



Catalogue no. 13-016-XIE

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review

Preliminary estimates, 2004



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

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Statistics Canada
System of National Accounts

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review

Preliminary estimates, 2004

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Provincial GDP by income and by expenditure

Tables and analytical document:	
Provincial economic accounts	13-213-PPB
Spreadsheets	13-213-DDB, 13-213-XDB
CANSIM tables	384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013, and 384-0036

Provincial GDP by industry

CANSIM tables	379-0025
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Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

CANSIM tables	383-0008 to 383-0015
Publication:	
Productivity growth in Canada	15-204-XIE
Canadian productivity accounts - data	15-003-XIE

Canadian economic accounts

Publications:	
Canadian economic accounts quarterly review	13-010-XIE
Latest developments in the Canadian economic accounts	13-605-XIE

National GDP by income and by expenditure

CANSIM tables	380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0037, 380-0056 to 380-0058, 382-0006
Publication:	
National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates	13-001-XIB
Tables and analytical documents:	
Income and expenditure accounts	13-001-PPB
Estimates of labour income	13F0016XPB
Spreadsheets	13-001-DDB, 13F0016DDB, 13-001-XDB, 3F0016XDB

National GDP by industry

CANSIM tables	379-0017 to 379-0022
Publication:	
Gross domestic product by industry	15-001-XIE

Financial and wealth accounts

CANSIM tables	378-0001 to 378-0009
Publication:	
National Balance Sheet Accounts	13-214-XIE
Tables and analytical documents:	
National Balance Sheet Accounts	13-214-PPB
Financial Flow Accounts	13-014-PPB
Spreadsheets	13-214-DDB, 13-014-DDB, 13-014-XDB, 13-214-XDB

Table of contents

Overview	4
Atlantic provinces: Strongest growth in New Brunswick.	4
Exports, the engine of growth in central Canada	4
The West: Oil, natural resources push economic growth.	5
The territories: Best growth in years in Yukon	5
Labour productivity: Half of the provinces registered gains	5
Highlights by province	6
Newfoundland and Labrador	6
Prince Edward Island	7
Nova Scotia	8
New Brunswick	9
Quebec	10
Ontario	11
Manitoba	12
Saskatchewan	13
Alberta	14
British Columbia	15
Yukon	16
Northwest Territories	17
Nunavut	18
About this publication	33
Revision policy	33
Revisions in this issue	33

Overview

Preliminary estimates, 2004

Economic output in the western-most provinces boomed in 2004—particularly in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan—while growth in the eastern-most provinces was below the national average, according to new data on provincial and territorial Gross Domestic Product.

Nationally, real GDP accelerated from 2.0% in 2003 to 2.8% in 2004. Five provinces and territories had gains above the national average: Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The only province to experience a decline was Newfoundland and Labrador. Its output edged down 0.7% following two years of stellar growth. The decline was mainly due to production problems on the Terra Nova oil platform and strikes in the public service and mining industries.

British Columbia's GDP went up 3.9%, its best performance in four years and highest among the provinces, while Alberta's economy came second, rising 3.7%. Saskatchewan's GDP advanced 3.5%, above the national average for the second year in a row, but slower than the 4.5% growth rate in 2003.

Overall, national economic growth rose against the backdrop of a healthy gain in corporate profits (+18%), with manufacturers stepping up production to meet foreign demand despite a 7.7% appreciation in the loonie against the American dollar.

Continued low interest rates aided home building across the country, and consumers furnished their new homes with appliances and electronic products, spurring a 3.9% gain in retail trade. Consumer spending grew 3.5%, compared with 3.1% in 2003, while personal disposable income rose 3.9%.

Atlantic provinces: Strongest growth in New Brunswick

New Brunswick's economy led the Atlantic Provinces in 2004, rising 2.6%, just below the national average. The province's manufacturing sector bounced back last year with a 3.6% rise led by rapidly increasing shipments of primary metal products.

Operational problems at the Terra Nova offshore oilfield coupled with strikes in both the private and public sector restrained Newfoundland and Labrador, resulting in a decline of 0.7%. On the other hand, residential construction activity was especially robust in the province, rising 12% thanks to the largest number of housing starts since the early 1990s.

Prince Edward Island's economy rose 1.7%, on par with the growth registered in 2003. The main factors underlying growth were a modest increase in manufacturing, particularly the production of frozen food products such as potato products, and a booming housing market.

Nova Scotia's economy continued to expand, but at a moderate 1.3%. Home building and the manufacture of rail cars and high-tech equipment coupled with strength in retail trade contributed to the growth.

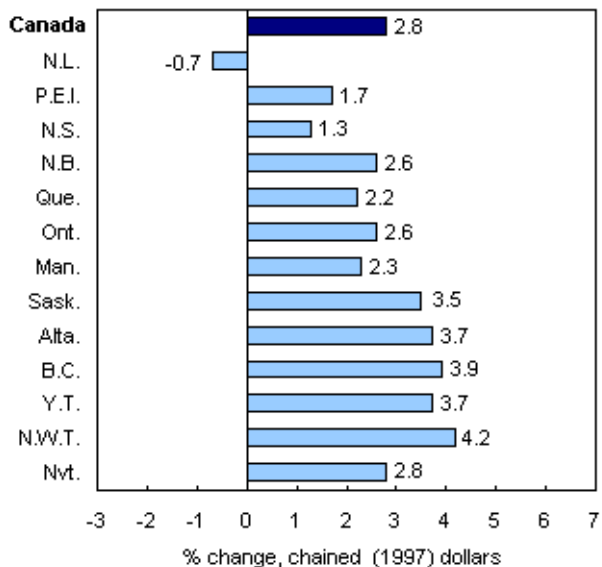
Exports, the engine of growth in central Canada

In Ontario, the centre for one-half of the manufacturing activity in Canada, auto assembly operations benefited from export demand for Canadian built models.

Ontario's goods-producing industries matched the performance of the services-producing industries for the first time in two years. Three industries – transportation equipment manufacturing, wholesale trade and finance – contributed significantly to the growth of the economy. However, gains in personal consumption and business investment were below the national average.

In Quebec, investment in housing continued at a torrid pace (+15%), marking the fourth consecutive year of double-digit growth. Activity in the housing market

Real Gross Domestic Product, 2004P



stimulated sales of furniture, appliances and building materials. Aerospace production fell 9.2% as demand for new aircraft remained weak.

Both Ontario and Quebec consumers flocked to building material stores and new "big box" malls. Consumer spending was up 3.2% in Ontario, and 3.3% in Quebec. Overall, Ontario's economy rose 2.6% last year while Quebec's advanced 2.2%.

The West: Oil, natural resources push economic growth

Saskatchewan's and Alberta's manufacturers flourished last year, providing machinery for the booming petroleum industry, while meat processors boosted production to deal with the surplus cattle due to the closure of the American border to Canadian beef.

Historically high oil prices spurred production and exploration in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Alberta economy grew 3.7% thanks largely to heightened activity in the oil patch.

Overall, Saskatchewan's manufacturers had their strongest performance in a decade with an 11.5% increase that pushed total economic growth in the province to 3.5%. In addition, crop production advanced for the second consecutive year; however, wet harvest conditions impacted on crop quality.

Alberta and British Columbia led the provinces in terms of consumer spending, with increases of 4.7% and 4.1% respectively. Healthy labour markets in these provinces saw unemployment rates near historic lows, with Alberta's besting the country at 4.6%.

Forest products experienced their best performance in years. British Columbia profited most from this growth, with improvements of more than 15% for both forestry and sawmill production. Output in coal mining in British Columbia rose 15%, with much of the coal destined for export.

Manitoba's economy overcame a weak agriculture sector to increase 2.3%. Home building sustained the manufacture and sale of furniture and construction materials. As well, favourable weather conditions sparked electricity production and exports.

The territories: Best growth in years in Yukon

Economic output in the Yukon rose 3.7%, its best performance in three years. All sectors recorded strong growth, with business and government investment leading the charge. Output in the mining industry rose more than 70%, led by gold.

Mining operations also prospered in the Northwest Territories, where diamonds continue to have a large impact on the economy. In total, the Northwest Territories economy rose 4.2%, the best in the country, with diamond mining accounting for more than half of this growth.

Nunavut's economy rose 2.8%, rebounding from a decline of 7.6% in 2003 as business investment climbed sharply. Mine closures over the last number of years have now reduced the mining industry to about one-tenth the size it was in 2000.

Labour productivity: Half of the provinces registered gains

Nationally, labour productivity remained almost unchanged in 2004, posting the smallest year over year increase since 1996. Performance among the provinces was split with half of the provinces registering an increase while the other half recorded a decline. Labour productivity varied between a high of 2.9% in Prince Edward Island and a drop of 3.1% in the strike-ridden economy of Newfoundland and Labrador. Elsewhere in Atlantic Canada, increases of 0.9% and 1.4% were registered in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively.

In central Canada, productivity remained just off its 2003 pace, edging down 0.2% in Ontario and 0.4% in Quebec.

With important gains in manufacturing, Manitoba and Saskatchewan experienced increases of around 1.5%, while growth in Alberta edged up (+0.5%). Despite strong growth in GDP, British Columbia saw labour productivity decline by 0.8% as hours worked jumped substantially, climbing 4.7% in 2004.

In the north, Yukon's and Nunavut's labour productivity declined while the Northwest Territories' increased 1.3%.

Note to readers

Labour productivity measures are usually limited to the business sector. However, in this provincial and territorial analysis, productivity measures cover the overall economy. Productivity estimates in this report were based on the Fisher chain real GDP at market prices because a provincial measurement of real GDP by sector is not available at present. Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in other inputs (particularly capital) in addition to the growth in productive efficiency. Labour productivity growth is often affected upward or downward by changes in the industrial structure over time. This update of labour statistics is consistent with the provincial and territorial economic accounts for 2004 but also includes revisions to some hours worked estimates, particularly for the mining industries in the territories for the 1997-2003 period.

Highlights by province

Preliminary estimates, 2004

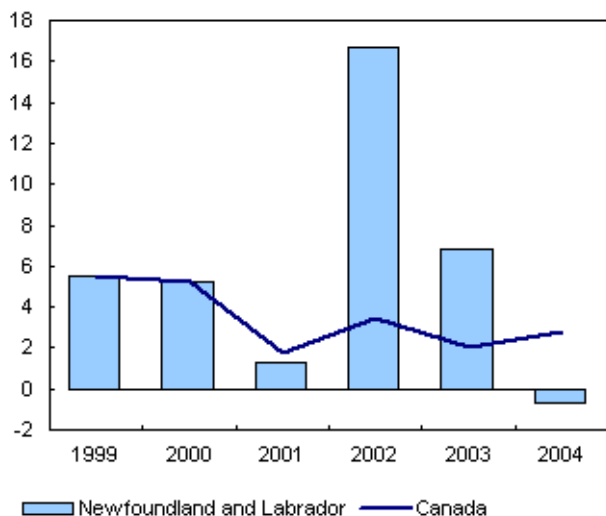
Newfoundland and Labrador

Oil production hampers Newfoundland and Labrador's growth

After averaging almost 7% annual growth in GDP over the previous six years, the Newfoundland and Labrador economy cooled off in 2004, declining 0.7%. Operational problems at the Terra Nova offshore oilfield coupled with strikes in both the private and public sectors reversed the province's fortunes. Service industries, which account for 63% of the economy, showed moderate growth at 0.9%, while the goods industries declined by 3.1%.

Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars

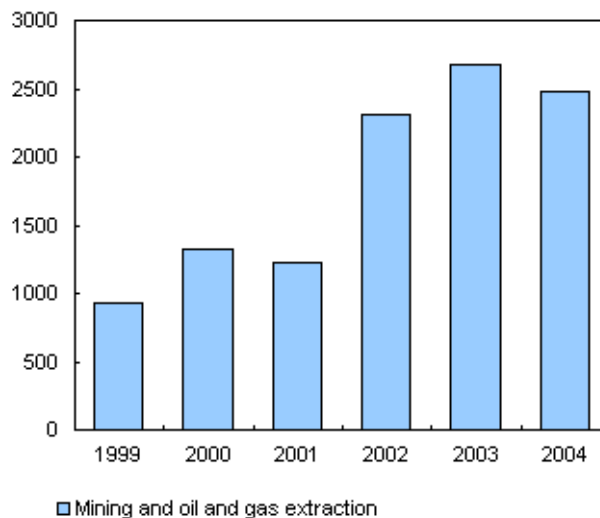


Despite a spike in oil prices, offshore oil production fell 6.7%, matched by a similar drop in exports. Growth was hindered by operational difficulties at the Terra Nova oilfield. Extended repairs to the offshore drilling platform, as well as shutdowns resulting from a series of oil spills late in the year, accounted for the majority of the decline.

