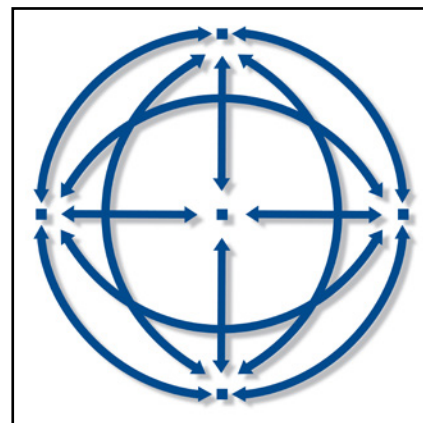


Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, 2015 Estimates

Release date: November 9, 2016



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- | | |
|----------------|--|
| . | not available for any reference period |
| .. | not available for a specific reference period |
| ... | not applicable |
| 0 | true zero or a value rounded to zero |
| 0 ^s | value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded |
| ^p | preliminary |
| ^r | revised |
| x | suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i> |
| ^E | use with caution |
| F | too unreliable to be published |
| * | significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) |

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380-0078 to 380-0100, 382-0006**National GDP by industry**

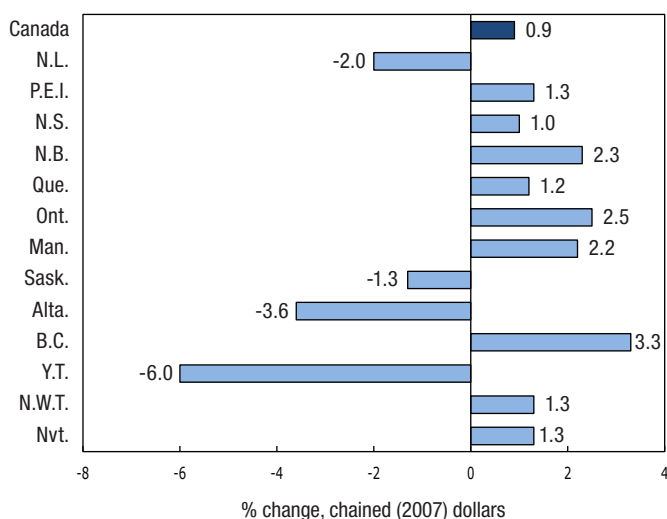
CANSIM tables 379-0029 and 379-0031

Overview

Real GDP in Canada rose 0.9% in 2015, following a 2.6% increase in 2014. Economic growth was restrained due in part to declines in Alberta (-3.6%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-2.0%) and Saskatchewan (-1.3%), which saw their business investments and exports fall in 2015.

Economic growth was strongest in British Columbia (+3.3%) and Ontario (+2.5%). British Columbia was at or above the national average for a fourth consecutive year, while Yukon was below for a third year in a row. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Nunavut all posted stronger growth in 2015 compared to 2014.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Household final consumption expenditure increased in all provinces and territories, with British Columbia (+3.1%) posting the largest gain. However, growth in household spending slowed in all jurisdictions except Prince Edward Island and the three territories. Nationally, household spending rose 1.9% in 2015 after increasing 2.8% in 2014.

Against the backdrop of lower oil prices, business gross fixed capital formation in Canada fell 6.2%, the first annual decline since 2009 and the fifth consecutive year of deceleration. Business investment was lower in eight of the 13 jurisdictions, most notably in Alberta (-20.9%) and Saskatchewan (-19.1%). Growth was strongest in the Northwest Territories (+17.5%), mainly in diamond mining, and Ontario (+6.5%) where housing investment was up 7.2%.

Business investment in non-residential structures decreased in all but four jurisdictions, with large declines observed in Alberta (-29.1%), Saskatchewan (-28.6%) and Yukon (-22.7%). Nationally, it was down 16.0% following a 4.2% increase in 2014.

Business investment in machinery and equipment fell 3.3% nationally, following growth of 1.2% in 2014. Most of the decline was attributable to a 15.9% drop in Alberta. Newfoundland and Labrador (+43.3%) and Nunavut (+29.5%) showed significant growth.

Business investment in residential structures rose in eight jurisdictions, with the strongest growth in Northwest Territories (+9.9%) and British Columbia (+9.1%). Nunavut, however, fell 51.1% as a result of a drop in new construction. Investment in housing was up 3.8% nationally, after increasing 2.7% in 2014.

Exports of goods and services grew in seven jurisdictions, with New Brunswick (+7.8%), driven by refined petroleum products and pulp and paper stock, and Nunavut (+8.8%) posting the largest gains. Nationally, exports grew 3.4% following a 5.8% increase in 2014.

Imports of goods and services grew 0.3% nationally in 2015, after increasing 2.2% in 2014. Growth was strongest in New Brunswick (+6.1%), Northwest Territories (+5.1%), and Ontario (+3.7%). Imports in Alberta and Saskatchewan declined 10.4% and 10.3%, respectively.

In nominal terms, compensation of employees grew in all provinces and territories except Alberta (-0.7%), with Northwest Territories (+4.4%) and Ontario (+4.2%) posting the largest gains. Nationally, it rose 2.8%, following a 3.8% gain in 2014.

Gross operating surplus grew in eight of the 13 jurisdictions, the largest increase being in Ontario (+6.9%). However, after posting double-digit gains in each of the previous two years, the gross operating surplus in Alberta fell 31.7% in 2015, leading to a 7.6% decline nationally. The gross operating surplus in provinces and territories with a higher concentration of activity in the energy sector was generally down in 2015.

Household disposable income rose in all 13 provinces and territories, with growth ranging from 2.7% in Nova Scotia to 6.1% in British Columbia. Only Alberta and Nunavut showed slower growth than in 2014. Nationally, household disposable income grew 4.4%, following a 3.2% gain in 2014.

Note to readers

This release incorporates revisions to the provincial and territorial economic accounts from 2013 to 2014 and an update to 2015.

Percentage changes for expenditure-based statistics (such as household final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, exports and imports) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as compensation of employees and net operating surplus of corporations) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.

Atlantic Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador's real GDP contracted 2.0% in 2015 after decreasing 1.0% in 2014. The decline was mainly the result of lower investment in non-residential structures, machinery and equipment (-5.6%) and reduced exports (-2.7%). Intellectual property products (+43.2%) rebounded from declines in 2014 (-45.8%), due to new projects in offshore exploration.

Real GDP in Prince Edward Island rose 1.3% following a 1.5% gain in 2014. Increased household final consumption expenditure (+2.3%) contributed the most to the economic growth. Business gross fixed capital formation contracted 1.0%, mainly due to lower investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment.

Real GDP in Nova Scotia expanded 1.0% after growing 0.8% in 2014. Increased household final consumption expenditure (+1.2%) and business investment in residential structures (+5.3%) were partially offset by declines in business gross fixed capital formation in non-residential structures (-11.3%).

In New Brunswick, real GDP increased 2.3%, the largest growth since 2004, after edging down 0.1% in 2014. Higher exports (+7.8%) and household final consumption expenditure (+1.8%) expanded economic growth.

Central Canada

Real GDP in Quebec rose 1.2% in 2015, after increasing 1.3% in 2014. Growth was driven by exports of goods and services (+3.8%). Household final consumption expenditure also increased (+1.1%), while business gross fixed capital formation (-3.1%) was lower.

In Ontario, real GDP grew 2.5%, after increasing 2.7% in 2014. Household final consumption expenditure (+2.7%), exports of goods and services (+2.8%) and business gross fixed capital formation (+6.5%) all contributed to the overall growth. Economic growth in Ontario was stronger than the national average for the second consecutive year, after lagging behind the previous eight years.

Western Canada

In Manitoba, real GDP increased 2.2% in 2015, after advancing 1.5% in 2014. Household final consumption expenditure (+1.6%) and business gross fixed capital formation (+2.3%) contributed to the economic growth.

Saskatchewan's real GDP fell 1.3% following growth of 2.4% in 2014. The decline was led by decreased business gross fixed capital formation (-19.1%) and exports (-2.8%). Household final consumption expenditure increased 0.8%.

Real GDP in Alberta decreased 3.6% following growth of 5.0% in 2014. Business gross fixed capital formation fell 20.9% as oil prices fell 42.5% in 2015, while exports of goods and services decreased 2.8%.

In British Columbia, real GDP rose 3.3%, the same pace as in 2014. Increased household final consumption expenditure (+3.1%) and exports (+2.8%) contributed to the gain, while business gross fixed capital formation decreased 0.9%.

The territories

Yukon's real GDP contracted 6.0% in 2015 after retreating 0.2% in 2014. This was the largest decrease of all jurisdictions. Lower exports (-12.3%) mainly due to a decline in other metal ores and concentrates and the decrease in business gross fixed capital formation (-10.7%) largely contributed to the decline in 2015. Household final consumption expenditure increased 2.0%.

Northwest Territories' real GDP rose 1.3% after advancing 5.3% in 2014. Economic growth was mostly driven by increased business gross fixed capital formation (+17.5%), mainly in diamond mining. Exports fell 2.1% after growth of 6.1% in 2014. Household final consumption expenditure grew 1.9%.

Real GDP in Nunavut was up 1.3% following a loss of 1.7% in 2014. Increased exports largely contributed to economic growth. Business gross fixed capital formation in machinery and equipment and intellectual property recouped some of the large losses observed in 2014.

