



Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review



2005 estimates



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Canada

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
X	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
E	use with caution
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Statistics Canada
System of National Accounts

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review

2005 estimates

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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November 2006

Catalogue no. 13-016-XIE, Vol. 2, no. 2

Frequency: Semi-annual

ISSN 1715-0701

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (n^o 13-016-XIF au catalogue).

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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, 384-0036

Provincial GDP by industry

CANSIM tables	379-0025, 379-0026, 381-0012, 381-0014, 386-0002
CD-ROMs:	
Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by industry and sector at basic price	15-209-XCB
Provincial gross output by industry and sector	15-210-XCB

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

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

Publications:	
Canadian economic accounts quarterly review	13-010-XIE
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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 379-0024, 381-0009 to 381-0011, 0381-0014
Publication:	
Gross domestic product by industry	15-001-XIE

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Overview

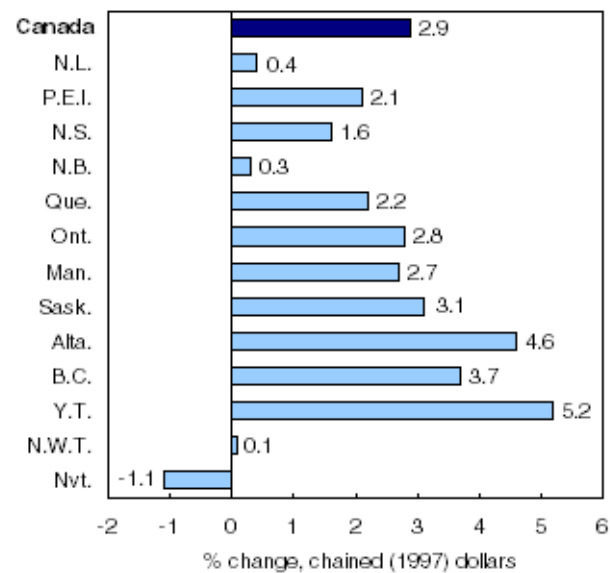
2002 to 2005 (revised)

Economic growth in Western Canada outpaced the national average in 2005, while activity east of the Manitoba-Ontario border waned.

Nationally, real gross domestic product sat at 2.9% in 2005, just off its 2004 pace (+3.3%). High natural resource prices, good growing conditions and strong foreign demand bolstered output in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia

Growth rates for real GDP in the provinces and territories have been revised from 2002 to 2005. Overall, the picture of economic growth remained the same, but 2005 growth rates were revised up in five jurisdictions: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. Growth in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba remained unchanged. Rates for New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were revised down.

Real gross domestic product, 2005



Alberta led the provinces for the second consecutive year, increasing 4.6% in 2005. Strong oil prices and foreign demand triggered the growth that rippled throughout Alberta's economy. Activity in the energy sector stimulated demand for related machinery and equipment from manufacturers in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Meanwhile, the influx of workers increased demand for services.

In Atlantic Canada, Quebec and Ontario, strong labour income boosted consumer demand and kept residential construction at or near historic highs. In Quebec and Ontario this growth was tempered by a manufacturing sector which was hit by rising fuel costs and increased foreign competition.

In Newfoundland and Labrador production problems on the Terra Nova and Hibernia oil platforms stalled growth for the second year in a row.

Table 1 Revisions to real gross domestic product growth, chained (1997) dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	%			
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0
Prince Edward Island	-1.0	-0.3	1.4	0.1
Nova Scotia	-0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.5
New Brunswick	0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.2
Quebec	-0.3	-0.8	0.4	0.0
Ontario	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.0
Manitoba	-0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.0
Saskatchewan	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Alberta	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	0.1
British Columbia	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
Yukon	-1.6	-0.7	0.8	1.8
Northwest Territories	-0.4	3.2	2.4	-0.9
Nunavut	-0.5	1.3	1.7	-0.6
Canada	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.0

Four-year snapshot: Growth shifts from east to west

Between 2002 and 2005, Canada's economy increased at an annual average rate of 2.7%. The shift in the source of this growth is notable. In 2002, much of the growth was driven by investment and manufacturing in the eastern half of the country.

In 2003 to 2005, as energy and other commodity prices began to increase, the stimulus for national growth shifted west. The oil-patch in Alberta, Saskatchewan's wheat fields and mines and British Columbia's forests profited from increased export demand and provided the impetus for Canada's growth.

Table 2 Real gross domestic product growth, chained (1997) dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	% change			
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.6	6.2	-0.9	0.4
Prince Edward Island	4.8	1.2	3.2	2.1
Nova Scotia	4.0	1.1	0.8	1.6
New Brunswick	4.5	2.3	2.6	0.3
Quebec	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.2
Ontario	3.1	1.3	3.2	2.8
Manitoba	1.6	1.3	2.5	2.7
Saskatchewan	-0.4	4.1	3.3	3.1
Alberta	2.2	2.9	5.4	4.6
British Columbia	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.7
Yukon	-1.3	-0.7	4.3	5.2
Northwest Territories	6.4	20.0	7.6	0.1
Nunavut	5.9	-3.5	2.2	-1.1
Canada	2.9	1.8	3.3	2.9

Commodity prices stimulate growth in Western Canada

Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia all realized output increases at or above the Canadian average for the last three years.

In Alberta, the surge in oil prices of the last two years has led to heightened activity in the oil-patch. As oil prices rose in 2004 and 2005, the development of the oil sands in northern Alberta hit its stride and brought with it new workers, increased labour income, new demand for housing and increased demand for oil-patch related machinery and equipment. The influx of workers strained the infrastructure of the province, and construction of homes and other buildings soared.

Growth in Saskatchewan was broad based. Strong foreign demand contributed to higher exports of potash and fertilizer. As well, crop production recovered from a drought plagued 2002. Saskatchewan's oil-patch, albeit much smaller than Alberta's, struggled in volume terms, but the healthy prices ensured ongoing profitability and corporate profits grew apace.

British Columbia, meanwhile, rode the tide of heightened residential construction in North American markets and supplied wood products for Canadian and U.S. home builders alike. Forestry growth was particularly acute in 2004 as the industry attempted to get timber to market ahead of a pine beetle infestation. Investment growth was strong with home building experiencing double-digit growth in three of the last four years.

Manitoba has lagged behind the western provinces, almost reaching the Canadian average in 2005, when a combination of strong employment and high electricity exports lifted output.

Manufacturing heartland squeezed

The same commodity prices that benefited Western Canada hampered production in Quebec and Ontario. Their export driven economies felt the pinch of a rising Canadian dollar and the impact of higher fuel costs. Manufacturing fell in 2002 and 2003 in Quebec, and in 2003 and 2005 in Ontario.

There were bright spots with Quebec's aerospace industry partly recovering from the impact of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Demand for the cars and trucks being produced by Ontario remained strong, but overall, both provinces lagged behind the national average for the last three years.

Economic activity in Eastern Canada slows

In Atlantic Canada, the oil and gas sector in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia brought economic growth to both provinces in 2002. However, more recently, the Terra Nova and Hibernia platforms in Newfoundland and Labrador have had their share of mechanical difficulties. Overall economic growth in the province has stalled at 2003 levels.

In Nova Scotia, natural gas production gave a lift to 2002, but the economy has not managed to meet the Canada growth rate since then.

In Prince Edward Island, once an agricultural economy, food processing and aerospace have now taken an increasingly important role, adding to labour income and exports and pushing average growth over the four year period to 2.8%, just ahead of the Canada average.

New Brunswick, still heavily reliant on forestry and downstream wood and paper products, has more recently benefited from infrastructure improvements and has seen advances in petroleum refining and transportation. New Brunswick fell behind the Canada average with a four year average of 2.4%.

Territorial results mixed

Northern Canada has profited greatly from its resources over the last few years. In the Northwest Territories, diamond mining now accounts for approximately half of territorial output and has boosted its four year average growth to more than triple Canada's.

In the Yukon, government expenditures account for almost half the territorial GDP. Infrastructure investment has helped bolster the territory, and exploration of resource assets continues. Growth in Nunavut has averaged 0.9% over the last four years, but a new diamond mine augers well for 2006.

Note to readers

This release of provincial and territorial economic accounts is an update of the estimates released on April 26, 2006. The Input-Output benchmarks of 2002 (revised) and 2003 (preliminary), the revisions to the national Income and Expenditure accounts released in May 2006 and improved data sources and methodologies make up the basis of this update. These changes affect both the provincial GDP by income and expenditure and the provincial GDP by industry from 2002 to 2005.

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

Highlights by province

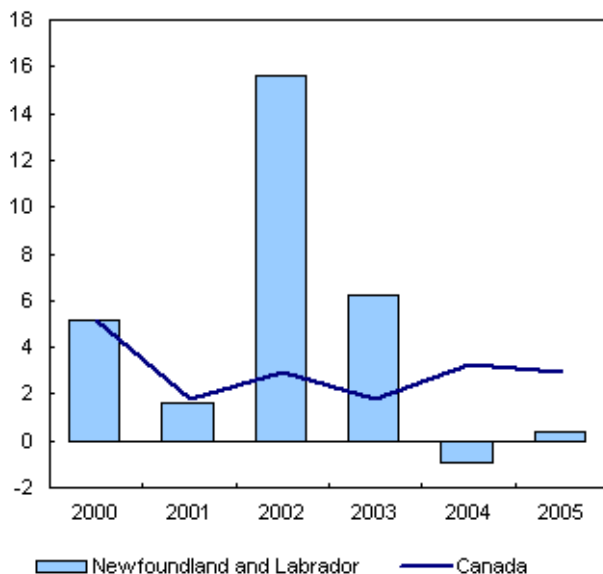
Newfoundland and Labrador

Mining supports growth

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy edged forward in 2005 (+0.4%) following the contraction in 2004 (-0.9%). Activity was well off the torrid pace set in 2002 and the strong growth registered in 2003. The decline in the oil and gas sector served to restrain growth in the last couple of years.

Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



After having driven the economy in 2002 and 2003, production problems plagued Newfoundland and Labrador's oil and gas industry in 2004 and 2005. Output in the oil and gas industry retreated again in 2005, as oil production was down at both the Hibernia and Terra Nova oil fields. Nevertheless, the high price of oil translated into sustained healthy corporate profits.