Strikes at the province's iron ore mines curtailed both production (down 22%) and exports of iron ore. The public service strike contributed to a 0.5% drop in government expenditures which had been increasing over 4% in each of the last two years. Personal expenditure was also impacted, increasing a modest 1.8%, the lowest among all the provinces and territories. Expenditures on consumer durables were particularly weak, declining 1.1%, due to weak purchases of motor vehicles.

Output in mining, oil and gas falls

Millions of chained (1997) dollars



Although plagued by work stoppages in 2004, employment increased 0.8%, pulling down the unemployment rate to 15.6%, the lowest rate since 1989. Most of this employment growth was in full time jobs as the hours worked increased by 2.5%, the best performance among the Atlantic provinces. As a result, labour income increased 3.7%, only slightly under the national average of 4.1%. The higher price of oil pushed corporate profits up 15%, on pace with the national average of 18%.

Newfoundland and Labrador enjoyed a third consecutive year of double digit growth in business investment, jumping almost 14% in 2004, twice the national average. There was a 12% increase in non-residential construction and a 17% rise in machinery and equipment investment. Investment in residential structures advanced 11%, supported by the largest number of housing starts since the early 1990's.

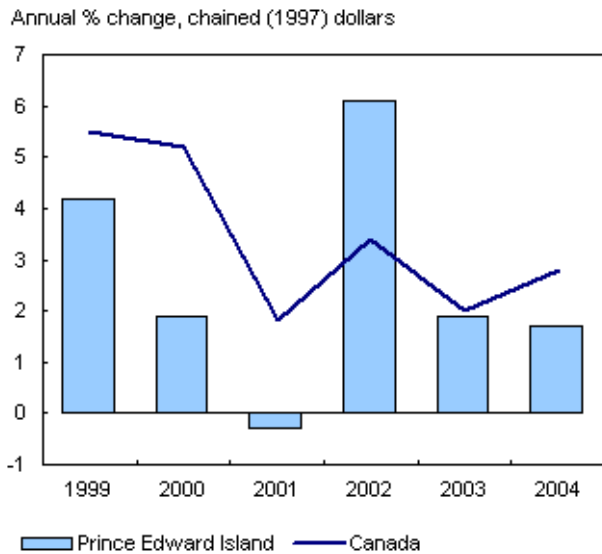
The manufacturing sector expanded 5.0% as metal producers continued to benefit from the province's construction mega-projects. Shipbuilding and repair continued its resurgence, up 22%, and the seafood product preparation and packaging industry rose 11%. These increases were offset by weak demand for paper south of the border, pushing output at newsprint mills down 6.9%.

Prince Edward Island

Interprovincial exports spur Prince Edward Island's growth

PEI's economy grew 1.7% in 2004, on the heels of a 1.9% growth in 2003. Strong residential construction, a jump in interprovincial exports, and a modest increase in manufacturing were the biggest contributors to the growth. Growth in labour productivity was the strongest among the Atlantic Provinces increasing 2.9%. Difficult market conditions in agriculture and weak tourism hampered the island economy.

Prince Edward Island's GDP growth rate

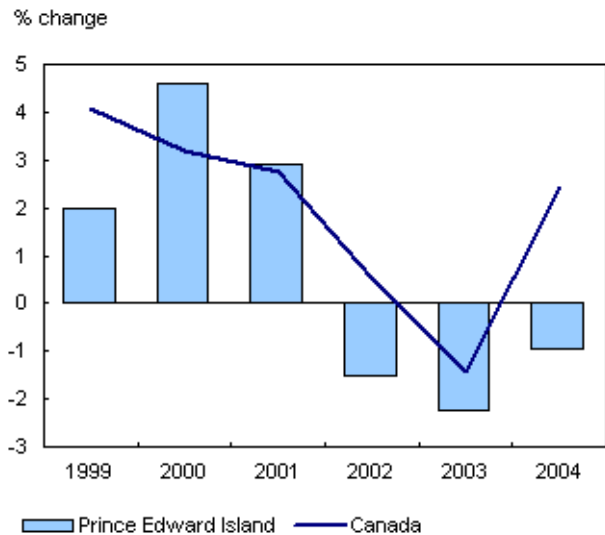


Significant growth in personal income (+ 3.8%) and historically low mortgage rates promoted housing construction (+18%), as housing starts reached a level not seen in over a decade. Heightened activity in the housing market helped lessors of real estate, insurance carriers, finance industries and retailers of building materials maintain their upward momentum. Personal expenditure increased 2.6%, much of this growth due to continued strength in purchases of services which rose 3.7% following a 4.0% increase in 2003.

Manufacturers advanced a modest 1.9%. Corporate profits grew 2.5%, the lowest in the country. Manufacturers of transportation equipment recorded an 18% hike in 2004 as interprovincial exports of motor vehicle parts and other transportation equipment soared. Ship building and repair picked up after last year's slump. Aerospace products and parts manufacturing increased 8.0%. Exports grew a solid 4.1% as frozen potato exports increased substantially and

interprovincial exports of meat, fish and dairy products bounced back from a decline in 2003, growing moderately in 2004.

Output in food and accommodation falls for third consecutive year



Overall business investment increased 9.1%, on the strength of investment in residential structures and in machinery and equipment (+12%), contributing to a 5.9% rise in imports. This was mitigated by a 9.3% drop in non-residential construction investment as work wound down on several major construction projects.

Exports of fresh potatoes fell in 2004, following an even steeper drop in 2003. A worldwide oversupply limited the market for P.E.I. potatoes, driving the price down and leaving farmers with unwanted potatoes filling their storage barns.

With the completion of new health care facilities and educational institutions, government investment in structures fell by more than 36% while the health care services sector benefited from these new facilities, growing 4.7% in 2004.

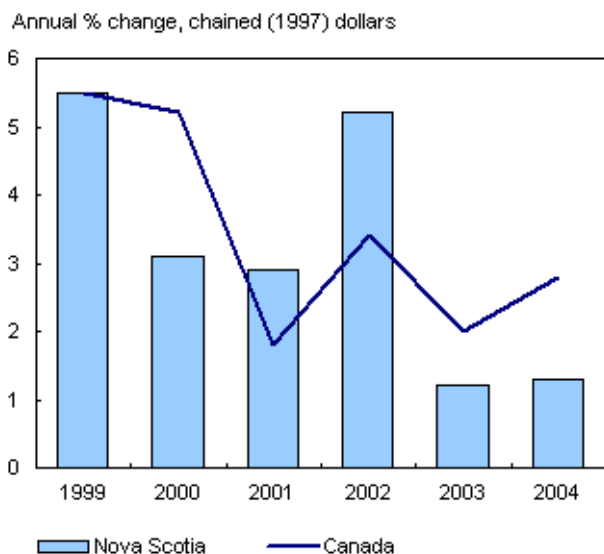
A strong Canadian dollar hampered international travel into the province. Tourism-related industries such as accommodation and food services and arts and entertainment were particularly affected as they saw their output decline by 1.0% and 0.2% respectively.

Nova Scotia

Weakness in natural gas moderates growth in Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia economy continued to expand in 2004, but at a moderate 1.3%. The household sector remained strong, and while both exports and business investment increased, they were well off the national level. A decline in the oil and gas industry held growth in check for the second consecutive year.

Nova Scotia's GDP growth rate

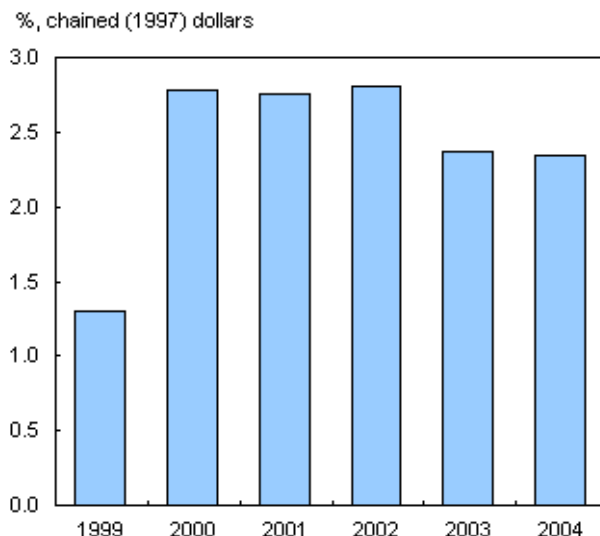


Retail trade rose 4.3% in 2004. New car dealers and gasoline stations posted the largest gains in the sector, benefiting from solid job creation and personal income gains (+3.2%). Personal expenditure on semi-durable goods increased 4.6% and purchases of services increased 3.3%.

New jobs and continuing low mortgage rates helped bolster new home construction, resulting in a 5.9% rise in housing investment. This flurry in home building and consumer activity helped the finance, insurance and real estate group of industries increase by 3.0%. Related services such as architects, engineers and accountants also enjoyed a good year.

Business investment grew 2.2%, following a 4.4% decline in 2003. Investment in non-residential structures fell 10%, while work on a number of oil rigs resulted in a 9.2% jump in investment in machinery and equipment.

Natural gas production as a share of GDP



Manufacturing activity advanced 1.2%. Output of semiconductor and other electronic components grew 33%, and export contracts led to a burst of growth in the manufacturing of railroad rolling stock. Higher prices boosted output of wood product manufacturing which carried over into the transportation carriers industry (+3.3%). Truck, air and water transportation activities all advanced, with air transportation gaining 8.4%, its best showing in years.

The mining and oil and gas industries were unchanged from 2003. Exports of natural gas fell significantly, for the second consecutive year. The drop in natural gas was partially offset by the mining industry's 16% advance, as sky-rocketing coal prices provided the incentive to re-open coal mines in Nova Scotia.

Output of accommodation and food services dropped. Higher gasoline prices, a strong Canadian dollar and poor weather in the early summer resulted in a 0.8% decline in the hospitality industry's output.

Total hours worked edged up slightly while labour productivity advanced at a similar pace for a second year in a row (+0.9%).

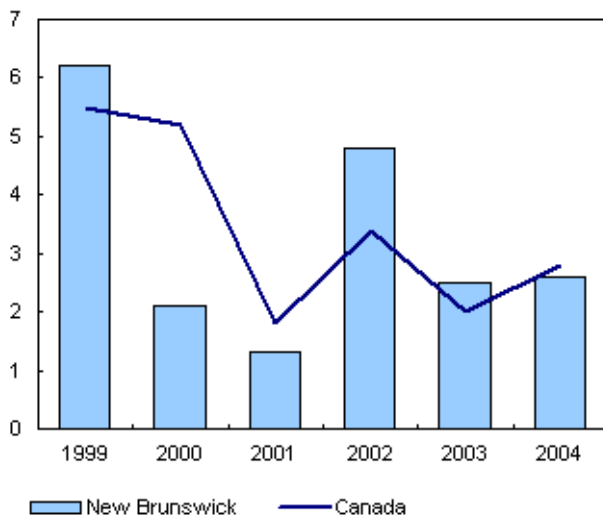
New Brunswick

New Brunswick – Strongest growth among Atlantic Provinces

The New Brunswick economy expanded 2.6% in 2004. Goods-producing industries—approximately thirty percent of the province's output—advanced 2.9%, as exports bounced back from the 0.9% drop in 2003. The services-producing industries matched the previous year's growth and business investment fell off last year's pace, increasing a moderate 3.9%.

New Brunswick's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars

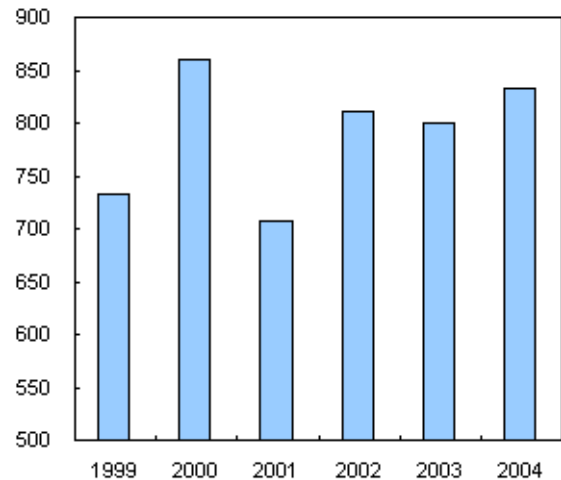


The manufacturing sector bounced back in 2004 with a 3.6% increase, led by a huge rebound in primary metal products (up 78%) benefiting from strong global demand and soaring world prices. Exports of fish and seafood products rose and have now increased over 20% since 2001. While there was exceptional growth in paperboard mills, other paper based industries were all negatively affected by the appreciation of the Canadian currency.

Personal expenditure climbed 3.0%, with strong expenditure on services and semi-durable goods. Expenditure on consumer durables edged up despite declining purchases of new motor vehicles. Over the past four years the province has recorded the weakest growth in the sales of new motor vehicles.

