



Catalogue no. 13-016-XIE

# Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review



2006 estimates

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



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# Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review

2006 estimates

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CANSIM tables	384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013, 384-0036

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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	379-0027, 381-0009 to 381-0011, 0381-0014
Publication:	
Gross domestic product by industry	15-001-XIE

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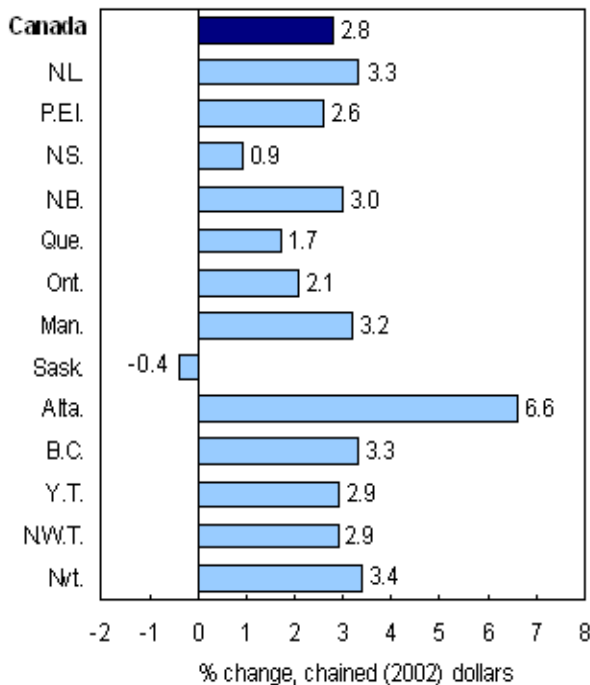
## Overview

### 2006 Estimates

Alberta led the country in growth again in 2006, continuing to build on its booming oil industry, the impact of which rippled across its economy.

Economic growth was widespread as several western provinces as well as two of the four Atlantic provinces registered growth rates above the national average.

**Chart 1-a Real Gross Domestic Product, 2006**



Nationally, gross domestic product (GDP) increased 2.8% in 2006, a slightly slower pace than the 3.1% gain in 2005. Services generally outpaced goods production.

Growth increased 6.6% in Alberta, the fastest pace of all 13 provinces and territories. Continued investment in Alberta's oil-patch rippled through all sectors in the province.

Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Nunavut were helped by increased production in their mining industries. Good crop conditions and busy construction sites pushed economic growth up in both Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Retail and wholesale trade gave a lift to British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. This effect was dampened, however, in the central Canadian provinces by weakness in the manufacturing sector.

Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia both experienced downturns in their mining, oil and gas extraction industries that kept growth below the national pace. Saskatchewan was further affected by a smaller crop in 2006 and was the only province to register a decline in GDP.

Construction played an important role in the North as the Yukon was slowed by a decline in this activity, while the Northwest Territories was bolstered.

Between 2003 and 2006, most of the growth was in Western Canada, with Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia leading the way. The provinces and territories with the strongest growth over this period generally benefited from upturns in primary industries such as agriculture, mining and oil and gas extraction.

Growth rates for real GDP in the provinces and territories have been revised from 2003 to 2006. Overall, the picture of economic growth remained the same. Growth rates were revised up in 2006 for five jurisdictions: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and the Northwest Territories. Growth rates in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Nunavut were revised down. The growth rate in Quebec and in the Yukon remained the same.

### Commodity prices continue to energize economies in Western Canada

Alberta led the country in economic growth for the third consecutive year. High oil prices accelerated investment in the oil-patch. The economic impact of the development of the oil sands in northern Alberta rippled across the province. An influx of workers boosted personal income and in turn, increased demand for new homes and other goods and services. Construction continued at a feverish pace.

British Columbia also benefited from a boom in construction, although overall growth in economic activity slowed to 3.3%. Strong population growth and projects related to the upcoming Olympic Games have spurred construction investment. In 2006, service industries such as retail and wholesale trade along with financial services were important contributors to the economy.

Busy construction sites pushed economic growth to 3.2% in Manitoba, above the national average for the first time since 1998. An increase in hydro-electricity output in 2005 and a good crop in 2006, combined with growing investment in residential and non-residential construction moved Manitoba's economy forward.

After three years of strong growth, the Saskatchewan economy slipped 0.4% in 2006. A smaller crop along with a downturn in several key mining industries contributed to the decline. However, with high commodity prices, income levels remained relatively strong in 2006.

#### **Domestic demand supports Central Canada**

Retail and wholesale trade continued to support the economies of Ontario and Quebec as income levels remained strong. Business investment, particularly in Ontario, also continued to boost the economy.

Despite this, the growth rates for both Ontario and Quebec have remained below the national average over the last four years. The economy advanced 2.1% in Ontario in 2006 and 1.7% in Quebec.

The Quebec and Ontario economies were hurt by a rising Canadian dollar and a slowdown in US demand. Manufacturing, lethargic throughout the past four years, experienced a sharp drop in 2006 as motor vehicle makers in Ontario were hard hit by a reduction in export demand.

#### **Stronger economic activity returns to Eastern Canada**

After two years of below average growth, two of the four eastern provinces exceeded the national average in 2006.

Economic activity jumped 3.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador, after remaining flat in 2005. The first full year of production at the Voisey's Bay nickel mine and the White Rose oil field contributed to this advance.

New Brunswick also registered an upturn in its economic fortunes in 2006 (+3.0%). After two years of slow growth, gains in manufacturing, forestry and construction pushed the province forward. Investment in non-residential construction was particularly strong.

A 2.6% gain in Prince Edward Island was fuelled by a good potato crop and renewed strength in its construction industry. Exports also advanced, contributing to a rise in corporate profits.

Nova Scotia was one of two eastern provinces to lag the national average in 2006 (+0.9%). A big upswing in construction investment was offset by a decrease in most of the primary goods producing industries including natural gas production. Exports fell in 2006 as a result of this weakened production.

#### **Construction an important part of the territorial economies**

Large construction projects have played an important role in the territorial economies over the past few years.

In 2006, Nunavut benefited from the economic activity at the Jericho diamond mine. Its economy advanced 3.4% in 2006 on the heels of a decline (-0.2%) in 2005.

In the Yukon, a downturn in construction activity in 2006, following two years of big increases, led to slower growth. Yukon's economy advanced 2.9% in 2006, compared with 3.9% in 2005.

The Northwest Territories experienced large variations in growth over the past few years. Substantial increases in construction investment from 2004 to 2006 propelled the economy forward. The economy grew 2.9% in 2006, rebounding from a sharp downturn (-2.5%) in 2005.

**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.

**Canadian Economic Accounts re-referencing**

This release of provincial and territorial economic accounts is an update of estimates released in *The Daily* on April 25, 2007.

This latest release was based on updated data sources and methodologies and include the latest Input-Output Tables' benchmarks (revised 2003 and preliminary 2004, also released today); revisions to the National Income and Expenditure Accounts released May 31, 2007; and revisions to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by industry released on October 31, 2007.

Other elements incorporated in the updates were the re-referencing of the volume estimates to 2002, and the conversion to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997 for GDP by industry statistics.

For more information please contact an Information Officer in the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at 613-951-3640 or [lead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca](mailto:lead-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

#### An export-led recovery

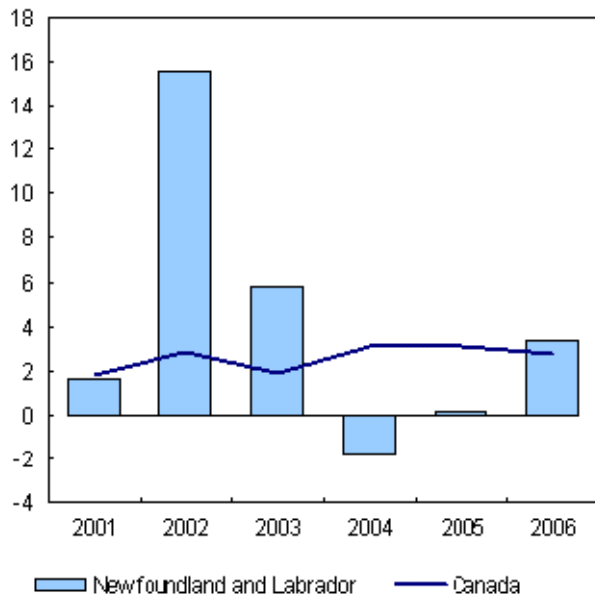
Economic activity in Newfoundland and Labrador strengthened substantially in 2006, rising 3.3%, following a lacklustre year in 2005 and a contraction in 2004. The first full year of production at the Voisey's Bay nickel mine and the White Rose oil field contributed to this advance. Exports reflected this increase in output advancing 5.3%, following two years of decline.

High commodity prices continued to push up profits which have registered double-digit growth for the past five years. Nevertheless, business investment retreated in 2006, following three years of strong increases. A downturn in investment in machinery and equipment was the main driver in the decline.

A one-time contribution to pension plans boosted labour income by 29% in 2006. With a strengthening labour market, labour income still increased 4.5% excluding the pension plan contribution. This led to an acceleration in consumer spending which helped support domestic demand despite the continuing erosion of the province's population base.

