



Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review



2006 preliminary estimates



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..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
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0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
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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

2006 preliminary estimates

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Publication:	
National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates	13-001-XIB
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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

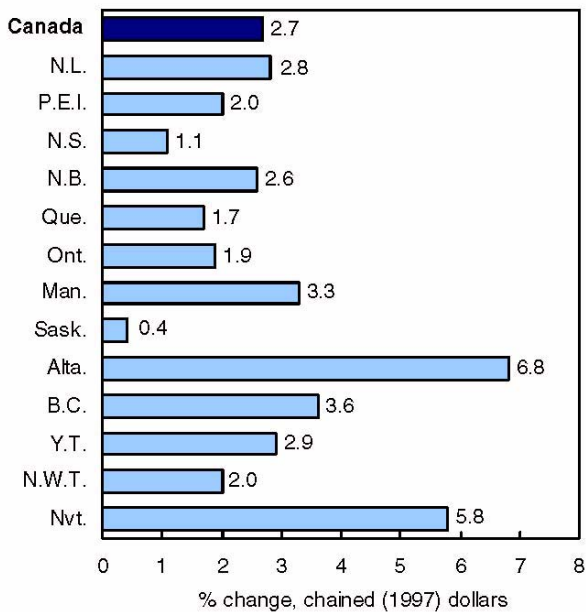
2006 preliminary estimates

Alberta, the economic powerhouse, led the country in economic growth for the third consecutive year in 2006. Economic growth was generally more vigorous among western provinces than in central and eastern provinces in 2006.

Overall, real gross domestic product for Canada eased slightly from 2.9% in 2005 to 2.7% in 2006. Across the country, investment, trade and financial services all contributed as services production generally outpaced goods production.

National labour income grew 6.1% and consumer spending rose 4.1% while home building reached a new peak in 2006.

Chart 1-a Real Gross Domestic Product, 2006



Economic growth in Alberta (+6.8%) was more than double the national average. Alberta maintained its impressive lead over other provinces for the third consecutive year. Oil prices continued to rise throughout 2006, spurring investment in Alberta's oilsands, which in turn benefited most areas of the economy.

Much of the rest of Canada lagged the national pace, as a 6.8% gain in the value of the Canadian dollar and higher oil prices hampered production, especially in manufacturing. Lower U.S. demand also restrained exports. After Alberta, the only other provinces that managed to top the 2006 national growth rate were Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.8%), Manitoba (+3.3%) and British Columbia (+3.6%).

Goods production puts on a strong showing in Western Canada

Economic growth in Alberta was well above the Canadian average for the fourth year in succession. Oil prices continued to advance in 2006, spurring corporate profits and business investment, which, in turn, stimulated labour income and spending.

The buoyant economic conditions and a low unemployment rate (3.4%) attracted people from across Canada. The province's infrastructure strained to accept 57,000 inter-provincial migrants. Residential construction increased 8.1%, and consumer spending accelerated for the third consecutive year, to 7.9%. The gain in 2006 was particularly important among durable goods (+15%).

Manufacturing activity in Alberta jumped 7.6% after a 6.3% increase in 2005, with most of the growth coming from petro-chemical industries, or those supplying machinery and equipment to the burgeoning oilsands infrastructure projects.

The full benefit of oilsands investment has yet to be seen, but in 2006 the production slowdowns of the prior year were overcome as oil extraction output rose 3.5% and exports of oil products moved in step.

Output in Manitoba advanced 3.3% after a 2.7% increase in 2005, reflecting the best crop in three years. The ideal growing conditions in 2006 allowed for strong exports of canola and wheat.

Low interest rates and a solid employment picture continued to stimulate demand for new housing and consumer spending on durable goods. Business investment in non-residential structures leapt ahead 32%, with building projects in Winnipeg and additions to the electric power infrastructure.

British Columbia outpaced the national average growth for the fifth consecutive year with a 3.6% increase in 2006 slightly behind the 3.7% increase in 2005.

Forestry output increased moderately but continued strength in the Canadian dollar and lower U.S. demand restrained wood exports. Pulp and paper exports meanwhile benefited from a strengthening of world demand.

The construction industry benefitted from investment relating to the 2010 Olympics. Services activities outpaced goods production in 2006. Lower output of coal and electricity restrained growth in the goods sector.

Labour income growth and continued low unemployment boosted home building. Consumer spending particularly on durable goods rose sharply as new homeowners increased their spending on home furnishings.

Saskatchewan's economic production grew modestly in 2006 (+0.4%), a slowdown from 3.1% in 2005. Production of uranium, potash and wheat fell. Corporate profits remained strong, however, as world demand for these products kept prices high.

Manufacturing of machinery and equipment in Saskatchewan benefited from Alberta's robust investment picture. Labour income strength contributed to home building and a pick up in consumer spending.

Energy costs, foreign competition and the exchange rate squeeze Central Canada

As the fortunes of the western provinces hinged on resource production, Central Canada felt the pinch of high fuel prices on economic activity. In addition, a strong Canadian dollar dampened export demand and therefore goods production.

In Ontario growth reached 1.9% in 2006, weaker than the 2.8% advance in 2005. In manufacturing, production dropped in 14 of 21 major industry groups resulting in the steepest decline in manufacturing (-3.5%) in several years. Motor vehicle producers curtailed production and parts producers were particularly hard hit by U.S. market conditions.

The weakness in the manufacturing sector was not felt throughout the economy as service production benefited from continued labour income strength and ongoing construction investment.

Ontario supplied many of the migrants to Alberta's booming economy. Overall strength in the service producing industries allowed the unemployment rate to fall to 6.3%.

Quebec's economy grew 1.7% in 2006 after posting a 2.2% increase in 2005. Production of services outpaced goods as manufacturing edged down 0.2%. The decline was muted by buoyant export markets for aerospace products. Primary metal production picked up as world prices remained high, and pharmaceutical manufacturers recovered from three years of decline.

Not all manufacturers benefited as Quebec's forest and paper industry was hard hit with mill closures and layoffs. Exports of wood and paper products declined precipitously.

Overall, labour income remained strong, and personal expenditure built on increases of 2005.

In Atlantic Canada, activity picked up in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy advanced 2.8% in 2006, compared to 0.4% in 2005. The first full year of production at the Voisey's Bay Nickel mine and the White Rose oil field contributed largely to the advance. Corporate profits benefited from high commodity prices. Consumers took advantage of continued low interest rates and accelerated expenditures.

After increasing 0.3% in 2005, the New Brunswick economy rose 2.6% in 2006. A recovery in pulp and newsprint prices in 2006 spurred the re-opening of two mills, and helped manufacturing advance.

More jobs and labour income gains led to higher new motor vehicle sales for the first time in four years. Investment grew sharply in 2006, as a number of building projects reached completion.

A recovery in agriculture helped Prince Edward Island's economy rise 2.0% in 2006 comparable to the 2.1% growth in 2005. The potato crop recovered from a poor 2005 harvest, fuelling gains in consumer spending. Homebuilding waned in the province but construction workers turned to a number of building projects, including a wind farm at the east end of the island.

Economic output in Nova Scotia rose 1.1% in 2006, compared to 1.6% the previous year. Manufacturing activity fell for the second consecutive year as production slowed in rubber and plastic industries and labour unrest hampered wood product fabrication.

The province benefited from a number of construction projects in the Halifax area. Labour income advances filtered through to consumer spending particularly on big ticket items.

A solid year for all three territories

Advances in territorial economic growth were almost entirely hinged on resources, in particular on mineral extraction and exploration.

The Nunavut economy grew by 5.8%, its best performance since 2002 and a turnaround from the decline of 1.1% in 2005. Jericho – Canada's third diamond mine – began production in January of 2006 and accounted for corporate profit growth and a resurgence in exports. As in the other territories, mineral exploration benefited from high commodity prices.

The Northwest Territories' economy advanced 2.0% in 2006, an improvement over 2005 (+0.1%). Diamond mining fell slightly in 2006 but mineral and oil exploration flourished in the Northwest Territories, particularly along the Mackenzie Valley corridor. Construction investment also advanced at the Snap Lake diamond mine.

Output in the Yukon advanced 2.9% after the torrid (+5.2%) pace of 2005. High commodity prices spurred exploration activity, particularly for gold, zinc, uranium and copper. The investment activity gave a lift to wholesalers as demand for machinery and equipment increased. New store openings paralleled growth in labour income.

Note to readers

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

Preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial economic accounts for 2006 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates for 2003 to 2006 will be published in the fall.

Canadian Economic Accounts re-referencing

Effective with the first quarter 2007 Income and Expenditure Accounts release on May 31, 2007, the expenditure-based gross domestic product (GDP) and associated components will be converted from a 1997 reference year to a 2002 reference year for its volume and price estimates. This change will affect data from 1961 to date. Adopting a new reference year will not affect chained GDP growth rates over the period, as it represents a scaling of the 1997-based data. However, levels and growth rates for the period of 2003 to 2006 will be affected by the regular GDP annual revision process, also released at the time of the first quarter.

We will retain the existing CANSIM vector identifiers for the re-referenced chained dollar data. For the Laspeyres volume data (constant dollars) new CANSIM identifiers will be created and made available to users on our National Economic Accounts website (www.statcan.ca/nea) in mid-May, 2007.

The provincial and territorial counterpart to the Income and Expenditure Accounts, the Provincial Economic Accounts, will be re-referenced to 2002 with its fall 2007 release.

The monthly industry-based GDP estimates will continue using a 1997 reference period until the regular annual revision of these data in September 2007.

For more information please contact an Information Officer in the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at 613-951-3640 or iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca. More information on chain Fisher methodology is available at [Chain Fisher volume index - Methodology](#) (catalogue 13-605-XIE).

Highlights by province

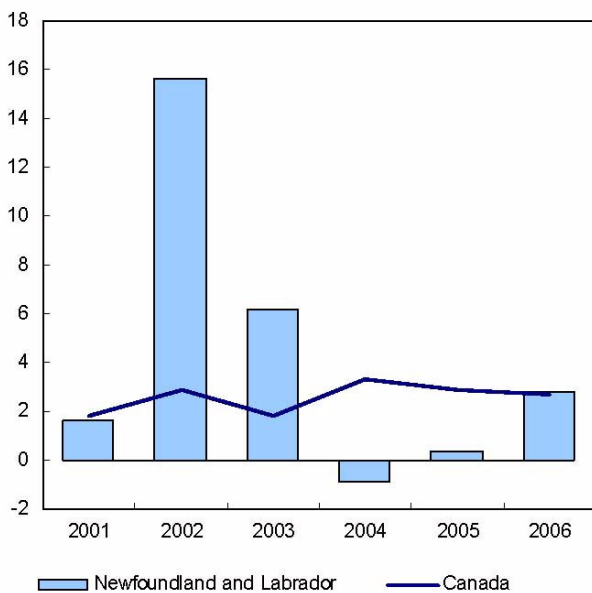
Newfoundland and Labrador

Mining supports pick-up in economy

Economic activity in Newfoundland and Labrador leapt forward in 2006, led again by mining industries, as real GDP advanced 2.8%. This pick-up followed an economy that only edged ahead in 2005 after having contracted in 2004. Goods industries outpaced services industries.

Chart 2-a Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



Mining industries accounted for the greatest part of the increase in output. These gains largely reflected the first full year of production at the Voisey's Bay mine, despite the labour dispute interruption in the third quarter of 2006. Increased mining production provided a significant boost to foreign sales, as exports to other countries advanced 4.7% following a decline in 2005. With final domestic demand up marginally, international exports accounted for the largest contribution to economic growth.

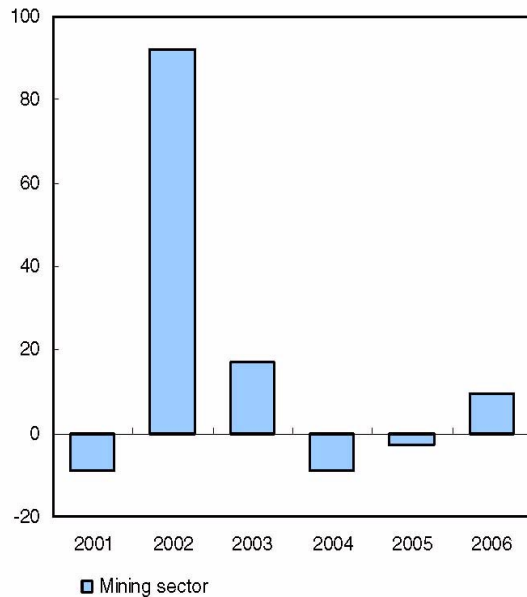
Manufacturing activity retreated, as metal work and fabricated structures industries declined precipitously. Food production declined due to a drop in frozen fish production. A steep decline in newsprint production partly reflected a mill closure in 2005, and was in line with a drop in forestry and logging.

Oil and gas extraction was flat, following two years of decline. The White Rose project experienced very solid activity from its first full year of operation. However, other fields experienced production difficulties in 2006.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 2-b Mining sector rebounds

% change, chained dollars (1997)



Oil and gas extraction was flat. Primary metal mining jumped, primarily due to the first full year of production at Voisey's Bay and supported by record commodity prices. Iron ore mining activity continued to recover from the 2004 strike and was also influenced by strong demand.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction were up strongly. Total construction activity advanced 5.4%, the slowest pace in three years. Engineering construction was supported by mining investment. Despite increased activity in mining, business non-residential investment declined and was largely offset by increases in government capital spending.

The demand for housing was flat, as the pace of business residential construction was largely unchanged (+2.1%). Sustained declines in the unemployment rate and gains in hourly compensation drove labour income up 4.6%, excluding the significant effect of a one-time pension plan contribution in the first quarter of 2006. Labour income, which includes regular and special pension contributions, was actually up 29%. This strengthened personal spending, especially for semi-durable goods.