Paper manufacturing climbs

GDP - Millions of constant (1997) dollars



Call centres, with more than 10,000 jobs, was one of the few service industries to show any spirited growth, capitalizing on the province's linguistic profile.

Government expenditures increased 0.2%, following a jump of 5.9% in 2003, as the provincial government cut back aggressively. Hospital spending edged up 0.7% and public administration increased a tepid 0.4% as federal administration contracted.

The mining industry was unable to sustain the previous year's momentum as growth slipped for the fourth time in five years. Despite favourable international conditions, potash production declined 9.7% and exports fell, after a ramp up in production in 2003.

A strong renovation market offset the 12% reduction in new housing starts and helped boost residential investment 7.8%. Non-residential construction, the main contributor to GDP growth in 2003, declined considerably as several electric power grid projects were completed. These drops had a ripple effect on the demand for professional services, increasing a mere 0.8% in 2004 after posting 8.0% increases in 2002 and 2003. Overall business investment increased 3.9%, well below the national average and the 16% increase posted in 2003.

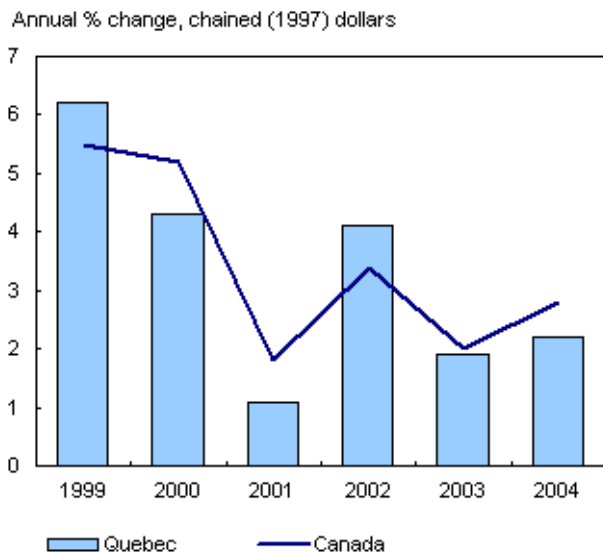
Hours worked and labour productivity contributed equally to New Brunswick's GDP growth in 2004.

Quebec

Housing boom continues in Quebec

The Quebec economy grew 2.2% in 2004. While investment and manufacturing both advanced, government expenditures levelled off and declines in the output of pharmaceutical and aerospace industries held Quebec's GDP growth below the national average.

Quebec's GDP growth rate

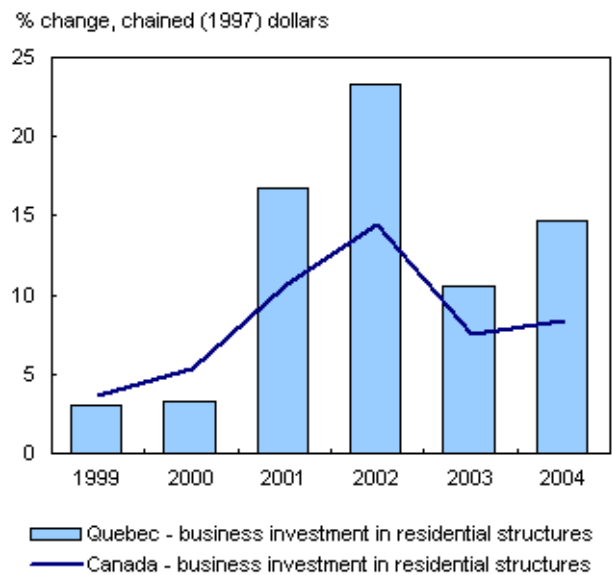


Business investment advanced 11%, while investment in residential structures continued to increase at a torrid pace (+15%). This marks the fourth consecutive year of double digit growth for residential investment. Demand for mortgages stimulated activity in related industries, particularly credit unions (+4.4%) and notaries. Activity in the housing market also drove up sales of furniture, appliances and building materials, with personal expenditure on durable goods climbing 3.0%.

Investment in non-residential construction increased a modest 3.3% and was aided by continued activity in hydro electric projects which pushed electric power engineering construction forward 27% and manufacturers of power distribution equipment up 25%. Business investment in machinery and equipment in the province grew 11%.

While growth in Quebec's exports was weak compared with the national growth, it is the first increase since 2000. International exports of machinery and equipment, leather, rubber and plastic products, rose substantially in 2004.

Housing boom continues



Retail sales grew 3.9%, due to higher new and used auto sales and activity at building material retail outlets. Wholesalers benefited from the demand for auto parts and building materials as they advanced 5.6%. The 3.3% increase in personal expenditure, along with increased machinery and equipment investment, helped drive up demand for imports (+5.5%).

While growth in most manufacturing industries was strong, total manufacturing output edged up 0.4% due to declines in both pharmaceutical products output and aircraft manufacturing. Following four years of double-digit increases, the last two years have been difficult for pharmaceutical manufacturers, as the makers of patent medicine dealt with the increased cost of research and safety recalls. Likewise, aircraft manufacturers saw their orders decrease. Competition from abroad and weakened demand curtailed the manufacturing of regional jets and forced layoffs in the fourth quarter of 2004. A double-digit increase in air travel brought good news to airlines and travel agents.

The public sector in Quebec continued to feel the effect of provincial belt-tightening. Government expenditures on goods and services grew a modest 1.4% in 2004, after advancing briskly in each of the last three years.

Total hours worked increased 2.6% with most of the growth resulting from an increase in full-time jobs. Labour productivity declined slightly (-0.4%).

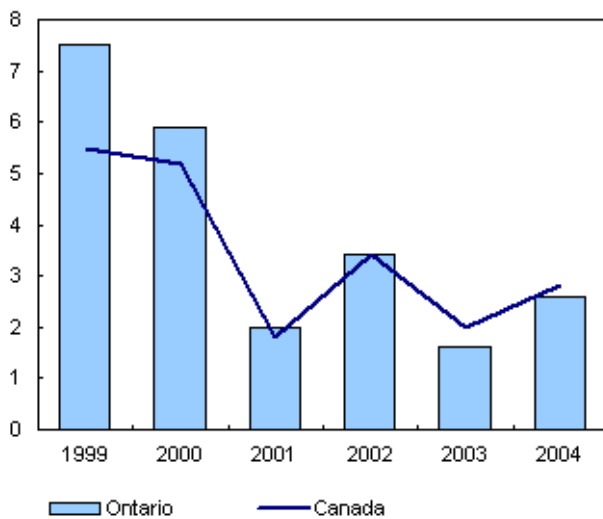
Ontario

Exports drive Ontario's economy

Ontario's economy grew 2.6% in 2004, improving on 2003's growth rate. The goods-producing industries (+2.7%) caught up to the services-producing industries. Exports increased significantly after three years of poor performance. The transportation equipment manufacturing, wholesale trade and finance industries contributed more to the growth of the economy than any other industry while increases in personal consumption and business investment were below the national average.

Ontario's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars



After three years of lacklustre performance, Ontario's exports rebounded in 2004, contributing to a 3.6% increase in manufacturing output. Automobile manufacturing increased 9.5% thanks to new models and foreign demand, trickling down to the motor vehicle parts manufacturing (+ 5.1%) and the motor vehicle gasoline engine and engine parts (+12%). 2004 marks the first time Ontario produced more vehicles than Michigan. Radio and television broadcasting and wireless communication equipment manufacturing increased 67%, helped by high demand for hand-held wireless devices. High steel prices and revenues, driven by demand from China, led the primary metal industry to record profits. Crop and animal production were also up sharply as a bumper crop of soybeans boosted output. Corporate profits in Ontario rose 14%.

Exports drive economy

Millions of constant (1997) dollars



Personal expenditure increased 3.2%, on par with 2003. Ontarians shied away from making major purchases as expenditures on durables goods edged up for the second consecutive year, well off the increases posted for purchases of semi-durable goods and services. Overall, the retail sector grew 3.2%, in line with growth in 2002 and 2003.

Imports rose substantially, with most commodity groups showing strength. The goods flowed through the wholesale trade sector, now entering its third year of strong growth. The wholesale sector advanced 6.6% in 2004 on strong sales of pharmaceuticals, building supplies and metal products.

Total business investment grew 4.1%, lower than the national average growth. Investment in residential structures was lowest among all provinces but one, growing at 4.2%, or half the national rate. Investment in non-residential structures declined for a second consecutive year and has only registered one year of positive growth this decade. After three years of strong growth, output in the construction industry fell 0.8%. A bright spot was business investment in machinery and equipment which jumped 7.4% on top of the 7.2% increase registered in 2003.

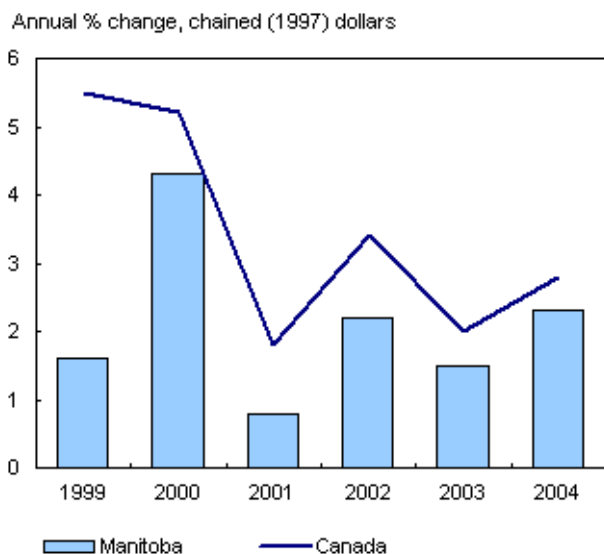
The rise in hours worked in Ontario had a major impact on GDP growth in 2004 while labour productivity edged down.

Manitoba

Strength in manufacturing and retail trade spark growth in Manitoba

Manitoba's economy overcame weak agriculture production to grow 2.3%. Strong consumer demand, a healthy housing market and robust exports contributed to one of the healthiest employment pictures in Canada.

Manitoba's GDP growth rate



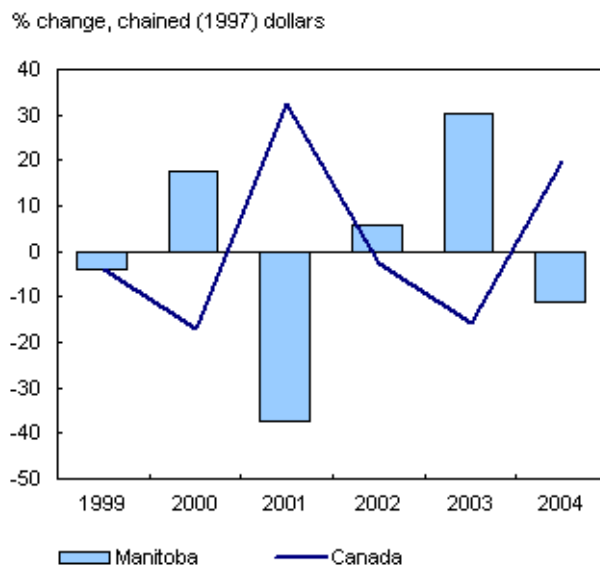
Manitoba's appetite for consumer goods increased by almost 4%. The retail and wholesale trade sector saw their outputs grow 4.3% and 4.0% respectively. Imports were strong for a second consecutive year, advancing 4.0% after a 4.3% gain in 2003.

The boom in residential construction continued for the fifth year, with investment climbing another 11%. The exodus of people from apartments into new homes rippled throughout the economy. Retailers benefited from increased sales of furniture and building products, lawyers and real estate agents saw increases of 6.8% and 5.7% respectively. While investment in non-residential construction fell for the third year, a 16% spike in machinery and equipment investment resulted in an overall 9.5% increase in business investment, the strongest in years.

Underlying strength was evident throughout the economy as most industry groups accelerated from their 2003 performance. Manufacturing, wholesale trade and mining grew at least 4% with retail trade settling in around 5%. Frozen food production and meat packing contributed significantly to the 4% manufacturing growth with increases

of 17% and 22% respectively. Hog production continued to excel, growing 4.0% despite duties imposed by the U.S. Machinery and wood product makers were busy supplying the residential construction industry. There was increased activity at foundries (+28%) and smelters (+15%) thanks to the increased output from the province's mines (+9.6%). Exports to non-US destinations grew significantly.

Poor weather hampers crop production



A drop in agriculture production of 6.1% was the only real sign of weakness. A cold, wet growing season contributed to poor quality crop harvests in 2004, while U.S. restrictions on Canadian beef hampered livestock production. However, international exports of grain jumped almost 20% as the province drew down the large inventories which were built up in 2003.

