



Catalogue no. 13-016-X

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review



2007 preliminary estimates

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
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0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
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

2007 Preliminary Estimates

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Note of Appreciation

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Related products and serviceswww.statcan.ca/nea**Provincial GDP by income and by expenditure**

Tables and analytical document:	
Provincial Economic Accounts	13-213-PPB
Data tables	13-018-XWE
CANSIM tables	384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013, 384-0036

Provincial GDP by industry

CANSIM tables	379-0025, 379-0026, 381-0012 to 381-0014, 386-0002
CD-ROMs:	
Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry and Sector at Basic Price	15-209-XCB
Provincial Gross Output by Industry and Sector	15-210-XCB

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost

CANSIM tables	383-0008 to 383-0015
Publications:	
Productivity Growth in Canada	15-204-XIE
Canadian Productivity Accounts - data	15-003-XIE

Canadian economic accounts

Publications:	
Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review	13-010-XIE
Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts	13-605-XIE

National GDP by income and by expenditure

CANSIM tables	380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0037, 380-0056 to 380-0058, 382-0006
Publication:	
National Income and Expenditure Accounts, quarterly estimates	13-001-XIB
Tables and analytical documents:	
Income and Expenditure Accounts	13-001-PPB
Estimates of Labour Income	13F0016XPB
Data tables	13-019-XWE and 13-021-XWE

National GDP by industry

CANSIM tables	379-0027, 381-0009 to 381-0011, 0381-0014
Publication:	
Gross Domestic Product by Industry	15-001-XIE

Table of contents

Overview	4
Highlights by province and territory	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	7
Prince Edward Island	8
Nova Scotia	9
New Brunswick	10
Quebec	11
Ontario	12
Manitoba	13
Saskatchewan	14
Alberta	15
British Columbia	16
Yukon	17
Northwest Territories	18
Nunavut	19
About this publication	34
Revision policy	34
Revisions in this issue	34
Product information: Provincial Economic Accounts	35

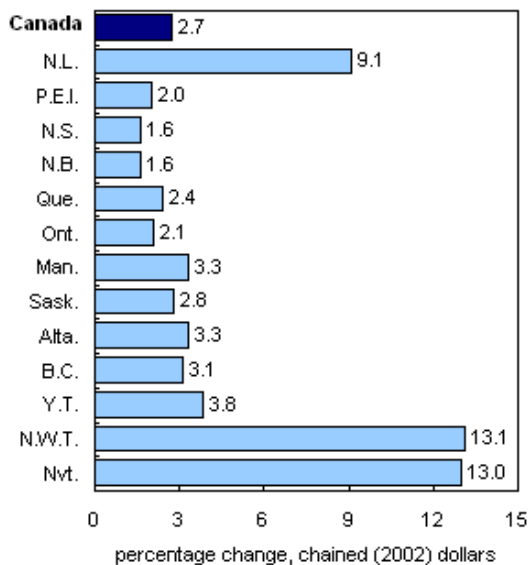
Overview

2007 Preliminary estimates

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 2.7% nationally in 2007, matching the average rate of growth during the last five years. GDP growth in five provinces and all three territories – mostly on the strength of natural resources – surpassed the national average, with Newfoundland and Labrador well ahead of all the other provinces.

GDP in Newfoundland and Labrador surged 9.1% in 2007, nearly three times the rate of growth in 2006. The Saskatchewan economy increased 2.8%, rebounding from a drop in 2006. In oil-rich Alberta, the economy moved ahead 3.3%, about half the 2006 growth rate. Manitoba and British Columbia, the remaining two provinces with above average growth, were boosted by consumer spending, with their economies rising 3.3% and 3.1% respectively.

Chart 1-a Real Gross Domestic Product, 2007



Diamonds spurred economic growth in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, while copper production boosted Yukon's economy.

The year was marked by higher commodity prices and a further large appreciation of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart.

Mining activity flourished, but goods production generally lagged behind services. Personal income and consumer spending remained strong as final domestic demand increased 4.3%. Imports increased a significant 5.7% while foreign demand for manufactured goods softened.

Mining and oil and gas extraction aids Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and Saskatchewan

In Newfoundland and Labrador the economy surged 9.1%, far outstripping the other provincial economies. This was well ahead of its 3.3% gain in 2006. Increased oil and mineral extraction, combined with strong world commodity prices, became the catalyst for growth, more than three quarters of which could be attributed to mining activities.

Oil extraction in the province leapt ahead, thanks to a virtually trouble-free year on its many oil platforms. The second full year of production at the Voisey's Bay nickel mine was also a big contributor.

Alberta's economy advanced 3.3%, following a 6.6% increase in 2006. Oil and gas extraction increased, but exploration activity was curtailed for the second consecutive year. Residential and non-residential investment continued to expand in response to Alberta's ever-growing population. Canadians flocked to the province with the lowest unemployment rate in the country.

In Saskatchewan, GDP grew by 2.8%, following a 0.4% decline in 2006. Potash mining bounced back on the strength of increased demand from China, while grain production fell slightly. Corporate profits got a boost from high world prices for grains, potash and uranium.

Moderate growth in Quebec and Ontario

The Canadian dollar has appreciated considerably relative to its U.S. counterpart since 2002. The impact of the higher dollar has been most keenly felt in export-oriented manufacturing industries, where jobs have been lost. In both Ontario and Quebec, steady service production contributed to growth in 2007.

Quebec's economic activity accelerated to 2.4% from 1.7% in 2006. Labour income rose 5.8% as many Quebec government employees received a hefty pay equity settlement. Personal spending was up 4.6%, mostly on durables. Business investment, including home building, rose 6.5%, lifting the fortunes of lending institutions and financial services. High commodity prices boosted mining activity, offsetting the weakness in forestry and wood products industries.

GDP in Quebec's manufacturing sector rose 0.8%, thanks in part to strong production of aerospace products and machinery and equipment. Quebec's overall job picture improved as the unemployment rate fell to 7.2%.

In Ontario, the economy expanded by 2.1%, matching its increase in 2006. Growth in Ontario, like Quebec, has lagged the Canadian average every year since 2003. Output in the services-producing industries increased, while goods production fell. Manufacturers curtailed output for the third consecutive year, partly because of weaker U.S. demand for automotive and wood products. In all, production dropped in 16 of 21 manufacturing major industry groups.

Despite the weakness in manufacturing, Ontario's job picture held steady. The unemployment rate increased only slightly to 6.4%. The steady labour income picture contributed to growth in personal spending, particularly on durable goods. Construction activity expanded with engineering projects and a small increase in residential construction offsetting a decline in non-residential building construction.

Consumer spending accelerates in Manitoba and British Columbia

Manitoba's GDP grew 3.3%, after posting a 3.2% increase in 2006. Labour income growth of 7.4% had a positive impact on home building and retail trade. Construction investment advanced at a feverish pace, with work ongoing at several large projects around the province. A recovery in manufacturing, particularly of primary metals and transportation equipment, resulted in goods production outpacing services production again in 2007.

British Columbia's economy rose 3.1% in 2007, a slight slowdown from growth of 3.3% in 2006. Labour income advanced 6.2%, with personal expenditures, particularly on durable goods, following suit. Construction activity continued to advance, with home building contributing. Corporate profits fell for the first time since 2002 as American markets for lumber and wood products weakened significantly.

Maritime Provinces: Growth, but below the national average

Nova Scotia's GDP increased 1.6% in 2007, up from 0.9% in 2006. An increase in gas production at Sable Island during 2007 and a rebound in forestry and paper products, due to a mill reopening, contributed to growth in exports. Retailers in the province benefited from housing construction and continued growth in labour income.

Real gross domestic product at market prices, chained (2002) dollars

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	percentage change						
Canada	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.6	15.6	5.8	-1.7	0.2	3.3	9.1
Prince Edward Island	-1.1	4.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.6	2.0
Nova Scotia	3.2	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6
New Brunswick	1.7	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.5	3.0	1.6
Quebec	1.5	2.4	1.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.4
Ontario	1.8	3.1	1.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.1
Manitoba	0.8	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.3
Saskatchewan	-1.0	-0.4	4.6	3.8	3.5	-0.4	2.8
Alberta	1.7	2.2	3.2	5.2	5.3	6.6	3.3
British Columbia	0.6	3.6	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.3	3.1
Yukon	4.4	-1.3	-1.8	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.8
Northwest Territories	21.2	6.4	13.4	3.6	-2.5	2.9	13.1
Nunavut	5.9	5.9	-0.1	4.0	-0.2	3.4	13.0

Economic activity in Prince Edward Island slowed to 2.0% in 2007 from 2.6% in 2006. Manufacturing rebounded from a 2006 decrease largely thanks to food production for export. Home building picked up after two years of decline. Labour income's strength contributed to growth in personal expenditures particularly of durables.

In New Brunswick, GDP grew by 1.6% in 2007, a slowdown from the 3.0% growth of 2006. Exports of forestry and related manufactured products tumbled. The construction of several large projects in the province more than offset weakness centred in the manufacturing sector. Retailers, particularly of big ticket items, benefited from an improved employment picture and accelerating labour income growth.

Territories: Diamond, gold, copper production surges in the North

Diamond production jumped in the Northwest Territories as the economy surged 13.1%, much faster than the 2.9% gain in 2006. Construction activity continued unabated at the Snap Lake mine site. Three of Canada's four diamond mines are located in the Northwest Territories.

Nunavut's economy expanded by a record 13.0% in 2007, up from 3.4% in 2006. Construction work at the Meadowbank gold mine, as well as mineral exploration throughout the territory, benefited from world demand for natural resources. Canada's fourth diamond mine is located in Nunavut. Diamond production was up over 2006.

Yukon's economy expanded by 3.8% in 2007, up from 2.9% in 2006. A new mine opened, allowing the territory to benefit from high copper and gold prices. Construction work continued on several infrastructure projects. Yukon also hosted the Canada Winter Games in February and March of 2007.

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 price variations. 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 price variations.

Preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial economic accounts for 2007 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates for 2004 to 2007 will be published in the fall.

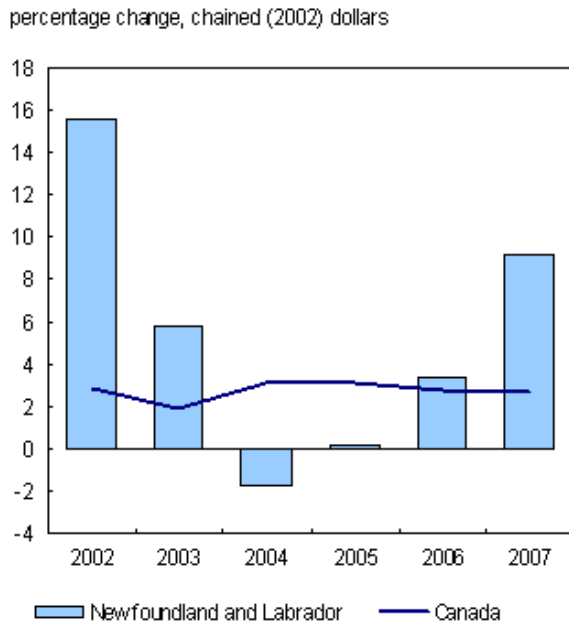
Highlights by province and territory

Newfoundland and Labrador

Mining, oil and gas spark strong growth

Economic growth in Newfoundland and Labrador led all provinces in 2007, surging forward 9.1%. This followed a solid 3.3% gain in 2006. A sharp jump in mining and oil and gas extraction sparked the increase.

Chart 2-a Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP



Oil and gas extraction jumped in 2007. The year 2006 was marked by production difficulties which hampered output. Continued expansion of the White Rose project pushed crude oil output upward.

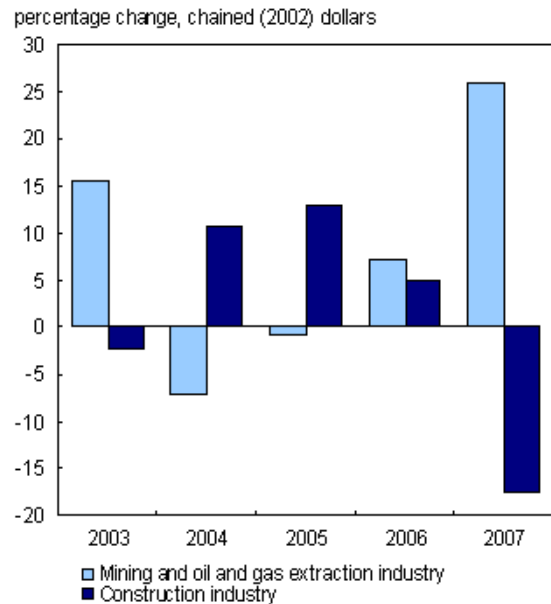
Mining also registered large gains as Voisey's Bay increased production, despite a strike. A new copper and zinc mine opened in the province at Duck Pond, further adding to economic output. Exports reflected the upswing in activity in mining and oil and gas extraction, advancing 14% in 2007, the largest gain since 2002. Corporate profits were also buoyed by strong commodity prices.

With several large investment projects moving from the construction phase to production, business investment dropped in 2007. Investment in non-residential structures declined by 28%, following a small decrease in 2006. Several smaller projects, such as a wind farm, and increased exploration investment mitigated the overall decline. Residential construction, meanwhile, continued to advance recording the strongest growth in three years.

