinces. In the territories, Nunavut recorded the largest increase (+11%).

An important contributor to growth in Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador was business investment, while in Saskatchewan it was a return to growth in international exports.

Atlantic Canada

The economic expansion in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2010 followed a 9.0% decline in real gross domestic product in 2009. Final domestic demand advanced 8.8%, the largest annual increase among the provinces.

In Prince Edward Island, real GDP rose 2.6%. Business investment and consumer spending increased in step with the national average. Export growth was held in check by a 2.1% decline in exports to other countries.

In Nova Scotia, output increased 1.9%. Exports of seafood and rubber products were notable contributors to an overall increase in exports of 3.6%. Consumer spending increased 2.1%.

New Brunswick's economy expanded 3.1%. Government fixed capital formation increased 38% as work continued on a number of large infrastructure-related projects.

Central Canada

Output in Quebec increased 2.5% in 2010 as final domestic demand rose 4.2%. All categories of business investment increased; growth in government investment was on par with the increase in 2009. Exports increased 0.8%, while imports rose 5.3%.

Note to readers

Important changes are coming to Canada's System of National Accounts (CSNA), starting in May 2012. These changes will affect all users of CSNA products and statistics such as gross domestic product (GDP), balance of payments, international investment, and input-output tables. For more information, consult Canadian System of National Accounts 2012 Historical Revision.

This release of provincial and territorial economic accounts is an update of the gross domestic product (GDP) by industry estimates released on April 28, 2011 and the GDP by income and expenditure data released in November 2010. This release incorporates the Input-Output benchmarks of 2008, the revisions to the national Income and Expenditure Accounts released in May 2011, and the revisions to the national GDP by industry data released in September 2011. 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 2008 to 2010.

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.

Ontario's economy increased 3.0% in 2010, following a 3.2% contraction in 2009. Growth in 2010 was due mostly to increased external demand for the province's goods and services, as international exports expanded considerably, particularly for motor vehicles.

The West

Real GDP in Manitoba increased 2.4% in 2010. Consumer spending increased 3.4% while business investment rose 9.3%. Overall government investment in fixed capital rose 27% following a decrease in 2009.

Saskatchewan's real GDP rebounded in 2010, growing 4.0% following a decline of a similar magnitude in 2009. Final domestic demand advanced 3.5% on the strength of business investment.

Alberta's real GDP rebounded 3.3% in 2010 after falling in 2009. Personal spending on goods and services as well as investment on residential housing, both advanced, contributing to the economic expansion.

In British Columbia, real GDP advanced 3.0%. The main contributor was a 3.8% increase in consumer spending, the largest among the provinces.

The Territories

Output in the Yukon increased 3.7%. Growth in consumer spending and business investment was well above the national average, and were more than enough to compensate for a decline in exports.

In the Northwest Territories, real GDP increased 1.1%. The main contributor was a 16% increase in business investment. Consumer spending increased 1.4%, while exports were up 2.7%.

In Nunavut, real GDP advanced 11%. Exports increased substantially as a result of a new mine that began production in 2010.

Resource-based economies represent larger share of national income

The size of the resource-based economies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador has been increasing relative to the central Canadian economies over the last decade.

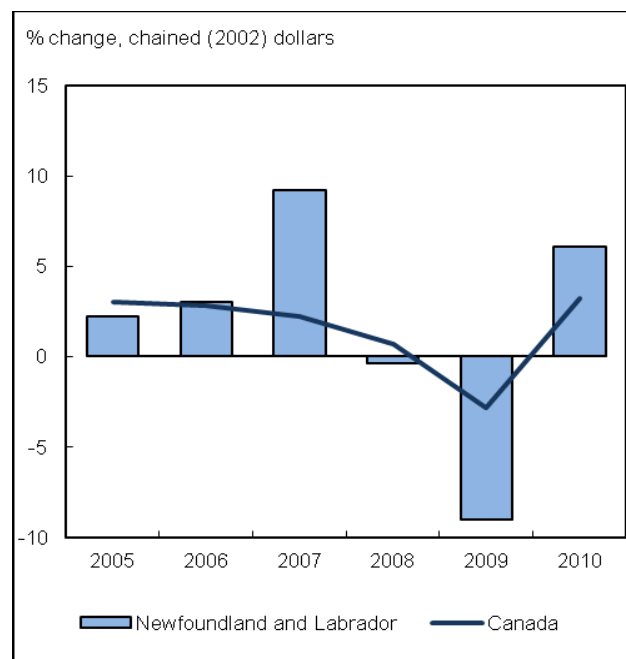
In 2000, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador combined to account for 18% of domestic incomes while a combined Ontario and Quebec accounted for 62%. By 2010, the resource-based economies had increased their share to 22%. Ontario and Quebec's combined share had fallen to 57%.

Highlights by province and territory

Newfoundland and Labrador

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy expanded 6.1% in 2010, following a 9.0% decline in real gross domestic product (GDP) in 2009. The 2010 increase was associated mainly with an increase in business investment. Final domestic demand advanced 8.8%, the largest annual increase among the provinces.

Chart 2
Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP



Business investment jumped 30% in 2010, as work began on a new mineral ore processing plant. Residential investment increased 17%. This increased economic activity contributed to advances in wholesale trade and transportation services.

Investment in machinery and equipment and investment in non-residential buildings and structures increased 31% and 41% respectively.

Total imports increased 10%. Increased demand by businesses and government for machinery and equipment contributed to this increase.

The economy was also bolstered by a rebound in metal ore mining, following a strike which began in 2009. Increased output of oil and gas extraction and other engineering construction also contributed to the gain.

While international exports of goods declined for a second consecutive year, interprovincial exports climbed 20%. Major contributors to the growth in interprovincial exports included crude petroleum exports as well as shipments of other mineral ores and concentrates.

Consumer spending rose 2.6% in 2010, similar to the increase in 2009.

Government current expenditure on goods and services advanced 3.6%, above the national average.

Nominal GDP rose 14% as corporate profits and government royalty revenue both rebounded sharply from declines in 2009. Higher prices for oil and other natural resources contributed to this gain. The overall price of goods and services produced in Newfoundland and Labrador increased 7.3%.

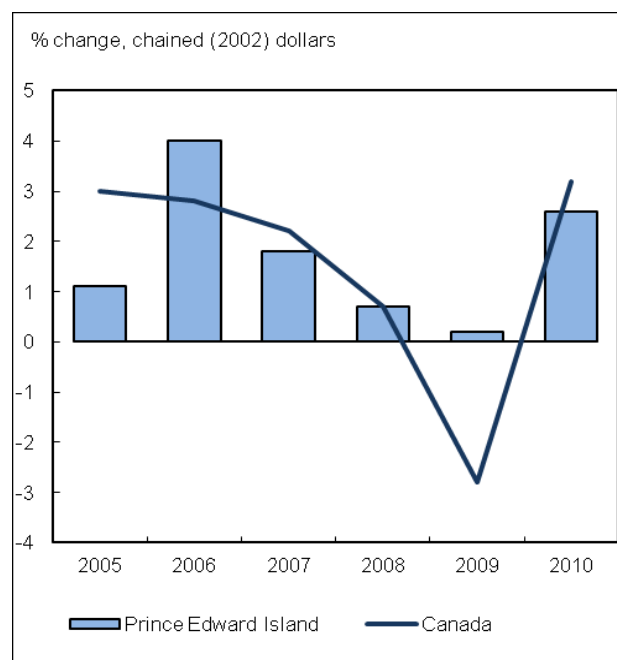
Labour income grew 4.8%, the second consecutive year that Newfoundland and Labrador bested the national average. Growth in personal disposable income slowed to 4.5% from the 8.3% increase registered in 2009. The saving rate remained virtually unchanged at 4.5%.

The slowdown in the growth of personal disposable income helped drive the household debt-service ratio up to 6.02. Newfoundland and Labrador was one of only three provinces and territories that recorded an increase in the debt-service ratio in 2010.

Prince Edward Island

Real GDP in Prince Edward Island increased 2.6% in 2010. An increase in business investment and personal expenditures on durable goods were the main contributors to the overall expansion. Final domestic demand increased 3.6% for the year.

Chart 3
Price Edward Island's GDP



Business investment in fixed capital increased 10% in 2010. Investment in non-residential structures rebounded from a sharp decline in 2009, increasing 28%, but remained well below the level of investment registered in 2008.

Investment in residential structures posted another strong increase in 2010, climbing 13% on top of a 6.9% increase in 2009. Investment in machinery and equipment declined for a second consecutive year.

Growth in personal expenditure on goods and services expanded in 2010, in particular, expenditure on durable goods and services.

Exports increased 2.1%, fuelled by a 6.0% increase in interprovincial exports. Exports of food products and services to other provinces were the main contributors. Overall, crop and animal production increased after remaining flat in 2009.

International exports fell for the third consecutive year, mainly due to a decline in the exports of frozen foods.

Manufacturing production retreated, as output of food, transportation equipment and chemical products declined.

Government investment in fixed capital declined in PEI, one of only two provinces or territories to register a decline in 2010. Investment by government in non-residential structures fell 3.7%; however this followed a large increase in 2009.

Nominal GDP increased 4.9% aided by a 3.1% rise in labour income. Corporate profits were down 1.2% in 2010. Wages and salaries increased in both the goods-producing and services industries. Healthy labour income increases contributed to gains in the retail trade industry.

The price of goods and services produced in Prince Edward Island climbed 2.2%, despite a drop in the price of exports.

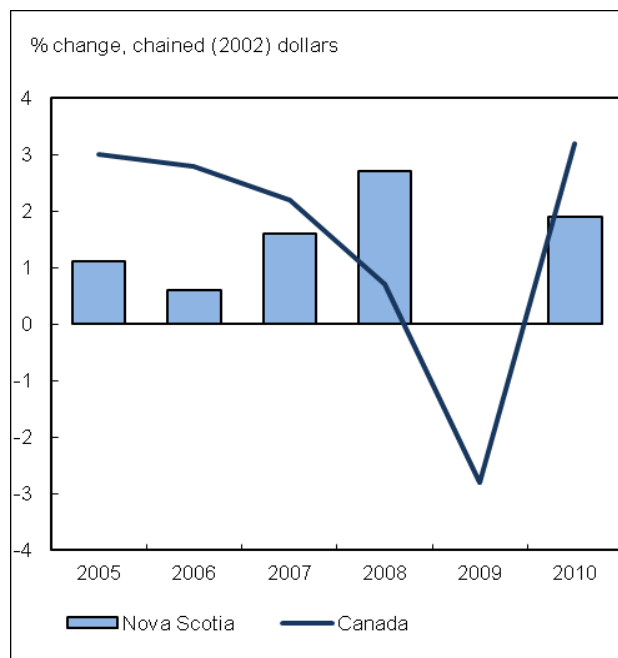
Personal income rose 3.7%, helped in part by a 5.1% increase in the net income of non-farm unincorporated businesses. The personal saving rate declined to -5.2%. PEI was one of only three provinces with a negative saving rate in 2010.

The household debt-service ratio declined as the growth in personal disposable income outpaced that of interest paid by households.

Nova Scotia

Real GDP in Nova Scotia rose 1.9% in 2010, after remaining unchanged in 2009. Increases in exports and business investment contributed the most to the overall increase. Final domestic demand grew 2.4%, one of the lowest provinces.

Chart 4
Nova Scotia's GDP



Exports increased 3.6% as both international and interprovincial exports rose. Exports of natural gas fell for a second consecutive year. This decline was more than offset by increases in manufactured exports such as fish and seafood products as well as rubber products.

Manufacturing output was up, particularly for rubber and forest products. Transportation equipment manufacturers advanced output with work on Coast Guard vessels and naval frigates.

Business investment grew 5.9% in 2010. Increases in machinery and equipment and investment in residential structures were partially offset by a decline in the non-residential investment in structures. Investment in non-residential buildings and structures fell 7.4% after increasing 41% in 2009, mainly due to lower level of investments in the oil and gas sector.

Business investment in residential structures registered double-digit growth following two years of decline. Housing starts increased 25% over 2009.

Investment in fixed capital by governments increased a moderate 2.2% in 2010. Investment in non-residential structures retreated slightly while investment in machinery and equipment remained strong.

The increased demand for machinery and equipment served to drive up imports, which grew 5.4%. Both international and interprovincial imports contributed to the increase.

Consumers spending increased 2.1%, below the national average of 3.3%. Despite this, spending across all major categories increased with purchases of durable goods being particularly strong.

Growth in government spending on goods and services slowed, increasing 1.4% compared to 2.9% the previous year.