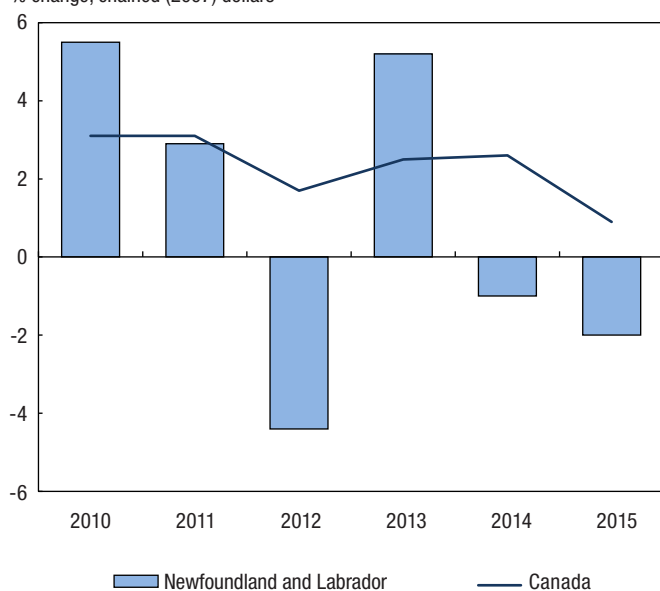
Highlights by province and territory

Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland and Labrador's real GDP contracted 2.0% in 2015 following a 1.0% decrease in 2014. The 2015 decline was mainly the result of a large drop in investment in non-residential structures, machinery and equipment, and lower exports. Final domestic demand edged down 0.2%, the first annual decrease since 2000.

Chart 2.1
Real gross domestic product, Newfoundland and Labrador

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Business gross fixed capital formation declined 3.8% following a 9.6% increase in 2014, as a result of lower investment in non-residential structures, machinery and equipment (-5.6%) and residential structures (-9.7%). Investment in intellectual property products was up 43.2% due to new projects in offshore exploration.

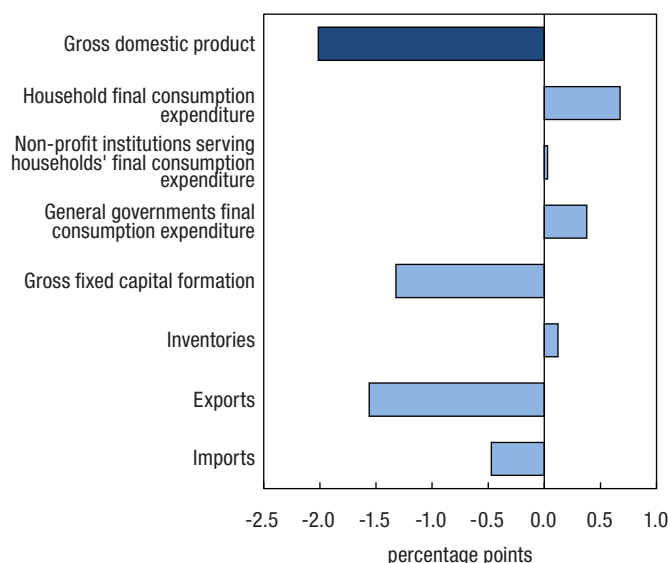
Exports of goods and services decreased 2.7%. Lower oil prices led to a decline in exports of crude oil. Imports of goods and services rose 0.7%, slowing from a 5.1% increase in 2014.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 1.4%, driven by increased spending on services (+2.5%). Outlays on semi-durable goods increased 1.2%, while outlays on non-durable goods and durable goods were essentially flat.

Government final consumption expenditure increased 1.6%, a second consecutive annual increase.

Business investment in inventories were drawn down by \$56 million, all from non-farm inventories.

Chart 2.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP fell 11.5% in 2015, after declining 1.3% in 2014. Compensation of employees rose 3.2%. The gross operating surplus decreased 32.9% after declining 8.1% in 2014. The price of goods and services produced in Newfoundland and Labrador decreased 9.7%.

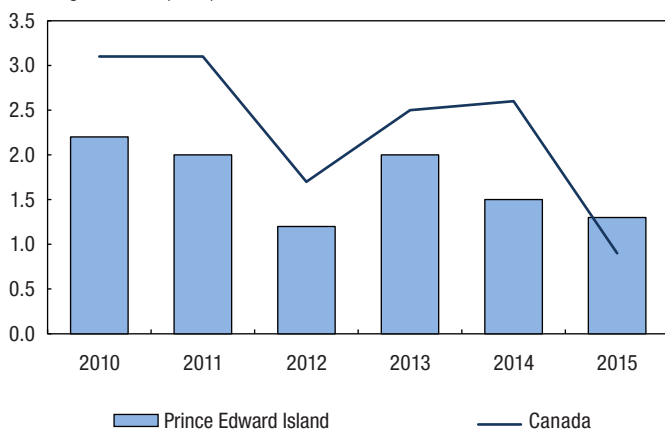
Household disposable income rose 3.9% following a 3.8% increase in 2014. The interest-only household debt-service ratio was 4.96%, up from 4.92% in 2014.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island's real GDP expanded 1.3% in 2015 after increasing 1.5% in 2014. Final domestic demand increased 1.3% following a 0.9% decline in 2014.

Chart 3.1
Real gross domestic product, Prince Edward Island

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Business gross fixed capital formation declined 1.0% following a 7.1% decrease in 2014, as a result of lower investment in machinery and equipment (-6.5%) and non-residential structures (-4.1%). Business investment in residential structures increased 4.4%.

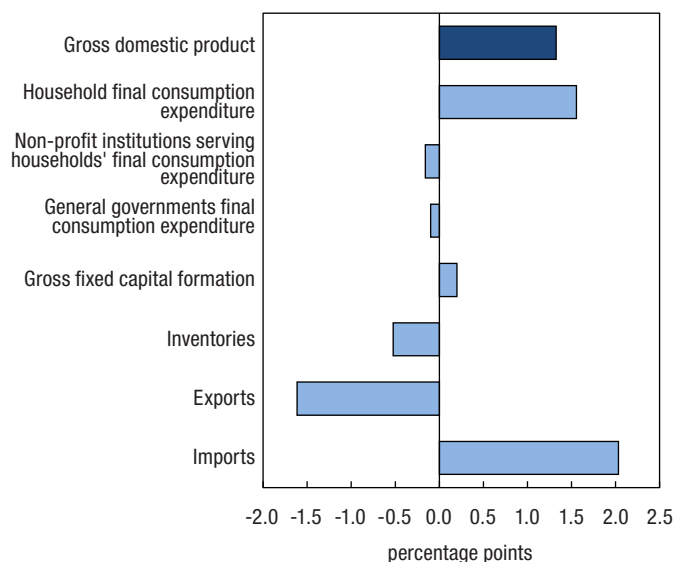
Exports of goods and services decreased 3.2% following five consecutive years of growth. Fruits, nuts and other vegetables and other food products were the main contributors to the decrease in exports for Prince Edward Island. Imports of goods and services fell 3.0% after decreasing 2.1% in 2014.

Household final consumption expenditure advanced 2.3%, as spending on services (+3.0%) and goods (+1.6%) both increased. Outlays on durable (+4.5%), semi-durable (+2.6%) and non-durable (+0.2%) goods were all up.

Government final consumption expenditure fell 0.3%, the fifth consecutive annual decline.

Business investment in inventories grew by \$22 million, with \$16 million added to non-farm inventories.

Chart 3.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Prince Edward Island, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP rose 3.9% following a gain of 3.5% in 2014. Compensation of employees increased 3.7%, while gross operating surplus grew 5.6%. The price of goods and services produced in Prince Edward Island increased 2.6%.

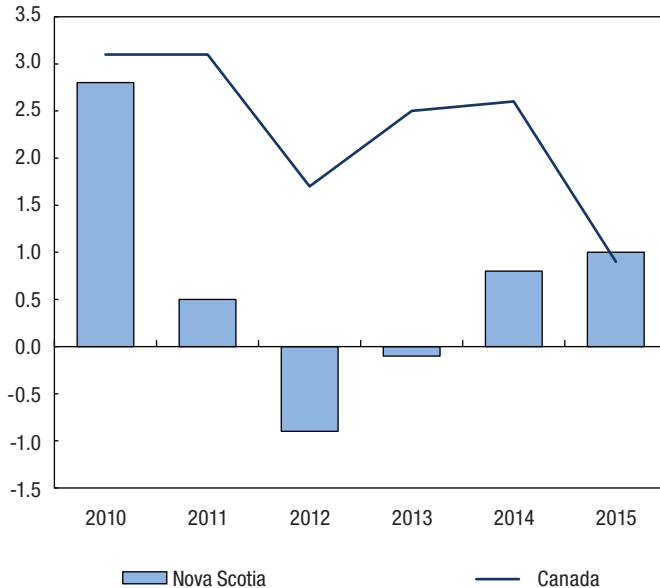
Household disposable income grew 5.0%, after increasing 3.3% in 2014. The interest-only household debt-service ratio fell to 5.41% in 2015 from 5.69% in 2014, as interest payments declined.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's real GDP expanded 1.0% in 2015 after increasing 0.8% in 2014, driven mostly by an increase in household final consumption expenditure (+1.2%). Final domestic demand rose 1.1% following a 0.5% decrease in 2014.

Chart 4.1
Real gross domestic product, Nova Scotia

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Business gross fixed capital formation declined 0.7% after decreasing 6.8% in 2014. Higher investment in residential structures (+5.3%) and intellectual property products (+22.0%), driven by mineral exploration and evaluation, more than offset lower investment in non-residential structures, machinery and equipment. Business investment in non-residential structures fell 11.3% following a 2.2% gain in 2014. Machinery and equipment declined 6.9% after falling 7.2% in 2014.

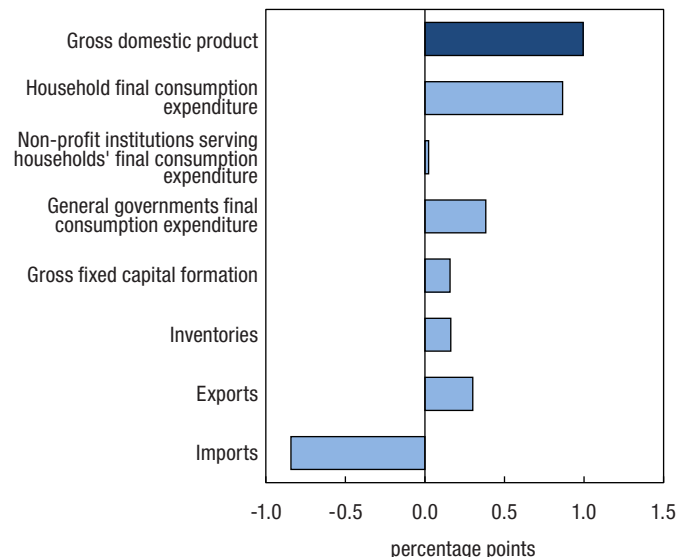
Exports of goods and services increased 0.8%, after four consecutive years of decline. Lower exports in refined petroleum products, down for a fifth consecutive year, were more than offset by increased exports in fish, shellfish and other fishery products. Imports of goods and services rose 1.2%.