Labour income growth over the last two years has been impacted by large special payments to reduce the actuarial deficit of the provincial government employee pension plan. Consequently, labour income dropped 4.5% in 2007,

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 2-b Moving from construction to production



The GDP of the construction industry and of the mining and oil and gas extraction industry moved in opposite ways in 2007. With the completion of the Voisey's Bay mine in 2005 and the Duck Pond mine in 2007, the mining industry has moved from a construction to a production phase over the past few years.

after increasing 29% in 2006. Removing the effect of these special payments, labour income growth would be 4.5% and 6.1% in 2006 and 2007 respectively. The unemployment rate dropped to 13.6% in 2007, while employment continued to increase.

Personal expenditures, particularly on cars and trucks, advanced more strongly than in recent years. A strong housing market helped boost banking services. Lawyers, real estate agents and wholesalers also shared in the increased activity.

Manufacturing rebounded in 2007, following three years of decline. Shipbuilding and machinery production related to the mining and oil and gas sector recorded strong gains.

Food production also grew as fishing output increased. A strong Canadian dollar and weaker housing activity in the United States held back activity in the forestry products sector.

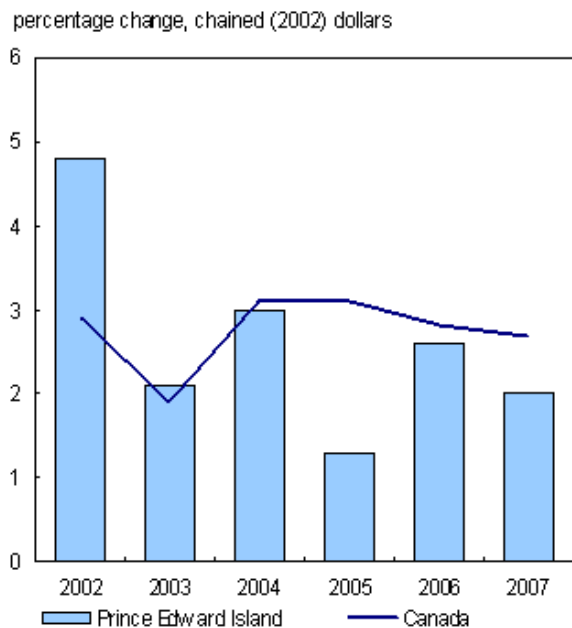
Transportation industries benefited from the overall health of the economy. Truckers moved more goods, both retail and manufactured. Shipping activity followed the increased activity in the resource sector. Travel in and out of the province by air profited from the economic upswing.

Prince Edward Island

Food manufacturing and consumer spending boost economy

The Prince Edward Island economy decelerated in 2007, advancing 2.0%, down from a 2.6% gain in the previous year, despite a rebound in manufacturing activity.

Chart 3-a Prince Edward Island's GDP



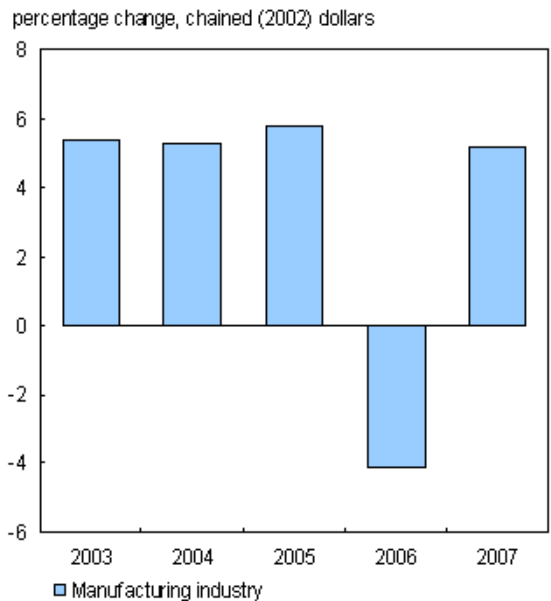
A jump in food processing in the province contributed to a 5.2% increase in manufacturing in 2007. This offset the effects of a decline in the previous year. The renewed manufacturing activity boosted exports as they grew faster than the national average for the second straight year. Corporation profits continued to rise, building on a large increase in 2006.

Primary industries recorded mixed results in the year. Fishing registered its second strong year of growth. However, crop production lost ground in the year with fewer acres seeded than in the previous year.

Islanders went on a shopping spree in 2007 as personal expenditure climbed 4.8%. Gains in spending were widespread with automobile purchases registering a notable increase. Investment in residential structures also bounced back after two years of declines. Labour income had its strongest gain since 2003.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 3-b Manufacturing recovers in 2007



Manufacturing's GDP has registered stable growth over the past few years except for 2006. Food manufacturing rebounded in 2007 and provided a lift to the province's economy.

Non-residential construction activity was down in 2007 with the completion of several large commercial projects. However, investment in machinery and equipment, by both government and business, jumped. Components for a new wind farm on the island contributed to this gain. Imports increased 5.0%, reflecting higher domestic spending.

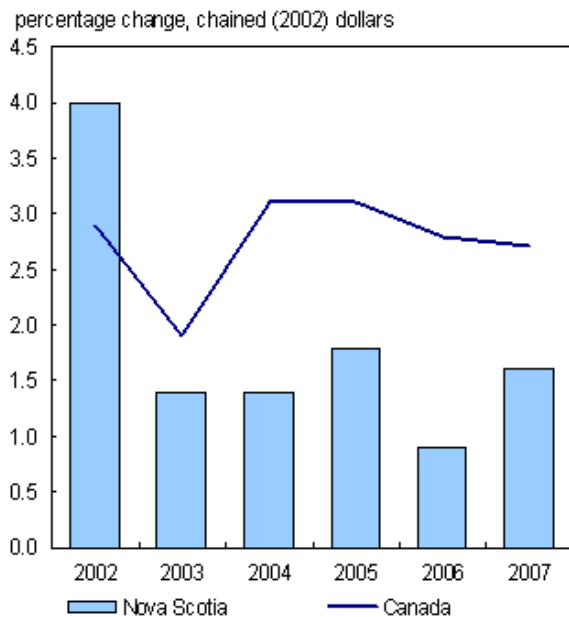
Growth in the accommodation industry slowed in 2007. Public administration services slowed considerably from the previous year, particularly for the provincial government. Other service industries remained subdued although arts and entertainment posted an upswing in growth.

Nova Scotia

Services lend stability to growth

The Nova Scotia economy advanced 1.6% in 2007, up from a 0.9% gain in 2006. This marked the fifth consecutive year the province's economy has grown below the national average. Services-producing industries carried the province forward as goods producers registered mixed results.

Chart 4-a Nova Scotia's GDP



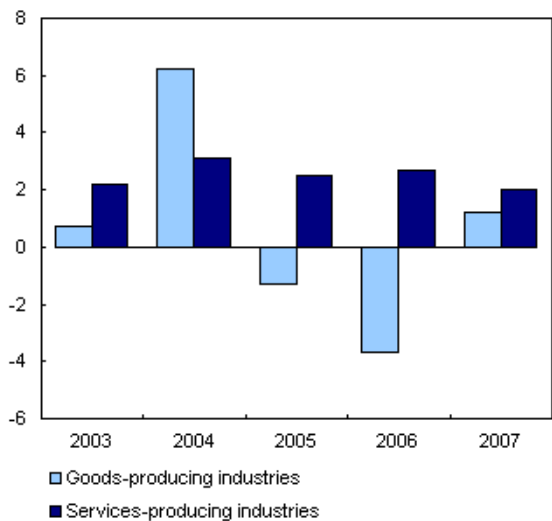
The retail and wholesale service industries boosted the Nova Scotia economy in 2007. Retail was boosted by a 3.0% increase in consumer spending, its largest gain since 2002. An increase in employment spurred a 4.4% gain in labour income. Wholesaling advanced as economic activity generally accelerated from the previous year. Financial services also grew. Services industries have been a stabilizing force in the province's economy in the past five years.

Goods-producing industries grew for the first time in three years, although results varied from one industry to another. Increased extraction from the Sable Island field boosted oil and gas as it rebounded from a large downturn in 2006. A surge in electrical generation produced the first increase in the utilities industry in four years. An increase in the forestry industry was not enough to offset the large decline that took place in 2006.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 4-b Goods production edges up

percentage change, chained (2002) dollars



Declines in oil and gas extraction, forestry and manufacturing dampened growth in 2005 and 2006. However, a steady services sector has kept the economy moving forward throughout this time period. GDP of the goods-producing industries was boosted by a rebound in oil and gas production in 2007.

Exports advanced after declining in the previous year, boosted by natural gas shipments. However, manufacturing recorded its third straight decline in 2007. A drop in clothing, plastic and rubber products, and transportation equipment manufacturing was only partially offset by a rebound in paper manufacturing.

Construction activity was off in the year as investment in business non-residential structures dropped, following a 23% surge in 2006. The downturn reflected decreased development in the oil and gas extraction industry. Residential building investment edged forward despite a small downturn in housing starts. Investment in machinery and equipment fell as both government and business reduced purchases.

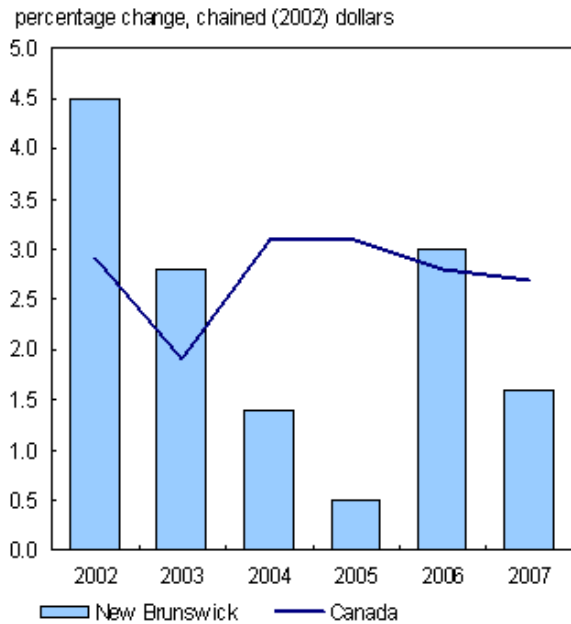
The transportation industries reflected the slow growth in the province although pipeline transportation jumped with the increase output from Sable Island. Services produced by health and education decelerated.

New Brunswick

Economy records moderate growth in 2007

The New Brunswick economy recorded slower growth in 2007, advancing 1.6%. This followed a strong 3.0% gain in 2006 and a weaker 0.5% increase in 2005. Manufacturing declined in the year, while construction continued to grow.

Chart 5-a New Brunswick's GDP



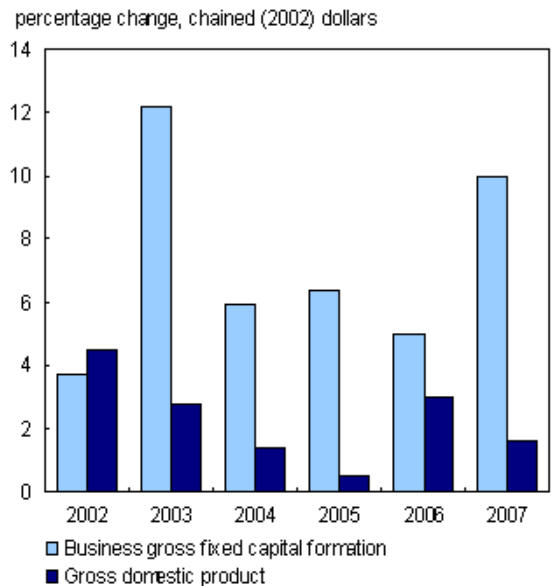
Construction recorded its second consecutive year of double-digit growth. Large construction projects, including the Point Lepreau nuclear plant and the Canaport liquefied natural gas terminal in Saint John, boosted non-residential construction investment. Residential construction investment also registered a strong increase with housing starts up.

Employment growth was the strongest among the provinces east of Quebec, pushing down the unemployment rate to a thirty-two year low. With the improving labour market conditions, personal disposable income advanced 4.3%. Personal expenditure was also up 4.3%, the largest gain since 1984. Spending on durable goods jumped with an increase in purchases of motor vehicles.

Following an increase in 2006, manufacturing dropped 4.7% in 2007. Declines were widespread as fourteen of the twenty one sub-groups declined. Wood product manufacturing dropped sharply with sawmills losing ground for the seventh consecutive year. Textile products and machinery manufacturing also registered sharp declines.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 5-b Business investment lifts economy



Business investment has been a driving force in the economy over the past five years. With weakness in other expenditure categories, investment spending, particularly in non-residential construction, has kept the economy growing.

Exports were up in the year, following a decrease in 2006. Forestry production fell, corresponding with a general decline across the country for this industry. Transportation industries suffered from this decreased production, and remained flat in the year. Corporation profits (+0.4%) edged upward following a large gain in 2006.

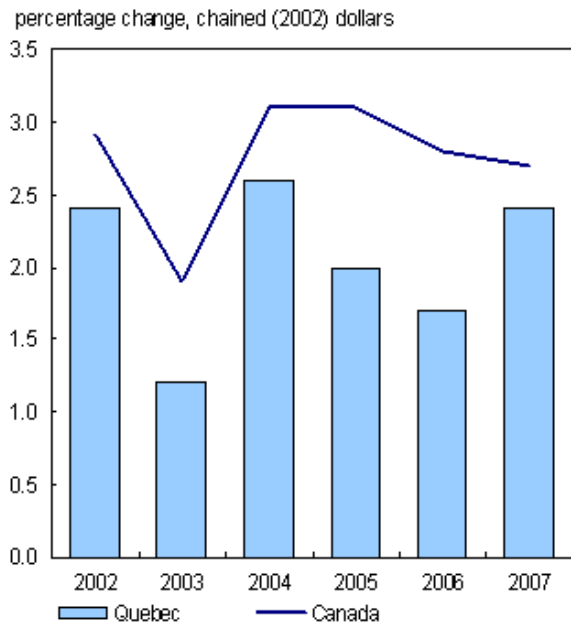
Other than retail trade and the financial sector, service industries generally had slow growth. Public administration (+1.5%) continued at a pace similar to the previous two years.