Nominal GDP increased 4.5% in 2010. The price of goods and services produced in Nova Scotia was up 2.6%. The price of exported goods increased 1.9% while the overall price of imports increased 0.1%, improving Nova Scotia's terms of trade.

Corporation profits declined 1.2%, while labour income advanced 4.8%, a marked increase from the 2.7% gain registered in 2009.

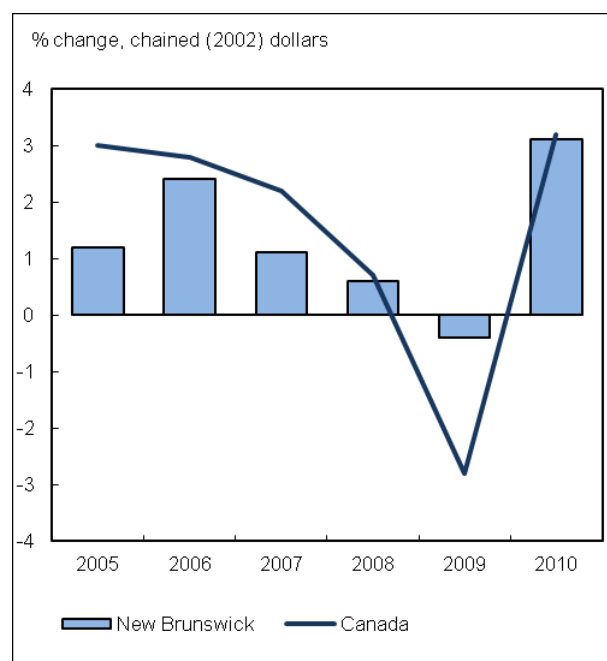
An increase in personal income, along with little change in personal income tax paid, helped drive personal disposable income higher in 2010.

The household debt-service ratio declined again in 2010 as the growth in personal disposable income outpaced growth in interest paid.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick's real GDP increased 3.1% in 2010. Interprovincial exports and government investment in non-residential buildings and structures contributed the most to the overall expansion.

Chart 5
New Brunswick's GDP



Exports increased 4.8%, mainly due to an 11% increase in exports to other provinces. Interprovincial exports of goods related to the forestry industry were up. The output of manufactured wood products advanced in 2010, following many years of decline.

International exports were unchanged from 2009, as the 0.1% increase in international exports of goods was offset by a 0.8% decline in international exports of services.

Government investment in capital jumped 38% in 2010 as work continued on a number of large infrastructure-related projects.

Business investment fell for the second consecutive year, the only province to register a decline in business investment in 2010. Investment in non-residential buildings and structures recorded a decline of over 30% for a second year, while business investment in machinery and equipment also retreated.

Investment in residential structures increased 7.7% as housing starts jumped 17%, following a decrease in 2009.

Imports increased 2.9%, mainly due to interprovincial imports of goods. Growth in consumer spending was below the national average.

Nominal GDP increased 5.5% in 2010, below the national rate. Labour income was up 4.0%. Corporate profits increased 19%, following two years of decline.

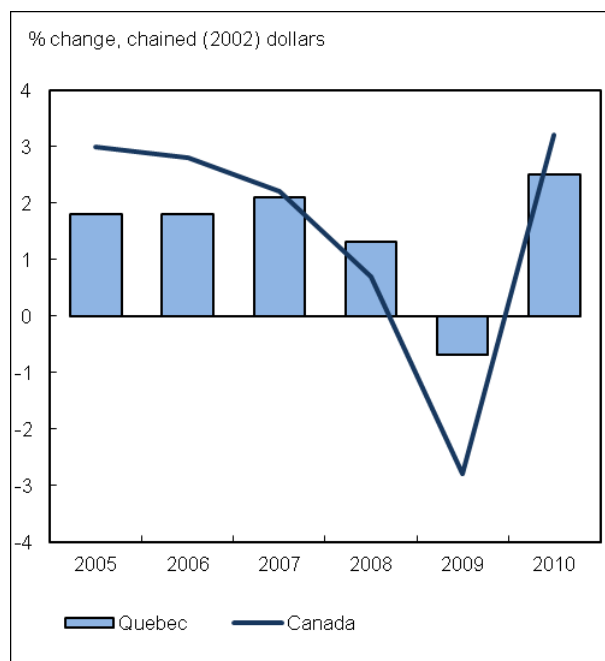
The price of both imported and exported goods increased, due mainly to increasing crude petroleum and refined petroleum prices. The price of machinery and equipment was down. The overall price of goods and services produced in New Brunswick increased 2.3%.

A 3.4% increase in personal income coupled with a decline in transfers to government helped drive up personal disposable income 4.3%. The personal sector saving rate increased in 2010 while the household debt-service ratio fell.

Quebec

The Quebec economy expanded 2.5% in 2010. Growth in business investment, and consumer spending contributed the most to the increase. Final domestic demand increased 4.2%.

Chart 6
Quebec's GDP



Business investment and government investment registered increases in 2010, growing 8.8% and 8.3% respectively. Business investment in residential construction increased 13% following two years of decline while investment in machinery and equipment rose 7.8% after posting a double-digit decline in 2009. Governments continued to invest in both structures and machinery and equipment.

The high level of investment drove up demand for imported goods. Imports increased 5.3%, as passenger cars, trucks, computers and related equipment registered notable gains.

Exports increased a modest 0.8% in 2010, as exports of goods fell, while exports of services registered an increase. The manufacturing industry recorded an increase in output as did logging and forestry, both reversing downward trends.

Personal expenditure grew 3.3% in 2010. Spending on both durable and semi-durable goods increased significantly while growth in spending on non-durable goods was more moderate.

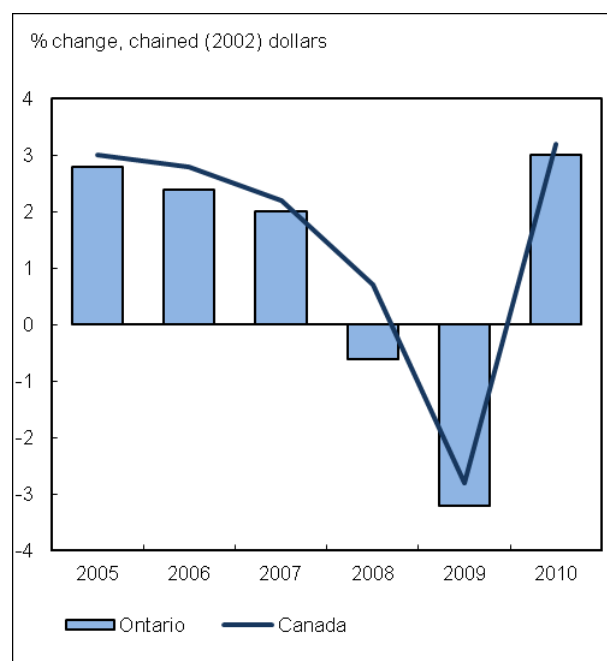
Nominal GDP increased 4.8% as labour income (4.3%) and corporate profits (18%) increased over 2009 levels. The price of goods and services produced in Quebec increased 2.2%, below the national average.

The growth in nominal personal expenditures and the slower growth in labour income pushed the personal saving rate down to 3.7%. Personal disposable income increased 4.1% while the household debt-service ratio moved down.

Ontario

Ontario's real GDP increased 3.0% in 2010. A 7.5% rise in exports was the main contributor to the expansion in GDP. Business investment was up 8.9% following a 13% decrease in 2009. Final domestic demand grew 4.8%.

Chart 7
Ontario's GDP



The increase in exports of goods and services was led by sharp increases in international exports of goods such as motor vehicles and related parts, as well as computers and related equipment. Interprovincial exports rose a more modest 1.9%.

Overall, manufacturing output advanced after two years of significant declines. Production rose in 16 of 21 major manufacturing industries in Ontario, led by a 29% rise in motor vehicle production. Gains were also reported by manufacturers of primary and fabricated metals, rubber and plastic products and machinery.

Businesses increased their capital expenditures as investment in machinery and equipment was higher. Investment in residential structures also advanced, while capital spending in non-residential structures fell for a third consecutive year.

Government investment increased 24% in 2010, on top of the double-digit growth posted in 2009. Investment in both machinery and equipment and structures was strong. Government expenditures on goods and services rose 2.6%.

The high level of investment drove up demand for imported goods. Total imports of goods and services increased 13%. The main contributor to this increase was international imports of goods which rose 19%.

Inventories accumulated in 2010 following a large draw-down in 2009.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose 3.6%. Consumers increased their expenditures across all categories of goods and services.

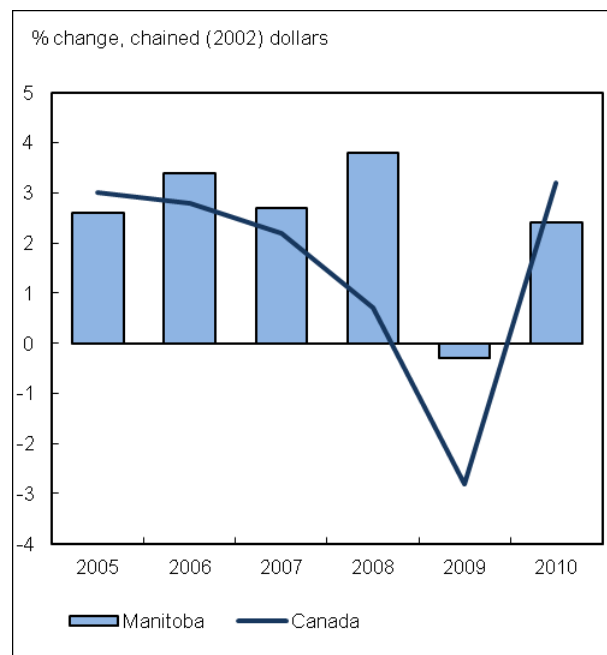
Nominal GDP rose of 5.3%. The price of goods and services produced in Ontario rose 2.3%. Personal income rose 4.2% as labour income increased 3.9% and transfers from government were up 7.8%.

Personal disposable income was up 5.1% as the growth in personal income outpaced the growth in personal income tax paid and other transfers to government. The personal saving rate was 4.1%, a slight decline from 2009. The household debt-service ratio inched downward.

Manitoba

Manitoba's real GDP increased 2.4% in 2010 after a small decrease in 2009. The increase in 2010 was equal to the average growth over the past five years. Business investment grew as construction activity remained strong. Consumer expenditures increased and final domestic demand advanced 4.5%.

Chart 8
Manitoba's GDP



Housing construction propelled the economy forward in 2010 as business investment in residential structures rose 11%. Non-residential investment also advanced.

Imports were up in 2010, particularly those from international sources. Commodities such as automobiles and trucks registered strong gains following large declines in the previous year. Business investment in machinery and equipment advanced 11%.

Continued strong population growth contributed to a 3.4% increase in consumer expenditure, above the national average. Spending on durable and semi-durable goods advanced following declines in 2009.

Exports grew 1.1% on the strength of trade with other provinces and territories. International exports were down in 2010 as wheat and canola shipments were substantially lower. Exports of mining commodities rebounded from a decrease in 2009 while exported manufactured goods generally remained close to previous-year levels.

Increases in manufacturing of primary metals products and transportation equipment were offset by declines in the output of frozen food products, chemicals, and agricultural equipment.

Government current expenditures were up in 2010 while investment rose sharply (27%) as work continued on the Canadian Human Rights Museum.

Nominal GDP advanced 5.3% as corporate profits rose 13%. The gains in profits were spurred by increased production and also a 2.8% increase in the price of goods and services produced in Manitoba. Prices for mined commodities generally grew in 2010 and contributed to increased mining exploration activity.

The price for final domestic demand was up 1.2%, less than the 2.4% gain for international exports. The price of imports was down for a second consecutive year.