Household final consumption expenditure increased 1.2% as outlays on services (+1.7%) and goods (+0.6%) were both higher.

Government final consumption expenditure rose 1.1% following a 0.6% increase in 2014.

Nova Scotia businesses accumulated \$252 million in inventories, all of which were non-farm.

Chart 4.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Nova Scotia, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP increased 2.4% in 2015, after advancing 1.7% in the previous year. Gross operating surplus increased 1.7%, while compensation of employees rose 2.3%. The price of goods and services produced in Nova Scotia increased 1.4%.

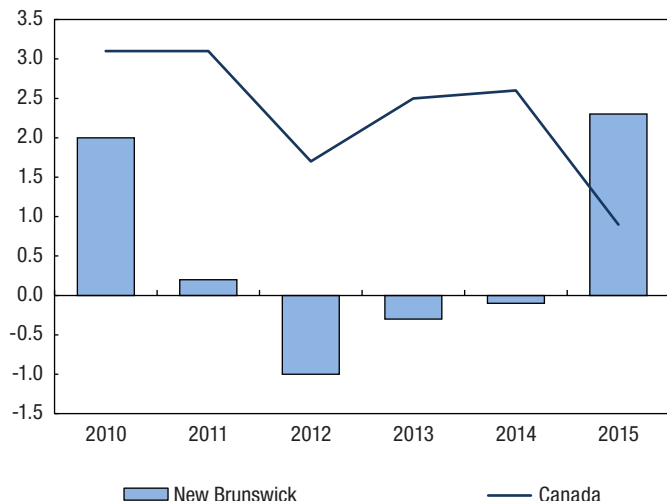
Household disposable income rose 2.7%, following an increase of 2.0% in 2014. The interest-only household debt-service ratio decreased to 5.81% in 2015, from 6.07% in 2014.

New Brunswick

Real GDP in New Brunswick expanded 2.3% in 2015 after edging down 0.1% in 2014. Final domestic demand increased 1.6%.

Chart 5.1
Real gross domestic product, New Brunswick

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

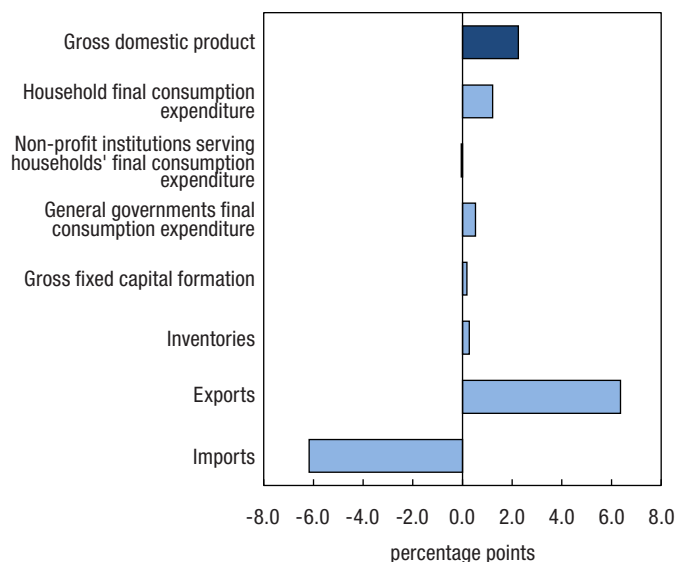
Business gross fixed capital formation rose 2.1% following six consecutive years of decline. Investment in non-residential structures grew 8.6% following a 13.6% decline in 2014. Machinery and equipment (+2.2%) and residential structures (+0.5%) both increased following declines in 2014 (-2.1% and -2.3%, respectively). Intellectual property products fell 8.4%, the fourth consecutive annual decline.

Exports of goods and services increased 7.8% after falling 1.4% in 2014. Exports in refined petroleum products and pulp and paper stock drove the increase. Imports of goods and services rose 6.1%.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 1.8% after a 2.0% increase in 2014. Government final consumption expenditure grew 1.7%.

Businesses accumulated \$148 million in inventories in 2015, after accumulating \$85 million in 2014.

Chart 5.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, New Brunswick, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP rose 2.9%, after an increase of 1.0% in 2014. Gross operating surplus rose 3.4% after three straight annual declines. The price of goods and services produced in New Brunswick increased 0.6%.

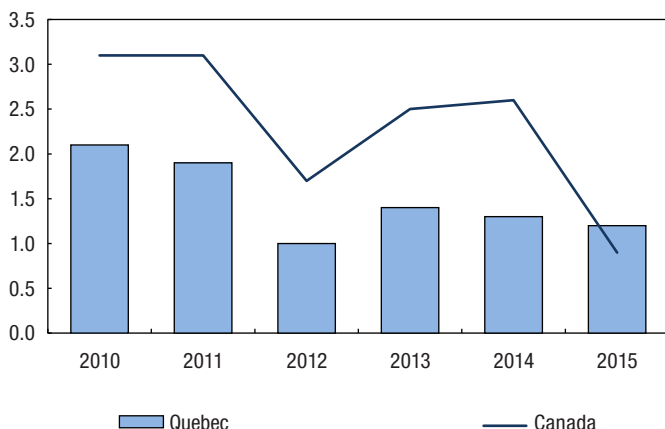
Household disposable income increased 3.2% in 2015. The interest-only household debt-service ratio fell to 4.90% in 2015 compared to 5.10% in 2014, as interest payments declined.

Quebec

Real GDP in Quebec advanced 1.2% in 2015 following a 1.3% gain in 2014. Growth was mostly driven by exports of goods and services to other countries (+7.5%). Final domestic demand was flat following a 0.6% decline in 2014.

Chart 6.1
Real gross domestic product, Quebec

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Exports of goods and services to other provinces contracted 1.5%. Overall, exports grew 3.8%, after increasing 3.6% in 2014. Imports of goods and services increased 0.9% following a 1.8% decline in 2014. Imports from other countries grew 2.8% while those from other provinces fell 2.7%.

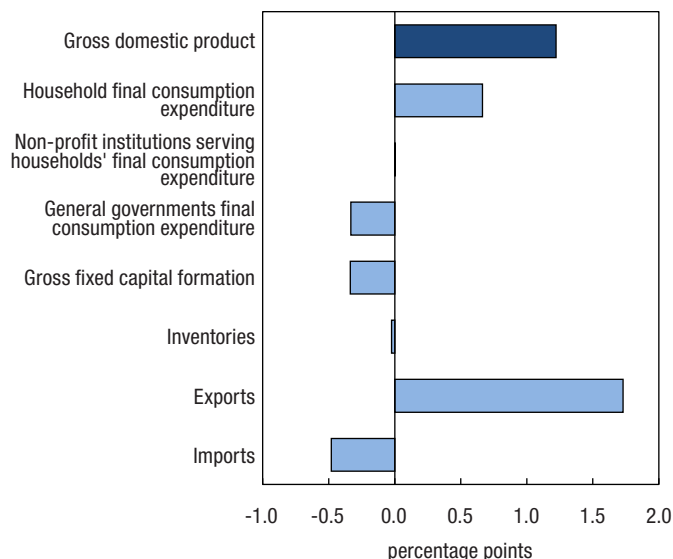
Household final consumption expenditure advanced 1.1% following a 1.6% gain in 2014. Outlays on durable goods (+2.9%) and services (+1.3%) largely contributed to the increased household spending. Semi-durable goods (+0.9%) were also higher, while non-durable goods were unchanged.

Business gross fixed capital formation contracted 3.1%, the third consecutive annual decline, as investment in non-residential structures fell 7.9%. Machinery and equipment (-3.5%) and intellectual property products (-3.8%) were also lower, while investment in housing grew 0.3%.

Government final consumption expenditure fell 1.4%, after increasing 1.1% in 2014. Government gross fixed capital formation increased 3.7% following five consecutive years of decline.

Quebec businesses accumulated \$2.3 billion in inventories, most of which were non-farm.

Chart 6.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Quebec, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP advanced 2.6% following a 1.9% increase in 2014. Compensation of employees rose 2.4%, with growth decelerating for a fourth consecutive year. Gross operating surplus grew 2.7% after decreasing 0.6% in 2014. The price of goods and services produced in Quebec increased 1.3%.

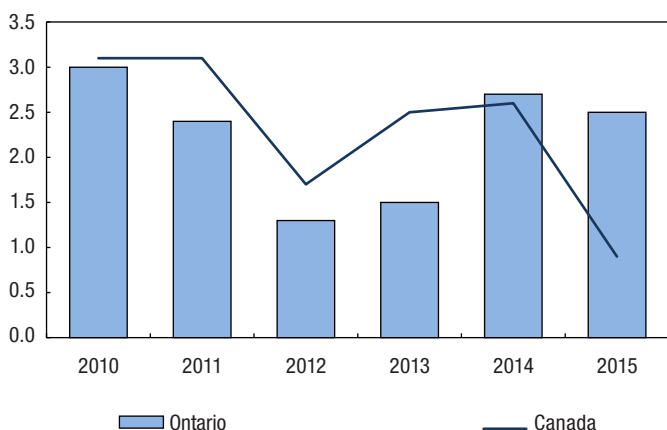
Household disposable income grew 3.3% following a 2.6% increase in 2014. The debt service ratio was 5.78%, down from 6.15%, as interest payments fell.