Quebec

Construction activity supports economic growth

The Quebec economy grew 2.4% in 2007, just below the national average. Construction and personal spending boosted the economy. Final domestic demand advanced 4.7%.

Chart 6-a Quebec's GDP



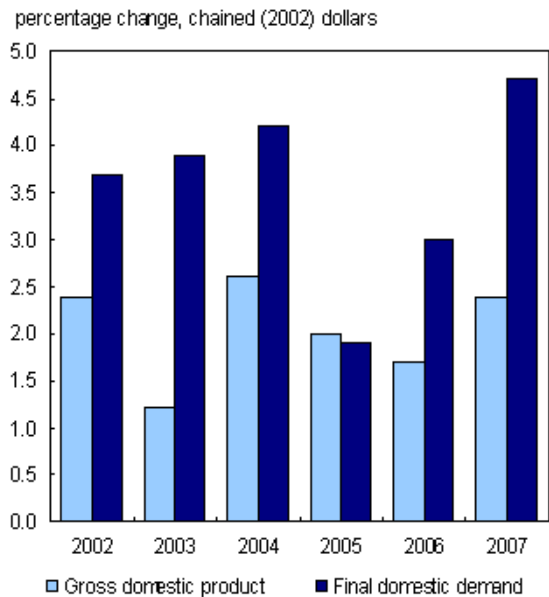
Construction activity was widespread with several large engineering projects, including hydroelectric projects, leading the way. Investment in residential construction grew in 2007, more than offsetting two years of declines. The finance industry benefited from an active home resale market. Activity at security dealers increased significantly.

Employment growth was strong as the unemployment rate dropped for the fourth consecutive year. The robust labour market supported a 5.8% gain in labour income, the largest gain since 2000. A hefty pay equity settlement for government employees also contributed to the growth of labour income. Personal spending (+4.6%) registered its largest increase since 1985. Similar growth in the retail and wholesale trade industries reflected this increased consumer activity.

Despite the high Canadian dollar, the manufacturing industry as well as exports registered small gains. Construction-related manufacturing, like cement and fabricated metal products, increased. Orders for food, aerospace products and shipbuilding manufacturing were also plentiful. Conversely, pharmaceutical production fell precipitously. Textile and clothing manufacturing, as well as wood related manufacturing continued the downward trend they have been experiencing for several years.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 6-b Domestic demand spurs economy



With exports registering moderate growth in the past four years, domestic demand provided a boost to the economy, accelerating in 2007. Strong increases in personal expenditure and business investment spurred economic growth to its fastest pace since 2004.

Forestry declined for the third consecutive year, as a slump in housing in the United States continued to hurt this industry. Mining was boosted by exploration activity and increased metal ore mining. This marked a major turnaround from the large decreases in 2004 and 2005.

Utilities production climbed 3.6%, a rebound from a poor showing in 2006. Crop production was up, as were prices for these commodities. Accrued net farm income rose to a three year high.

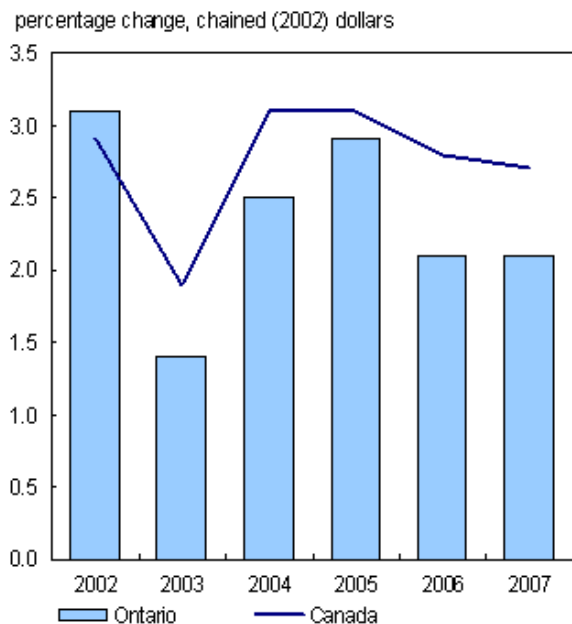
Education and health advanced 2.1% and outpaced public administration services.

Ontario

Manufacturing dampens growth

The economy of Ontario advanced at a slower pace than the national average in 2007, with real GDP up 2.1%, the same as in the previous year. Manufacturing continued to struggle registering its third consecutive decline.

Chart 7-a Ontario's GDP



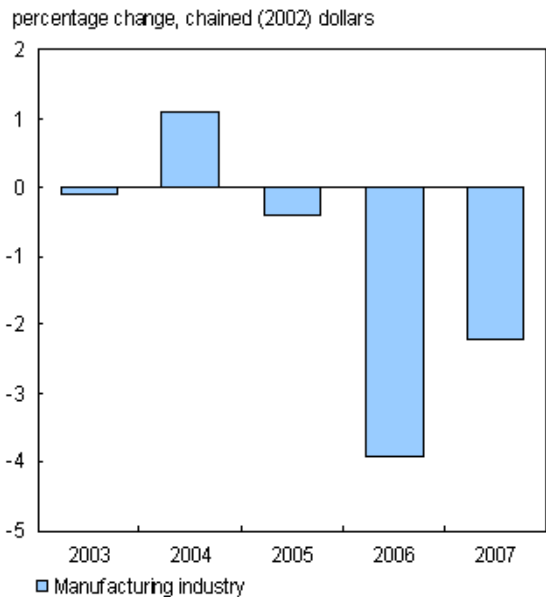
The downturn in manufacturing was widespread with 16 of 21 subgroups registering declines. A strengthened Canadian dollar continued to create difficulties for producers. Transportation equipment manufacturers were particularly hard hit dropping 2.8%. Plant closures rippled through the auto parts industry as export markets weakened. However machinery and computer and electronic product manufacturing, including wireless communication equipment, posted strong results. A small increase in international exports of goods was not enough to offset a decline in inter-provincial goods exports.

The economy continued to produce jobs as labour income advanced 4.7%, in line with gains in the previous four years. Wholesalers were affected by the drop in the manufacturing sector, yet managed 3.2% growth.

Construction activity continued to be a source of strength for the Ontario economy, with strong increases in engineering projects and repair construction, and a small increase in residential construction. Investment in machinery and equipment decelerated, although growth remained robust.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 7-b Manufacturing decline continues



Widespread weakness in the GDP of manufacturing continued to put a drag on the Ontario economy in 2007. Overall, GDP growth has remained below the national average since 2003.

While output in goods-producing industries fell, service industries continued to increase. In the financial sector, an active housing resale market combined with hectic stock market activity propelled banks and securities brokers ahead. Real estate agencies and lawyers also benefited from the strong housing market activity. Administrative and professional services all experienced moderate increases in production. Insurance carriers and agents, meanwhile, edged downward.

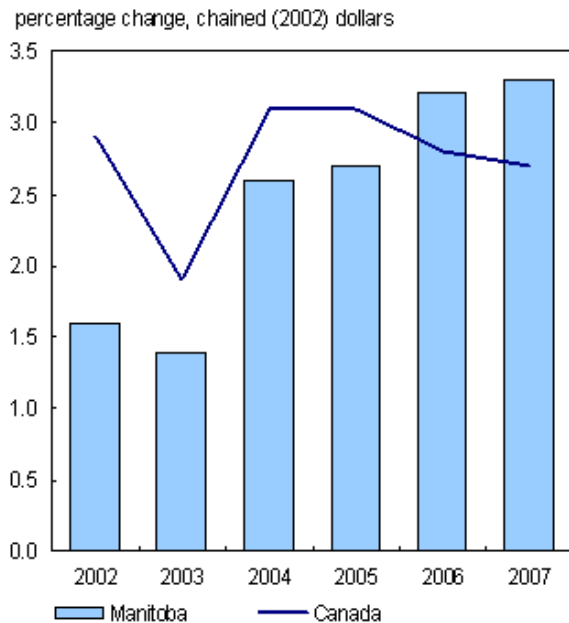
Health, education and public administration all recorded moderate growth. The one notable exception was federal government administration (excluding defence services) which increased only 0.5%.

Manitoba

Another strong year for Manitoba's economy

The Manitoba economy grew by 3.3% in 2007, the second consecutive year of growth above the national average. Construction activity propelled the economy forward.

Chart 8-a Manitoba's GDP



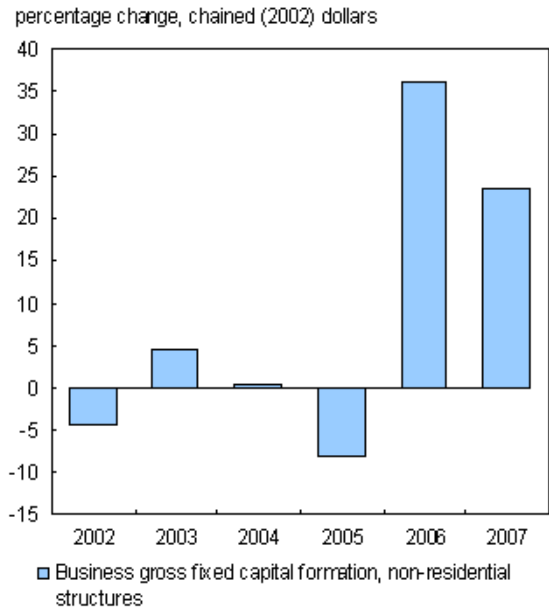
Construction in Manitoba continued unabated in 2007, registering double-digit growth for the second consecutive year. Continued expansion at the Winnipeg airport and on the Red River floodway combined with construction of the Wuskwatim dam, propelled the industry forward, as non-residential construction investment jumped for a second straight year. Residential investment increased 5.5%, its eighth consecutive rise.

The mining industry continued to build on the significant gains recorded in 2006, as exploration soared. Oil and gas extraction climbed while metal ore mining edged down following a large gain in the previous year. The downstream smelting of ore provided strong growth for primary metal manufacturing and helped the overall manufacturing sector to achieve its highest growth rate since 2000. The goods-producing industries outpaced services for the third consecutive year.

Higher economic activity led to a 4.3% gain in exports. Agricultural products and transportation equipment exports recorded large gains. Corporate profits again rose by double-digits, benefiting from high commodity prices.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 8-b Non-residential construction spending jumps



Soaring investment in non-residential structures has propelled the economy forward in the past two years. This investment has helped the province's economy to grow faster than the national average in these years.

Personal disposable income jumped 6.4% on strong labour market conditions. The unemployment rate remained low as employment growth accelerated. Personal spending (+5.0%) advanced at the highest rate since 1984.

Truckers benefited from the increased activity in retail and manufacturing. Rail transport experienced a modest increase despite a small decline in crop production. Air transport also contributed to the increase in transportation activity.

Bankers, lawyers and architects benefited from Manitoba's continuing housing boom. Local credit unions, in particular, outpaced the overall activity in banking. Insurance carriers edged ahead in 2007, while securities and commodity dealers registered another strong year.

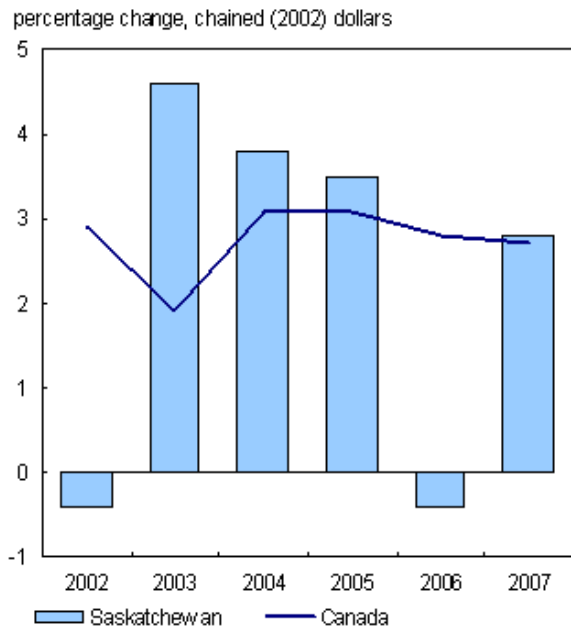
Education services accelerated from its 2006 growth. Public administration activity kept pace with 2006 with a 0.5% increase.

Saskatchewan

Mining activity boosts the Saskatchewan economy

The Saskatchewan economy grew 2.8% in 2007, after contracting (-0.4%) in 2006. Mining, financial services, retail and wholesale trade boosted the economy.

Chart 9-a Saskatchewan's GDP



Soaring commodities prices filled the coffers of commodities producers with the ripple effects felt throughout the economy. Corporate profits jumped while labour income increased 7.8%.