**Chart 2-a Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Prince Edward Island

### Economy advances in 2006

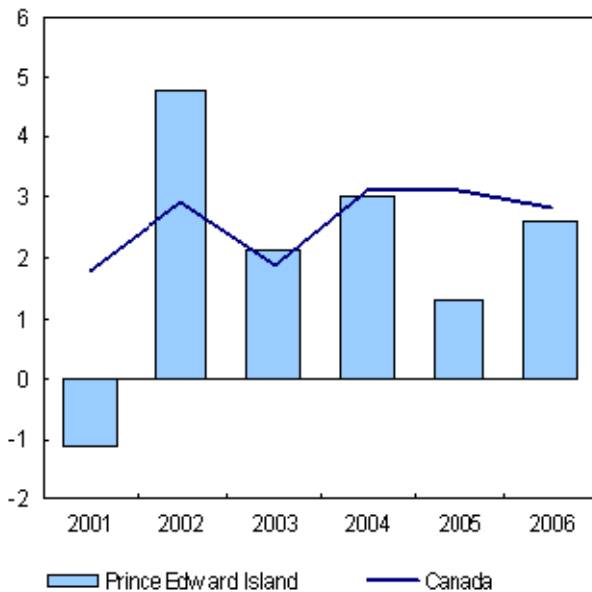
Economic activity strengthened in 2006 as real GDP advanced 2.6%. This followed a lacklustre year in 2005. Increased agricultural activity (+6.9%) pushed the economy forward as crop production rebounded. The fishing industry also came back strongly in 2006. This helped drive exports (+3.4%) and supported corporate profits (+15%), despite a decline in manufacturing.

Despite a drop in residential construction, overall construction posted gains on the strength of several major commercial projects.

Personal expenditure continued to expand at a good clip (+2.5%) in 2006.

**Chart 3-a Prince Edward Island's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Nova Scotia

### Non-residential construction keeps economy afloat

Lower natural gas production in 2006 eased growth in Nova Scotia to 0.9%. The Nova Scotia economy has grown below the national average in the past four years.

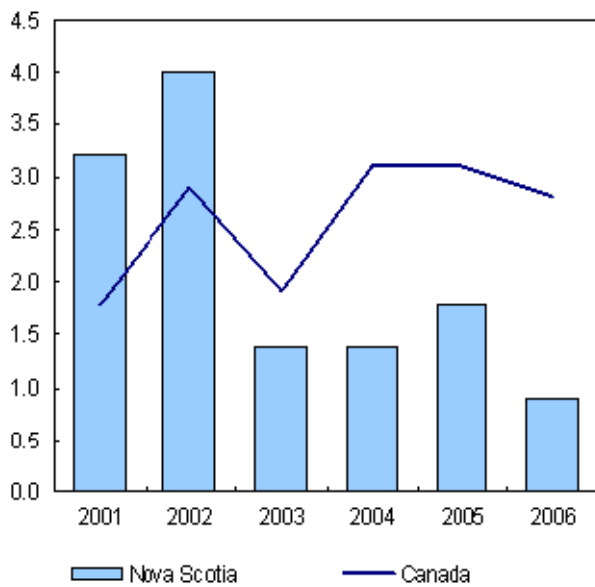
Corporation profits (-14%) and exports (-3.3%) both fell in 2006 following several years of growth. A downturn in manufacturing and forestry output further exacerbated the decline experienced from oil and gas production.

Business investment in non-residential construction rebounded sharply (+23%) in 2006 following two years of decline, and residential construction remained firm, which kept the construction industry busy.

Retail trade advanced 4.5% on accelerated consumer spending in 2006. This contributed to a drop in personal saving in the province.

**Chart 4-a Nova Scotia's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## New Brunswick

### Economy rebounds led by paper manufacturing and construction

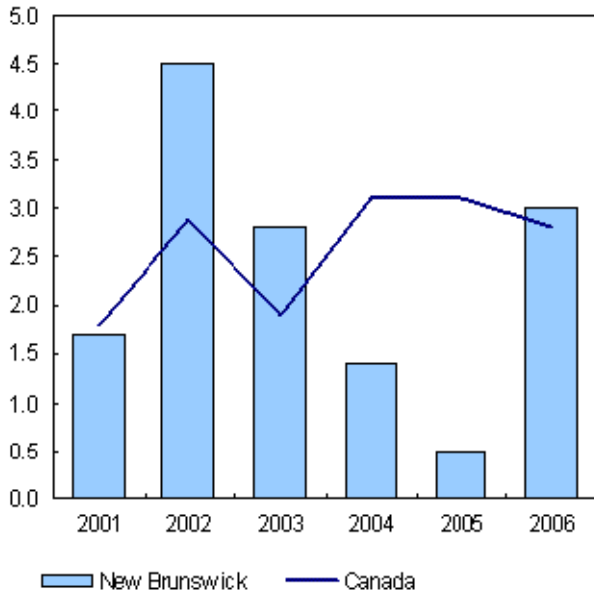
The New Brunswick economy picked up steam in 2006 as real GDP advanced 3.0%, following a 0.5% increase in 2005. Big rebounds in the paper manufacturing and forestry industries were major contributors to this renewed growth.

The construction industry (+13%) accelerated in 2006 on the heels of a smaller increase in 2005 and a downturn in 2004. Non-residential construction was particularly robust as several mega-projects pushed investment upward.

Employment and labour income gains over the past few years have buoyed personal expenditure. The increased economic activity also led to a rebound in corporate profits up in 2006 (+17%).

**Chart 5-a New Brunswick's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Quebec

### Slow but steady growth

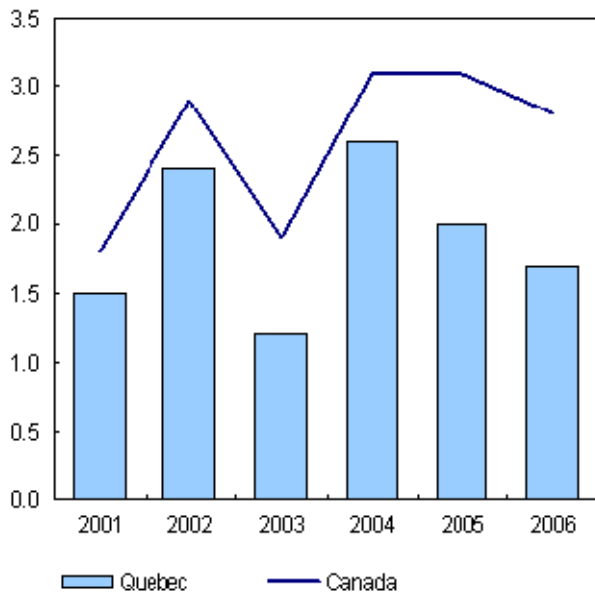
Real GDP decelerated further in Quebec in 2006 (+1.7%). Although relatively stable, growth has remained below the national average over the last four years as manufacturing activity in the province has faltered. The province's diverse economy has lent support despite the pressures of a higher Canadian dollar and a slackening in US demand.

Steady personal expenditure growth in the 3% range over the past five years boosted retail and wholesale trade.

Business investment advanced in 2006 following a decline in 2005. This spurred the construction industry to a 3.6% gain. Residential construction slipped slightly for the second year following large increases in previous years.

**Chart 6-a Quebec's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Ontario

### Manufacturing slows the economy

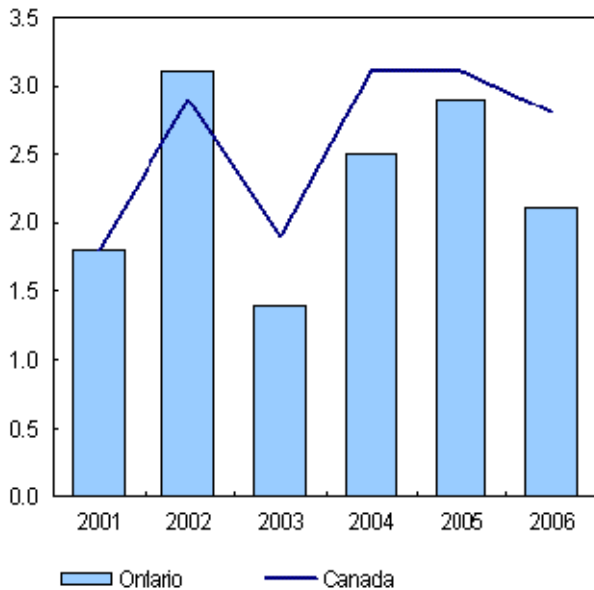
The Ontario economy continued to slow in 2006 advancing 2.1%, below the rate of the national economy. A downturn in manufacturing, specifically in motor vehicle manufacturing and related industries, dampened growth. Exports edged downward after two years of gains. The combination of rising energy prices and a high Canadian dollar contributed to the decline of manufacturing.

Construction activity remained healthy in the province, building on recent gains. Non-residential construction investment (+10%) was particularly strong, while home building increased at a slower rate.

The retail industry, as well as most of the other services industries, has been a steadying force for the economy. Personal expenditure climbed a further 3.5% in 2006, following a string of increases in excess of 3%.

**Chart 7-a Ontario's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Manitoba

### Economy builds on construction

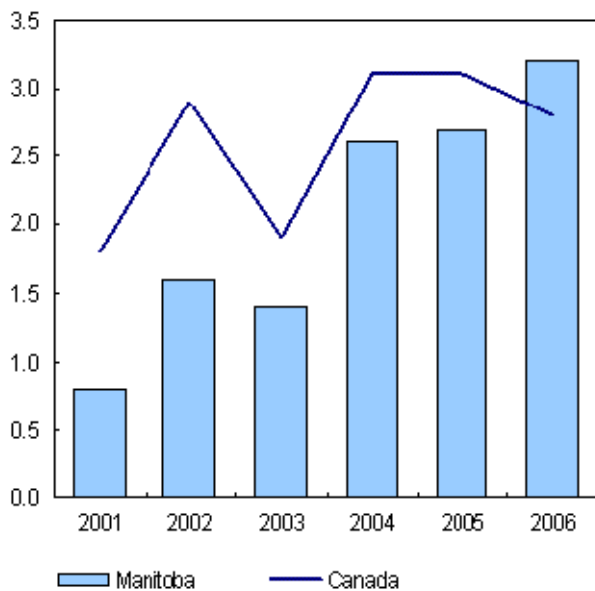
Economic activity in Manitoba expanded 3.2% in 2006, outpacing the national economy for the first time since 1998. The economy built its gains on the construction industry, which has experienced two robust years of growth in 2005 and 2006. Non-residential investment was up 36% in 2006, on the strength of several large projects.