Ontario

Real GDP in Ontario advanced 2.5% in 2015, after 2.7% growth in 2014. Household final consumption expenditure, exports of goods and services and business gross fixed capital formation all contributed to economic growth. Final domestic demand rose 3.1%, after increasing 2.2% in 2014.

Chart 7.1
Real gross domestic product, Ontario

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Household final consumption expenditure increased 2.7%, a slightly slower pace than in 2014 (+2.8%). Outlays on goods (+3.1%) and services (+2.3%) both grew.

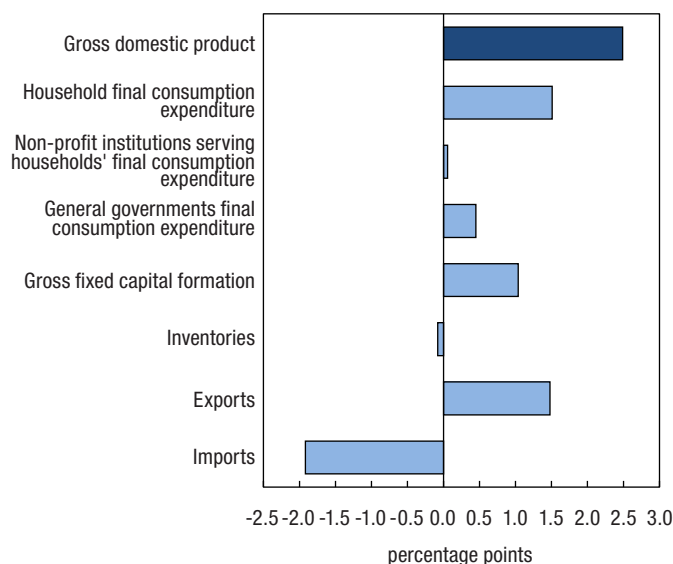
Exports of goods and services grew 2.8% following gains of 4.4% in 2014. Exports to other countries increased 5.2% while those to other provinces decreased 1.8%. Imports of goods and services grew 3.7%, after increasing 4.0% in 2014.

Business gross fixed capital formation jumped 6.5% following a 2.1% gain in 2014, with investment in housing (+7.2%), non-residential structures (+9.7%) and machinery and equipment (+6.8%) all contributing to the increase. Business investment on intellectual property products (-2.7%) was lower for the fourth consecutive year.

Government final consumption expenditure rose 2.2%, following a 1.2% increase in 2014. Government gross fixed capital formation increased 0.6% following four consecutive years of decline.

Businesses accumulated \$3.4 billion in inventories, all of which were non-farm. Farm inventories were virtually unchanged.

Chart 7.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Ontario, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP advanced 4.9%, the fastest pace since 2010. Compensation of employees rose 4.2% following a 3.5% gain in 2014. Gross operating surplus jumped 6.9%, after increasing 9.0% in 2014. The price of goods and services produced in Ontario increased 2.3%.

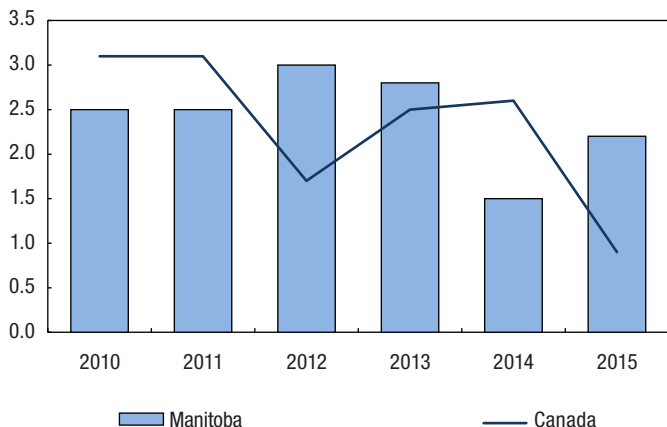
Household disposable income increased 4.7%, the fastest pace in five years. The debt service ratio decreased from 7.14% in 2014 to 6.90% in 2015, as interest payments grew at a much slower pace than household disposable income.

Manitoba

Manitoba's real GDP increased 2.2% in 2015 compared with 1.5% growth in 2014. Final domestic demand grew 1.5%, led by household final consumption expenditure (+1.6%) and business gross fixed capital formation (+2.3%).

Chart 8.1
Real gross domestic product, Manitoba

% change, chained (2007) dollars



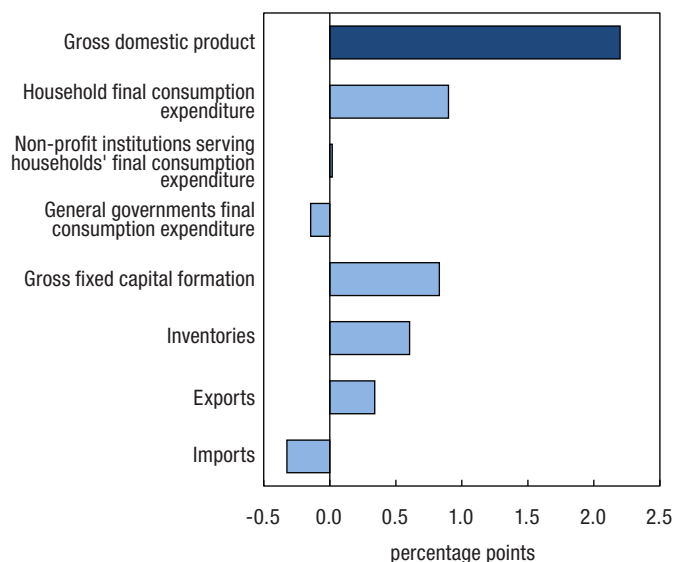
Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Household final consumption expenditure was higher mainly due to increased consumption of services (+2.1%). Outlays on durable (+1.7%), semi-durable (+2.6%) and non-durable goods (+0.1%) were also up.

Business investment in non-residential structures advanced 16.3% following an even stronger year in 2014 (+21.5%). Business outlays on machinery and equipment fell 8.0% after five years of growth. Investment in residential structures retreated 4.2% after edging down 0.1% in 2014.

Exports of goods and services grew 0.6%, a seventh straight annual increase. Imports were up 0.5%, compared with a 0.9% drop in 2014.

Chart 8.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Manitoba, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP grew 3.1% in 2015 due mainly to increased compensation of employees (+3.3%). Gross operating surplus (+1.0%) and gross mixed income (+7.0%) also contributed to the increase. The price of goods and services produced in Manitoba rose 0.9%.

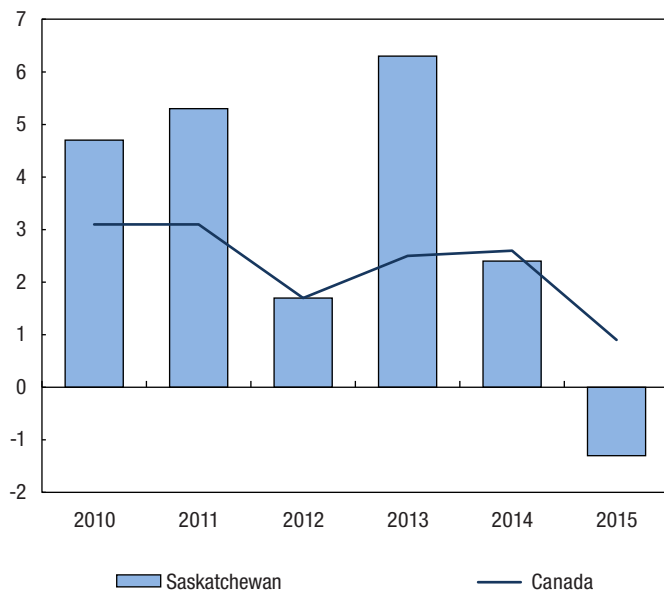
Household disposable income (+5.2%) quickened its pace from the 2.2% increase in 2014. The household debt service ratio decreased to 5.27% in 2015, the seventh straight annual decline, compared with 5.53% in 2014.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan's real GDP fell 1.3% in 2015, following five years of growth. Final domestic demand dropped 5.4%, the first decline since 1998.

Chart 9.1
Real gross domestic product, Saskatchewan

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

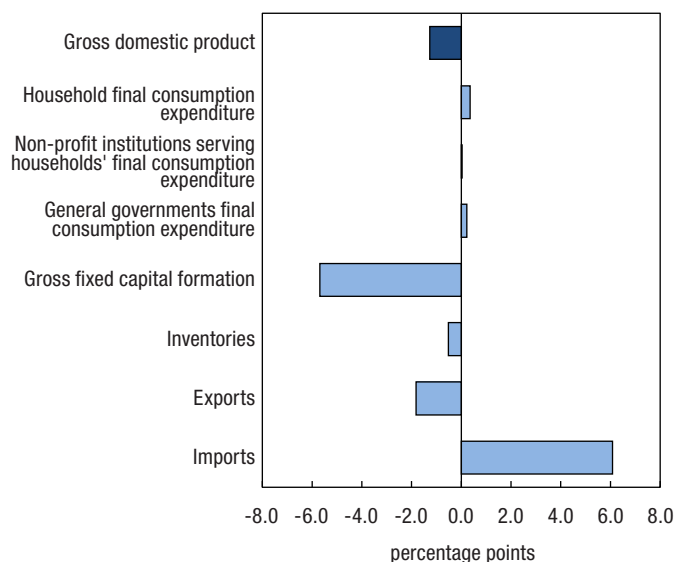
Household final consumption expenditure increased 0.8%, driven by outlays on services (+2.3%). Semi-durable goods also increased (+0.6%), while households spent less on durable (-2.2%) and non-durable goods (-0.8%).

Business gross fixed capital formation staggered (-19.1%), mainly because of lower investment in non-residential structures (-28.6%). Investment in residential structures (-11.4%), intellectual property products (-25.8%) and machinery and equipment (-2.0%) also fell.

In 2015, business inventories declined \$794 million after falling \$423 million in 2014, as farm inventories continued to deplete following 2013 bumper crops.