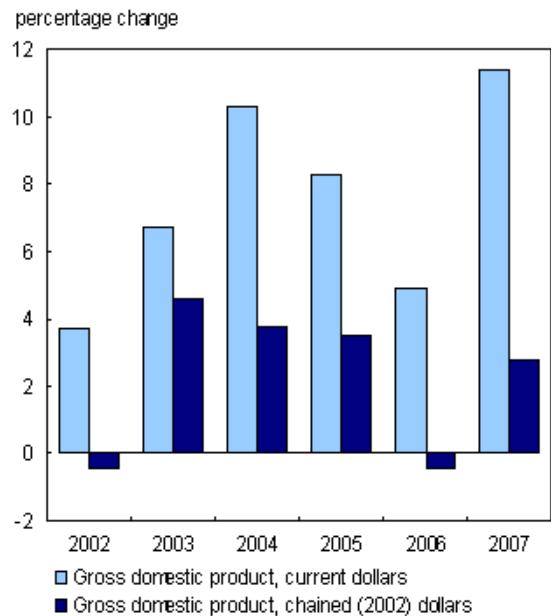
The province's population advanced 1.2%, the first significant increase since 1996, providing further stimulus to the economy. Total employment increased 2.0%, the best result since 1997. The unemployment rate declined to 4.2%, its lowest rate since 1979.

Strong growth in labour income spurred consumer spending on a wide range of goods and services. Personal expenditure advanced 6.4%, tied with Alberta for the highest rate in Canada. Durable goods, led by a jump in motor vehicle sales along with furniture and other household goods, propelled spending. Business investment on residential construction was up sharply with housing starts and prices for these new homes skyrocketing.

The strong housing market stimulated demand for financial services. Accommodation and food and drink services establishments were caught up in the economic momentum. Public administration output remained flat, as federal government activity in the province declined.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 9-b Incomes soar on high commodity prices



A growing divergence between current dollar GDP and chained 2002 dollar GDP reflects high prices for commodities produced in the province. In 2007, rising prices for crops and other commodities, such as potash and oil, combined to create this difference.

The mining sector benefited from record high prices as output leapt up in 2007. Potash mining rebounded following a significant decline a year earlier. Wholesale activity jumped 8.8%. Output of oil and natural gas declined for the fourth year in a row.

High grain prices boosted crop receipts but livestock producers' margins were squeezed due to lower output prices and escalating input costs. Crop production declined, although not as significantly as in 2006.

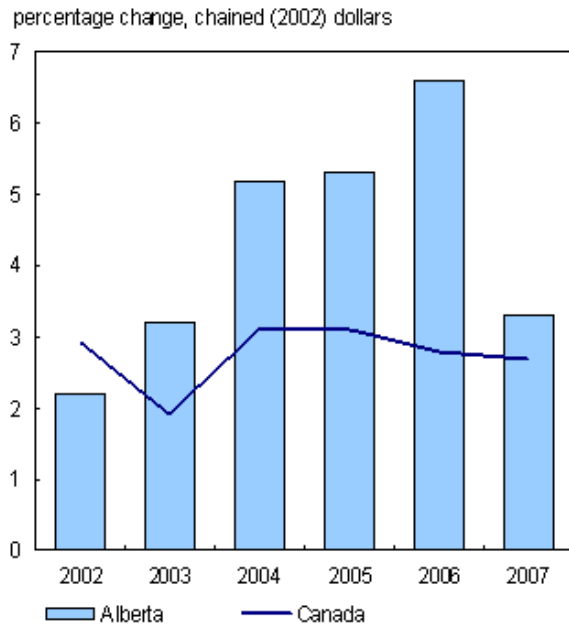
Overall construction activity edged downward as robust residential construction activity was offset by a decline in non-residential construction. Manufacturers struggled in an environment of difficult market conditions. Following many years of stellar growth, output of primary metal manufacturers fell sharply. Output of wood products also declined. Partly offsetting these declines was increased output of machinery, particularly related to agriculture.

Alberta

Economy continues to advance despite easing in oil and gas extraction activity

The Alberta economy grew 3.3% in 2007, down from the much higher growth rates registered in the past three years but still above the national average. A downturn in oil and gas exploration dampened growth.

Chart 10-a Alberta's GDP



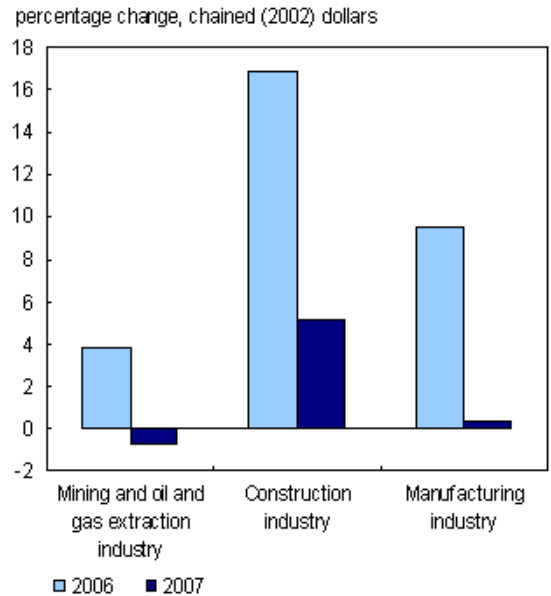
Strong population growth and tight labour market conditions continued to push up personal income and, in turn, personal spending. Employment growth was the strongest in Canada. Labour income recorded its third year of growth above 11% and personal saving remained the highest in the country. Personal expenditure advanced 6.4%. Although lower than the past two years, the increase was still tied for the highest in Canada. Wholesale activity also decelerated, but still grew at a pace well above the national average.

Government investment in structures continued at a strong pace, advancing by more than 20% for the fourth consecutive year. Growth in health, education and public administration remained strong. Growth in government current spending on goods and services led the nation.

Oil and gas extraction decelerated in 2007 as a result of weak activity for natural gas. Exploration activity dropped sharply. Manufacturing activity remained virtually flat for the year as production related to oil and gas, particularly machinery, registered declines. Chemical manufacturing was also hard hit. A large gain in concrete production

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 10-b Downturn in exploration contributes to slower growth



The downturn in mining and oil and gas exploration in 2007 affected other areas of the economy. The GDP of construction, although still advancing at a strong pace, had noticeably less growth than in the previous year. Manufacturing's GDP, particularly activity related to the mining and oil and gas industry, decelerated sharply.

helped to offset these decreases. Exports advanced but at a slower pace than in 2006. Corporate profits increased after a small downturn in the previous year.

Growth in construction activity slowed considerably after a three-year boom, mainly reflecting a drop in drilling. Oil and gas construction contracted, mirroring the slowdown in the industry. Residential investment decelerated, despite ongoing high population growth.

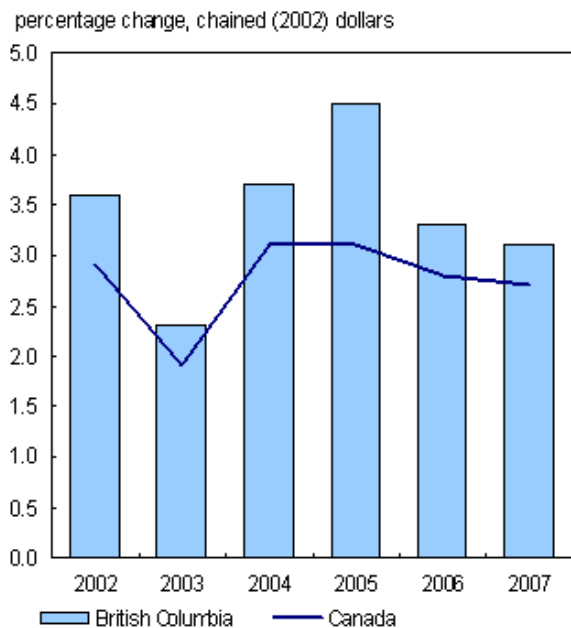
Services industries posted growth across the board although generally at a slower pace than in 2006. Finance industries were particularly strong and accommodation and food services grew moderately. Transportation industries were sluggish, as the slowing in oil patch activity reduced shipping needs. Pipeline activity declined while the growth in the trucking industries was a third of the previous year. Air transportation continued to advance, albeit at a slower pace than in 2006.

British Columbia

Personal spending keeps economy growing

The British Columbia economy advanced 3.1% in 2007, below the rates registered in the previous three years, but still above the national average. Strong personal spending kept the economy moving forward.

Chart 11-a British Columbia's GDP



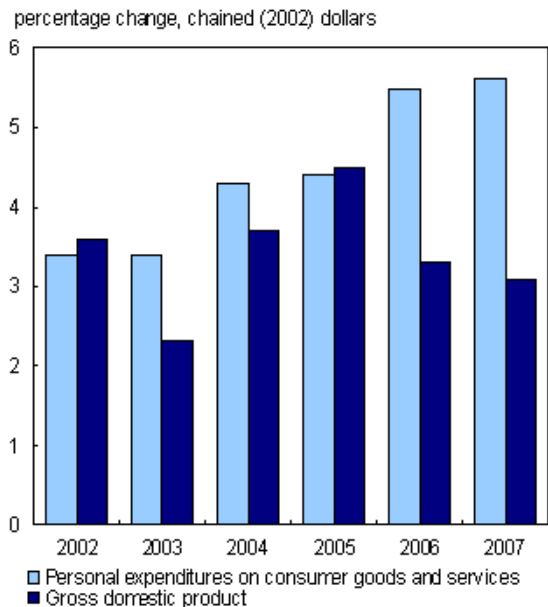
Personal spending increased 5.6% as strong labour market conditions continued to bolster consumer confidence. Employment registered its third consecutive year of growth over 3% while the unemployment rate continued to drop. For the fourth year in a row, growth in labour income surpassed 6%. Economic activity in the wholesale and retail trade industries reflected these buoyant economic conditions with gains of 7.0%.

Construction increased in 2007, but at a slower rate than in the previous four years. The rate of growth of business investment in residential structures was more than cut in half to 3.5%. Business investment in non-residential structures fell for the first time since 2002, marking the completion of several projects related to the Olympic Games. Other projects such as the rapid transit line and the Vancouver Olympic village are still to be completed.

The forest products sector was a drag on the economy. The effects of a slump in housing construction in the United States rippled through the sector. Forestry and logging output fell sharply while forestry-related manufacturing, particularly sawmills, registered large declines. Affected by these declines in activity, transportation and warehousing industries slowed.

PROVINCIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 11-b Personal spending props up the economy in the past two years



Although exports and corporate profits declined in 2007, the economy still grew above the national average as personal spending accelerated. Robust population and personal income growth has kept the demand for goods and services strong.

Corporation profits, as well as exports, recorded declines. This was the only province in Canada to register a decrease in profits in 2007.

Mining in the province was down as shipments from metal ore mines plummeted. The agriculture industry was boosted by an increase in fruit production.

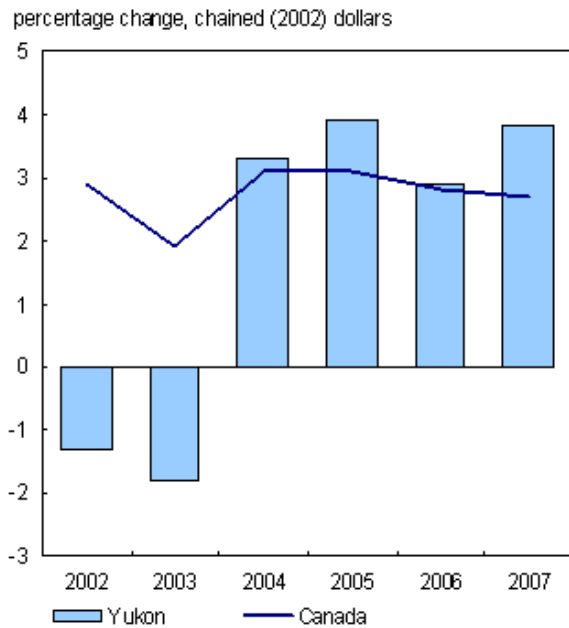
Services carried the economy in 2007 as growth was widespread. Professional services growth, particularly architectural services, reflected the ongoing construction activity. Slower growth in accommodation and food services corresponded to a decline in international tourists visiting the province. Public administration grew 3.6% with all levels of government contributing.

Yukon

Construction and mining boost economy

The Yukon economy grew 3.8% in 2007, up from the previous year and higher than the national average. Construction and the opening of a new mine were the main contributors to growth.

Chart 12-a Yukon's GDP



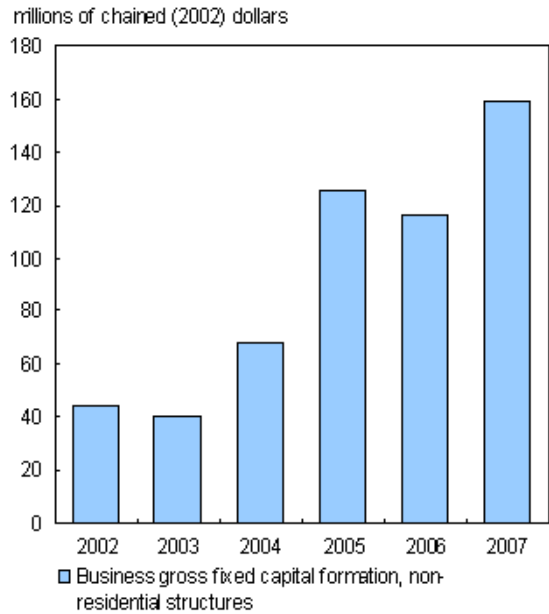
Business investment in non-residential structures increased sharply in 2007, up over 35%. The completion of a copper-gold mine as well as highway and bridge construction boosted investment. Residential construction rebounded following a decline in the previous year. Machinery and equipment investment dropped reflecting the completion of the new mine.