Mining bounced back from a strike-plagued 2004, bolstered by the commencement of activity at the Voisey's Bay nickel-copper-cobalt mine in 2005. Services to mining and drilling recovered ground lost in 2004. After an unusually strong performance in 2004, the fishing industry was hit hard in 2005, largely due to a delayed crab season, lower prices and the impact of tariffs on shrimp exports to the European Union.

Following two years of double-digit growth, business investment took a breather in 2005. This reflected the significant impact on machinery and equipment spending of two maturing mega construction projects (the White Rose floating production, storage and offloading vessel and the Voisey's Bay mining project), now both completed. However, non-residential building construction was supported by a rebound in government capital spending.

Growth in consumer spending closely followed the pattern of disposable income over the last few years. Though personal consumption expenditure strengthened slightly in 2005, it was well off the national average. However, purchases of consumer durables, specifically new motor vehicles, rebounded.

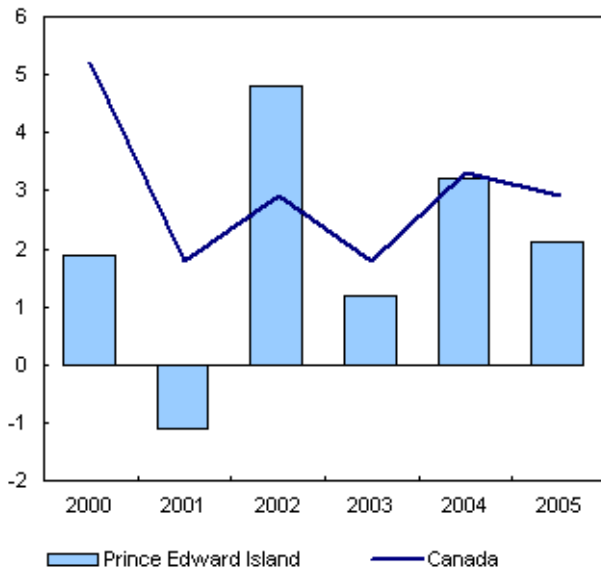
Prince Edward Island

Growth eases as agriculture falters

Economic activity eased in Prince Edward Island in 2005 (+2.1%), as output declined in agriculture (-9.1%). Strength in manufacturing and service industries supported growth.

Prince Edward Island's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Crop production languished as the potato harvest fell almost 15%, reflecting fewer acres planted. This was a far cry from the agriculture-led boom in 2002, when farmers benefited from relatively better conditions. Though weaker than the robust growth in 2004, manufacturing advanced strongly (+5.0%), reflecting the contributions by transportation equipment manufacturers, such as shipbuilding and aerospace manufacturers, and frozen food manufacturing. Service industries (+2.5%) also supported the economy.

Consumer spending accelerated in 2005 (+2.6%), but remained well below the national average. Spending on durable goods grew significantly in 2005, mostly on the strength of new automobile purchases. Business investment slowed significantly in 2005 as investment in residential and non-residential construction both registered declines. This drag was partly offset by a jump in government capital spending.

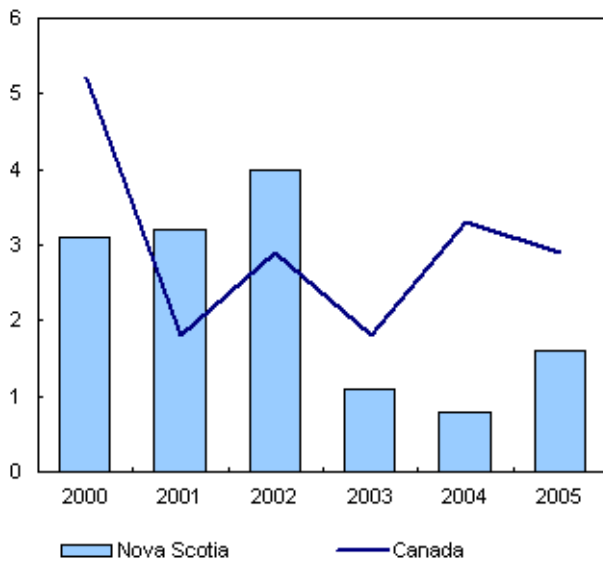
Nova Scotia

Economy moves forward, led by strong investment on machinery and equipment

The Nova Scotia economy picked up steam in 2005 (+1.6%), but was well below the boom years prior to 2003. Growth in Nova Scotia has also been well below the national average since 2003.

Nova Scotia's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Business investment in machinery and equipment (+18%) accounted for a large part of economic growth in 2005, reflecting increased expenditure in the refinery and petroleum, telecommunication and air transportation industries. However, investment in non-residential structures fell substantially for the second consecutive year.

Although residential construction started to cool across most of Canada, investment in residential structures was still strong in Nova Scotia (+4.0%), which translated into higher output for real estate agents and legal industries. While services strengthened, manufacturing declined. Textiles, transportation equipment, rubber and plastic products were all off their 2004 levels.

Corporate profits benefited from higher natural gas prices, posting a third consecutive year of double-digit growth. Nevertheless, results from the primary industries were mixed. Agriculture grew sharply over last year largely due to robust aquaculture results. Mining declined and oil and gas rebounded. Fishing, affected by dwindling fish stocks and poor weather, registered a drop on the heels of a near double-digit decline the previous year.

Labour income jumped, led by wages and salaries in the services producing industries. The gain in labour compensation helped boost consumer expenditure on durable goods, such as automobiles. Nevertheless the pace of spending, especially on consumer goods, remained well below the national average.

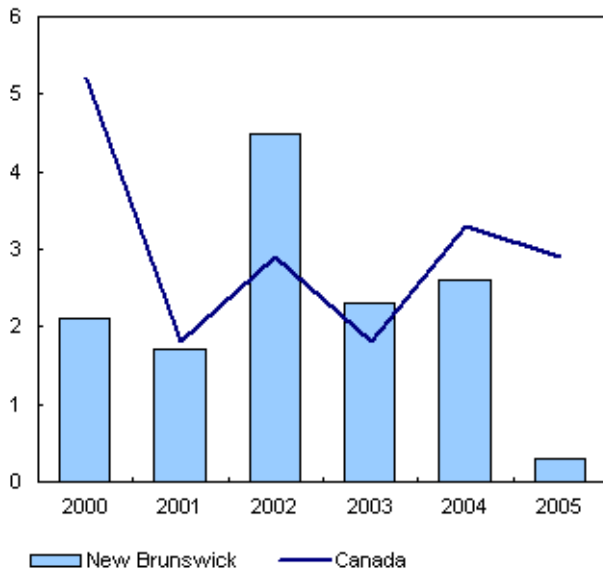
New Brunswick

Hit hard by weak forestry sector and sharp decline in manufacturing

Economic growth essentially ground to a halt (+0.3%) in 2005, well below last year's pace of 2.6%. Goods producing industries—representing approximately thirty percent of the province's output—declined 2.9%.

New Brunswick's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Manufacturing suffered a sharp decline, the weakest performance across the country. Paper manufacturing, which represents approximately 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. The weak demand for New Brunswick paper impacted the forestry and logging industry which also saw output drop. Truck transportation also lost ground as fewer goods were brought to the market. The net effect of these developments helped drive down corporate profits 5.8%.

The service sector continued to expand. The finance, insurance and real estate industry and the retail industry were key to growth again this year. Service sector employment offset the significant loss of jobs in manufacturing. Labour income weakened, posting the lowest growth in Canada (+3.5%). Similarly, consumer spending was well off the national average as sales of new motor vehicles declined for the third straight year.

Two bright spots were government spending and business investment. The recent health accord between the federal and provincial governments coincided with increased output of health care services which grew 1.6%. Business investment in machinery and equipment was up strongly again, though at less than one-half the pace set in 2004, and investment in non-residential structures rebounded from the 20% decline in 2004.

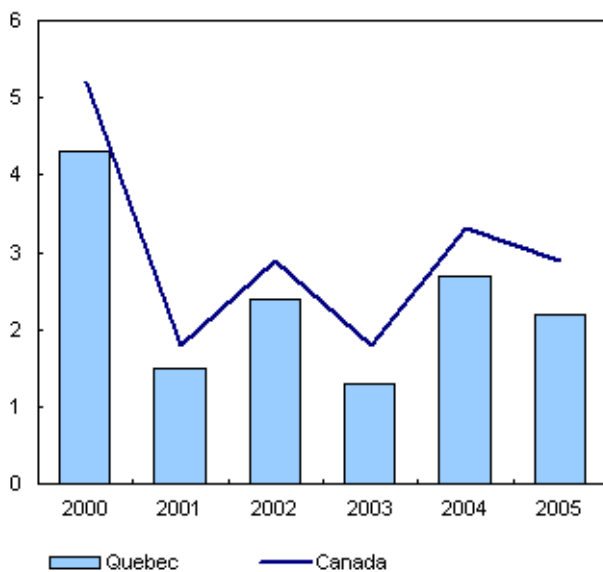
Quebec

Lower growth reflects weakness across a number of industries

Economic activity in Quebec slowed (+2.2%) in 2005. Strength in trade, finance and professional services was more than offset by a slowdown in construction and public administration combined with pronounced declines in mining and forest products industries. This acted to constrain growth to about three-quarters of the national economic growth for 2005.

Quebec's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Non-residential and residential construction declined, making for the lowest rate of business investment in the country. While business investment was weak, investment by governments was up 9.3%, led by expenditure on machinery and equipment. However, strikes at the province's CEGEPs, public schools, universities and in the provincial government reduced output across the public service.

Manufacturing output remained steady (+0.4%), supported by higher production and exports of transportation equipment. 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 slowdown in construction activity adversely affected producers of wood products. Paper producers also felt the pinch of weakened world demand for paper as total paper manufacturing output fell. The mining industry also took a big hit, metal mining in particular, in the wake of a number of mine closures.

Wholesale and retail trade were both up in 2005, the latter supported by sustained consumer spending. Personal saving declined sharply in 2005, resulting in a saving rate that fell to 1.3%.