Exports of goods and services fell 2.8%, following a 7.1% increase in 2014. Imports were down (-10.3%), largely as a result of lower imports of goods from other countries.

Chart 9.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Saskatchewan, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP decreased 5.7%, the first decline since 2009. Gross operating surplus declined 17.9%, following five years of growth, while compensation of employees increased 2.0%. The price of goods and services produced in Saskatchewan declined 4.5%.

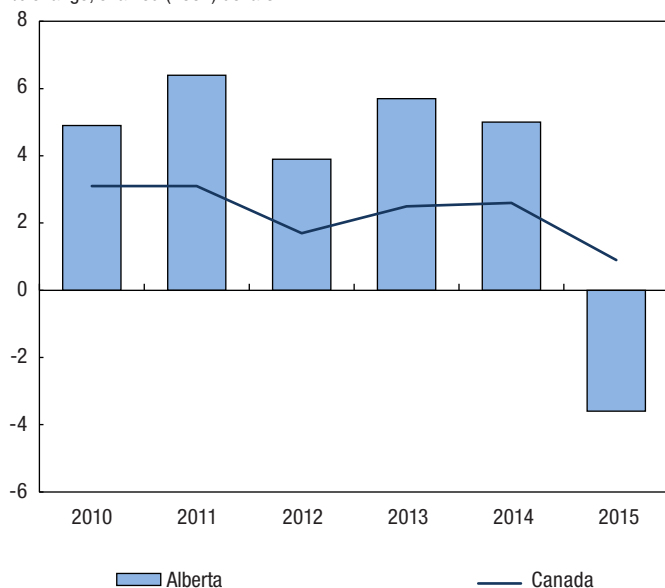
Household disposable income increased 5.2% after rising 0.5% in 2014. The household debt service ratio fell to 5.64% in 2015 from 5.82% in 2014, as growth in household disposable income outpaced growth in interest paid by households.

Alberta

Alberta's real GDP fell 3.6% in 2015, compared to 5.0% growth in 2014, mainly due to a sharp decline in business gross fixed capital formation, as investment in the oil and gas sector was affected by lower prices for crude oil. Final domestic demand fell 6.5%, following five consecutive years of growth.

Chart 10.1
Real gross domestic product, Alberta

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

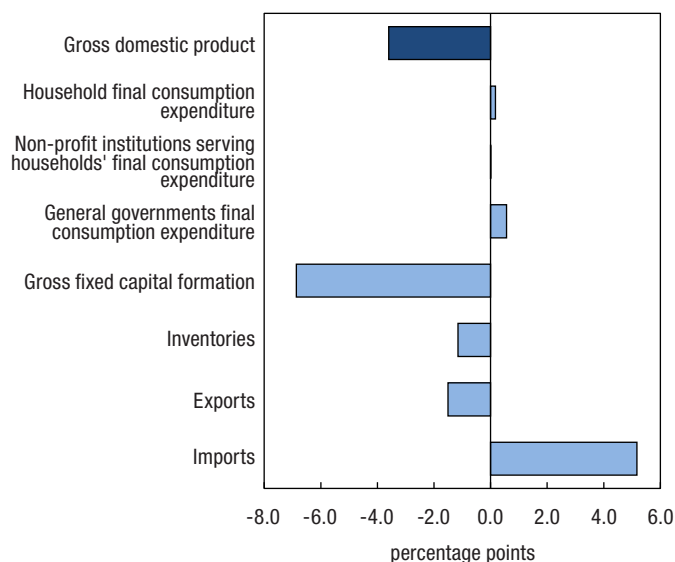
Business gross fixed capital formation tumbled 20.9% as non-residential structures (-29.1%), machinery and equipment (-15.9%), and intellectual property products (-24.5%) were all down. Investment in residential structures was flat in 2015.

Businesses drew down non-farm inventories by \$1.9 billion in 2015 after adding \$2.5 billion in 2014.

In 2015, household final consumption expenditure decelerated to 0.4% growth, compared to 4.0% in 2014, with increased outlays on services (+2.4%). Outlays on goods fell 2.1%, mainly in durables (-6.1%).

Exports of goods and services fell 2.8% following a 7.8% increase in 2014. Imports of goods and services (-10.4%) declined.

Chart 10.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Alberta, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP fell 12.5% after advancing 8.9% in 2014. Compensation of employees fell 0.7%, the first decrease since 2009. Gross operating surplus plunged 31.7% after an increase of 13.3% in 2014. The price of goods and services produced in Alberta fell 9.2%, with the price of exports of goods to other countries down 20.8%.

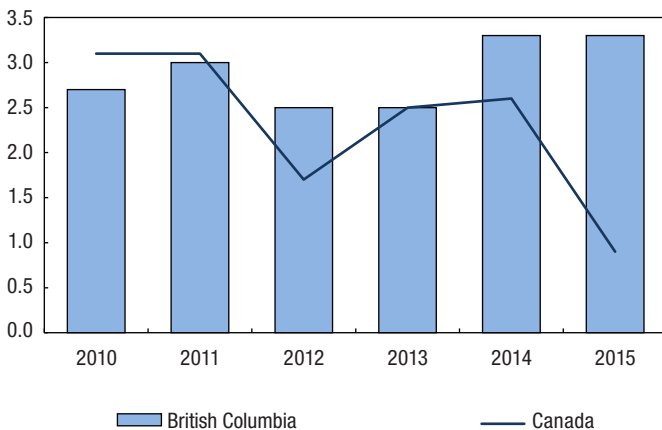
Growth in household disposable income (+3.7%) slowed for a third consecutive year, after advancing 6.2% in 2014. The household debt service ratio fell to 6.00% in 2015 from 6.24% in 2014.

British Columbia

British Columbia's real GDP expanded 3.3% in 2015, the sixth consecutive annual increase. Final domestic demand increased 2.3%, after a 3.2% increase in 2014.

Chart 11.1
Real gross domestic product, British Columbia

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

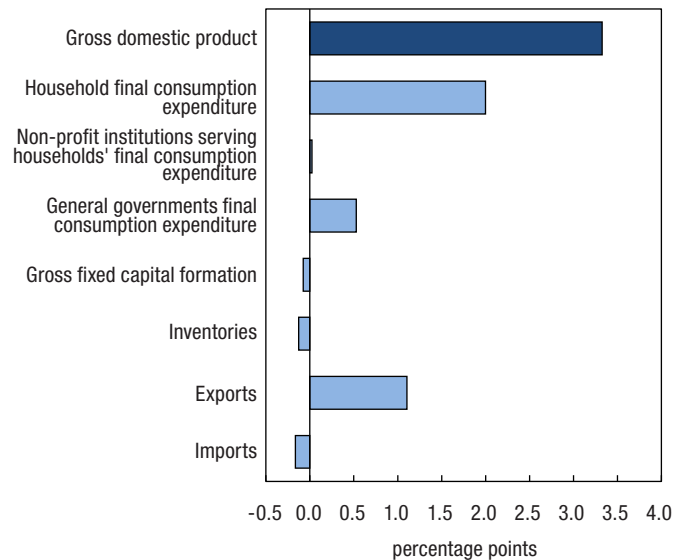
Household final consumption spending on goods and services increased 3.1% after rising 3.7% in 2014. Outlays on services were up 2.7%. Expenditures on durable (+7.1%), non-durable (+1.7%) and semi-durable goods (+5.3%) all increased.

Business gross fixed capital formation retreated 0.9% after 6.0% growth in 2014. Investment in non-residential structures (-11.2%), intellectual property products (-13.1%) and machinery and equipment (-0.2%) all decreased. Investment in residential structures grew 9.1%, the fastest pace since 2004.

Businesses added \$696 million to non-farm inventories, a fifth consecutive year of investment.

Exports of goods and services rose 2.8%, a sixth consecutive annual increase. Imports were up 0.3%, a weaker pace from the 3.2% growth in 2014.

Chart 11.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, British Columbia, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP rose 3.8%, the sixth consecutive annual increase. Compensation of employees increased 3.9%. Gross operating surplus advanced 2.3%, compared to 8.4% in 2014. The price of goods and services produced in British Columbia rose 0.5%.

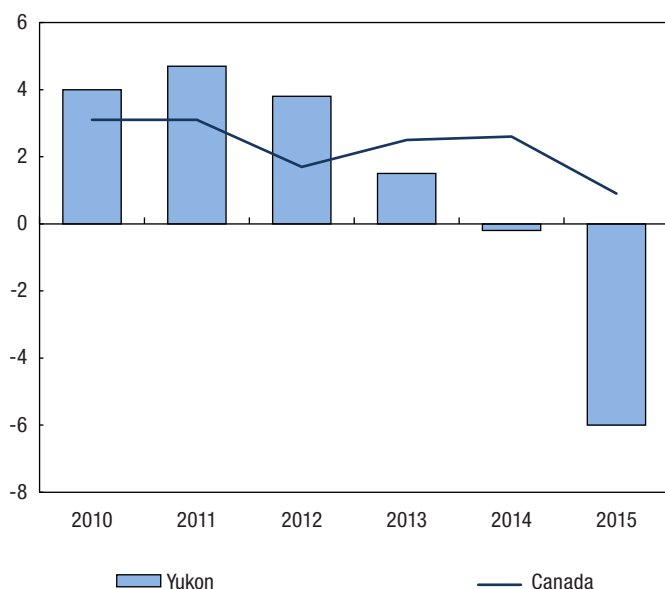
The household debt service ratio dropped to 7.21% in 2015 from 7.76% in 2014 as household disposable income rose (+6.1%) and interest paid by households fell (-2.0%). British Columbia continues to have the highest household debt service ratio in Canada.

Yukon

Real GDP in Yukon declined 6.0% in 2015, following a decrease of 0.2% in 2014. Lower exports and business gross fixed capital formation were primarily responsible for the decline. Final domestic demand inched up 0.2%.