With the completion of the copper-gold mine, shipments of metal ore jumped. Truck transportation pushed forward with the increased economic activity. Exports were up for a second consecutive year. Corporation profits were up strongly, reflecting the new mining activity. Support activities for mining, including exploration, continued to increase reaching a level five times higher than in 2002.

Personal disposable income advanced 9.0% after remaining nearly flat in 2006. With this increased income available, personal spending rose 5.4%, the same pace set in the previous year. Imports accelerated to meet the increase in domestic demand.

TERRITORIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 12-b Business investment drives economy



Business investment in non-residential structures has been a driving force in the territorial economy in the past few years having expanded to a level nearly four times higher than in 2002. The mining industry has been the major source of this investment.

Yukon hosted the Canada Winter Games in 2007, the largest sporting event ever held in the territory. Accommodation and food services were boosted by the event.

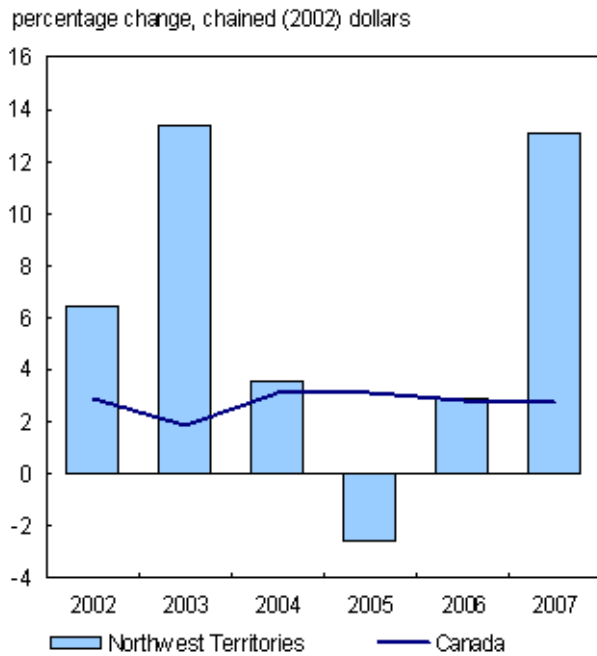
Government current spending on goods and services, an important part of the territorial economy, decelerated. The public administration industry represents nearly one quarter of total production in the Yukon economy.

Northwest Territories

Diamond mining contributes to strong growth

The economy of the Northwest Territories jumped 13% in 2007. Diamond mining and construction activity propelled economic production.

Chart 13-a Northwest Territories' GDP

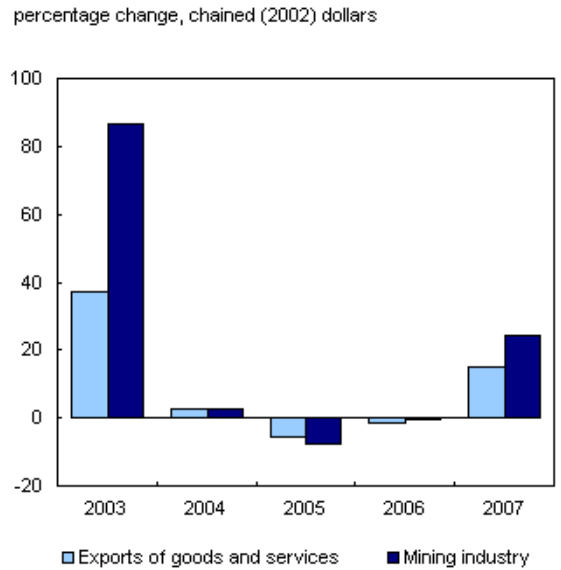


Diamond mining continued to be the driving force in the territorial economy. Even though prices were down, volumes were up significantly as the Ekati and Diavik mines put in strong performances. A big surge in exports to other countries reflected this increased production.

Construction was another important engine of growth, advancing strongly for the fourth consecutive year. The work at the Snap Lake mine factored strongly in this increase. Three of Canada's four diamond mines are located in the Northwest Territories. Investment in hospitals, schools, other government buildings and infrastructure provided further momentum.

TERRITORIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 13-b Mining drives export growth



In the Northwest Territories, mining's GDP and exports to other countries are closely linked. Mining production mostly consists of diamonds which are shipped to other countries for further processing.

The economic activity in mining and construction spread into other parts of the economy. Transportation and wholesale trade registered large gains.

Support activities for mining advanced by over 20%. This reflected ongoing exploration activity, particularly in the Mackenzie Valley region. Employment gains bumped up labour income which advanced 8.7%. The retail trade industry doubled its growth from the previous year.

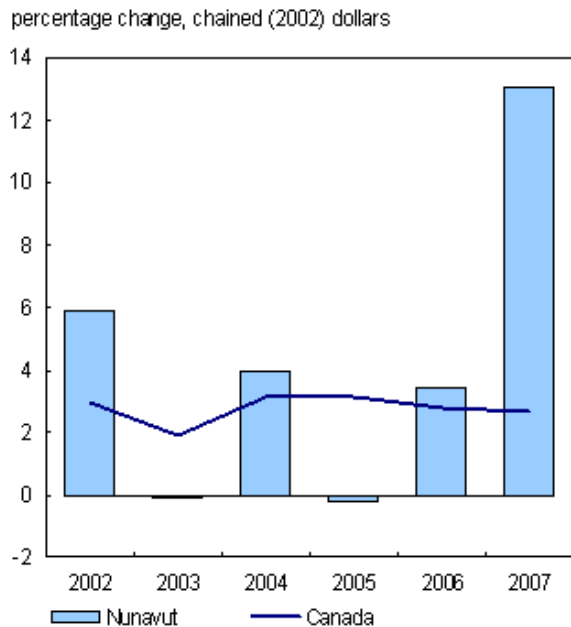
A fledgling manufacturing industry experienced a second disappointing year with output down sharply.

Nunavut

Construction stimulates the economy

The Nunavut economy advanced 13% in 2007, far exceeding growth in any previous year. Construction activity carried the economy forward.

Chart 14-a Nunavut's GDP

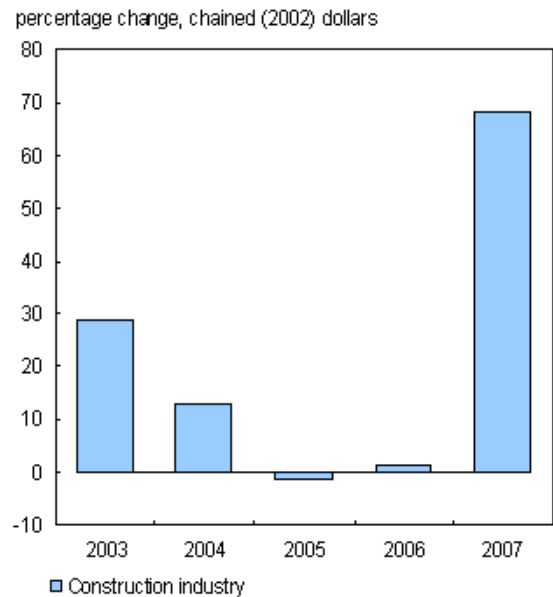


Construction of the Meadowbank Gold mine began in 2007. An all-weather road was built between Baker Lake and the mine further pushing up construction activity. Several health centres were also completed.

Residential investment jumped by over 60% as a young and rapidly growing population continued to put demands on the housing stock. Investment in machinery and equipment, which is mostly imported, soared. Imports of goods from other countries were up by over 30%, reflecting the increased investment.

TERRITORIAL SPOTLIGHT

Chart 14-b Construction industry soars in 2007



The GDP of the construction industry jumped in 2007, propelling economic growth. The development of a new gold mine, along with road construction and residential building construction, contributed to the big gain.

Shipments from the Jericho diamond mine were up and boosted the output of the mining sector, and exports increased. Commodity prices remained high and exploration activity continued unabated in the region.

Corporate profits more than doubled from the previous year. Labour income grew at its highest rate since 2002, nearly reaching 10%. Consumer spending also accelerated, advancing 5.6%.

Public administration, an important support for the economy, remained flat for a second year.

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	570,008 4.5	593,307 4.1	621,003 4.7	654,957 5.5	694,041 6.0	737,382 6.2	782,290 6.1
Corporation profits before taxes	127,073 -6.5	135,229 6.4	144,501 6.9	169,151 17.1	189,357 11.9	198,859 5.0	210,426 5.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	63,366 -4.9	58,354 -7.9	62,593 7.3	67,032 7.1	75,648 12.9	79,133 4.6	84,139 6.3
Net income of unincorporated business	68,857 6.0	74,292 7.9	77,181 3.9	81,037 5.0	83,636 3.2	85,980 2.8	89,777 4.4
Taxes less subsidies	128,521 0.1	138,055 7.4	140,452 1.7	148,836 6.0	156,181 4.9	161,582 3.5	167,082 3.4
Personal disposable income	669,196 4.6	694,010 3.7	720,855 3.9	758,569 5.2	791,486 4.3	842,302 6.4	889,101 5.6
Personal saving rate[2]	5.2 ...	3.5 ...	2.6 ...	2.9 ...	1.6 ...	2.3 ...	1.5 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	632,781 2.3	655,722 3.6	675,443 3.0	698,138 3.4	724,942 3.8	755,204 4.2	790,593 4.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	219,027 3.9	224,428 2.5	231,494 3.1	237,361 2.5	242,557 2.2	250,604 3.3	259,570 3.6
Gross fixed capital formation	221,713 4.0	225,174 1.6	239,145 6.2	257,565 7.7	279,345 8.5	299,468 7.2	311,651 4.1
Investment in inventories	-5,555 ...	-2,719 ...	5,786 ...	7,914 ...	13,575 ...	10,198 ...	10,818 ...
Exports of goods and services	473,474 -3.0	479,185 1.2	468,359 -2.3	490,931 4.8	501,732 2.2	505,344 0.7	509,995 0.9
Imports of goods and services	421,155 -5.1	428,301 1.7	446,014 4.1	483,250 8.3	519,435 7.5	545,268 5.0	576,293 5.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	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	1,316,219 2.7
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	339,779 -2.2	346,175 1.9	350,817 1.3	361,439 3.0	371,208 2.7	375,489 1.2	378,609 0.8
Services-producing industries	701,115 3.4	722,590 3.1	740,591 2.5	765,423 3.4	788,924 3.1	818,862 3.8	846,497 3.4
Industrial production	259,607 -3.5	265,106 2.1	265,589 0.2	270,592 1.9	274,884 1.6	274,357 -0.2	275,236 0.3
Non-durable manufacturing	75,336 1.6	76,612 1.7	76,003 -0.8	75,885 -0.2	75,800 -0.1	74,329 -1.9	72,467 -2.5
Durable manufacturing	105,759 -8.0	106,124 0.3	105,346 -0.7	109,695 4.1	112,814 2.8	112,470 -0.3	112,506 0.0
Manufacturing	181,084 -4.2	182,736 0.9	181,349 -0.8	185,504 2.3	188,478 1.6	186,631 -1.0	184,756 -1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24,674 -6.1	23,293 -5.6	25,478 9.4	27,685 8.7	28,437 2.7	27,847 -2.1	26,930 -3.3
Construction	55,542 7.3	57,775 4.0	59,871 3.6	63,592 6.2	68,527 7.8	74,087 8.1	77,230 4.2
Wholesale trade	53,439 1.8	55,226 3.3	57,767 4.6	60,283 4.4	63,879 6.0	68,383 7.1	71,390 4.4
Retail trade	55,234 5.0	58,483 5.9	60,515 3.5	62,870 3.9	65,132 3.6	69,015 6.0	72,915 5.7

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	6,656	6,921	7,388	7,648	7,958	10,266	9,799
	4.7	4.0	6.7	3.5	4.1	29.0	-4.5
Corporation profits before taxes	2,019	3,740	4,516	5,153	6,780	8,120	10,864
	-12.3	85.2	20.7	14.1	31.6	19.8	33.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	783	759	777	854	915	1,165	2,004
	-4.2	-3.1	2.4	9.9	7.1	27.3	72.0
Net income of unincorporated business	926	964	1,019	1,059	998	1,003	1,030
	-1.1	4.1	5.7	3.9	-5.8	0.5	2.7
Taxes less subsidies	1,690	1,807	1,926	1,990	2,069	2,078	2,139
	4.2	6.9	6.6	3.3	4.0	0.4	2.9
Personal disposable income	9,116	9,381	9,773	10,041	10,397	12,802	12,350
	4.3	2.9	4.2	2.7	3.5	23.1	-3.5
Personal saving rate[2]	1.2	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2	-1.5	14.3	5.3

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	8,883	9,145	9,435	9,575	9,718	9,927	10,449
	2.7	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	5.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4,331	4,421	4,555	4,558	4,587	4,695	4,787
	2.6	2.1	3.0	0.1	0.6	2.4	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	3,498	3,509	3,731	4,184	4,472	4,511	4,157
	-1.4	0.3	6.3	12.1	6.9	0.9	-7.8
Investment in inventories	186	-120	91	74	101	123	148

