



Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review



2005 preliminary estimates



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Canada

Symbols

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.	not available for any reference period
..	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

2005 preliminary estimates

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Related products and services

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, 379-0026
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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

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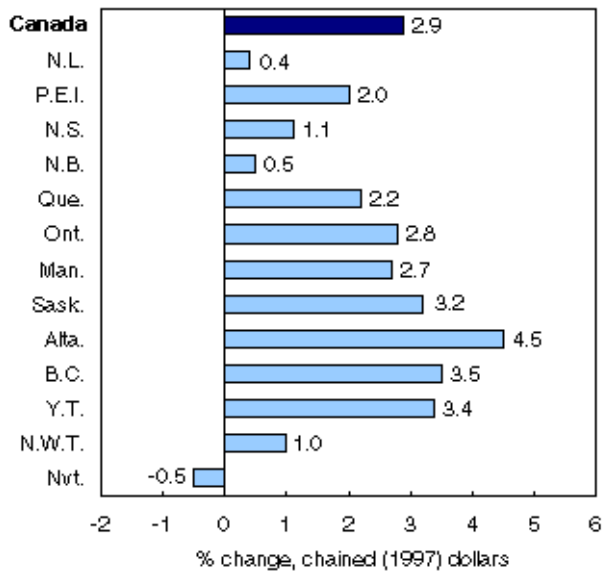
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Overview

2005 preliminary estimates

Economic activity in the western-most provinces outpaced the national average of 2.9% for the second year running in 2005, with oil-rich Alberta leading the pack.

Real gross domestic product, 2005



Meanwhile, eastern and central Canada struggled with rising fuel costs and increased foreign competition, as energy prices set the tone for growth in provincial and territorial gross domestic product (GDP).

Oil price increases throughout 2004 and 2005 brought good fortune to Alberta's economy, which rose 4.5%, by far the highest among the provinces.

Close behind were British Columbia with a 3.5% gain, and Saskatchewan, at 3.2%. However, in both cases, the growth lagged the performance in 2004. Manitoba rounded out the west with a 2.7% increase, powered by electricity exports.

The spike in energy prices that came on the heels of Hurricane Katrina fuelled corporate profit growth in the oil patch, which in turn led to increased investment. The energy boom also brought with it a stronger Canadian dollar, which, combined with increased international competition, had a dampening effect on manufacturing production and exports.

Continued strength in personal disposable income and low interest rates sustained activity in housing construction across the country, while consumer spending rose 4.0%. Across the country, investment, trade and financial services all contributed to the increased economic activity. Services production outpaced goods production, a reversal of the situation in 2004 when goods production dominated.

Table 1 Real Gross Domestic Product growth, chained (1997) dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	%change			
Newfoundland and Labrador	16.4	6.2	-1.4	0.4
Prince Edward Island	5.8	1.5	1.8	2.0
Nova Scotia	4.2	0.9	1.4	1.1
New Brunswick	4.4	1.7	2.0	0.5
Quebec	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.2
Ontario	3.2	1.6	2.7	2.8
Manitoba	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.7
Saskatchewan	-0.2	3.8	3.4	3.2
Alberta	2.5	3.1	4.3	4.5
British Columbia	3.5	2.7	4.0	3.5
Yukon	0.3	0.0	3.5	3.4
Northwest Territories	6.8	16.8	5.2	1.0
Nunavut	6.4	-4.8	0.5	-0.5
Canada	3.1	2.0	2.9	2.9

The West: Oil prices fuel economic growth

Economic growth in Alberta was above the Canadian average for the third year in a row. Surging oil prices in 2005 led to huge gains in corporate profits and a spurt in business investment and personal expenditure.

With an unemployment rate of 3.9%, Alberta's economic strength was evident throughout the economy. The province struggled to keep up with the demands on its infrastructure stemming from rising inter-provincial migration.

Manufacturing advanced 8.9%, supplying machinery, steel pipe and tube and temporary buildings to the burgeoning northern Alberta oilpatch. Higher employment strengthened labour income, while consumer spending flourished. New homeowners, flush with cash, furnished their homes and bought new motor vehicles.

Ironically, although prices rose, oil production faltered in 2005. Activity in the oilsands of northern Alberta was hampered by production difficulties early in the year. However, investment continues, and the province has yet to feel the full impact of expanded synthetic crude production.

The Saskatchewan economy outpaced the Canadian average for a third consecutive year. However, its growth of 3.2% last year was just behind the 3.4% gain in 2004. Strong energy prices led to robust corporate profits in the mining and manufacturing sectors. Manufacturing activity advanced smartly with strength concentrated in wood and metal products to feed construction and oil exploration needs.

In mining, potash topped output in 2004, and international demand boosted uranium output. As in Alberta, crude extraction fell slightly, while energy producers stepped up their efforts to find new sources of oil.

A third consecutive double-digit increase in crop production was not enough to lift farm income, as a wet harvesting season hampered wheat quality and prices fell.

Manitoba's economy rose 2.7%, somewhat faster than the 2.3% increase in 2004. Electricity exports surged as water levels in northern Manitoba aided hydro production. Manitoba has the second lowest unemployment rate in the country. This, coupled with strength in labour income and continued low interest rates, spurred residential construction and personal expenditure.

Crop production fell sharply as farmers suffered from adverse weather conditions. However, livestock farmers benefited from the re-opening of export markets to Canadian beef.

In British Columbia, a marked drop in the unemployment rate and strong labour income boosted residential construction. Home buyers furnished their new homes, providing a lift to expenditures on durable goods. The home building boom also helped bankers, lawyers and real estate agents. Government spending increased in tandem with the infrastructure requirements of the new housing stock.

Forestry output increased moderately, but exports of lumber were hampered by a rise in the value of the Canadian dollar. Meanwhile, natural gas and electricity exports rose considerably. In all, goods production outpaced services production for the third consecutive year.

Atlantic provinces: Growth accelerates in PEI

Prince Edward Island's economy led the Atlantic provinces in 2005, rising 2.0%, just above the 1.8% gain in 2004. Labour income strength, low interest rates and continued job stability led to increased personal spending on durable goods and business investment in machinery and equipment. Manufacturing output advanced despite a smaller potato crop and fewer lobsters harvested.

Economic output in Nova Scotia rose 1.1%, slightly slower than 1.4% in 2004. Government spending advanced 3.5% as output at hospitals and universities bounced back from the previous year's belt-tightening. Labour income surged 5.2% and retail trade profited from a 2.2% increase in new motor vehicle sales. Goods production lagged service production and exports faltered.

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy recovered from public sector unrest in 2004, edging up 0.4% in 2005. Natural resources continued to play an important role in the province's economy as the Voisey's Bay nickel mine and the White Rose oil field began production late in the year. Oil production at Hibernia and Terra Nova faltered again in 2005 due to equipment problems, and overall exports were off slightly for the second year running.

The New Brunswick economy advanced 0.5% in 2005, well off its 2004 pace. Business investment outpaced government investment to feed demand for housing, office and retail space. Manufacturing activity weakened as paper and food production were curtailed. Consumers took advantage of continued low interest rates, and strong labour income as personal expenditures were in line with the advance in 2004.

Strong labour markets propel Central Canada

Economic output in Ontario advanced 2.8% in 2005, slightly below the Canadian average for a third consecutive year. The appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar and increased foreign competition slowed export growth from the blistering pace of 2004. However, the all-important auto sector remained vigorous, with steady export demand for Ontario-built cars and heavy-duty trucks.

Employment gains in service industries compensated for job losses in various manufacturing industries. The unemployment rate dropped for the third consecutive year. Strength in labour income and low interest rates boosted personal expenditures.

In Quebec, goods production was outpaced by services production. Economic output grew 2.2%, just off of the pace in 2004. Manufacturing activity was kept aloft by Quebec's aerospace industry, buoyed by renewed world interest in air travel. Aluminium production flourished thanks to added capacity. Electronic equipment manufacturing also advanced, but the gain in the Canadian dollar and increased foreign competition contributed to declines in much of manufacturing.

Residential construction declined, but remained 50% higher than just five years earlier. Personal spending remained strong with big ticket items such as autos and appliances accounting for most of the gain.

The Territories: Yukon sets pace again

Economic output in the Yukon rose 3.4% last year, slower than the growth rate of 3.5% in 2004. The Canada Games Centre became the impetus for an upswing in business investment. The tight labour market aided personal income which in turn led to increases in personal expenditure and housing demand. Tourism flourished with accommodation services and air traffic profiting.

In the Northwest Territories, economic output rose only 1.0%, its slowest increase since 1999. With mining operations nearing capacity at the NWT's existing diamond mines, construction of a new mine at Snap Lake has taken over as the engine of growth. Truckers and airlines benefited from the construction activity and growth in labour income remained strong in 2005.

Nunavut's economy edged down 0.5% in 2005. Mining operations and exports suffered a setback with another mine closure, but the development of the Jericho mine site augurs well for the future. The completion of several public building projects gave rise to increases in various levels of government services, but left construction activity languishing.

Note to readers

Labour statistics accounts will be released at a later date.

Highlights by province

2005 preliminary estimates

Newfoundland and Labrador

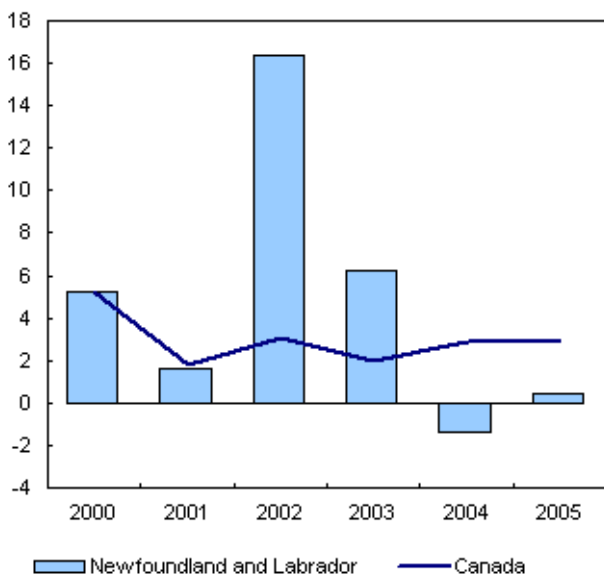
Mining output jumps

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy grew by 0.4% in 2005, well below the Canadian average, but an improvement over last year's 1.4% decline.

Production problems continued to plague Newfoundland and Labrador's oil and gas industry in 2005. Output in the oil and gas industry fell as oil production was down at both the Hibernia and Terra Nova oilfields. The decline was slightly mitigated by the start of production at the new White Rose platform in October. The high price of oil translated into healthy corporate profits which have now more than tripled from their 2001 levels.

Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars

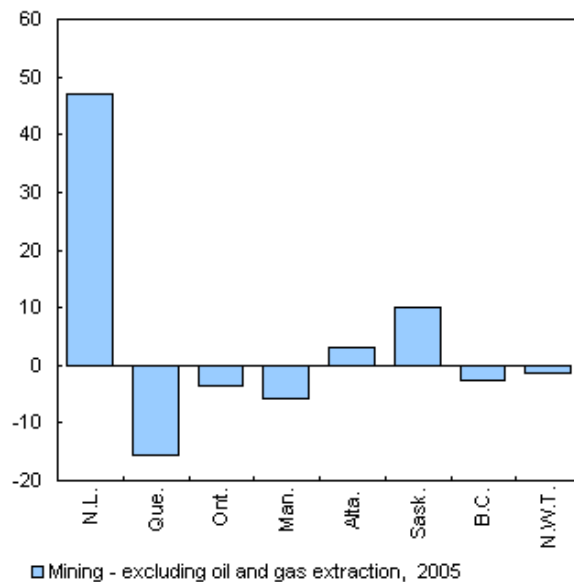


Following two years of solid growth, investment took a breather in 2005. Total business investment fell 0.1% as investment in machinery and equipment returned to more normal levels following a strong 2004, during which large investments occurred on two mega projects, the White Rose floating platform and offloading vessel, and the Voisey's Bay mining project. The construction stage of both projects was completed during 2005.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Growth in output of mining sector

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Output from iron ore and potash mines contributed significantly to growth in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan. Others did not fare as well, as production at diamond, nickel, copper and other metal ore mines faltered.

While the decline in the oil and gas sector served to restrain growth the last couple of years, two bright spots remain, non-residential building construction and mining. Business investment in non-residential structures topped 7% on the heels of an even larger advance in 2004. Governments also chipped in with double-digit investment growth which contributed to the solid performance of the non-residential construction industry.

Mining bounced back from a strike-plagued 2004. Iron ore mining, hampered by labour unrest last year, jumped in 2005. As well, mining commenced at Voisey's Bay nickel-copper-cobalt mine early in 2005. The mine's first nickel was produced and shipped in the latter half of the year.

Services to mining and drilling recovered ground lost in 2004, as activity rose thanks to offshore exploratory drilling and increased spending on mineral exploration.

The fishing industry was hit hard in 2005, with output sinking 13%. Protests over snow crab quotas delayed their season and tariffs on shrimp exports to the EU contributed to the industry's ongoing problems. Aquaculture, however, expanded 24%.

Growth in consumer spending accelerated slightly over 2004, but was well off the national average as spending on consumer semi-durables was the lowest in the country. One bright spot was purchases of consumer durables, specifically new motor vehicles which picked up in 2005 following a decline a year earlier.

In spite of a slight recovery in GDP growth, hours worked have remained steady in 2005 following an increase of 2.2% in 2004.

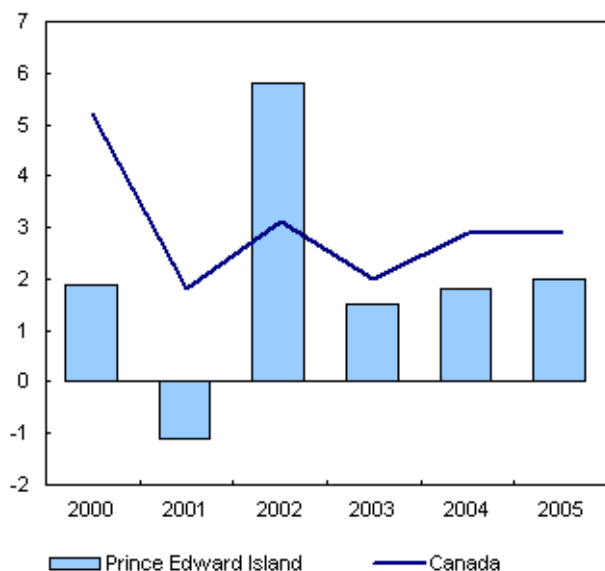
Prince Edward Island

Strongest showing since 2002

P.E.I.'s economy grew 2.0% in 2005 — its strongest showing since 2002. A third consecutive year of strong international exports, coupled with strength in manufacturing, and finance industries compensated for the weakness in the agriculture sector.

Prince Edward Island's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Crop production languished as the potato harvest fell almost 15%. Most of the potato crop decline was the result of fewer acres planted as farmers searched for more profitable crops. Manufacturing of frozen food products was also down in 2005 as output slid 1.5%.

Wheat, barley, vegetables, fruit and Christmas tree production were all ahead of last year. The processing of fish products advanced sharply as more of the catch was processed on the island and then exported.

Manufacturers had a healthy 2005, advancing 3.2%. After a robust 2004, transportation equipment manufacturing industries advanced further again in 2005. Aerospace producers and shipbuilding contributed to a large share of the transportation products industry's strength.

Consumer spending accelerated in 2005, increasing 2.7%, but remained well below the national average. Spending on durable goods grew significantly in 2005, mostly on the strength of new automobile purchases. The slowdown in residential construction activity contributed to the lower expenditures on big ticket items such as household furnishings.

Business investment slowed significantly in 2005 as investment in residential and non-residential construction both registered declines. Government investment in structures rose considerably as a federal government building, projects at the university, and the Maritime Electric Power plant all figured among the current projects.

Government spending on goods and services rose 1.3%, a deceleration from 2004. While the provincial government reduced its output, a modest increase in the output of the federal government administration helped mitigate the provincial contraction.

Nova Scotia

High natural gas prices help drive up corporate profits, but real growth decelerates

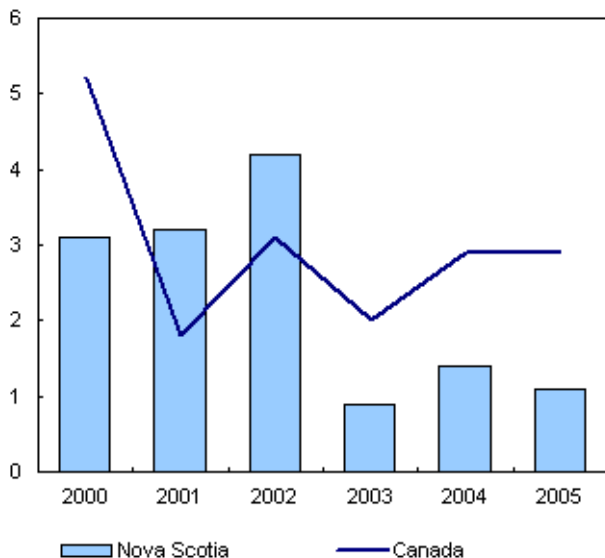
The Nova Scotia economy continued to expand in 2005, but at a moderate 1.1% pace. Growth in Nova Scotia has been well below the national average since 2003.

Investment in machinery and equipment was responsible for a large part of growth in 2005, climbing by almost 17%, due to increased investment in the refinery and petroleum, telecommunication and air transportation industries.

The high price of coal also triggered investment in Nova Scotia's mining industry. Regulatory approval was received to proceed with strip mine expansion in Stellarton. It is expected this mine will recover 1.1 million tonnes of coal over six years. The Donkin coal mine in Cape Breton is set to re-open with full coal production anticipated for 2008.

Nova Scotia's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Although residential construction started to cool across most of Canada, investment in residential structures was still strong in Nova Scotia. The province posted the highest growth in eastern and central Canada – up 4.9%. This enabled real estate agents and lawyers to post solid gains as well.

Investment in non-residential structures fell substantially for the second consecutive year. There was little oil and gas exploration activity taking place in Nova Scotia, influencing the amount of investment that usually follows successful exploration.

Corporate profits benefited from higher natural gas prices posting a third consecutive year of double-digit growth.

Exports fell 0.3% due, in large part, to declines related to the cooling of the transportation equipment manufacturing industry in North America.

Despite lower output in the transportation equipment industry, overall manufacturing activity still advanced slightly. Output of seafood products manufacturing increased. Wood products manufacturing, weak across most of the country, climbed 6.8%. Significant increases were also registered in the plastic product industries and the electronic equipment industry.

The province's primary industries struggled. Fishing registered a drop of 11%, after a double-digit decline the previous year. A combination of factors scuttled the industry from dwindling fish stocks (which resulted in a reduction in crab quotas), to poor weather conditions (which delayed the start of the lobster fishery).

Labour income jumped 5.2%, the highest increase east of the Saskatchewan border. Wages and salaries increased 2.7% in the goods producing industries while service producing industries increased 5.9%. As well, information and cultural industries rebounded from a strike in 2004. Trade, finance and insurance, professional and personal services, health and social care and provincial administration all registered gains.

The strong labour income growth did not translate into expanded consumer expenditures which decelerated in 2005 and were well below the national average. Expenditures on durable goods, such as motor vehicles, were particularly weak, increasing 3.5% in comparison to the 6.0% national rate. Reduced spending on motor fuel and lubricants explains, in large part, the deceleration recorded on purchases of non-durable goods.

New Brunswick

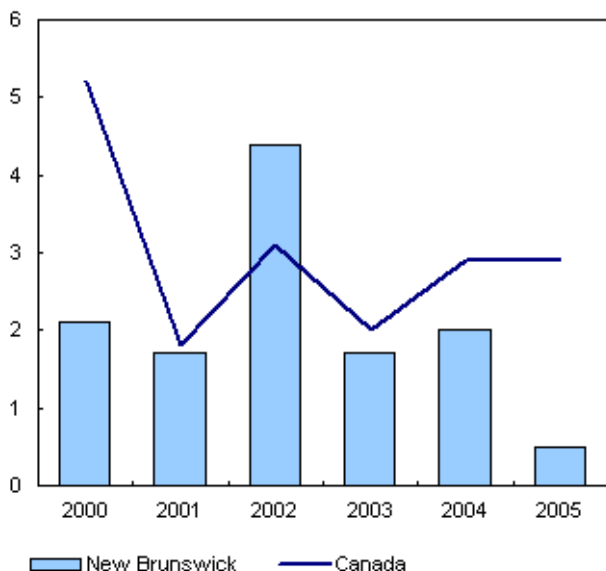
New Brunswick hit hard by weak forestry sector

Economic output edged up slightly in 2005, growing 0.5%, well below last year's pace of 2.0%. Goods producing industries—representing approximately thirty percent of the province's output—declined 3.7% and exports fell 0.3%.

Manufacturing suffered its third decline in the past five years as paper manufacturing, which represents a quarter of the province's manufacturing sector, was rocked by a series of mill closures as exports of wood based products to the United States slumped. This drove down corporate profits 5.7%.

New Brunswick's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



The weak demand for New Brunswick paper impacted the forestry and logging industry which saw output drop. Truck transportation also lost significant ground as few goods were brought to the market.

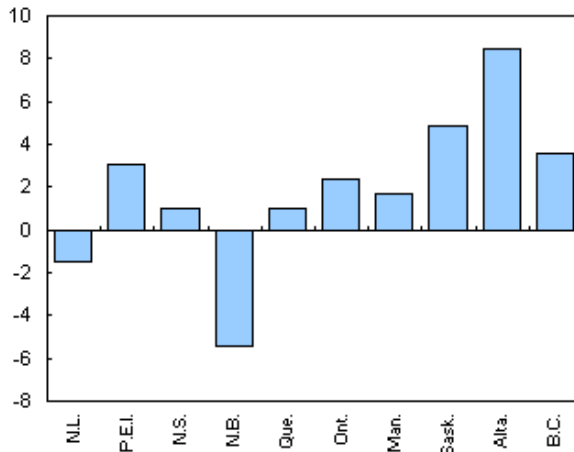
While output in the paper manufacturing industry declined significantly, production of wood products increased marginally, due primarily to a 17% increase in engineered wood products. The residential construction industry slowed significantly.