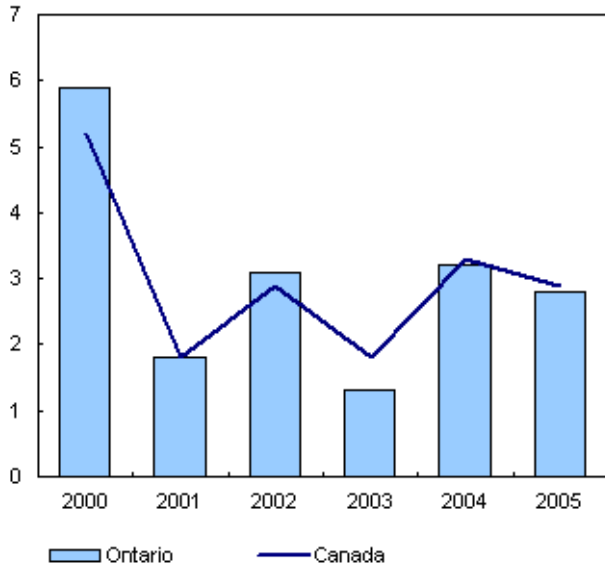
Ontario

Growth continues despite dip in manufacturing

Consistent with the pattern evident in recent years, economic activity in Ontario (+2.8%) kept pace with the national economy in 2005.

Ontario's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Corporate profits declined marginally as manufacturers had to cut their profit margins in order to cope with the rising Canadian dollar, foreign competition and rising energy costs. As in all provinces east of Manitoba, the service industries—particularly wholesale trade and the finance industries—outperformed the goods producing industries.

Manufacturing activity dipped, as inventories accumulated. Both engine manufacturing and petroleum-petrochemicals industries were the hardest hit. The largest gains were in computer and communication equipment manufacturing. Production of passenger cars and light trucks edged up. Growth in exports resulted from of a substantial increase in automobile exports. However, exports of most other major groups tailed off, as foreign sales were well off the 2004 pace.

Residential investment registered its seventh consecutive annual gain, but slowed significantly as the housing boom lost steam. Business non-residential construction was down again while investment in machinery and equipment strengthened further.

Wholesale trade and retail trade remained strong. Consumer spending was buoyed by demand for durable goods, especially automobiles. This translated into about a 50% cut in personal saving, with the saving rate tumbling to 1.6%.

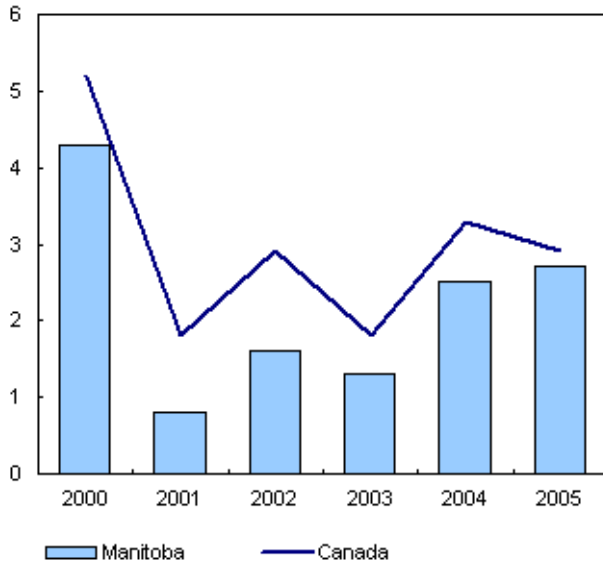
Manitoba

Investment and exports drive Manitoba's economy

The economy of Manitoba expanded (+2.7%), at about the same pace as 2004. Growth in 2005 was supported by investment spending, international exports of goods, as well as by strengthened retail and wholesale trade.

Manitoba's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Residential investment, though much cooler than in 2004, surpassed the national average. Business capital spending on non-residential structures strengthened, while growth in machinery and equipment registered a second year of double-digit growth.

In agriculture, animal production on farms increased and sales of pork helped sustain export growth. Offsetting this gain, the agriculture industry was devastated by excess rain in many districts, which led to a 25% plunge in crop production (in particular, canola, wheat, potatoes and barley) with exports falling in step. This, in turn, drove down farm incomes, as overall net farm income ended up in the red. The same rain that caused distress for Manitoba farmers helped power electric utilities to a 20% gain on the year. Manitoba set a new record for electricity exports in 2005 — primarily destined for the U.S.

For the third consecutive year, manufacturing output was weak, advancing 1.0%. Printing and chemical (especially pharmaceuticals) manufacturing fell off sharply.

Wholesale and retail trade enjoyed a banner year. Consumer spending advanced on strengthened durable goods expenditures (+6.1%), driven by strong sales of motor vehicles and of household furniture and appliances.

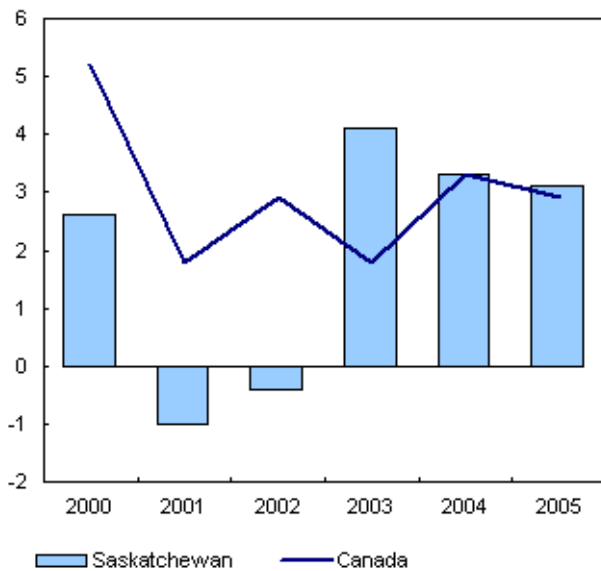
Saskatchewan

Strong crop production propels growth

Saskatchewan's GDP advanced 3.1% in 2005, just below the growth registered in 2004. Strength in final domestic demand and sustained global demand for natural resource-based products, combined with a bountiful harvest, provided stimulus to the economy.

Saskatchewan's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Crop production gained further ground, with the third consecutive year of double-digit growth as wheat and canola led the way. 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. These two factors, combined with a strengthened Canadian dollar, translated into lower prices, which drove down net farm income. Grain exports slowed in 2005, with much of the output ending up in inventories, continuing the strong buildup that began in 2003.

A second banner year for corporate profits reflected gains in both mining and manufacturing. The strong upward trend in energy prices has revitalized the demand for uranium, of which the province is endowed with high grade deposits. Potash production continued at a more moderate pace, supported by price gains. An increasingly diversified manufacturing sector posted a growth of 8.6% in 2005, building on the success of the previous year. Manufacturers of primary and fabricated metal products enjoyed another banner year, providing supplies to the burgeoning oil sands developments in Alberta. Higher production of grain contributed to higher output of breakfast cereals. Manufacturers of meat products increased output in response to strong demand from Asia for pork products.

A strengthened residential housing market combined with a spike in spending on machinery and equipment explains in large part the advance in the construction industry (+4.0%). Labour income and consumer spending, especially on durable and semi-durable goods, both advanced strongly in 2005.

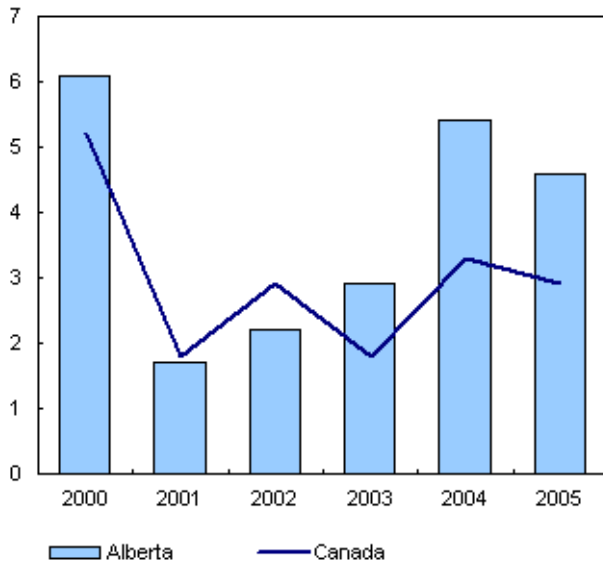
Alberta

Energy prices fuel growth

While soaring energy prices have contributed to much of the increase in nominal GDP in Alberta, it is the spin-off activities that produced the top economic growth (+4.6%) among the provinces, a position it has held for two years running.

Alberta's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Investment in construction of both new and existing facilities to extract and process the oil sands and in exploration activity shot up, in response to soaring natural resource prices. Nevertheless, the output of oil and gas was down slightly as the industry faced a number of challenges in bringing new production facilities on line. However, the higher energy prices and healthy corporate profits, combined with strong global demand for mineral fuels, attracted another wave of investment in exploration and development of oil and gas deposits in the province. Most manufacturers were swept along in the economic good times; in particular, industries that supply materials and machinery to the oil patch did very well.

Investment in residential construction leapt 12%, almost four times the national average. 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.

This pace of activity led to a shortage of labour in Alberta where the labour market continues to be the most robust in the country, with an unemployment rate sliding below 4 percent. This demand served to drive up labour income, as per capita income growth in Alberta was the highest among the provinces. Consumers took their increased income and spent it, mostly on big ticket items, as expenditure on durable goods posted a double-digit increase. Retailers across the spectrum enjoyed strong sales, particularly retailers of motor vehicles, furniture and household appliances and building supplies. Nevertheless, the personal saving rate edged up to 8.4%.

Crop and animal production advanced in 2005. Crop production increased 12%, as the harvest neared record levels, hampered only by a wet and cold harvest period. This affected the quality of the crops which, when combined with higher costs on the farm and weak prices, drove down net farm income. Animal production increased for the second consecutive year, as the livestock industry slowly recovers from the "mad cow" crisis.

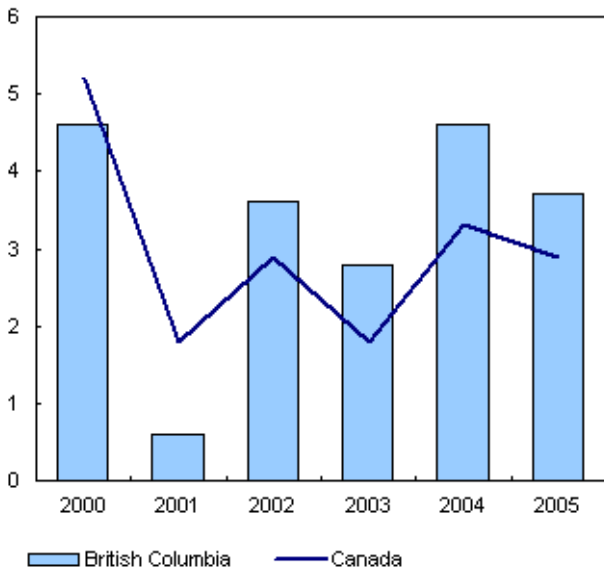
British Columbia

investment remains strong, pushing economy forward

British Columbia's economy cooled somewhat in 2005, but still managed the second highest rate of growth among the provinces (+3.7%), just behind Alberta. The unemployment rate continued to tumble, as strong final domestic demand provided support to the province's economy, despite slower growth in wood product and paper manufacturing.