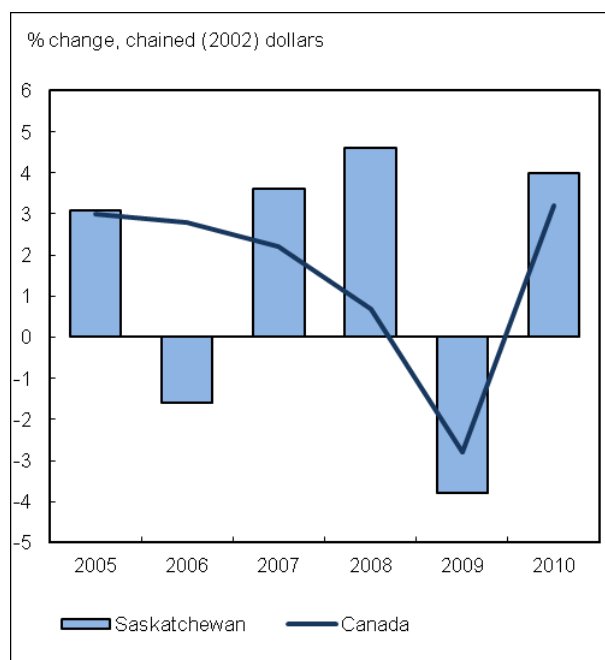
Personal income grew 3.3% in 2010, mirroring the increase in labour income (3.4%). Employment increased 2.0% while the unemployment rate (5.4%) remained low. Net income of unincorporated farmers fell for a second consecutive year.

Personal disposable income grew 4.1% as personal savings remained near \$1.2 billion. The household debt-service ratio moved upward, despite the growth in personal disposable income.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan's real GDP rebounded in 2010, growing 4.0%, following a decline of a similar magnitude in 2009. A 7.4% increase in exports was a major contributor to the economic expansion. Final domestic demand advanced 3.5% on the strength of business investment.

Chart 9
Saskatchewan's GDP



Potash exports bounced back in 2010 and were a leading cause for the increase in international exports (+9.0%). International exports of crude oil remained at levels similar to 2009. Exports to other provinces and territories were up in 2010, but advanced at a slower rate than in 2009.

Manufacturing remained near 2009 levels, although builders of farm equipment reduced production. Wholesalers benefited from the increases in potash production and in exports.

After decreasing in 2009, imports advanced 5.9% in 2010 as both goods and services from international and inter-provincial sources increased. The international imports of goods were notably stronger in 2010 with trucks and construction and mining equipment leading the way.

Business investment in capital was up in 2010. Purchases of machinery and equipment increased 15% following a decline in 2009. Investment in residential construction grew 7.8% while non-residential spending remained nearly flat.

There was a large draw-down in farm inventories in 2010. Commodities with large declines included canola and wheat, as sales remained strong despite a downturn in production.

Personal spending on goods and services advanced 2.5%. Spending on durable and semi-durable goods both increased in 2010, following declines in the previous year. Expenditures on non-durable goods and services continued to grow.

Government current expenditure advanced at a slower pace than in 2009 (1.4%) while government spending on capital jumped 20%, just ahead of the national pace.

Nominal GDP grew 9.6%, a much higher increase than real GDP. Prices for all goods and services produced in the province were up 5.4%. An increase in the price of crude oil contributed to this rise although it was moderated by a decrease in potash prices. Corporate profits were up 31%, following a big drop in 2009.

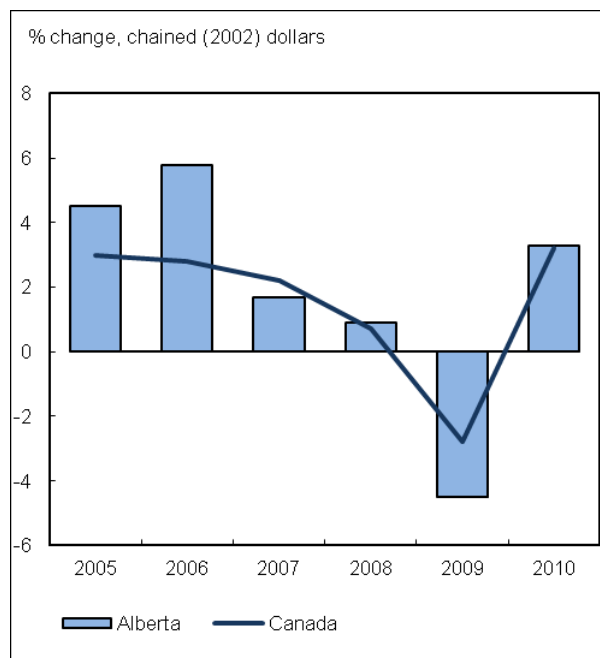
Personal income rose 4.5% as labour income advanced at the second highest rate of any province or territory in Canada in 2010. Employment increased 0.8% and the unemployment rate remained low. A downturn in farm income moderated the growth of personal income as bad weather hindered crop production.

Personal disposable income increased at a faster pace than personal income as income tax recorded only a small increase. Savings grew by 17% while the province's debt-service ratio for households edged downward.

Alberta

Alberta's real GDP rebounded 3.3% in 2010 after falling in 2009. Personal spending on goods and services as well as investment in residential housing both advanced, contributing to the economic expansion. Final domestic demand increased 4.4%.

Chart 10
Alberta's GDP



After a decline in 2009, Albertans spent more on durable and semi-durable goods in 2010. Sales of motor vehicle were a major contributor to the gains in durable goods. Spending on non-durable goods and on services both advanced at a higher pace than in 2009.

Business investment advanced 4.7% in 2010 led by a 19% increase in residential housing. Spending on machinery and equipment was up. Non-residential construction recorded a small decrease in 2010, following an even bigger drop in 2009.

After three years of draw-downs, \$2.1 billion were added to inventories in 2010, as both farm and non-farm inventories recorded gains. Crop production, particularly canola, was up sharply in the year.

Imports from other countries, particularly of goods, increased. Construction and mining machinery imports registered a notable gain. Imports from other provinces were up, with both goods and services increasing.

Exports of goods and services advanced in 2010 as the volume of crude mineral oil exports increased. Conversely, natural gas export volumes were down, partially offsetting oil shipments.

Among the provinces, Alberta had the highest nominal GDP per person. Nominal GDP advanced 9.5% as corporate profits rose 24%. Higher production as well as higher prices contributed to the gain in profits. The price for goods and services in the province was up 6.0%. Higher commodity prices led to a jump in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction.

Export prices were a major contributor to the increase, following a large drop in 2009. Energy prices strengthened in 2010.

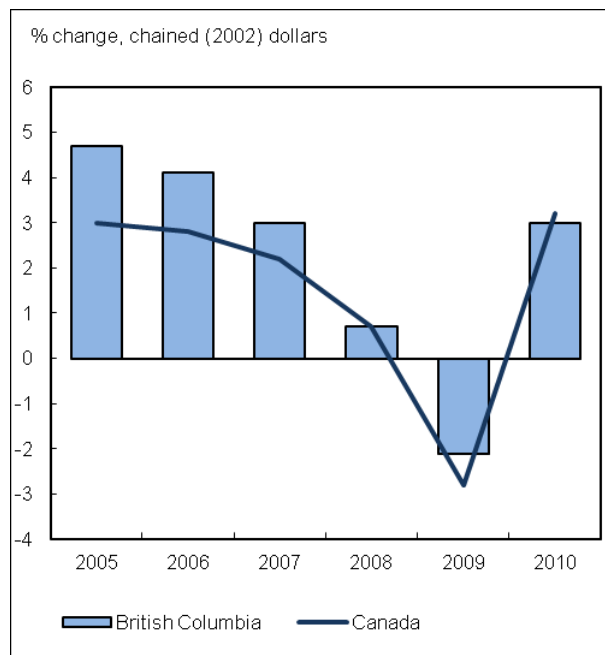
Personal income increased 5.1% with labour income advancing at a similar pace. The unemployment rate (6.5%) remained nearly unchanged from 2009.

Personal disposable income advanced 6.0% as the personal savings rate increased to 16.4%, the highest of any province in Canada. The household debt-service ratio moved downward due to the strength in personal disposable income.

British Columbia

British Columbia's real GDP expanded 3.0% in 2010. Non-residential investment surged in the province as construction of hospitals, and oil and gas projects advanced. Personal spending on goods and services grew after little gain in 2009. Final domestic demand increased 5.3%, the fastest rate since 2006.

Chart 11
British Columbia's GDP



Capital spending on residential housing advanced 4.9% in 2010 following a double-digit decrease in 2009. Machinery and equipment investment also increased following a large drop in 2009. The volume of business investment remained lower than in 2008 despite the gains in 2010. Non-farm inventories registered a large draw-down in 2010.

Imports of goods and services from other countries were up sharply in 2010. Notable gains were registered for computer and related equipment, as well as for automobiles and trucks.

Exports expanded in 2010 following two years of decreases. Trade with other countries advanced 10% as notable gains were recorded in the production and export of commodities such as lumber, wood pulp, natural gas and coal.

Personal spending (+3.8%) by British Columbians outpaced the national average, after remaining nearly flat in 2009. Spending on all the major categories including durable goods, non-durable goods, semi-durable goods and services registered gains.

Government spending grew in 2010, but at about half the rate of 2009. Capital spending advanced 11%. However, both the rate of growth on spending on goods and services by government as well as on capital were below the national average.

Nominal GDP increased 5.9% as corporate profits went up 22% in 2010. Prices for all goods and services in the western-most province increased 2.7%. Prices for consumer goods and services were up 1.0%, similar to the 2009 rate. Prices of durable and semi-durable goods slipped lower in the year.

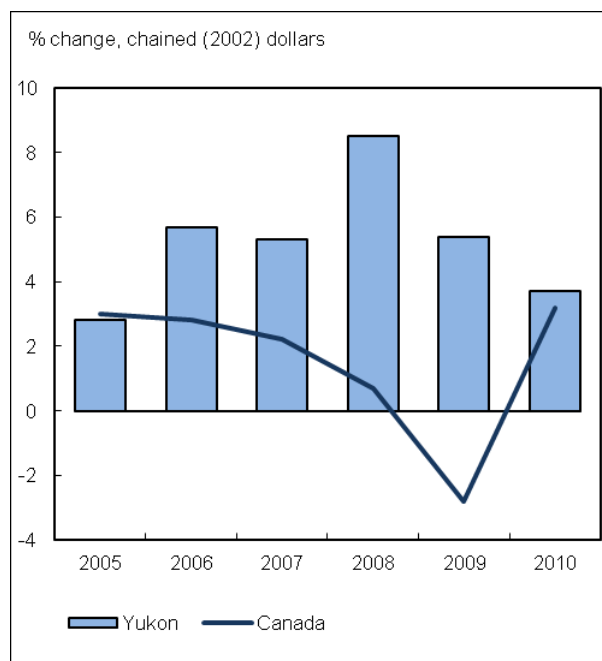
Personal income grew 4.0%, the same rate of growth as labour income. Total employment advanced 1.8% following a decrease of 2.1% in 2009. The Olympic Winter Games had a positive impact on recreation and accommodation services activity as well as labour markets.

The personal saving rate was virtually unchanged in 2010 despite a 4.8% gain in personal disposable income. The household debt-service ratio moved downward in 2010, but remained the highest in Canada.

Yukon

Yukon's real GDP expanded 3.7% in 2010, following slightly higher growth in 2009. Increases in consumer expenditure and business investment were more than enough to compensate for a decline in exports.

Chart 12
Yukon's GDP



Business investment in the Yukon grew at the fastest rate of any province or territory in Canada in 2010. Non-residential business investment was up 76%. Residential housing investment was also up. Machinery and equipment investment doubled from 2009 as several new mines were scheduled to commence production in 2010.

With the population growing at a rate well above the national average, personal spending on goods and services increased 4.3%, the highest rate of any province or territory in Canada in 2010. Spending on services advanced 5.2%.

Government current expenditure on goods and services increased 1.6%, and government expenditure on fixed capital was down 6.7%, following a large increase in 2009.

Exports were slightly lower in 2010 as metal ore mining production decreased. Exports to other countries were down while trade to other provinces increased after a downturn in 2009.

Imports were sharply higher in 2010 with shipments of goods from other countries leading the way. Notable gains were recorded for trucks and road tractors as well as for construction and mining related equipment.

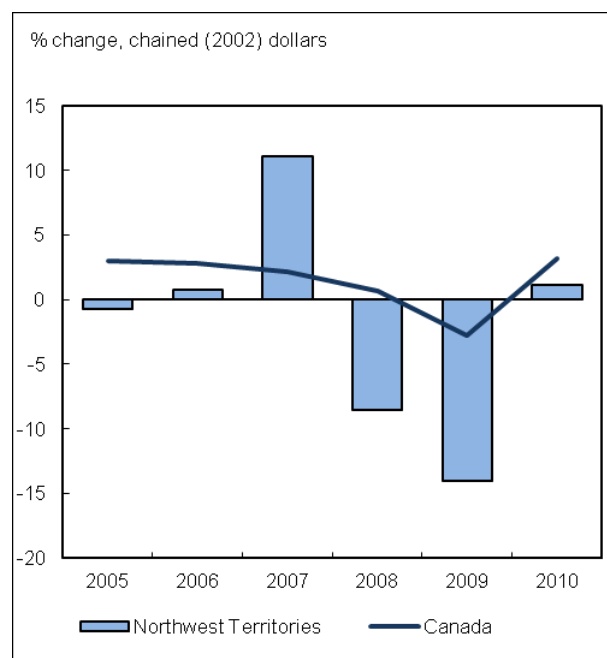
Nominal GDP expanded 9.2%. Prices for all goods and services in the Yukon grew 5.3%. Export prices for goods shipped to other countries recorded a notable increase. Metal ore and gold prices were higher in 2010, contributing to increased mining exploration activity.