Both wholesale and retail trade industries increased while public administration services kept pace with the economy as a whole. Transportation activity reflected increased activities from mining as well as from the trend of commuting to jobs in Alberta.

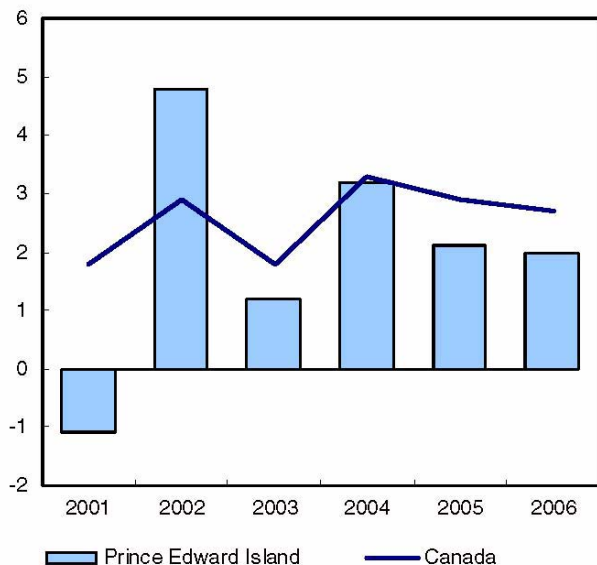
Prince Edward Island

Growth steady as primary industries strengthen

The economy of Prince Edward Island advanced steadily with real GDP up 2.0% in 2006, although the sources of growth shifted somewhat from 2005. Increased agricultural production contributed to exports and inventories, while government spending eased.

Chart 3-a Prince Edward Island's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



Agriculture rebounded strongly after the decline in 2005. Farm cash receipts improved considerably, in line with improved market conditions for potato crops and beef. Landings of fish increased and contributed to the fish processing industry.

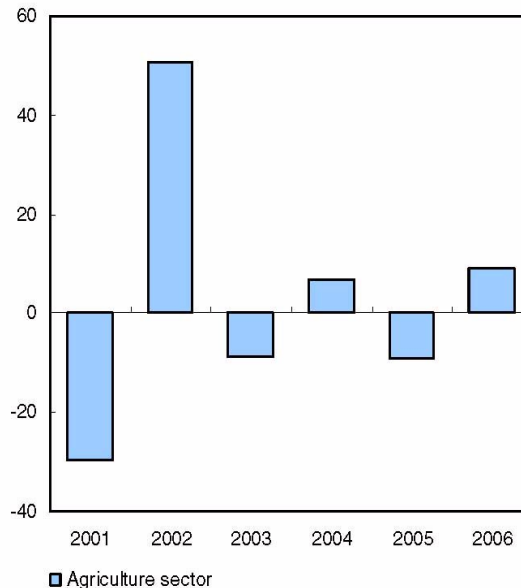
Construction activity picked up from last year's slump, despite a drop in residential construction. A number of major commercial construction projects supported construction activity, including a new federal building in Charlottetown, the Master Packaging plant addition, the East Point wind plant development and the Atlantic Veterinary College expansion.

Manufacturing posted a lacklustre year, affected by weak U.S. demand and a strong Canadian dollar. However, transportation manufacturers increased output, reflecting the wider demand for transportation services. This resulted in increased exports of transportation equipment.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 3-b Agriculture leads growth

% change, chained (1997) dollars



Agricultural production recovered in 2006. Earnings from the potato crop were up 22%, reflecting firmer prices, but these gains were dampened somewhat by weather-related harvest problems.

Employment growth was concentrated largely in construction, agriculture and business services. Despite these gains the unemployment rate edged up. Consumers lent some strength to final domestic demand, although spending advanced at the same pace as in 2005. An upswing in spending on semi-durable goods helped offset softer spending on durable goods, especially on motor vehicles.

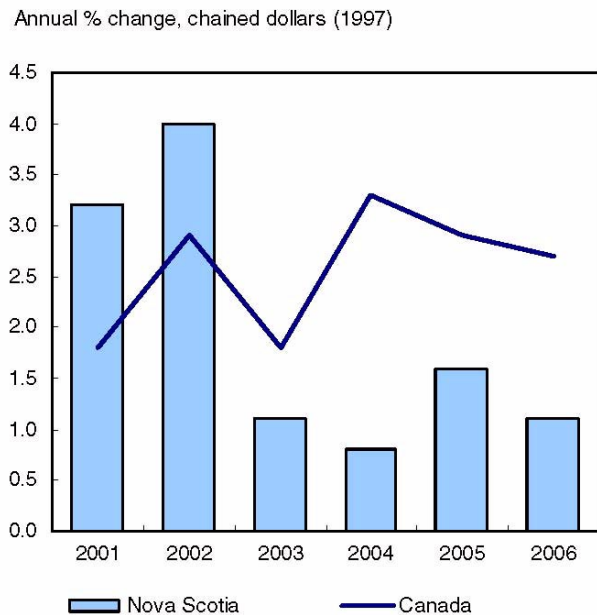
Retail sales benefited from the continued growth in personal disposable income as well as from a strong tourism sector. The island tourism activities increased as the province hosted some major sports and cultural tourist events in 2006, and air traffic volume was correspondingly up sharply. This contributed to growth in accommodation and food services and arts industries.

Nova Scotia

Economic activity moderates as exports drop

Economic growth eased to 1.1% in Nova Scotia, as domestic spending was sustained but exports declined sharply (-3.8%). This reflected lower natural gas production as well as reduced exports of manufactured goods, mainly paper. This resulted in the lowest economic growth among the Atlantic Provinces in 2006.

Chart 4-a Nova Scotia's GDP

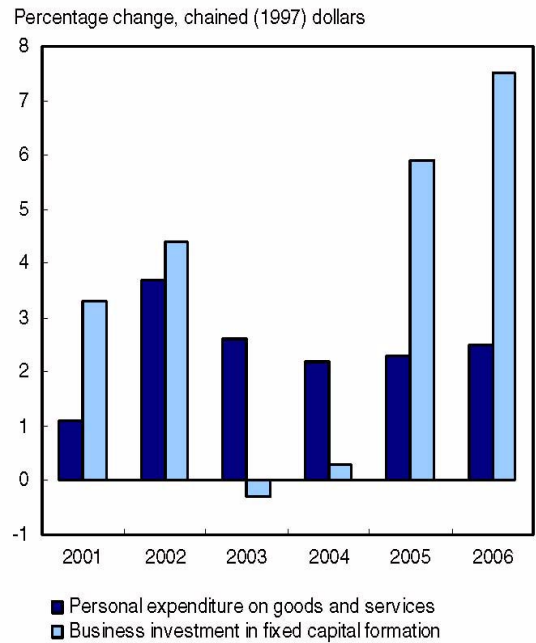


Corporate profits fell (-12%) in 2006, which partly reflected production declines across the industries. Among primary industries, oil and gas extraction was down and only partly offset by gains in the mining industry. Manufacturing activity continued to struggle, dropping 6.0% in 2006. A prolonged lockout in the paper industry accounted for much of this decline. Forestry and logging plummeted 26%. The fishing industry continued to flounder in 2006. Landings were up slightly, but the closure of a major seafood processing plant added to the slump in manufacturing. The output of utilities also retreated, as the decline in manufacturing dampened demand for electricity. On the other side of the ledger, shipbuilding and semiconductor and other electronic products manufacturing were up strongly.

Business investment in non-residential construction advanced 20%, led by the Dartmouth Crossing development along with activities in extraction industries. Housing starts continued to advance, but at a slower pace than last year, pushing residential construction ahead 1.9%.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 4-b Domestic demand sustains the economy



Consumer spending and business investment supported economic growth in 2006, as goods production and exports slid. Personal expenditure on both durable goods (+6.0%) and semi-durable goods (+7.2%) were up sharply over 2005, while business non-residential construction advanced 20%.

The province still boasted the lowest unemployment rate in the Atlantic Provinces, after a further decline to 7.9% in 2006. Personal disposable income grew at a slightly faster pace than last year, and led to firmer spending on consumer goods and services. Both wholesalers and retailers of household goods posted significant advances. Retail trade rose 3.9%, with the biggest gains in new car dealers and gasoline stations. Consumer spending on non-durable goods declined.

Domestic spending by business and consumers supported activities in the finance, insurance and real estate group of industries (+3.3%). Transportation rose 3.0% in 2006, led by the best advance in air transportation in years. Water transportation was also up, as the port of Halifax posted a strong increase in cargo traffic. Truck transportation, however, was adversely affected by the drop in manufacturing activity.

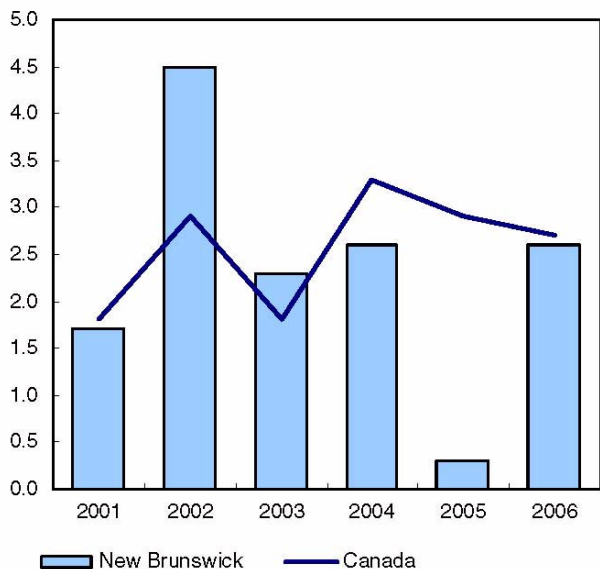
New Brunswick

Economy heats up, sparked by recovery in goods-producing industries

The economy of New Brunswick heated up, as real GDP advanced 2.6%. This followed a marginal gain in 2005 (+0.3%). Strength in construction and elsewhere helped set the stage for soaring profits (+18%) and the renewed pace of economic activity in 2006.

Chart 5-a New Brunswick's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



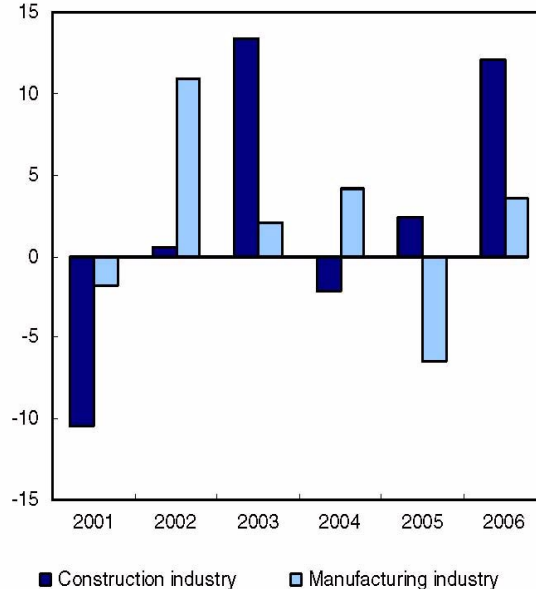
Construction roared back to life in 2006 with two mega-projects—a liquefied natural gas terminal in St. John and the refurbishment of a nuclear plant. Work also continued on the twinning of the trans-Canada highway, and a number of commercial structures were completed. Business residential construction advanced 2.1%, just off the pace set in 2005.

Manufacturing accelerated (+3.6%), lagging behind only Alberta. This was in stark contrast to 2005, when the province recorded the weakest manufacturing sector in the country. The recovery of newsprint and pulp prices was a catalyst in the rebound in paper manufacturing, which represents about 30% of total manufacturing. This helped push inter-provincial exports to their fourth consecutive year of growth. However, the recovery in manufacturing was not widespread. Petroleum refining was hampered by maintenance shutdowns resulting in reduced exports of refined petroleum products. Production also weakened in food products.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 5-b Construction and manufacturing drive the economy

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



Construction and manufacturing drove the economy in 2006. Manufacturing rebounded from a pronounced decline in 2005, while construction accelerated sharply. The income-employment effect of strength across a number of industries, in particular in construction and manufacturing, fuelled consumer spending.

Agriculture picked up on a strong potato crop. The forestry and logging industry weakened again, but to a lesser extent than in 2005, restrained by lower housing activity in the U.S.

Though goods-producing industries provided the spark, finance, retail trade, transportation and warehousing as well as professional-scientific and technical services helped drive the growth in service-based industries. Transportation and warehousing activity reflected the gains in construction and manufacturing.

Employment growth was the best among the provinces east of Ontario, which helped to push the unemployment rate to a 31-year low 8.8%. Strong growth in personal disposable income stimulated consumer spending. Expenditure on consumer durable goods, in particular consumer electronics, and semi-durable goods contributed strongly to GDP growth. Most components of personal expenditure accelerated in 2006, as retail trade recorded the best performance since the turn of the millennium. Government current spending on goods and services also picked up.

Quebec

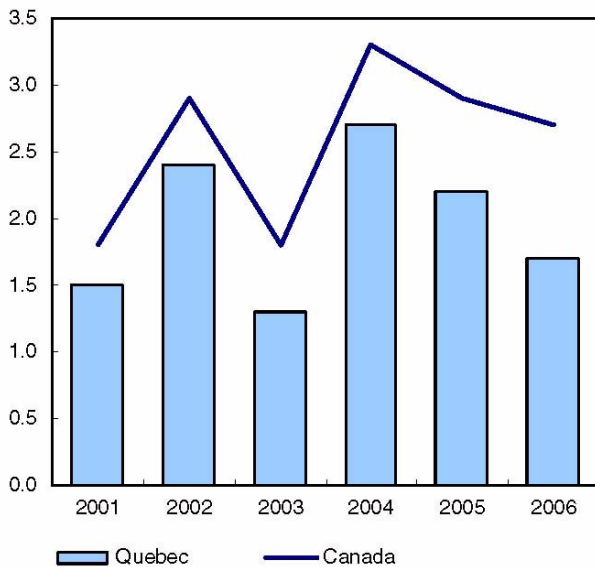
Economic growth cools further, as primary industries and related manufacturers struggle

The economy of Quebec advanced at a slower pace in 2006, with real GDP up 1.7%, as the production of goods edged down. Primary industries struggled across the board.