Primary industries also grew in 2006 with crop production rebounding from a downturn in 2005 and oil and gas activity up sharply from previous years.

Retail stayed busy, spurred by income increases from a tight labour market. Manufacturing activity edged up in 2006, while corporate profits increased sharply, advancing 33%.

**Chart 8-a Manitoba's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Saskatchewan

### Primary industries stall economy

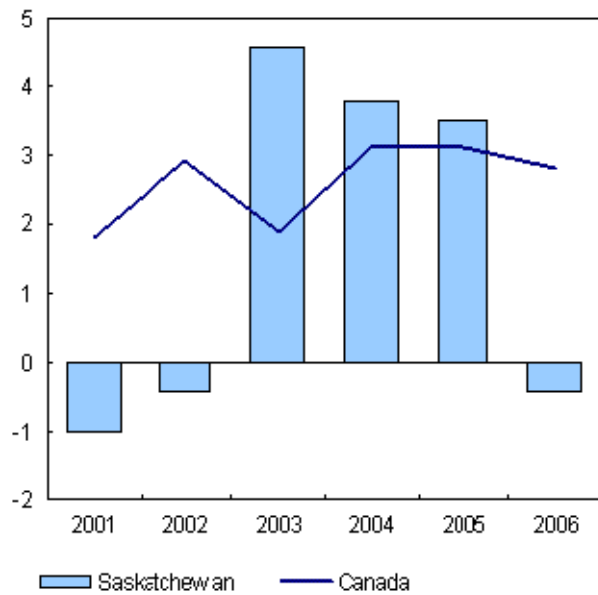
After three years of strong growth Saskatchewan's economic activity retreated (-0.4%), the only province in Canada to experience a decline in 2006. Lower crop production and reduced mining activity were the main reasons for the drop.

In contrast to farm income, earnings generally remained healthy in the rest of the economy. Labour income advanced 6.9% on strong employment gains. Retail output and consumer spending also increased, spurred by these gains.

High commodity prices along with a stable manufacturing industry allowed corporate profits to continue to increase 9.4% in 2006, though a notably slower pace from the sharp gains posted in the previous two years. Business machinery and equipment investment jumped 25% in 2006. This activity was centred in the mining industry.

**Chart 9-a Saskatchewan's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars





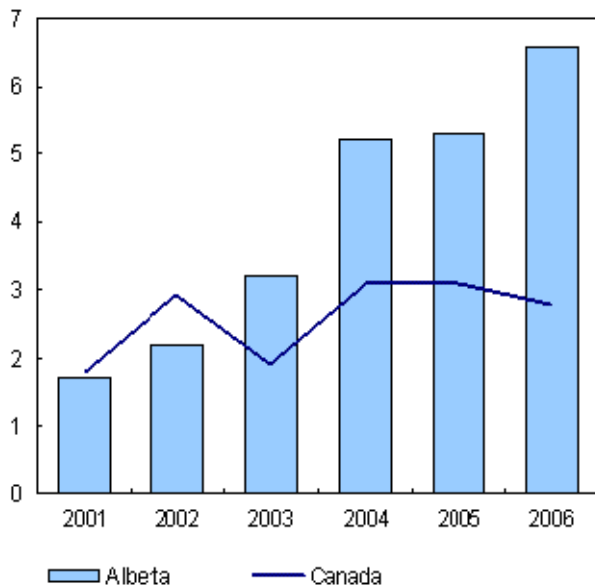
## Alberta

### Economic activity strengthens further

Alberta had the strongest economic growth in Canada, accelerating to 6.6% in 2006. This was the fourth consecutive year of growth above the national average, with the pace of economic activity in Alberta steadily increasing over the last six years. Exports were up sharply in 2006, while domestic demand remained strong.

**Chart 10-a Alberta's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



The construction industry continued to grow at a frenzied pace in 2006, jumping 17%. Non-residential construction was a major contributor to this as infrastructure projects and oil and gas construction continued to boom.

Manufacturing also outpaced the rest of the country with growth in the 10% range for the third consecutive year. This helped exports to advance 6.2% in 2006 after remaining essentially flat in 2005. Agricultural production was one of the few weak spots in the economy in 2006.

Labour income raced ahead spurred by large employment gains. Both in 2005 and 2006, growth of personal expenditure, particularly on durable goods, was the strongest in the country. The retail and wholesale industries, reflecting the vibrant economic activity, increased strongly in the past two years.

## British Columbia

### Economy decelerates, but continues strong

The British Columbia economy continued to grow in 2006 (+3.3%). Activity advanced at a slower pace than in 2005, reflecting in part weaker exports. Nevertheless, this was the fifth year in a row that the province's growth rate exceeded the national average.

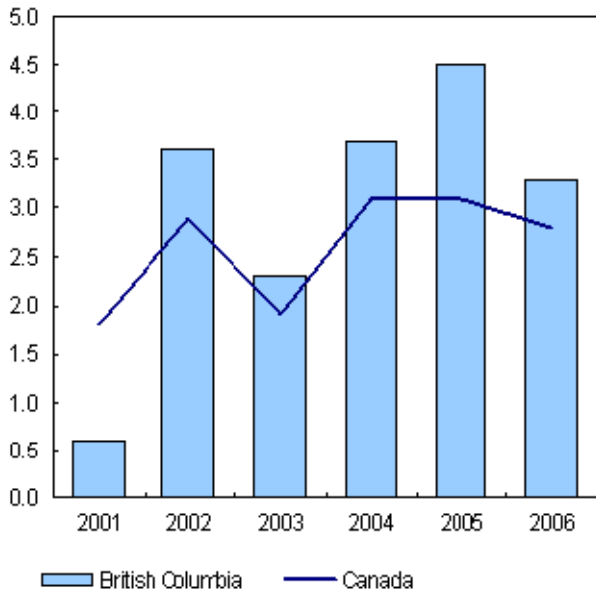
Investment in construction remained vibrant throughout this period with both residential and non-residential construction registering big gains. In 2006 they advanced 7.4% and 11%, respectively.

The wholesale, retail and transportation industries also reflected this robust economic activity. Employment growth, over 3% in the past two years, contributed to large increases in labour income, including an 8.5% increase in 2006.

Manufacturing industries continued to grow over the past few years despite the pressures of a higher dollar. Exports advanced at a slower pace, advancing 2.5% in 2006.

**Chart 11-a British Columbia's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Yukon

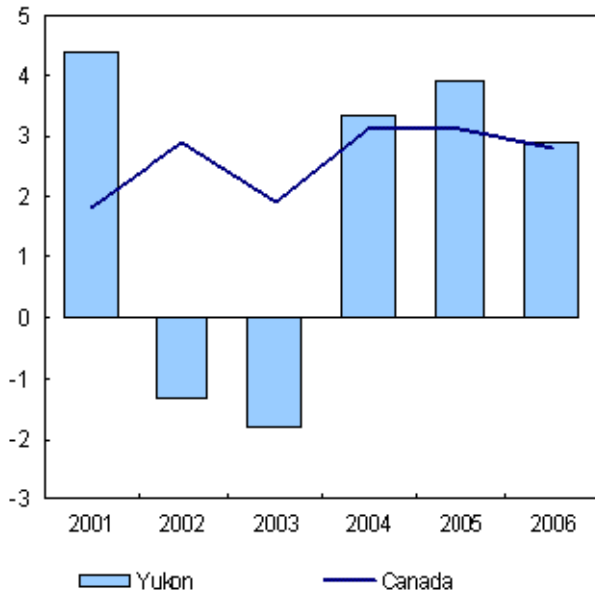
### Economy slows in 2006

After two strong years, economic activity slowed in 2006 (+2.9%) but stayed above the national average. Business investment in non-residential construction, which had been a big contributing factor to the economy in 2004 and 2005, decreased in 2006. Corporate profits followed a similar pattern.

Labour income, registering strong growth from 2004 to 2006, boosted consumer spending. Government spending continued to be a major contributor to the economy.

**Chart 12-a Yukon's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Northwest Territories

### Economic activity rebounds

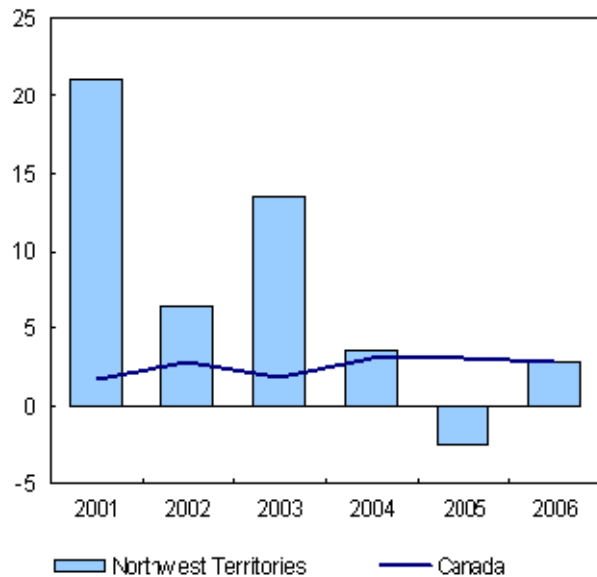
After a sharp downturn in 2005, economic activity rebounded in 2006 as real GDP advanced 2.9%. The construction industry pushed the economy forward as output growth exceeded 25% for the third consecutive year. These increases were focused on non-residential construction, as residential construction retreated in 2005 and 2006.