Personal income was up 6.4%. Labour income grew at nearly twice the rate of 2009. The personal saving rate increase in 2010 and was well above the national average.

Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories' economy following a downturn in 2009. The increase in investment was largely linked to the oil and gas sector.

Chart 13
Northwest Territories' GDP



Spending on goods and services by households advanced at a rate well below the national average. Slow population growth moderated sales. Spending on durable and non-durable goods both decreased for a second consecutive year. Expenditures on semi-durable goods and services were up. Residential housing investment also expanded.

Exports advanced 2.7% following two years of double-digit declines. Shipments of diamonds rebounded in 2010, providing a boost to exports.

Imports increased in 2010 after several years of decline. Construction and mining machinery imports were notable.

Government investment in capital was up sharply in 2010 providing a boost in economic growth. Spending on infrastructure projects such as highways as well as on educational and health facilities played a key part in the expansion.

Nominal GDP was up 16%, the highest rate of any province or territory in Canada in 2010. Prices for all goods and services in the territory rose 14%, led by a large increase in prices of exported goods.

Corporate profits nearly doubled from the previous year. Commodity prices, particularly for oil and gas and diamonds rose in 2010. Domestic price gains remained moderate as prices for final domestic demand increased 2.1%.

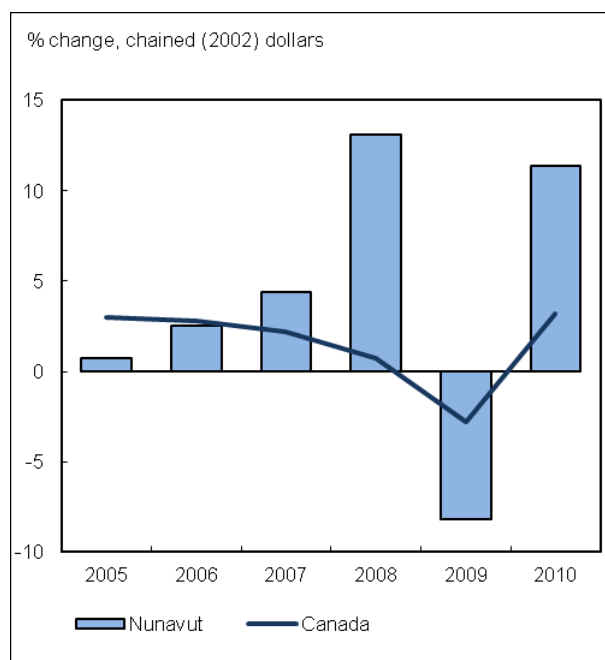
Personal income was 4.4% higher as labour income rebounded from a downturn in 2009. The gains in labour income were partially offset by a decrease in income earned by household investment.

Personal disposable income grew, leading to a 14% gain in personal saving. The household debt-service ratio declined again and was one of the lowest in the country.

Nunavut

Nunavut's real GDP advanced 11% in 2010, following an 8.2% decline in 2009. Shipments from a new gold mine increased exports and were an important contributor to the economic expansion. Corporate profits more than doubled in 2010.

Chart 14
Nunavut's GDP



Exports to other provinces also more than doubled in the year. Imports grew 14% with trade from both international and Canadian locations registering increases. Imports of construction-related machinery and equipment recorded gains.

Business investment edged upward in 2010 following a large drop in capital spending in 2009. Investment in machinery and equipment and non-residential structures were both up. Residential investment was down for a second consecutive year.

Higher commodity prices spurred mining exploration and construction is underway at a second mining site in the northern part of the territory.

Consumers increased their expenditures across all categories of goods and services.

Government spending on goods and services was up 0.8% while government capital expenditures rose 5.1%.

Nominal GDP rose 15%, the second highest rate of any province or territory in Canada. Despite this big gain, prices were up only 3.3% for all goods and services in the territory. Export prices increased 1.0% while final domestic demand prices grew 1.9%.

Labour income (+6.6%) grew faster than personal income and personal disposable income. The increase in labour income was the highest of any province or territory in Canada in 2010.

The personal saving rate remained high. The household debt-service ratio increased in 2010 yet was still the lowest of any province or territory in Canada.

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	657,249 5.8	695,093 5.8	743,392 6.9	784,885 5.6	818,563 4.3	814,707 -0.5	849,618 4.3
Corporation profits before taxes	168,219 16.4	186,585 10.9	197,286 5.7	200,943 1.9	223,001 11.0	149,087 -33.1	180,723 21.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	66,835 6.8	76,714 14.8	81,209 5.9	87,082 7.2	98,337 12.9	79,387 -19.3	85,598 7.8
Net income of unincorporated business	84,210 7.1	85,234 1.2	86,750 1.8	90,411 4.2	94,675 4.7	98,843 4.4	104,989 6.2
Taxes less subsidies	148,822 6.0	155,284 4.3	160,588 3.4	166,716 3.8	164,776 -1.2	164,064 -0.4	172,628 5.2
Personal disposable income	760,462 5.5	794,269 4.4	853,190 7.4	901,634 5.7	953,568 5.8	966,269 1.3	1,013,778 4.9
Personal saving rate[2]	3.2 ...	2.1 ...	3.5 ...	2.8 ...	3.9 ...	4.6 ...	4.8 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	697,566 3.3	723,146 3.7	753,263 4.2	787,765 4.6	811,157 3.0	814,215 0.4	841,466 3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	236,138 2.0	239,471 1.4	246,749 3.0	253,466 2.7	264,608 4.4	274,131 3.6	280,846 2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	257,712 7.8	281,727 9.3	301,606 7.1	312,285 3.5	318,670 2.0	277,316 -13.0	305,166 10.0
Investment in inventories	7,723 ...	14,254 ...	12,563 ...	12,256 ...	9,715 ...	-540 ...	8,872 ...
Exports of goods and services	491,675 5.0	500,988 1.9	503,934 0.6	510,105 1.2	486,145 -4.7	419,126 -13.8	445,967 6.4
Imports of goods and services	481,854 8.0	516,269 7.1	541,720 4.9	573,732 5.9	582,178 1.5	504,142 -13.4	570,377 13.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,211,239 3.1	1,247,807 3.0	1,283,033 2.8	1,311,260 2.2	1,320,291 0.7	1,283,722 -2.8	1,324,993 3.2
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	360,281 2.7	368,652 2.3	371,046 0.6	372,586 0.4	368,514 -1.1	334,478 -9.2	352,456 5.4
Services-producing industries	764,791 3.3	790,243 3.3	821,208 3.9	847,881 3.2	863,697 1.9	864,940 0.1	886,794 2.5
Industrial production	269,590 1.5	274,074 1.7	273,998 -0.0	272,736 -0.5	264,301 -3.1	239,250 -9.5	251,004 4.9
Non-durable manufacturing	75,534 -0.6	75,467 -0.1	73,385 -2.8	71,006 -3.2	67,793 -4.5	63,860 -5.8	65,151 2.0
Durable manufacturing	109,362 3.8	112,607 3.0	112,440 -0.1	110,733 -1.5	104,283 -5.8	86,116 -17.4	93,022 8.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	27,669 8.6	28,404 2.7	27,958 -1.6	27,570 -1.4	30,008 8.8	28,082 -6.4	28,487 1.4
Mining, oil and gas extraction	55,672 1.3	55,941 0.5	57,271 2.4	57,776 0.9	56,538 -2.1	52,125 -7.8	54,967 5.5
Construction	63,453 6.0	66,725 5.2	69,462 4.1	72,330 4.1	74,875 3.5	68,011 -9.2	73,467 8.0
Manufacturing	184,814 1.9	187,901 1.7	185,527 -1.3	181,348 -2.3	171,785 -5.3	150,431 -12.4	158,326 5.2
Wholesale trade	59,990 3.8	63,662 6.1	66,839 5.0	70,107 4.9	69,628 -0.7	65,268 -6.3	68,822 5.4
Retail trade	62,666 3.6	64,841 3.5	68,822 6.1	71,733 4.2	73,293 2.2	72,774 -0.7	75,634 3.9
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	215,074 3.6	222,677 3.5	232,289 4.3	240,577 3.6	245,547 2.1	251,128 2.3	257,488 2.5
Education services	53,764 2.3	55,292 2.8	57,008 3.1	58,413 2.5	60,140 3.0	61,219 1.8	62,539 2.2
Health care and social assistance	71,589 1.8	72,735 1.6	74,468 2.4	76,715 3.0	78,715 2.6	80,888 2.8	82,761 2.3
Public administration	64,085 1.2	65,115 1.6	67,452 3.6	69,136 2.5	71,447 3.3	73,742 3.2	75,390 2.2

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]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	7,680 4.0	7,921 3.1	10,174 28.4	9,669 -5.0	9,324 -3.6	10,152 8.9	10,638 4.8
Corporation profits before taxes	5,224 15.7	7,098 35.9	8,355 17.7	10,651 27.5	10,795 1.4	5,193 -51.9	7,105 36.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	871 12.1	1,087 24.8	1,496 37.6	2,440 63.1	3,763 54.2	2,201 -41.5	2,576 17.0
Net income of unincorporated business	1,065 4.5	1,002 -5.9	997 -0.5	1,071 7.4	1,124 4.9	1,231 9.5	1,317 7.0
Taxes less subsidies	1,987 3.2	2,045 2.9	2,041 -0.2	2,141 4.9	2,184 2.0	2,217 1.5	2,417 9.0
Personal disposable income	10,064 3.0	10,343 2.8	12,970 25.4	12,619 -2.7	12,377 -1.9	13,401 8.3	14,010 4.5
Personal saving rate[2]	-0.9 ...	-1.7 ...	15.5 ...	7.4 ...	-0.4 ...	4.5 ...	4.5 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	9,564 1.4	9,693 1.3	9,913 2.3	10,411 5.0	10,918 4.9	11,223 2.8	11,511 2.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4,591 0.8	4,606 0.3	4,649 0.9	4,725 1.6	5,015 6.1	5,277 5.2	5,465 3.6
Gross fixed capital formation	4,164 11.6	4,518 8.5	4,181 -7.5	3,949 -5.5	4,488 13.6	4,247 -5.4	5,565 31.0
Investment in inventories	111 ...	240 ...	249 ...	149 ...	-116 ...	-29 ...	-113 ...
Exports of goods and services	10,803 -2.2	10,739 -0.6	11,331 5.5	13,009 14.8	12,880 -1.0	10,143 -21.3	10,789 6.4
Imports of goods and services	12,060 5.5	12,162 0.8	12,227 0.5	12,662 3.6	13,592 7.3	12,424 -8.6	13,613 9.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	17,209 -1.2	17,593 2.2	18,129 3.0	19,791 9.2	19,712 -0.4	17,930 -9.0	19,027 6.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	6,866 -2.7	7,000 2.0	7,327 4.7	8,500 16.0	8,204 -3.5	6,739 -17.9	7,310 8.5
Services-producing industries	8,904 0.4	9,127 2.5	9,298 1.9	9,509 2.3	9,847 3.6	10,114 2.7	10,433 3.2
Industrial production	5,716 -4.7	5,872 2.7	6,238 6.2	7,363 18.0	7,004 -4.9	5,648 -19.4	6,021 6.6
Non-durable manufacturing	682 2.6	602 -11.7	598 -0.7	607 1.5	688 13.3	525 -23.7	545 3.8
Durable manufacturing	200 -17.7	227 13.5	173 -23.8	167 -3.5	147 -12.0	165 12.2	162 -1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	430 10.0	363 -15.6	379 4.4	381 0.5	396 3.9	334 -15.7	351 5.1
Mining, oil and gas extraction	4,357 -5.4	4,493 3.1	4,859 8.1	5,881 21.0	5,534 -5.9	4,431 -19.9	4,737 6.9
Construction	731 9.8	759 3.8	675 -11.1	657 -2.7	766 16.6	761 -0.7	952 25.1
Manufacturing	880 -3.4	833 -5.3	775 -7.0	779 0.5	847 8.7	694 -18.1	712 2.6
Wholesale trade	469 3.8	477 1.7	494 3.6	544 10.1	555 2.0	554 -0.2	590 6.5
Retail trade	837 2.2	855 2.2	881 3.0	935 6.1	981 4.9	1,034 5.4	1,062 2.7
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	1,949 0.2	2,032 4.3	2,097 3.2	2,160 3.0	2,253 4.3	2,337 3.7	2,423 3.7
Education services	946 0.9	943 -0.3	954 1.2	952 -0.2	1,008 5.9	1,052 4.4	1,084 3.0
Health care and social assistance	1,266 -1.6	1,279 1.0	1,283 0.3	1,294 0.9	1,337 3.3	1,389 3.9	1,425 2.6
Public administration	1,260 -0.9	1,272 1.0	1,306 2.7	1,333 2.1	1,383 3.8	1,424 3.0	1,464 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, Prince Edward Island[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	2,113	2,176	2,270	2,353	2,482	2,610	2,690
	5.2	3.0	4.3	3.7	5.5	5.2	3.1
Corporation profits before taxes	356	345	416	516	475	425	420
	0.6	-3.1	20.6	24.0	-7.9	-10.5	-1.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	142	152	146	152	190	184	192
	16.4	7.0	-3.9	4.1	25.0	-3.2	4.3
Net income of unincorporated business	355	354	374	365	357	355	406
	8.6	-0.3	5.6	-2.4	-2.2	-0.6	14.4
Taxes less subsidies	483	520	536	548	527	533	580
	2.1	7.7	3.1	2.2	-3.8	1.1	8.8
Personal disposable income	2,724	2,838	2,982	3,115	3,249	3,381	3,534
	3.4	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.5
Personal saving rate[2]	-4.2	-4.8	-5.6	-7.8	-8.2	-4.6	-5.2