Construction, trade and financial services added strength to the economy, while manufacturing activity edged down. Exports kept pace with last year (+3.1%). Government current expenditure and business investment accelerated, while consumer spending slowed.

Chart 6-a Quebec's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



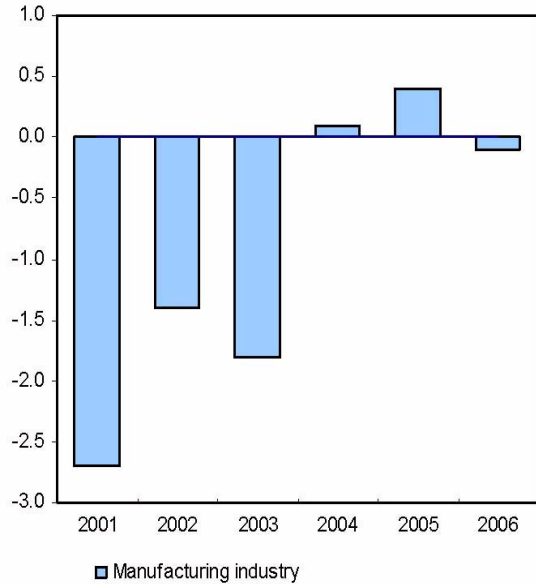
Activity in mining, forestry and logging as well as fishing declined for the second consecutive year. In particular, forestry, and mining were the hardest hit in 2006. Related manufacturers also suffered, as U.S. export markets and prices softened. The output of sawmills, wood products, pulp and paper, were down sharply. Textiles, clothing and furniture also curtailed production in the face of increased international competition.

Manufacturing strength in some areas muted the impact of mill closures as overall manufacturing edged down 0.2%. Primary metals, including aluminium manufacturers, benefited from strengthened global demand. Pharmaceutical producers also reaped the benefits of strong export markets, and smelting and refining activities also picked up. The aerospace industry was sustained by contracts for business jets and helicopters.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 6-b Manufacturing dips

% change, chained dollars (1997)



Manufacturing, representing about 20% of the Quebec economy, edged down in 2006. Despite setbacks in some areas, the production of aluminium, primary metals, aerospace products and pharmaceuticals all advanced strongly. This stimulated profits (+11%) and business investment in machinery and equipment (+7.4%).

Business non-residential investment was led by a strong upswing in the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Non-residential construction reflected expansion and modernization of aluminium plants, aerospace factories and research laboratories. Energy investments boosted construction. New housing construction declined. Partly moderating this decline was increased renovation activity. Overall, construction activity was up 2.6% in 2006. A low vacancy rate in both residential and commercial properties supported activity in the financial sector, in particular for lending institutions and real estate businesses.

The increase in personal disposable income and the drop in the unemployment rate supported increased consumer spending, though the latter advanced at a lower pace than in 2005. Nevertheless, this translated into a strong showing for the retail trade industry (+4.0%). Wholesale trade also remained strong.

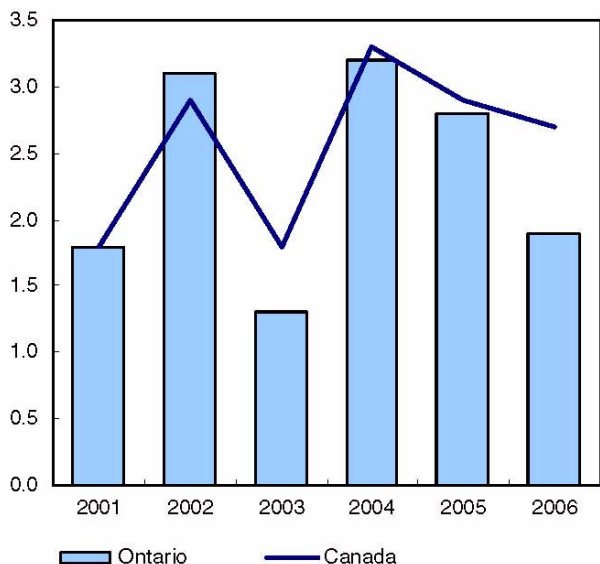
Ontario

Economy slows again as manufacturing output falls sharply

Economic activity slowed further in 2006, as real GDP grew 1.9%. This lagged the national growth rate for the fourth consecutive year. The deceleration in 2006 was the result of a marked contraction in manufacturing industries, which account for over 20% of the province's economy. This decline can be attributable to the combination of a number of factors, including a strengthened Canadian dollar, high energy prices and increased international competition. Goods production fell, while output in services advanced.

Chart 7-a Ontario's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



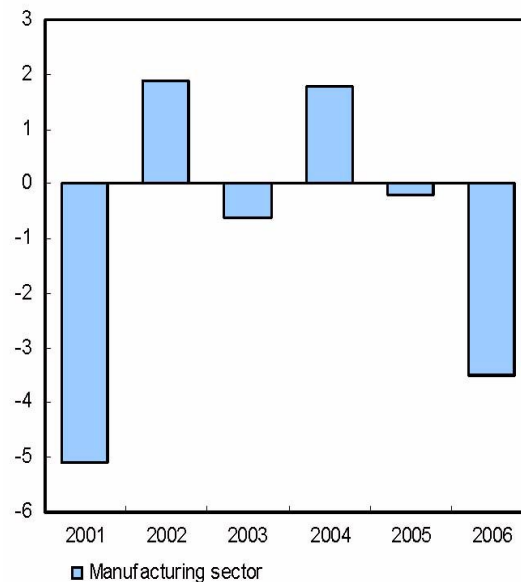
Final domestic demand advanced 4.0%, accelerating for the second year in a row, led by government current and capital expenditure and business investment. Consumers also supported growth, as retail spending remained steady on faster growth in disposable income. International demand weakened further as exports edged down (-0.1%) in 2006, largely automotive parts and trucks, which had adverse effects on manufacturing.

Weak export demand hindered production of pulp and paper products, furniture, and primary and fabricated metal products. A shift in production to Mexico resulted in a tobacco plant closure. Rubber and plastic products fell as demand for auto parts from the weakened transportation and motor vehicle industries waned. Overall motor vehicle production declined (-3.4%). The heavy-duty truck segment of the market benefited from the incentive to produce vehicles with a 2006 model year designation in order to avoid stricter environmental regulations for diesel

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 7-b Manufacturing contracts sharply

% change, chained dollars (1997)



Manufacturing experienced the largest decline since the high-tech bubble burst in 2001. However, this time the weakness was widespread with 14 of 21 major industries in decline, many of which were adversely affected by sagging export demand.

engines. The first slowdown in computer manufacturing in five years, also reflected reduced foreign sales, but was more than offset by increases in telecommunication production.

The slump in manufacturing was felt in utilities, with electricity production off 2.9%. Truck and rail transit also felt the effects of reduced goods production. However, air travel accelerated. The financial sector, which accounts for about 25% of the province's economy, advanced 3.8% on the strength of banks and securities dealers.

Construction activity advanced 3.6%. Residential construction slowed further, while non-residential construction increased by 5.6%. Construction benefited from work being done at nuclear plants and the commencement of a tunnel under Niagara Falls.

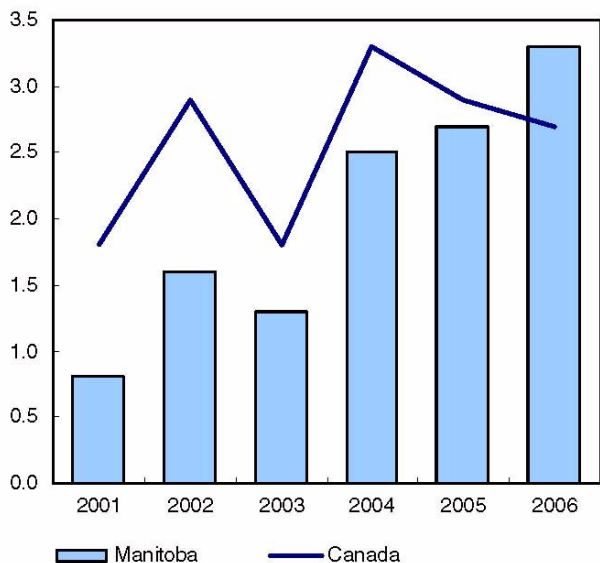
Manitoba

Economy booms as both exports and domestic spending accelerate

Economic activity advanced 3.3% in 2006, up from the strong pace set in 2005. Domestic demand accelerated on stronger consumer spending and business investment. Inter-provincial exports strengthened, largely on exports of primary metal and agriculture products. Farm inventories accumulated.

Chart 8-a Manitoba's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



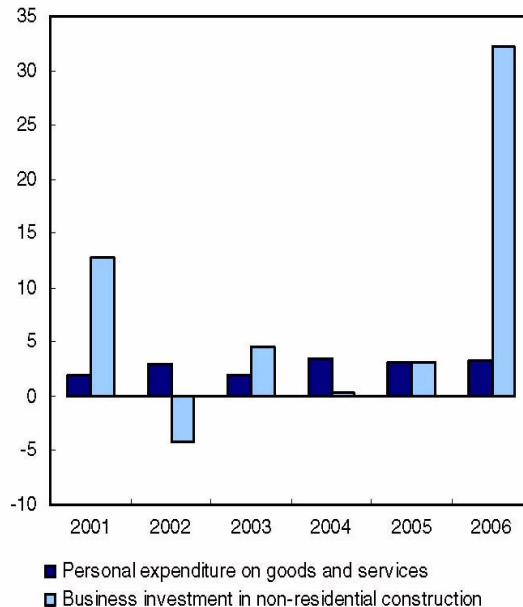
Goods outpaced services by a wide margin in 2006. This reflected the strong rebound in agriculture related to the pronounced turnaround in crop production. The canola and wheat harvests rose substantially. Contributing to the recovery of the agricultural sector was the open Canada-U.S. border for cattle exports for all of 2006. Mining also advanced sharply as copper production shot up, stimulated by a surge in metallic mineral prices. Oil and gas extraction activity continued unabated (+39%). Manufacturing edged down (-0.3%), reflecting mixed results across a number of industries.

Personal expenditure strengthened for most categories of consumer goods, contributing to a 4.5% growth in retail trade, as personal disposable income growth accelerated to 5.4%. The unemployment rate dipped to 4.3% as employment picked up, especially in construction.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 8-b Domestic demand propels the economy

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



The profit boom (+28%) and accelerating personal disposable income translated into strong gains in final domestic demand (+4.6%). Consumer spending on goods picked up, especially for semi-durable goods. Business non-residential investment also strengthened, with spending on structures up 32%.

Business gross fixed capital formation was up 14%. Construction was booming (+17%), with record numbers of building permits issued. This marks the fourth consecutive year of accelerating construction activity in the province. Construction surged with the commencement of the Wuskatim Dam project, Winnipeg's municipal works improvement program, and work on the Red River floodway. Oil and gas construction was also up sharply along with a burst of development of industrial and office space. Business residential construction advanced again (+3.9%), though down from the strong pace set in recent years.

Transportation was supported by the increased movement of metals and farm products, as well as by movements of goods on behalf of the trade industry. Air transport increases reflected the conversion of Winnipeg airport into a major cargo centre. Finance industries continued to advance, on the strength in deposit-taking institutions and securities industries. The Winnipeg Commodity Exchange also began electronic trading in 2006.

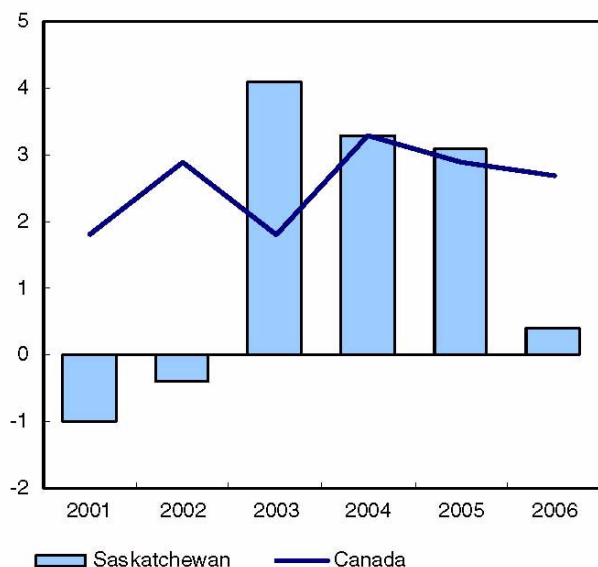
Saskatchewan

Economy stalls as output of primary industries collapse

The Saskatchewan economy stalled in 2006 (+0.4%), following three years in which growth exceeded the national average. The production of goods-producing industries fell back (-3.0%) on lower grain production, decreased output in mining due to reduced export demand and a devastated forestry sector. However, prices for key export commodities surged over the year pushing up profits. Investment and consumer spending were sustained. Farm inventories were drawn down.