Exports of goods and services	7,614	10,084	11,043	10,858	10,759	11,332	12,863
	-2.3	32.4	9.5	-1.7	-0.9	5.3	13.5
Imports of goods and services	10,252	10,577	11,434	12,158	12,499	12,932	13,284
	-2.2	3.2	8.1	6.3	2.8	3.5	2.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	14,233	16,457	17,419	17,117	17,159	17,719	19,336
	1.6	15.6	5.8	-1.7	0.2	3.3	9.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	4,237	6,316	7,058	6,956	6,990	7,314	8,531
	-3.0	49.1	11.7	-1.4	0.5	4.6	16.6
Services-producing industries	8,339	8,660	8,866	9,049	9,083	9,248	9,494
	2.5	3.8	2.4	2.1	0.4	1.8	2.7
Industrial production	3,215	5,268	5,999	5,789	5,769	6,048	7,342
	-7.2	63.9	13.9	-3.5	-0.3	4.8	21.4
Non-durable manufacturing	543	616	665	634	561	581	612
	-6.7	13.4	8.0	-4.7	-11.5	3.6	5.3
Durable manufacturing	240	171	243	211	270	189	192
	11.6	-28.8	42.1	-13.2	28.0	-30.0	1.6
Manufacturing	776	786	911	863	858	786	820
	-3.6	1.3	15.9	-5.3	-0.6	-8.4	4.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	362	367	391	424	395	396	414
	-3.5	1.4	6.5	8.4	-6.8	0.3	4.5
Construction	681	681	666	738	833	875	722
	16.2	0.0	-2.2	10.8	12.9	5.0	-17.5
Wholesale trade	428	435	452	458	452	465	492
	0.2	1.6	3.9	1.3	-1.3	2.9	5.8
Retail trade	754	795	819	838	833	851	903
	5.0	5.4	3.0	2.3	-0.6	2.2	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, Prince Edward Island[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,812	1,904	2,009	2,108	2,188	2,246	2,364
	3.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.7	5.3
Corporation profits before taxes	368	388	354	375	371	425	466
	1.7	5.4	-8.8	5.9	-1.1	14.6	9.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	150	125	122	142	153	156	183
	11.1	-16.7	-2.4	16.4	7.7	2.0	17.3
Net income of unincorporated business	303	313	328	331	342	348	357
	8.2	3.3	4.8	0.9	3.3	1.8	2.6
Taxes less subsidies	381	453	473	485	531	554	573
	-6.4	18.9	4.4	2.5	9.5	4.3	3.4
Personal disposable income	2,467	2,606	2,635	2,769	2,865	2,989	3,106
	1.9	5.6	1.1	5.1	3.5	4.3	3.9
Personal saving rate[2]	0.6	0.8	-3.1	-2.8	-4.6	-5.2	-7.9

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,422	2,505	2,574	2,642	2,707	2,774	2,906
	1.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,162	1,182	1,229	1,248	1,254	1,271	1,297
	3.9	1.7	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.4	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	672	697	726	760	776	823	922
	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.7	2.1	6.1	12.0
Investment in inventories	-53	34	17	4	9	58	15

Exports of goods and services	2,001	2,008	2,074	2,198	2,241	2,318	2,356
	-1.4	0.3	3.3	6.0	2.0	3.4	1.6
Imports of goods and services	2,646	2,732	2,842	2,957	3,049	3,188	3,347
	-0.8	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.1	4.6	5.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,532	3,701	3,778	3,893	3,945	4,049	4,129
	-1.1	4.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.6	2.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	822	900	910	924	923	941	956
	-5.7	9.5	1.1	1.5	-0.1	2.0	1.6
Services-producing industries	2,361	2,440	2,499	2,597	2,648	2,711	2,781
	1.9	3.3	2.4	3.9	2.0	2.4	2.6
Industrial production	415	411	428	456	481	463	485
	-4.2	-1.0	4.1	6.5	5.5	-3.7	4.8
Non-durable manufacturing	280	274	275	287	302	275	328
	1.1	-2.1	0.4	4.4	5.2	-8.9	19.3
Durable manufacturing	92	99	116	128	138	146	116
	-17.9	7.6	17.2	10.3	7.8	5.8	-20.5
Manufacturing	376	373	393	414	438	420	442
	-4.6	-0.8	5.4	5.3	5.8	-4.1	5.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	244	326	319	325	300	322	321
	-18.7	33.6	-2.1	1.9	-7.7	7.3	-0.3
Construction	159	163	162	168	165	181	175
	8.2	2.5	-0.6	3.7	-1.8	9.7	-3.3
Wholesale trade	104	103	102	104	106	106	109
	-3.7	-1.0	-1.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	2.8
Retail trade	226	231	235	244	245	250	264
	7.1	2.2	1.7	3.8	0.4	2.0	5.6

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	13,606	14,364	14,971	15,534	16,415	16,983	17,725
	3.8	5.6	4.2	3.8	5.7	3.5	4.4
Corporation profits before taxes	2,432	2,420	2,796	3,100	3,418	2,939	3,045
	6.6	-0.5	15.5	10.9	10.3	-14.0	3.6
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,288	1,200	1,307	1,205	1,275	1,434	1,714
	2.0	-6.8	8.9	-7.8	5.8	12.5	19.5
Net income of unincorporated business	1,886	2,016	2,109	2,150	2,156	2,209	2,249
	6.4	6.9	4.6	1.9	0.3	2.5	1.8
Taxes less subsidies	3,172	3,449	3,694	3,912	4,090	4,033	4,058
	5.8	8.7	7.1	5.9	4.6	-1.4	0.6
Personal disposable income	18,126	18,674	19,202	20,062	20,872	21,714	22,592
	3.4	3.0	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Personal saving rate[2]	2.9	0.4	-1.7	-1.5	-2.0	-2.6	-3.4

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	17,437	18,086	18,537	18,941	19,306	19,807	20,411
	1.1	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,023	8,178	8,278	8,432	8,701	8,952	9,133
	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.9	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	5,391	5,781	5,815	5,800	6,097	6,475	6,297
	4.9	7.2	0.6	-0.3	5.1	6.2	-2.7
Investment in inventories	91	-71	185	119	125	178	186

Exports of goods and services	12,575	13,330	13,458	13,780	13,956	13,500	13,752
	4.6	6.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	-3.3	1.9
Imports of goods and services	17,481	18,246	18,817	19,246	19,902	20,354	20,784
	1.3	4.4	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	26,036	27,082	27,464	27,836	28,336	28,597	29,042
	3.2	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	5,996	6,380	6,427	6,826	6,737	6,491	6,567
	4.3	6.4	0.7	6.2	-1.3	-3.7	1.2
Services-producing industries	17,473	18,132	18,531	19,110	19,585	20,107	20,499
	3.1	3.8	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.7	1.9
Industrial production	3,854	4,228	4,155	4,542	4,483	4,154	4,253
	2.1	9.7	-1.7	9.3	-1.3	-7.3	2.4
Non-durable manufacturing	1,545	1,630	1,720	1,828	1,811	1,625	1,640
	2.3	5.5	5.5	6.3	-0.9	-10.3	0.9
Durable manufacturing	868	1,032	910	1,130	1,092	1,126	1,087
	-3.0	18.9	-11.8	24.2	-3.4	3.1	-3.5
Manufacturing	2,425	2,662	2,629	2,824	2,775	2,616	2,598
	0.1	9.8	-1.2	7.4	-1.7	-5.7	-0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	755	766	800	750	725	684	699
	11.7	1.5	4.4	-6.3	-3.3	-5.7	2.2
Construction	1,394	1,385	1,483	1,553	1,549	1,687	1,645
	7.1	-0.6	7.1	4.7	-0.3	8.9	-2.5
Wholesale trade	1,063	1,112	1,113	1,117	1,155	1,160	1,191
	-1.5	4.6	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.4	2.7
Retail trade	1,557	1,616	1,652	1,661	1,681	1,756	1,807
	7.8	3.8	2.2	0.5	1.2	4.5	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.

Economic accounts key indicators, New Brunswick[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	10,656	11,115	11,740	12,303	12,844	13,379	14,048
	0.5	4.3	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.0
Corporation profits before taxes	1,904	1,832	1,933	2,470	2,343	2,733	2,743
	3.1	-3.8	5.5	27.8	-5.1	16.6	0.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,320	1,167	1,243	1,205	1,215	1,298	1,364
	-1.9	-11.6	6.5	-3.1	0.8	6.8	5.1
Net income of unincorporated business	1,321	1,339	1,353	1,450	1,454	1,478	1,512
	5.4	1.4	1.0	7.2	0.3	1.7	2.3
Taxes less subsidies	2,567	2,779	2,960	3,020	3,144	3,145	3,224
	5.6	8.3	6.5	2.0	4.1	0.0	2.5
Personal disposable income	14,167	14,480	15,027	15,789	16,308	17,024	17,762
	3.2	2.2	3.8	5.1	3.3	4.4	4.3
Personal saving rate[2]	5.7	3.1	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.5	1.0

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	13,254	13,658	13,895	14,232	14,566	15,013	15,658
	0.9	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.3	3.1	4.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,620	5,717	5,811	5,940	6,102	6,238	6,333
	0.8	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.5
Gross fixed capital formation	3,691	3,746	4,159	4,457	4,766	4,999	5,290
	-15.1	1.5	11.0	7.2	6.9	4.9	5.8
Investment in inventories	14	110	130	143	109	213	182

Exports of goods and services	15,608	16,165	16,736	17,150	17,244	16,898	17,109
	11.7	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.5	-2.0	1.2
Imports of goods and services	17,952	18,228	18,966	19,849	20,611	20,462	21,247
	3.9	1.5	4.0	4.7	3.8	-0.7	3.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	20,248	21,169	21,765	22,069	22,174	22,843	23,213
	1.7	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.5	3.0	1.6
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	5,304	5,626	5,818	5,880	5,693	5,973	5,965
	-1.8	6.1	3.4	1.1	-3.2	4.9	-0.1
Services-producing industries	13,062	13,489	13,790	14,321	14,556	14,901	15,201
	2.9	3.3	2.2	3.9	1.6	2.4	2.0
Industrial production	3,457	3,710	3,829	3,920	3,702	3,760	3,658
	-3.2	7.3	3.2	2.4	-5.6	1.6	-2.7
Non-durable manufacturing	1,584	1,787	1,878	2,014	1,808	1,891	1,839
	-4.5	12.8	5.1	7.2	-10.2	4.6	-2.7
Durable manufacturing	956	1,046	1,048	992	967	957	877
	-2.4	9.4	0.2	-5.3	-2.5	-1.0	-8.4
Manufacturing	2,554	2,833	2,930	2,926	2,703	2,773	2,643
	-1.8	10.9	3.4	-0.1	-7.6	2.6	-4.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	777	845	762	842	820	899	844
	18.4	8.8	-9.8	10.5	-2.6	9.6	-6.1
Construction	1,066	1,071	1,223	1,128	1,183	1,334	1,479
	-10.4	0.5	14.2	-7.8	4.9	12.8	10.9
Wholesale trade	825	867	936	962	971	956	961
	4.8	5.1	8.0	2.8	0.9	-1.5	0.5
Retail trade	1,175	1,198	1,235	1,285	1,317	1,397	1,454
	2.3	2.0	3.1	4.0	2.5	6.1	4.1

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]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	121,990	127,620	134,372	139,561	144,881	150,265	158,939
	3.7	4.6	5.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	5.8
Corporation profits before taxes	22,523	23,182	21,564	25,172	26,129	28,606	30,225
	-5.2	2.9	-7.0	16.7	3.8	9.5	5.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	13,888	13,675	14,054	14,826	16,084	16,960	19,152
	-1.0	-1.5	2.8	5.5	8.5	5.4	12.9
Net income of unincorporated business	13,150	13,953	14,643	15,579	16,020	16,343	16,946
	5.9	6.1	4.9	6.4	2.8	2.0	3.7
Taxes less subsidies	30,163	32,231	32,966	34,547	35,690	35,677	36,187
	0.3	6.9	2.3	4.8	3.3	-0.0	1.4
Personal disposable income	145,505	151,871	158,823	165,727	170,612	178,028	187,793
	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3	2.9	4.3	5.5
Personal saving rate[2]	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.4

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	138,491	143,093	147,513	151,743	156,469	161,165	168,504
	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	51,689	52,800	54,586	55,601	56,159	57,626	59,454
	3.7	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.0	2.6	3.2
Gross fixed capital formation	40,222	42,954	46,156	51,430	51,092	52,986	56,751
	1.3	6.8	7.5	11.4	-0.7	3.7	7.1
Investment in inventories	-1,326	-1,267	-84	781	2,865	1,472	1,550

Exports of goods and services	141,051	141,507	137,938	140,930	145,196	147,733	148,210
	-2.0	0.3	-2.5	2.2	3.0	1.7	0.3
Imports of goods and services	134,612	137,307	141,833	150,125	156,753	161,716	169,308
	-4.1	2.0	3.3	5.8	4.4	3.2	4.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	235,832	241,448	244,422	250,673	255,638	259,895	266,104
	1.5	2.4	1.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	72,432	73,549	72,826	74,046	74,883	74,879	76,933
	-1.1	1.5	-1.0	1.7	1.1	-0.0	2.7
Services-producing industries	145,576	150,300	153,968	161,732	165,874	170,376	174,809
	2.8	3.2	2.4	5.0	2.6	2.7	2.6
Industrial production	57,966	58,193	56,954	56,320	57,307	57,019	57,991
	-2.9	0.4	-2.1	-1.1	1.8	-0.5	1.7
Non-durable manufacturing	21,811	22,384	21,724	21,197	21,141	20,798	19,877
	4.7	2.6	-2.9	-2.4	-0.3	-1.6	-4.4
Durable manufacturing	26,034	25,098	24,271	24,617	25,559	25,622	26,893
	-7.4	-3.6	-3.3	1.4	3.8	0.2	5.0
Manufacturing	48,133	47,482	45,993	45,857	46,762	46,490	46,879
	-2.7	-1.4	-3.1	-0.3	2.0	-0.6	0.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,239	4,173	4,164	4,637	4,652	4,478	4,369
	7.6	-1.6	-0.2	11.4	0.3	-3.7	-2.4
Construction	10,189	11,183	11,709	12,870	12,704	13,166	14,359
	5.8	9.8	4.7	9.9	-1.3	3.6	9.1
Wholesale trade	10,972	11,365	11,835	12,328	13,008	13,654	14,246
	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.2	5.5	5.0	4.3
Retail trade	12,585	13,325	13,698	14,379	14,788	15,608	16,350
	4.1	5.9	2.8	5.0	2.8	5.5	4.8