Investment in machinery and equipment jumped 13.5%, on par with the level of investment seen in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia and investment in non-residential structures rebounded from 2004.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Growth in manufacturing output, 2005

% change, chained (1997) dollars



New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador were the only provinces to register a decline in manufacturing output in 2005. Manufacturing surged in the west as demand from the oil patch drove up output.

The service sector advanced 2.0%, matching the previous year's growth. Again this year, finance, insurance and real estate and consumer expenditure were key to growth.

The unemployment rate eased to 9.7%, as service sector employment expanded to offset the loss of 6,000 manufacturing jobs. Labour income advanced 3.5%, the weakest growth in Canada, and similar to the other Eastern provinces; similarly, consumer spending was well off the national average as sales of new motor vehicles declined for the third straight year

The recent health accord between the federal and provincial governments coincided with increased output of health care services which grew 2.7%. All levels of government increased their spending, especially the provincial and federal governments which reversed declines in recent years. Output in universities expanded 3.9% to lead education services to their first positive advance in the past three years. Total government expenditures on goods and services advanced 2.1%, an acceleration over 2004.

Quebec

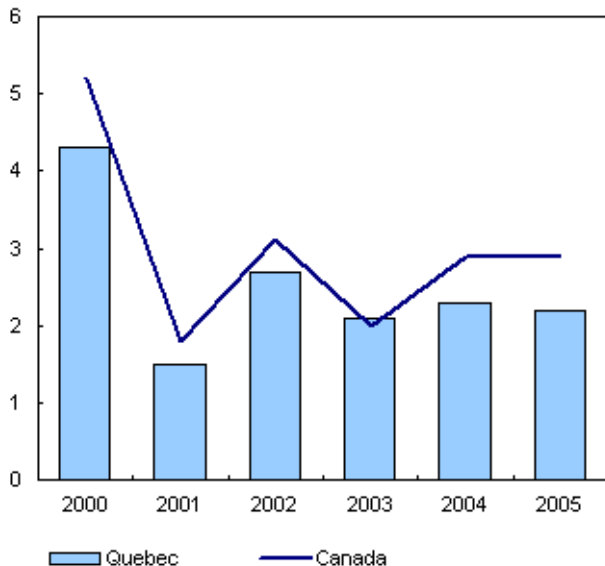
Residential construction slows

The Quebec economy advanced 2.2% in 2005, down slightly from the growth registered in 2004, and below the national advance of 2.9%. Although there was strength in manufacturing, trade, finance and professional services the weakness in construction, mining and forest products industries kept Quebec below the national growth rate.

Growth in residential construction, which has doubled in size in the last 8 years, levelled off in 2005. Similarly, non-residential construction declined 4.6%, which, when coupled with the decline in residential investment, translated into the lowest rate of investment in Canada. While business investment was weak, investment by governments was up 7.4%. Much of this was in the form of machinery and equipment which posted a double-digit increase.

Quebec's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Total manufacturing output rose 1.0%. Renewed world interest in air travel aided exports and production of transportation equipment.

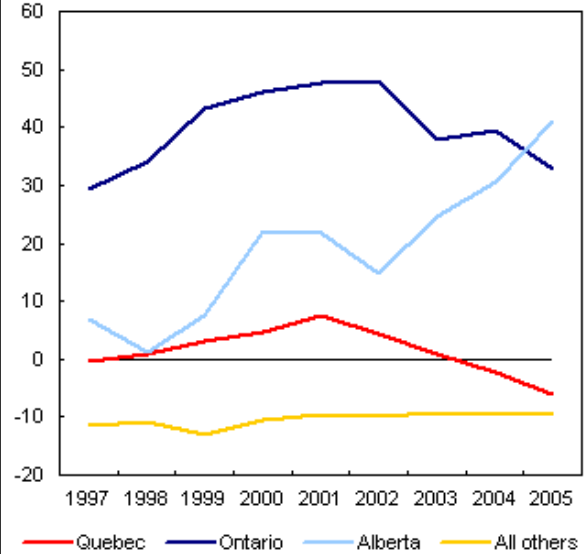
The pharmaceutical industry staged a comeback in 2005. Makers of patent medicine – mostly concentrated in Quebec – recovered from a year of recalls, with increased production and research costs boosting output, and left the industry only slightly below its 2003 peak.

The year 2005 was challenging for producers of wood and paper products. The 2.5% decline in the residential construction industry resulted in softened demand for sawmill products. Further, household furniture makers

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Trade balance

Millions of dollars



The trade balance, in current dollars, weakened among most provinces in 2005. Only resource rich provinces such as Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador saw their trade balance grow over the last few years.

faced increased competition from abroad and saw their production dip. Overall, wood industries fell 5.7%. Paper workers also felt the pinch of weakened world demand for paper as total paper manufacturing output fell. This served to keep corporate profits in check, which were up 1.6% over 2004.

The strong dollar and the removal of trade barriers for clothing and textiles were keenly felt as textile manufacturing fell and clothing production slipped for the fourth consecutive year. The weaker exports, coupled with the strength in imports contributed to a further decline in the trade balance.

Retail trade increased 4.0% in 2005. Sales of new motor vehicles increased slightly, the first increase in three years. Wholesale trade climbed 7.4%, outpacing the increase posted in 2004. Labour income in Quebec grew 3.9%.

Quebec's public sector had a turbulent year. Strikes at the provinces CEGEPs, public schools, universities and in the provincial government restricted output across the public service. Education output grew a meagre 1.2% and provincial government services edged up slightly. Total government expenditures on goods and services increased 1.1%, a deceleration from 2004 and a little less than half the national average.

Ontario

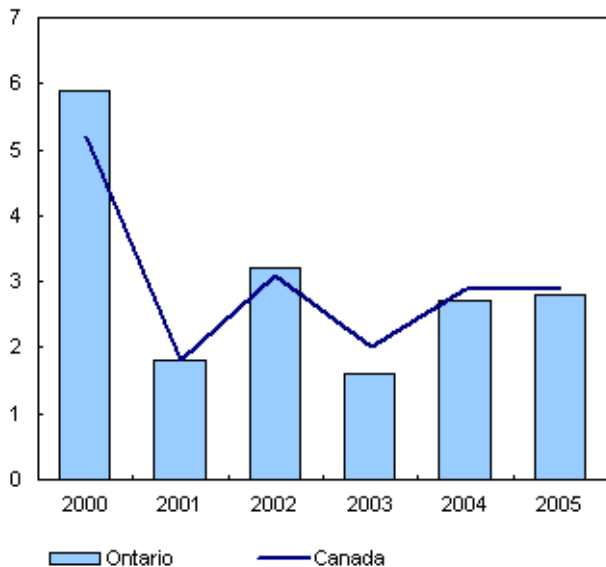
Economy marches along despite weakening manufacturing sector

Ontario's economy grew 2.8% in 2005, just under the national average for the third consecutive year. The Ontario economy continued to adjust to the high Canadian dollar, high energy prices and competition from overseas. The services industries, particularly wholesale trade and the finance industries, outperformed the goods producing industries.

Manufacturing managed a 2.4% increase. The largest gains were in computer and communication equipment manufacturing.

Ontario's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars

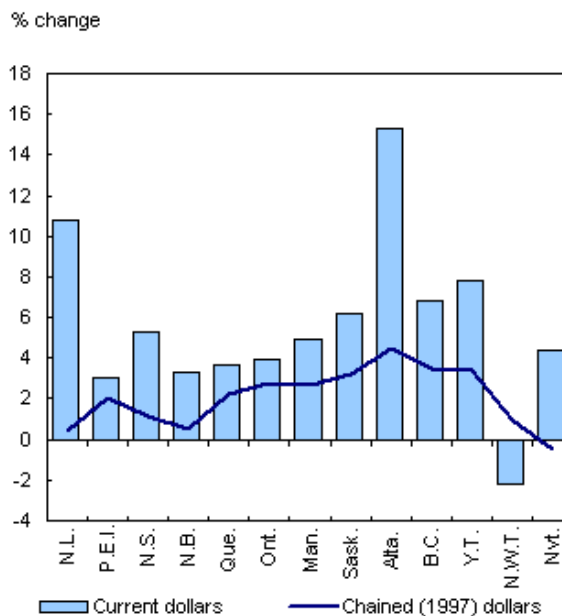


Growth in exports was well off the 2004 pace, increasing 2.8%, as exports of most major groups tailed off in 2005. Most of the gain was a result of a substantial increase in automobile exports. Production of passenger cars and light trucks edged up as the province surpassed Michigan's production for the second year in a row. Ontario-built cars and heavy duty trucks were popular, while fewer light trucks were made.

Corporate profits were essentially flat as manufacturers had to cut their profit margins in order to cope with the rising Canadian dollar, foreign competition and rising energy costs.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

GDP growth, 2005



Nominal growth rates varied significantly across the provinces, as higher energy and mineral prices helped drive nominal GDP in resource rich provinces. Nominal growth in provinces such as Ontario and Quebec was more restrained as profit margins were cut in order to fight the effects of the rising dollar. Real growth was distributed much more evenly across the provinces.

Residential investment registered its 7th consecutive gain, but slowed significantly as the housing boom appears to be taking a breather. Non-residential investment declined for the second year in a row, falling 2.3%, as most of Canada's investment dollars were headed for the oil patch.

Retail trade grew, with increases at car dealerships, hardware stores, supermarkets and pharmacies. Likewise, wholesale trade also performed well, helped by sales of machinery and equipment and imports of electronic goods from China.

Electric power engineering construction surged with the return to service of Unit 1 at the Pickering Nuclear Station and a new water diversion tunnel in Niagara. Communication engineering construction also climbed to meet the increased demand for high speed internet and cell phones.

Manitoba

Investment and exports drive Manitoba's economy

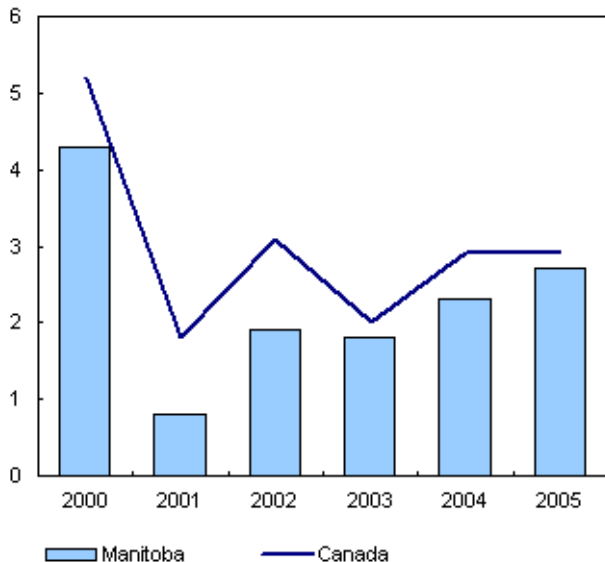
The Manitoba economy grew 2.7% in 2005, its best showing in five years. A second year of strong international exports of goods and investment growth as well as solid retail and wholesale trade propelled this advance.