Mining output, which includes diamond mining, declined again (-0.5%) following a larger drop in the previous year.

Government expenditure slipped in 2006 while consumer spending advanced 3.8%, ahead of the pace in the past two years.

**Chart 13-a Northwest Territories' GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



## Nunavut

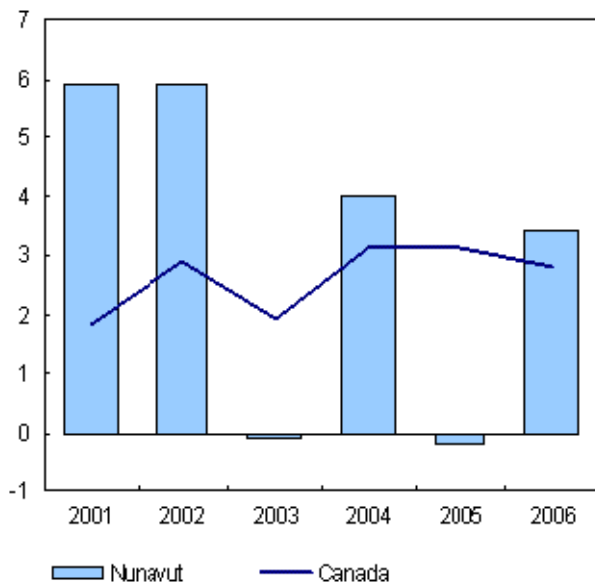
### Mining drives turnaround in economy

A new diamond mine in Nunavut helped to push the economy forward in 2006 as real GDP rose 3.4%, following a marginal decline (-0.2%) in 2005. The new mining production was reflected in exports, which jumped 21% after six years of declines. These decreases had been the result of several major mine closures over this time period.

Business investment, which remained essentially flat in 2006, dampened the effect of the mining increase. In the previous three years, business investment registered large gains, and were a driving force in the economy. The increased activity from mining production translated in to an acceleration of consumer spending.

**Chart 14-a Nunavut's GDP**

% change, chained (2002) dollars



**Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	545,204 8.4	570,008 4.5	593,307 4.1	621,003 4.7	654,957 5.5	694,041 6.0	737,382 6.2
Corporation profits before taxes	135,978 22.8	127,073 -6.5	135,229 6.4	144,501 6.9	169,151 17.1	189,357 11.9	198,859 5.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	66,631 19.7	63,366 -4.9	58,354 -7.9	62,593 7.3	67,032 7.1	75,648 12.9	79,133 4.6
Net income of unincorporated business	64,944 5.7	68,857 6.0	74,292 7.9	77,181 3.9	81,037 5.0	83,636 3.2	85,980 2.8
Taxes less subsidies	128,340 4.0	128,521 0.1	138,055 7.4	140,452 1.7	148,836 6.0	156,181 4.9	161,582 3.5
Personal disposable income	639,567 7.3	669,196 4.6	694,010 3.7	720,855 3.9	758,569 5.2	791,486 4.3	842,302 6.4
Personal saving rate[2]	4.7	5.2	3.5	2.6	2.9	1.6	2.3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	618,752 4.0	632,781 2.3	655,722 3.6	675,443 3.0	698,138 3.4	724,942 3.8	755,204 4.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	210,793 3.1	219,027 3.9	224,428 2.5	231,494 3.1	237,361 2.5	242,557 2.2	250,604 3.3
Gross fixed capital formation	213,238 4.7	221,713 4.0	225,174 1.6	239,145 6.2	257,565 7.7	279,345 8.5	299,468 7.2
Investment in inventories	11,520 ...	-5,555 ...	-2,719 ...	5,786 ...	7,914 ...	13,575 ...	10,198 ...
Exports of goods and services	487,932 8.9	473,474 -3.0	479,185 1.2	468,359 -2.3	490,931 4.8	501,732 2.2	505,344 0.7
Imports of goods and services	443,938 8.1	421,155 -5.1	428,301 1.7	446,014 4.1	483,250 8.3	519,435 7.5	545,268 5.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,100,515 5.2	1,120,146 1.8	1,152,905 2.9	1,174,592 1.9	1,210,656 3.1	1,247,780 3.1	1,282,204 2.8
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	347,304 6.7	339,779 -2.2	346,175 1.9	350,817 1.3	361,439 3.0	371,208 2.7	375,489 1.2
Services producing industries	678,385 4.6	701,115 3.4	722,590 3.1	740,591 2.5	765,423 3.4	788,924 3.1	818,862 3.8
Industrial production	269,146 7.5	259,607 -3.5	265,106 2.1	265,589 0.2	270,592 1.9	274,884 1.6	274,357 -0.2
Non-durable manufacturing	74,152 8.2	75,336 1.6	76,612 1.7	76,003 -0.8	75,885 -0.2	75,800 -0.1	74,329 -1.9
Durable manufacturing	114,933 11.0	105,759 -8.0	106,124 0.3	105,346 -0.7	109,695 4.1	112,814 2.8	112,470 -0.3
Manufacturing	188,925 9.9	181,084 -4.2	182,736 0.9	181,349 -0.8	185,504 2.3	188,478 1.6	186,631 -1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	26,268 0.3	24,674 -6.1	23,293 -5.6	25,478 9.4	27,685 8.7	28,437 2.7	27,847 -2.1
Construction	51,757 5.5	55,542 7.3	57,775 4.0	59,871 3.6	63,592 6.2	68,527 7.8	74,087 8.1
Wholesale trade	52,519 6.3	53,438 1.7	55,226 3.3	57,767 4.6	60,283 4.4	63,879 6.0	68,383 7.1
Retail trade	52,579 6.4	55,234 5.0	58,483 5.9	60,515 3.5	62,870 3.9	65,132 3.6	69,015 6.0

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, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	6,357 8.6	6,656 4.7	6,921 4.0	7,388 6.7	7,648 3.5	7,958 4.1	10,266 29.0
Corporation profits before taxes	2,302 80.0	2,019 -12.3	3,740 85.2	4,516 20.7	5,153 14.1	6,780 31.6	8,120 19.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	817 -1.9	783 -4.2	759 -3.1	777 2.4	854 9.9	915 7.1	1,165 27.3
Net income of unincorporated business	936 -1.8	926 -1.1	964 4.1	1,019 5.7	1,059 3.9	998 -5.8	1,003 0.5
Taxes less subsidies	1,622 3.4	1,690 4.2	1,807 6.9	1,926 6.6	1,990 3.3	2,069 4.0	2,078 0.4
Personal disposable income	8,740 4.3	9,116 4.3	9,381 2.9	9,773 4.2	10,041 2.7	10,397 3.5	12,802 23.1
Personal saving rate[2]	0.6 ...	1.2 ...	-0.1 ...	-0.8 ...	-1.2 ...	-1.5 ...	14.3 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	8,653 3.0	8,883 2.7	9,145 2.9	9,435 3.2	9,575 1.5	9,718 1.5	9,927 2.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4,220 1.5	4,331 2.6	4,421 2.1	4,555 3.0	4,558 0.1	4,587 0.6	4,695 2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	3,549 -9.9	3,498 -1.4	3,509 0.3	3,731 6.3	4,184 12.1	4,472 6.9	4,511 0.9
Investment in inventories	304 ...	186 ...	-120 ...	91 ...	74 ...	101 ...	123 ...
Exports of goods and services	7,795 12.0	7,614 -2.3	10,084 32.4	11,043 9.5	10,858 -1.7	10,759 -0.9	11,332 5.3
Imports of goods and services	10,486 4.3	10,252 -2.2	10,577 3.2	11,434 8.1	12,158 6.3	12,499 2.8	12,932 3.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	14,013 5.2	14,233 1.6	16,457 15.6	17,419 5.8	17,117 -1.7	17,159 0.2	17,719 3.3
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	4,366 10.0	4,237 -3.0	6,316 49.1	7,058 11.7	6,956 -1.4	6,990 0.5	7,314 4.6
Services producing industries	8,132 2.2	8,339 2.5	8,660 3.8	8,866 2.4	9,049 2.1	9,083 0.4	9,248 1.8
Industrial production	3,466 18.4	3,215 -7.2	5,268 63.9	5,999 13.9	5,789 -3.5	5,769 -0.3	6,048 4.8
Non-durable manufacturing	582 1.2	543 -6.7	616 13.4	665 8.0	634 -4.7	561 -11.5	581 3.6
Durable manufacturing	215 20.8	240 11.6	171 -28.8	243 42.1	211 -13.2	270 28.0	189 -30.0
Manufacturing	805 4.3	776 -3.6	786 1.3	911 15.9	863 -5.3	858 -0.6	786 -8.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	375 -1.8	362 -3.5	367 1.4	391 6.5	424 8.4	395 -6.8	396 0.3
Construction	586 -12.4	681 16.2	681 0.0	666 -2.2	738 10.8	833 12.9	875 5.0
Wholesale trade	427 2.2	428 0.2	435 1.6	452 3.9	458 1.3	452 -1.3	465 2.9
Retail trade	718 7.0	754 5.0	795 5.4	819 3.0	838 2.3	833 -0.6	851 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, Prince Edward Island[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,746	1,812	1,904	2,009	2,108	2,188	2,246
	8.3	3.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.7
Corporation profits before taxes	362	368	388	354	375	371	425
	5.2	1.7	5.4	-8.8	5.9	-1.1	14.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	135	150	125	122	142	153	156
	8.9	11.1	-16.7	-2.4	16.4	7.7	2.0
Net income of unincorporated business	280	303	313	328	331	342	348
	4.1	8.2	3.3	4.8	0.9	3.3	1.8
Taxes less subsidies	407	381	453	473	485	531	554
	5.7	-6.4	18.9	4.4	2.5	9.5	4.3
Personal disposable income	2,420	2,467	2,606	2,635	2,769	2,865	2,989
	6.8	1.9	5.6	1.1	5.1	3.5	4.3
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9	0.6	0.8	-3.1	-2.8	-4.6	-5.2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,391	2,422	2,505	2,574	2,642	2,707	2,774
	4.5	1.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,118	1,162	1,182	1,229	1,248	1,254	1,271
	-2.4	3.9	1.7	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	652	672	697	726	760	776	823
	6.2	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.7	2.1	6.1
Investment in inventories	85	-53	34	17	4	9	58
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	2,030	2,001	2,008	2,074	2,198	2,241	2,318
	4.0	-1.4	0.3	3.3	6.0	2.0	3.4
Imports of goods and services	2,668	2,646	2,732	2,842	2,957	3,049	3,188
	7.7	-0.8	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.1	4.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,570	3,532	3,701	3,778	3,893	3,945	4,049
	1.9	-1.1	4.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.6
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	872	822	900	910	924	923	941
	1.9	-5.7	9.5	1.1	1.5	-0.1	2.0
Services producing industries	2,317	2,361	2,440	2,499	2,597	2,648	2,711
	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.4	3.9	2.0	2.4
Industrial production	433	415	411	428	456	481	463
	4.6	-4.2	-1.0	4.1	6.5	5.5	-3.7
Non-durable manufacturing	277	280	274	275	287	302	275
	5.3	1.1	-2.1	0.4	4.4	5.2	-8.9
Durable manufacturing	112	92	99	116	128	138	146
	8.7	-17.9	7.6	17.2	10.3	7.8	5.8
Manufacturing	394	376	373	393	414	438	420
	6.5	-4.6	-0.8	5.4	5.3	5.8	-4.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	300	244	326	319	325	300	322
	-3.5	-18.7	33.6	-2.1	1.9	-7.7	7.3
Construction	147	159	163	162	168	165	181
	2.8	8.2	2.5	-0.6	3.7	-1.8	9.7
Wholesale trade	108	104	103	102	104	106	106
	2.9	-3.7	-1.0	-1.0	2.0	1.9	0.0
Retail trade	211	226	231	235	244	245	250
	9.3	7.1	2.2	1.7	3.8	0.4	2.0