The wet weather did have its benefits as increased water levels throughout the province gave rise to increased hydro electric production (+11%). Manitoba's electricity production will become less reliant on water levels as a wind generation plant should be on line in late 2005.

Labour productivity advanced 1.5% and hours worked increased by 0.8%, maintaining the pace of the last few years.

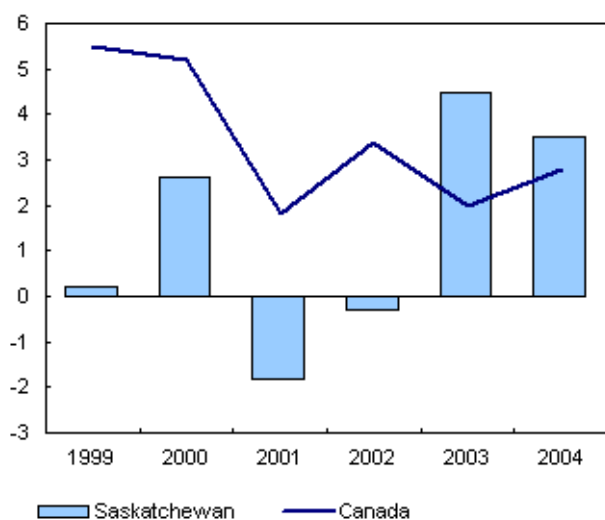
Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan – best jump in manufacturing output in Canada

Saskatchewan's GDP advanced 3.5%, exceeding the national average for the second consecutive year, but easing off slightly from the 4.5% pace of 2003. Domestic and foreign demand fostered growth in natural resource-based industries and related manufactured goods industries. For the second year, goods production outpaced services production by a margin of 2 to 1.

Saskatchewan's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars



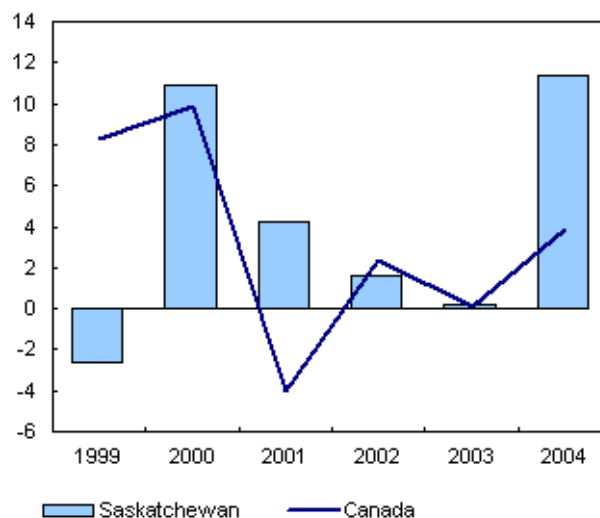
Exports of goods and services jumped 9.5% in 2004, based on both strong global demand and increasing prices of resource commodities. The mining sector grew 1.7%, following a 6.0% advance in 2003. Production and exports of potash were up substantially in 2004, whereas uranium mining benefited from firm demand and high prices, and gas production registered solid gains.

After a promising start to the growing season, weather conditions worsened in the fall. Even so, crop and animal production increased 6.4%, on top of the 25% surge in 2003, as farm production rebounded from two years of drought. Related industries such as rail transportation and farm product warehousing were busy moving grains to market. The beleaguered livestock sector's suffering was prolonged as the U.S. border remained closed to live cattle.

Strong exports boosted the manufacturing sector in 2004 (+12%), a nation leading performance, and Saskatchewan's best since 1997. Production of radio and broadcasting equipment soared more than 50% after two years in which output more than doubled. Logging and wood products manufacturers enjoyed a third year of exceptionally strong growth, while makers of paper products rebounded, eliminating the 2003 losses. Both the manufacturing and resource sectors contributed to Saskatchewan's strongest growth in corporate profits since 2000. This strong performance in manufacturing also contributed to an increase in labour productivity (up 1.7%) while hours worked increased 1.8%, their best performance in eight years. Labour income surpassed the national growth rate, reaching 4.9%.

Manufacturing output jumps

% change, chained \$ (1997)



Personal expenditure increased 2.0% in 2004, the second lowest increase among all the provinces. Consumer demand for durable goods increased a modest 1.0% after averaging annual increases of more than 5% between 2000 and 2003. Motor vehicle sales, the main cause of the stellar growth during that period, have now fallen for the second year in a row.

Business investment fell 0.5%, and has only posted growth once in the last five years. While the residential construction industry remained strong in 2004, it was more than offset by declines of investment in both non-residential structures and machinery and equipment. The government sector, however, saw investment in both structures and machinery and equipment increase roughly 20% in 2004.

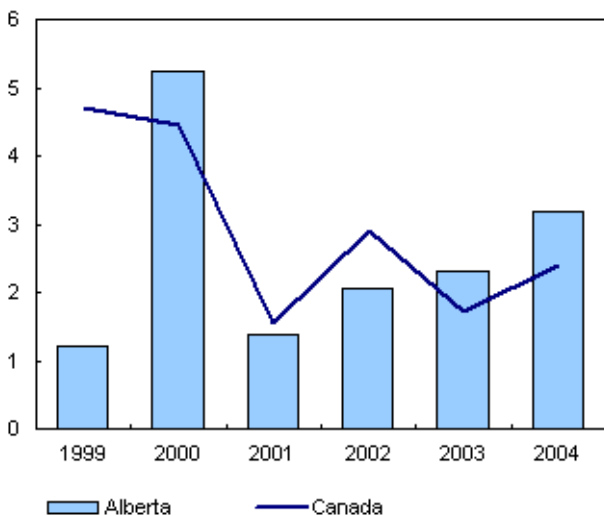
Alberta

Record oil prices fuel growth in Alberta

The Alberta economy advanced 3.7%, well above the national average. Record oil prices and foreign demand stimulated growth in the energy sector that rippled throughout the economy. A healthy labour market and strong income growth boosted domestic demand for goods and services. Ranchers continued to suffer as the United States border remained closed to imports of live Canadian cattle.

Alberta's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars



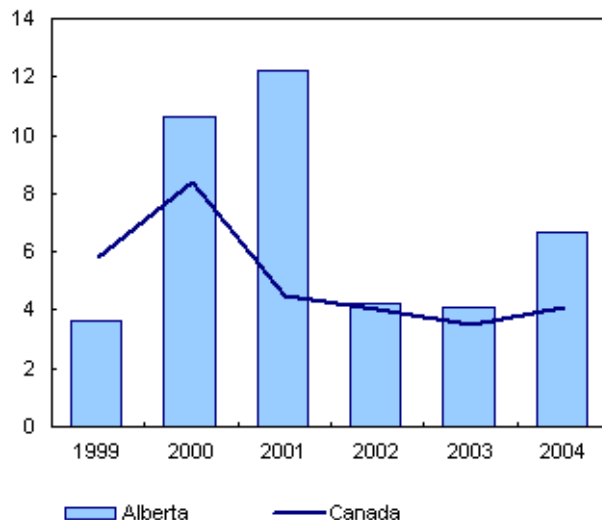
Production in the oil and gas industry increased for the second consecutive year. Output from the oil sands accounted for all the growth as production of natural gas remained flat and output of conventional oil continued to slide. Growth slowed, however, as oil sands producers grappled with severe winter weather and unscheduled maintenance shutdowns. The search for new oil and natural gas deposits continued, with exploration and drilling activity hitting its second consecutive record year.

Producers of oil patch equipment such as primary and fabricated metal products, and specialized machinery and control systems all made strong gains. Providers of professional services (engineering and architectural services, employment agencies, repair services, etc.) also rode the wave. Manufacturing surged 6.6% on the strength of both domestic and foreign demand, with virtually all manufacturers enjoying the economic good times.

Alberta registered the country's strongest labour income growth which helped push retail sales up 5.7%. Retailers of furniture, household appliances, and semi-durable goods saw their sales rise sharply. Personal expenditure on semi-durable goods jumped 8.0%. Wholesalers also shared in the bounty, increasing output by 7.7%.

Growth in labour income well above national average

% change



Business investment was off the national pace, increasing 4.7%. Although growth in residential investment was the second lowest in the country, it was more an indication of a sector operating at capacity than a sign of weakness, as investment in residential structures was 32% higher in 2004 than in 2000. Business non-residential investment increased 5.3%. Alberta is the only province that has been able to sustain growth in business non-residential investment, registering an increase four of the last five years.

Crop producers suffered through drought conditions in 2001 and 2002 followed by unstable weather in 2004. The continued closure of the U.S. border to live cattle has had a significant impact on the livestock industry.

Most of the GDP growth was a result of an increase of 3.2% in hours worked, with labour productivity edging up slightly (+ 0.5%).

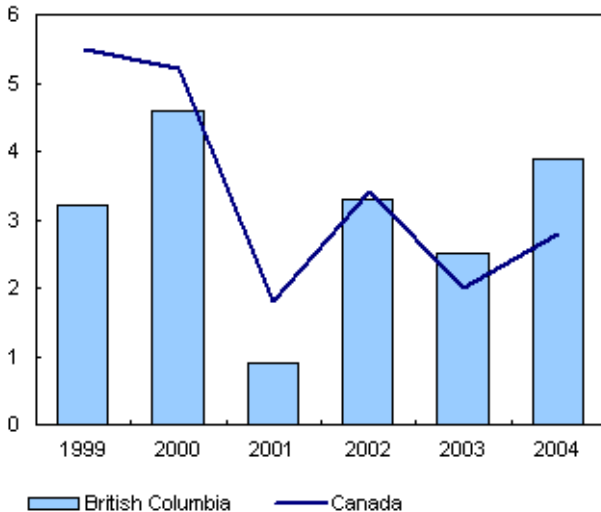
British Columbia

Demand for wood products pushes BC to the head of the provincial pack

British Columbia's economy grew 3.9% in 2004, its best performance in four years and tops among the provinces. British Columbia surpassed Canada's growth rate for the second year in a row. The goods-producing industries grew 6.5% as international demand for BC resources picked up. The goods-producing industries outperformed the services-producing industries for the first time in four years. Wood product manufacturing and residential building construction contributed more to the growth of the economy than any other industry. Personal expenditure increased 4.1%, well above the national average.

British Columbia's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars

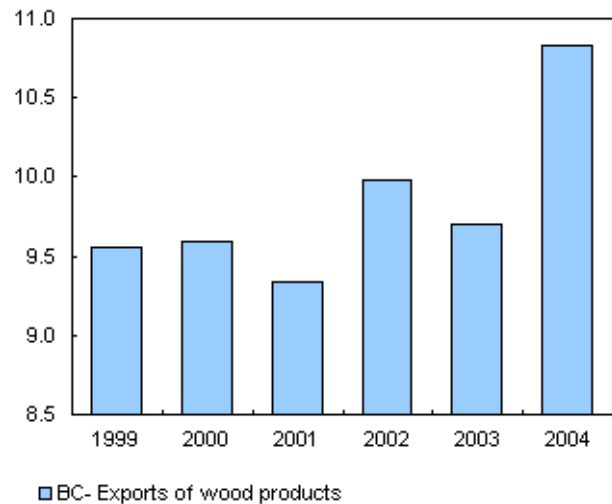


A large jump in hours worked (+ 4.7%) accounted for British Columbia's strong performance in 2004. This was partly offset by a 0.8% decline in labour productivity.

Strong foreign demand and increasing prices drove lumber production up sharply in 2004. The impact was also felt in the forestry and logging industry which increased 16%. In response to the increased foreign demand and the pine beetle infestation, the government authorized significant increases in the available land to be cut. Forest fires were considerably less damaging than the fires which ravaged the province in 2003. Elsewhere in the resource sector, strong world demand for steel trickled down to the mining industry, with activity increasing 3.4%.

Exports of wood products propel economy

Billions of constant (1997) dollars



The strong resource sector also spurred investment in machinery and equipment, which jumped 20% after showing little or no growth over the last three years. International demand and high prices helped strengthen investment in mineral exploration. Business investment in non-residential structures, down 4.2% in 2004, was moderated by a 14% increase in government non-residential investment.

Business investment in residential structures increased a further 15% in 2004, following two years of double-digit growth. It has now increased a remarkable 67% since 2000. Home centres, furniture stores, electronics and appliances stores pushed the retail trade sector 4.9% higher. Consumers did not limit their shopping to home furnishings as personal expenditure registered strong growth. Strong domestic demand also triggered an increase in imports.

International imports climbed 10% in 2004, which in conjunction with national import growth of 8% increased congestion at the Vancouver port. The transportation and storage industry grew 7.2%, its best showing in three years.

While the economy registered its strongest growth in four years, a number of sectors did not fair as well. Government expenditures remained weak, increasing 1.1% in 2004.