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]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	242,939	251,315	262,261	275,842	289,245	302,280	316,362
	3.9	3.4	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.7
Corporation profits before taxes	49,344	60,467	58,206	63,128	61,967	64,407	64,869
	-9.2	22.5	-3.7	8.5	-1.8	3.9	0.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	16,996	16,330	17,257	17,912	20,072	20,541	22,740
	-6.9	-3.9	5.7	3.8	12.1	2.3	10.7
Net income of unincorporated business	29,267	31,808	32,630	33,806	34,420	34,807	35,598
	5.7	8.7	2.6	3.6	1.8	1.1	2.3
Taxes less subsidies	59,016	61,227	60,545	64,859	67,798	70,683	72,366
	3.6	3.7	-1.1	7.1	4.5	4.3	2.4
Personal disposable income	274,607	284,156	293,943	307,170	319,255	335,990	350,493
	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.3
Personal saving rate[2]	6.8	4.8	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.2	1.5

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	254,697	264,488	272,672	281,480	291,554	301,739	313,359
	2.5	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	79,346	81,779	84,960	88,435	90,496	93,523	96,649
	4.3	3.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	3.3	3.3
Gross fixed capital formation	82,755	83,782	87,940	91,224	96,253	102,529	105,627
	2.3	1.2	5.0	3.7	5.5	6.5	3.0
Investment in inventories	-668	407	28	2,490	3,629	3,290	3,121

Exports of goods and services	317,879	322,731	322,376	334,568	341,940	341,308	344,251
	-3.0	1.5	-0.1	3.8	2.2	-0.2	0.9
Imports of goods and services	269,435	275,265	283,902	302,678	314,441	322,869	332,899
	-4.6	2.2	3.1	6.6	3.9	2.7	3.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	463,357	477,763	484,341	496,208	510,740	521,648	532,842
	1.8	3.1	1.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	132,201	134,952	135,581	138,377	140,476	137,928	136,512
	-2.5	2.1	0.5	2.1	1.5	-1.8	-1.0
Services-producing industries	297,286	305,268	311,791	326,926	337,062	350,443	362,336
	3.4	2.7	2.1	4.9	3.1	4.0	3.4
Industrial production	106,030	107,639	107,457	109,638	109,861	105,848	104,056
	-4.3	1.5	-0.2	2.0	0.2	-3.7	-1.7
Non-durable manufacturing	34,674	35,056	34,759	34,952	34,771	33,293	32,253
	2.9	1.1	-0.8	0.6	-0.5	-4.3	-3.1
Durable manufacturing	59,420	60,580	60,816	61,265	61,114	58,832	57,909
	-9.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	-0.2	-3.7	-1.6
Manufacturing	93,823	95,636	95,557	96,603	96,264	92,480	90,479
	-5.1	1.9	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	-3.9	-2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,930	4,955	5,031	5,201	5,426	5,393	5,037
	-5.4	0.5	1.5	3.4	4.3	-0.6	-6.6
Construction	21,270	22,358	23,088	23,468	25,052	26,446	27,110
	8.3	5.1	3.3	1.6	6.7	5.6	2.5
Wholesale trade	24,110	24,966	26,251	27,368	29,025	31,058	32,048
	1.0	3.6	5.1	4.3	6.1	7.0	3.2
Retail trade	21,785	23,301	24,243	25,103	25,817	26,901	28,065
	4.6	7.0	4.0	3.5	2.8	4.2	4.3

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, Manitoba[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	17,733 3.4	18,626 5.0	19,421 4.3	20,450 5.3	21,379 4.5	22,447 5.0	24,114 7.4
Corporation profits before taxes	2,796 -3.3	3,004 7.4	3,236 7.7	3,965 22.5	4,285 8.1	5,701 33.0	6,741 18.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	3,011 -1.0	2,555 -15.1	1,987 -22.2	2,453 23.5	2,994 22.1	2,963 -1.0	3,134 5.8
Net income of unincorporated business	2,357 5.0	2,490 5.6	2,548 2.3	2,615 2.6	2,674 2.3	2,753 3.0	2,870 4.2
Taxes less subsidies	4,399 3.3	4,801 9.1	4,806 0.1	4,889 1.7	4,896 0.1	5,171 5.6	5,653 9.3
Personal disposable income	22,974 3.9	23,678 3.1	24,436 3.2	25,670 5.0	26,326 2.6	27,713 5.3	29,500 6.4
Personal saving rate[2]	4.8 ...	3.1 ...	2.9 ...	3.2 ...	0.7 ...	1.0 ...	0.7 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	21,877 1.9	22,501 2.9	22,856 1.6	23,601 3.3	24,305 3.0	25,107 3.3	26,372 5.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,539 3.6	8,758 2.6	9,128 4.2	9,298 1.9	9,403 1.1	9,542 1.5	9,773 2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	6,136 3.8	6,215 1.3	6,411 3.2	6,884 7.4	6,960 1.1	7,896 13.4	9,045 14.6
Investment in inventories	-153 ...	34 ...	913 ...	247 ...	53 ...	580 ...	-27 ...
Exports of goods and services	22,590 2.5	22,586 -0.0	22,848 1.2	23,941 4.8	24,772 3.5	25,414 2.6	26,509 4.3
Imports of goods and services	22,908 2.1	23,540 2.8	25,081 6.5	25,941 3.4	26,488 2.1	28,205 6.5	30,240 7.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	35,996 0.8	36,559 1.6	37,059 1.4	38,033 2.6	39,061 2.7	40,323 3.2	41,644 3.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	9,044 -4.6	9,232 2.1	9,334 1.1	9,539 2.2	9,945 4.3	10,569 6.3	11,027 4.3
Services-producing industries	23,918 2.8	24,382 1.9	24,700 1.3	25,718 4.1	26,247 2.1	26,855 2.3	27,702 3.2
Industrial production	6,079 -3.2	6,196 1.9	6,134 -1.0	6,534 6.5	6,957 6.5	7,142 2.7	7,415 3.8
Manufacturing	4,176 -3.6	4,346 4.1	4,356 0.2	4,548 4.4	4,696 3.3	4,720 0.5	4,939 4.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,657 -17.1	1,700 2.6	1,855 9.1	1,712 -7.7	1,574 -8.1	1,794 14.0	1,736 -3.2
Construction	1,363 12.0	1,336 -2.0	1,350 1.0	1,380 2.2	1,483 7.5	1,721 16.0	1,956 13.7
Wholesale trade	1,891 0.3	1,957 3.5	1,923 -1.7	1,948 1.3	2,020 3.7	2,059 1.9	2,112 2.6
Retail trade	1,958 6.1	2,054 4.9	2,135 3.9	2,247 5.2	2,322 3.3	2,409 3.7	2,592 7.6

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	13,965 4.3	14,617 4.7	15,427 5.5	16,080 4.2	17,047 6.0	18,221 6.9	19,640 7.8
Corporation profits before taxes	4,442 -21.1	4,804 8.1	5,334 11.0	7,195 34.9	9,328 29.6	10,205 9.4	12,496 22.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,560 -12.6	2,582 0.9	2,700 4.6	3,030 12.2	3,137 3.5	3,232 3.0	3,329 3.0
Net income of unincorporated business	1,953 4.2	2,014 3.1	2,067 2.6	2,113 2.2	2,175 2.9	2,263 4.0	2,387 5.5
Taxes less subsidies	3,740 1.4	3,616 -3.3	3,799 5.1	4,044 6.4	4,400 8.8	4,755 8.1	5,172 8.8
Personal disposable income	18,494 1.7	19,049 3.0	20,238 6.2	21,797 7.7	21,998 0.9	22,853 3.9	24,902 9.0
Personal saving rate[2]	-2.6 ...	-4.6 ...	-2.5 ...	1.7 ...	-2.3 ...	-3.9 ...	-3.5 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	18,991 1.3	19,480 2.6	19,885 2.1	20,244 1.8	20,864 3.1	21,672 3.9	23,051 6.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,330 3.6	7,506 2.4	7,634 1.7	7,639 0.1	7,838 2.6	8,076 3.0	8,258 2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	7,401 -1.0	6,987 -5.6	7,585 8.6	7,693 1.4	8,961 16.5	9,798 9.3	9,953 1.6
Investment in inventories	-618 ...	-474 ...	1,491 ...	1,334 ...	1,786 ...	635 ...	747 ...
Exports of goods and services	24,613 1.8	23,954 -2.7	23,692 -1.1	25,884 9.3	26,360 1.8	26,812 1.7	27,341 2.0
Imports of goods and services	22,945 1.2	23,120 0.8	24,254 4.9	25,410 4.8	27,001 6.3	28,738 6.4	29,998 4.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	34,487 -1.0	34,343 -0.4	35,921 4.6	37,303 3.8	38,598 3.5	38,433 -0.4	39,500 2.8
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	13,857 -8.9	12,978 -6.3	14,325 10.4	14,956 4.4	15,710 5.0	14,978 -4.7	15,120 0.9
Services-producing industries	19,267 3.3	19,754 2.5	20,126 1.9	20,867 3.7	21,265 1.9	21,959 3.3	22,784 3.8
Industrial production	9,064 -0.2	8,752 -3.4	9,342 6.7	9,604 2.8	9,808 2.1	9,196 -6.2	9,414 2.4
Non-durable manufacturing	1,343 6.3	1,198 -10.8	1,245 3.9	1,337 7.4	1,297 -3.0	1,235 -4.8	1,217 -1.5
Durable manufacturing	1,129 -5.4	1,083 -4.1	1,054 -2.7	1,288 22.2	1,425 10.6	1,518 6.5	1,449 -4.5
Manufacturing	2,495 1.0	2,281 -8.6	2,299 0.8	2,622 14.0	2,735 4.3	2,779 1.6	2,689 -3.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,151 -35.9	2,593 -17.7	3,158 21.8	3,833 21.4	4,181 9.1	3,983 -4.7	3,876 -2.7
Construction	1,677 5.9	1,633 -2.6	1,666 2.0	1,726 3.6	2,005 16.2	2,096 4.5	2,090 -0.3
Wholesale trade	1,639 0.3	1,648 0.5	1,715 4.1	1,796 4.7	1,851 3.1	1,949 5.3	2,119 8.7
Retail trade	1,592 4.5	1,668 4.8	1,678 0.6	1,734 3.3	1,798 3.7	1,911 6.3	2,105 10.2

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]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	67,757	70,868	74,629	81,698	92,693	104,442	116,386
	12.2	4.6	5.3	9.5	13.5	12.7	11.4
Corporation profits before taxes	28,909	23,229	32,944	40,229	53,454	53,190	56,602
	-4.3	-19.6	41.8	22.1	32.9	-0.5	6.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	14,294	10,869	13,661	15,198	19,523	21,045	19,312
	-0.7	-24.0	25.7	11.3	28.5	7.8	-8.2
Net income of unincorporated business	7,771	8,495	8,841	9,380	10,036	10,811	12,069
	8.8	9.3	4.1	6.1	7.0	7.7	11.6
Taxes less subsidies	7,297	10,942	11,375	12,178	13,357	14,321	15,465
	-27.1	50.0	4.0	7.1	9.7	7.2	8.0
Personal disposable income	75,535	78,323	81,942	89,308	97,528	109,732	119,830
	11.4	3.7	4.6	9.0	9.2	12.5	9.2
Personal saving rate[2]	9.5	7.1	6.3	8.8	9.1	10.8	10.1

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	68,454	71,241	73,666	77,372	82,833	89,599	95,363
	3.6	4.1	3.4	5.0	7.1	8.2	6.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	21,907	22,621	23,687	24,277	25,417	26,788	28,594
	4.0	3.3	4.7	2.5	4.7	5.4	6.7
Gross fixed capital formation	44,082	43,585	47,040	51,784	63,105	68,885	71,328
	9.9	-1.1	7.9	10.1	21.9	9.2	3.5
Investment in inventories	-1,390	-1,598	1,247	-750	1,409	350	544

Exports of goods and services	93,105	93,996	94,600	101,418	101,155	107,475	108,796
	0.4	1.0	0.6	7.2	-0.3	6.2	1.2
Imports of goods and services	78,762	79,142	84,748	90,887	101,046	108,938	114,183
	3.4	0.5	7.1	7.2	11.2	7.8	4.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	147,394	150,594	155,359	163,457	172,047	183,372	189,470
	1.7	2.2	3.2	5.2	5.3	6.6	3.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	63,571	62,863	64,092	75,009	79,402	84,376	84,867
	-2.4	-1.1	2.0	17.0	5.9	6.3	0.6
Services-producing industries	78,270	81,403	84,935	89,528	93,777	100,439	106,032
	6.2	4.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	7.1	5.6
Industrial production	48,355	48,600	48,711	58,014	59,777	62,736	62,491
	-3.8	0.5	0.2	19.1	3.0	5.0	-0.4
Non-durable manufacturing	6,461	6,444	6,383	6,789	6,911	7,450	7,266
	-12.7	-0.3	-0.9	6.4	1.8	7.8	-2.5
Durable manufacturing	6,418	6,172	6,010	7,216	8,445	9,361	9,587
	3.1	-3.8	-2.6	20.1	17.0	10.8	2.4
Manufacturing	12,964	12,616	12,387	14,046	15,439	16,909	16,967
	-5.3	-2.7	-1.8	13.4	9.9	9.5	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,135	3,117	4,351	5,061	5,353	4,851	4,774
	-16.4	-24.6	39.6	16.3	5.8	-9.4	-1.6
Construction	11,098	11,146	11,180	12,356	15,011	17,552	18,452
	8.6	0.4	0.3	10.5	21.5	16.9	5.1
Wholesale trade	6,651	6,706	7,079	7,485	8,073	9,114	9,681
	4.3	0.8	5.6	5.7	7.9	12.9	6.2
Retail trade	6,012	6,493	6,752	6,870	7,459	8,512	9,291
	10.2	8.0	4.0	1.7	8.6	14.1	9.2