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



**Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	13,107	13,606	14,364	14,971	15,534	16,415	16,983
	5.6	3.8	5.6	4.2	3.8	5.7	3.5
Corporation profits before taxes	2,281	2,432	2,420	2,796	3,100	3,418	2,939
	24.5	6.6	-0.5	15.5	10.9	10.3	-14.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,263	1,288	1,200	1,307	1,205	1,275	1,434
	9.4	2.0	-6.8	8.9	-7.8	5.8	12.5
Net income of unincorporated business	1,772	1,886	2,016	2,109	2,150	2,156	2,209
	1.5	6.4	6.9	4.6	1.9	0.3	2.5
Taxes less subsidies	2,999	3,172	3,449	3,694	3,912	4,090	4,033
	3.7	5.8	8.7	7.1	5.9	4.6	-1.4
Personal disposable income	17,526	18,126	18,674	19,202	20,062	20,872	21,714
	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.0
Personal saving rate[2]	2.3	2.9	0.4	-1.7	-1.5	-2.0	-2.6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	17,253	17,437	18,086	18,537	18,941	19,306	19,807
	2.4	1.1	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,880	8,023	8,178	8,278	8,432	8,701	8,952
	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.9
Gross fixed capital formation	5,139	5,391	5,781	5,815	5,800	6,097	6,475
	-10.9	4.9	7.2	0.6	-0.3	5.1	6.2
Investment in inventories	203	91	-71	185	119	125	178
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	12,027	12,575	13,330	13,458	13,780	13,956	13,500
	9.4	4.6	6.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	-3.3
Imports of goods and services	17,253	17,481	18,246	18,817	19,246	19,902	20,354
	1.2	1.3	4.4	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	25,234	26,036	27,082	27,464	27,836	28,336	28,597
	3.1	3.2	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.9
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	5,749	5,996	6,380	6,427	6,826	6,737	6,491
	2.6	4.3	6.4	0.7	6.2	-1.3	-3.7
Services producing industries	16,940	17,473	18,132	18,531	19,110	19,585	20,107
	3.0	3.1	3.8	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.7
Industrial production	3,776	3,854	4,228	4,155	4,542	4,483	4,154
	9.0	2.1	9.7	-1.7	9.3	-1.3	-7.3
Non-durable manufacturing	1,511	1,545	1,630	1,720	1,828	1,811	1,625
	-7.2	2.3	5.5	5.5	6.3	-0.9	-10.3
Durable manufacturing	895	868	1,032	910	1,130	1,092	1,126
	15.8	-3.0	18.9	-11.8	24.2	-3.4	3.1
Manufacturing	2,422	2,425	2,662	2,629	2,824	2,775	2,616
	-0.0	0.1	9.8	-1.2	7.4	-1.7	-5.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	676	755	766	800	750	725	684
	3.4	11.7	1.5	4.4	-6.3	-3.3	-5.7
Construction	1,301	1,394	1,385	1,483	1,553	1,549	1,687
	-14.5	7.1	-0.6	7.1	4.7	-0.3	8.9
Wholesale trade	1,079	1,063	1,112	1,113	1,117	1,155	1,160
	2.9	-1.5	4.6	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.4
Retail trade	1,444	1,557	1,616	1,652	1,661	1,681	1,756
	6.0	7.8	3.8	2.2	0.5	1.2	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, New Brunswick[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	10,604 6.1	10,656 0.5	11,115 4.3	11,740 5.6	12,303 4.8	12,844 4.4	13,379 4.2
Corporation profits before taxes	1,846 4.4	1,904 3.1	1,832 -3.8	1,933 5.5	2,470 27.8	2,343 -5.1	2,733 16.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,345 4.5	1,320 -1.9	1,167 -11.6	1,243 6.5	1,205 -3.1	1,215 0.8	1,298 6.8
Net income of unincorporated business	1,253 1.5	1,321 5.4	1,339 1.4	1,353 1.0	1,450 7.2	1,454 0.3	1,478 1.7
Taxes less subsidies	2,430 5.8	2,567 5.6	2,779 8.3	2,960 6.5	3,020 2.0	3,144 4.1	3,145 0.0
Personal disposable income	13,730 4.1	14,167 3.2	14,480 2.2	15,027 3.8	15,789 5.1	16,308 3.3	17,024 4.4
Personal saving rate[2]	4.9 ...	5.7 ...	3.1 ...	3.1 ...	4.0 ...	2.9 ...	2.5 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	13,142 2.9	13,254 0.9	13,658 3.0	13,895 1.7	14,232 2.4	14,566 2.3	15,013 3.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,577 -3.0	5,620 0.8	5,717 1.7	5,811 1.6	5,940 2.2	6,102 2.7	6,238 2.2
Gross fixed capital formation	4,348 1.7	3,691 -15.1	3,746 1.5	4,159 11.0	4,457 7.2	4,766 6.9	4,999 4.9
Investment in inventories	239 ...	14 ...	110 ...	130 ...	143 ...	109 ...	213 ...
Exports of goods and services	13,969 3.0	15,608 11.7	16,165 3.6	16,736 3.5	17,150 2.5	17,244 0.5	16,898 -2.0
Imports of goods and services	17,278 2.4	17,952 3.9	18,228 1.5	18,966 4.0	19,849 4.7	20,611 3.8	20,462 -0.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	19,917 2.1	20,248 1.7	21,169 4.5	21,765 2.8	22,069 1.4	22,174 0.5	22,843 3.0
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	5,400 2.4	5,304 -1.8	5,626 6.1	5,818 3.4	5,880 1.1	5,693 -3.2	5,973 4.9
Services producing industries	12,688 2.7	13,062 2.9	13,489 3.3	13,790 2.2	14,321 3.9	14,556 1.6	14,901 2.4
Industrial production	3,571 2.8	3,457 -3.2	3,710 7.3	3,829 3.2	3,920 2.4	3,702 -5.6	3,760 1.6
Non-durable manufacturing	1,659 11.2	1,584 -4.5	1,787 12.8	1,878 5.1	2,014 7.2	1,808 -10.2	1,891 4.6
Durable manufacturing	980 -0.3	956 -2.4	1,046 9.4	1,048 0.2	992 -5.3	967 -2.5	957 -1.0
Manufacturing	2,600 6.9	2,554 -1.8	2,833 10.9	2,930 3.4	2,926 -0.1	2,703 -7.6	2,773 2.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	656 2.0	777 18.4	845 8.8	762 -9.8	842 10.5	820 -2.6	899 9.6
Construction	1,190 1.3	1,066 -10.4	1,071 0.5	1,223 14.2	1,128 -7.8	1,183 4.9	1,334 12.8
Wholesale trade	787 2.5	825 4.8	867 5.1	936 8.0	962 2.8	971 0.9	956 -1.5
Retail trade	1,149 8.3	1,175 2.3	1,198 2.0	1,235 3.1	1,285 4.0	1,317 2.5	1,397 6.1