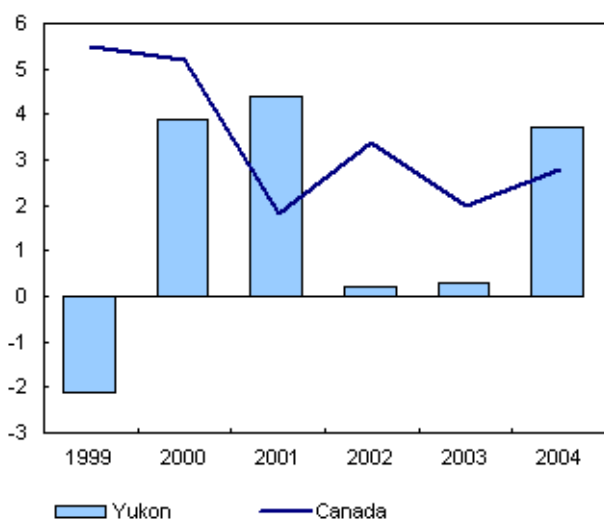
Yukon

Turnaround for Yukon

Yukon's economy grew 3.7% in 2004, its best performance in three years. All sectors were strong, with business and government investment and international exports leading the charge. The goods-producing industries grew a considerable 27% with the construction industry contributing more to the growth of the economy than any other industry.

Yukon's GDP growth rate

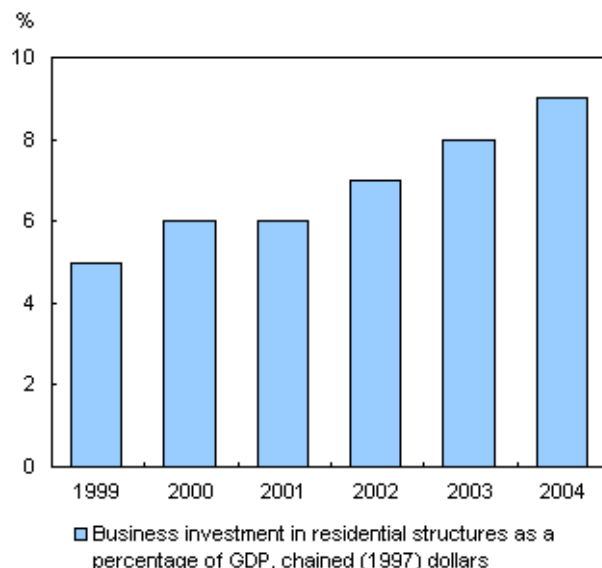
Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars



The mining industry increased over 70% in 2004, driven by gold which saw its price reach a six year high. The government extended its Mineral Exploration Refundable Tax Credit as a means to continue the build-up in exploration activities. This aided support activities to mining, oil and gas extraction as their output increased 70%. The oil and gas extraction industry itself did not fair as well, declining 29% due to a drop in gas production.

Total business investment jumped 22% with residential construction going up 13%, the fifth consecutive yearly increase; investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment, both down last year, bounced back in 2004.

Importance of residential construction growing



Government investment jumped 32% as it sought to put infrastructure in place in order to offer broadband internet service to rural communities. Government expenditures on goods and services, a large component of the territory's GDP, increased marginally (+0.8%), following sharp increases in 2002 and 2003.

American visitors accounted for most of the over 3% increase in traveller accommodation. Air transportation soared 9.0%, an improvement on the previous year's growth rate, helping push output in the accommodation and food services industry 2.2% higher.

Hours worked increased 4.5% and labour productivity went down by 0.8%.

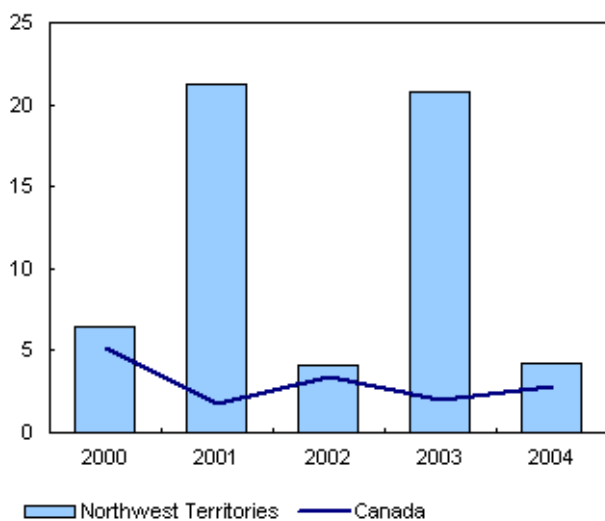
Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories sparkled as diamond production remained strong

The Northwest Territories' GDP climbed 4.2% in 2004, as diamond mining once again sparked growth in all sectors of the economy. Investment, exports, government expenditures and imports were all touched by this important industry.

Northwest Territories's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars

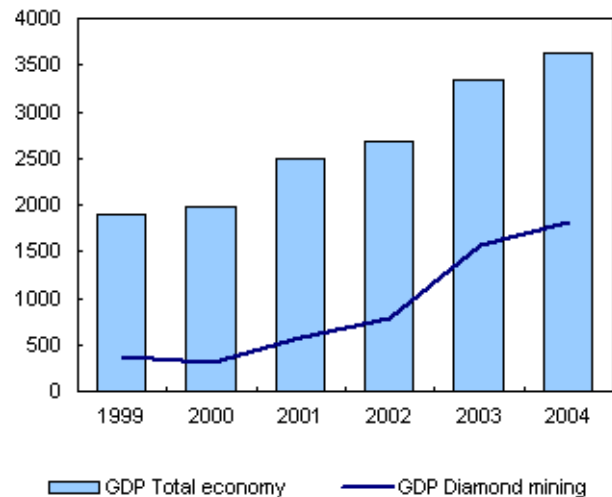


Diamond production and exports climbed in tandem, growing at least 10% in 2004 as output at the Diavik mine once again increased. The transportation and storage industry continued to roll along at a pace of almost 7%, providing infrastructure support to the territory's mining operations.

Business investment jumped 47% as businesses imported machinery and equipment in order to expand their operations. Overall, construction activity advanced 9.5%. Increased capital expenditures in the development of the Snap Lake mine boosted non-residential construction a sizable 41%. Pipeline development spurred a 45% gain in oil and gas engineering construction, while residential investment was up 7.3%.

Diamonds continue to spur growth

Millions of constant (1997) dollars, at basic prices



Oil and gas extraction decreased 8.5%, mostly due to a decline in natural gas (falling 30%) and, to a lesser extent, oil production (dropping 5.4%).

The government sector continued to grow in 2004, up 5.5%. Territorial government public administration moved ahead 6.6%. Output of the federal government, however, was down slightly as work wound down on several major projects.

After registering record increases in hours worked over the past three years, the labour market in Northwest Territories cooled down in 2004, recording a more moderate 2.9% increase in hours worked. Labour productivity advanced 1.3%, following a record growth of 12% in 2003.

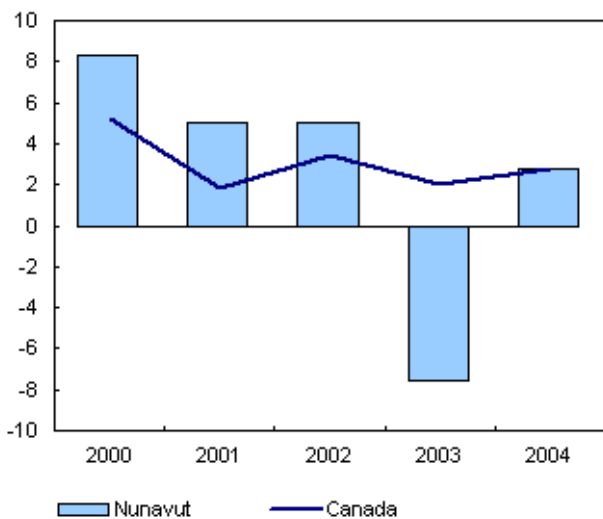
Nunavut

Nunavut's economy bounces back as business investment climbs sharply

Nunavut's economy grew 2.8% in 2004, following a drop of 7.6% in 2003 as business investment climbed sharply. Exports grew 3.7% but were still well off the levels posted in 2000 as the mining and oil and gas extraction industry has been reduced to one-tenth of its 2000 size.

Nunavut's GDP growth rate

Annual % change, chained (1997) dollars



Business investment jumped by 40% as both non-residential investment and investment in machinery and equipment posted strong showings. Investment in non-residential construction jumped 65% on the strength of investment in new institutional buildings, including new health centres in Cambridge Bay and Rankin Inlet. Elementary and secondary schools expanded by 2.7% as the territorial government boosted the education budget to serve the rapidly growing student population. Construction began on the new Qikiqtani General Hospital scheduled to open in 2006. The Nunavut Housing Corporation began construction on a number of new public housing units in the third quarter of 2004.

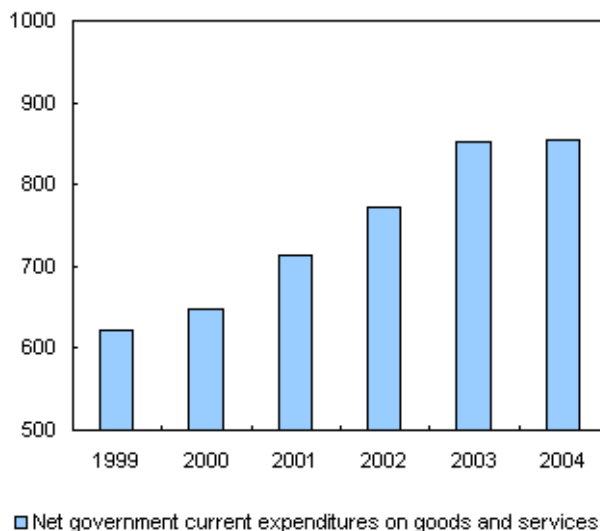
Imports rose 4.5% in 2004, with growth occurring across many different commodity groups, reflecting increased demand for consumer goods and building supplies. The retail and wholesale trade sectors both advanced as personal expenditure climbed 4.5%.

The beleaguered mining industry, having been hit by a number of closures over the last number of years, was up in 2004, after falling over 90% in 2003. The Lupin mine was temporarily re-opened to process ore that had been developed at the time of the August 2003 shutdown, as well as to remove gold from the crown and shaft pillars.

Government expenditures on goods and services increased marginally after near double-digit growth between 2001 and 2003.

Government expenditures stable

Millions of chained (1997) dollars



Hours worked grew by 6.0% while labour productivity declined for a third year in a row.

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	502,726 <i>5.8</i>	545,204 <i>8.4</i>	570,008 <i>4.5</i>	592,692 <i>4.0</i>	613,718 <i>3.5</i>	638,868 <i>4.1</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	110,769 <i>28.6</i>	135,978 <i>22.8</i>	126,620 <i>-6.9</i>	137,480 <i>8.6</i>	151,210 <i>10.0</i>	178,014 <i>17.7</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,650 <i>2.6</i>	66,631 <i>19.7</i>	63,450 <i>-4.8</i>	59,666 <i>-6.0</i>	63,151 <i>5.8</i>	68,702 <i>8.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	61,466 <i>6.1</i>	64,944 <i>5.7</i>	68,364 <i>5.3</i>	73,841 <i>8.0</i>	77,382 <i>4.8</i>	81,013 <i>4.7</i>
Taxes less subsidies	123,420 <i>5.2</i>	128,340 <i>4.0</i>	129,552 <i>0.9</i>	139,259 <i>7.5</i>	142,653 <i>2.4</i>	150,909 <i>5.8</i>
Personal disposable income	596,227 <i>4.8</i>	639,567 <i>7.3</i>	667,477 <i>4.4</i>	692,691 <i>3.8</i>	713,548 <i>3.0</i>	741,230 <i>3.9</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.4