Residential investment surpassed the national average and growth in machinery and equipment registered a second year of double-digit growth. Export growth was led by energy, specifically electricity exports, as well as exports of pork products.

The rain that caused distress for Manitoba farmers helped power electric utilities to a 30% gain on the year. Manitoba set a new record for electricity exports in 2005 — primarily destined for the US. The increased exports contributed to a very healthy income picture in the province.

Manitoba's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Agriculture was devastated by excess rain in many districts, which led to a 27% plunge in crop production. This resulted in poor quality harvests, rendering some of the crops fit only for animal feed. Feed exports more than doubled. Animal production on farms increased 2.1%, one of the few bright spots in this sector.

The lower quality crops drove down prices, which in turn drove down farm incomes, with net farm income ending up in the red. Production of four of the top crops (canola, wheat, potatoes, barley) fell significantly with exports falling in step.

Growth in manufacturing industries decelerated to 1.6%, following the strong 5.2% pace set last year. Positive performances were turned in by manufacturers of food, wood products, primary, fabricated metals, machinery, and transportation equipment.

A significant plunge was observed in clothing manufacturing, hit hard by the removal of tariffs on Chinese textiles and clothing at the start of 2005. Printing and chemicals manufacturing also fell. A 17% cut in pharmaceuticals production accounted for most of the drop in the chemicals industries.

Mining output was flat (+0.5%) as increased drilling and exploration, was undercut by a pullback in copper and nickel, and a meltdown in gold and silver mining.

Wholesale and retail trade enjoyed a banner year. Growth in wholesaling accelerated while retail trade expanded, on track with last year's pace. Consumer spending advanced 3.1%. This was mainly the result of an increase in spending on durable goods, driven up by strong motor vehicle and household furnishing sales.

Saskatchewan

Strong crop production propels growth

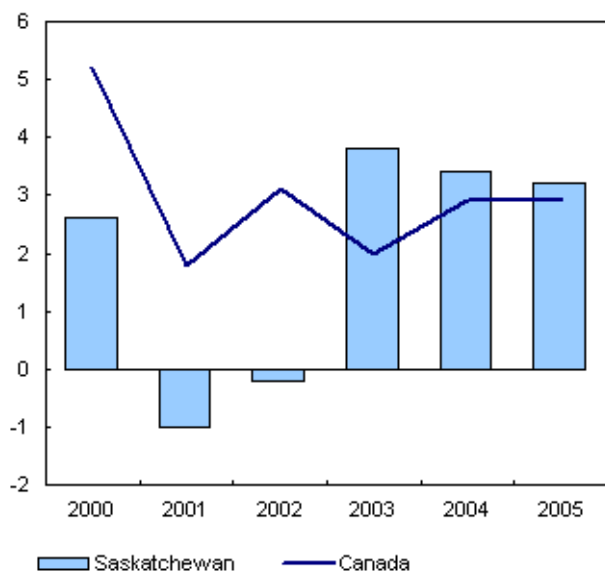
Saskatchewan's GDP advanced 3.2% in 2005, just behind the growth registered in 2004 and above the national average for the third consecutive year. Strong global demand for natural resource-based products and a bountiful crop harvest, albeit of lower quality, provided a boost to the economy.

Crop production increased 14%, the third consecutive year of double-digit growth. Near perfect growing conditions throughout the spring and summer were followed by a wet and cold harvest season, resulting in an abundant harvest for many crops, but with below average quality.

Wheat production was just shy of a record harvest and a near record area planted for canola and the highest yields ever combined for this crop's record harvest.

Saskatchewan's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



The lower quality crops, however, meant the price farmers received for their output was well below that of 2004. These lower prices drove down net farm income to almost 50% of its 2004 level.

Grain exports edged down in 2005, with much of the output ending up in inventories, continuing the strong buildup that began in 2003.

The mining sector contributed significantly to the growth in corporate profits. The strong upward trend in energy prices over the last few years has revitalized interest in nuclear power generation for which uranium is a key input.

Saskatchewan is home to the world's largest high grade uranium deposits and provides about a third of the world's supply.

Following a strong 2004, potash production advanced at a more modest pace in 2005. Strong global demand for potash coupled with the fact that producers outside Saskatchewan were running close to full capacity drove prices up significantly.

An increasingly diversified manufactured goods sector put in a strong performance for the second year, following a number of years of lacklustre activity. Strength in the agriculture and mining sectors provided a boost to many manufactured goods industries.

Manufacturers of primary and fabricated metal products enjoyed another banner year, providing supplies to the burgeoning oil sands developments in Alberta. Manufacturers of agricultural and industrial machinery also performed well. Higher production of grain contributed to higher output of breakfast cereals. Manufacturers of meat products increased output in response to strong demand for pork products from Asia.

Construction increased 2.7% as a sustained residential housing market and solid growth in machinery and equipment investment, overcame weakness in non-residential building construction. Total business investment rose 5.4%.

The provision of public services increased in 2005 with government expenditures on goods and services increasing 3.3%, an acceleration over 2004. Output of hospitals increased 4.5%, partially offset by a reduction in social services and health services provided outside the hospital.

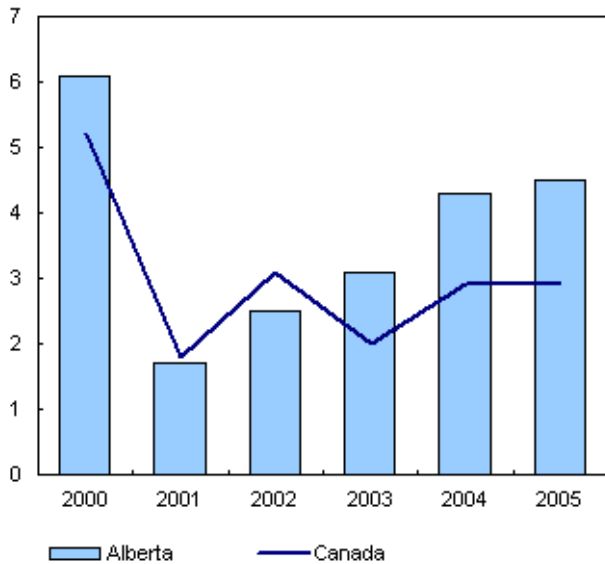
Alberta

Energy prices fuel country's strongest growth

While the soaring energy prices have contributed to much of the nominal growth in Alberta, it is the spin-offs that resulted in the national best 4.5% increase in real growth.

Alberta's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Despite the heightened level of investment activity, output of oil and gas was down 0.8% as the industry faced a number of challenges bringing new production facilities on line. A number of production difficulties at the oil sands production facilities hampered output during the year.

The real growth comes from the flow of this income into the rest of the economy. The higher energy prices and healthy corporate profits, coupled with strong global demand for mineral fuels, attracted another wave of investment in exploration and development of oil and gas deposits in the province.

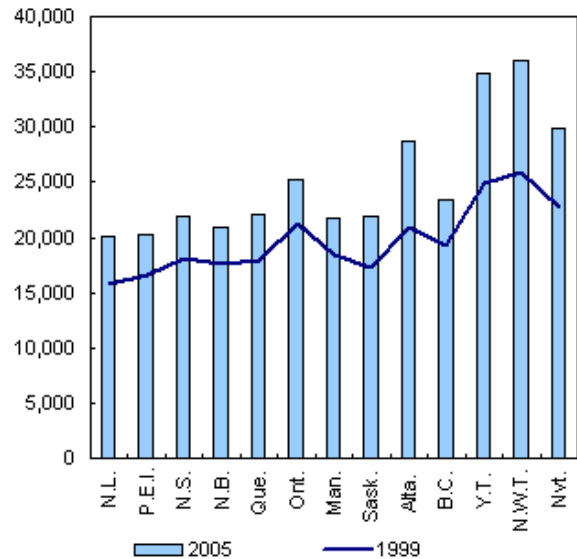
Investment in construction of new and existing facilities to extract and process the oil sands jumped 20% and exploration activity shot up 16%.

The growth in investment pushed manufacturing output up 8.5%, the best performance in many years. Most manufacturers were swept along in the economic good times; however industries that supply materials and machinery to the oil patch did particularly well.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Personal disposable income per capita

Dollars per person



Growth in personal disposable income per capita has been similar across most provinces between 1999 and 2005. The notable exceptions are Alberta and the territories.

The increased investment also led to a shortage of labour in Alberta where the labour market continues to be the most robust in the country. The unemployment rate edged down for the third consecutive year, settling below 4% for only the second time in the last twenty-five years. The tight labour market served to drive up labour income, which grew 9.7%, tops among all provinces and territories. Per capita income growth in Alberta was also the highest among the provinces.

Consumers took their increased income and spent it, mostly on big ticket items, as expenditure on durable goods each posted a double-digit increase. This was good news for retailers who saw their output increase 9.4%. Retailers across the spectrum enjoyed strong sales, particularly retailers of furniture, household appliances and building supplies. The number of motor vehicles sold jumped 13%, the largest increase since 1997.

Investment in residential construction leapt 15%, almost five times the national average. In 2005, housing starts jumped over 12%, reversing a downward trend that began two years ago. Builders started construction on over forty thousand homes in 2005, the most since 1978. The last four years have seen builders start an average of 38 thousand units, compared to the 1990s average of 21,500. In parallel, a strong re-sale market pushed up output of financial institutions and real estate agents.

Many service industries benefited from strong spending by both businesses and consumers. Companies that provide services to businesses, such as rental and leasing of automobiles and equipment, management companies, couriers and messengers, all enjoyed healthy growth.

Crop and animal production increased almost 6% in 2005. Crop production experienced 8.7% growth, albeit slower than the previous two years, as the effects of the drought faded and crop production neared record levels. An excellent growing season progressed into a wet and cold harvest period. As a result, what looked to be a bumper crop year resulted in near record quantities but of disappointing quality. Abnormally low prices for crops, and higher costs on the farm drove down net farm income by over 60%.

Output of the animal production industry increased for the second year as the livestock industry slowly got back on its feet in the aftermath of the BSE crisis. The United States ended the border closure in July, allowing imports of cattle and calves less than 30 months of age. Japan followed suit in December. In mid-December, cattle owners filled out a record 35,000 birth date registrations forms at the new Canadian Cattle Identification Agency.