Chart 12.1
Real gross domestic product, Yukon

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

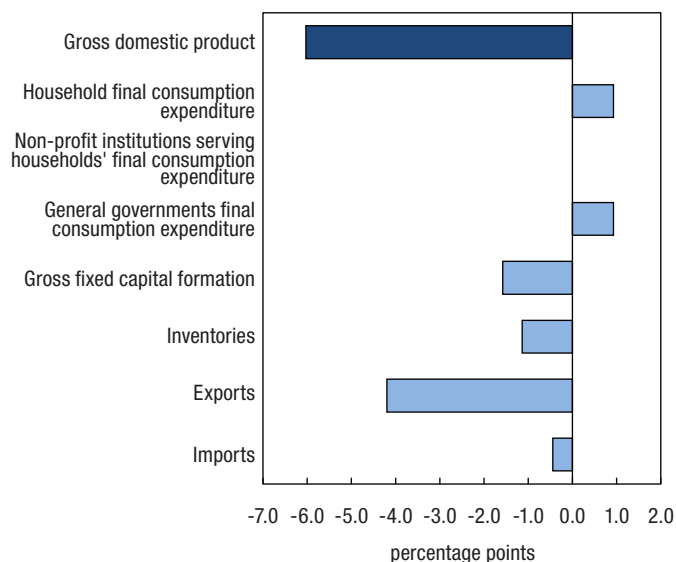
Exports of goods and services fell 12.3% after decreasing 1.1% in 2014. The main contributor to the decrease was exports of goods to other countries, down 31.6%. Imports of goods and services were up 0.7%, the first increase since 2011.

After significant mining activity in 2010 and 2011, business gross fixed capital formation has declined for the fourth consecutive year, falling 10.7% in 2015. Intellectual property products (-27.6%) and business investment in non-residential structures (-22.7%) were both lower while investment in residential structures rose 7.4%.

Household final consumption expenditure was up 2.0% after increasing 1.3% in 2014. Outlays on goods increased for the first time since 2012 at 1.9%, while those on services rose 2.1%. Outlays on services in Yukon have been increasing year-over-year since 1991.

Business inventories were reduced by \$1 million in 2015 after six years of accumulation.

Chart 12.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Yukon, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP expanded 1.1%, matching the increase of 2014. Gross operating surplus fell 0.3% in 2015, following a decline of 3.0% in 2014. The price of goods and services produced in Yukon rose 7.6%, the largest increase among all jurisdictions.

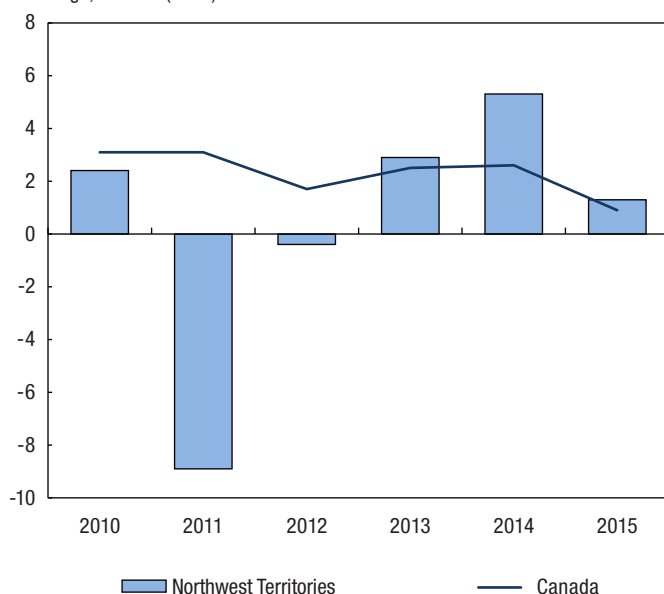
Household disposable income increased 3.7%, continuing an upward trend that began in 1998. In 2015, the household debt service ratio decreased to 4.87% from 4.92% in 2014.

Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories' real GDP rose 1.3% in 2015, following an increase of 5.3% in 2014. Higher business gross fixed capital formation contributed the most to the growth and offset the impact of lower exports. Final domestic demand advanced 6.9% in 2015 after a gain of 3.7% in 2014.

Chart 13.1
Real gross domestic product, Northwest Territories

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Exports of goods and services fell 2.1% after increasing 6.1% in 2014. Exports of goods to other countries, diamonds in particular, was the major contributor to the decline. Imports, up 5.1%, increased for a sixth straight year, following 4.2% growth in 2014.

Business gross fixed capital formation expanded 17.5% in 2015 after an increase of 3.2% in 2014. Growth was driven by increased investment in non-residential structures (+27.5%).

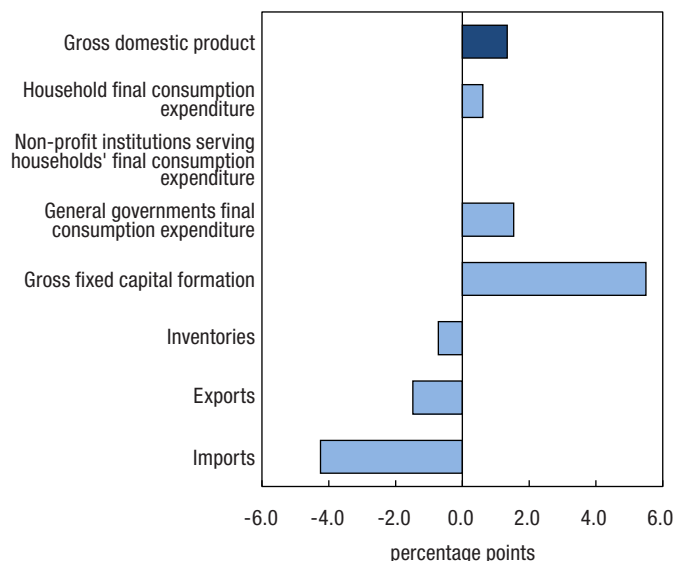
Government gross fixed capital formation grew sharply at 17.8% following an increase of 6.3% in 2014.

Household final consumption expenditure (+1.9%) grew for the sixth consecutive year. Outlays on goods rose 1.4% overall. Outlays on services increased 2.3% after advancing 1.1% in 2014.

Government final consumption expenditure increased 3.5% following an expansion of 5.5% in 2014.

Businesses continued to build inventories for a sixth consecutive year.

Chart 13.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Northwest Territories, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP fell 0.5% after advancing 8.2% in 2014. Compensation of employees (+4.4%) rose for the sixth consecutive year. Gross operating surplus retreated 6.8% following an increase of 17.3% in 2014. The price of goods and services produced in the Northwest Territories fell 1.7% after a rise of 2.7% in 2014.

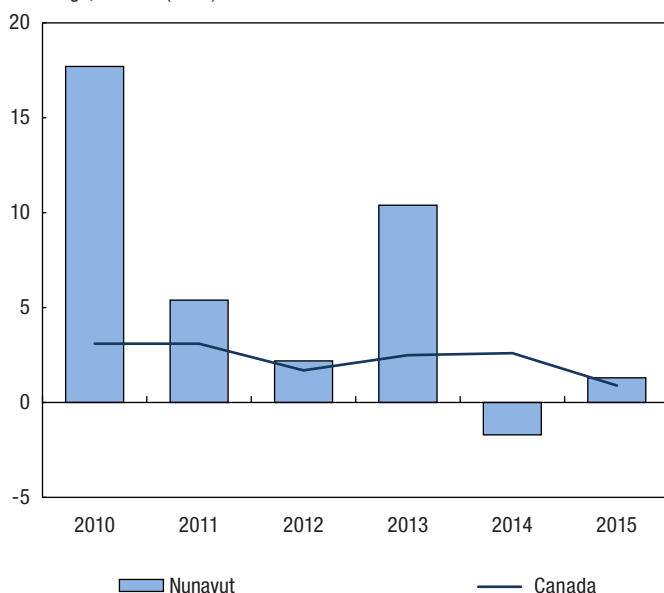
Household disposable income gained 5.1% after increasing 1.6% in 2014. The household debt service ratio decreased to 3.81% in 2015 from 4.00% in 2014.

Nunavut

Real GDP in Nunavut increased 1.3% in 2015 after a loss of 1.7% in 2014. The growth was mainly driven by exports of goods. Final domestic demand advanced 1.5% in 2015 following a decrease of 3.7% in 2014.

Chart 14.1
Real gross domestic product, Nunavut

% change, chained (2007) dollars



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Exports of goods and services increased 8.8% after a decrease of 13.1% in 2014. Imports of goods and services fell 1.8% following a 5.9% contraction in 2014.

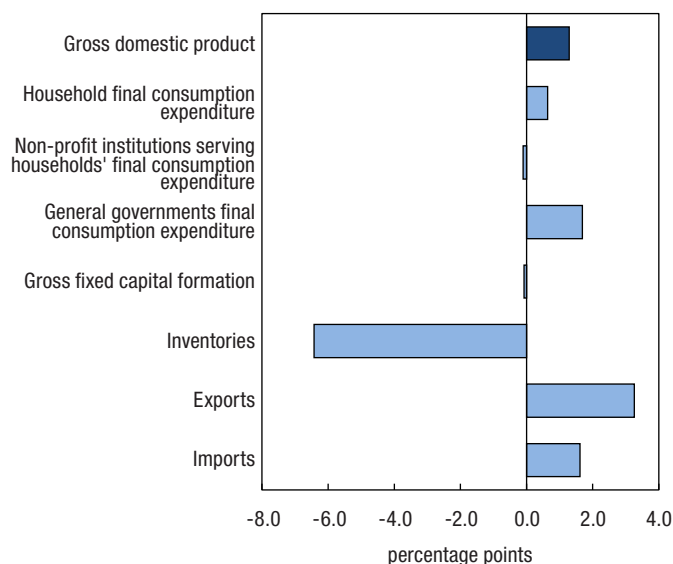
Business gross fixed capital formation rose 3.0% in 2015 after falling 32.3% in 2014. Increased investment in intellectual property products (+28.4%) and machinery and equipment (+29.5%) were primarily responsible for the rise, which was partially offset by the decline in investment in residential structures (-51.1%).