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	544,753 <i>3.8</i>	566,664 <i>4.0</i>	581,845 <i>2.7</i>	601,594 <i>3.4</i>	620,444 <i>3.1</i>	641,863 <i>3.5</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	181,006 <i>2.1</i>	186,589 <i>3.1</i>	193,487 <i>3.7</i>	198,902 <i>2.8</i>	206,466 <i>3.8</i>	211,719 <i>2.5</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	192,088 <i>7.3</i>	201,109 <i>4.7</i>	209,418 <i>4.1</i>	214,350 <i>2.4</i>	224,837 <i>4.9</i>	238,895 <i>6.3</i>
Investment in inventories	6,586 <i>...</i>	13,376 <i>...</i>	-4,332 <i>...</i>	2,079 <i>...</i>	11,888 <i>...</i>	11,689 <i>...</i>
Exports of goods and services	421,046 <i>10.7</i>	458,574 <i>8.9</i>	445,583 <i>-2.8</i>	450,568 <i>1.1</i>	439,799 <i>-2.4</i>	461,291 <i>4.9</i>
Imports of goods and services	375,219 <i>7.8</i>	405,715 <i>8.1</i>	385,496 <i>-5.0</i>	391,070 <i>1.4</i>	405,977 <i>3.8</i>	439,172 <i>8.2</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	969,750 <i>5.5</i>	1,020,488 <i>5.2</i>	1,038,845 <i>1.8</i>	1,074,621 <i>3.4</i>	1,096,359 <i>2.0</i>	1,126,625 <i>2.8</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	292,849 <i>6.0</i>	312,498 <i>6.7</i>	306,484 <i>-1.9</i>	311,916 <i>1.8</i>	317,208 <i>1.7</i>	328,161 <i>3.5</i>
Services producing industries	603,224 <i>5.4</i>	631,056 <i>4.6</i>	653,811 <i>3.6</i>	681,007 <i>4.2</i>	697,886 <i>2.5</i>	717,650 <i>2.8</i>
Industrial production	223,124 <i>6.2</i>	239,944 <i>7.5</i>	232,244 <i>-3.2</i>	236,852 <i>2.0</i>	238,435 <i>0.7</i>	246,208 <i>3.3</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	64,750 <i>3.2</i>	70,046 <i>8.2</i>	71,223 <i>1.7</i>	72,936 <i>2.4</i>	72,913 <i>-0.0</i>	74,244 <i>1.8</i>
Durable manufacturing	96,810 <i>11.8</i>	107,458 <i>11.0</i>	99,124 <i>-7.8</i>	101,478 <i>2.4</i>	101,679 <i>0.2</i>	107,255 <i>5.5</i>
Manufacturing	161,634 <i>8.3</i>	177,618 <i>9.9</i>	170,574 <i>-4.0</i>	174,647 <i>2.4</i>	174,820 <i>0.1</i>	181,656 <i>3.9</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,277 <i>7.0</i>	23,344 <i>0.3</i>	22,004 <i>-5.7</i>	21,237 <i>-3.5</i>	22,842 <i>7.6</i>	23,945 <i>4.8</i>
Construction	46,433 <i>4.5</i>	48,992 <i>5.5</i>	52,373 <i>6.9</i>	53,904 <i>2.9</i>	56,273 <i>4.4</i>	58,415 <i>3.8</i>
Wholesale trade	50,401 <i>6.9</i>	53,587 <i>6.3</i>	54,766 <i>2.2</i>	58,660 <i>7.1</i>	61,941 <i>5.6</i>	65,840 <i>6.3</i>
Retail trade	46,941 <i>4.7</i>	49,924 <i>6.4</i>	52,789 <i>5.7</i>	55,590 <i>5.3</i>	57,126 <i>2.8</i>	59,399 <i>4.0</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	26,260,970 <i>3.2</i>	26,838,920 <i>2.2</i>	26,913,927 <i>0.3</i>	27,230,341 <i>1.2</i>	27,643,919 <i>1.5</i>	28,425,103 <i>2.8</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	14,822,852 <i>2.8</i>	15,180,738 <i>2.4</i>	15,313,924 <i>0.9</i>	15,652,823 <i>2.2</i>	15,954,642 <i>1.9</i>	16,231,816 <i>1.7</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	5,856	6,357	6,656	6,918	7,259	7,525
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,279	2,302	2,065	3,869	4,744	5,435
	<i>42.6</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>14.6</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	833	817	785	744	735	790
	<i>10.2</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	953	936	902	948	1,004	1,044
	<i>13.2</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Taxes less subsidies	1,568	1,622	1,691	1,825	1,941	2,028
	<i>10.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Personal disposable income	8,378	8,740	9,098	9,313	9,734	10,074
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9	0.6	0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7,858	8,094	8,319	8,531	8,751	8,905
	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3,599	3,653	3,752	3,923	4,118	4,099
	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	3,646	3,285	3,230	3,607	3,740	4,140
	<i>30.0</i>	<i>-9.9</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>10.7</i>
Investment in inventories	-72	288	89	67	100	84

Exports of goods and services	5,674	6,355	6,236	8,099	8,914	8,527
	<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>-4.3</i>
Imports of goods and services	9,019	9,411	9,183	9,834	10,248	10,437
	<i>11.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,715	12,322	12,478	14,557	15,542	15,439
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	3,286	3,614	3,570	5,089	5,658	5,482
	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-3.1</i>
Services producing industries	7,285	7,444	7,688	8,002	8,189	8,266
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Industrial production	2,234	2,645	2,495	3,892	4,389	4,174
	<i>10.1</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>-4.9</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	609	616	580	613	624	631
	<i>10.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Durable manufacturing	182	220	241	212	293	335
	<i>50.4</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>-12.0</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>14.3</i>
Manufacturing	816	852	826	833	920	966
	<i>20.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	365	358	363	361	372	378
	<i>15.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Construction	670	588	681	657	673	743
	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>
Wholesale trade	435	445	457	474	479	482
	<i>10.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Retail trade	621	664	717	746	770	787
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	362,215	363,523	370,056	375,578	375,380	384,806
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	195,681	197,726	201,664	206,871	208,377	210,029
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Prince Edward Island[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,612	1,746	1,812	1,902	1,993	2,071
	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	344	362	369	400	402	412
	<i>13.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	124	135	153	145	138	147
	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	269	280	299	310	325	334
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Taxes less subsidies	385	407	382	453	480	501
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Personal disposable income	2,266	2,420	2,463	2,593	2,621	2,725
	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.3	1.9	-0.2	0.6	-3.1	-3.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,102	2,195	2,241	2,298	2,354	2,416
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	963	940	971	988	1,043	1,074
	<i>7.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	586	622	642	672	704	717
	<i>17.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Investment in inventories	12	74	-55	88	42	52

Exports of goods and services	1,704	1,772	1,751	1,790	1,847	1,923
	<i>8.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Imports of goods and services	2,317	2,496	2,451	2,544	2,630	2,786
	<i>10.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,052	3,111	3,102	3,290	3,353	3,410
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	710	724	702	787	780	778
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Services producing industries	2,049	2,091	2,124	2,211	2,272	2,324
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Industrial production	363	379	385	431	438	445
	<i>13.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	228	241	256	282	283	277
	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-2.1</i>
Durable manufacturing	94	102	92	112	117	133
	<i>32.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-9.8</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>13.7</i>
Manufacturing	315	336	324	366	372	379
	<i>12.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	203	196	158	187	176	173
	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-19.4</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
Construction	145	149	160	167	165	158
	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-4.2</i>
Wholesale trade	109	112	110	117	126	128
	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Retail trade	182	200	206	218	221	225
	<i>6.4</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	115,505	120,235	122,977	124,371	126,980	125,456
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	63,502	66,546	68,101	69,609	71,482	71,736
	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	12,416	13,107	13,606	14,336	14,946	15,439
	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,832	2,281	2,456	2,511	2,969	3,194
	<i>20.1</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,155	1,263	1,245	1,170	1,181	1,204
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,746	1,772	1,877	2,004	2,132	2,200
	<i>6.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	2,892	2,999	3,231	3,475	3,696	3,839
	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Personal disposable income	16,827	17,526	18,135	18,685	19,335	19,980
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.3	-0.8	-2.0

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	15,378	15,746	15,969	16,557	16,895	17,337
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,830	6,846	6,915	7,036	7,296	7,471
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	5,424	4,831	5,509	5,802	5,621	5,704
	<i>23.4</i>	<i>-10.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Investment in inventories	76	190	13	-16	69	141

Exports of goods and services	10,207	11,170	11,661	12,149	12,286	12,480
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Imports of goods and services	15,647	15,832	16,450	16,648	17,020	17,686
	<i>8.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	22,285	22,970	23,641	24,874	25,180	25,500
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	4,908	5,034	5,268	5,445	5,366	5,360
	<i>10.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Services producing industries	15,334	15,790	16,351	17,011	17,392	17,698
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Industrial production	2,952	3,217	3,283	3,510	3,351	3,390
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	1,393	1,292	1,312	1,330	1,364	1,393
	<i>16.4</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Durable manufacturing	767	888	886	1,018	936	934
	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Manufacturing	2,131	2,130	2,078	2,212	2,174	2,201
	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	588	608	661	650	637	597
	<i>16.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-6.3</i>
Construction	1,357	1,161	1,272	1,224	1,327	1,319
	<i>20.2</i>	<i>-14.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
Wholesale trade	998	1,027	1,021	1,057	1,111	1,138
	<i>12.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Retail trade	1,290	1,368	1,440	1,533	1,564	1,632
	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	746,877	751,982	760,725	764,899	766,931	770,076
	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	421,256	427,375	429,681	438,231	442,505	449,545
	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, New Brunswick[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	9,995	10,604	10,656	11,105	11,605	11,867
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,769	1,846	1,904	1,888	2,087	2,452
	<i>35.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>17.5</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,287	1,345	1,317	1,172	1,248	1,238
	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-11.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,235	1,253	1,332	1,366	1,426	1,480
	<i>4.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Taxes less subsidies	2,297	2,430	2,562	2,785	2,980	3,132
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Personal disposable income	13,189	13,730	14,139	14,484	14,939	15,308
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	6.4	4.9	5.2	3.1	2.3	0.2

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	11,759	12,100	12,243	12,584	12,830	13,216
	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,078	4,923	4,970	5,129	5,433	5,446
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	4,071	4,140	3,502	3,569	4,078	4,310
	<i>27.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-15.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Investment in inventories	99	217	-37	14	89	70

Exports of goods and services	12,625	13,008	14,515	15,148	15,016	15,448
	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Imports of goods and services	15,095	15,460	16,103	16,514	16,963	17,437
	<i>9.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	18,553	18,942	19,181	20,108	20,618	21,162
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	5,333	5,459	5,357	5,566	5,686	5,851
	<i>10.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Services producing industries	11,558	11,872	12,267	12,728	13,016	13,314
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Industrial production	3,514	3,611	3,514	3,655	3,651	3,719
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	1,552	1,726	1,648	1,794	1,758	1,825
	<i>5.9</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Durable manufacturing	1,014	1,011	993	1,071	1,081	1,114
	<i>14.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Manufacturing	2,558	2,735	2,640	2,864	2,834	2,936
	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	708	722	830	871	840	872
	<i>10.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Construction	1,113	1,127	1,006	1,032	1,190	1,259
	<i>23.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-10.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Wholesale trade	755	774	817	843	871	906
	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Retail trade	998	1,080	1,115	1,151	1,161	1,201
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	609,064	620,219	617,932	627,340	625,778	634,104
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	333,330	340,139	341,042	346,805	347,339	354,123
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Quebec[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	108,173	117,658	121,990	127,524	132,394	136,809
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	23,065	23,761	21,529	24,923	25,018	29,114
	<i>32.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-9.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	12,825	14,028	13,885	13,902	14,273	15,561
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>9.0</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	12,084	12,416	12,940	13,918	14,647	15,485
	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Taxes less subsidies	28,751	30,080	30,293	32,491	33,326	34,933
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Personal disposable income	131,076	139,159	144,912	151,705	156,862	161,986
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.4	0.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	120,924	124,959	128,050	132,168	136,563	141,094
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	42,715	43,936	45,508	47,118	48,699	49,384
	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	36,605	37,857	38,248	40,910	43,410	47,716
	<i>8.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Investment in inventories	2,487	3,029	-1,734	-244	990	1,352

Exports of goods and services	122,269	135,478	132,106	131,866	130,304	133,181
	<i>11.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Imports of goods and services	118,506	129,842	124,213	124,836	129,339	136,451
	<i>9.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	206,467	215,424	217,825	226,773	230,983	236,156
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	65,542	70,817	69,722	71,289	71,718	72,997
	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Services producing industries	126,936	130,587	134,614	141,533	145,315	148,865
	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Industrial production	53,157	57,648	55,736	56,459	55,941	56,029
	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	18,487	19,966	21,091	21,560	21,249	21,079
	<i>2.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Durable manufacturing	25,262	28,129	25,432	25,382	25,127	25,532
	<i>18.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>-9.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Manufacturing	43,711	48,090	46,540	47,001	46,427	46,621
	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,897	3,784	4,091	4,041	4,264	4,447
	<i>11.4</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Construction	8,480	9,287	9,732	10,631	11,353	12,362
	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>
Wholesale trade	9,806	10,469	10,861	11,908	12,514	13,209
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Retail trade	10,798	11,401	12,019	12,808	13,259	13,782
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	5,867,608	5,970,166	5,909,365	6,063,952	6,066,063	6,224,178
	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	3,340,758	3,414,461	3,441,919	3,564,251	3,602,541	3,661,987
	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Ontario[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	214,520	233,876	242,939	251,226	259,052	268,736
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	49,738	54,356	49,441	59,893	58,852	66,969
	<i>25.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	16,936	18,252	17,051	17,077	17,158	18,053
	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	25,553	27,684	29,105	31,518	32,719	34,003
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Taxes less subsidies	54,934	56,975	59,410	61,734	61,839	66,007
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Personal disposable income	244,136	265,316	274,211	283,987	291,738	301,825
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	6.5	7.6	6.4	4.9	3.0	1.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	216,622	227,244	233,535	241,873	249,657	257,592
	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	66,158	68,306	70,947	73,214	76,583	79,514
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	73,241	75,778	77,443	79,455	83,855	86,106
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Investment in inventories	1,120	4,512	-1,711	603	3,420	3,556