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							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	117,658	121,990	127,620	134,372	139,561	144,881	150,265
	8.8	3.7	4.6	5.3	3.9	3.8	3.7
Corporation profits before taxes	23,761	22,523	23,182	21,564	25,172	26,129	28,606
	3.0	-5.2	2.9	-7.0	16.7	3.8	9.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	14,028	13,888	13,675	14,054	14,826	16,084	16,960
	9.4	-1.0	-1.5	2.8	5.5	8.5	5.4
Net income of unincorporated business	12,416	13,150	13,953	14,643	15,579	16,020	16,343
	2.7	5.9	6.1	4.9	6.4	2.8	2.0
Taxes less subsidies	30,080	30,163	32,231	32,966	34,547	35,690	35,677
	4.6	0.3	6.9	2.3	4.8	3.3	-0.0
Personal disposable income	139,159	145,505	151,871	158,823	165,727	170,612	178,028
	6.2	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3	2.9	4.3
Personal saving rate[2]	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	1.6	1.6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	135,632	138,491	143,093	147,513	151,743	156,469	161,165
	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	49,828	51,689	52,800	54,586	55,601	56,159	57,626
	2.9	3.7	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.0	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation	39,691	40,222	42,954	46,156	51,430	51,092	52,986
	3.4	1.3	6.8	7.5	11.4	-0.7	3.7
Investment in inventories	3,289	-1,326	-1,267	-84	781	2,865	1,472
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	143,896	141,051	141,507	137,938	140,930	145,196	147,733
	10.8	-2.0	0.3	-2.5	2.2	3.0	1.7
Imports of goods and services	140,332	134,612	137,307	141,833	150,125	156,753	161,716
	9.6	-4.1	2.0	3.3	5.8	4.4	3.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	232,378	235,832	241,448	244,422	250,673	255,638	259,895
	4.3	1.5	2.4	1.2	2.6	2.0	1.7
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	73,260	72,432	73,549	72,826	74,046	74,883	74,879
	8.0	-1.1	1.5	-1.0	1.7	1.1	-0.0
Services producing industries	141,633	145,576	150,300	153,968	161,732	165,874	170,376
	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.4	5.0	2.6	2.7
Industrial production	59,701	57,966	58,193	56,954	56,320	57,307	57,019
	8.4	-2.9	0.4	-2.1	-1.1	1.8	-0.5
Non-durable manufacturing	20,829	21,811	22,384	21,724	21,197	21,141	20,798
	8.0	4.7	2.6	-2.9	-2.4	-0.3	-1.6
Durable manufacturing	28,127	26,034	25,098	24,271	24,617	25,559	25,622
	11.3	-7.4	-3.6	-3.3	1.4	3.8	0.2
Manufacturing	49,477	48,133	47,482	45,993	45,857	46,762	46,490
	10.0	-2.7	-1.4	-3.1	-0.3	2.0	-0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,940	4,239	4,173	4,164	4,637	4,652	4,478
	-2.9	7.6	-1.6	-0.2	11.4	0.3	-3.7
Construction	9,632	10,189	11,183	11,709	12,870	12,704	13,166
	9.5	5.8	9.8	4.7	9.9	-1.3	3.6
Wholesale trade	10,679	10,972	11,365	11,835	12,328	13,008	13,654
	6.8	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.2	5.5	5.0
Retail trade	12,094	12,585	13,325	13,698	14,379	14,788	15,608
	5.6	4.1	5.9	2.8	5.0	2.8	5.5

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, Ontario[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	233,876	242,939	251,315	262,261	275,842	289,245	302,280
	9.0	3.9	3.4	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.5
Corporation profits before taxes	54,356	49,344	60,467	58,206	63,128	61,967	64,407
	9.3	-9.2	22.5	-3.7	8.5	-1.8	3.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	18,252	16,996	16,330	17,257	17,912	20,072	20,541
	7.8	-6.9	-3.9	5.7	3.8	12.1	2.3
Net income of unincorporated business	27,684	29,267	31,808	32,630	33,806	34,420	34,807
	8.3	5.7	8.7	2.6	3.6	1.8	1.1
Taxes less subsidies	56,975	59,016	61,227	60,545	64,859	67,798	70,683
	3.7	3.6	3.7	-1.1	7.1	4.5	4.3
Personal disposable income	265,316	274,607	284,156	293,943	307,170	319,255	335,990
	8.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	3.9	5.2
Personal saving rate[2]	7.6	6.8	4.8	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	248,481	254,697	264,488	272,672	281,480	291,554	301,739
	4.9	2.5	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	76,092	79,346	81,779	84,960	88,435	90,496	93,523
	3.2	4.3	3.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	3.3
Gross fixed capital formation	80,867	82,755	83,782	87,940	91,224	96,253	102,529
	3.5	2.3	1.2	5.0	3.7	5.5	6.5
Investment in inventories	4,804	-668	407	28	2,490	3,629	3,290
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	327,639	317,879	322,731	322,376	334,568	341,940	341,308
	7.8	-3.0	1.5	-0.1	3.8	2.2	-0.2
Imports of goods and services	282,541	269,435	275,265	283,902	302,678	314,441	322,869
	7.3	-4.6	2.2	3.1	6.6	3.9	2.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	455,234	463,357	477,763	484,341	496,208	510,740	521,648
	5.9	1.8	3.1	1.4	2.5	2.9	2.1
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	135,619	132,201	134,952	135,581	138,377	140,476	137,928
	6.5	-2.5	2.1	0.5	2.1	1.5	-1.8
Services producing industries	287,542	297,286	305,268	311,791	326,926	337,062	350,443
	6.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	4.9	3.1	4.0
Industrial production	110,832	106,030	107,639	107,457	109,638	109,861	105,848
	7.5	-4.3	1.5	-0.2	2.0	0.2	-3.7
Non-durable manufacturing	33,710	34,674	35,056	34,759	34,952	34,771	33,293
	7.6	2.9	1.1	-0.8	0.6	-0.5	-4.3
Durable manufacturing	65,267	59,420	60,580	60,816	61,265	61,114	58,832
	8.4	-9.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	-0.2	-3.7
Manufacturing	98,834	93,823	95,636	95,557	96,603	96,264	92,480
	8.5	-5.1	1.9	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	-3.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,213	4,930	4,955	5,031	5,201	5,426	5,393
	-4.4	-5.4	0.5	1.5	3.4	4.3	-0.6
Construction	19,642	21,270	22,358	23,088	23,468	25,052	26,446
	3.3	8.3	5.1	3.3	1.6	6.7	5.6
Wholesale trade	23,877	24,110	24,966	26,251	27,368	29,025	31,058
	7.8	1.0	3.6	5.1	4.3	6.1	7.0
Retail trade	20,832	21,785	23,301	24,243	25,103	25,817	26,901
	7.2	4.6	7.0	4.0	3.5	2.8	4.2

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

**Economic accounts key indicators, Manitoba[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	17,146	17,733	18,626	19,421	20,450	21,379	22,447
	5.4	3.4	5.0	4.3	5.3	4.5	5.0
Corporation profits before taxes	2,890	2,796	3,004	3,236	3,965	4,285	5,701
	11.2	-3.3	7.4	7.7	22.5	8.1	33.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	3,041	3,011	2,555	1,987	2,453	2,994	2,963
	12.5	-1.0	-15.1	-22.2	23.5	22.1	-1.0
Net income of unincorporated business	2,245	2,357	2,490	2,548	2,615	2,674	2,753
	1.6	5.0	5.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.0
Taxes less subsidies	4,259	4,399	4,801	4,806	4,889	4,896	5,171
	6.2	3.3	9.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	5.6
Personal disposable income	22,102	22,974	23,678	24,436	25,670	26,326	27,713
	4.6	3.9	3.1	3.2	5.0	2.6	5.3
Personal saving rate[2]	4.9	4.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	0.7	1.0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	21,472	21,877	22,501	22,856	23,601	24,305	25,107
	2.2	1.9	2.9	1.6	3.3	3.0	3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,243	8,539	8,758	9,128	9,298	9,403	9,542
	1.9	3.6	2.6	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.5
Gross fixed capital formation	5,912	6,136	6,215	6,411	6,884	6,960	7,896
	-1.6	3.8	1.3	3.2	7.4	1.1	13.4
Investment in inventories	548	-153	34	913	247	53	580
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	22,045	22,590	22,586	22,848	23,941	24,772	25,414
	5.1	2.5	-0.0	1.2	4.8	3.5	2.6
Imports of goods and services	22,431	22,908	23,540	25,081	25,941	26,488	28,205
	2.1	2.1	2.8	6.5	3.4	2.1	6.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	35,708	35,996	36,559	37,059	38,033	39,061	40,323
	4.3	0.8	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.2
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	9,479	9,044	9,232	9,334	9,539	9,945	10,569
	7.9	-4.6	2.1	1.1	2.2	4.3	6.3
Services producing industries	23,272	23,918	24,382	24,700	25,718	26,247	26,855
	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.3	4.1	2.1	2.3
Industrial production	6,282	6,079	6,196	6,134	6,534	6,957	7,142
	9.8	-3.2	1.9	-1.0	6.5	6.5	2.7
Manufacturing	4,332	4,176	4,346	4,356	4,548	4,696	4,720
	9.7	-3.6	4.1	0.2	4.4	3.3	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,998	1,657	1,700	1,855	1,712	1,574	1,794
	13.0	-17.1	2.6	9.1	-7.7	-8.1	14.0
Construction	1,217	1,363	1,336	1,350	1,380	1,483	1,721
	-7.2	12.0	-2.0	1.0	2.2	7.5	16.0
Wholesale trade	1,885	1,891	1,957	1,923	1,948	2,020	2,059
	1.9	0.3	3.5	-1.7	1.3	3.7	1.9
Retail trade	1,846	1,958	2,054	2,135	2,247	2,322	2,409
	4.9	6.1	4.9	3.9	5.2	3.3	3.7