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,633	2,687	2,779	2,908	2,988	3,014	3,106
	2.3	2.1	3.4	4.6	2.8	0.9	3.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,232	1,239	1,253	1,300	1,337	1,344	1,381
	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.8	2.8	0.5	2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	759	803	883	946	917	884	943
	4.5	5.8	10.0	7.1	-3.1	-3.6	6.7
Investment in inventories	-15	-6	69	22	-18	-9	49

Exports of goods and services	2,175	2,167	2,202	2,418	2,353	2,174	2,219
	4.9	-0.4	1.6	9.8	-2.7	-7.6	2.1
Imports of goods and services	2,901	2,973	3,109	3,447	3,402	3,240	3,405
	2.1	2.5	4.6	10.9	-1.3	-4.8	5.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,877	3,921	4,077	4,149	4,179	4,189	4,297
	2.6	1.1	4.0	1.8	0.7	0.2	2.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	941	908	948	970	922	893	910
	3.4	-3.5	4.4	2.3	-4.9	-3.1	1.9
Services-producing industries	2,572	2,640	2,733	2,787	2,847	2,880	2,962
	2.9	2.6	3.5	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.8
Industrial production	448	419	419	450	440	455	437
	4.7	-6.5	0.0	7.4	-2.2	3.4	-4.0
Non-durable manufacturing	266	232	235	275	267	246	236
	-3.3	-12.8	1.3	17.0	-2.9	-7.9	-4.1
Durable manufacturing	144	141	133	128	122	148	133
	24.1	-2.1	-5.7	-3.8	-4.7	21.3	-10.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	321	324	334	319	297	298	311
	0.6	0.9	3.1	-4.5	-6.9	0.3	4.4
Mining, oil and gas extraction	0	0	1	2	5	4	4
	...	...	...	100.0	150.0	-20.0	0.0
Construction	168	164	189	193	179	145	163
	3.7	-2.4	15.2	2.1	-7.3	-19.0	12.4
Manufacturing	410	373	367	400	386	395	369
	4.3	-9.0	-1.6	9.0	-3.5	2.3	-6.6
Wholesale trade	104	108	114	119	121	116	120
	2.0	3.8	5.6	4.4	1.7	-4.1	3.4
Retail trade	243	251	264	276	279	281	294
	3.4	3.3	5.2	4.5	1.1	0.7	4.6
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	631	650	686	703	719	740	764
	3.6	3.0	5.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.2
Education services	234	240	247	250	260	270	280
	4.5	2.6	2.9	1.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
Health care and social assistance	328	338	341	349	355	358	367
	3.1	3.0	0.9	2.3	1.7	0.8	2.5
Public administration	448	453	466	473	489	492	503
	-0.4	1.1	2.9	1.5	3.4	0.6	2.2

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]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	15,556 3.9	16,384 5.3	16,912 3.2	17,479 3.4	18,342 4.9	18,843 2.7	19,740 4.8
Corporation profits before taxes	3,093 10.6	3,248 5.0	2,908 -10.5	3,071 5.6	3,367 9.6	2,990 -11.2	2,955 -1.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,197 -8.4	1,265 5.7	1,301 2.8	1,612 23.9	1,768 9.7	1,427 -19.3	1,464 2.6
Net income of unincorporated business	2,170 2.9	2,196 1.2	2,228 1.5	2,242 0.6	2,231 -0.5	2,432 9.0	2,638 8.5
Taxes less subsidies	3,788 2.5	3,889 2.7	3,910 0.5	4,003 2.4	3,988 -0.4	4,111 3.1	4,476 8.9
Personal disposable income	20,086 4.6	20,978 4.4	21,898 4.4	22,905 4.6	23,878 4.2	24,603 3.0	25,801 4.9
Personal saving rate[2]	-1.3 ...	-1.4 ...	-2.0 ...	-2.7 ...	-3.4 ...	-1.7 ...	-1.1 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	18,932 2.1	19,285 1.9	19,828 2.8	20,483 3.3	21,085 2.9	21,452 1.7	21,899 2.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,436 1.9	8,792 4.2	8,789 -0.0	9,008 2.5	9,025 0.2	9,289 2.9	9,420 1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	5,728 -1.5	5,849 2.1	5,995 2.5	6,128 2.2	5,689 -7.2	5,901 3.7	6,204 5.1
Investment in inventories	136 ...	172 ...	51 ...	173 ...	113 ...	-417 ...	-229 ...
Exports of goods and services	13,844 2.9	13,631 -1.5	13,153 -3.5	14,226 8.2	14,058 -1.2	13,247 -5.8	13,725 3.6
Imports of goods and services	19,417 3.2	19,748 1.7	19,667 -0.4	21,508 9.4	20,647 -4.0	20,166 -2.3	21,264 5.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	27,710 0.9	28,016 1.1	28,174 0.6	28,611 1.6	29,378 2.7	29,390 0.0	29,951 1.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	6,490 1.0	6,462 -0.4	6,118 -5.3	6,159 0.7	6,299 2.3	6,040 -4.1	6,052 0.2
Services-producing industries	18,816 1.5	19,194 2.0	19,743 2.9	20,148 2.1	20,628 2.4	20,890 1.3	21,320 2.1
Industrial production	4,207 1.3	4,218 0.3	3,849 -8.7	3,960 2.9	3,977 0.4	3,564 -10.4	3,486 -2.2
Non-durable manufacturing	1,779 3.4	1,760 -1.1	1,529 -13.1	1,556 1.8	1,526 -1.9	1,393 -8.7	1,476 6.0
Durable manufacturing	1,072 17.8	1,065 -0.7	1,047 -1.7	999 -4.6	996 -0.3	937 -5.9	1,005 7.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	740 -7.5	746 0.8	757 1.5	682 -9.9	781 14.5	757 -3.1	812 7.3
Mining, oil and gas extraction	795 -11.1	831 4.5	750 -9.7	793 5.7	814 2.6	652 -19.9	460 -29.4
Construction	1,547 4.3	1,498 -3.2	1,533 2.3	1,521 -0.8	1,567 3.0	1,740 11.0	1,786 2.6
Manufacturing	2,847 8.3	2,820 -0.9	2,568 -8.9	2,549 -0.7	2,515 -1.3	2,323 -7.6	2,474 6.5
Wholesale trade	1,123 0.9	1,154 2.8	1,189 3.0	1,239 4.2	1,286 3.8	1,236 -3.9	1,326 7.3
Retail trade	1,660 0.5	1,689 1.7	1,775 5.1	1,845 3.9	1,888 2.3	1,896 0.4	1,956 3.2
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	5,028 2.5	5,129 2.0	5,353 4.4	5,526 3.2	5,680 2.8	5,824 2.5	5,965 2.4
Education services	1,450 2.0	1,513 4.3	1,525 0.8	1,540 1.0	1,572 2.1	1,562 -0.6	1,588 1.7
Health care and social assistance	2,101 1.4	2,144 2.0	2,222 3.6	2,260 1.7	2,311 2.3	2,382 3.1	2,388 0.3
Public administration	2,688 -0.0	2,753 2.4	2,839 3.1	2,855 0.6	2,892 1.3	2,949 2.0	3,009 2.0