Exports of goods and services	289,805	312,492	304,950	309,656	307,888	323,531
	<i>11.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Imports of goods and services	241,940	259,584	247,549	252,006	261,606	279,921
	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	405,034	429,105	437,600	452,431	459,805	471,827
	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	118,134	125,845	122,966	127,120	127,707	131,160
	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Services producing industries	255,058	270,266	280,171	289,273	295,754	304,102
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Industrial production	95,310	102,504	98,386	101,321	100,966	104,481
	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	29,052	31,247	32,131	33,375	33,515	34,433
	<i>1.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Durable manufacturing	53,526	58,033	52,891	54,441	54,265	56,471
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-8.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Manufacturing	82,814	89,873	85,502	88,306	88,266	91,414
	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,886	4,671	4,476	4,590	4,629	4,742
	<i>9.8</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Construction	17,963	18,552	19,961	21,055	21,946	21,776
	<i>14.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Wholesale trade	24,339	26,245	26,496	28,147	29,777	31,745
	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Retail trade	18,618	19,962	20,943	21,549	22,209	22,929
	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	10,413,592	10,673,745	10,784,801	10,863,732	11,057,669	11,373,417
	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	5,803,688	5,984,429	6,072,603	6,175,935	6,329,683	6,431,590
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Manitoba[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	16,275	17,146	17,733	18,581	19,256	20,038
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	2,600	2,890	2,812	3,179	3,558	4,173
	<i>8.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>17.3</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,702	3,041	3,033	2,720	2,363	2,786
	<i>2.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>-13.1</i>	<i>17.9</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	2,209	2,245	2,357	2,472	2,540	2,660
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Taxes less subsidies	4,010	4,259	4,433	4,825	4,862	4,995
	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Personal disposable income	21,133	22,102	22,943	23,550	24,043	24,967
	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	4.8	4.9	4.0	2.0	0.3	-0.5

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	19,202	19,629	20,128	20,696	21,134	21,818
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,064	7,201	7,364	7,553	7,675	7,796
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	5,692	5,598	5,874	6,124	6,328	6,837
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Investment in inventories	202	517	-170	86	648	142

Exports of goods and services	19,632	20,634	21,007	20,895	21,068	21,976
	<i>2.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Imports of goods and services	20,296	20,729	21,142	21,537	22,468	23,362
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	31,503	32,846	33,115	33,849	34,368	35,163
	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	7,980	8,611	8,407	8,455	8,399	8,643
	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Services producing industries	21,145	21,826	22,368	23,136	23,620	24,101
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Industrial production	5,138	5,641	5,573	5,548	5,333	5,600
	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Manufacturing	3,553	3,898	3,839	3,923	3,887	4,023
	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,567	1,771	1,475	1,532	1,672	1,577
	<i>2.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>-16.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>-5.7</i>
Construction	1,296	1,204	1,408	1,428	1,463	1,536
	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Wholesale trade	1,850	1,886	1,921	2,036	2,098	2,181
	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Retail trade	1,674	1,757	1,887	1,987	2,064	2,153
	<i>8.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	999,710	1,009,723	1,013,079	1,019,907	1,027,637	1,035,405
	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	572,912	582,910	585,000	596,764	596,830	601,907
	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	12,825 <i>3.2</i>	13,383 <i>4.4</i>	13,965 <i>4.3</i>	14,611 <i>4.6</i>	15,324 <i>4.9</i>	16,074 <i>4.9</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	3,929 <i>11.6</i>	5,629 <i>43.3</i>	4,622 <i>-17.9</i>	5,150 <i>11.4</i>	5,789 <i>12.4</i>	7,466 <i>29.0</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,403 <i>-1.5</i>	2,929 <i>21.9</i>	2,574 <i>-12.1</i>	2,606 <i>1.2</i>	2,628 <i>0.8</i>	2,939 <i>11.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,775 <i>1.9</i>	1,875 <i>5.6</i>	1,936 <i>3.3</i>	1,994 <i>3.0</i>	2,100 <i>5.3</i>	2,192 <i>4.4</i>
Taxes less subsidies	3,752 <i>-0.0</i>	3,687 <i>-1.7</i>	3,698 <i>0.3</i>	3,572 <i>-3.4</i>	3,767 <i>5.5</i>	4,241 <i>12.6</i>
Personal disposable income	17,517 <i>4.4</i>	18,187 <i>3.8</i>	18,566 <i>2.1</i>	19,059 <i>2.7</i>	19,780 <i>3.8</i>	21,077 <i>6.6</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	0.5 ...	-0.9 ...	-2.6 ...	-4.4 ...	-5.2 ...	-2.3 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	16,581 <i>2.3</i>	17,008 <i>2.6</i>	17,299 <i>1.7</i>	17,686 <i>2.2</i>	18,129 <i>2.5</i>	18,499 <i>2.0</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,090 <i>-0.4</i>	6,166 <i>1.2</i>	6,412 <i>4.0</i>	6,501 <i>1.4</i>	6,723 <i>3.4</i>	6,860 <i>2.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	7,034 <i>1.9</i>	6,999 <i>-0.5</i>	6,941 <i>-0.8</i>	6,507 <i>-6.3</i>	6,681 <i>2.7</i>	6,814 <i>2.0</i>
Investment in inventories	624 ...	358 ...	-931 ...	-233 ...	1,428 ...	1,168 ...
Exports of goods and services	20,123 <i>1.4</i>	21,420 <i>6.4</i>	21,647 <i>1.1</i>	20,696 <i>-4.4</i>	20,977 <i>1.4</i>	22,966 <i>9.5</i>
Imports of goods and services	19,966 <i>4.2</i>	20,700 <i>3.7</i>	20,781 <i>0.4</i>	20,818 <i>0.2</i>	21,990 <i>5.6</i>	23,358 <i>6.2</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	30,459 <i>0.2</i>	31,252 <i>2.6</i>	30,699 <i>-1.8</i>	30,621 <i>-0.3</i>	32,000 <i>4.5</i>	33,116 <i>3.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	11,276 <i>-1.5</i>	11,455 <i>1.6</i>	10,376 <i>-9.4</i>	9,714 <i>-6.4</i>	10,329 <i>6.3</i>	10,824 <i>4.8</i>
Services producing industries	17,097 <i>2.9</i>	17,555 <i>2.7</i>	17,991 <i>2.5</i>	18,532 <i>3.0</i>	19,021 <i>2.6</i>	19,482 <i>2.4</i>
Industrial production	6,727 <i>-6.7</i>	6,973 <i>3.7</i>	7,007 <i>0.5</i>	6,697 <i>-4.4</i>	6,896 <i>3.0</i>	7,196 <i>4.4</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	918 <i>-11.9</i>	1,128 <i>22.9</i>	1,211 <i>7.4</i>	1,246 <i>2.9</i>	1,236 <i>-0.8</i>	1,331 <i>7.7</i>
Durable manufacturing	1,080 <i>10.9</i>	1,072 <i>-0.7</i>	1,096 <i>2.2</i>	1,095 <i>-0.1</i>	1,110 <i>1.4</i>	1,288 <i>16.0</i>
Manufacturing	1,933 <i>-2.6</i>	2,144 <i>10.9</i>	2,233 <i>4.2</i>	2,268 <i>1.6</i>	2,272 <i>0.2</i>	2,532 <i>11.4</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,028 <i>10.2</i>	2,991 <i>-1.2</i>	1,871 <i>-37.4</i>	1,592 <i>-14.9</i>	2,005 <i>25.9</i>	2,133 <i>6.4</i>
Construction	1,561 <i>3.2</i>	1,537 <i>-1.5</i>	1,567 <i>2.0</i>	1,499 <i>-4.3</i>	1,474 <i>-1.7</i>	1,539 <i>4.4</i>
Wholesale trade	1,590 <i>1.7</i>	1,645 <i>3.5</i>	1,667 <i>1.3</i>	1,769 <i>6.1</i>	1,828 <i>3.3</i>	1,912 <i>4.6</i>
Retail trade	1,347 <i>5.9</i>	1,415 <i>5.0</i>	1,478 <i>4.5</i>	1,559 <i>5.5</i>	1,603 <i>2.8</i>	1,657 <i>3.4</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	892,664 <i>-0.5</i>	892,563 <i>-0.0</i>	866,904 <i>-2.9</i>	859,331 <i>-0.9</i>	870,050 <i>1.2</i>	885,437 <i>1.8</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	502,506 <i>0.6</i>	499,620 <i>-0.6</i>	483,123 <i>-3.3</i>	490,432 <i>1.5</i>	494,551 <i>0.8</i>	499,844 <i>1.1</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Alberta[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	54,628 <i>3.6</i>	60,392 <i>10.6</i>	67,757 <i>12.2</i>	70,625 <i>4.2</i>	73,525 <i>4.1</i>	78,436 <i>6.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	16,236 <i>39.1</i>	30,206 <i>86.0</i>	28,702 <i>-5.0</i>	23,608 <i>-17.7</i>	33,994 <i>44.0</i>	40,419 <i>18.9</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,856 <i>15.1</i>	14,395 <i>62.5</i>	14,322 <i>-0.5</i>	10,906 <i>-23.9</i>	13,851 <i>27.0</i>	15,603 <i>12.6</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	6,672 <i>9.5</i>	7,143 <i>7.1</i>	7,725 <i>8.1</i>	8,511 <i>10.2</i>	9,018 <i>6.0</i>	9,558 <i>6.0</i>
Taxes less subsidies	9,619 <i>3.3</i>	10,015 <i>4.1</i>	7,553 <i>-24.6</i>	10,956 <i>45.1</i>	11,654 <i>6.4</i>	11,995 <i>2.9</i>
Personal disposable income	61,845 <i>4.7</i>	67,790 <i>9.6</i>	75,381 <i>11.2</i>	78,302 <i>3.9</i>	81,041 <i>3.5</i>	86,081 <i>6.2</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.1 <i>...</i>	4.5 <i>...</i>	8.9 <i>...</i>	6.4 <i>...</i>	4.2 <i>...</i>	4.4 <i>...</i>
Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	56,794 <i>3.8</i>	59,659 <i>5.0</i>	62,124 <i>4.1</i>	64,819 <i>4.3</i>	67,179 <i>3.6</i>	70,364 <i>4.7</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	17,124 <i>2.4</i>	18,164 <i>6.1</i>	18,939 <i>4.3</i>	19,193 <i>1.3</i>	19,930 <i>3.8</i>	20,737 <i>4.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	31,997 <i>-3.7</i>	37,374 <i>16.8</i>	40,850 <i>9.3</i>	40,513 <i>-0.8</i>	41,626 <i>2.7</i>	44,017 <i>5.7</i>
Investment in inventories	560 <i>...</i>	838 <i>...</i>	-1,197 <i>...</i>	-578 <i>...</i>	1,825 <i>...</i>	1,183 <i>...</i>
Exports of goods and services	68,919 <i>3.0</i>	75,070 <i>8.9</i>	74,979 <i>-0.1</i>	74,962 <i>-0.0</i>	75,622 <i>0.9</i>	79,516 <i>5.1</i>
Imports of goods and services	61,027 <i>3.5</i>	70,013 <i>14.7</i>	72,278 <i>3.2</i>	72,307 <i>0.0</i>	75,736 <i>4.7</i>	81,104 <i>7.1</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	114,227 <i>1.4</i>	121,153 <i>6.1</i>	123,120 <i>1.6</i>	126,114 <i>2.4</i>	129,553 <i>2.7</i>	134,330 <i>3.7</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	45,674 <i>0.4</i>	48,720 <i>6.7</i>	47,631 <i>-2.2</i>	46,028 <i>-3.4</i>	47,527 <i>3.3</i>	49,555 <i>4.3</i>
Services producing industries	63,387 <i>3.5</i>	67,374 <i>6.3</i>	71,432 <i>6.0</i>	76,265 <i>6.8</i>	78,593 <i>3.1</i>	81,614 <i>3.8</i>
Industrial production	34,285 <i>-0.2</i>	35,733 <i>4.2</i>	34,405 <i>-3.7</i>	33,586 <i>-2.4</i>	34,605 <i>3.0</i>	35,889 <i>3.7</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	6,017 <i>1.8</i>	6,843 <i>13.7</i>	5,869 <i>-14.2</i>	5,777 <i>-1.6</i>	5,765 <i>-0.2</i>	6,074 <i>5.4</i>
Durable manufacturing	4,874 <i>-3.7</i>	5,900 <i>21.1</i>	6,135 <i>4.0</i>	6,120 <i>-0.2</i>	6,685 <i>9.2</i>	7,195 <i>7.6</i>
Manufacturing	10,869 <i>-1.3</i>	12,762 <i>17.4</i>	12,095 <i>-5.2</i>	11,985 <i>-0.9</i>	12,528 <i>4.5</i>	13,349 <i>6.6</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,514 <i>11.3</i>	3,567 <i>1.5</i>	2,967 <i>-16.8</i>	2,378 <i>-19.9</i>	2,759 <i>16.0</i>	3,024 <i>9.6</i>
Construction	7,847 <i>-1.1</i>	9,352 <i>19.2</i>	10,204 <i>9.1</i>	9,862 <i>-3.4</i>	9,965 <i>1.0</i>	10,522 <i>5.6</i>
Wholesale trade	5,162 <i>1.3</i>	5,489 <i>6.3</i>	5,755 <i>4.8</i>	6,297 <i>9.4</i>	6,706 <i>6.5</i>	7,225 <i>7.7</i>
Retail trade	4,920 <i>4.1</i>	5,242 <i>6.5</i>	5,582 <i>6.5</i>	6,151 <i>10.2</i>	6,344 <i>3.1</i>	6,708 <i>5.7</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	2,901,920 <i>2.0</i>	2,980,770 <i>2.7</i>	3,084,289 <i>3.5</i>	3,089,500 <i>0.2</i>	3,196,280 <i>3.5</i>	3,297,062 <i>3.2</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	1,610,299 <i>2.8</i>	1,643,698 <i>2.1</i>	1,679,629 <i>2.2</i>	1,714,347 <i>2.1</i>	1,764,857 <i>2.9</i>	1,795,921 <i>1.8</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, British Columbia[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	64,045	68,369	70,044	72,790	75,141	78,509
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	9,309	11,596	11,767	11,300	12,568	16,703
	<i>26.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>32.9</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,365	10,184	8,843	8,939	9,310	10,087
	<i>0.1</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>-13.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	8,723	9,078	9,605	10,495	11,144	11,704
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Taxes less subsidies	14,972	15,608	16,009	16,813	17,778	18,877
	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Personal disposable income	77,412	81,901	84,715	87,922	90,246	93,840
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	-2.0	-1.5	-2.2	-3.9	-6.1	-7.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	75,648	77,953	80,028	82,517	85,235	88,728
	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	22,761	23,701	24,853	25,219	25,720	26,014
	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	22,898	23,498	25,137	25,546	27,373	30,477
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Investment in inventories	662	1,966	-253	602	789	972