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, British Columbia[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	70,044 2.4	72,900 4.1	75,605 3.7	80,376 6.3	85,799 6.7	93,102 8.5	98,866 6.2
Corporation profits before taxes	11,392 -1.8	11,389 -0.0	12,364 8.6	16,691 35.0	19,980 19.7	21,322 6.7	20,886 -2.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,834 -13.3	8,828 -0.1	9,151 3.7	9,753 6.6	9,880 1.3	9,920 0.4	10,763 8.5
Net income of unincorporated business	9,637 6.2	10,591 9.9	11,312 6.8	12,196 7.8	12,984 6.5	13,576 4.6	14,352 5.7
Taxes less subsidies	15,810 1.3	16,443 4.0	17,580 6.9	18,562 5.6	19,856 7.0	20,809 4.8	21,876 5.1
Personal disposable income	85,332 4.2	88,594 3.8	91,505 3.3	96,714 5.7	101,559 5.0	109,579 7.9	116,546 6.4
Personal saving rate[2]	-1.0 ...	-2.9 ...	-4.5 ...	-4.7 ...	-5.6 ...	-4.7 ...	-5.9 ...
Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	86,296 2.1	89,238 3.4	92,250 3.4	96,228 4.3	100,482 4.4	105,986 5.5	111,937 5.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	27,952 4.8	28,260 1.1	28,357 0.3	28,535 0.6	29,094 2.0	30,331 4.3	31,656 4.4
Gross fixed capital formation	25,672 6.9	25,912 0.9	27,977 8.0	31,168 11.4	34,282 10.0	37,620 9.7	38,863 3.3
Investment in inventories	-357 ...	238 ...	665 ...	547 ...	1,418 ...	1,134 ...	1,370 ...
Exports of goods and services	61,927 -1.8	62,706 1.3	63,918 1.9	67,106 5.0	70,408 4.9	72,158 2.5	71,713 -0.6
Imports of goods and services	67,912 0.2	68,144 0.3	71,816 5.4	77,165 7.4	82,846 7.4	89,594 8.1	93,051 3.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	133,403 0.6	138,193 3.6	141,435 2.3	146,629 3.7	153,208 4.5	158,335 3.3	163,200 3.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	30,714 -1.9	31,664 3.1	32,429 2.4	35,026 8.0	36,925 5.4	38,064 3.1	37,755 -0.8
Services-producing industries	92,061 2.1	95,097 3.3	97,599 2.6	101,854 4.4	105,808 3.9	109,807 3.8	114,427 4.2
Industrial production	20,162 -4.5	20,906 3.7	21,011 0.5	22,613 7.6	23,769 5.1	24,108 1.4	23,714 -1.6
Non-durable manufacturing	5,233 2.0	5,169 -1.2	5,256 1.7	5,119 -2.6	5,454 6.5	5,344 -2.0	5,247 -1.8
Durable manufacturing	8,319 -12.3	8,518 2.4	8,629 1.3	9,461 9.6	9,995 5.6	10,562 5.7	10,174 -3.7
Manufacturing	13,667 -8.8	13,687 0.1	13,884 1.4	15,008 8.1	15,902 6.0	16,370 2.9	15,872 -3.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,474 2.6	4,429 -1.0	4,500 1.6	4,830 7.3	4,945 2.4	4,941 -0.1	4,685 -5.2
Construction	6,021 3.9	6,328 5.1	6,927 9.5	7,673 10.8	8,292 8.1	9,104 9.8	9,431 3.6
Wholesale trade	5,656 1.6	5,969 5.5	6,258 4.8	6,616 5.7	7,121 7.6	7,775 9.2	8,320 7.0
Retail trade	7,398 3.9	7,597 2.7	7,856 3.4	8,300 5.7	8,648 4.2	9,180 6.2	9,824 7.0

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Yukon[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	689	708	729	780	826	876	941
	1.2	2.8	3.0	7.0	5.9	6.1	7.4
Corporation profits before taxes	116	74	68	77	105	99	128
	63.4	-36.2	-8.1	13.2	36.4	-5.7	29.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	50	46	50	54	63	69	78
	-7.4	-8.0	8.7	8.0	16.7	9.5	13.0
Net income of unincorporated business	88	95	101	107	115	120	128
	4.8	8.0	6.3	5.9	7.5	4.3	6.7
Taxes less subsidies	86	92	96	98	99	103	101
	4.9	7.0	4.3	2.1	1.0	4.0	-1.9
Personal disposable income	853	910	935	987	1,096	1,106	1,206
	3.6	6.7	2.7	5.6	11.0	0.9	9.0
Personal saving rate[2]	15.6	16.8	13.9	15.2	19.7	15.3	16.5

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	715	739	776	801	829	874	921
	2.7	3.4	5.0	3.2	3.5	5.4	5.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	620	654	638	654	685	706	719
	-4.0	5.5	-2.4	2.5	4.7	3.1	1.8
Gross fixed capital formation	311	314	325	380	461	437	488
	18.3	1.0	3.5	16.9	21.3	-5.2	11.7
Investment in inventories	8	18	10	-3	2	2	6

Exports of goods and services	412	366	343	344	336	343	354
	4.8	-11.2	-6.3	0.3	-2.3	2.1	3.2
Imports of goods and services	797	835	860	904	988	1,002	1,066
	0.5	4.8	3.0	5.1	9.3	1.4	6.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,270	1,254	1,231	1,272	1,322	1,360	1,412
	4.4	-1.3	-1.8	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.8
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	186	168	140	173	188	192	218
	11.4	-9.7	-16.7	23.6	8.7	2.1	13.5
Services-producing industries	1,012	1,024	1,033	1,061	1,095	1,130	1,156
	1.9	1.2	0.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.3
Industrial production	97	90	66	86	85	90	102
	0.0	-7.2	-26.7	30.3	-1.2	5.9	13.3
Manufacturing	15	10	10	11	12	15	16
	-6.3	-33.3	0.0	10.0	9.1	25.0	6.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
	0.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0	0.0
Construction	85	75	73	88	109	107	123
	26.9	-11.8	-2.7	20.5	23.9	-1.8	15.0
Wholesale trade	39	33	34	34	37	40	41
	-2.5	-15.4	3.0	0.0	8.8	8.1	2.5
Retail trade	70	74	75	76	80	84	88
	9.4	5.7	1.4	1.3	5.3	5.0	4.8

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]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,296	1,399	1,455	1,537	1,666	1,720	1,870
	15.3	7.9	4.0	5.6	8.4	3.2	8.7
Corporation profits before taxes	764	643	1,129	1,528	1,160	1,053	1,233
	34.5	-15.8	75.6	35.3	-24.1	-9.2	17.1
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	168	197	258	364	307	320	334
	3.1	17.3	31.0	41.1	-15.7	4.2	4.4
Net income of unincorporated business	136	147	158	176	180	182	189
	11.5	8.1	7.5	11.4	2.3	1.1	3.8
Taxes less subsidies	154	168	183	197	200	203	210
	11.6	9.1	8.9	7.7	1.5	1.5	3.4
Personal disposable income	1,292	1,326	1,363	1,449	1,528	1,566	1,725
	14.0	2.6	2.8	6.3	5.5	2.5	10.2
Personal saving rate[2]	22.9	20.8	18.0	19.4	19.6	17.4	20.5

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	996	1,025	1,065	1,098	1,130	1,173	1,223
	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.8	4.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,049	1,075	1,130	1,144	1,144	1,140	1,168
	3.6	2.5	5.1	1.2	0.0	-0.3	2.5
Gross fixed capital formation	1,423	1,318	832	1,268	1,469	1,719	1,951
	61.5	-7.4	-36.9	52.4	15.9	17.0	13.5
Investment in inventories	5	-3	23	-4	13	9	6

Exports of goods and services	1,613	1,830	2,508	2,575	2,430	2,396	2,751
	19.4	13.5	37.0	2.7	-5.6	-1.4	14.8
Imports of goods and services	2,216	2,206	2,144	2,535	2,706	2,838	3,003
	17.6	-0.5	-2.8	18.2	6.7	4.9	5.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,850	3,033	3,440	3,563	3,473	3,575	4,045
	21.2	6.4	13.4	3.6	-2.5	2.9	13.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	1,285	1,356	1,699	1,814	1,718	1,773	2,116
	58.3	5.5	25.3	6.8	-5.3	3.2	19.3
Services-producing industries	1,465	1,560	1,638	1,732	1,767	1,803	1,890
	4.3	6.5	5.0	5.7	2.0	2.0	4.8
Industrial production	887	1,019	1,447	1,487	1,336	1,309	1,550
	54.5	14.9	42.0	2.8	-10.2	-2.0	18.4
Manufacturing	20	21	13	9	10	7	5
	122.2	5.0	-38.1	-30.8	11.1	-30.0	-28.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16	17	17	19	19	19	18
	6.7	6.3	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	-5.3
Construction	397	320	230	303	379	480	595
	66.8	-19.4	-28.1	31.7	25.1	26.6	24.0
Wholesale trade	50	53	58	58	62	67	77
	-2.0	6.0	9.4	0.0	6.9	8.1	14.9
Retail trade	86	91	94	96	102	106	115
	1.2	5.8	3.3	2.1	6.3	3.9	8.5

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, Nunavut[1]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	557	627	656	700	738	768	844
	16.0	12.6	4.6	6.7	5.4	4.1	9.9
Corporation profits before taxes	64	57	57	68	37	59	128
	-41.8	-10.9	0.0	19.3	-45.6	59.5	116.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	24	21	26	36	30	30	32
	-4.0	-12.5	23.8	38.5	-16.7	0.0	6.7
Net income of unincorporated business	62	67	72	75	82	87	90
	10.7	8.1	7.5	4.2	9.3	6.1	3.4
Taxes less subsidies	45	47	49	55	51	50	58
	18.4	4.4	4.3	12.2	-7.3	-2.0	16.0
Personal disposable income	697	747	808	856	877	920	1,001
	6.3	7.2	8.2	5.9	2.5	4.9	8.8
Personal saving rate[2]	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.6	41.8	40.9	41.3

Millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	396	418	443	460	476	499	527
	6.5	5.6	6.0	3.8	3.5	4.8	5.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	795	817	824	876	911	903	905
	7.7	2.8	0.9	6.3	4.0	-0.9	0.2
Gross fixed capital formation	279	277	382	439	437	483	788
	10.7	-0.7	37.9	14.9	-0.5	10.5	63.1
Investment in inventories	16	-27	15	13	2	1	1

Exports of goods and services	288	283	167	165	152	184	195
	-2.0	-1.7	-41.0	-1.2	-7.9	21.1	6.0
Imports of goods and services	875	817	887	967	990	1,045	1,242
	6.1	-6.6	8.6	9.0	2.4	5.6	18.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	898	951	950	988	986	1,020	1,153
	5.9	5.9	-0.1	4.0	-0.2	3.4	13.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	193	190	140	156	145	161	248
	-3.0	-1.6	-26.3	11.4	-7.1	11.0	54.0
Services-producing industries	674	726	753	791	804	819	862
	8.9	7.7	3.7	5.0	1.6	1.9	5.3
Industrial production	126	93	30	36	28	42	48
	-7.4	-26.2	-67.7	20.0	-22.2	50.0	14.3
Manufacturing	2	2	1	1	1	2	3
	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Construction	62	97	125	141	139	141	237
	5.1	56.5	28.9	12.8	-1.4	1.4	68.1
Wholesale trade	8	9	11	11	11	10	26
	0.0	12.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	-9.1	160.0
Retail trade	38	40	42	43	45	46	50
	0.0	5.3	5.0	2.4	4.7	2.2	8.7

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.

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 2007 without revisions to prior years. Also, the government detail tables have not been updated with this release, their 2006 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

Table 01	Gross Domestic Product, Income-based
Table 02	Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-based
Table 03	Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained (2002) Dollars
Table 04	Contribution to Percentage Change, Real Gross Domestic Product
Table 05	Implicit Price Indexes, Real Gross Domestic Product
Table 06	Government Sector Revenue and Expenditure
Table 07	Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure
Table 08	Provincial Government Revenue and Expenditure
Table 09	Local Government Revenue and Expenditure
Table 10	Canada and Quebec Pension Plan Revenue and Expenditure
Table 11	Direct Taxes - Persons, Contributions to Social Insurance Plans and Other Transfers to Government
Table 12	Taxes on Production and Imports
Table 13	Government Investment Income
Table 14	Government Transfer Payments to Persons
Table 15	Government Subsidies and Capital Transfers
Table 16	Intergovernmental Transfers
Table 17	Sources and Disposition of Personal Income
Table 18	Selected Economic Indicators