British Columbia's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Business capital expenditure remained relatively strong as investment in machinery and equipment accelerated significantly (+17%). Investment in residential construction slowed, but still recorded the third best showing in the country. Government gross fixed capital formation also slowed, but remained strong, in part related to preparations for the 2010 Olympics.

Growth in personal expenditures was above the national average, led by increased spending on durable goods. Personal disposable income grew 5.2% despite higher growth in income taxes. However, the saving rate declined to -5.7%.

Corporate profits grew above the national average and were positively impacted by gains in the price of coal and natural gas. Forestry and logging activity decelerated sharply from 18.7% to 3.1%, as exports of lumber fell reflecting a cooling in the North American housing market. Output at pulp, paper and paperboard mills dropped as exports of wood pulp and newsprint paper also tumbled. Non-farm inventories accumulated as exports contracted.

Electric power generation, transmission and distribution surged partly in response to increased exports to the United States. Rail transportation climbed and truck transportation advanced, in response to increased exports and imports of goods with China at the ports, despite a strike at the Vancouver dockyards.

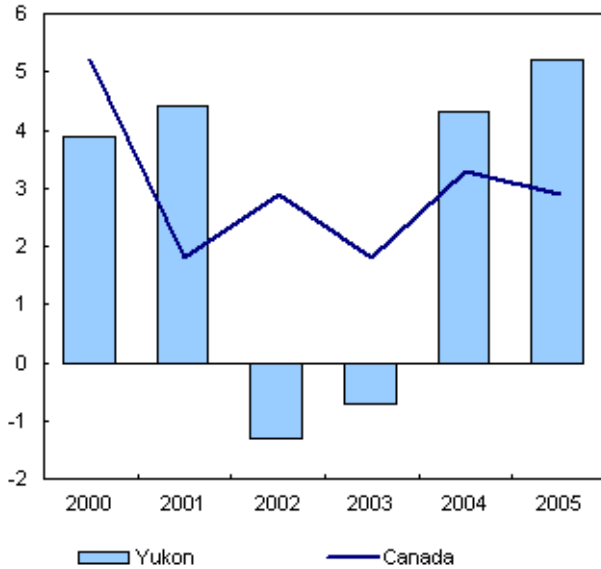
Yukon

Continued strength in the territory

After contracting in 2002 and 2003, Yukon's economy strengthened further (+5.2%) in 2005. Final domestic demand accelerated, with business investment leading the charge.

Yukon's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Business investment in non-residential construction and in machinery and equipment posted significant growth. Other engineering construction nearly doubled, and support activities for mining nearly doubled, as mineral exploration expenditures reached its highest level in nine years. Residential building construction remained strong.

Labour income climbed 7.3%, reflecting the increase in hours worked. The gains in labour income helped stimulate personal spending, which translated into strong growth in the retail trade sector.

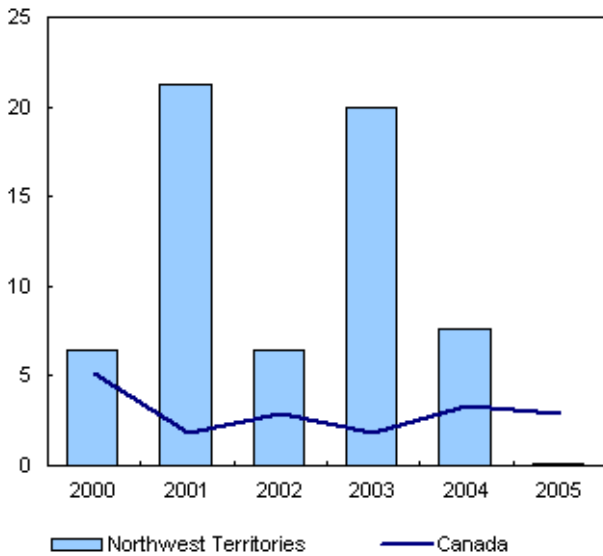
Northwest Territories

Growth slows considerably

The economy of the Northwest Territories slowed markedly (+0.1%) following five years of exceptional but varying growth. Economic activity was sustained by significant, though slower, investment-led final domestic demand. This was in sharp contrast to the export driven growth prior to 2004.

Northwest Territories' GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



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 economic growth was a decline in diamond mining output (-3.6%), the first decline since the opening of the diamond mines. Nevertheless, the glitter of diamonds could still be felt throughout the economy, especially in investment and other mining support services, contributing to strength in the construction industry.

The lower output in the mining sector also had an impact on corporate profits which dropped substantially after more than doubling from 2002 to 2004. Growth in labour income remained strong, jumping 8.0%. Strength came mainly from construction. Services producing industries also posted solid gains with sharp increases in transportation and storage, finance, insurance and real estate and the professional services industries.

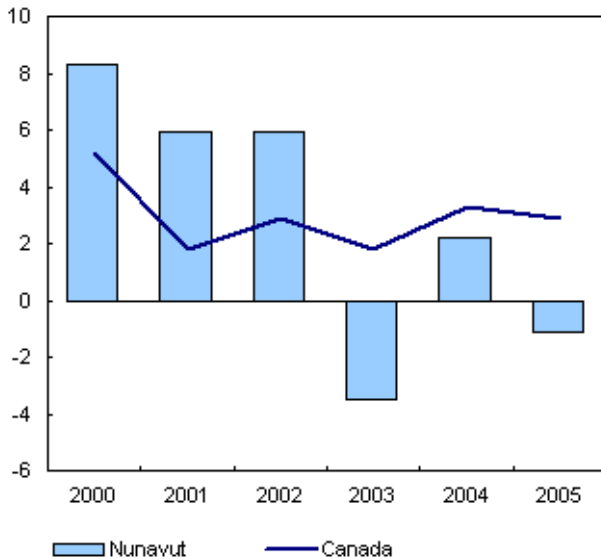
Nunavut

Economy continues to struggle

Nunavut's economy shrank in 2005 (-1.1%). Since the near complete shutdown of the mining industry in 2003, this small northern economy has struggled.

Nunavut's GDP

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Government current expenditures on goods and services, which represent an overwhelming share of Nunavut's economic activity, slowed marginally in 2005. In addition, government capital spending fell off sharply as a number of major projects neared completion, or were completed, in 2005.

However, business investment in non-residential construction and in machinery and equipment took up part of the slack, with some of this occurring in the beleaguered mining sector, hit hard by closures the last number of years.

Investment in communications is also taking place with the development of a new satellite service, the largest in Canada. Labour income strength contributed to a 3.0% increase in retail trade, which also benefited from increased tourism from cruise ships.

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 5.8	545,204 8.4	570,008 4.5	593,307 4.1	621,003 4.7	651,888 5.0	688,150 5.6
Corporation profits before taxes	110,769 28.6	135,978 22.8	127,073 -6.5	135,229 6.4	144,821 7.1	171,323 18.3	189,455 10.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,650 2.6	66,631 19.7	63,366 -4.9	58,354 -7.9	61,969 6.2	66,592 7.5	74,884 12.5
Net income of unincorporated business	61,466 6.1	64,944 5.7	68,857 6.0	74,292 7.9	77,014 3.7	80,828 5.0	84,500 4.5
Taxes less subsidies	123,420 5.2	128,340 4.0	128,521 0.1	138,055 7.4	140,484 1.8	148,564 5.8	155,297 4.5
Personal disposable income	596,227 4.8	639,567 7.3	669,196 4.6	694,010 3.7	721,887 4.0	755,931 4.7	787,524 4.2
Personal saving rate[2]	4.0	4.7	5.2	3.5	2.8	2.6	1.2
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	544,753 3.8	566,664 4.0	579,513 2.3	600,521 3.6	618,424 3.0	638,825 3.3	663,583 3.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	181,006 2.1	186,589 3.1	193,876 3.9	198,658 2.5	205,668 3.5	211,883 3.0	217,689 2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	192,088 7.3	201,109 4.7	209,102 4.0	212,368 1.6	226,233 6.5	244,221 8.0	261,572 7.1
Investment in inventories	6,586 ...	13,376 ...	-2,387 ...	532 ...	8,685 ...	9,767 ...	15,514 ...
Exports of goods and services	421,046 10.7	458,574 8.9	444,986 -3.0	450,183 1.2	439,462 -2.4	462,239 5.2	472,037 2.1
Imports of goods and services	375,219 7.8	405,715 8.1	384,894 -5.1	391,428 1.7	408,883 4.5	442,421 8.2	474,040 7.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	969,750 5.5	1,020,488 5.2	1,038,702 1.8	1,069,282 2.9	1,088,773 1.8	1,124,688 3.3	1,157,705 2.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	302,617 6.1	328,868 8.7	305,727 -7.0	311,482 1.9	315,935 1.4	325,202 2.9	331,595 2.0
Services producing industries	634,190 5.4	650,116 2.5	652,200 0.3	672,177 3.1	687,921 2.3	709,800 3.2	732,506 3.2
Industrial production	231,296 6.3	256,480 10.9	231,440 -9.8	236,342 2.1	236,840 0.2	241,141 1.8	243,485 1.0
Non-durable manufacturing	64,834 3.7	71,353 10.1	71,164 -0.3	72,369 1.7	71,624 -1.0	72,158 0.7	71,317 -1.2
Durable manufacturing	98,659 11.8	106,493 7.9	98,881 -7.1	99,222 0.3	98,635 -0.6	101,380 2.8	103,516 2.1
Manufacturing	163,446 8.5	178,075 9.0	170,247 -4.4	171,800 0.9	170,465 -0.8	173,726 1.9	174,987 0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,089 7.1	21,644 -6.3	21,927 1.3	20,700 -5.6	22,920 10.7	24,619 7.4	25,488 3.5
Construction	48,255 4.5	50,632 4.9	52,575 3.8	54,689 4.0	56,627 3.5	60,228 6.4	63,689 5.7
Wholesale trade	50,736 7.1	54,774 8.0	54,525 -0.5	56,349 3.3	58,603 4.0	61,721 5.3	65,997 6.9
Retail trade	49,173 4.7	51,360 4.4	52,445 2.1	55,530 5.9	57,301 3.2	59,454 3.8	62,219 4.7