Chart 9-a Saskatchewan's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



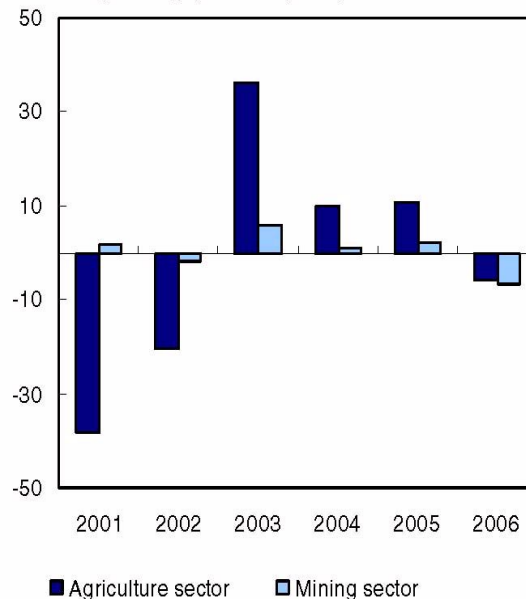
Crop production dropped 9.1% in 2006. Excessive precipitation in the spring undermined seeding efforts in many parts of the province, with farmers in Saskatchewan seeding the fewest number of acres since 1999. This was followed by a very dry and hot summer. The harvest was close to the ten-year average, but it was significantly lower than 2005. The quality of the crop was above the average of the last few years, with firmer prices contributing to higher farm cash receipts.

Overall production in the mining and oil and gas sector was also down sharply (-6.6%) in 2006. While oil and gas extraction increased, following two years of contraction, the output and export of key mining commodities such as potash declined. A delay in the signing of new contracts with overseas buyers contributed to this decline.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 9-b Agriculture and mining weaken

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



Weaker production in agriculture and mining (including oil and gas) put the squeeze on economic activity in Saskatchewan in 2006. Grain crop yields were down sharply, resulting largely from poor weather over the course of the season. Mining activity plummeted, especially for metal ores and potash.

Manufacturing production rose following two years of robust growth, reflecting mixed results across the industries. Production of wood products was dragged down largely by the closure of a pulp mill in Prince Albert in March and lower levels of lumber and panel board products as producers curtailed output in response to a weaker US housing market and a higher dollar. Manufacturers of pesticides and farm equipment also lost ground as a result of the lower acreage planted. Manufacturers of primary and fabricated metal products and machinery used in the oil patch recorded stellar performance, providing products to the burgeoning oil sands development. Producers of cement and concrete enjoyed a banner year supplying the various construction projects.

With the completion of the Centennial wind power project in March of 2006, business non-residential construction fell (-7.1%) despite the construction of new food processing plants, an ethanol fuel plant, warehousing facilities, educational facilities and other institutional buildings. Low interest rates sustained the demand for housing as residential construction increased 6.2%, the second year in a row that the province had outpaced the national average. Real estate agents benefited from a strong resale housing market.

Despite the woes in the goods sector, the labour market tightened over the year. Total employment increased 1.7% and the unemployment rate declined to 4.7%, its lowest rate since 1981. Resulting strong growth in disposable income encouraged consumer spending on a wide range of goods and services. Retail trade advanced a healthy 5.2%, ahead of the national rate. Wholesale activity slowed to 1.7% in 2006 as some wholesalers benefited from strong construction activity and consumer spending while others suffered as a result of lower goods production. The arts, entertainment and recreation industries also benefited from a number of high profile public events that took place in the province in 2006. Air transportation services jumped more than 10% and operators of various types of accommodation and food services facilities enjoyed their strongest performances in many years.

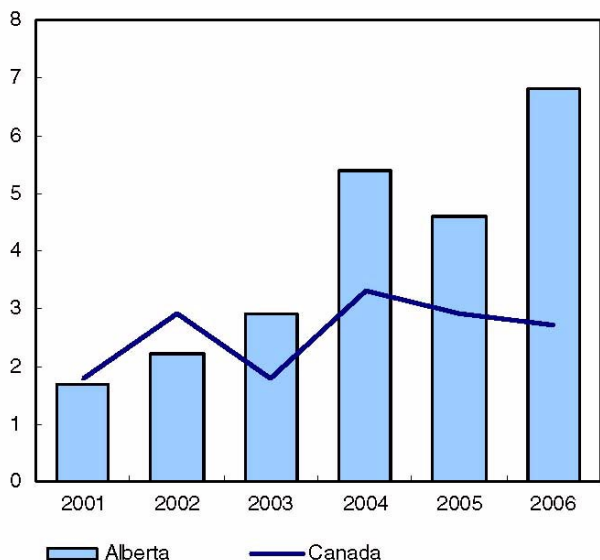
Alberta

Alberta remains the economic powerhouse of the country

The economy of Alberta continued to build on the momentum of the last few years, expanding 6.8% in 2006. This was substantially above the national average and well ahead of every other region of the country. Although the province represents less than 15% of the Canadian economy, it accounted for 30% of the nation's growth. The economy was driven by accelerating goods and services production. The only notable weakness was in agriculture. Exports boomed, while final domestic demand remained firm.

Chart 10-a Alberta's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



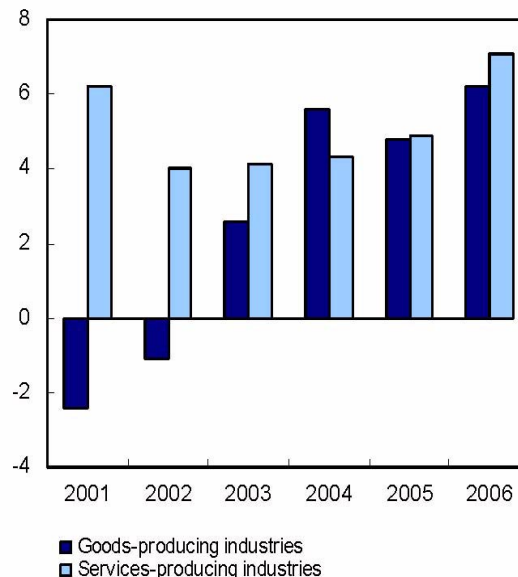
The province contributed half the growth in construction nationwide, posting double-digit gains for the third consecutive year. Oil and gas engineering construction continued to attract huge investment dollars. A number of oil sands mega projects were underway. Other projects are in the planning stage for the next decade, with only 3% of the oil sands developed to date.

The pace of economic activity has resulted in a huge fiscal surplus, part of which has been re-invested in infrastructure. This has included increased construction of provincial institutions and the twinning of the highway between Edmonton and Fort McMurray which commenced in the summer of 2006. Residential construction (+8.1%) benefited from low interest rates and the steady influx of workers migrating to the province; housing starts were up close to 20%, and demand significantly pushed up the value of housing in the major urban centres.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 10-b Production of both goods and services accelerate

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



There was widespread strength across the economy as goods-based industries expanded 6.2%, in contrast to growth of less than 1% for Canada. Construction and manufacturing led the way. Service-based industries heated up in 2006, with gains widespread.

Increased synthetic oil production enabled the oil and gas extraction industry (+3.5%) to recover from the mechanical failures that plagued it the previous year. Although the crude oil price was under pressure in the latter part of the year it still averaged \$66.22 (U.S\$) a barrel for the year, almost 17% above the average price of the previous year. However, gains in oil were offset by sagging demand and production for natural gas, which impacted negatively on export volumes and prices.

The performance of manufacturers in the province outshone the rest of the country. The demand for oil patch related machinery and equipment enabled manufacturing (+7.6%) to build on the momentum of the previous two years. Chemical, oil and gas field machinery and steel and fabricated metal product manufacturers were all extremely robust, accounting for over 80% of the advance in manufacturing.

Agriculture contracted for the first time in four years. Inclement weather in the form of heat and hailstorms was the main factor in the decline of almost 10% of major field crops.

Population growth was the highest in the last quarter century at 3.0%. This was largely as a result of inter-provincial migration, as the province drew workers from other regions of the country. The labour force in the province continued to expand at a rapid pace, with the preponderance of full-time job gains occurring in public administration, construction, mining and the oil and gas sectors. The unemployment rate fell to a thirty year low of 3.4% – exceptional when compared to a national unemployment rate of 6.3%. However, as the province's economy continued to heat up, labour shortages and price pressures continued to build.

Service sector industries were the beneficiaries of a sharp acceleration in disposable income. Both retail and wholesale trade posted double-digit gains. All components of personal expenditure registered strong gains. The number of motor vehicles sold in 2006 was 12% higher and accounted for about 75% of the national growth with trucks accounting for 65% of the sales growth. These increased sales helped push up imports to Alberta a further 6.7% in 2006. The province's strong housing market increased demand for household furnishings-appliances and building and outdoor home supplies.

Accommodation and food services moved higher as did activity at restaurants and taverns. Truck transportation growth exceeded 7% for the third consecutive year, and the two major airports continued to lead the recovery in the air transportation industry. Health care spending and public administration spending by local governments advanced at almost double the national rate.

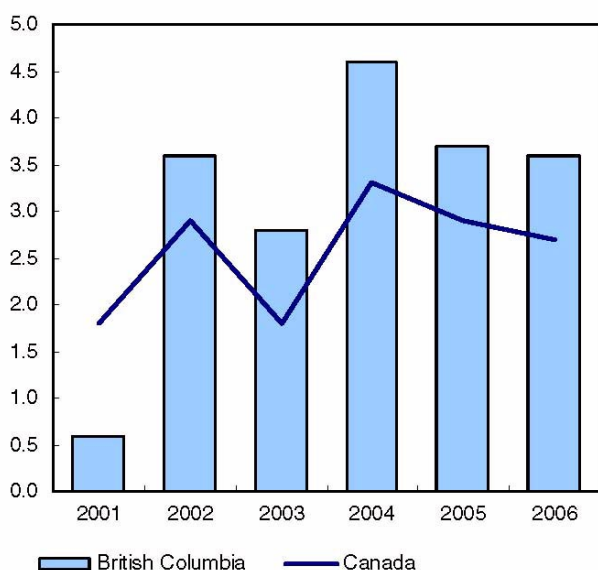
British Columbia

Economic activity eases but remains strong

British Columbia's vibrant economy continued to grow at a faster rate than the national average for the fifth year in a row, with real GDP up 3.6%. Final domestic demand surged forward (+5.6%). All major domestic spending components accelerated, while exports eased. Exports of services were up while exports of lumber, natural gas and coal fell. Construction and wholesale-retail trade led growth and the services sector outpaced the goods sector.

Chart 11-a British Columbia's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)

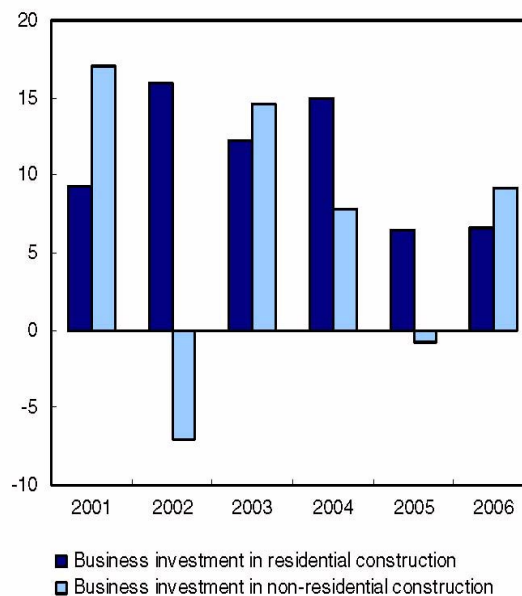


Business non-residential capital spending accelerated, while government investment grew. Several major construction projects related to the 2010 Winter Olympics progressed, including the Richmond Speed Skating Oval, the Whistler alpine and Nordic competition venue as well as the Whistler sliding centre. This also included the Canada Line, a rail-based rapid transit system between Richmond, the airport and downtown Vancouver. Electric power construction jumped 35% while construction continued on a hydroelectric power plant on the Kootenay. A container terminal is being built in the Port of Prince Rupert. This expansion will support the handling of increased imports of manufactured goods from China. As well, construction started on a molybdenum mine near Revelstoke. A huge increase in construction of commercial buildings also added to building activity.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 11-b Construction lays the foundation for economic progress

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



Construction boomed on the west coast. Strengthened residential construction characterized a hot real estate market driven by ongoing population growth and wealth gains in the province. Non-residential construction reflected major construction projects related to the upcoming Olympics, increased power generation and initiatives to expand productive capacity in various industries.

Business investment in residential construction increased 6.6%, marginally up from 2005. Demand for housing was stimulated by population growth (+1.2%), reflecting international immigration and an influx of both workers and retirees from other provinces.

Employment grew 3.1%, faster than the national average for the fourth year in a row. The industries that added the most jobs were construction, wholesale and retail trade, education and health care. Labour income was up 8.2%. The unemployment rate fell to 4.8%, the lowest in 30 years. Disposable income advanced strongly (+7.5%) in 2006, which led to a pick-up in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services – the largest contributor to expenditure-based GDP growth.

Retail trade jumped 5.9% due to increased sales at used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers, beer, wine and liquor stores, pharmacies and personal care stores. Sales of new motor vehicles were up, boosted by increased sales of passenger cars. Home electronics and appliance stores, home centres and hardware stores increased sales, helped by new home construction. Wholesale trade was up 9.7%, the largest increases were in sales of building supplies and machinery and equipment as business gross fixed capital formation rose 9.5%.

In tourism, traveller accommodation and restaurants were up, helped by favourable skiing conditions. Manufacturing grew 2.4%, driven by large gains in computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing and primary metal and fabricated metal product manufacturing. Forestry and logging and oil and gas extraction advanced, while mining dropped.

Public administration expanded 2.4%, with contributions from each of federal, provincial and local governments.

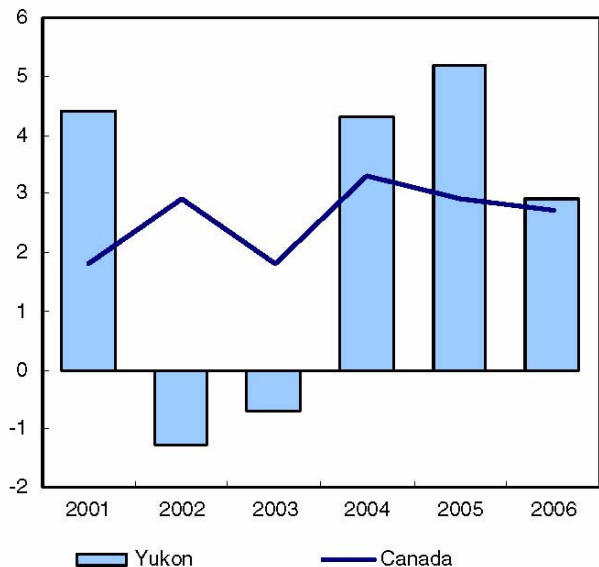
Yukon

Economic activity slows but remains solid

Yukon's economy expanded for the third year in a row, as real GDP advanced 2.9%. Goods production was flat. The industries that contributed to growth were support activities for mining, wholesale and retail trade and the territorial government administration. Exports picked up, while domestic spending eased.