British Columbia

Investment remains strong, pushing economy forward

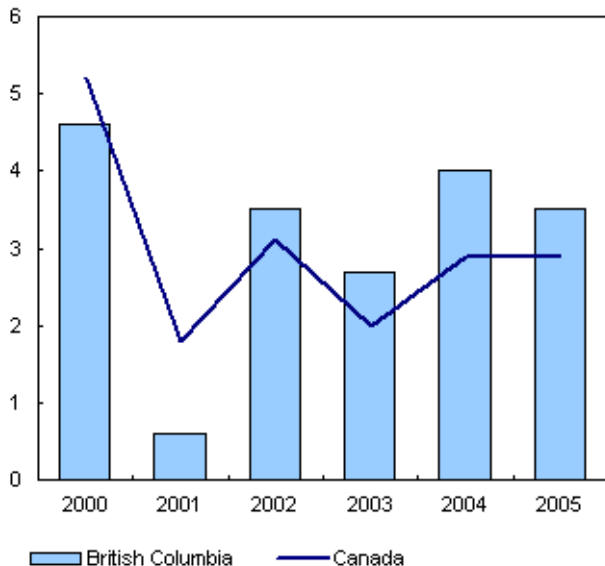
British Columbia's economy grew 3.5% in 2005 the second highest rate of growth in the country, behind Alberta. Strong consumer expenditure and investment more than offset a slowdown in wood product and paper manufacturing.

Forestry and logging grew 3.3%, while sawmills edged up slightly. This came as exports of lumber fell and the North American housing market cooled. Output at pulp, paper and paperboard mills dropped as exports of wood pulp and newsprint paper tumbled.

Investment continued its steady climb as both residential and investment in machinery and equipment both posted significant increases. Investment in residential construction rose 8.6%, the second best showing in the country.

British Columbia's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



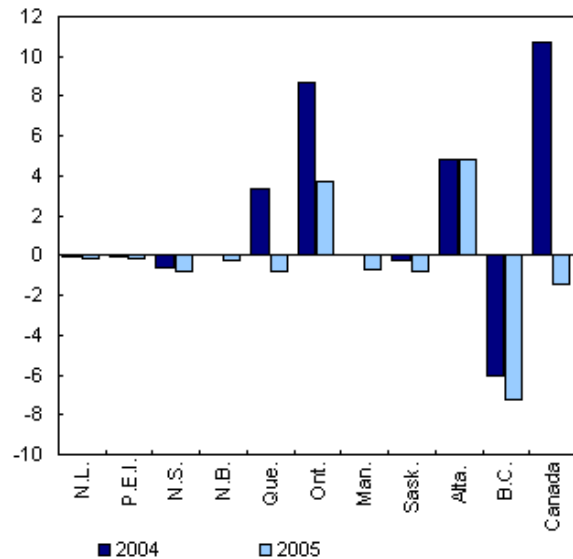
Mining output declined in 2005 following four years of solid growth. Output of coal mines and other metal ore mining fell. The price of coal exports did jump substantially in 2005, as strong international demand drove up prices. This helped drive corporate profits above the national average.

Electric power generation, transmission and distribution surged thanks to increased consumption and exports to the United States.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Personal saving

Billions of dollars



In 2005 nation-wide personal saving fell below zero for the first time. Large declines were registered in Ontario and Quebec, while B.C. had the lowest saving among the provinces, by far.

Rail transportation climbed and truck transportation advanced helping to move increased exports and imports of goods with China at the ports despite a strike at the Vancouver dockyards.

Business investment in non-residential structures declined a further 1.8%, following a larger drop in 2004. This was partially offset by increased government gross capital formation, which has seen two years of strong growth in investment in structures. There was investment related to the 2010 Olympics in 2005, with much more expected in 2006.

Labour income grew 6.3%, well above the national average. Similarly, growth in personal expenditures was also above the national average and helped drive down personal saving.

Yukon

Continued strength in the Territory

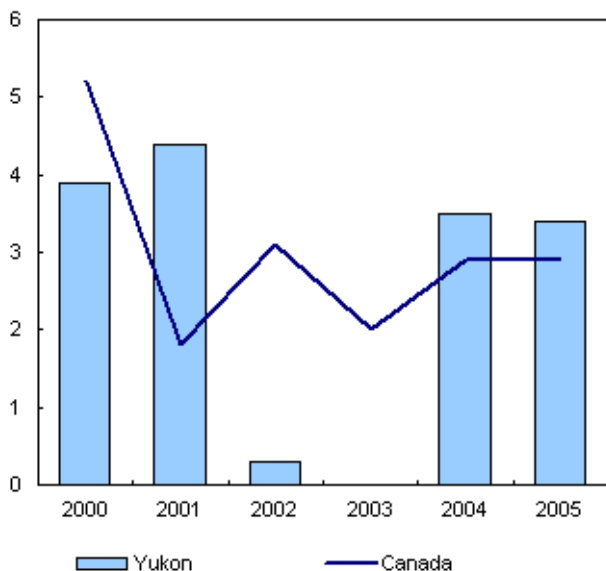
Yukon's economy grew 3.4% in 2005. Similar to last year, all sectors were strong, with business investment leading the charge.

Business investment was up almost 19%, with non-residential and machinery and equipment investment posting significant growth.

Residential building construction grew 6.4%, slowing down from the pace set in the previous three years. Non-residential building construction leapt, as the Canada Games Centre and the Individual Learning Centre were completed. Other engineering construction nearly doubled, and support activities for mining doubled, as mineral exploration expenditures reached its highest level in nine years.

Yukon's GDP growth rate

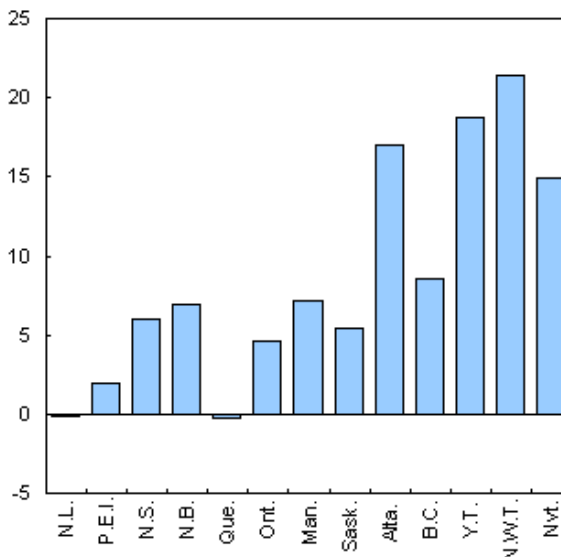
% change, chained (1997) dollars



PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Business investment growth, 2005

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Business investment was strongest in the western-most provinces. The types of investment was mixed, from residential structures in Alberta to machinery and equipment in British Columbia and non-residential structures in the Yukon.

International exports fell 10%, as exports of gold, accommodation services and air transportation declined substantially. Interprovincial exports rose due partly to a large increase in exports of services incidental to mining.

Growth in corporate profits decelerated, while labour income climbed 7.7%.

The strong growth in labour income helped drive up growth in personal expenditures a full percentage point above the national average. This translated into strong growth in the retail trade sector.

Northwest Territories

Wave of investment rolls into the Northwest Territories

Investment across all territories was remarkably strong in 2005, and the Northwest Territories was no exception. Investment climbed over 20% on the heels of an even stronger increase in 2004. The only thing putting the brakes on growth was a decline in diamond mining output. Overall, the economy grew 1.0% following four years of exceptional growth.

Mining output fell 6.0% in 2005. This is the first decline since the opening of the diamond mines. While mining production declined, the impact of diamonds could still be felt throughout the economy, especially in investment and other mining support services. The ongoing development of various mines contributed to strength in the non-residential construction industry and other engineering construction industry.

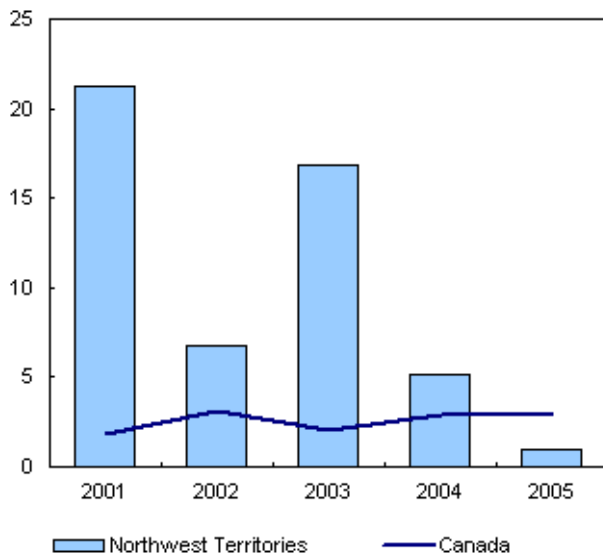
Truckers continued to work supplying the construction projects and air transport jumped 11% as airlines coped with increased tourism, and business travel.

Growth in labour income remained strong, jumping 8.7%. Strength came mainly from the goods producing industries such as construction. Service producing industries also posted solid gains with sharp increases in transportation and storage, finance, insurance and real estate and the professional and personal services industries.

In the public sector output of health, education, and government administration all moved ahead. The largest increase was in territorial public administration, which had growth of 2.6%.

Northwest Territories' GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



The lower output in the mining sector also had an impact on corporate profits which dropped substantially after nearly doubling over the 2001 to 2004 period.

Nunavut

Economy continues to struggle

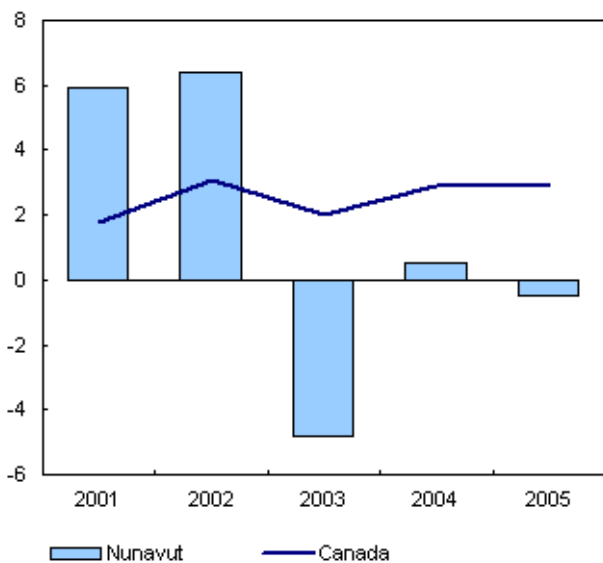
Nunavut's economy declined 0.5% in 2005, following a slight increase in 2004. Since the near complete shutdown of the mining industry in 2003 this small northern economy has struggled.

Government spending, the main source of strength over the last number of years, climbed marginally. Government expenditures on goods and services represented almost 90% of Nunavut's total economic activity in 2005.

Investment by governments fell off sharply as a number of major projects neared completion, or were completed, in 2005. However, a number of significant projects were announced in 2005, such as community care centres, a hospital, and infrastructure projects across the territory.