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

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

**Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	13,383	13,965	14,617	15,427	16,080	17,047	18,221
	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.5	4.2	6.0	6.9
Corporation profits before taxes	5,629	4,442	4,804	5,334	7,195	9,328	10,205
	43.3	-21.1	8.1	11.0	34.9	29.6	9.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,929	2,560	2,582	2,700	3,030	3,137	3,232
	21.9	-12.6	0.9	4.6	12.2	3.5	3.0
Net income of unincorporated business	1,875	1,953	2,014	2,067	2,113	2,175	2,263
	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.9	4.0
Taxes less subsidies	3,687	3,740	3,616	3,799	4,044	4,400	4,755
	-1.7	1.4	-3.3	5.1	6.4	8.8	8.1
Personal disposable income	18,187	18,494	19,049	20,238	21,797	21,998	22,853
	3.8	1.7	3.0	6.2	7.7	0.9	3.9
Personal saving rate[2]	-0.9	-2.6	-4.6	-2.5	1.7	-2.3	-3.9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	18,740	18,991	19,480	19,885	20,244	20,864	21,672
	2.6	1.3	2.6	2.1	1.8	3.1	3.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,075	7,330	7,506	7,634	7,639	7,838	8,076
	1.3	3.6	2.4	1.7	0.1	2.6	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	7,474	7,401	6,987	7,585	7,693	8,961	9,798
	-0.5	-1.0	-5.6	8.6	1.4	16.5	9.3
Investment in inventories	381	-618	-474	1,491	1,334	1,786	635
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	24,179	24,613	23,954	23,692	25,884	26,360	26,812
	6.4	1.8	-2.7	-1.1	9.3	1.8	1.7
Imports of goods and services	22,684	22,945	23,120	24,254	25,410	27,001	28,738
	3.7	1.2	0.8	4.9	4.8	6.3	6.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	34,820	34,487	34,343	35,921	37,303	38,598	38,433
	2.6	-1.0	-0.4	4.6	3.8	3.5	-0.4
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	15,208	13,857	12,978	14,325	14,956	15,710	14,978
	1.6	-8.9	-6.3	10.4	4.4	5.0	-4.7
Services producing industries	18,653	19,267	19,754	20,126	20,867	21,265	21,959
	2.7	3.3	2.5	1.9	3.7	1.9	3.3
Industrial production	9,080	9,064	8,752	9,342	9,604	9,808	9,196
	3.7	-0.2	-3.4	6.7	2.8	2.1	-6.2
Non-durable manufacturing	1,264	1,343	1,198	1,245	1,337	1,297	1,235
	23.0	6.3	-10.8	3.9	7.4	-3.0	-4.8
Durable manufacturing	1,193	1,129	1,083	1,054	1,288	1,425	1,518
	-0.7	-5.4	-4.1	-2.7	22.2	10.6	6.5
Manufacturing	2,470	2,495	2,281	2,299	2,622	2,735	2,779
	10.9	1.0	-8.6	0.8	14.0	4.3	1.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,912	3,151	2,593	3,158	3,833	4,181	3,983
	-1.2	-35.9	-17.7	21.8	21.4	9.1	-4.7
Construction	1,584	1,677	1,633	1,666	1,726	2,005	2,096
	-1.5	5.9	-2.6	2.0	3.6	16.2	4.5
Wholesale trade	1,634	1,639	1,648	1,715	1,796	1,851	1,949
	3.4	0.3	0.5	4.1	4.7	3.1	5.3
Retail trade	1,523	1,592	1,668	1,678	1,734	1,798	1,911
	5.1	4.5	4.8	0.6	3.3	3.7	6.3

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

**Economic accounts key indicators, Alberta[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	60,392 10.6	67,757 12.2	70,868 4.6	74,629 5.3	81,698 9.5	92,693 13.5	104,442 12.7
Corporation profits before taxes	30,206 86.0	28,909 -4.3	23,229 -19.6	32,944 41.8	40,229 22.1	53,454 32.9	53,190 -0.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	14,395 62.5	14,294 -0.7	10,869 -24.0	13,661 25.7	15,198 11.3	19,523 28.5	21,045 7.8
Net income of unincorporated business	7,143 7.1	7,771 8.8	8,495 9.3	8,841 4.1	9,380 6.1	10,036 7.0	10,811 7.7
Taxes less subsidies	10,015 4.1	7,297 -27.1	10,942 50.0	11,375 4.0	12,178 7.1	13,357 9.7	14,321 7.2
Personal disposable income	67,790 9.6	75,535 11.4	78,323 3.7	81,942 4.6	89,308 9.0	97,528 9.2	109,732 12.5
Personal saving rate[2]	4.5 ...	9.5 ...	7.1 ...	6.3 ...	8.8 ...	9.1 ...	10.8 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	66,086 5.0	68,454 3.6	71,241 4.1	73,666 3.4	77,372 5.0	82,833 7.1	89,599 8.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	21,055 6.1	21,907 4.0	22,621 3.3	23,687 4.7	24,277 2.5	25,417 4.7	26,788 5.4
Gross fixed capital formation	40,102 16.8	44,082 9.9	43,585 -1.1	47,040 7.9	51,784 10.1	63,105 21.9	68,885 9.2
Investment in inventories	920 ...	-1,390 ...	-1,598 ...	1,247 ...	-750 ...	1,409 ...	350 ...
Exports of goods and services	92,734 8.9	93,105 0.4	93,996 1.0	94,600 0.6	101,418 7.2	101,155 -0.3	107,475 6.2
Imports of goods and services	76,161 14.7	78,762 3.4	79,142 0.5	84,748 7.1	90,887 7.2	101,046 11.2	108,938 7.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	144,886 6.1	147,394 1.7	150,594 2.2	155,359 3.2	163,457 5.2	172,047 5.3	183,372 6.6
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	65,155 6.7	63,571 -2.4	62,863 -1.1	64,092 2.0	75,009 17.0	79,402 5.9	84,376 6.3
Services producing industries	73,722 6.3	78,270 6.2	81,403 4.0	84,935 4.3	89,528 5.4	93,777 4.7	100,439 7.1
Industrial production	50,273 4.2	48,355 -3.8	48,600 0.5	48,711 0.2	58,014 19.1	59,777 3.0	62,736 5.0
Non-durable manufacturing	7,398 13.7	6,461 -12.7	6,444 -0.3	6,383 -0.9	6,789 6.4	6,911 1.8	7,450 7.8
Durable manufacturing	6,223 21.1	6,418 3.1	6,172 -3.8	6,010 -2.6	7,216 20.1	8,445 17.0	9,361 10.8
Manufacturing	13,684 17.4	12,964 -5.3	12,616 -2.7	12,387 -1.8	14,046 13.4	15,439 9.9	16,909 9.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,948 1.5	4,135 -16.4	3,117 -24.6	4,351 39.6	5,061 16.3	5,353 5.8	4,851 -9.4
Construction	10,222 19.2	11,098 8.6	11,146 0.4	11,180 0.3	12,356 10.5	15,011 21.5	17,552 16.9
Wholesale trade	6,374 6.3	6,651 4.3	6,706 0.8	7,079 5.6	7,485 5.7	8,073 7.9	9,114 12.9
Retail trade	5,455 6.6	6,012 10.2	6,493 8.0	6,752 4.0	6,870 1.7	7,459 8.6	8,512 14.1

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, British Columbia[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	68,369 6.8	70,044 2.4	72,900 4.1	75,605 3.7	80,376 6.3	85,799 6.7	93,102 8.5
Corporation profits before taxes	11,596 24.6	11,392 -1.8	11,389 -0.0	12,364 8.6	16,691 35.0	19,980 19.7	21,322 6.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	10,184 21.7	8,834 -13.3	8,828 -0.1	9,151 3.7	9,753 6.6	9,880 1.3	9,920 0.4
Net income of unincorporated business	9,078 4.1	9,637 6.2	10,591 9.9	11,312 6.8	12,196 7.8	12,984 6.5	13,576 4.6
Taxes less subsidies	15,608 4.2	15,810 1.3	16,443 4.0	17,580 6.9	18,562 5.6	19,856 7.0	20,809 4.8
Personal disposable income	81,901 5.8	85,332 4.2	88,594 3.8	91,505 3.3	96,714 5.7	101,559 5.0	109,579 7.9
Personal saving rate[2]	-1.5 ...	-1.0 ...	-2.9 ...	-4.5 ...	-4.7 ...	-5.6 ...	-4.7 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	84,482 3.0	86,296 2.1	89,238 3.4	92,250 3.4	96,228 4.3	100,482 4.4	105,986 5.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	26,672 4.1	27,952 4.8	28,260 1.1	28,357 0.3	28,535 0.6	29,094 2.0	30,331 4.3
Gross fixed capital formation	24,010 2.6	25,672 6.9	25,912 0.9	27,977 8.0	31,168 11.4	34,282 10.0	37,620 9.7
Investment in inventories	2,053 ...	-357 ...	238 ...	665 ...	547 ...	1,418 ...	1,134 ...
Exports of goods and services	63,050 8.6	61,927 -1.8	62,706 1.3	63,918 1.9	67,106 5.0	70,408 4.9	72,158 2.5
Imports of goods and services	67,745 7.6	67,912 0.2	68,144 0.3	71,816 5.4	77,165 7.4	82,846 7.4	89,594 8.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	132,578 4.6	133,403 0.6	138,193 3.6	141,435 2.3	146,629 3.7	153,208 4.5	158,335 3.3
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	31,322 7.5	30,714 -1.9	31,664 3.1	32,429 2.4	35,026 8.0	36,925 5.4	38,064 3.1
Services producing industries	90,128 3.5	92,061 2.1	95,097 3.3	97,599 2.6	101,854 4.4	105,808 3.9	109,807 3.8
Industrial production	21,119 12.5	20,162 -4.5	20,906 3.7	21,011 0.5	22,613 7.6	23,769 5.1	24,108 1.4
Non-durable manufacturing	5,132 8.6	5,233 2.0	5,169 -1.2	5,256 1.7	5,119 -2.6	5,454 6.5	5,344 -2.0
Durable manufacturing	9,481 23.5	8,319 -12.3	8,518 2.4	8,629 1.3	9,461 9.6	9,995 5.6	10,562 5.7
Manufacturing	14,990 16.7	13,667 -8.8	13,687 0.1	13,884 1.4	15,008 8.1	15,902 6.0	16,370 2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,359 -1.5	4,474 2.6	4,429 -1.0	4,500 1.6	4,830 7.3	4,945 2.4	4,941 -0.1
Construction	5,795 -1.5	6,021 3.9	6,328 5.1	6,927 9.5	7,673 10.8	8,292 8.1	9,104 9.8
Wholesale trade	5,567 3.2	5,656 1.6	5,969 5.5	6,258 4.8	6,616 5.7	7,121 7.6	7,775 9.2
Retail trade	7,122 5.3	7,398 3.9	7,597 2.7	7,856 3.4	8,300 5.7	8,648 4.2	9,180 6.2