Exports of goods and services	55,575	60,346	59,082	60,147	60,308	63,291
	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Imports of goods and services	57,889	62,310	62,481	63,577	65,933	70,168
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	119,604	125,145	126,229	130,391	133,600	138,783
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	28,503	30,632	30,003	30,787	31,098	32,987
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Services producing industries	80,518	83,343	85,752	89,232	91,586	94,588
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Industrial production	18,255	20,535	19,604	20,229	19,976	21,037
	<i>10.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	4,840	5,256	5,296	5,204	5,372	5,500
	<i>20.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Durable manufacturing	8,027	9,908	8,767	9,211	9,306	10,342
	<i>11.4</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>-11.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>
Manufacturing	12,809	14,954	13,758	14,085	14,348	15,463
	<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,536	4,470	4,615	4,596	4,643	4,934
	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Construction	5,718	5,635	5,760	5,908	6,481	7,041
	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>
Wholesale trade	5,368	5,539	5,656	5,947	6,386	6,895
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Retail trade	6,370	6,707	7,269	7,740	7,773	8,157
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	3,265,933	3,366,518	3,289,008	3,341,654	3,426,490	3,586,590
	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	1,929,583	1,972,134	1,956,967	1,992,312	2,037,511	2,095,108
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Yukon[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	630	681	689	726	746	781
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	37	71	110	81	85	99
	<i>-33.9</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>-26.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>16.5</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56	54	51	47	49	58
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	77	84	90	96	100	108
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Taxes less subsidies	79	82	87	98	97	104
	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Personal disposable income	771	823	852	910	928	977
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	18.3	16.2	14.8	16.7	13.9	13.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	606	648	672	690	718	746
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	555	563	564	603	634	639
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	293	255	293	307	303	380
	<i>28.5</i>	<i>-13.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>25.4</i>
Investment in inventories	-3	13	12	-6	-2	-10

Exports of goods and services	361	364	369	321	310	319
	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-13.0</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Imports of goods and services	743	728	740	756	784	839
	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,070	1,112	1,161	1,163	1,167	1,210
	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	155	158	175	158	148	172
	<i>-13.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>-9.7</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>16.2</i>
Services producing industries	860	901	921	953	970	987
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Industrial production	79	84	82	69	59	66
	<i>-28.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-15.9</i>	<i>-14.5</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Manufacturing	2	3	2	2	3	4
	<i>100.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>-33.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>33.3</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	4	5	5	5	5
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Construction	71	69	88	88	91	112
	<i>9.2</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>23.1</i>
Wholesale trade	39	40	40	41	41	42
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Retail trade	58	61	65	68	68	68
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	27,772	28,706	28,286	28,510	29,039	30,354
	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	15,985	16,523	16,349	16,680	16,811	16,931
	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Northwest Territories[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,055	1,124	1,302	1,399	1,472	1,545
...	...	<i>6.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	537	568	777	634	1,121	1,548
...	...	<i>5.8</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>-18.4</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>38.1</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	84	163	164	212	189	201
...	...	<i>94.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	120	122	134	142	154	168
...	...	<i>1.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.1</i>
Taxes less subsidies	124	138	156	176	181	196
...	...	<i>11.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Personal disposable income	1,061	1,133	1,283	1,328	1,390	1,464
...	...	<i>6.8</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	16.5	16.2	21.7	19.2	18.2	17.8
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	861	900	939	981	1,017	1,061
...	...	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	932	919	945	973	1,002	1,041
...	...	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	562	824	1,333	1,256	855	1,208
...	...	<i>46.6</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>-31.9</i>	<i>41.3</i>
Investment in inventories	55	37	10	21	20	-40
...
Exports of goods and services	1,203	1,471	1,741	1,898	2,979	3,105
...	...	<i>22.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Imports of goods and services	1,333	1,714	2,016	2,051	2,036	2,373
...	...	<i>28.6</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>16.6</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,267	2,412	2,923	3,042	3,676	3,832
...	...	<i>6.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	842	925	1,467	1,514	2,147	2,252
...	...	<i>9.9</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Services producing industries	1,281	1,301	1,349	1,449	1,476	1,533
...	...	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Industrial production	638	634	971	1,103	1,803	1,885
...	...	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	4	5	6	6	6	5
...	...	<i>25.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-16.7</i>
Durable manufacturing	1	3	6	6	8	9
...	...	<i>200.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>12.5</i>
Manufacturing	3	4	6	6	7	7
...	...	<i>33.3</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	15	16	15	16	14
...	...	<i>-11.8</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-12.5</i>
Construction	194	275	473	365	237	260
...	...	<i>41.8</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>-22.8</i>	<i>-35.1</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Wholesale trade	47	49	49	68	52	52
...	...	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>-23.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Retail trade	51	54	57	63	65	68
...	...	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	37,282	38,683	43,751	47,329	51,123	52,585
...	...	<i>3.8</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	21,223	22,251	24,591	26,308	27,699	28,236
...	...	<i>4.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Nunavut[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Millions of dollars at current prices						
GDP by income and by expenditure						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	431	480	551	627	660	683
...	...	<i>11.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	94	110	66	44	23	30
...	...	<i>17.0</i>	<i>-40.0</i>	<i>-33.3</i>	<i>-47.7</i>	<i>30.4</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	24	25	27	26	28	35
...	...	<i>4.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>25.0</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	50	56	62	67	73	77
...	...	<i>12.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Taxes less subsidies	36	38	47	56	52	61
...	...	<i>5.6</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>17.3</i>
Personal disposable income	616	656	687	735	765	800
...	...	<i>6.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	44.6	44.4	44.0	43.4	42.5	41.9
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	331	348	362	382	396	414
...	...	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	622	647	713	773	851	855
...	...	<i>4.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	255	232	254	247	292	351
...	...	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>20.2</i>
Investment in inventories	4	15	9	2	17	4
...
Exports of goods and services	256	315	301	281	109	113
...	...	<i>23.0</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-61.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Imports of goods and services	723	751	797	808	869	908
...	...	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	739	800	840	882	815	838
...	...	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry						
Goods producing industries	226	255	249	238	133	150
...	...	<i>12.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-44.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>
Services producing industries	508	556	602	632	650	657
...	...	<i>9.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Industrial production	144	179	167	149	27	26
...	...	<i>24.3</i>	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>-81.9</i>	<i>-3.7</i>
Manufacturing	1	2	2	2	2	2
...	...	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	1	1	1	1	1
...	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Construction	82	76	82	86	91	109
...	...	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>19.8</i>
Wholesale trade	3	3	3	4	2	2
...	...	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>-50.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Retail trade	26	28	30	33	34	36
...	...	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Labour statistics						
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	16,006	17,110	17,739	19,230	19,392	20,554
...	...	<i>6.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	9,253	9,908	10,224	11,226	11,312	11,720
...	...	<i>7.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

About this publication

This publication presents an overview of recent economic developments in the provinces and territories. The overview covers several broad areas: 1) gross domestic product (GDP) by income and by expenditure, 2) GDP by industry, and 3) labour productivity and other related variables.

The publication examines trends in the major aggregates that comprise GDP, both income- and expenditure-based, as well as prices and the financing of economic activity by institutional sector. GDP is also examined by industry. The productivity estimates are meant to assist in the analysis of the short-run relationship among the fluctuations of output, employment, compensation and hours worked. Some issues also contain more technical articles, explaining national accounts methodology or analysing a particular aspect of the economy.

This publication carries the detailed analyses, charts and statistical tables that, prior to its first issue, were released in *The Daily* (11-001-XIE) under the headings Provincial Economic Accounts and Provincial Gross Domestic Product by industry.

Revision policy

GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:

Preliminary estimates are released in the spring following the end of the reference period, and revised in the fall of the same year. This latter release also comprises revisions to the three previous years. Estimates are not normally revised again except when historical revisions are carried out, usually once per decade. Statistical revisions are carried out in order to incorporate the most recent information from surveys, taxation statistics, public accounts, censuses, etc., as well as from the annual benchmarking process of the Input-Output Accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost:

Generally, the release dates and the revisions of the labour statistics are synchronised with the other components of the Provincial Economic Accounts. However, because this program is still experimental, historical revisions have been carried back to 1997 for some, if not all, series of labour statistics since its inception in 2002.

Revisions in this issue

GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:

With this release preliminary estimates have been made for 2004 without revisions to prior years. Also, the government detail tables have not been updated with this release, their 2003 estimates will be included in the fall release.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost:

This update of labour statistics is consistent with the Provincial Economic Accounts for 2004 but also includes revisions to some hours worked estimates, particularly for the mining industries in the territories for the 1997-2003 period.

Product information: *Provincial Economic Accounts*

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 and government detail tables. The government detail tables include revised revenue and expenditure data based on government public accounts.

Summaries by sub-sector of government (federal, provincial, local, CPP and QPP) are provided in tables 6 to 10. Revenue side category details are presented in Tables 11-13. 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. Finally, table 16 lists the most important transfers by type between levels of governments.

Provincial Economic Accounts tables

Table 01	Gross Domestic Product, Income-based
Table 02	Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-based
Table 03	Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained Dollars (1997)
Table 04	Contribution to Percentage Change, Real Gross Domestic Product
Table 05	Implicit Price Indexes, Real Gross Domestic Product
Table 06	Government Sector Revenue and Expenditure
Table 07	Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure
Table 08	Provincial Government Revenue and Expenditure
Table 09	Local Government Revenue and Expenditure
Table 10	Canada and Quebec Pension Plan Revenue and Expenditure
Table 11	Direct Taxes - Persons, Contributions to Social Insurance Plans and Other Transfers to Government
Table 12	Taxes on Production and Imports
Table 13	Government Investment Income
Table 14	Government Transfer Payments to Persons
Table 15	Government Subsidies and Capital Transfers
Table 16	Intergovernmental Transfers
Table 17	Sources and Disposition of Personal Income
Table 18	Selected Economic Indicators