Nunavut's GDP growth rate

% change, chained (1997) dollars



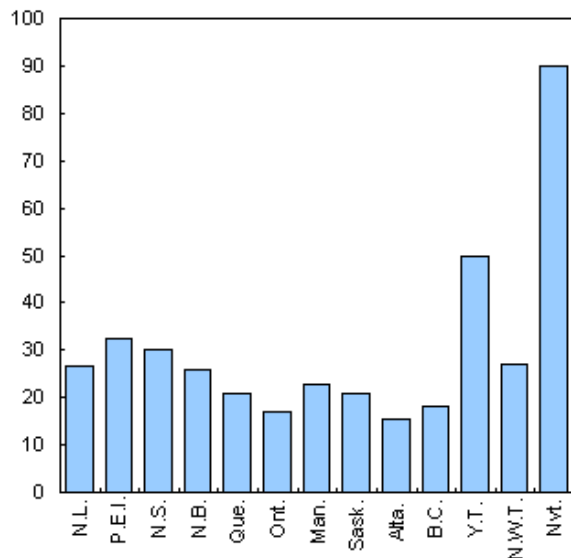
One positive sign is the sustained business investment activity that has been taking place, in particular non-residential and machinery and equipment investment. In 2005 business investment climbed almost 15%. Some of this is occurring in the beleaguered mining sector, hit hard by closures the last number of years. The development of the Jericho mine is underway boosting engineering construction. Construction of the Doris North gold mine, which is part of the Hope Bay Project, has also begun.

The mining related spending had a positive impact on a number of other industries, such as air transportation.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Government expenditures as a percentage of GDP, 2005

%, chained (1997) dollars



Nunavut, more than any province or territory, relies on the government to support and sustain its economy. Government expenditures as a share of GDP range from a low of 18% in Alberta to a high of 89% in Nunavut.

Investment in communications is also taking place with the development of a new satellite service, the largest in Canada. This new service will offer businesses and individuals more options in the way they communicate. Both land-based and satellite services are planned.

Labour income strength contributed to a 4.4% increase in retail trade. During the summer months, seven cruise ships docked in the waters of Pangnirtung, Kimmirut and Cape Dorset, a significant increase compared to the one or two in previous years. Restaurants and accommodation services also welcomed the increase in business and personal travel, with output moving ahead 0.7%.

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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>	617,753 <i>4.2</i>	643,964 <i>4.2</i>	678,925 <i>5.4</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	110,769 <i>28.6</i>	135,978 <i>22.8</i>	127,073 <i>-6.5</i>	135,840 <i>6.9</i>	147,592 <i>8.7</i>	175,148 <i>18.7</i>	193,936 <i>10.7</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,650 <i>2.6</i>	66,631 <i>19.7</i>	63,366 <i>-4.9</i>	58,687 <i>-7.4</i>	61,853 <i>5.4</i>	67,250 <i>8.7</i>	74,610 <i>10.9</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	61,466 <i>6.1</i>	64,944 <i>5.7</i>	68,857 <i>6.0</i>	74,260 <i>7.8</i>	77,158 <i>3.9</i>	81,027 <i>5.0</i>	84,666 <i>4.5</i>
Taxes less subsidies	123,420 <i>5.2</i>	128,340 <i>4.0</i>	128,521 <i>0.1</i>	138,523 <i>7.8</i>	141,424 <i>2.1</i>	148,682 <i>5.1</i>	154,711 <i>4.1</i>
Personal disposable income	596,227 <i>4.8</i>	639,567 <i>7.3</i>	669,196 <i>4.6</i>	693,667 <i>3.7</i>	719,553 <i>3.7</i>	747,496 <i>3.9</i>	777,684 <i>4.0</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	4.0	4.7	5.2	3.5	2.4	1.4	-0.2

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	544,753 <i>3.8</i>	566,664 <i>4.0</i>	579,513 <i>2.3</i>	600,701 <i>3.7</i>	619,401 <i>3.1</i>	640,630 <i>3.4</i>	666,270 <i>4.0</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	181,006 <i>2.1</i>	186,589 <i>3.1</i>	193,876 <i>3.9</i>	198,828 <i>2.6</i>	204,593 <i>2.9</i>	210,049 <i>2.7</i>	215,937 <i>2.8</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	192,088 <i>7.3</i>	201,109 <i>4.7</i>	209,102 <i>4.0</i>	212,567 <i>1.7</i>	225,199 <i>5.9</i>	240,150 <i>6.6</i>	255,948 <i>6.6</i>
Investment in inventories	6,586 <i>...</i>	13,376 <i>...</i>	-2,387 <i>...</i>	1,757 <i>...</i>	11,065 <i>...</i>	11,535 <i>...</i>	14,279 <i>...</i>
Exports of goods and services	421,046 <i>10.7</i>	458,574 <i>8.9</i>	444,986 <i>-3.0</i>	449,305 <i>1.0</i>	439,784 <i>-2.1</i>	461,675 <i>5.0</i>	472,524 <i>2.3</i>
Imports of goods and services	375,219 <i>7.8</i>	405,715 <i>8.1</i>	384,894 <i>-5.1</i>	390,744 <i>1.5</i>	406,664 <i>4.1</i>	439,619 <i>8.1</i>	470,385 <i>7.0</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	969,750 <i>5.5</i>	1,020,488 <i>5.2</i>	1,038,702 <i>1.8</i>	1,070,789 <i>3.1</i>	1,092,388 <i>2.0</i>	1,124,428 <i>2.9</i>	1,157,446 <i>2.9</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	292,849 <i>6.0</i>	312,498 <i>6.7</i>	305,727 <i>-2.2</i>	311,984 <i>2.0</i>	319,035 <i>2.3</i>	332,217 <i>4.1</i>	341,007 <i>2.6</i>
Services producing industries	603,224 <i>5.4</i>	631,056 <i>4.6</i>	652,201 <i>3.4</i>	674,926 <i>3.5</i>	690,777 <i>2.3</i>	709,357 <i>2.7</i>	733,395 <i>3.4</i>
Industrial production	223,124 <i>6.2</i>	239,944 <i>7.5</i>	231,440 <i>-3.5</i>	236,504 <i>2.2</i>	238,271 <i>0.7</i>	247,374 <i>3.8</i>	252,863 <i>2.2</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	64,750 <i>3.2</i>	70,046 <i>8.2</i>	71,164 <i>1.6</i>	72,335 <i>1.6</i>	72,264 <i>-0.1</i>	73,714 <i>2.0</i>	73,343 <i>-0.5</i>
Durable manufacturing	96,810 <i>11.8</i>	107,458 <i>11.0</i>	98,881 <i>-8.0</i>	99,592 <i>0.7</i>	99,619 <i>0.0</i>	106,132 <i>6.5</i>	110,594 <i>4.2</i>
Manufacturing	161,634 <i>8.3</i>	177,618 <i>9.9</i>	170,247 <i>-4.2</i>	172,134 <i>1.1</i>	172,090 <i>-0.0</i>	180,070 <i>4.6</i>	184,176 <i>2.3</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,277 <i>7.0</i>	23,344 <i>0.3</i>	21,927 <i>-6.1</i>	20,771 <i>-5.3</i>	23,132 <i>11.4</i>	24,583 <i>6.3</i>	25,096 <i>2.1</i>
Construction	46,433 <i>4.5</i>	48,992 <i>5.5</i>	52,575 <i>7.3</i>	54,971 <i>4.6</i>	58,026 <i>5.6</i>	60,689 <i>4.6</i>	63,565 <i>4.7</i>
Wholesale trade	50,401 <i>6.9</i>	53,587 <i>6.3</i>	54,525 <i>1.7</i>	56,552 <i>3.7</i>	59,157 <i>4.6</i>	62,306 <i>5.3</i>	66,775 <i>7.2</i>
Retail trade	46,941 <i>4.7</i>	49,924 <i>6.4</i>	52,445 <i>5.0</i>	55,737 <i>6.3</i>	57,206 <i>2.6</i>	59,405 <i>3.8</i>	62,108 <i>4.6</i>

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	7,361	7,658	8,010
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,279	2,302	2,019	3,732	4,577	5,255	6,577
	<i>42.6</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>-12.3</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>25.2</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	833	817	783	750	757	818	866
	<i>10.2</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	953	936	926	959	1,023	1,074	1,098
	<i>13.2</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	1,568	1,622	1,690	1,808	1,907	1,972	2,037
	<i>10.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Personal disposable income	8,378	8,740	9,116	9,359	9,764	10,090	10,404
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9	0.6	1.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.7

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7,858	8,094	8,309	8,573	8,823	8,973	9,149
	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3,599	3,653	3,749	3,891	4,039	4,031	4,081
	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	3,646	3,285	3,238	3,258	3,539	3,901	3,943
	<i>30.0</i>	<i>-9.9</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Investment in inventories	-72	288	177	-64	101	104	100

Exports of goods and services	5,674	6,355	6,207	8,242	8,844	8,429	8,339
	<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>-1.1</i>
Imports of goods and services	9,019	9,411	9,201	9,525	10,128	10,335	10,356
	<i>11.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,715	12,322	12,515	14,564	15,471	15,248	15,302
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	3,286	3,614	3,507	4,563	5,059	4,848	4,762
	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
Services producing industries	7,285	7,444	7,634	7,987	8,164	8,200	8,259
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Industrial production	2,234	2,645	2,454	3,511	3,934	3,664	3,579
	<i>10.1</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-7.2</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>-2.3</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	609	616	575	658	673	683	670
	<i>10.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-1.9</i>
Durable manufacturing	182	220	246	160	189	224	228
	<i>50.4</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>-35.0</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Manufacturing	816	852	821	819	864	912	898
	<i>20.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>-1.5</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	365	358	346	352	355	386	358
	<i>15.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>-7.3</i>
Construction	670	588	683	677	723	799	851
	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Wholesale trade	435	445	446	452	458	461	475
	<i>10.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Retail trade	621	664	698	741	764	780	786
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Prince Edward Island[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	2,008	2,089	2,181
	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	344	362	368	388	403	421	423
	<i>13.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	124	135	150	141	134	139	142
	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	269	280	303	312	322	330	342
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Taxes less subsidies	385	407	381	451	461	486	514
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-6.4</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Personal disposable income	2,266	2,420	2,467	2,592	2,636	2,746	2,805
	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	-2.6	-2.4	-6.0

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,102	2,195	2,224	2,308	2,353	2,401	2,467
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	963	940	977	990	1,048	1,094	1,108
	<i>7.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	586	622	641	674	726	733	780
	<i>17.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Investment in inventories	12	74	-46	56	25	27	3

Exports of goods and services	1,704	1,772	1,747	1,758	1,794	1,885	1,942
	<i>8.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Imports of goods and services	2,317	2,496	2,476	2,533	2,646	2,787	2,890
	<i>10.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,052	3,111	3,078	3,255	3,304	3,365	3,431
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	710	724	682	740	754	770	763
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
Services producing industries	2,049	2,091	2,130	2,216	2,263	2,311	2,377
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Industrial production	363	379	364	378	406	430	443
	<i>13.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	228	241	243	249	269	271	275
	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Durable manufacturing	94	102	84	87	95	116	124
	<i>32.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-17.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Manufacturing	315	336	320	334	361	385	397
	<i>12.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	203	196	159	210	200	197	178
	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-18.9</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-9.6</i>
Construction	145	149	161	167	168	163	169
	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Wholesale trade	109	112	108	112	114	118	123
	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Retail trade	182	200	213	222	224	229	238
	<i>6.4</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	14,868	15,304	16,098
	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,832	2,281	2,432	2,386	2,785	3,106	3,491
	<i>20.1</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,155	1,263	1,288	1,182	1,223	1,242	1,232
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-8.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,746	1,772	1,886	2,011	2,098	2,174	2,279
	<i>6.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Taxes less subsidies	2,892	2,999	3,172	3,475	3,701	3,827	4,008
	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Personal disposable income	16,827	17,526	18,126	18,699	19,247	19,787	20,582
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.8	2.3	2.9	0.4	-1.4	-3.0	-3.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	15,378	15,746	15,914	16,544	16,918	17,331	17,706
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,830	6,846	6,970	7,167	7,231	7,395	7,653
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	5,424	4,831	5,067	5,454	5,519	5,681	5,960
	<i>23.4</i>	<i>-10.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Investment in inventories	76	190	85	-120	42	124	53