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	6,921	7,396	7,648	7,995
	4.9	8.6	4.7	4.0	6.9	3.4	4.5
Corporation profits before taxes	1,279	2,302	2,019	3,740	4,593	5,292	6,673
	42.6	80.0	-12.3	85.2	22.8	15.2	26.1
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	833	817	783	759	770	877	872
	10.2	-1.9	-4.2	-3.1	1.4	13.9	-0.6
Net income of unincorporated business	953	936	926	964	1,022	1,054	1,075
	13.2	-1.8	-1.1	4.1	6.0	3.1	2.0
Taxes less subsidies	1,568	1,622	1,690	1,807	1,909	1,975	2,050
	10.4	3.4	4.2	6.9	5.6	3.5	3.8
Personal disposable income	8,378	8,740	9,116	9,381	9,788	10,042	10,372
	3.5	4.3	4.3	2.9	4.3	2.6	3.3
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9	0.6	1.2	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2	-2.0

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7,858	8,094	8,309	8,554	8,826	8,943	9,099
	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	1.3	1.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3,599	3,653	3,749	3,827	3,939	3,986	4,040
	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	3,646	3,285	3,238	3,248	3,537	3,987	4,054
	30.0	-9.9	-1.4	0.3	8.9	12.7	1.7
Investment in inventories	-72	288	177	-88	75	88	116

Exports of goods and services	5,674	6,355	6,207	8,221	9,009	8,628	8,509
	9.0	12.0	-2.3	32.4	9.6	-4.2	-1.4
Imports of goods and services	9,019	9,411	9,201	9,493	10,256	10,545	10,622
	11.8	4.3	-2.2	3.2	8.0	2.8	0.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,715	12,322	12,515	14,471	15,372	15,237	15,298
	5.5	5.2	1.6	15.6	6.2	-0.9	0.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	3,286	3,614	3,507	5,227	5,906	5,635	5,635
	12.2	10.0	-3.0	49.0	13.0	-4.6	0.0
Services producing industries	7,285	7,444	7,634	7,928	8,131	8,261	8,306
	3.4	2.2	2.6	3.9	2.6	1.6	0.5
Industrial production	2,234	2,645	2,454	4,021	4,657	4,338	4,309
	10.1	18.4	-7.2	63.9	15.8	-6.8	-0.7
Non-durable manufacturing	609	616	575	652	710	743	673
	10.5	1.1	-6.7	13.4	8.9	4.6	-9.4
Durable manufacturing	182	220	246	175	285	263	380
	50.4	20.9	11.8	-28.9	62.9	-7.7	44.5
Manufacturing	816	852	821	832	992	1,000	1,057
	20.4	4.4	-3.6	1.3	19.2	0.8	5.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	365	358	346	351	351	380	369
	15.1	-1.9	-3.4	1.4	0.0	8.3	-2.9
Construction	670	588	683	682	668	729	778
	18.4	-12.2	16.2	-0.1	-2.1	9.1	6.7
Wholesale trade	435	445	446	453	466	470	473
	10.1	2.3	0.2	1.6	2.9	0.9	0.6
Retail trade	621	664	698	736	761	772	774
	5.6	6.9	5.1	5.4	3.4	1.4	0.3

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	1,904	2,014	2,109	2,202
	6.7	8.3	3.8	5.1	5.8	4.7	4.4
Corporation profits before taxes	344	362	368	388	356	393	418
	13.5	5.2	1.7	5.4	-8.2	10.4	6.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	124	135	150	125	126	138	136
	-10.8	8.9	11.1	-16.7	0.8	9.5	-1.4
Net income of unincorporated business	269	280	303	313	327	333	348
	4.3	4.1	8.2	3.3	4.5	1.8	4.5
Taxes less subsidies	385	407	381	453	472	495	517
	5.5	5.7	-6.4	18.9	4.2	4.9	4.4
Personal disposable income	2,266	2,420	2,467	2,606	2,635	2,780	2,842
	5.2	6.8	1.9	5.6	1.1	5.5	2.2
Personal saving rate[2]	3.3	1.9	0.6	0.8	-3.0	-1.5	-4.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,102	2,195	2,224	2,300	2,359	2,401	2,464
	3.8	4.4	1.3	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	963	940	977	994	1,045	1,081	1,114
	7.1	-2.4	3.9	1.7	5.1	3.4	3.1
Gross fixed capital formation	586	622	641	665	699	738	781
	17.2	6.1	3.1	3.7	5.1	5.6	5.8
Investment in inventories	12	74	-46	56	6	25	6

Exports of goods and services	1,704	1,772	1,747	1,753	1,806	1,862	1,904
	8.6	4.0	-1.4	0.3	3.0	3.1	2.3
Imports of goods and services	2,317	2,496	2,476	2,556	2,658	2,743	2,838
	10.5	7.7	-0.8	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,052	3,111	3,078	3,225	3,264	3,367	3,437
	4.2	1.9	-1.1	4.8	1.2	3.2	2.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	710	724	682	746	734	787	785
	7.3	2.0	-5.8	9.4	-1.6	7.2	-0.3
Services producing industries	2,049	2,091	2,130	2,201	2,258	2,307	2,364
	2.9	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.5
Industrial production	363	379	364	360	366	399	418
	13.4	4.4	-4.0	-1.1	1.7	9.0	4.8
Non-durable manufacturing	228	241	243	238	237	246	254
	7.5	5.7	0.8	-2.1	-0.4	3.8	3.3
Durable manufacturing	94	102	84	91	104	128	139
	32.4	8.5	-17.6	8.3	14.3	23.1	8.6
Manufacturing	315	336	320	319	328	359	377
	12.1	6.7	-4.8	-0.3	2.8	9.5	5.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	203	196	159	213	201	211	193
	-1.9	-3.4	-18.9	34.0	-5.6	5.0	-8.5
Construction	145	149	161	165	164	173	173
	6.6	2.8	8.1	2.5	-0.6	5.5	0.0
Wholesale trade	109	112	108	107	106	108	112
	-1.8	2.8	-3.6	-0.9	-0.9	1.9	3.7
Retail trade	182	200	213	218	223	225	230
	6.4	9.9	6.5	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.2

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]

	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	14,364	14,971	15,299	15,985
	8.0	5.6	3.8	5.6	4.2	2.2	4.5
Corporation profits before taxes	1,832	2,281	2,432	2,420	2,838	3,194	3,719
	20.1	24.5	6.6	-0.5	17.3	12.5	16.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,155	1,263	1,288	1,200	1,263	1,301	1,286
	4.8	9.4	2.0	-6.8	5.3	3.0	-1.2
Net income of unincorporated business	1,746	1,772	1,886	2,016	2,105	2,149	2,240
	6.5	1.5	6.4	6.9	4.4	2.1	4.2
Taxes less subsidies	2,892	2,999	3,172	3,449	3,663	3,771	3,848
	5.1	3.7	5.8	8.7	6.2	2.9	2.0
Personal disposable income	16,827	17,526	18,126	18,674	19,205	19,865	20,616
	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.8
Personal saving rate[2]	3.8	2.3	2.9	0.4	-1.8	-2.7	-3.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	15,378	15,746	15,914	16,506	16,929	17,306	17,709
	4.2	2.4	1.1	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,830	6,846	6,970	7,105	7,310	7,467	7,774
	1.9	0.2	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.1	4.1
Gross fixed capital formation	5,424	4,831	5,067	5,434	5,446	5,367	5,656
	23.4	-10.9	4.9	7.2	0.2	-1.5	5.4
Investment in inventories	76	190	85	-63	128	103	75

Exports of goods and services	10,207	11,170	11,679	12,380	12,280	12,520	12,529
	5.6	9.4	4.6	6.0	-0.8	2.0	0.1
Imports of goods and services	15,647	15,832	16,041	16,743	17,210	17,663	18,269
	8.2	1.2	1.3	4.4	2.8	2.6	3.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	22,285	22,970	23,700	24,652	24,929	25,131	25,534
	5.5	3.1	3.2	4.0	1.1	0.8	1.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	4,908	5,034	5,250	5,586	5,609	5,511	5,500
	10.3	2.6	4.3	6.4	0.4	-1.7	-0.2
Services producing industries	15,334	15,790	16,288	16,899	17,274	17,543	17,928
	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.2
Industrial production	2,952	3,217	3,283	3,602	3,526	3,456	3,451
	4.9	9.0	2.1	9.7	-2.1	-2.0	-0.1
Non-durable manufacturing	1,393	1,292	1,321	1,394	1,453	1,469	1,460
	16.4	-7.3	2.2	5.5	4.2	1.1	-0.6
Durable manufacturing	767	888	861	1,024	906	903	857
	-0.4	15.8	-3.0	18.9	-11.5	-0.3	-5.1
Manufacturing	2,131	2,130	2,133	2,342	2,268	2,282	2,232
	8.6	-0.0	0.1	9.8	-3.2	0.6	-2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	588	608	679	689	712	687	678
	16.2	3.4	11.7	1.5	3.3	-3.5	-1.3
Construction	1,357	1,161	1,245	1,237	1,333	1,335	1,336
	20.2	-14.4	7.2	-0.6	7.8	0.2	0.1
Wholesale trade	998	1,027	1,012	1,059	1,061	1,060	1,083
	12.3	2.9	-1.5	4.6	0.2	-0.1	2.2
Retail trade	1,290	1,368	1,474	1,530	1,567	1,593	1,640
	8.2	6.0	7.7	3.8	2.4	1.7	3.0

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	11,115	11,730	12,194	12,615
	7.3	6.1	0.5	4.3	5.5	4.0	3.5
Corporation profits before taxes	1,769	1,846	1,904	1,832	1,953	2,468	2,324
	35.8	4.4	3.1	-3.8	6.6	26.4	-5.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,287	1,345	1,320	1,167	1,213	1,206	1,284
	5.0	4.5	-1.9	-11.6	3.9	-0.6	6.5
Net income of unincorporated business	1,235	1,253	1,321	1,339	1,355	1,439	1,510
	4.7	1.5	5.4	1.4	1.2	6.2	4.9
Taxes less subsidies	2,297	2,430	2,567	2,779	2,950	3,013	3,094
	6.1	5.8	5.6	8.3	6.2	2.1	2.7
Personal disposable income	13,189	13,730	14,167	14,480	15,052	15,696	16,150
	4.8	4.1	3.2	2.2	4.0	4.3	2.9
Personal saving rate[2]	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.5