Chart 12-a Yukon's GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



The mining and oil and gas extraction sector grew 3.9%. Support activities for mining increased dramatically while mineral exploration expenditures reached record levels primarily in search of gold, zinc, uranium and copper deposits. The sector was held back by declines in oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining.

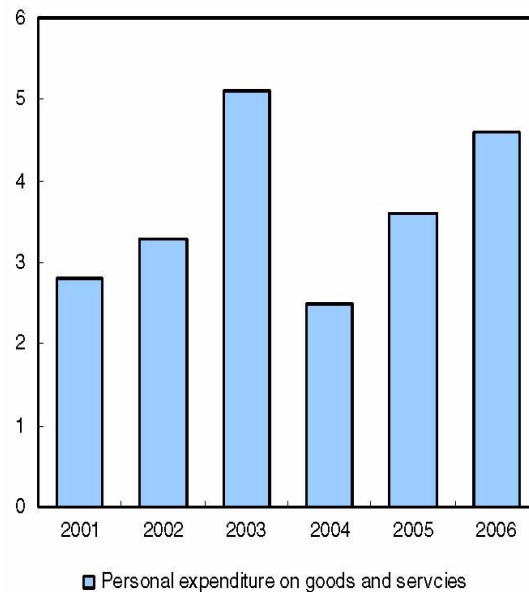
Wholesale trade grew sharply in large part due to increased sales of machinery and equipment, the only bright spot in business investment. Overall business investment fell (-4.7%).

Business investment in residential construction slid (-5.4%), as construction of single dwellings declined. One notable development was the activity related to the building of athletes' village residences for the 2007 Canada Winter Games.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 12-b Consumer spending supports growth

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



While domestic demand slowed in 2006, certain components supported growth. Strengthened personal expenditure, especially for durable and semi-durable goods and services, along with continued government current expenditure helped sustain the economy.

Personal disposable income advanced at a slower pace than in 2005. Consumer spending accelerated and retail trade advanced, reflecting the opening of a number of new stores. Consumer and government spending on goods and services provided substantial support to the economy. Public administration increased 4.3% helped by the territorial government which delivered 5.4% more services.

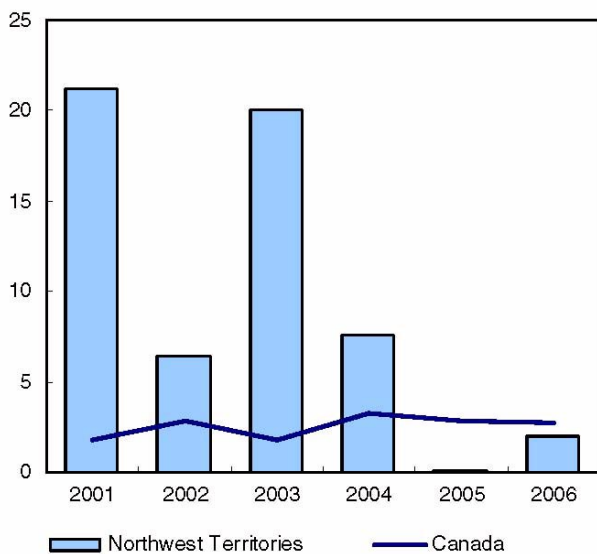
Northwest Territories

Economic activity picks up

The economy of the Northwest Territories showed renewed vigour in 2006. Real GDP advanced 2.0%, well ahead of the pace set in 2005 (+0.1%). This substantial pick up in activity was largely attributable to the territory's rich resource base. Exports recovered thanks to mining commodities, while domestic spending – still strong at 4.3% growth – cooled significantly.

Chart 13-a Northwest Territories' GDP

Annual % change, chained dollars (1997)



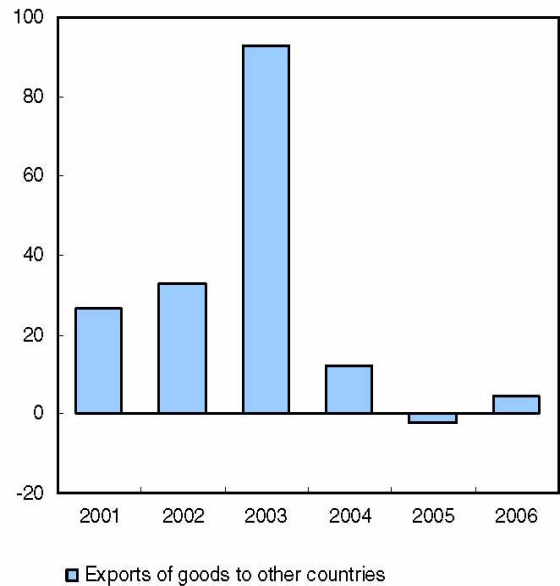
Mining production partially recovered (+0.6%) following the dip in activity 2005. High world prices for tungsten stimulated the extraction of this mineral from a mine in the southwest corner of the territory. The heightened world mineral and oil prices also contributed to a flurry of exploration activity boosting mining support activities by over 40%. Much of this activity is centered along the Mackenzie valley in the anticipation of access to the proposed pipeline. However, gas extraction dropped for the third straight year as weakened demand kept gas prices low throughout 2006.

Business gross fixed capital formation increased 9.3%. Diamonds figured into the increased construction as work continues on the Snap Lake mine site. Business investment in residential structures further retreated, as the population declined in 2006.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 13-b Exports support growth

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



Exports advanced 0.7%, after having declined -5.6% in 2005. This turnaround contributed to economic growth in the region.

Weaker personal income growth translated into slower consumer spending (+2.2%). Wholesale trade received a boost from the heightened non-residential construction activity.

The construction work contributed to stronger truck transportation. Government initiatives to boost tourism also benefited air travel and accommodation and food services. Air transport also continued to benefit from the traffic created to transport diamonds to grading centres in Europe.

Education and health spending both built on last year's growth, rising 2.7% and 2.0% respectively. Local administration (part of the larger public administration) rose a notable 4.8%. Banking services benefited from the improved investment picture.

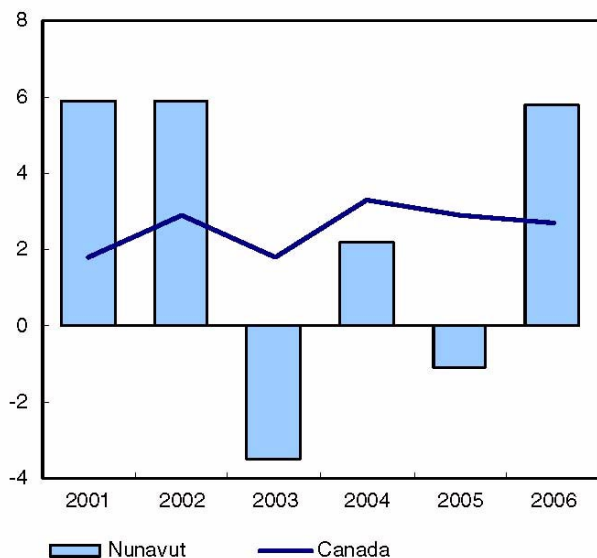
Nunavut

Economy jumps as mining digs in

Economic activity in Nunavut jumped in 2006 as real GDP advanced 5.8%, after having contracted in 2005 (-1.1%). The economy was propelled by the completion and new production of the new Jericho Diamond mine. As a consequence, exports rebounded (+22%).

Chart 14-a Nunavut's GDP

Annual % change, chained \$ (1997)



Over the past few years Nunavut struggled to adapt to a number of major mine closures. The mining sector roared back to the forefront in 2006, with the opening of the first new mine in the territory in the past twenty five years.

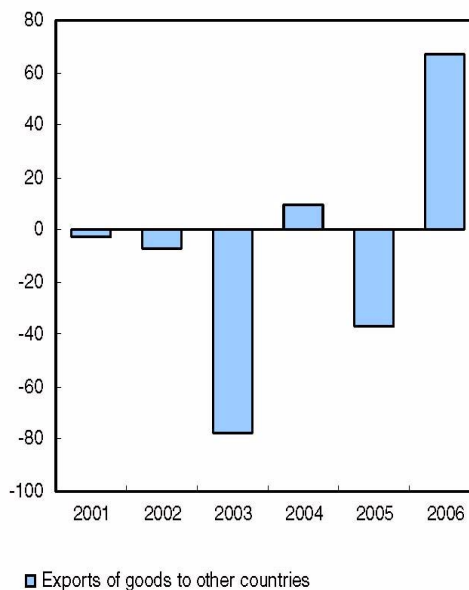
Overall construction activity increased, as the diamond mine moved from the construction phase to production phase. Government non-residential construction was strong, however business non-residential investment fell. Business investment in residential housing shot up 63%, stimulated by a government initiative in cooperation with the Nunavut Housing Corporation to improve the housing stock in the territory.

Strong performances in tourism-related industries helped boost the services sector which increased +1.6% in 2006. The rise of ecotourism and the heightened awareness of the impact of global warming on the arctic have stimulated growth in many tourism-related industries. Truck transportation increased in tandem with construction and mining.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 14-b Exports of goods to other countries rebound sharply

Percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



Diamond production and exports set the pace for the economy in 2006. Exports rebounded to lead growth, as foreign sales of goods accelerated to over 200%.

In 2006, Nunavut was awarded a significant increase in the allocation of the Canadian Turbot catch. As a result, output of fishing, hunting and trapping and food industries picked up in 2006.

Public administration edged up 0.1%. Services provided by local government made the largest contribution to the advance at 1.4%. Higher education spending contributed to growth as the territorial government boosted the education budget to serve a rapidly growing young population and improve the quality of early education programs.

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	545,204 8.4	570,008 4.5	593,307 4.1	621,003 4.7	651,888 5.0	688,150 5.6	730,075 6.1
Corporation profits before taxes	135,978 22.8	127,073 -6.5	135,229 6.4	144,821 7.1	171,323 18.3	189,455 10.6	200,338 5.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	66,631 19.7	63,366 -4.9	58,354 -7.9	61,969 6.2	66,592 7.5	74,884 12.5	77,151 3.0
Net income of unincorporated business	64,944 5.7	68,857 6.0	74,292 7.9	77,014 3.7	80,828 5.0	84,500 4.5	87,412 3.4
Taxes less subsidies	128,340 4.0	128,521 0.1	138,055 7.4	140,484 1.8	148,564 5.8	155,297 4.5	160,580 3.4
Personal disposable income	639,567 7.3	669,196 4.6	694,010 3.7	721,887 4.0	755,931 4.7	787,524 4.2	835,928 6.1
Personal saving rate[2]	4.7	5.2	3.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	566,664 4.0	579,513 2.3	600,521 3.6	618,424 3.0	638,825 3.3	663,583 3.9	690,649 4.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	186,589 3.1	193,876 3.9	198,658 2.5	205,668 3.5	211,883 3.0	217,689 2.7	225,163 3.4
Gross fixed capital formation	201,109 4.7	209,102 4.0	212,368 1.6	226,233 6.5	244,221 8.0	261,572 7.1	279,084 6.7
Investment in inventories	13,376 ...	-2,387 ...	532 ...	8,685 ...	9,767 ...	15,514 ...	10,964 ...
Exports of goods and services	458,574 8.9	444,986 -3.0	450,183 1.2	439,462 -2.4	462,239 5.2	472,037 2.1	478,327 1.3
Imports of goods and services	405,715 8.1	384,894 -5.1	391,428 1.7	408,883 4.5	442,421 8.2	474,040 7.1	498,557 5.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	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	1,189,535 2.7
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	312,498 6.7	305,727 -2.2	311,482 1.9	315,935 1.4	325,202 2.9	331,595 2.0	334,294 0.8
Services producing industries	631,056 4.6	652,200 3.4	672,177 3.1	687,921 2.3	709,800 3.2	732,506 3.2	758,887 3.6
Industrial production	239,944 7.5	231,440 -3.5	236,342 2.1	236,840 0.2	241,141 1.8	243,485 1.0	242,236 -0.5
Non-durable manufacturing	70,046 8.2	71,164 1.6	72,369 1.7	71,624 -1.0	72,158 0.7	71,317 -1.2	69,214 -2.9
Durable manufacturing	107,458 11.0	98,881 -8.0	99,222 0.3	98,635 -0.6	101,380 2.8	103,516 2.1	103,445 -0.1
Manufacturing	177,618 9.9	170,247 -4.1	171,800 0.9	170,465 -0.8	173,726 1.9	174,987 0.7	172,782 -1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,344 0.3	21,927 -6.1	20,700 -5.6	22,920 10.7	24,619 7.4	25,488 3.5	25,070 -1.6
Construction	48,992 5.5	52,575 7.3	54,689 4.0	56,627 3.5	60,228 6.4	63,689 5.7	68,372 7.4
Wholesale trade	53,587 6.3	54,525 1.8	56,349 3.3	58,603 4.0	61,721 5.3	65,997 6.9	70,477 6.8
Retail trade	49,924 6.4	52,445 5.0	55,530 5.9	57,301 3.2	59,454 3.8	62,219 4.7	65,452 5.2