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, New Brunswick[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	12,354 5.2	12,819 3.8	13,329 4.0	14,015 5.1	14,960 6.7	15,347 2.6	15,963 4.0
Corporation profits before taxes	2,566 32.7	2,780 8.3	3,240 16.5	3,295 1.7	2,417 -26.6	2,238 -7.4	2,652 18.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,218 -2.0	1,304 7.1	1,330 2.0	1,401 5.3	1,475 5.3	1,353 -8.3	1,427 5.5
Net income of unincorporated business	1,466 8.1	1,474 0.5	1,515 2.8	1,513 -0.1	1,538 1.7	1,701 10.6	1,774 4.3
Taxes less subsidies	3,002 1.4	3,063 2.0	3,101 1.2	3,231 4.2	3,233 0.1	3,215 -0.6	3,409 6.0
Personal disposable income	15,803 5.2	16,303 3.2	17,005 4.3	17,807 4.7	18,845 5.8	19,550 3.7	20,395 4.3
Personal saving rate[2]	4.0 ...	3.2 ...	2.4 ...	1.0 ...	2.5 ...	4.4 ...	4.8 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	14,212 2.3	14,498 2.0	14,995 3.4	15,653 4.4	16,175 3.3	16,416 1.5	16,805 2.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,907 1.7	6,024 2.0	6,133 1.8	6,190 0.9	6,418 3.7	6,619 3.1	6,876 3.9
Gross fixed capital formation	4,444 6.9	4,709 6.0	5,600 18.9	6,154 9.9	6,092 -1.0	5,363 -12.0	5,346 -0.3
Investment in inventories	138 ...	229 ...	305 ...	-46 ...	-24 ...	3 ...	-152 ...
Exports of goods and services	17,197 2.8	17,378 1.1	16,849 -3.0	17,396 3.2	16,768 -3.6	16,868 0.6	17,674 4.8
Imports of goods and services	19,535 3.0	20,149 3.1	20,574 2.1	21,765 5.8	21,613 -0.7	21,536 -0.4	22,165 2.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	22,366 2.8	22,638 1.2	23,174 2.4	23,439 1.1	23,583 0.6	23,484 -0.4	24,216 3.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	5,784 -0.6	5,620 -2.8	5,835 3.8	5,867 0.5	5,803 -1.1	5,461 -5.9	5,742 5.1
Services-producing industries	14,409 4.5	14,900 3.4	15,241 2.3	15,465 1.5	15,681 1.4	15,945 1.7	16,305 2.3
Industrial production	3,830 0.0	3,667 -4.3	3,713 1.3	3,655 -1.6	3,523 -3.6	3,395 -3.6	3,656 7.7
Non-durable manufacturing	1,896 1.0	1,685 -11.1	1,687 0.1	1,629 -3.4	1,517 -6.9	1,471 -3.0	1,561 6.1
Durable manufacturing	1,036 -1.1	1,026 -1.0	974 -5.1	898 -7.8	809 -9.9	832 2.8	983 18.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	837 9.8	792 -5.4	781 -1.4	715 -8.5	748 4.6	738 -1.3	771 4.5
Mining, oil and gas extraction	201 -0.5	187 -7.0	274 46.5	291 6.2	310 6.5	251 -19.0	274 9.2
Construction	1,123 -8.2	1,166 3.8	1,349 15.7	1,504 11.5	1,559 3.7	1,359 -12.8	1,342 -1.3
Manufacturing	2,936 0.2	2,711 -7.7	2,664 -1.7	2,534 -4.9	2,336 -7.8	2,305 -1.3	2,531 9.8
Wholesale trade	1,170 25.0	1,328 13.5	1,188 -10.5	1,148 -3.4	1,039 -9.5	1,022 -1.6	1,044 2.2
Retail trade	1,284 4.0	1,321 2.9	1,385 4.8	1,443 4.2	1,513 4.9	1,549 2.4	1,583 2.2
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	3,429 4.5	3,583 4.5	3,757 4.9	3,811 1.4	3,897 2.3	4,009 2.9	4,126 2.9
Education services	1,067 2.3	1,090 2.2	1,106 1.5	1,115 0.8	1,142 2.4	1,169 2.4	1,209 3.4
Health care and social assistance	1,571 3.2	1,584 0.8	1,625 2.6	1,661 2.2	1,713 3.1	1,763 2.9	1,819 3.2
Public administration	1,931 1.0	1,971 2.1	2,032 3.1	2,075 2.1	2,118 2.1	2,189 3.4	2,254 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, Quebec[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	139,815 4.1	144,774 3.5	149,948 3.6	157,713 5.2	163,789 3.9	164,528 0.5	171,546 4.3
Corporation profits before taxes	24,935 15.6	24,965 0.1	27,759 11.2	25,874 -6.8	25,764 -0.4	22,150 -14.0	26,199 18.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	14,794 5.3	16,338 10.4	17,853 9.3	20,894 17.0	22,943 9.8	22,040 -3.9	21,808 -1.1
Net income of unincorporated business	16,245 8.1	16,409 1.0	16,872 2.8	17,562 4.1	18,106 3.1	19,465 7.5	20,295 4.3
Taxes less subsidies	34,692 5.2	35,773 3.1	35,918 0.4	36,886 2.7	36,615 -0.7	36,338 -0.8	38,077 4.8
Personal disposable income	165,791 4.4	171,359 3.4	179,211 4.6	189,804 5.9	199,590 5.2	202,302 1.4	210,621 4.1
Personal saving rate[2]	3.8 ...	2.4 ...	2.7 ...	3.0 ...	3.5 ...	3.9 ...	3.7 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	151,587 2.8	155,867 2.8	160,505 3.0	167,152 4.1	172,379 3.1	173,802 0.8	179,569 3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	55,146 1.0	55,604 0.8	57,218 2.9	57,491 0.5	59,082 2.8	60,956 3.2	62,641 2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	51,548 11.7	52,311 1.5	53,397 2.1	57,317 7.3	59,560 3.9	56,520 -5.1	61,438 8.7
Investment in inventories	780 ...	3,473 ...	1,607 ...	1,396 ...	356 ...	-1,003 ...	3 ...
Exports of goods and services	140,070 1.5	143,049 2.1	146,279 2.3	149,327 2.1	144,522 -3.2	133,770 -7.4	134,783 0.8
Imports of goods and services	148,464 4.7	155,055 4.4	159,857 3.1	167,646 4.9	167,820 0.1	157,713 -6.0	166,131 5.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	251,028 2.7	255,559 1.8	260,033 1.8	265,585 2.1	269,083 1.3	267,290 -0.7	273,856 2.5
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	74,221 1.9	74,887 0.9	73,560 -1.8	74,457 1.2	75,327 1.2	71,044 -5.7	73,438 3.4
Services-producing industries	158,025 2.6	161,313 2.1	166,133 3.0	170,349 2.5	173,038 1.6	175,243 1.3	179,130 2.2
Industrial production	56,766 -0.3	57,448 1.2	56,297 -2.0	56,437 0.2	56,224 -0.4	52,492 -6.6	53,402 1.7
Non-durable manufacturing	21,105 -2.8	20,882 -1.1	20,180 -3.4	19,445 -3.6	18,826 -3.2	18,094 -3.9	18,434 1.9
Durable manufacturing	25,393 4.6	26,226 3.3	25,804 -1.6	26,005 0.8	25,608 -1.5	22,369 -12.6	22,695 1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,637 11.4	4,734 2.1	4,623 -2.3	4,606 -0.4	4,687 1.8	4,412 -5.9	4,720 7.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	1,079 -16.8	990 -8.2	974 -1.6	1,006 3.3	1,004 -0.2	1,000 -0.4	1,047 4.7
Construction	12,810 9.4	12,706 -0.8	12,629 -0.6	13,338 5.6	14,236 6.7	13,890 -2.4	14,943 7.6
Manufacturing	46,487 1.1	47,084 1.3	45,950 -2.4	45,391 -1.2	44,365 -2.3	40,483 -8.8	41,154 1.7
Wholesale trade	12,166 2.8	12,608 3.6	13,194 4.6	13,872 5.1	13,678 -1.4	13,228 -3.3	13,615 2.9
Retail trade	14,087 2.8	14,579 3.5	15,327 5.1	15,804 3.1	16,245 2.8	16,413 1.0	16,962 3.3
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	38,666 4.1	39,608 2.4	41,040 3.6	42,344 3.2	43,115 1.8	44,438 3.1	45,735 2.9
Education services	12,064 0.8	12,033 -0.3	12,318 2.4	12,541 1.8	12,854 2.5	13,101 1.9	13,357 2.0
Health care and social assistance	17,126 2.0	17,241 0.7	17,482 1.4	17,831 2.0	18,112 1.6	18,584 2.6	19,005 2.3
Public administration	14,916 1.1	15,155 1.6	15,672 3.4	15,942 1.7	16,389 2.8	17,073 4.2	17,444 2.2

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]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	277,078 5.6	289,997 4.7	304,549 5.0	318,227 4.5	327,144 2.8	325,142 -0.6	337,830 3.9
Corporation profits before taxes	61,576 5.8	62,230 1.1	65,666 5.5	66,484 1.2	62,617 -5.8	53,287 -14.9	63,477 19.1
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	17,852 3.4	20,337 13.9	21,254 4.5	22,687 6.7	24,278 7.0	22,758 -6.3	23,009 1.1
Net income of unincorporated business	34,216 4.4	34,871 1.9	35,412 1.6	35,580 0.5	35,441 -0.4	37,001 4.4	39,360 6.4
Taxes less subsidies	64,784 7.0	67,049 3.5	69,199 3.2	70,251 1.5	68,573 -2.4	67,893 -1.0	71,955 6.0
Personal disposable income	308,383 4.9	319,919 3.7	340,552 6.4	356,073 4.6	370,053 3.9	376,217 1.7	395,424 5.1
Personal saving rate[2]	3.9 ...	2.4 ...	3.8 ...	3.1 ...	2.9 ...	4.3 ...	4.1 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	281,182 3.1	290,795 3.4	300,549 3.4	312,118 3.8	320,535 2.7	321,067 0.2	332,544 3.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	88,224 3.8	89,110 1.0	93,128 4.5	95,958 3.0	100,916 5.2	104,837 3.9	107,519 2.6
Gross fixed capital formation	91,577 4.1	97,280 6.2	102,577 5.4	104,572 1.9	103,519 -1.0	94,317 -8.9	105,333 11.7
Investment in inventories	1,687 ...	1,208 ...	3,447 ...	6,477 ...	3,724 ...	-2,968 ...	2,057 ...
Exports of goods and services	336,418 4.4	343,325 2.1	345,578 0.7	348,466 0.8	324,856 -6.8	283,901 -12.6	305,225 7.5
Imports of goods and services	302,943 6.7	312,514 3.2	324,444 3.8	336,880 3.8	328,282 -2.6	294,107 -10.4	333,331 13.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	496,780 2.6	510,509 2.8	522,998 2.4	533,233 2.0	529,828 -0.6	512,685 -3.2	527,813 3.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	136,258 0.5	137,882 1.2	136,251 -1.2	133,318 -2.2	126,832 -4.9	110,793 -12.6	117,702 6.2
Services-producing industries	322,313 3.4	332,911 3.3	344,410 3.5	355,490 3.2	359,548 1.1	358,897 -0.2	367,257 2.3
Industrial production	107,619 0.2	108,484 0.8	106,144 -2.2	102,221 -3.7	96,073 -6.0	80,905 -15.8	85,338 5.5
Non-durable manufacturing	34,094 -1.9	33,765 -1.0	32,866 -2.7	31,143 -5.2	28,859 -7.3	27,087 -6.1	27,406 1.2
Durable manufacturing	61,268 0.7	62,005 1.2	60,927 -1.7	58,754 -3.6	52,976 -9.8	41,344 -22.0	45,808 10.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,203 3.4	5,479 5.3	5,365 -2.1	5,237 -2.4	5,591 6.8	5,293 -5.3	5,476 3.5
Mining, oil and gas extraction	2,794 2.9	2,886 3.3	2,620 -9.2	2,473 -5.6	2,719 9.9	1,904 -30.0	1,904 0.0
Construction	23,433 1.5	23,910 2.0	24,530 2.6	25,316 3.2	24,560 -3.0	23,383 -4.8	25,386 8.6
Manufacturing	95,292 -0.3	95,639 0.4	93,624 -2.1	89,668 -4.2	81,722 -8.9	68,916 -15.7	73,424 6.5
Wholesale trade	26,913 2.5	28,749 6.8	30,026 4.4	31,365 4.5	30,286 -3.4	28,460 -6.0	30,116 5.8
Retail trade	25,105 3.6	25,597 2.0	26,655 4.1	27,192 2.0	27,641 1.7	27,610 -0.1	28,687 3.9
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	98,432 3.1	101,995 3.6	105,713 3.6	109,592 3.7	110,863 1.2	112,780 1.7	114,843 1.8
Education services	20,877 3.2	21,872 4.8	22,794 4.2	23,492 3.1	24,090 2.5	24,617 2.2	25,152 2.2
Health care and social assistance	27,522 3.1	28,099 2.1	28,904 2.9	30,006 3.8	30,837 2.8	31,536 2.3	32,034 1.6
Public administration	23,990 1.8	24,345 1.5	25,349 4.1	26,001 2.6	26,926 3.6	27,789 3.2	28,612 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, Manitoba[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	20,491	21,377	22,603	24,070	25,435	26,202	27,087
	5.5	4.3	5.7	6.5	5.7	3.0	3.4
Corporation profits before taxes	3,849	4,177	5,875	6,938	7,286	6,105	6,926
	18.9	8.5	40.7	18.1	5.0	-16.2	13.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,426	3,112	2,981	3,287	3,550	3,246	3,652
	22.1	28.3	-4.2	10.3	8.0	-8.6	12.5
Net income of unincorporated business	2,899	2,779	2,911	3,013	3,419	3,461	3,596
	3.9	-4.1	4.7	3.5	13.5	1.2	3.9
Taxes less subsidies	4,890	4,817	5,159	5,521	5,664	5,674	5,920
	1.7	-1.5	7.1	7.0	2.6	0.2	4.3
Personal disposable income	25,733	26,443	28,157	29,973	32,006	32,782	34,129
	5.3	2.8	6.5	6.4	6.8	2.4	4.1
Personal saving rate[2]	3.3	1.1	2.5	1.9	3.7	3.8	3.5

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	23,571	24,265	25,044	26,340	27,283	27,650	28,577
	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.2	3.6	1.3	3.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	9,263	9,336	9,441	9,764	10,244	10,568	10,704
	1.5	0.8	1.1	3.4	4.9	3.2	1.3
Gross fixed capital formation	6,843	7,004	7,821	8,324	9,056	8,574	9,633
	6.7	2.4	11.7	6.4	8.8	-5.3	12.4
Investment in inventories	211	109	845	232	259	-818	-237

Exports of goods and services	23,822	24,650	25,548	28,102	28,056	27,072	27,359
	4.3	3.5	3.6	10.0	-0.2	-3.5	1.1
Imports of goods and services	25,874	26,562	28,525	31,757	32,261	30,551	32,532
	3.2	2.7	7.4	11.3	1.6	-5.3	6.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	37,861	38,860	40,181	41,263	42,838	42,705	43,746
	2.2	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.8	-0.3	2.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	9,391	9,816	10,227	10,612	10,994	10,597	10,770
	0.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	-3.6	1.6
Services-producing industries	25,204	25,772	26,655	27,348	28,362	28,709	29,395
	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	3.7	1.2	2.4
Industrial production	6,281	6,695	6,773	7,049	7,005	6,618	6,778
	2.4	6.6	1.2	4.1	-0.6	-5.5	2.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,729	1,652	1,833	1,873	2,147	2,165	1,919
	-6.8	-4.5	11.0	2.2	14.6	0.8	-11.4
Mining, oil and gas extraction	599	596	657	637	607	625	693
	-2.3	-0.5	10.2	-3.0	-4.7	3.0	10.9
Construction	1,378	1,438	1,634	1,693	1,909	1,897	2,068
	2.1	4.4	13.6	3.6	12.8	-0.6	9.0
Manufacturing	4,432	4,589	4,573	4,938	4,979	4,525	4,562
	1.7	3.5	-0.3	8.0	0.8	-9.1	0.8
Wholesale trade	1,960	2,081	2,282	2,365	2,839	2,778	2,825
	1.9	6.2	9.7	3.6	20.0	-2.1	1.7
Retail trade	2,233	2,311	2,415	2,570	2,656	2,688	2,778
	4.6	3.5	4.5	6.4	3.3	1.2	3.3
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	6,462	6,624	6,889	7,084	7,316	7,503	7,744
	0.9	2.5	4.0	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.2
Education services	1,893	1,924	1,951	1,995	2,062	2,141	2,206
	4.8	1.6	1.4	2.3	3.4	3.8	3.0
Health care and social assistance	2,952	2,931	2,936	2,989	3,068	3,114	3,179
	2.6	-0.7	0.2	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.1
Public administration	2,523	2,554	2,624	2,683	2,731	2,789	2,823
	0.5	1.2	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.2