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	11,759	12,100	12,203	12,575	12,801	13,135	13,464
	4.0	2.9	0.9	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,078	4,923	4,961	5,047	5,136	5,269	5,347
	2.9	-3.1	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.5
Gross fixed capital formation	4,071	4,140	3,515	3,567	4,038	4,349	4,642
	27.9	1.7	-15.1	1.5	13.2	7.7	6.7
Investment in inventories	99	217	14	96	111	34	15

Exports of goods and services	12,625	13,008	14,534	15,053	15,362	15,642	15,908
	6.0	3.0	11.7	3.6	2.1	1.8	1.7
Imports of goods and services	15,095	15,460	16,063	16,310	16,939	17,372	18,174
	9.9	2.4	3.9	1.5	3.9	2.6	4.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	18,553	18,942	19,257	20,133	20,605	21,147	21,219
	6.2	2.1	1.7	4.5	2.3	2.6	0.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	5,333	5,459	5,361	5,687	5,854	5,983	5,807
	10.4	2.4	-1.8	6.1	2.9	2.2	-2.9
Services producing industries	11,558	11,872	12,222	12,622	12,875	13,162	13,390
	4.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.7
Industrial production	3,514	3,611	3,496	3,752	3,831	3,937	3,739
	6.8	2.8	-3.2	7.3	2.1	2.8	-5.0
Non-durable manufacturing	1,552	1,726	1,648	1,859	1,932	2,055	1,877
	5.9	11.2	-4.5	12.8	3.9	6.4	-8.7
Durable manufacturing	1,014	1,011	986	1,080	1,076	1,077	1,055
	14.8	-0.3	-2.5	9.5	-0.4	0.1	-2.0
Manufacturing	2,558	2,735	2,686	2,980	3,039	3,168	2,962
	8.7	6.9	-1.8	10.9	2.0	4.2	-6.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	708	722	855	930	863	919	919
	10.3	2.0	18.4	8.8	-7.2	6.5	0.0
Construction	1,113	1,127	1,009	1,014	1,150	1,125	1,152
	23.5	1.3	-10.5	0.5	13.4	-2.2	2.4
Wholesale trade	755	774	811	852	920	946	962
	2.2	2.5	4.8	5.1	8.0	2.8	1.7
Retail trade	998	1,080	1,105	1,127	1,154	1,190	1,234
	4.8	8.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.7

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	127,620	134,372	139,072	144,760
	5.6	8.8	3.7	4.6	5.3	3.5	4.1
Corporation profits before taxes	23,065	23,761	22,523	23,182	21,603	24,991	25,561
	32.4	3.0	-5.2	2.9	-6.8	15.7	2.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	12,825	14,028	13,888	13,675	13,761	14,811	16,017
	1.9	9.4	-1.0	-1.5	0.6	7.6	8.1
Net income of unincorporated business	12,084	12,416	13,150	13,953	14,545	15,546	16,292
	5.2	2.7	5.9	6.1	4.2	6.9	4.8
Taxes less subsidies	28,751	30,080	30,163	32,231	33,054	34,714	35,910
	5.3	4.6	0.3	6.9	2.6	5.0	3.4
Personal disposable income	131,076	139,159	145,505	151,871	159,253	165,569	170,598
	4.5	6.2	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.0
Personal saving rate[2]	3.4	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.4	1.3

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	120,924	124,959	127,593	131,833	135,813	139,947	144,530
	3.5	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	42,715	43,936	45,577	46,557	48,287	49,399	50,312
	2.6	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.7	2.3	1.8
Gross fixed capital formation	36,605	37,857	38,363	40,969	44,010	49,207	49,966
	8.9	3.4	1.3	6.8	7.4	11.8	1.5
Investment in inventories	2,487	3,029	-1,222	-1,400	-80	994	2,996

Exports of goods and services	122,269	135,478	132,800	133,229	130,079	131,103	135,226
	11.5	10.8	-2.0	0.3	-2.4	0.8	3.1
Imports of goods and services	118,506	129,842	124,549	127,043	131,391	137,753	145,059
	9.1	9.6	-4.1	2.0	3.4	4.8	5.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	206,467	215,424	218,626	223,832	226,831	232,944	237,981
	6.2	4.3	1.5	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.2
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	65,542	70,817	70,016	71,096	70,904	72,346	72,916
	7.9	8.0	-1.1	1.5	-0.3	2.0	0.8
Services producing industries	126,936	130,587	134,223	138,579	141,548	145,585	149,345
	5.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.9	2.6
Industrial production	53,157	57,648	55,973	56,192	55,526	55,445	55,779
	9.9	8.4	-2.9	0.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.6
Non-durable manufacturing	18,487	19,966	20,907	21,456	20,848	20,689	20,464
	2.0	8.0	4.7	2.6	-2.8	-0.8	-1.1
Durable manufacturing	25,262	28,129	26,036	25,100	24,701	24,913	25,337
	18.7	11.3	-7.4	-3.6	-1.6	0.9	1.7
Manufacturing	43,711	48,090	46,784	46,151	45,322	45,364	45,542
	10.8	10.0	-2.7	-1.4	-1.8	0.1	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,897	3,784	4,072	4,008	4,011	4,292	4,332
	11.4	-2.9	7.6	-1.6	0.1	7.0	0.9
Construction	8,480	9,287	9,824	10,783	11,230	12,447	12,641
	-4.0	9.5	5.8	9.8	4.1	10.8	1.6
Wholesale trade	9,806	10,469	10,757	11,142	11,604	12,163	12,852
	4.3	6.8	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.7
Retail trade	10,798	11,401	11,864	12,561	12,942	13,381	13,897
	5.3	5.6	4.1	5.9	3.0	3.4	3.9

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Ontario[1]

	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 7.3	233,876 9.0	242,939 3.9	251,315 3.4	262,261 4.4	274,335 4.6	287,445 4.8
Corporation profits before taxes	49,738 25.9	54,356 9.3	49,344 -9.2	60,467 22.5	57,603 -4.7	65,326 13.4	64,194 -1.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	16,936 -1.1	18,252 7.8	16,996 -6.9	16,330 -3.9	17,286 5.9	17,582 1.7	19,506 10.9
Net income of unincorporated business	25,553 6.2	27,684 8.3	29,267 5.7	31,808 8.7	32,520 2.2	33,753 3.8	34,668 2.7
Taxes less subsidies	54,934 6.8	56,975 3.7	59,016 3.6	61,227 3.7	60,665 -0.9	64,821 6.9	67,841 4.7
Personal disposable income	244,136 5.5	265,316 8.7	274,607 3.5	284,156 3.5	294,845 3.8	306,330 3.9	316,869 3.4
Personal saving rate[2]	6.5 ...	7.6 ...	6.8 ...	4.8 ...	4.0 ...	3.4 ...	1.6 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	216,622 4.6	227,244 4.9	232,929 2.5	241,883 3.8	249,428 3.1	256,805 3.0	266,359 3.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	66,158 2.4	68,306 3.2	71,227 4.3	73,411 3.1	76,770 4.6	79,910 4.1	82,433 3.2
Gross fixed capital formation	73,241 11.6	75,778 3.5	77,548 2.3	78,510 1.2	82,843 5.5	85,800 3.6	89,946 4.8
Investment in inventories	1,120 ...	4,512 ...	-628 ...	1,109 ...	1,496 ...	2,312 ...	4,632 ...
Exports of goods and services	289,805 11.3	312,492 7.8	303,183 -3.0	307,811 1.5	306,441 -0.4	322,661 5.3	328,004 1.7
Imports of goods and services	241,940 8.4	259,584 7.3	247,543 -4.6	252,899 2.2	261,417 3.4	278,247 6.4	289,637 4.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	405,034 7.5	429,105 5.9	436,762 1.8	450,341 3.1	456,178 1.3	470,568 3.2	483,962 2.8
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	118,134 8.3	125,845 6.5	122,673 -2.5	125,226 2.1	125,040 -0.1	127,657 2.1	128,467 0.6
Services producing industries	255,058 7.3	270,266 6.0	279,424 3.4	286,927 2.7	292,653 2.0	302,040 3.2	312,356 3.4
Industrial production	95,310 7.2	102,504 7.5	98,063 -4.3	99,551 1.5	98,763 -0.8	100,823 2.1	100,935 0.1
Non-durable manufacturing	29,052 1.5	31,247 7.6	32,140 2.9	32,493 1.1	32,187 -0.9	32,509 1.0	32,025 -1.5
Durable manufacturing	53,526 11.6	58,033 8.4	52,833 -9.0	53,867 2.0	53,677 -0.4	54,931 2.3	55,207 0.5
Manufacturing	82,814 8.1	89,873 8.5	85,316 -5.1	86,965 1.9	86,432 -0.6	88,018 1.8	87,808 -0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,886 9.8	4,671 -4.4	4,418 -5.4	4,439 0.5	4,403 -0.8	4,605 4.6	4,862 5.6
Construction	17,963 14.4	18,552 3.3	20,090 8.3	21,117 5.1	21,753 3.0	22,109 1.6	22,562 2.0
Wholesale trade	24,339 11.8	26,245 7.8	26,501 1.0	27,442 3.6	28,641 4.4	30,163 5.3	32,320 7.2
Retail trade	18,618 5.0	19,962 7.2	20,875 4.6	22,328 7.0	23,088 3.4	23,885 3.5	24,877 4.2

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	18,626	19,421	20,384	21,309
	3.8	5.4	3.4	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.5
Corporation profits before taxes	2,600	2,890	2,796	3,004	3,413	4,085	4,437
	8.7	11.2	-3.3	7.4	13.6	19.7	8.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,702	3,041	3,011	2,555	1,876	2,403	2,929
	2.7	12.5	-1.0	-15.1	-26.6	28.1	21.9
Net income of unincorporated business	2,209	2,245	2,357	2,490	2,529	2,597	2,702
	4.2	1.6	5.0	5.6	1.6	2.7	4.0
Taxes less subsidies	4,010	4,259	4,399	4,801	4,778	4,805	4,870
	-1.3	6.2	3.3	9.1	-0.5	0.6	1.4
Personal disposable income	21,133	22,102	22,974	23,678	24,406	25,589	26,276
	3.0	4.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	4.8	2.7
Personal saving rate[2]	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	0.1