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	6,357 8.6	6,656 4.7	6,921 4.0	7,396 6.9	7,648 3.4	7,995 4.5	10,319 29.1
Corporation profits before taxes	2,302 80.0	2,019 -12.3	3,740 85.2	4,593 22.8	5,292 15.2	6,673 26.1	7,341 10.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	817 -1.9	783 -4.2	759 -3.1	770 1.4	877 13.9	872 -0.6	1,096 25.7
Net income of unincorporated business	936 -1.8	926 -1.1	964 4.1	1,022 6.0	1,054 3.1	1,075 2.0	1,106 2.9
Taxes less subsidies	1,622 3.4	1,690 4.2	1,807 6.9	1,909 5.6	1,975 3.5	2,050 3.8	2,060 0.5
Personal disposable income	8,740 4.3	9,116 4.3	9,381 2.9	9,788 4.3	10,042 2.6	10,372 3.3	12,860 24.0
Personal saving rate[2]	0.6 ...	1.2 ...	-0.1 ...	-0.7 ...	-1.2 ...	-2.0 ...	14.4 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	8,094 3.0	8,309 2.7	8,554 2.9	8,826 3.2	8,943 1.3	9,099 1.7	9,291 2.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3,653 1.5	3,749 2.6	3,827 2.1	3,939 2.9	3,986 1.2	4,040 1.4	4,151 2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	3,285 -9.9	3,238 -1.4	3,248 0.3	3,537 8.9	3,987 12.7	4,054 1.7	4,049 -0.1
Investment in inventories	288 ...	177 ...	-88 ...	75 ...	88 ...	116 ...	130 ...
Exports of goods and services	6,355 12.0	6,207 -2.3	8,221 32.4	9,009 9.6	8,628 -4.2	8,509 -1.4	8,852 4.0
Imports of goods and services	9,411 4.3	9,201 -2.2	9,493 3.2	10,256 8.0	10,545 2.8	10,622 0.7	10,919 2.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	12,322 5.2	12,515 1.6	14,471 15.6	15,372 6.2	15,237 -0.9	15,298 0.4	15,719 2.8
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	3,614 10.0	3,507 -3.0	5,227 49.0	5,906 13.0	5,635 -4.6	5,635 0.0	5,890 4.5
Services producing industries	7,444 2.2	7,634 2.6	7,928 3.9	8,131 2.6	8,261 1.6	8,306 0.5	8,470 2.0
Industrial production	2,645 18.4	2,454 -7.2	4,021 63.9	4,657 15.8	4,338 -6.8	4,309 -0.7	4,518 4.9
Non-durable manufacturing	616 1.1	575 -6.7	652 13.4	710 8.9	743 4.6	673 -9.4	612 -9.1
Durable manufacturing	220 20.9	246 11.8	175 -28.9	285 62.9	263 -7.7	380 44.5	298 -21.6
Manufacturing	852 4.4	821 -3.6	832 1.3	992 19.2	1,000 0.8	1,057 5.7	910 -13.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	358 -1.9	346 -3.4	351 1.4	351 0.0	380 8.3	369 -2.9	363 -1.6
Construction	588 -12.2	683 16.2	682 -0.1	668 -2.1	729 9.1	778 6.7	820 5.4
Wholesale trade	445 2.3	446 0.2	453 1.6	466 2.9	470 0.9	473 0.6	482 1.9
Retail trade	664 6.9	698 5.1	736 5.4	761 3.4	772 1.4	774 0.3	800 3.4

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, Prince Edward Island[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,746	1,812	1,904	2,014	2,109	2,202	2,264
	8.3	3.8	5.1	5.8	4.7	4.4	2.8
Corporation profits before taxes	362	368	388	356	393	418	445
	5.2	1.7	5.4	-8.2	10.4	6.4	6.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	135	150	125	126	138	136	141
	8.9	11.1	-16.7	0.8	9.5	-1.4	3.7
Net income of unincorporated business	280	303	313	327	333	348	352
	4.1	8.2	3.3	4.5	1.8	4.5	1.1
Taxes less subsidies	407	381	453	472	495	517	550
	5.7	-6.4	18.9	4.2	4.9	4.4	6.4
Personal disposable income	2,420	2,467	2,606	2,635	2,780	2,842	2,953
	6.8	1.9	5.6	1.1	5.5	2.2	3.9
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9	0.6	0.8	-3.0	-1.5	-4.8	-5.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,195	2,224	2,300	2,359	2,401	2,464	2,529
	4.4	1.3	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	940	977	994	1,045	1,081	1,114	1,119
	-2.4	3.9	1.7	5.1	3.4	3.1	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	622	641	665	699	738	781	812
	6.1	3.1	3.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	4.0
Investment in inventories	74	-46	56	6	25	6	53

Exports of goods and services	1,772	1,747	1,753	1,806	1,862	1,904	1,928
	4.0	-1.4	0.3	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.3
Imports of goods and services	2,496	2,476	2,556	2,658	2,743	2,838	2,941
	7.7	-0.8	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.5	3.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,111	3,078	3,225	3,264	3,367	3,437	3,505
	1.9	-1.1	4.8	1.2	3.2	2.1	2.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	724	682	746	734	787	785	811
	2.0	-5.8	9.4	-1.6	7.2	-0.3	3.3
Services producing industries	2,091	2,130	2,201	2,258	2,307	2,364	2,409
	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.9
Industrial production	379	364	360	366	399	418	406
	4.4	-4.0	-1.1	1.7	9.0	4.8	-2.9
Non-durable manufacturing	241	243	238	237	246	254	233
	5.7	0.8	-2.1	-0.4	3.8	3.3	-8.3
Durable manufacturing	102	84	91	104	128	139	149
	8.5	-17.6	8.3	14.3	23.1	8.6	7.2
Manufacturing	336	320	319	328	359	377	366
	6.7	-4.8	-0.3	2.8	9.5	5.0	-2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	196	159	213	201	211	193	213
	-3.4	-18.9	34.0	-5.6	5.0	-8.5	10.4
Construction	149	161	165	164	173	173	190
	2.8	8.1	2.5	-0.6	5.5	0.0	9.8
Wholesale trade	112	108	107	106	108	112	112
	2.8	-3.6	-0.9	-0.9	1.9	3.7	0.0
Retail trade	200	213	218	223	225	230	235
	9.9	6.5	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.2	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]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	13,107	13,606	14,364	14,971	15,299	15,985	16,629
	5.6	3.8	5.6	4.2	2.2	4.5	4.0
Corporation profits before taxes	2,281	2,432	2,420	2,838	3,194	3,719	3,292
	24.5	6.6	-0.5	17.3	12.5	16.4	-11.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,263	1,288	1,200	1,263	1,301	1,286	1,485
	9.4	2.0	-6.8	5.3	3.0	-1.2	15.5
Net income of unincorporated business	1,772	1,886	2,016	2,105	2,149	2,240	2,284
	1.5	6.4	6.9	4.4	2.1	4.2	2.0
Taxes less subsidies	2,999	3,172	3,449	3,663	3,771	3,848	3,867
	3.7	5.8	8.7	6.2	2.9	2.0	0.5
Personal disposable income	17,526	18,126	18,674	19,205	19,865	20,616	21,465
	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.1
Personal saving rate[2]	2.3	2.9	0.4	-1.8	-2.7	-3.9	-4.1

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	15,746	15,914	16,506	16,929	17,306	17,709	18,159
	2.4	1.1	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,846	6,970	7,105	7,310	7,467	7,774	8,029
	0.2	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.1	4.1	3.3
Gross fixed capital formation	4,831	5,067	5,434	5,446	5,367	5,656	6,008
	-10.9	4.9	7.2	0.2	-1.5	5.4	6.2
Investment in inventories	190	85	-63	128	103	75	115

Exports of goods and services	11,170	11,679	12,380	12,280	12,520	12,529	12,052
	9.4	4.6	6.0	-0.8	2.0	0.1	-3.8
Imports of goods and services	15,832	16,041	16,743	17,210	17,663	18,269	18,605
	1.2	1.3	4.4	2.8	2.6	3.4	1.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	22,970	23,700	24,652	24,929	25,131	25,534	25,814
	3.1	3.2	4.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	5,034	5,250	5,586	5,609	5,511	5,500	5,340
	2.6	4.3	6.4	0.4	-1.7	-0.2	-2.9
Services producing industries	15,790	16,288	16,899	17,274	17,543	17,928	18,425
	3.0	3.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.8
Industrial production	3,217	3,283	3,602	3,526	3,456	3,451	3,211
	9.0	2.1	9.7	-2.1	-2.0	-0.1	-7.0
Non-durable manufacturing	1,292	1,321	1,394	1,453	1,469	1,460	1,288
	-7.3	2.2	5.5	4.2	1.1	-0.6	-11.8
Durable manufacturing	888	861	1,024	906	903	857	903
	15.8	-3.0	18.9	-11.5	-0.3	-5.1	5.4
Manufacturing	2,130	2,133	2,342	2,268	2,282	2,232	2,099
	-0.0	0.1	9.8	-3.2	0.6	-2.2	-6.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	608	679	689	712	687	678	659
	3.4	11.7	1.5	3.3	-3.5	-1.3	-2.8
Construction	1,161	1,245	1,237	1,333	1,335	1,336	1,473
	-14.4	7.2	-0.6	7.8	0.2	0.1	10.3
Wholesale trade	1,027	1,012	1,059	1,061	1,060	1,083	1,081
	2.9	-1.5	4.6	0.2	-0.1	2.2	-0.2
Retail trade	1,368	1,474	1,530	1,567	1,593	1,640	1,704
	6.0	7.7	3.8	2.4	1.7	3.0	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, New Brunswick[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	10,604 6.1	10,656 0.5	11,115 4.3	11,730 5.5	12,194 4.0	12,615 3.5	13,119 4.0
Corporation profits before taxes	1,846 4.4	1,904 3.1	1,832 -3.8	1,953 6.6	2,468 26.4	2,324 -5.8	2,750 18.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,345 4.5	1,320 -1.9	1,167 -11.6	1,213 3.9	1,206 -0.6	1,284 6.5	1,319 2.7
Net income of unincorporated business	1,253 1.5	1,321 5.4	1,339 1.4	1,355 1.2	1,439 6.2	1,510 4.9	1,549 2.6
Taxes less subsidies	2,430 5.8	2,567 5.6	2,779 8.3	2,950 6.2	3,013 2.1	3,094 2.7	3,123 0.9
Personal disposable income	13,730 4.1	14,167 3.2	14,480 2.2	15,052 4.0	15,696 4.3	16,150 2.9	16,823 4.2
Personal saving rate[2]	4.9 ...	5.7 ...	3.1 ...	3.2 ...	3.1 ...	1.5 ...	1.1 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	12,100 2.9	12,203 0.9	12,575 3.0	12,801 1.8	13,135 2.6	13,464 2.5	13,868 3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4,923 -3.1	4,961 0.8	5,047 1.7	5,136 1.8	5,269 2.6	5,347 1.5	5,457 2.1
Gross fixed capital formation	4,140 1.7	3,515 -15.1	3,567 1.5	4,038 13.2	4,349 7.7	4,642 6.7	4,831 4.1
Investment in inventories	217 ...	14 ...	96 ...	111 ...	34 ...	15 ...	-21 ...
Exports of goods and services	13,008 3.0	14,534 11.7	15,053 3.6	15,362 2.1	15,642 1.8	15,908 1.7	15,679 -1.4
Imports of goods and services	15,460 2.4	16,063 3.9	16,310 1.5	16,939 3.9	17,372 2.6	18,174 4.6	18,069 -0.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	18,942 2.1	19,257 1.7	20,133 4.5	20,605 2.3	21,147 2.6	21,219 0.3	21,773 2.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	5,459 2.4	5,361 -1.8	5,687 6.1	5,854 2.9	5,983 2.2	5,807 -2.9	6,067 4.5
Services producing industries	11,872 2.7	12,222 2.9	12,622 3.3	12,875 2.0	13,162 2.2	13,390 1.7	13,687 2.2
Industrial production	3,611 2.8	3,496 -3.2	3,752 7.3	3,831 2.1	3,937 2.8	3,739 -5.0	3,821 2.2
Non-durable manufacturing	1,726 11.2	1,648 -4.5	1,859 12.8	1,932 3.9	2,055 6.4	1,877 -8.7	1,982 5.6
Durable manufacturing	1,011 -0.3	986 -2.5	1,080 9.5	1,076 -0.4	1,077 0.1	1,055 -2.0	1,055 0.0
Manufacturing	2,735 6.9	2,686 -1.8	2,980 10.9	3,039 2.0	3,168 4.2	2,962 -6.5	3,070 3.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	722 2.0	855 18.4	930 8.8	863 -7.2	919 6.5	919 0.0	957 4.1
Construction	1,127 1.3	1,009 -10.5	1,014 0.5	1,150 13.4	1,125 -2.2	1,152 2.4	1,291 12.1
Wholesale trade	774 2.5	811 4.8	852 5.1	920 8.0	946 2.8	962 1.7	943 -2.0
Retail trade	1,080 8.2	1,105 2.3	1,127 2.0	1,154 2.4	1,190 3.1	1,234 3.7	1,297 5.1

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]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	117,658	121,990	127,620	134,372	139,072	144,760	149,970
	8.8	3.7	4.6	5.3	3.5	4.1	3.6
Corporation profits before taxes	23,761	22,523	23,182	21,603	24,991	25,561	28,470
	3.0	-5.2	2.9	-6.8	15.7	2.3	11.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	14,028	13,888	13,675	13,761	14,811	16,017	16,900
	9.4	-1.0	-1.5	0.6	7.6	8.1	5.5
Net income of unincorporated business	12,416	13,150	13,953	14,545	15,546	16,292	16,738
	2.7	5.9	6.1	4.2	6.9	4.8	2.7
Taxes less subsidies	30,080	30,163	32,231	33,054	34,714	35,910	36,242
	4.6	0.3	6.9	2.6	5.0	3.4	0.9
Personal disposable income	139,159	145,505	151,871	159,253	165,569	170,598	178,085
	6.2	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.0	4.4
Personal saving rate[2]	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.4	1.3	1.3