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]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	16,313 5.7	17,235 5.7	18,726 8.7	20,170 7.7	22,109 9.6	23,234 5.1	24,721 6.4
Corporation profits before taxes	7,380 38.4	9,281 25.8	9,108 -1.9	10,859 19.2	18,583 71.1	11,360 -38.9	14,829 30.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	3,052 13.0	3,130 2.6	3,476 11.1	3,863 11.1	5,493 42.2	3,699 -32.7	4,201 13.6
Net income of unincorporated business	2,892 22.5	2,457 -15.0	1,996 -18.8	2,549 27.7	4,666 83.1	4,065 -12.9	3,865 -4.9
Taxes less subsidies	4,067 7.1	4,577 12.5	4,826 5.4	5,304 9.9	5,974 12.6	5,924 -0.8	5,779 -2.4
Personal disposable income	21,892 8.2	22,145 1.2	23,244 5.0	25,403 9.3	30,037 18.2	30,355 1.1	31,940 5.2
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9 ...	-1.5 ...	-2.2 ...	-1.7 ...	7.3 ...	5.0 ...	5.6 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	20,230 1.7	20,797 2.8	21,587 3.8	22,998 6.5	24,273 5.5	24,671 1.6	25,299 2.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,812 2.3	7,971 2.0	8,181 2.6	8,519 4.1	8,726 2.4	8,977 2.9	9,101 1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	7,625 0.5	8,884 16.5	9,943 11.9	10,692 7.5	12,587 17.7	12,617 0.2	13,481 6.8
Investment in inventories	1,290 ...	1,814 ...	1,056 ...	1,064 ...	1,549 ...	341 ...	-143 ...
Exports of goods and services	25,931 9.5	26,013 0.3	26,135 0.5	27,620 5.7	27,958 1.2	26,621 -4.8	28,583 7.4
Imports of goods and services	25,061 3.3	26,408 5.4	28,613 8.3	31,419 9.8	33,611 7.0	33,145 -1.4	35,110 5.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	37,741 5.1	38,904 3.1	38,266 -1.6	39,626 3.6	41,466 4.6	39,911 -3.8	41,520 4.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	15,390 7.4	15,820 2.8	14,871 -6.0	15,126 1.7	15,822 4.6	14,522 -8.2	15,592 7.4
Services-producing industries	20,682 2.8	21,246 2.7	21,819 2.7	22,904 5.0	23,910 4.4	23,925 0.1	24,318 1.6
Industrial production	9,743 4.3	9,686 -0.6	9,026 -6.8	9,097 0.8	8,823 -3.0	7,630 -13.5	8,789 15.2
Non-durable manufacturing	1,334 7.1	1,477 10.7	1,313 -11.1	1,420 8.1	1,385 -2.5	1,396 0.8	1,414 1.3
Durable manufacturing	1,305 23.8	1,365 4.6	1,383 1.3	1,453 5.1	1,510 3.9	1,345 -10.9	1,306 -2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,820 21.0	4,155 8.8	3,798 -8.6	4,016 5.7	5,207 29.7	5,407 3.8	4,335 -19.8
Mining, oil and gas extraction	6,123 0.9	5,953 -2.8	5,484 -7.9	5,440 -0.8	5,226 -3.9	4,339 -17.0	5,221 20.3
Construction	1,705 2.3	1,982 16.2	2,022 2.0	2,090 3.4	2,590 23.9	2,684 3.6	2,761 2.9
Manufacturing	2,650 15.3	2,845 7.4	2,707 -4.9	2,884 6.5	2,903 0.7	2,755 -5.1	2,736 -0.7
Wholesale trade	1,905 11.1	1,972 3.5	2,007 1.8	2,329 16.0	2,833 21.6	2,514 -11.3	2,570 2.2
Retail trade	1,749 4.2	1,801 3.0	1,917 6.4	2,031 5.9	2,178 7.2	2,213 1.6	2,261 2.2
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	5,246 1.0	5,359 2.2	5,536 3.3	5,789 4.6	5,971 3.1	6,124 2.6	6,271 2.4
Education services	1,807 2.1	1,833 1.4	1,863 1.6	1,901 2.0	1,919 0.9	1,964 2.3	1,969 0.3
Health care and social assistance	2,191 2.8	2,256 3.0	2,272 0.7	2,333 2.7	2,419 3.7	2,469 2.1	2,527 2.3
Public administration	1,836 1.8	1,879 2.3	1,951 3.8	2,006 2.8	2,024 0.9	2,067 2.1	2,109 2.0

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, Alberta[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	81,883 9.7	93,034 13.6	107,069 15.1	118,387 10.6	128,012 8.1	123,517 -3.5	130,015 5.3
Corporation profits before taxes	40,750 23.7	51,294 25.9	50,182 -2.2	49,929 -0.5	64,963 30.1	26,671 -58.9	32,991 23.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	15,124 10.7	19,174 26.8	21,075 9.9	19,138 -9.2	22,371 16.9	13,257 -40.7	17,931 35.3
Net income of unincorporated business	10,169 11.4	10,241 0.7	10,370 1.3	11,740 13.2	12,971 10.5	12,551 -3.2	13,655 8.8
Taxes less subsidies	12,137 6.7	13,329 9.8	14,639 9.8	16,205 10.7	16,027 -1.1	16,074 0.3	16,841 4.8
Personal disposable income	89,556 9.3	98,547 10.0	112,433 14.1	122,060 8.6	134,085 9.9	133,037 -0.8	140,967 6.0
Personal saving rate[2]	9.0 ...	9.7 ...	12.2 ...	10.8 ...	14.5 ...	14.7 ...	16.4 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	77,356 5.0	83,160 7.5	90,264 8.5	96,216 6.6	98,788 2.7	97,913 -0.9	101,277 3.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	23,849 0.7	24,729 3.7	25,430 2.8	26,717 5.1	28,301 5.9	29,585 4.5	30,474 3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	51,420 9.3	62,953 22.4	69,456 10.3	71,180 2.5	72,211 1.4	52,813 -26.9	56,454 6.9
Investment in inventories	786 ...	2,640 ...	1,514 ...	-1,633 ...	-1,670 ...	-1,361 ...	2,085 ...
Exports of goods and services	100,774 6.5	100,510 -0.3	107,687 7.1	110,431 2.5	109,778 -0.6	104,531 -4.8	108,151 3.5
Imports of goods and services	90,853 7.2	102,505 12.8	113,675 10.9	120,247 5.8	123,105 2.4	104,019 -15.5	113,893 9.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	163,564 5.3	170,872 4.5	180,852 5.8	184,008 1.7	185,668 0.9	177,376 -4.5	183,251 3.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	68,108 6.3	70,859 4.0	74,229 4.8	74,354 0.2	73,449 -1.2	66,652 -9.3	69,967 5.0
Services-producing industries	88,951 4.7	93,933 5.6	101,262 7.8	105,449 4.1	108,919 3.3	108,906 -0.0	111,162 2.1
Industrial production	51,189 5.1	52,154 1.9	54,428 4.4	53,876 -1.0	52,104 -3.3	49,912 -4.2	52,165 4.5
Non-durable manufacturing	7,194 12.7	7,874 9.5	7,732 -1.8	7,621 -1.4	7,339 -3.7	6,577 -10.4	6,920 5.2
Durable manufacturing	6,882 14.5	7,564 9.9	8,474 12.0	8,243 -2.7	8,348 1.3	6,398 -23.4	7,221 12.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,981 14.5	5,269 5.8	5,167 -1.9	5,063 -2.0	5,829 15.1	4,856 -16.7	5,574 14.8
Mining, oil and gas extraction	34,024 3.4	34,016 -0.0	35,505 4.4	35,141 -1.0	33,732 -4.0	33,336 -1.2	34,482 3.4
Construction	12,325 10.2	14,321 16.2	15,502 8.2	16,368 5.6	17,147 4.8	12,742 -25.7	13,355 4.8
Manufacturing	14,078 13.7	15,443 9.7	16,297 5.5	15,944 -2.2	15,779 -1.0	13,015 -17.5	14,199 9.1
Wholesale trade	7,627 7.7	8,380 9.9	9,211 9.9	9,454 2.6	9,571 1.2	8,735 -8.7	9,339 6.9
Retail trade	6,962 3.1	7,435 6.8	8,479 14.0	9,395 10.8	9,597 2.2	9,132 -4.8	9,437 3.3
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	23,918 3.9	25,028 4.6	27,087 8.2	27,975 3.3	29,196 4.4	30,073 3.0	30,764 2.3
Education services	6,074 2.5	6,265 3.1	6,530 4.2	6,693 2.5	7,028 5.0	7,288 3.7	7,418 1.8
Health care and social assistance	6,970 3.1	7,350 5.5	7,589 3.3	8,013 5.6	8,748 9.2	9,267 5.9	9,471 2.2
Public administration	5,997 1.8	6,165 2.8	6,374 3.4	6,641 4.2	6,933 4.4	7,326 5.7	7,204 -1.7

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, British Columbia[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	80,599 6.6	85,805 6.5	93,963 9.5	98,573 4.9	102,468 4.0	100,629 -1.8	104,630 4.0
Corporation profits before taxes	16,764 35.6	19,631 17.1	22,408 14.1	21,951 -2.0	24,892 13.4	17,778 -28.6	21,608 21.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	9,708 6.1	10,418 7.3	9,910 -4.9	11,128 12.3	12,018 8.0	8,784 -26.9	8,894 1.3
Net income of unincorporated business	12,374 8.6	13,070 5.6	13,671 4.6	14,356 5.0	14,389 0.2	16,105 11.9	17,571 9.1
Taxes less subsidies	18,664 6.2	19,881 6.5	20,899 5.1	22,250 6.5	21,634 -2.8	21,699 0.3	22,787 5.0
Personal disposable income	96,903 5.9	101,619 4.9	110,794 9.0	117,596 6.1	124,859 6.2	126,121 1.0	132,152 4.8
Personal saving rate[2]	-4.6 ...	-5.4 ...	-4.1 ...	-5.1 ...	-3.0 ...	-3.2 ...	-3.3 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	96,187 4.3	100,180 4.2	106,222 6.0	111,787 5.2	114,489 2.4	114,834 0.3	119,193 3.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	28,346 -0.0	28,606 0.9	29,127 1.8	30,338 4.2	31,865 5.0	32,901 3.3	33,433 1.6
Gross fixed capital formation	31,424 12.3	34,835 10.9	38,570 10.7	39,519 2.5	40,529 2.6	34,702 -14.4	39,348 13.4
Investment in inventories	652 ...	1,401 ...	1,043 ...	1,016 ...	106 ...	-385 ...	-1,713 ...
Exports of goods and services	67,013 4.8	70,162 4.7	72,341 3.1	74,546 3.0	72,110 -3.3	66,392 -7.9	70,364 6.0
Imports of goods and services	77,380 7.7	82,051 6.0	88,328 7.7	93,626 6.0	94,602 1.0	86,257 -8.8	94,754 9.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	146,541 3.6	153,489 4.7	159,729 4.1	164,496 3.0	165,641 0.7	162,225 -2.1	167,140 3.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	34,252 5.6	36,334 6.1	37,237 2.5	37,198 -0.1	36,575 -1.7	33,210 -9.2	35,468 6.8
Services-producing industries	101,026 3.5	105,217 4.1	109,809 4.4	114,098 3.9	115,667 1.4	115,875 0.2	118,386 2.2
Industrial production	21,731 3.4	23,299 7.2	23,393 0.4	23,301 -0.4	22,529 -3.3	20,394 -9.5	21,161 3.8
Non-durable manufacturing	5,196 -1.1	5,317 2.3	5,332 0.3	5,358 0.5	5,165 -3.6	4,812 -6.8	4,873 1.3
Durable manufacturing	9,574 11.0	10,175 6.3	10,654 4.7	10,602 -0.5	9,379 -11.5	7,743 -17.4	8,219 6.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,851 7.8	4,859 0.2	4,793 -1.4	4,619 -3.6	4,154 -10.1	3,870 -6.8	4,150 7.2
Mining, oil and gas extraction	4,270 -0.7	4,643 8.7	4,645 0.0	4,422 -4.8	4,598 4.0	4,293 -6.6	4,595 7.0
Construction	7,675 10.8	8,115 5.7	8,935 10.1	9,097 1.8	9,501 4.4	8,617 -9.3	9,673 12.3
Manufacturing	14,723 6.0	15,435 4.8	15,904 3.0	15,885 -0.1	14,546 -8.4	12,657 -13.0	13,156 3.9
Wholesale trade	6,430 2.7	6,663 3.6	6,987 4.9	7,508 7.5	7,233 -3.7	6,560 -9.3	6,728 2.6
Retail trade	8,280 5.4	8,772 5.9	9,477 8.0	9,961 5.1	9,976 0.2	9,799 -1.8	10,105 3.1
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	30,503 5.6	31,834 4.4	33,290 4.6	34,698 4.2	35,201 1.4	36,603 4.0	37,636 2.8
Education services	7,028 1.5	7,253 3.2	7,407 2.1	7,642 3.2	7,805 2.1	7,755 -0.6	7,814 0.8
Health care and social assistance	9,192 -3.8	9,125 -0.7	9,423 3.3	9,581 1.7	10,345 8.0	10,684 3.3	11,045 3.4
Public administration	7,201 0.2	7,268 0.9	7,506 3.3	7,772 3.5	8,090 4.1	8,261 2.1	8,409 1.8