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	19,202	19,629	20,000	20,570	20,952	21,660	22,346
	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.9	1.9	3.4	3.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,064	7,201	7,460	7,651	8,013	8,225	8,366
	5.5	1.9	3.6	2.6	4.7	2.6	1.7
Gross fixed capital formation	5,692	5,598	5,810	5,885	6,176	6,625	6,995
	5.5	-1.7	3.8	1.3	4.9	7.3	5.6
Investment in inventories	202	517	-142	132	674	138	123

Exports of goods and services	19,632	20,634	21,144	21,140	21,075	22,305	22,738
	2.7	5.1	2.5	-0.0	-0.3	5.8	1.9
Imports of goods and services	20,296	20,729	21,170	21,754	22,853	24,065	24,775
	4.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	5.1	5.3	3.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	31,503	32,846	33,111	33,629	34,074	34,937	35,872
	1.6	4.3	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.5	2.7
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	7,980	8,611	8,216	8,387	8,461	8,646	8,893
	-4.5	7.9	-4.6	2.1	0.9	2.2	2.9
Services producing industries	21,145	21,826	22,432	22,867	23,135	23,660	24,237
	4.1	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.2	2.3	2.4
Industrial production	5,138	5,641	5,458	5,564	5,440	5,620	5,897
	-6.1	9.8	-3.2	1.9	-2.2	3.3	4.9
Manufacturing	3,553	3,898	3,757	3,910	3,911	3,949	3,988
	-6.9	9.7	-3.6	4.1	0.0	1.0	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,567	1,771	1,469	1,507	1,736	1,651	1,477
	2.0	13.0	-17.1	2.6	15.2	-4.9	-10.5
Construction	1,296	1,204	1,349	1,322	1,358	1,435	1,554
	-4.2	-7.1	12.0	-2.0	2.7	5.7	8.3
Wholesale trade	1,850	1,886	1,892	1,958	1,938	1,964	2,046
	3.6	1.9	0.3	3.5	-1.0	1.3	4.2
Retail trade	1,674	1,757	1,864	1,955	2,034	2,088	2,170
	8.5	5.0	6.1	4.9	4.0	2.7	3.9

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	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 3.2	13,383 4.4	13,965 4.3	14,617 4.7	15,427 5.5	15,978 3.6	17,001 6.4
Corporation profits before taxes	3,929 11.6	5,629 43.3	4,442 -21.1	4,804 8.1	5,375 11.9	6,753 25.6	8,374 24.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,403 -1.5	2,929 21.9	2,560 -12.6	2,582 0.9	2,691 4.2	3,083 14.6	3,205 4.0
Net income of unincorporated business	1,775 1.9	1,875 5.6	1,953 4.2	2,014 3.1	2,081 3.3	2,111 1.4	2,202 4.3
Taxes less subsidies	3,752 -0.0	3,687 -1.7	3,740 1.4	3,616 -3.3	3,827 5.8	4,035 5.4	4,227 4.8
Personal disposable income	17,517 4.4	18,187 3.8	18,494 1.7	19,049 3.0	20,191 6.0	21,563 6.8	22,249 3.2
Personal saving rate[2]	0.5 ...	-0.9 ...	-2.6 ...	-4.6 ...	-3.3 ...	0.1 ...	-1.4 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	16,581 2.3	17,008 2.6	17,236 1.3	17,680 2.6	18,146 2.6	18,456 1.7	18,972 2.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,090 -0.4	6,166 1.2	6,389 3.6	6,542 2.4	6,641 1.5	6,769 1.9	6,961 2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	7,034 1.9	6,999 -0.5	6,931 -1.0	6,543 -5.6	7,103 8.6	7,199 1.4	7,579 5.3
Investment in inventories	624 ...	358 ...	-584 ...	-149 ...	1,504 ...	1,318 ...	1,826 ...
Exports of goods and services	20,123 1.4	21,420 6.4	21,805 1.8	21,221 -2.7	20,834 -1.8	22,806 9.5	23,249 1.9
Imports of goods and services	19,966 4.2	20,700 3.7	20,938 1.1	21,098 0.8	22,127 4.9	23,355 5.5	24,333 4.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	30,459 0.2	31,252 2.6	30,953 -1.0	30,824 -0.4	32,081 4.1	33,139 3.3	34,157 3.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	11,276 -1.5	11,455 1.6	10,437 -8.9	9,775 -6.3	10,797 10.5	11,211 3.8	11,787 5.1
Services producing industries	17,097 2.9	17,555 2.7	18,133 3.3	18,591 2.5	19,019 2.3	19,560 2.8	20,009 2.3
Industrial production	6,727 -6.7	6,973 3.7	6,961 -0.2	6,721 -3.4	7,079 5.3	7,227 2.1	7,505 3.8
Non-durable manufacturing	918 -11.9	1,128 22.9	1,199 6.3	1,069 -10.8	1,151 7.7	1,161 0.9	1,199 3.3
Durable manufacturing	1,080 10.9	1,072 -0.7	1,014 -5.4	974 -3.9	991 1.7	1,142 15.2	1,307 14.4
Manufacturing	1,933 -2.6	2,144 10.9	2,166 1.0	1,980 -8.6	1,969 -0.6	2,113 7.3	2,295 8.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,028 10.2	2,991 -1.2	1,919 -35.8	1,579 -17.7	2,080 31.7	2,286 9.9	2,509 9.8
Construction	1,561 3.2	1,537 -1.5	1,628 5.9	1,584 -2.7	1,613 1.8	1,671 3.6	1,738 4.0
Wholesale trade	1,590 1.7	1,645 3.5	1,650 0.3	1,659 0.5	1,726 4.0	1,818 5.3	1,903 4.7
Retail trade	1,347 5.9	1,415 5.0	1,479 4.5	1,551 4.9	1,559 0.5	1,603 2.8	1,673 4.4

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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 3.6	60,392 10.6	67,757 12.2	70,868 4.6	74,629 5.3	81,359 9.0	89,841 10.4
Corporation profits before taxes	16,236 39.1	30,206 86.0	28,909 -4.3	23,229 -19.6	33,109 42.5	40,186 21.4	52,425 30.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,856 15.1	14,395 62.5	14,294 -0.7	10,869 -24.0	13,636 25.5	15,157 11.2	19,322 27.5
Net income of unincorporated business	6,672 9.5	7,143 7.1	7,771 8.8	8,495 9.3	8,907 4.8	9,382 5.3	10,273 9.5
Taxes less subsidies	9,619 3.3	10,015 4.1	7,297 -27.1	10,942 50.0	11,375 4.0	12,110 6.5	13,050 7.8
Personal disposable income	61,845 4.7	67,790 9.6	75,535 11.4	78,323 3.7	81,946 4.6	88,968 8.6	96,765 8.8
Personal saving rate[2]	3.1 ...	4.5 ...	9.5 ...	7.1 ...	6.1 ...	8.1 ...	8.4 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	56,794 3.8	59,659 5.0	61,797 3.6	64,313 4.1	66,611 3.6	70,087 5.2	74,797 6.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	17,124 2.4	18,164 6.1	18,899 4.0	19,515 3.3	20,380 4.4	21,157 3.8	22,183 4.8
Gross fixed capital formation	31,997 -3.7	37,374 16.8	41,083 9.9	40,620 -1.1	43,185 6.3	47,883 10.9	55,970 16.9
Investment in inventories	560 ...	838 ...	-1,264 ...	-1,426 ...	1,899 ...	1,285 ...	1,687 ...
Exports of goods and services	68,919 3.0	75,070 8.9	75,371 0.4	76,092 1.0	76,395 0.4	80,691 5.6	81,535 1.0
Imports of goods and services	61,027 3.5	70,013 14.7	72,404 3.4	72,753 0.5	78,241 7.5	83,930 7.3	90,923 8.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	114,227 1.4	121,153 6.1	123,250 1.7	125,926 2.2	129,553 2.9	136,602 5.4	142,896 4.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	45,674 0.4	48,720 6.7	47,535 -2.4	47,006 -1.1	48,225 2.6	50,909 5.6	53,331 4.8
Services producing industries	63,387 3.5	67,374 6.3	71,530 6.2	74,393 4.0	77,440 4.1	80,765 4.3	84,735 4.9
Industrial production	34,285 -0.2	35,733 4.2	34,370 -3.8	34,544 0.5	34,801 0.7	36,267 4.2	37,034 2.1
Non-durable manufacturing	6,017 1.8	6,843 13.7	5,976 -12.7	5,960 -0.3	5,776 -3.1	6,073 5.1	6,201 2.1
Durable manufacturing	4,874 -3.7	5,900 21.1	6,085 3.1	5,853 -3.8	5,867 0.2	6,322 7.8	6,983 10.5
Manufacturing	10,869 -1.3	12,762 17.4	12,090 -5.3	11,766 -2.7	11,654 -1.0	12,406 6.5	13,193 6.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,514 11.3	3,567 1.5	2,981 -16.4	2,247 -24.6	2,939 30.8	3,302 12.4	3,566 8.0
Construction	7,847 -1.1	9,352 19.2	10,154 8.6	10,197 0.4	10,239 0.4	11,317 10.5	13,217 16.8
Wholesale trade	5,162 1.3	5,489 6.3	5,727 4.3	5,775 0.8	5,995 3.8	6,420 7.1	7,104 10.7
Retail trade	4,920 4.1	5,242 6.5	5,778 10.2	6,240 8.0	6,472 3.7	6,837 5.6	7,503 9.7

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

Economic accounts key indicators, British Columbia[1]

	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	72,900	75,605	80,158	85,402
	3.4	6.8	2.4	4.1	3.7	6.0	6.5
Corporation profits before taxes	9,309	11,596	11,392	11,389	12,705	17,009	20,011
	26.9	24.6	-1.8	-0.0	11.6	33.9	17.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,365	10,184	8,834	8,828	9,023	9,583	9,914
	0.1	21.7	-13.3	-0.1	2.2	6.2	3.5
Net income of unincorporated business	8,723	9,078	9,637	10,591	11,289	12,108	12,814
	5.3	4.1	6.2	9.9	6.6	7.3	5.8
Taxes less subsidies	14,972	15,608	15,810	16,443	17,462	18,486	19,540
	3.1	4.2	1.3	4.0	6.2	5.9	5.7
Personal disposable income	77,412	81,901	85,332	88,594	91,237	96,026	101,046
	4.1	5.8	4.2	3.8	3.0	5.2	5.2
Personal saving rate[2]	-2.0	-1.5	-1.0	-2.9	-4.5	-5.1	-5.7