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	124,959	127,593	131,833	135,813	139,947	144,530	148,880
	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	43,936	45,577	46,557	48,287	49,399	50,312	51,819
	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	37,857	38,363	40,969	44,010	49,207	49,966	51,302
	3.4	1.3	6.8	7.4	11.8	1.5	2.7
Investment in inventories	3,029	-1,222	-1,400	-80	994	2,996	1,446

Exports of goods and services	135,478	132,800	133,229	130,079	131,103	135,226	139,428
	10.8	-2.0	0.3	-2.4	0.8	3.1	3.1
Imports of goods and services	129,842	124,549	127,043	131,391	137,753	145,059	151,050
	9.6	-4.1	2.0	3.4	4.8	5.3	4.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	215,424	218,626	223,832	226,831	232,944	237,981	242,039
	4.3	1.5	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.7
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	70,817	70,016	71,096	70,904	72,346	72,916	72,866
	8.0	-1.1	1.5	-0.3	2.0	0.8	-0.1
Services producing industries	130,587	134,223	138,579	141,548	145,585	149,345	153,300
	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.6
Industrial production	57,648	55,973	56,192	55,526	55,445	55,779	55,558
	8.4	-2.9	0.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.4
Non-durable manufacturing	19,966	20,907	21,456	20,848	20,689	20,464	20,232
	8.0	4.7	2.6	-2.8	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1
Durable manufacturing	28,129	26,036	25,100	24,701	24,913	25,337	25,480
	11.3	-7.4	-3.6	-1.6	0.9	1.7	0.6
Manufacturing	48,090	46,784	46,151	45,322	45,364	45,542	45,442
	10.0	-2.7	-1.4	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,784	4,072	4,008	4,011	4,292	4,332	4,170
	-2.9	7.6	-1.6	0.1	7.0	0.9	-3.7
Construction	9,287	9,824	10,783	11,230	12,447	12,641	12,973
	9.5	5.8	9.8	4.1	10.8	1.6	2.6
Wholesale trade	10,469	10,757	11,142	11,604	12,163	12,852	13,379
	6.8	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.7	4.1
Retail trade	11,401	11,864	12,561	12,942	13,381	13,897	14,457
	5.6	4.1	5.9	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.0

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, Ontario[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	233,876	242,939	251,315	262,261	274,335	287,445	300,065
	9.0	3.9	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.4
Corporation profits before taxes	54,356	49,344	60,467	57,603	65,326	64,194	66,662
	9.3	-9.2	22.5	-4.7	13.4	-1.7	3.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	18,252	16,996	16,330	17,286	17,582	19,506	19,433
	7.8	-6.9	-3.9	5.9	1.7	10.9	-0.4
Net income of unincorporated business	27,684	29,267	31,808	32,520	33,753	34,668	35,236
	8.3	5.7	8.7	2.2	3.8	2.7	1.6
Taxes less subsidies	56,975	59,016	61,227	60,665	64,821	67,841	70,216
	3.7	3.6	3.7	-0.9	6.9	4.7	3.5
Personal disposable income	265,316	274,607	284,156	294,845	306,330	316,869	332,160
	8.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.4	4.8
Personal saving rate[2]	7.6	6.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	1.6	1.6

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	227,244	232,929	241,883	249,428	256,805	266,359	275,591
	4.9	2.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	68,306	71,227	73,411	76,770	79,910	82,433	85,773
	3.2	4.3	3.1	4.6	4.1	3.2	4.1
Gross fixed capital formation	75,778	77,548	78,510	82,843	85,800	89,946	95,085
	3.5	2.3	1.2	5.5	3.6	4.8	5.7
Investment in inventories	4,512	-628	1,109	1,496	2,312	4,632	3,884

Exports of goods and services	312,492	303,183	307,811	306,441	322,661	328,004	329,606
	7.8	-3.0	1.5	-0.4	5.3	1.7	0.5
Imports of goods and services	259,584	247,543	252,899	261,417	278,247	289,637	300,712
	7.3	-4.6	2.2	3.4	6.4	4.1	3.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	429,105	436,762	450,341	456,178	470,568	483,962	493,126
	5.9	1.8	3.1	1.3	3.2	2.8	1.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	125,845	122,673	125,226	125,040	127,657	128,467	125,823
	6.5	-2.5	2.1	-0.1	2.1	0.6	-2.1
Services producing industries	270,266	279,424	286,927	292,653	302,040	312,356	323,883
	6.0	3.4	2.7	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.7
Industrial production	102,504	98,063	99,551	98,763	100,823	100,935	97,516
	7.5	-4.3	1.5	-0.8	2.1	0.1	-3.4
Non-durable manufacturing	31,247	32,140	32,493	32,187	32,509	32,025	30,287
	7.6	2.9	1.1	-0.9	1.0	-1.5	-5.4
Durable manufacturing	58,033	52,833	53,867	53,677	54,931	55,207	53,920
	8.4	-9.0	2.0	-0.4	2.3	0.5	-2.3
Manufacturing	89,873	85,316	86,965	86,432	88,018	87,808	84,763
	8.5	-5.1	1.9	-0.6	1.8	-0.2	-3.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,671	4,418	4,439	4,403	4,605	4,862	4,831
	-4.4	-5.4	0.5	-0.8	4.6	5.6	-0.6
Construction	18,552	20,090	21,117	21,753	22,109	22,562	23,380
	3.3	8.3	5.1	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.6
Wholesale trade	26,245	26,501	27,442	28,641	30,163	32,320	34,558
	7.8	1.0	3.6	4.4	5.3	7.2	6.9
Retail trade	19,962	20,875	22,328	23,088	23,885	24,877	25,851
	7.2	4.6	7.0	3.4	3.5	4.2	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, Manitoba[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	17,146 5.4	17,733 3.4	18,626 5.0	19,421 4.3	20,384 5.0	21,309 4.5	22,269 4.5
Corporation profits before taxes	2,890 11.2	2,796 -3.3	3,004 7.4	3,413 13.6	4,085 19.7	4,437 8.6	5,666 27.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	3,041 12.5	3,011 -1.0	2,555 -15.1	1,876 -26.6	2,403 28.1	2,929 21.9	2,961 1.1
Net income of unincorporated business	2,245 1.6	2,357 5.0	2,490 5.6	2,529 1.6	2,597 2.7	2,702 4.0	2,813 4.1
Taxes less subsidies	4,259 6.2	4,399 3.3	4,801 9.1	4,778 -0.5	4,805 0.6	4,870 1.4	5,097 4.7
Personal disposable income	22,102 4.6	22,974 3.9	23,678 3.1	24,406 3.1	25,589 4.8	26,276 2.7	27,699 5.4
Personal saving rate[2]	4.9 ...	4.8 ...	3.1 ...	2.5 ...	2.5 ...	0.1 ...	0.7 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	19,629 2.2	20,000 1.9	20,570 2.9	20,952 1.9	21,660 3.4	22,346 3.2	23,083 3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,201 1.9	7,460 3.6	7,651 2.6	8,013 4.7	8,225 2.6	8,366 1.7	8,510 1.7
Gross fixed capital formation	5,598 -1.7	5,810 3.8	5,885 1.3	6,176 4.9	6,625 7.3	6,995 5.6	7,906 13.0
Investment in inventories	517 ...	-142 ...	132 ...	674 ...	138 ...	123 ...	626 ...
Exports of goods and services	20,634 5.1	21,144 2.5	21,140 -0.0	21,075 -0.3	22,305 5.8	22,738 1.9	23,056 1.4
Imports of goods and services	20,729 2.1	21,170 2.1	21,754 2.8	22,853 5.1	24,065 5.3	24,775 3.0	26,048 5.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	32,846 4.3	33,111 0.8	33,629 1.6	34,074 1.3	34,937 2.5	35,872 2.7	37,052 3.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	8,611 7.9	8,216 -4.6	8,387 2.1	8,461 0.9	8,646 2.2	8,893 2.9	9,443 6.2
Services producing industries	21,826 3.2	22,432 2.8	22,867 1.9	23,135 1.2	23,660 2.3	24,237 2.4	24,896 2.7
Industrial production	5,641 9.8	5,458 -3.2	5,564 1.9	5,440 -2.2	5,620 3.3	5,897 4.9	5,999 1.7
Manufacturing	3,898 9.7	3,757 -3.6	3,910 4.1	3,911 0.0	3,949 1.0	3,988 1.0	3,977 -0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,771 13.0	1,469 -17.1	1,507 2.6	1,736 15.2	1,651 -4.9	1,477 -10.5	1,700 15.1
Construction	1,204 -7.1	1,349 12.0	1,322 -2.0	1,358 2.7	1,435 5.7	1,554 8.3	1,820 17.1
Wholesale trade	1,886 1.9	1,892 0.3	1,958 3.5	1,938 -1.0	1,964 1.3	2,046 4.2	2,098 2.5
Retail trade	1,757 5.0	1,864 6.1	1,955 4.9	2,034 4.0	2,088 2.7	2,170 3.9	2,268 4.5

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	13,383	13,965	14,617	15,427	15,978	17,001	18,178
	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.5	3.6	6.4	6.9
Corporation profits before taxes	5,629	4,442	4,804	5,375	6,753	8,374	9,092
	43.3	-21.1	8.1	11.9	25.6	24.0	8.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,929	2,560	2,582	2,691	3,083	3,205	3,399
	21.9	-12.6	0.9	4.2	14.6	4.0	6.1
Net income of unincorporated business	1,875	1,953	2,014	2,081	2,111	2,202	2,288
	5.6	4.2	3.1	3.3	1.4	4.3	3.9
Taxes less subsidies	3,687	3,740	3,616	3,827	4,035	4,227	4,647
	-1.7	1.4	-3.3	5.8	5.4	4.8	9.9
Personal disposable income	18,187	18,494	19,049	20,191	21,563	22,249	22,969
	3.8	1.7	3.0	6.0	6.8	3.2	3.2
Personal saving rate[2]	-0.9	-2.6	-4.6	-3.3	0.1	-1.4	-3.2

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	17,008	17,236	17,680	18,146	18,456	18,972	19,653
	2.6	1.3	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.8	3.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,166	6,389	6,542	6,641	6,769	6,961	7,167
	1.2	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	6,999	6,931	6,543	7,103	7,199	7,579	8,216
	-0.5	-1.0	-5.6	8.6	1.4	5.3	8.4
Investment in inventories	358	-584	-149	1,504	1,318	1,826	742

Exports of goods and services	21,420	21,805	21,221	20,834	22,806	23,249	23,639
	6.4	1.8	-2.7	-1.8	9.5	1.9	1.7
Imports of goods and services	20,700	20,938	21,098	22,127	23,355	24,333	25,231
	3.7	1.1	0.8	4.9	5.5	4.2	3.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	31,252	30,953	30,824	32,081	33,139	34,157	34,292
	2.6	-1.0	-0.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	0.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	11,455	10,437	9,775	10,797	11,211	11,787	11,429
	1.6	-8.9	-6.3	10.5	3.8	5.1	-3.0
Services producing industries	17,555	18,133	18,591	19,019	19,560	20,009	20,583
	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.9
Industrial production	6,973	6,961	6,721	7,079	7,227	7,505	7,270
	3.7	-0.2	-3.4	5.3	2.1	3.8	-3.1
Non-durable manufacturing	1,128	1,199	1,069	1,151	1,161	1,199	1,138
	22.9	6.3	-10.8	7.7	0.9	3.3	-5.1
Durable manufacturing	1,072	1,014	974	991	1,142	1,307	1,463
	-0.7	-5.4	-3.9	1.7	15.2	14.4	11.9
Manufacturing	2,144	2,166	1,980	1,969	2,113	2,295	2,377
	10.9	1.0	-8.6	-0.6	7.3	8.6	3.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,991	1,919	1,579	2,080	2,286	2,509	2,329
	-1.2	-35.8	-17.7	31.7	9.9	9.8	-7.2
Construction	1,537	1,628	1,584	1,613	1,671	1,738	1,831
	-1.5	5.9	-2.7	1.8	3.6	4.0	5.4
Wholesale trade	1,645	1,650	1,659	1,726	1,818	1,903	1,935
	3.5	0.3	0.5	4.0	5.3	4.7	1.7
Retail trade	1,415	1,479	1,551	1,559	1,603	1,673	1,760
	5.0	4.5	4.9	0.5	2.8	4.4	5.2