Government gross fixed capital formation fell 7.6% in 2015 after a jump of 36.8% in 2014.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 2.1% after a 1.7% increase in 2014. Outlays on goods (+2.3%) and services (+1.9%) were both higher.

Businesses increased inventories by \$14 million in 2015, all from non-farm.

Chart 14.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Nunavut, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Nominal GDP rose 2.6% in 2015 following 4.0% growth in 2014. Compensation of employees (+3.9%), gross operating surplus (+2.6%) and gross mixed income (+4.5%) all advanced. The price of goods and services produced in Nunavut increased 1.3%.

Household disposable income (+4.8%) increased for the sixth consecutive year. The household debt service ratio decreased to 1.91% in 2015 from 2.09% in 2014.

Table 1
Economic accounts key indicators, Canada

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	837,683	883,045	923,413	961,179	997,998	1,025,682	3.2	5.4	4.6	4.1	3.8	2.8
Gross operating surplus	449,176	497,599	495,996	518,267	553,497	511,680	13.6	10.8	-0.3	4.5	6.8	-7.6
Net operating surplus: corporations	227,802	266,561	252,542	262,648	284,139	228,675	31.2	17.0	-5.3	4.0	8.2	-19.5
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	168,706	174,130	183,261	192,769	203,944	215,590	-1.8	3.2	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.7
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	52,668	56,908	60,193	62,850	65,414	67,415	5.2	8.1	5.8	4.4	4.1	3.1
Gross mixed income	194,936	202,557	209,190	216,355	221,340	230,907	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.3	4.3
Net mixed income	147,213	153,535	158,536	162,998	166,007	173,233	4.6	4.3	3.3	2.8	1.8	4.4
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	47,723	49,022	50,654	53,357	55,333	57,674	2.7	2.7	3.3	5.3	3.7	4.2
Taxes less subsidies	178,963	185,689	193,175	201,620	209,361	216,831	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.6
Household disposable income	924,174	957,957	996,857	1,042,078	1,075,330	1,122,564	4.9	3.7	4.1	4.5	3.2	4.4
Household saving rate ¹	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.0	3.7	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.36	7.29	7.02	6.85	6.68	6.39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	1,248,739	1,273,984	1,294,103	1,315,785	1,344,226	1,368,439	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8
Household final consumption expenditure	895,645	915,297	932,837	956,901	983,482	1,002,349	3.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.9
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	22,069	23,442	23,877	24,512	24,187	24,673	-1.4	6.2	1.9	2.7	-1.3	2.0
General government final consumption expenditure	330,912	335,249	337,586	335,212	337,819	342,793	2.3	1.3	0.7	-0.7	0.8	1.5
Gross fixed capital formation	370,062	387,224	406,154	411,368	414,946	396,027	11.5	4.6	4.9	1.3	0.9	-4.6
Business gross fixed capital formation	292,084	315,155	336,030	345,269	351,775	330,057	11.6	7.9	6.6	2.7	1.9	-6.2
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	2,251	2,259	2,508	2,649	2,481	2,392	7.1	0.4	11.1	5.6	-6.3	-3.6
General government gross fixed capital formation	75,507	69,753	67,686	63,677	61,033	63,803	11.4	-7.6	-3.0	-5.9	-4.2	4.5
Investment in inventories	-598	11,159	6,159	14,830	9,392	3,861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	475,944	498,593	511,768	525,484	555,732	574,588	6.6	4.8	2.6	2.7	5.8	3.4
Imports of goods and services	506,489	534,723	553,941	563,080	575,191	577,125	13.8	5.6	3.6	1.6	2.2	0.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,589,956	1,639,900	1,668,524	1,709,821	1,753,683	1,770,196	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.6	0.9

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 2
Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	10,775	11,801	12,833	13,880	14,374	14,830	6.0	9.5	8.7	8.2	3.6	3.2
Gross operating surplus	13,393	16,523	13,690	14,946	13,734	9,215	30.4	23.4	-17.1	9.2	-8.1	-32.9
Net operating surplus: corporations	9,737	12,566	9,305	10,049	8,207	3,022	45.6	29.1	-26.0	8.0	-18.3	-63.2
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	2,842	3,058	3,416	3,874	4,452	5,064	0.4	7.6	11.7	13.4	14.9	13.7
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	814	899	969	1,023	1,075	1,129	8.3	10.5	7.7	5.6	5.1	5.0
Gross mixed income	2,397	2,651	2,775	2,906	2,983	3,143	5.9	10.6	4.7	4.7	2.7	5.4
Net mixed income	1,772	1,997	2,100	2,216	2,273	2,407	5.0	12.7	5.1	5.5	2.6	5.9
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	625	653	674	690	710	736	8.4	4.5	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.7
Taxes less subsidies	2,474	2,518	2,697	2,778	2,903	2,926	8.9	1.8	7.1	3.0	4.5	0.8
Household disposable income	13,402	14,319	15,287	16,025	16,626	17,271	5.4	6.8	6.8	4.8	3.8	3.9
Household saving rate ¹	5.2	7.4	8.9	8.3	8.1	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	5.69	5.51	5.24	5.18	4.92	4.96	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	19,378	19,725	19,974	20,233	20,599	20,896	3.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4
Household final consumption expenditure	12,735	13,070	13,433	13,839	14,167	14,359	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.4
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	212	225	223	222	222	230	-2.8	6.1	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	3.6
General government final consumption expenditure	6,428	6,436	6,339	6,211	6,257	6,354	2.7	0.1	-1.5	-2.0	0.7	1.6
Gross fixed capital formation	5,775	7,148	8,699	10,076	10,930	10,575	18.8	23.8	21.7	15.8	8.5	-3.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	4,498	5,898	7,395	8,922	9,776	9,401	18.5	31.1	25.4	20.6	9.6	-3.8
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	48	46	42	37	25	22	20.0	-4.2	-8.7	-11.9	-32.4	-12.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	1,236	1,196	1,244	1,088	1,094	1,118	20.2	-3.2	4.0	-12.5	0.6	2.2
Investment in inventories	300	226	159	128	26	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	17,429	17,789	16,268	17,163	16,877	16,424	4.9	2.1	-8.6	5.5	-1.7	-2.7
Imports of goods and services	15,518	16,753	18,221	19,471	20,462	20,602	10.0	8.0	8.8	6.9	5.1	0.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	27,164	27,946	26,719	28,106	27,838	27,277	5.5	2.9	-4.4	5.2	-1.0	-2.0

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 3
Economic accounts key indicators, Prince Edward Island

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	2,685	2,805	2,884	2,951	3,038	3,151	3.5	4.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.7
Gross operating surplus	1,203	1,204	1,230	1,316	1,399	1,478	9.1	0.1	2.2	7.0	6.3	5.6
Net operating surplus: corporations	634	613	623	701	770	827	18.9	-3.3	1.6	12.5	9.8	7.4
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	336	337	347	355	368	391	-4.3	0.3	3.0	2.3	3.7	6.3
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	233	254	260	260	261	260	6.4	8.9	2.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.4
Gross mixed income	739	786	827	832	831	871	8.8	6.3	5.2	0.6	-0.1	4.8
Net mixed income	566	605	642	632	627	662	10.9	6.9	6.1	-1.5	-0.8	5.6
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	173	181	185	200	204	209	2.2	4.6	2.3	7.9	2.0	2.5
Taxes less subsidies	594	630	626	660	684	678	6.1	6.1	-0.6	5.4	3.6	-0.9
Household disposable income	3,398	3,486	3,634	3,689	3,812	4,003	6.5	2.6	4.2	1.5	3.3	5.0
Household saving rate ¹	-0.3	-2.1	-0.9	-2.7	-2.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	6.18	7.04	6.22	6.20	5.69	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	5,138	5,206	5,205	5,237	5,288	5,355	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.3
Household final consumption expenditure	3,436	3,506	3,541	3,597	3,656	3,740	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	2.3
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	63	67	68	73	73	64	3.3	6.3	1.5	7.4	0.0	-12.3
General government final consumption expenditure	1,639	1,634	1,598	1,572	1,565	1,560	2.8	-0.3	-2.2	-1.6	-0.4	-0.3
Gross fixed capital formation	927	1,036	912	973	862	872	-5.5	11.8	-12.0	6.7	-11.4	1.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	638	704	674	732	680	673	0.5	10.3	-4.3	8.6	-7.1	-1.0
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	9	11	9	13	9	5	50.0	22.2	-18.2	44.4	-30.8	-44.4
General government gross fixed capital formation	280	320	230	230	176	195	-17.2	14.3	-28.1	0.0	-23.5	10.8
Investment in inventories	6	15	60	50	56	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	2,180	2,211	2,244	2,385	2,449	2,370	1.4	1.4	1.5	6.3	2.7	-3.2
Imports of goods and services	3,476	3,603	3,491	3,630	3,553	3,447	4.2	3.7	-3.1	4.0	-2.1	-3.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,800	4,895	4,952	5,050	5,128	5,196	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.3

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X..