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, Yukon[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	783 7.4	826 5.5	906 9.7	1,000 10.4	1,073 7.3	1,100 2.5	1,156 5.1
Corporation profits before taxes	101 48.5	124 22.8	128 3.2	160 25.0	268 67.5	280 4.5	387 38.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	54 8.0	65 20.4	78 20.0	90 15.4	87 -3.3	80 -8.0	87 8.7
Net income of unincorporated business	107 5.9	115 7.5	123 7.0	131 6.5	139 6.1	158 13.7	175 10.8
Taxes less subsidies	97 1.0	96 -1.0	97 1.0	103 6.2	105 1.9	119 13.3	115 -3.4
Personal disposable income	990 5.9	1,102 11.3	1,115 1.2	1,250 12.1	1,278 2.2	1,353 5.9	1,449 7.1
Personal saving rate[2]	15.4 ...	20.1 ...	16.0 ...	18.9 ...	14.7 ...	16.3 ...	17.7 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	801 3.2	829 3.5	875 5.5	930 6.3	979 5.3	1,013 3.5	1,057 4.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	652 2.2	668 2.5	682 2.1	719 5.4	745 3.6	789 5.9	802 1.6
Gross fixed capital formation	419 28.9	528 26.0	587 11.2	592 0.9	517 -12.7	528 2.1	767 45.3
Investment in inventories	-4 ...	6 ...	13 ...	13 ...	18 ...	-21 ...	-72 ...
Exports of goods and services	359 4.7	369 2.8	378 2.4	418 10.6	538 28.7	569 5.8	565 -0.7
Imports of goods and services	934 8.6	1,075 15.1	1,126 4.7	1,194 6.0	1,178 -1.3	1,168 -0.8	1,379 18.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,293 5.0	1,329 2.8	1,405 5.7	1,480 5.3	1,606 8.5	1,692 5.4	1,755 3.7
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	176 25.7	181 2.8	202 11.6	236 16.8	301 27.5	356 18.3	377 5.9
Services-producing industries	1,057 2.3	1,083 2.5	1,127 4.1	1,160 2.9	1,199 3.4	1,219 1.7	1,260 3.4
Industrial production	83 25.8	79 -4.8	86 8.9	108 25.6	187 73.1	243 29.9	232 -4.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4 0.0	2 -50.0	3 50.0	3 0.0	3 0.0	3 0.0	3 0.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	43 38.7	41 -4.7	44 7.3	60 36.4	116 93.3	157 35.3	148 -5.7
Construction	93 27.4	108 16.1	122 13.0	136 11.5	116 -14.7	116 0.0	147 26.7
Manufacturing	10 0.0	12 20.0	13 8.3	13 0.0	16 23.1	15 -6.3	15 0.0
Wholesale trade	34 0.0	35 2.9	41 17.1	42 2.4	42 0.0	37 -11.9	38 2.7
Retail trade	73 -2.7	73 0.0	77 5.5	84 9.1	86 2.4	87 1.2	96 10.3
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	221 3.3	234 5.9	245 4.7	250 2.0	260 4.0	269 3.5	279 3.7
Education services	82 0.0	82 0.0	83 1.2	84 1.2	85 1.2	88 3.5	93 5.7
Health care and social assistance	108 10.2	107 -0.9	112 4.7	113 0.9	118 4.4	123 4.2	126 2.4
Public administration	291 2.1	296 1.7	310 4.7	318 2.6	327 2.8	337 3.1	343 1.8

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]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,540 5.8	1,650 7.1	1,794 8.7	2,020 12.6	2,097 3.8	1,979 -5.6	2,082 5.2
Corporation profits before taxes	1,528 35.3	1,332 -12.8	1,166 -12.5	1,115 -4.4	1,391 24.8	538 -61.3	977 81.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	364 41.1	303 -16.8	263 -13.2	338 28.5	338 0.0	308 -8.9	308 0.0
Net income of unincorporated business	176 11.4	184 4.5	193 4.9	200 3.6	201 0.5	214 6.5	227 6.1
Taxes less subsidies	197 7.7	202 2.5	208 3.0	212 1.9	203 -4.2	208 2.5	214 2.9
Personal disposable income	1,448 6.2	1,539 6.3	1,675 8.8	1,899 13.4	1,974 3.9	1,841 -6.7	1,940 5.4
Personal saving rate[2]	19.6 ...	20.5 ...	23.8 ...	28.6 ...	28.1 ...	23.0 ...	24.9 ...
millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1,095 2.8	1,124 2.6	1,159 3.1	1,207 4.1	1,237 2.5	1,225 -1.0	1,242 1.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,153 2.0	1,156 0.3	1,146 -0.9	1,168 1.9	1,210 3.6	1,245 2.9	1,260 1.2
Gross fixed capital formation	1,243 49.4	1,433 15.3	1,670 16.5	1,725 3.3	1,375 -20.3	877 -36.2	1,136 29.5
Investment in inventories	4 ...	10 ...	-22 ...	-6 ...	46 ...	2 ...	54 ...
Exports of goods and services	2,578 2.8	2,485 -3.6	2,499 0.6	2,912 16.5	2,598 -10.8	2,159 -16.9	2,218 2.7
Imports of goods and services	2,557 19.3	2,700 5.6	2,918 8.1	3,080 5.6	2,868 -6.9	2,405 -16.1	2,799 16.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,543 3.0	3,517 -0.7	3,545 0.8	3,938 11.1	3,602 -8.5	3,098 -14.0	3,132 1.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	1,727 1.6	1,645 -4.7	1,658 0.8	1,997 20.4	1,669 -16.4	1,233 -26.1	1,259 2.1
Services-producing industries	1,710 4.4	1,784 4.3	1,797 0.7	1,834 2.1	1,852 1.0	1,843 -0.5	1,858 0.8
Industrial production	1,404 -3.0	1,282 -8.7	1,298 1.2	1,637 26.1	1,374 -16.1	1,072 -22.0	1,091 1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18 5.9	19 5.6	18 -5.3	19 5.6	25 31.6	24 -4.0	25 4.2
Mining, oil and gas extraction	1,345 -2.7	1,216 -9.6	1,233 1.4	1,570 27.3	1,310 -16.6	1,011 -22.8	1,027 1.6
Construction	313 36.1	369 17.9	368 -0.3	380 3.3	302 -20.5	161 -46.7	167 3.7
Manufacturing	9 -30.8	14 55.6	12 -14.3	10 -16.7	9 -10.0	6 -33.3	6 0.0
Wholesale trade	60 3.4	73 21.7	76 4.1	83 9.2	76 -8.4	64 -15.8	66 3.1
Retail trade	98 4.3	98 0.0	103 5.1	114 10.7	120 5.3	116 -3.3	116 0.0
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	368 5.4	383 4.1	388 1.3	386 -0.5	392 1.6	407 3.8	409 0.5
Education services	132 1.5	132 0.0	136 3.0	141 3.7	148 5.0	147 -0.7	151 2.7
Health care and social assistance	157 6.1	166 5.7	166 0.0	169 1.8	170 0.6	174 2.4	174 0.0
Public administration	388 0.8	385 -0.8	394 2.3	396 0.5	401 1.3	409 2.0	413 1.0

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, Nunavut[1]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	703	736	781	833	929	999	1,065
	7.2	4.7	6.1	6.7	11.5	7.5	6.6
Corporation profits before taxes	97	80	75	100	183	72	197
	70.2	-17.5	-6.3	33.3	83.0	-60.7	173.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	33	29	46	52	63	50	49
	26.9	-12.1	58.6	13.0	21.2	-20.6	-2.0
Net income of unincorporated business	76	82	88	89	93	104	110
	5.6	7.9	7.3	1.1	4.5	11.8	5.8
Taxes less subsidies	34	43	55	61	49	59	58
	-30.6	26.5	27.9	10.9	-19.7	20.4	-1.7
Personal disposable income	860	882	891	840	1,009	1,002	1,065
	6.4	2.6	1.0	-5.7	20.1	-0.7	6.3
Personal saving rate[2]	43.8	42.1	39.3	30.8	37.9	35.0	35.6

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	460	477	498	520	551	565	587
	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.4	6.0	2.5	3.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	819	888	881	884	946	956	964
	-0.6	8.4	-0.8	0.3	7.0	1.1	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation	418	438	426	722	1,080	582	594
	9.4	4.8	-2.7	69.5	49.6	-46.1	2.1
Investment in inventories	18	8	10	3	3	3	3

Exports of goods and services	176	154	192	206	186	194	480
	5.4	-12.5	24.7	7.3	-9.7	4.3	147.4
Imports of goods and services	908	961	981	1,288	1,595	1,189	1,358
	2.4	5.8	2.1	31.3	23.8	-25.5	14.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	989	996	1,021	1,066	1,206	1,107	1,233
	4.1	0.7	2.5	4.4	13.1	-8.2	11.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	153	152	159	191	270	197	274
	9.3	-0.7	4.6	20.1	41.4	-27.0	39.1
Services-producing industries	778	788	808	813	850	852	860
	3.3	1.3	2.5	0.6	4.6	0.2	0.9
Industrial production	33	27	38	40	43	34	85
	10.0	-18.2	40.7	5.3	7.5	-20.9	150.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining, oil and gas extraction	17	7	20	22	22	11	55
	41.7	-58.8	185.7	10.0	0.0	-50.0	400.0
Construction	135	144	137	172	264	189	175
	8.0	6.7	-4.9	25.5	53.5	-28.4	-7.4
Manufacturing	1	2	2	2	1	1	0
	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	...
Wholesale trade	11	13	15	12	14	11	13
	0.0	18.2	15.4	-20.0	16.7	-21.4	18.2
Retail trade	43	45	47	49	53	54	56
	2.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	8.2	1.9	3.7
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	156	158	160	162	167	171	176
	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.1	2.4	2.9
Education services	105	104	108	110	115	118	119
	1.9	-1.0	3.8	1.9	4.5	2.6	0.8
Health care and social assistance	78	84	86	87	92	93	93
	9.9	7.7	2.4	1.2	5.7	1.1	0.0
Public administration	264	274	280	280	289	286	281
	4.8	3.8	2.2	0.0	3.2	-1.0	-1.7

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.

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, 2011 and the GDP by income and expenditure data released in November 2010. This release incorporates the Input-Output benchmarks of 2008, the revisions to the national Income and Expenditure Accounts released in May 2011, and the revisions to the national GDP by industry data released in September 2011. 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 2008 to 2010.

Revision policy

Statistics Canada has launched 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 notable changes to the current annual data release schedule and revision policy. Details are available through the *What's new?* box on our Website at www.statcan.gc.ca/nea.

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

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