Exports of goods and services	10,207	11,170	11,679	12,302	12,347	12,666	12,624
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Imports of goods and services	15,647	15,832	16,041	16,650	17,163	17,947	18,532
	<i>8.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	22,285	22,970	23,700	24,702	24,925	25,271	25,553
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	4,908	5,034	5,250	5,546	5,448	5,514	5,518
	<i>10.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Services producing industries	15,334	15,790	16,288	17,016	17,326	17,572	17,921
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Industrial production	2,952	3,217	3,283	3,553	3,332	3,400	3,450
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	1,393	1,292	1,321	1,377	1,392	1,418	1,417
	<i>16.4</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Durable manufacturing	767	888	861	1,003	926	990	1,005
	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>-7.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Manufacturing	2,131	2,130	2,133	2,326	2,272	2,356	2,379
	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	588	608	679	680	716	690	649
	<i>16.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-5.9</i>
Construction	1,357	1,161	1,245	1,274	1,377	1,398	1,388
	<i>20.2</i>	<i>-14.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
Wholesale trade	998	1,027	1,012	1,057	1,099	1,128	1,163
	<i>12.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Retail trade	1,290	1,368	1,474	1,521	1,500	1,564	1,609
	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, New Brunswick[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	11,640	11,903	12,320
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,769	1,846	1,904	1,849	1,862	2,292	2,162
	<i>35.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>-5.7</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,287	1,345	1,320	1,164	1,190	1,168	1,253
	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-11.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,235	1,253	1,321	1,345	1,361	1,441	1,535
	<i>4.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Taxes less subsidies	2,297	2,430	2,567	2,770	2,913	2,979	3,083
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Personal disposable income	13,189	13,730	14,167	14,438	14,904	15,268	15,708
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	6.4	4.9	5.7	2.6	2.3	0.3	-1.4

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	11,759	12,100	12,203	12,625	12,824	13,174	13,517
	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,078	4,923	4,961	5,078	5,196	5,275	5,385
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	4,071	4,140	3,515	3,621	4,075	4,310	4,558
	<i>27.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-15.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Investment in inventories	99	217	14	58	81	70	2

Exports of goods and services	12,625	13,008	14,534	14,984	15,020	15,251	15,199
	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Imports of goods and services	15,095	15,460	16,063	16,369	16,805	17,334	17,778
	<i>9.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	18,553	18,942	19,257	20,105	20,449	20,867	20,967
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	5,333	5,459	5,361	5,609	5,820	6,004	5,783
	<i>10.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-3.7</i>
Services producing industries	11,558	11,872	12,222	12,700	12,879	13,078	13,343
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Industrial production	3,514	3,611	3,496	3,644	3,657	3,718	3,572
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-3.9</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	1,552	1,726	1,648	1,785	1,688	1,786	1,641
	<i>5.9</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>-8.1</i>
Durable manufacturing	1,014	1,011	986	1,055	1,081	1,101	1,090
	<i>14.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
Manufacturing	2,558	2,735	2,686	2,886	2,815	2,934	2,775
	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>-5.4</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	708	722	855	948	951	1,003	966
	<i>10.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-3.7</i>
Construction	1,113	1,127	1,009	1,013	1,195	1,265	1,228
	<i>23.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-10.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>-2.9</i>
Wholesale trade	755	774	811	839	864	883	893
	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Retail trade	998	1,080	1,105	1,141	1,149	1,187	1,233
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Quebec[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	132,849	137,470	142,846
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	23,065	23,761	22,523	23,428	23,243	27,778	28,218
	<i>32.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	12,825	14,028	13,888	13,904	14,276	15,268	16,365
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	12,084	12,416	13,150	13,992	14,672	15,374	16,291
	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Taxes less subsidies	28,751	30,080	30,163	32,372	33,173	34,654	35,719
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Personal disposable income	131,076	139,159	145,505	151,676	157,427	163,268	168,092
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.4	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.1	-0.5

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	120,924	124,959	127,593	131,719	136,076	140,467	145,493
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	42,715	43,936	45,577	46,757	48,016	49,199	49,729
	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	36,605	37,857	38,363	40,815	43,351	47,973	48,381
	<i>8.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Investment in inventories	2,487	3,029	-1,222	-644	840	1,248	2,875

Exports of goods and services	122,269	135,478	132,800	132,739	131,922	133,540	137,121
	<i>11.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Imports of goods and services	118,506	129,842	124,549	126,566	130,691	137,772	144,510
	<i>9.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	206,467	215,424	218,626	224,574	229,244	234,445	239,532
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	65,542	70,817	70,016	71,425	71,615	73,573	74,137
	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Services producing industries	126,936	130,587	134,223	138,933	142,948	146,264	150,541
	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Industrial production	53,157	57,648	55,973	56,399	55,718	56,284	56,881
	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	18,487	19,966	20,907	21,232	21,032	20,767	20,602
	<i>2.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Durable manufacturing	25,262	28,129	26,036	25,378	24,860	25,866	26,499
	<i>18.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Manufacturing	43,711	48,090	46,784	46,402	45,695	46,394	46,856
	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,897	3,784	4,072	4,015	4,209	4,398	4,364
	<i>11.4</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Construction	8,480	9,287	9,824	10,925	11,608	12,821	12,767
	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
Wholesale trade	9,806	10,469	10,757	11,223	11,822	12,410	13,323
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Retail trade	10,798	11,401	11,864	12,590	13,038	13,538	14,083
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Ontario[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	261,986	272,340	285,507
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	49,738	54,356	49,344	60,829	57,962	66,141	65,954
	<i>25.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>-9.2</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	16,936	18,252	16,996	15,982	16,145	17,109	17,595
	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	25,553	27,684	29,267	31,787	32,600	34,137	35,323
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Taxes less subsidies	54,934	56,975	59,016	61,416	61,663	65,235	67,950
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Personal disposable income	244,136	265,316	274,607	284,681	295,718	305,449	316,327
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	6.5	7.6	6.8	5.0	4.1	2.8	1.2

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	216,622	227,244	232,929	242,082	249,979	257,994	267,398
	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	66,158	68,306	71,227	73,116	75,897	78,553	81,626
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	73,241	75,778	77,548	78,531	82,802	85,573	88,926
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Investment in inventories	1,120	4,512	-628	1,238	3,445	3,453	4,084

Exports of goods and services	289,805	312,492	303,183	307,631	305,148	322,188	331,211
	<i>11.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Imports of goods and services	241,940	259,584	247,543	252,424	260,802	279,275	292,545
	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	405,034	429,105	436,762	450,636	457,649	470,026	483,253
	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	118,134	125,845	122,673	126,974	127,639	131,457	133,155
	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Services producing industries	255,058	270,266	279,424	287,499	294,000	301,992	311,383
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Industrial production	95,310	102,504	98,063	101,240	100,885	104,629	105,876
	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	29,052	31,247	32,140	32,963	32,951	33,951	33,541
	<i>1.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Durable manufacturing	53,526	58,033	52,833	54,364	54,505	56,831	58,251
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Manufacturing	82,814	89,873	85,316	87,281	87,414	90,749	92,956
	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,886	4,671	4,418	4,401	4,468	4,530	4,673
	<i>9.8</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Construction	17,963	18,552	20,090	21,361	22,326	22,331	22,658
	<i>14.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Wholesale trade	24,339	26,245	26,501	27,286	28,553	30,035	32,213
	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Retail trade	18,618	19,962	20,875	22,399	23,010	23,733	24,624
	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Manitoba[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	19,304	20,039	20,942
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	2,600	2,890	2,796	3,029	3,615	4,258	4,527
	<i>8.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,702	3,041	3,011	2,697	2,019	2,493	3,084
	<i>2.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-10.4</i>	<i>-25.1</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>23.7</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	2,209	2,245	2,357	2,471	2,506	2,609	2,728
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Taxes less subsidies	4,010	4,259	4,399	4,810	4,782	4,854	4,925
	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Personal disposable income	21,133	22,102	22,974	23,524	24,199	25,052	25,568
	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	4.8	4.9	4.8	2.6	1.7	0.3	-2.6

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	19,202	19,629	20,000	20,567	20,995	21,719	22,384
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,064	7,201	7,460	7,748	7,874	8,046	8,204
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	5,692	5,598	5,810	6,170	6,308	6,789	7,176
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Investment in inventories	202	517	-142	230	611	141	58

Exports of goods and services	19,632	20,634	21,144	21,258	21,650	22,588	23,321
	<i>2.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Imports of goods and services	20,296	20,729	21,170	22,277	23,084	24,090	24,983
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	31,503	32,846	33,111	33,735	34,338	35,136	36,073
	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	7,980	8,611	8,216	8,281	8,330	8,595	8,818
	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Services producing industries	21,145	21,826	22,432	23,080	23,475	23,903	24,602
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Industrial production	5,138	5,641	5,458	5,495	5,329	5,659	6,066
	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Manufacturing	3,553	3,898	3,757	3,828	3,852	4,053	4,120
	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,567	1,771	1,469	1,551	1,706	1,582	1,337
	<i>2.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>-17.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>-15.5</i>
Construction	1,296	1,204	1,349	1,334	1,409	1,466	1,520
	<i>-27.4</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Wholesale trade	1,850	1,886	1,892	1,944	1,997	2,051	2,210
	<i>36.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Retail trade	1,674	1,757	1,864	1,967	2,010	2,096	2,192
	<i>8.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	12,825	13,383	13,965	14,611	15,337	15,980	16,932
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	3,929	5,629	4,442	4,817	5,307	6,826	8,170
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>-21.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,403	2,929	2,560	2,560	2,629	3,050	3,251
	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>-12.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,775	1,875	1,953	2,000	2,043	2,115	2,224
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	3,752	3,687	3,740	3,639	3,713	3,955	4,080
	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Personal disposable income	17,517	18,187	18,494	18,959	20,058	21,284	21,821
	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	0.5	-0.9	-2.6	-5.1	-3.9	-1.3	-3.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	16,581	17,008	17,236	17,715	18,163	18,492	19,090
	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,090	6,166	6,389	6,602	6,737	6,869	7,094
	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	7,034	6,999	6,931	6,555	6,991	7,131	7,439
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Investment in inventories	624	358	-584	-144	1,386	1,270	1,910