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, Yukon[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	681	689	708	729	780	826	876
	8.1	1.2	2.8	3.0	7.0	5.9	6.1
Corporation profits before taxes	71	116	74	68	77	105	99
	91.9	63.4	-36.2	-8.1	13.2	36.4	-5.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	54	50	46	50	54	63	69
	-3.6	-7.4	-8.0	8.7	8.0	16.7	9.5
Net income of unincorporated business	84	88	95	101	107	115	120
	9.1	4.8	8.0	6.3	5.9	7.5	4.3
Taxes less subsidies	82	86	92	96	98	99	103
	3.8	4.9	7.0	4.3	2.1	1.0	4.0
Personal disposable income	823	853	910	935	987	1,096	1,106
	6.7	3.6	6.7	2.7	5.6	11.0	0.9
Personal saving rate[2]	16.2	15.6	16.8	13.9	15.2	19.7	15.3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	696	715	739	776	801	829	874
	6.9	2.7	3.4	5.0	3.2	3.5	5.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	646	620	654	638	654	685	706
	1.4	-4.0	5.5	-2.4	2.5	4.7	3.1
Gross fixed capital formation	263	311	314	325	380	461	437
	-13.2	18.3	1.0	3.5	16.9	21.3	-5.2
Investment in inventories	11	8	18	10	-3	2	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	393	412	366	343	344	336	343
	0.8	4.8	-11.2	-6.3	0.3	-2.3	2.1
Imports of goods and services	793	797	835	860	904	988	1,002
	-2.0	0.5	4.8	3.0	5.1	9.3	1.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,217	1,270	1,254	1,231	1,272	1,322	1,360
	3.9	4.4	-1.3	-1.8	3.3	3.9	2.9
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	167	186	168	140	173	188	192
	2.5	11.4	-9.7	-16.7	23.6	8.7	2.1
Services producing industries	993	1,012	1,024	1,033	1,061	1,095	1,130
	4.7	1.9	1.2	0.9	2.7	3.2	3.2
Industrial production	97	97	90	66	86	85	90
	6.6	0.0	-7.2	-26.7	30.3	-1.2	5.9
Manufacturing	16	15	10	10	11	12	15
	77.8	-6.3	-33.3	0.0	10.0	9.1	25.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5	5	4	4	4	4	3
	25.0	0.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0
Construction	67	85	75	73	88	109	107
	-2.9	26.9	-11.8	-2.7	20.5	23.9	-1.8
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	64	70	74	75	76	80	84
	3.2	9.4	5.7	1.4	1.3	5.3	5.0

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

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

**Economic accounts key indicators, Northwest Territories[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,124 6.5	1,296 15.3	1,399 7.9	1,455 4.0	1,537 5.6	1,666 8.4	1,720 3.2
Corporation profits before taxes	568 5.8	764 34.5	643 -15.8	1,129 75.6	1,528 35.3	1,160 -24.1	1,053 -9.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	163 94.0	168 3.1	197 17.3	258 31.0	364 41.1	307 -15.7	320 4.2
Net income of unincorporated business	122 1.7	136 11.5	147 8.1	158 7.5	176 11.4	180 2.3	182 1.1
Taxes less subsidies	138 11.3	154 11.6	168 9.1	183 8.9	197 7.7	200 1.5	203 1.5
Personal disposable income	1,133 6.8	1,292 14.0	1,326 2.6	1,363 2.8	1,449 6.3	1,528 5.5	1,566 2.5
Personal saving rate[2]	16.2 ...	22.9 ...	20.8 ...	18.0 ...	19.4 ...	19.6 ...	17.4 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	964 4.6	996 3.3	1,025 2.9	1,065 3.9	1,098 3.1	1,130 2.9	1,173 3.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,013 -1.5	1,049 3.6	1,075 2.5	1,130 5.1	1,144 1.2	1,144 0.0	1,140 -0.3
Gross fixed capital formation	881 46.6	1,423 61.5	1,318 -7.4	832 -36.9	1,268 52.4	1,469 15.9	1,719 17.0
Investment in inventories	40 ...	5 ...	-3 ...	23 ...	-4 ...	13 ...	9 ...
Exports of goods and services	1,351 22.3	1,613 19.4	1,830 13.5	2,508 37.0	2,575 2.7	2,430 -5.6	2,396 -1.4
Imports of goods and services	1,885 28.6	2,216 17.6	2,206 -0.5	2,144 -2.8	2,535 18.2	2,706 6.7	2,838 4.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,351 6.4	2,850 21.2	3,033 6.4	3,440 13.4	3,563 3.6	3,473 -2.5	3,575 2.9
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	812 9.9	1,285 58.3	1,356 5.5	1,699 25.3	1,814 6.8	1,718 -5.3	1,773 3.2
Services producing industries	1,405 1.6	1,465 4.3	1,560 6.5	1,638 5.0	1,732 5.7	1,767 2.0	1,803 2.0
Industrial production	574 -0.7	887 54.5	1,019 14.9	1,447 42.0	1,487 2.8	1,336 -10.2	1,309 -2.0
Manufacturing	9 50.0	20 122.2	21 5.0	13 -38.1	9 -30.8	10 11.1	7 -30.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15 -11.8	16 6.7	17 6.3	17 0.0	19 11.8	19 0.0	19 0.0
Construction	238 42.5	397 66.8	320 -19.4	230 -28.1	303 31.7	379 25.1	480 26.6
Wholesale trade	51 4.1	50 -2.0	53 6.0	58 9.4	58 0.0	62 6.9	67 8.1
Retail trade	85 4.9	86 1.2	91 5.8	94 3.3	96 2.1	102 6.3	106 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, Nunavut[1]**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Millions of dollars at current prices							
<b>GDP by income and by expenditure</b>							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	480	557	627	656	700	738	768
	11.4	16.0	12.6	4.6	6.7	5.4	4.1
Corporation profits before taxes	110	64	57	57	68	37	59
	17.0	-41.8	-10.9	0.0	19.3	-45.6	59.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	25	24	21	26	36	30	30
	4.2	-4.0	-12.5	23.8	38.5	-16.7	0.0
Net income of unincorporated business	56	62	67	72	75	82	87
	12.0	10.7	8.1	7.5	4.2	9.3	6.1
Taxes less subsidies	38	45	47	49	55	51	50
	5.6	18.4	4.4	4.3	12.2	-7.3	-2.0
Personal disposable income	656	697	747	808	856	877	920
	6.5	6.3	7.2	8.2	5.9	2.5	4.9
Personal saving rate[2]	44.4	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.6	41.8	40.9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	372	396	418	443	460	476	499
	5.1	6.5	5.6	6.0	3.8	3.5	4.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	738	795	817	824	876	911	903
	3.9	7.7	2.8	0.9	6.3	4.0	-0.9
Gross fixed capital formation	252	279	277	382	439	437	483
	-9.0	10.7	-0.7	37.9	14.9	-0.5	10.5
Investment in inventories	15	16	-27	15	13	2	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	294	288	283	167	165	152	184
	23.0	-2.0	-1.7	-41.0	-1.2	-7.9	21.1
Imports of goods and services	825	875	817	887	967	990	1,045
	3.9	6.1	-6.6	8.6	9.0	2.4	5.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	848	898	951	950	988	986	1,020
	8.3	5.9	5.9	-0.1	4.0	-0.2	3.4
<b>GDP at basic prices, by industry</b>							
Goods producing industries	199	193	190	140	156	145	161
	13.1	-3.0	-1.6	-26.3	11.4	-7.1	11.0
Services producing industries	619	674	726	753	791	804	819
	9.4	8.9	7.7	3.7	5.0	1.6	1.9
Industrial production	136	126	93	30	36	28	42
	24.8	-7.4	-26.2	-67.7	20.0	-22.2	50.0
Manufacturing	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
	100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	59	62	97	125	141	139	141
	-6.3	5.1	56.5	28.9	12.8	-1.4	1.4
Wholesale trade	8	8	9	11	11	11	10
	14.3	0.0	12.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	-9.1
Retail trade	38	38	40	42	43	45	46
	5.6	0.0	5.3	5.0	2.4	4.7	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.

## About this publication

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

The publication examines trends in the major aggregates that comprise GDP, both income- and expenditure-based, as well as prices and the financing of economic activity by institutional sector. GDP is also examined by industry. Some issues also contain more technical articles, explaining national accounts methodology or analysing a particular aspect of the economy.

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

## Revision policy

### **GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:**

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

## Revisions in this issue

### **GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:**

This release includes revisions from 2003. Also, the government detail tables have been updated to 2005.

## 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.

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