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	75,648	77,953	79,626	82,341	84,809	88,488	92,348
	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.0	4.3	4.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	22,761	23,701	24,838	25,112	25,137	25,485	25,858
	-0.5	4.1	4.8	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.5
Gross fixed capital formation	22,898	23,498	25,124	25,359	27,897	31,158	33,571
	2.9	2.6	6.9	0.9	10.0	11.7	7.7
Investment in inventories	662	1,966	-342	352	793	1,046	1,737

Exports of goods and services	55,575	60,346	59,271	60,017	61,751	65,583	67,472
	8.8	8.6	-1.8	1.3	2.9	6.2	2.9
Imports of goods and services	57,889	62,310	62,464	62,677	66,124	71,035	75,088
	6.1	7.6	0.2	0.3	5.5	7.4	5.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	119,604	125,145	125,924	130,445	134,131	140,263	145,501
	3.2	4.6	0.6	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.7
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	28,503	30,632	30,038	30,967	31,575	33,217	34,327
	4.8	7.5	-1.9	3.1	2.0	5.2	3.3
Services producing industries	80,518	83,343	85,131	87,937	90,218	93,613	96,851
	2.4	3.5	2.1	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.5
Industrial production	18,255	20,535	19,605	20,329	20,187	20,557	21,175
	10.0	12.5	-4.5	3.7	-0.7	1.8	3.0
Non-durable manufacturing	4,840	5,256	5,360	5,293	5,315	5,277	5,284
	20.1	8.6	2.0	-1.3	0.4	-0.7	0.1
Durable manufacturing	8,027	9,908	8,694	8,903	8,945	9,512	9,971
	11.4	23.4	-12.3	2.4	0.5	6.3	4.8
Manufacturing	12,809	14,954	13,634	13,654	13,751	14,241	14,674
	14.1	16.7	-8.8	0.1	0.7	3.6	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,536	4,470	4,588	4,542	4,771	5,240	5,331
	-3.3	-1.5	2.6	-1.0	5.0	9.8	1.7
Construction	5,718	5,635	5,854	6,153	6,686	7,557	7,956
	-3.6	-1.5	3.9	5.1	8.7	13.0	5.3
Wholesale trade	5,368	5,539	5,628	5,940	6,196	6,648	7,157
	0.7	3.2	1.6	5.5	4.3	7.3	7.7
Retail trade	6,370	6,707	6,968	7,155	7,369	7,748	8,086
	2.1	5.3	3.9	2.7	3.0	5.1	4.4

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	708	728	777	834
	3.4	8.1	1.2	2.8	2.8	6.7	7.3
Corporation profits before taxes	37	71	116	74	81	111	125
	-33.9	91.9	63.4	-36.2	9.5	37.0	12.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56	54	50	46	47	56	64
	0.0	-3.6	-7.4	-8.0	2.2	19.1	14.3
Net income of unincorporated business	77	84	88	95	101	106	115
	4.1	9.1	4.8	8.0	6.3	5.0	8.5
Taxes less subsidies	79	82	86	92	95	95	99
	-2.5	3.8	4.9	7.0	3.3	0.0	4.2
Personal disposable income	771	823	853	910	949	998	1,071
	4.3	6.7	3.6	6.7	4.3	5.2	7.3
Personal saving rate[2]	18.3	16.2	15.6	16.8	15.0	16.5	17.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	606	648	666	688	723	741	768
	3.2	6.9	2.8	3.3	5.1	2.5	3.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	555	563	540	570	565	585	610
	0.0	1.4	-4.1	5.6	-0.9	3.5	4.3
Gross fixed capital formation	293	255	301	304	318	374	468
	28.5	-13.0	18.0	1.0	4.6	17.6	25.1
Investment in inventories	-3	13	10	19	5	-13	8

Exports of goods and services	361	364	382	339	322	346	323
	-12.2	0.8	4.9	-11.3	-5.0	7.5	-6.6
Imports of goods and services	743	728	732	767	791	847	910
	5.7	-2.0	0.5	4.8	3.1	7.1	7.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,070	1,112	1,161	1,146	1,138	1,187	1,249
	-2.1	3.9	4.4	-1.3	-0.7	4.3	5.2
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	155	158	177	160	147	183	210
	-13.9	1.9	12.0	-9.6	-8.1	24.5	14.8
Services producing industries	860	901	919	928	941	955	984
	1.8	4.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	3.0
Industrial production	79	84	85	78	68	87	93
	-28.8	6.3	1.2	-8.2	-12.8	27.9	6.9
Manufacturing	2	3	3	2	2	2	3
	100.0	50.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	4	5	4	4	4	3
	0.0	0.0	25.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0
Construction	71	69	87	77	75	93	118
	9.2	-2.8	26.1	-11.5	-2.6	24.0	26.9
Wholesale trade	39	40	39	33	34	34	37
	0.0	2.6	-2.5	-15.4	3.0	0.0	8.8
Retail trade	58	61	66	70	71	71	76
	1.8	5.2	8.2	6.1	1.4	0.0	7.0

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	1,532	1,654
...	...	6.5	15.3	7.9	3.8	5.5	8.0
Corporation profits before taxes	537	568	764	643	1,140	1,454	1,154
...	...	5.8	34.5	-15.8	77.3	27.5	-20.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	84	163	168	197	252	363	316
...	...	94.0	3.1	17.3	27.9	44.0	-12.9
Net income of unincorporated business	120	122	136	147	160	173	183
...	...	1.7	11.5	8.1	8.8	8.1	5.8
Taxes less subsidies	124	138	154	168	183	197	198
...	...	11.3	11.6	9.1	8.9	7.7	0.5
Personal disposable income	1,061	1,133	1,292	1,326	1,363	1,436	1,542
...	...	6.8	14.0	2.6	2.8	5.4	7.4
Personal saving rate[2]	16.5	16.2	22.9	20.8	17.6	18.2	19.5
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	861	900	930	957	999	1,030	1,065
...	...	4.5	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.1	3.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	932	919	951	975	1,027	1,043	1,047
...	...	-1.4	3.5	2.5	5.3	1.6	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	562	824	1,331	1,233	748	1,099	1,322
...	...	46.6	61.5	-7.4	-39.3	46.9	20.3
Investment in inventories	55	37	5	6	30	-40	22
...
Exports of goods and services	1,203	1,471	1,757	1,993	2,967	3,169	2,993
...	...	22.3	19.4	13.4	48.9	6.8	-5.6
Imports of goods and services	1,333	1,714	2,015	2,006	1,920	2,148	2,320
...	...	28.6	17.6	-0.4	-4.3	11.9	8.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,267	2,412	2,924	3,112	3,734	4,018	4,024
...	...	6.4	21.2	6.4	20.0	7.6	0.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	842	925	1,464	1,545	2,052	2,293	2,260
...	...	9.9	58.3	5.5	32.8	11.7	-1.4
Services producing industries	1,281	1,301	1,357	1,445	1,502	1,532	1,572
...	...	1.6	4.3	6.5	3.9	2.0	2.6
Industrial production	638	634	980	1,126	1,715	1,880	1,761
...	...	-0.6	54.6	14.9	52.3	9.6	-6.3
Non-durable manufacturing	4	5	12	7	9	8	8
...	...	25.0	140.0	-41.7	28.6	-11.1	0.0
Durable manufacturing	1	3	7	13	7	7	7
...	...	200.0	133.3	85.7	-46.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	3	4	9	9	7	6	6
...	...	33.3	125.0	0.0	-22.2	-14.3	0.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	15	16	17	17	18	18
...	...	-11.8	6.7	6.3	0.0	5.9	0.0
Construction	194	275	460	370	260	329	418
...	...	41.8	67.3	-19.6	-29.7	26.5	27.1
Wholesale trade	47	49	48	51	54	55	58
...	...	4.3	-2.0	6.3	5.9	1.9	5.5
Retail trade	51	54	54	58	59	61	65
...	...	5.9	0.0	7.4	1.7	3.4	6.6

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, 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	703	742
...	...	11.4	16.0	12.6	4.8	7.0	5.5
Corporation profits before taxes	94	110	64	57	52	61	40
...	...	17.0	-41.8	-10.9	-8.8	17.3	-34.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	24	25	24	21	25	32	33
...	...	4.2	-4.0	-12.5	19.0	28.0	3.1
Net income of unincorporated business	50	56	62	67	73	77	78
...	...	12.0	10.7	8.1	9.0	5.5	1.3
Taxes less subsidies	36	38	45	47	51	47	53
...	...	5.6	18.4	4.4	8.5	-7.8	12.8
Personal disposable income	616	656	697	747	793	839	882
...	...	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.1
Personal saving rate[2]	44.6	44.4	43.5	43.1	41.9	42.0	41.6
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	331	348	370	391	417	434	449
...	...	5.1	6.3	5.7	6.6	4.1	3.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	622	647	697	716	741	761	779
...	...	4.0	7.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	255	232	257	255	344	398	394
...	...	-9.0	10.8	-0.8	34.9	15.7	-1.0
Investment in inventories	4	15	16	-24	10	-4	3
...
Exports of goods and services	256	315	308	303	147	152	143
...	...	23.0	-2.2	-1.6	-51.5	3.4	-5.9
Imports of goods and services	723	751	797	744	804	864	909
...	...	3.9	6.1	-6.6	8.1	7.5	5.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	739	800	847	897	866	885	875
...	...	8.3	5.9	5.9	-3.5	2.2	-1.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	226	255	247	244	192	210	188
...	...	12.8	-3.1	-1.2	-21.3	9.4	-10.5
Services producing industries	508	556	605	651	679	681	691
...	...	9.4	8.8	7.6	4.3	0.3	1.5
Industrial production	144	179	166	122	49	50	42
...	...	24.3	-7.3	-26.5	-59.8	2.0	-16.0
Manufacturing	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
...	...	100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	1	1	1	2	2	1
...	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-50.0
Construction	82	76	81	126	149	165	152
...	...	-7.3	6.6	55.6	18.3	10.7	-7.9
Wholesale trade	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Retail trade	26	28	28	30	32	33	34
...	...	7.7	0.0	7.1	6.7	3.1	3.0

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

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, and 2) GDP by industry.

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. 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.

Revisions in this issue

GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:

This release includes revisions from 2002. Also, the government detail tables have been updated to 2004.

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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