Exports of goods and services	20,123	21,420	21,805	21,274	21,464	23,083	23,685
	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Imports of goods and services	19,966	20,700	20,938	21,187	22,584	23,622	24,902
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	30,459	31,252	30,953	30,894	32,073	33,168	34,213
	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	11,276	11,455	10,437	9,945	10,698	11,203	11,594
	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-8.9</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Services producing industries	17,097	17,555	18,133	18,753	19,117	19,509	20,136
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Industrial production	6,727	6,973	6,961	6,881	7,091	7,349	7,557
	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	918	1,128	1,199	1,079	1,096	1,165	1,163
	<i>-11.9</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>-10.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Durable manufacturing	1,080	1,072	1,014	998	990	1,123	1,246
	<i>10.9</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Manufacturing	1,933	2,144	2,166	2,024	2,032	2,227	2,336
	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,028	2,991	1,919	1,538	1,916	2,075	2,214
	<i>10.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-35.8</i>	<i>-19.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Construction	1,561	1,537	1,628	1,588	1,674	1,730	1,776
	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Wholesale trade	1,590	1,645	1,650	1,730	1,791	1,838	1,991
	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Retail trade	1,347	1,415	1,479	1,575	1,617	1,669	1,758
	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Alberta[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	54,628	60,392	67,757	70,625	73,953	79,064	86,725
	<i>3.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	16,236	30,206	28,909	23,508	34,025	40,029	53,083
	<i>39.1</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>-18.7</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>32.6</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,856	14,395	14,294	10,845	13,698	15,397	19,573
	<i>15.1</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-24.1</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>27.1</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	6,672	7,143	7,771	8,473	8,892	9,352	10,018
	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Taxes less subsidies	9,619	10,015	7,297	11,008	11,244	11,857	12,674
	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-27.1</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Personal disposable income	61,845	67,790	75,535	78,022	81,268	86,410	93,384
	<i>4.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>8.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.1	4.5	9.5	6.7	5.1	5.6	5.1

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	56,794	59,659	61,797	64,385	66,793	70,078	74,957
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	17,124	18,164	18,899	19,517	20,096	20,710	21,707
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	31,997	37,374	41,083	40,417	42,895	45,490	53,220
	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Investment in inventories	560	838	-1,264	-1,214	1,725	1,533	1,606

Exports of goods and services	68,919	75,070	75,371	76,485	76,967	81,617	81,934
	<i>3.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Imports of goods and services	61,027	70,013	72,404	72,797	77,293	83,127	89,871
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	114,227	121,153	123,250	126,328	130,256	135,837	141,992
	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	45,674	48,720	47,535	46,694	49,067	51,464	53,514
	<i>0.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Services producing industries	63,387	67,374	71,530	75,389	77,073	80,080	83,931
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Industrial production	34,285	35,733	34,370	34,054	35,453	36,962	37,480
	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	6,017	6,843	5,976	5,860	5,725	6,048	6,127
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>-12.7</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Durable manufacturing	4,874	5,900	6,085	5,856	6,220	6,813	7,879
	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Manufacturing	10,869	12,762	12,090	11,782	12,006	12,924	14,022
	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,514	3,567	2,981	2,330	3,017	3,356	3,522
	<i>11.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-16.4</i>	<i>-21.8</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Construction	7,847	9,352	10,154	10,145	10,371	10,911	12,652
	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>
Wholesale trade	5,162	5,489	5,727	6,061	6,320	6,790	7,626
	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Retail trade	4,920	5,242	5,778	6,292	6,482	6,847	7,489
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, British Columbia[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	75,253	78,768	83,756
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	9,309	11,596	11,392	11,096	12,550	17,438	20,085
	<i>26.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>15.2</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,365	10,184	8,834	9,183	9,442	10,149	10,776
	<i>0.1</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>-13.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	8,723	9,078	9,637	10,604	11,302	12,058	12,442
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	14,972	15,608	15,810	16,467	17,552	18,525	19,373
	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Personal disposable income	77,412	81,901	85,332	88,555	91,070	94,724	99,306
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	-2.0	-1.5	-1.0	-2.9	-4.7	-6.4	-7.3

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	75,648	77,953	79,626	82,354	84,838	88,317	92,406
	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	22,761	23,701	24,838	24,981	25,357	25,668	26,043
	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	22,898	23,498	25,124	25,454	27,607	30,628	33,150
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Investment in inventories	662	1,966	-342	414	759	1,011	1,054

Exports of goods and services	55,575	60,346	59,271	60,384	61,823	65,350	67,256
	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Imports of goods and services	57,889	62,310	62,464	63,159	66,419	71,404	75,660
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	119,604	125,145	125,924	130,324	133,888	139,205	144,028
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	28,503	30,632	30,038	30,510	31,435	33,825	35,135
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Services producing industries	80,518	83,343	85,131	88,101	90,148	92,832	96,112
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Industrial production	18,255	20,535	19,605	19,824	19,873	21,140	21,924
	<i>10.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	4,840	5,256	5,360	5,261	5,551	5,741	5,954
	<i>20.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Durable manufacturing	8,027	9,908	8,694	8,540	8,625	9,699	10,116
	<i>11.4</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>-12.3</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Manufacturing	12,809	14,954	13,634	13,491	13,858	15,093	15,641
	<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>-8.8</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,536	4,470	4,588	4,595	4,633	5,180	5,323
	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Construction	5,718	5,635	5,854	6,045	6,877	7,472	7,848
	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Wholesale trade	5,368	5,539	5,628	5,818	6,134	6,605	7,218
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Retail trade	6,370	6,707	6,968	7,156	7,280	7,631	7,965
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Yukon[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	630	681	689	726	746	778	838
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	37	71	116	78	90	109	126
	<i>-33.9</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>-32.8</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56	54	50	48	45	52	60
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.4</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	77	84	88	93	101	109	117
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Taxes less subsidies	79	82	86	95	100	104	109
	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Personal disposable income	771	823	853	914	944	986	1,082
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	18.3	16.2	15.6	17.4	15.7	15.5	18.3

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	606	648	666	686	713	739	772
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	555	563	540	585	597	604	619
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	293	255	301	318	372	477	529
	<i>28.5</i>	<i>-13.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>10.9</i>
Investment in inventories	-3	13	10	13	-3	-11	1

Exports of goods and services	361	364	382	346	334	338	325
	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>-9.4</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-3.8</i>
Imports of goods and services	743	728	732	779	840	927	973
	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,070	1,112	1,161	1,165	1,165	1,206	1,247
	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	155	158	177	165	153	193	207
	<i>-13.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-6.8</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Services producing industries	860	901	919	940	953	964	994
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Industrial production	79	84	85	80	67	83	76
	<i>-28.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	<i>-16.3</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>-8.4</i>
Manufacturing	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
	<i>100.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-33.3</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	4	5	4	4	4	3
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>-20.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-25.0</i>
Construction	71	69	87	81	82	106	127
	<i>9.2</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>19.8</i>
Wholesale trade	39	40	39	40	40	40	43
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Retail trade	58	61	66	69	70	70	73
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Northwest Territories[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,055	1,124	1,296	1,399	1,452	1,533	1,666
...	...	<i>6.5</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	537	568	764	641	1,113	1,429	1,068
...	...	<i>5.8</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>-16.1</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>-25.3</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	84	163	168	209	265	331	378
...	...	<i>94.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	120	122	136	146	166	178	188
...	...	<i>1.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Taxes less subsidies	124	138	154	169	176	189	191
...	...	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Personal disposable income	1,061	1,133	1,292	1,331	1,373	1,446	1,546
...	...	<i>6.8</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	16.5	16.2	22.9	20.5	17.5	17.8	18.2
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	861	900	930	966	1,010	1,047	1,088
...	...	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	932	919	951	982	1,027	1,046	1,052
...	...	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	562	824	1,331	1,269	764	1,046	1,260
...	...	<i>46.6</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>-39.8</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>20.5</i>
Investment in inventories	55	37	5	7	19	-39	20
...
Exports of goods and services	1,203	1,471	1,757	1,990	2,866	3,062	2,929
...	...	<i>22.3</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>-4.3</i>
Imports of goods and services	1,333	1,714	2,015	2,043	1,923	2,196	2,371
...	...	<i>28.6</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,267	2,412	2,924	3,123	3,649	3,838	3,876
...	...	<i>6.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	842	925	1,464	1,654	2,221	2,437	2,413
...	...	<i>9.9</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
Services producing industries	1,281	1,301	1,357	1,434	1,460	1,479	1,515
...	...	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Industrial production	638	634	980	1,250	1,956	2,090	1,993
...	...	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-4.6</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	4	5	12	13	8	6	12
...	...	<i>25.0</i>	<i>140.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>-38.5</i>	<i>-25.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Durable manufacturing	1	3	7	14	9	10	10
...	...	<i>200.0</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>-35.7</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Manufacturing	3	4	9	13	8	8	10
...	...	<i>33.3</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>-38.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	15	16	17	17	18	18
...	...	<i>-11.8</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Construction	194	275	460	378	250	323	392
...	...	<i>41.8</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>-17.8</i>	<i>-33.9</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>21.4</i>
Wholesale trade	47	49	48	52	45	44	47
...	...	<i>4.3</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>-13.5</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Retail trade	51	54	54	59	61	63	67
...	...	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Nunavut[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	431	480	557	627	657	688	727
...	...	<i>11.4</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	94	110	64	59	60	66	52
...	...	<i>17.0</i>	<i>-41.8</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-21.2</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	24	25	24	22	30	34	35
...	...	<i>4.2</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-8.3</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	50	56	62	67	72	76	81
...	...	<i>12.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Taxes less subsidies	36	38	45	44	39	45	48
...	...	<i>5.6</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>-11.4</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Personal disposable income	616	656	697	766	789	829	896
...	...	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	44.6	44.4	43.5	44.6	42.1	42.2	43.6
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	331	348	370	391	411	425	441
...	...	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	622	647	697	723	745	761	771
...	...	<i>4.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	255	232	257	250	346	388	388
...	...	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Investment in inventories	4	15	16	-24	18	8	5
...
Exports of goods and services	256	315	308	296	135	141	121
...	...	<i>23.0</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-54.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-14.2</i>
Imports of goods and services	723	751	797	735	810	868	878
...	...	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	739	800	847	901	858	862	858
...	...	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	226	255	247	237	174	174	149
...	...	<i>12.8</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-26.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-14.4</i>
Services producing industries	508	556	605	654	662	669	687
...	...	<i>9.4</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Industrial production	144	179	166	121	48	47	28
...	...	<i>24.3</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>-27.1</i>	<i>-60.3</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-40.4</i>
Manufacturing	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
...	...	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-50.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
...	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Construction	82	76	81	131	138	139	129
...	...	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-7.2</i>
Wholesale trade	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
...	...	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Retail trade	26	28	28	31	31	31	33
...	...	<i>7.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>

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

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

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.

Revisions in this issue

GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:

With this release preliminary estimates have been made for 2005 without revisions to prior years. Also, the government detail tables have not been updated with this release, their 2004 estimates will be included in the fall release.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost:

Labour statistics accounts will be released at a later date.

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

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