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, Alberta[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	60,392 10.6	67,757 12.2	70,868 4.6	74,629 5.3	81,359 9.0	89,841 10.4	101,059 12.5
Corporation profits before taxes	30,206 86.0	28,909 -4.3	23,229 -19.6	33,109 42.5	40,186 21.4	52,425 30.5	53,727 2.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	14,395 62.5	14,294 -0.7	10,869 -24.0	13,636 25.5	15,157 11.2	19,322 27.5	20,241 4.8
Net income of unincorporated business	7,143 7.1	7,771 8.8	8,495 9.3	8,907 4.8	9,382 5.3	10,273 9.5	11,150 8.5
Taxes less subsidies	10,015 4.1	7,297 -27.1	10,942 50.0	11,375 4.0	12,110 6.5	13,050 7.8	13,934 6.8
Personal disposable income	67,790 9.6	75,535 11.4	78,323 3.7	81,946 4.6	88,968 8.6	96,765 8.8	108,391 12.0
Personal saving rate[2]	4.5 ...	9.5 ...	7.1 ...	6.1 ...	8.1 ...	8.4 ...	10.0 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	59,659 5.0	61,797 3.6	64,313 4.1	66,611 3.6	70,087 5.2	74,797 6.7	80,705 7.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	18,164 6.1	18,899 4.0	19,515 3.3	20,380 4.4	21,157 3.8	22,183 4.8	23,176 4.5
Gross fixed capital formation	37,374 16.8	41,083 9.9	40,620 -1.1	43,185 6.3	47,883 10.9	55,970 16.9	61,642 10.1
Investment in inventories	838 ...	-1,264 ...	-1,426 ...	1,899 ...	1,285 ...	1,687 ...	911 ...
Exports of goods and services	75,070 8.9	75,371 0.4	76,092 1.0	76,395 0.4	80,691 5.6	81,535 1.0	85,789 5.2
Imports of goods and services	70,013 14.7	72,404 3.4	72,753 0.5	78,241 7.5	83,930 7.3	90,923 8.3	97,026 6.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	121,153 6.1	123,250 1.7	125,926 2.2	129,553 2.9	136,602 5.4	142,896 4.6	152,670 6.8
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	48,720 6.7	47,535 -2.4	47,006 -1.1	48,225 2.6	50,909 5.6	53,331 4.8	56,636 6.2
Services producing industries	67,374 6.3	71,530 6.2	74,393 4.0	77,440 4.1	80,765 4.3	84,735 4.9	90,744 7.1
Industrial production	35,733 4.2	34,370 -3.8	34,544 0.5	34,801 0.7	36,267 4.2	37,034 2.1	38,524 4.0
Non-durable manufacturing	6,843 13.7	5,976 -12.7	5,960 -0.3	5,776 -3.1	6,073 5.1	6,201 2.1	6,520 5.1
Durable manufacturing	5,900 21.1	6,085 3.1	5,853 -3.8	5,867 0.2	6,322 7.8	6,983 10.5	7,674 9.9
Manufacturing	12,762 17.4	12,090 -5.3	11,766 -2.7	11,654 -1.0	12,406 6.5	13,193 6.3	14,202 7.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,567 1.5	2,981 -16.4	2,247 -24.6	2,939 30.8	3,302 12.4	3,566 8.0	3,374 -5.4
Construction	9,352 19.2	10,154 8.6	10,197 0.4	10,239 0.4	11,317 10.5	13,217 16.8	15,735 19.1
Wholesale trade	5,489 6.3	5,727 4.3	5,775 0.8	5,995 3.8	6,420 7.1	7,104 10.7	7,993 12.5
Retail trade	5,242 6.5	5,778 10.2	6,240 8.0	6,472 3.7	6,837 5.6	7,503 9.7	8,384 11.7

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]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	68,369 6.8	70,044 2.4	72,900 4.1	75,605 3.7	80,158 6.0	85,402 6.5	92,434 8.2
Corporation profits before taxes	11,596 24.6	11,392 -1.8	11,389 -0.0	12,705 11.6	17,009 33.9	20,011 17.6	21,673 8.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	10,184 21.7	8,834 -13.3	8,828 -0.1	9,023 2.2	9,583 6.2	9,914 3.5	9,749 -1.7
Net income of unincorporated business	9,078 4.1	9,637 6.2	10,591 9.9	11,289 6.6	12,108 7.3	12,814 5.8	13,504 5.4
Taxes less subsidies	15,608 4.2	15,810 1.3	16,443 4.0	17,462 6.2	18,486 5.9	19,540 5.7	20,499 4.9
Personal disposable income	81,901 5.8	85,332 4.2	88,594 3.8	91,237 3.0	96,026 5.2	101,046 5.2	108,597 7.5
Personal saving rate[2]	-1.5 ...	-1.0 ...	-2.9 ...	-4.5 ...	-5.1 ...	-5.7 ...	-5.1 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	77,953 3.0	79,626 2.1	82,341 3.4	84,809 3.0	88,488 4.3	92,348 4.4	97,213 5.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	23,701 4.1	24,838 4.8	25,112 1.1	25,137 0.1	25,485 1.4	25,858 1.5	26,594 2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	23,498 2.6	25,124 6.9	25,359 0.9	27,897 10.0	31,158 11.7	33,571 7.7	36,611 9.1
Investment in inventories	1,966 ...	-342 ...	352 ...	793 ...	1,046 ...	1,737 ...	1,359 ...
Exports of goods and services	60,346 8.6	59,271 -1.8	60,017 1.3	61,751 2.9	65,583 6.2	67,472 2.9	69,089 2.4
Imports of goods and services	62,310 7.6	62,464 0.2	62,677 0.3	66,124 5.5	71,035 7.4	75,088 5.7	79,795 6.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	125,145 4.6	125,924 0.6	130,445 3.6	134,131 2.8	140,263 4.6	145,501 3.7	150,741 3.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	30,632 7.5	30,038 -1.9	30,967 3.1	31,575 2.0	33,217 5.2	34,327 3.3	35,332 2.9
Services producing industries	83,343 3.5	85,131 2.1	87,937 3.3	90,218 2.6	93,613 3.8	96,851 3.5	100,747 4.0
Industrial production	20,535 12.5	19,605 -4.5	20,329 3.7	20,187 -0.7	20,557 1.8	21,175 3.0	21,423 1.2
Non-durable manufacturing	5,256 8.6	5,360 2.0	5,293 -1.3	5,315 0.4	5,277 -0.7	5,284 0.1	5,218 -1.2
Durable manufacturing	9,908 23.4	8,694 -12.3	8,903 2.4	8,945 0.5	9,512 6.3	9,971 4.8	10,426 4.6
Manufacturing	14,954 16.7	13,634 -8.8	13,654 0.1	13,751 0.7	14,241 3.6	14,674 3.0	15,031 2.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,470 -1.5	4,588 2.6	4,542 -1.0	4,771 5.0	5,240 9.8	5,331 1.7	5,287 -0.8
Construction	5,635 -1.5	5,854 3.9	6,153 5.1	6,686 8.7	7,557 13.0	7,956 5.3	8,758 10.1
Wholesale trade	5,539 3.2	5,628 1.6	5,940 5.5	6,196 4.3	6,648 7.3	7,157 7.7	7,852 9.7
Retail trade	6,707 5.3	6,968 3.9	7,155 2.7	7,369 3.0	7,748 5.1	8,086 4.4	8,562 5.9

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, Yukon[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	681	689	708	728	777	834	882
	8.1	1.2	2.8	2.8	6.7	7.3	5.8
Corporation profits before taxes	71	116	74	81	111	125	121
	91.9	63.4	-36.2	9.5	37.0	12.6	-3.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	54	50	46	47	56	64	69
	-3.6	-7.4	-8.0	2.2	19.1	14.3	7.8
Net income of unincorporated business	84	88	95	101	106	115	122
	9.1	4.8	8.0	6.3	5.0	8.5	6.1
Taxes less subsidies	82	86	92	95	95	99	99
	3.8	4.9	7.0	3.3	0.0	4.2	0.0
Personal disposable income	823	853	910	949	998	1,071	1,128
	6.7	3.6	6.7	4.3	5.2	7.3	5.3
Personal saving rate[2]	16.2	15.6	16.8	15.0	16.5	17.8	17.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	648	666	688	723	741	768	803
	6.9	2.8	3.3	5.1	2.5	3.6	4.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	563	540	570	565	585	610	638
	1.4	-4.1	5.6	-0.9	3.5	4.3	4.6
Gross fixed capital formation	255	301	304	318	374	468	437
	-13.0	18.0	1.0	4.6	17.6	25.1	-6.6
Investment in inventories	13	10	19	5	-13	8	9

Exports of goods and services	364	382	339	322	346	323	329
	0.8	4.9	-11.3	-5.0	7.5	-6.6	1.9
Imports of goods and services	728	732	767	791	847	910	914
	-2.0	0.5	4.8	3.1	7.1	7.4	0.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,112	1,161	1,146	1,138	1,187	1,249	1,285
	3.9	4.4	-1.3	-0.7	4.3	5.2	2.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	158	177	160	147	183	210	209
	1.9	12.0	-9.6	-8.1	24.5	14.8	-0.5
Services producing industries	901	919	928	941	955	984	1,020
	4.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	3.0	3.7
Industrial production	84	85	78	68	87	93	98
	6.3	1.2	-8.2	-12.8	27.9	6.9	5.4
Manufacturing	3	3	2	2	2	3	4
	50.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	5	4	4	4	3	3
	0.0	25.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0	0.0
Construction	69	87	77	75	93	118	110
	-2.8	26.1	-11.5	-2.6	24.0	26.9	-6.8
Wholesale trade	40	39	33	34	34	37	40
	2.6	-2.5	-15.4	3.0	0.0	8.8	8.1
Retail trade	61	66	70	71	71	76	79
	5.2	8.2	6.1	1.4	0.0	7.0	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, Northwest Territories[1]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,124 6.5	1,296 15.3	1,399 7.9	1,452 3.8	1,532 5.5	1,654 8.0	1,717 3.8
Corporation profits before taxes	568 5.8	764 34.5	643 -15.8	1,140 77.3	1,454 27.5	1,154 -20.6	1,021 -11.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	163 94.0	168 3.1	197 17.3	252 27.9	363 44.0	316 -12.9	324 2.5
Net income of unincorporated business	122 1.7	136 11.5	147 8.1	160 8.8	173 8.1	183 5.8	187 2.2
Taxes less subsidies	138 11.3	154 11.6	168 9.1	183 8.9	197 7.7	198 0.5	195 -1.5
Personal disposable income	1,133 6.8	1,292 14.0	1,326 2.6	1,363 2.8	1,436 5.4	1,542 7.4	1,603 4.0
Personal saving rate[2]	16.2 ...	22.9 ...	20.8 ...	17.6 ...	18.2 ...	19.5 ...	20.0 ...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	900 4.5	930 3.3	957 2.9	999 4.4	1,030 3.1	1,065 3.4	1,088 2.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	919 -1.4	951 3.5	975 2.5	1,027 5.3	1,043 1.6	1,047 0.4	1,057 1.0
Gross fixed capital formation	824 46.6	1,331 61.5	1,233 -7.4	748 -39.3	1,099 46.9	1,322 20.3	1,439 8.9
Investment in inventories	37 ...	5 ...	6 ...	30 ...	-40 ...	22 ...	20 ...
Exports of goods and services	1,471 22.3	1,757 19.4	1,993 13.4	2,967 48.9	3,169 6.8	2,993 -5.6	3,015 0.7
Imports of goods and services	1,714 28.6	2,015 17.6	2,006 -0.4	1,920 -4.3	2,148 11.9	2,320 8.0	2,426 4.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,412 6.4	2,924 21.2	3,112 6.4	3,734 20.0	4,018 7.6	4,024 0.1	4,103 2.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	925 9.9	1,464 58.3	1,545 5.5	2,052 32.8	2,293 11.7	2,260 -1.4	2,305 2.0
Services producing industries	1,301 1.6	1,357 4.3	1,445 6.5	1,502 3.9	1,532 2.0	1,572 2.6	1,607 2.2
Industrial production	634 -0.6	980 54.6	1,126 14.9	1,715 52.3	1,880 9.6	1,761 -6.3	1,769 0.5
Manufacturing	4 33.3	9 125.0	9 0.0	7 -22.2	6 -14.3	6 0.0	5 -16.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15 -11.8	16 6.7	17 6.3	17 0.0	18 5.9	18 0.0	19 5.6
Construction	275 41.8	460 67.3	370 -19.6	260 -29.7	329 26.5	418 27.1	454 8.6
Wholesale trade	49 4.3	48 -2.0	51 6.3	54 5.9	55 1.9	58 5.5	63 8.6
Retail trade	54 5.9	54 0.0	58 7.4	59 1.7	61 3.4	65 6.6	67 3.1

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]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	480	557	627	657	703	742	780
	11.4	16.0	12.6	4.8	7.0	5.5	5.1
Corporation profits before taxes	110	64	57	52	61	40	78
	17.0	-41.8	-10.9	-8.8	17.3	-34.4	95.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	25	24	21	25	32	33	34
	4.2	-4.0	-12.5	19.0	28.0	3.1	3.0
Net income of unincorporated business	56	62	67	73	77	78	83
	12.0	10.7	8.1	9.0	5.5	1.3	6.4
Taxes less subsidies	38	45	47	51	47	53	52
	5.6	18.4	4.4	8.5	-7.8	12.8	-1.9
Personal disposable income	656	697	747	793	839	882	928
	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.2
Personal saving rate[2]	44.4	43.5	43.1	41.9	42.0	41.6	41.4

Millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	348	370	391	417	434	449	466
	5.1	6.3	5.7	6.6	4.1	3.5	3.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	647	697	716	741	761	779	778
	4.0	7.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.4	-0.1
Gross fixed capital formation	232	257	255	344	398	394	430
	-9.0	10.8	-0.8	34.9	15.7	-1.0	9.1
Investment in inventories	15	16	-24	10	-4	3	0

Exports of goods and services	315	308	303	147	152	143	174
	23.0	-2.2	-1.6	-51.5	3.4	-5.9	21.7
Imports of goods and services	751	797	744	804	864	909	941
	3.9	6.1	-6.6	8.1	7.5	5.2	3.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	800	847	897	866	885	875	926
	8.3	5.9	5.9	-3.5	2.2	-1.1	5.8
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods producing industries	255	247	244	192	210	188	243
	12.8	-3.1	-1.2	-21.3	9.4	-10.5	29.3
Services producing industries	556	605	651	679	681	691	702
	9.4	8.8	7.6	4.3	0.3	1.5	1.6
Industrial production	179	166	122	49	50	42	82
	24.3	-7.3	-26.5	-59.8	2.0	-16.0	95.2
Manufacturing	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
	100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
	...	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0
Construction	76	81	126	149	165	152	166
	-7.3	6.6	55.6	18.3	10.7	-7.9	9.2
Wholesale trade	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retail trade	28	28	30	32	33	34	35
	7.7	0.0	7.1	6.7	3.1	3.0	2.9

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.

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:

With this release preliminary estimates have been made for 2006 without revisions to prior years. Also, the government detail tables have not been updated with this release, their 2005 estimates will be included in the fall release.

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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