Table 4
Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	19,372	19,986	20,346	20,838	21,342	21,829	3.0	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Gross operating surplus	7,843	7,710	7,344	7,306	7,274	7,397	9.4	-1.7	-4.8	-0.5	-0.4	1.7
Net operating surplus: corporations	3,121	2,755	2,284	2,165	2,007	1,969	27.6	-11.7	-17.1	-5.2	-7.3	-1.9
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	3,178	3,307	3,342	3,350	3,408	3,499	-2.2	4.1	1.1	0.2	1.7	2.7
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,544	1,648	1,718	1,791	1,859	1,929	4.7	6.7	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.8
Gross mixed income	4,979	5,121	5,270	5,464	5,572	5,781	6.0	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.0	3.7
Net mixed income	3,794	3,897	4,005	4,049	4,114	4,281	6.9	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.6	4.0
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	1,185	1,224	1,264	1,415	1,458	1,500	3.1	3.3	3.3	11.9	3.0	2.9
Taxes less subsidies	4,631	4,821	4,858	5,017	5,112	5,225	8.3	4.1	0.8	3.3	1.9	2.2
Household disposable income	23,010	23,582	24,286	25,212	25,722	26,416	5.1	2.5	3.0	3.8	2.0	2.7
Household saving rate ¹	-2.3	-3.8	-3.9	-3.7	-4.8	-3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.20	7.25	6.96	6.58	6.07	5.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	35,688	36,446	36,925	37,067	37,474	37,911	2.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.2
Household final consumption expenditure	24,088	24,529	24,835	25,285	25,617	25,923	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.2
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	515	581	580	566	576	584	-6.9	12.8	-0.2	-2.4	1.8	1.4
General government final consumption expenditure	11,089	11,340	11,512	11,238	11,308	11,433	2.7	2.3	1.5	-2.4	0.6	1.1
Gross fixed capital formation	8,185	7,908	7,034	7,313	6,647	6,702	13.6	-3.4	-11.1	4.0	-9.1	0.8
Business gross fixed capital formation	6,198	6,094	5,129	5,408	5,039	5,006	17.4	-1.7	-15.8	5.4	-6.8	-0.7
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	51	51	54	53	38	38	59.4	0.0	5.9	-1.9	-28.3	0.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	1,934	1,764	1,835	1,841	1,568	1,651	2.3	-8.8	4.0	0.3	-14.8	5.3
Investment in inventories	80	417	128	184	134	279	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	14,443	14,193	14,156	13,883	13,852	13,957	4.6	-1.7	-0.3	-1.9	-0.2	0.8
Imports of goods and services	22,761	23,146	22,836	23,110	22,481	22,761	8.0	1.7	-1.3	1.2	-2.7	1.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	35,693	35,884	35,567	35,524	35,812	36,168	2.8	0.5	-0.9	-0.1	0.8	1.0

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 5
Economic accounts key indicators, New Brunswick

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	15,515	16,038	16,201	16,351	16,750	17,264	2.5	3.4	1.0	0.9	2.4	3.1
Gross operating surplus	7,841	8,243	8,131	7,903	7,559	7,814	7.2	5.1	-1.4	-2.8	-4.4	3.4
Net operating surplus: corporations	3,728	3,970	3,735	3,472	3,046	3,153	17.7	6.5	-5.9	-7.0	-12.3	3.5
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	2,876	2,930	2,973	2,972	3,004	3,104	-1.8	1.9	1.5	0.0	1.1	3.3
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,237	1,343	1,423	1,459	1,509	1,557	1.7	8.6	6.0	2.5	3.4	3.2
Gross mixed income	3,198	3,403	3,494	3,610	3,681	3,797	6.3	6.4	2.7	3.3	2.0	3.2
Net mixed income	2,372	2,558	2,625	2,643	2,683	2,782	6.7	7.9	2.6	0.7	1.5	3.7
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	827	845	869	967	998	1,015	5.0	2.2	2.9	11.3	3.2	1.7
Taxes less subsidies	3,627	3,800	3,883	3,942	4,147	4,174	7.6	4.8	2.2	1.5	5.2	0.7
Household disposable income	18,363	18,952	19,603	20,114	20,634	21,288	5.8	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.2
Household saving rate ¹	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	5.81	5.83	5.67	5.55	5.10	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	27,318	27,386	27,460	27,704	28,066	28,540	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.7
Household final consumption expenditure	18,293	18,640	18,821	19,186	19,575	19,928	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	325	326	325	337	340	325	1.2	0.3	-0.3	3.7	0.9	-4.4
General government final consumption expenditure	8,700	8,438	8,341	8,227	8,211	8,348	3.8	-3.0	-1.1	-1.4	-0.2	1.7
Gross fixed capital formation	6,199	6,578	5,701	5,269	5,294	5,344	3.1	6.1	-13.3	-7.6	0.5	0.9
Business gross fixed capital formation	4,600	4,563	4,180	4,022	3,827	3,908	-3.4	-0.8	-8.4	-3.8	-4.8	2.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	44	45	55	19	22	20	29.4	2.3	22.2	-65.5	15.8	-9.1
General government gross fixed capital formation	1,555	1,956	1,470	1,241	1,443	1,417	27.1	25.8	-24.8	-15.6	16.3	-1.8
Investment in inventories	244	223	163	77	57	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	22,259	21,991	21,840	22,223	21,904	23,617	5.6	-1.2	-0.7	1.8	-1.4	7.8
Imports of goods and services	27,279	27,367	26,726	26,992	27,035	28,697	7.1	0.3	-2.3	1.0	0.2	6.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	28,643	28,702	28,417	28,332	28,304	28,941	2.0	0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	2.3

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 6
Economic accounts key indicators, Quebec

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	170,312	179,805	187,133	193,100	198,434	203,137	3.5	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.4
Gross operating surplus	82,419	85,526	84,775	86,435	85,926	88,218	6.1	3.8	-0.9	2.0	-0.6	2.7
Net operating surplus: corporations	42,658	44,658	42,225	42,393	40,536	41,628	14.3	4.7	-5.4	0.4	-4.4	2.7
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	27,645	27,936	28,942	29,960	30,858	31,789	-4.1	1.1	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	12,116	12,932	13,608	14,082	14,532	14,801	5.2	6.7	5.2	3.5	3.2	1.9
Gross mixed income	35,337	36,329	37,016	37,910	38,201	39,092	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.4	0.8	2.3
Net mixed income	26,796	27,653	28,131	28,710	28,766	29,383	3.2	3.2	1.7	2.1	0.2	2.1
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	8,541	8,675	8,884	9,200	9,435	9,709	2.1	1.6	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.9
Taxes less subsidies	39,829	42,924	44,957	47,089	48,515	50,286	5.2	7.8	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.7
Household disposable income	188,224	195,334	203,381	209,406	214,825	221,825	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.0	2.6	3.3
Household saving rate ¹	2.8	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	6.47	6.19	6.35	6.37	6.15	5.78	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	267,920	272,174	274,769	278,313	281,905	283,018	3.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.4
Household final consumption expenditure	189,606	193,036	195,031	198,912	202,173	204,438	3.9	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	5,062	5,369	5,403	5,615	5,168	5,176	-1.3	6.1	0.6	3.9	-8.0	0.2
General government final consumption expenditure	73,254	73,790	74,363	73,907	74,720	73,691	1.9	0.7	0.8	-0.6	1.1	-1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	66,777	69,222	71,643	68,832	63,282	62,204	4.7	3.7	3.5	-3.9	-8.1	-1.7
Business gross fixed capital formation	50,575	53,245	56,350	54,354	50,438	48,892	6.3	5.3	5.8	-3.5	-7.2	-3.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	442	422	473	431	395	369	10.5	-4.5	12.1	-8.9	-8.4	-6.6
General government gross fixed capital formation	15,719	15,529	14,841	14,076	12,500	12,960	-0.2	-1.2	-4.4	-5.2	-11.2	3.7
Investment in inventories	168	1,996	1,560	4,120	2,370	2,365	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	144,330	144,016	146,072	146,856	152,080	157,796	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.5	3.6	3.8
Imports of goods and services	163,305	165,451	168,847	168,331	165,245	166,787	4.5	1.3	2.1	-0.3	-1.8	0.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	315,708	321,647	324,993	329,433	333,830	337,911	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 7
Economic accounts key indicators, Ontario

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	333,654	348,959	360,493	371,959	384,960	401,056	3.2	4.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.2
Gross operating surplus	146,555	157,478	161,919	162,517	177,156	189,442	12.8	7.5	2.8	0.4	9.0	6.9
Net operating surplus: corporations	74,368	83,376	85,900	84,842	97,525	106,367	32.9	12.1	3.0	-1.2	14.9	9.1
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	51,955	52,218	53,010	53,654	54,565	57,154	-5.1	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	4.7
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	20,232	21,884	23,009	24,021	25,066	25,921	5.4	8.2	5.1	4.4	4.4	3.4
Gross mixed income	73,962	76,084	78,032	79,651	81,694	84,275	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.2
Net mixed income	55,466	57,048	58,267	59,253	60,564	62,048	4.5	2.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.5
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	18,496	19,036	19,765	20,398	21,130	22,227	3.2	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.6	5.2
Taxes less subsidies	76,392	76,954	79,327	80,964	83,998	87,954	4.2	0.7	3.1	2.1	3.7	4.7
Household disposable income	365,085	374,267	381,884	397,354	408,131	427,432	5.0	2.5	2.0	4.1	2.7	4.7
Household saving rate ¹	5.6	4.8	4.2	4.2	2.2	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.53	7.67	7.39	7.17	7.14	6.90	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	482,061	489,514	495,041	501,462	513,272	526,388	3.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.6
Household final consumption expenditure	348,154	354,089	359,391	366,916	377,242	387,240	3.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.7
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	9,238	9,778	10,023	10,061	10,235	10,628	-0.7	5.8	2.5	0.4	1.7	3.8
General government final consumption expenditure	124,583	125,622	125,702	124,762	126,198	128,973	2.8	0.8	0.1	-0.7	1.2	2.2
Gross fixed capital formation	121,324	123,639	125,153	119,630	121,431	127,926	9.4	1.9	1.2	-4.4	1.5	5.3
Business gross fixed capital formation	90,276	96,104	99,022	94,782	96,771	103,100	6.9	6.5	3.0	-4.3	2.1	6.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	885	916	1,027	1,157	997	1,021	2.5	3.5	12.1	12.7	-13.8	2.4
General government gross fixed capital formation	30,125	26,623	25,124	23,717	23,687	23,818	18.0	-11.6	-5.6	-5.6	-0.1	0.6
Investment in inventories	746	5,280	1,707	2,217	4,061	3,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	298,305	313,816	321,407	332,297	347,000	356,609	8.0	5.2	2.4	3.4	4.4	2.8
Imports of goods and services	302,122	317,604	320,698	323,721	336,752	349,078	11.5	5.1	1.0	0.9	4.0	3.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	600,131	614,606	622,717	631,871	648,890	665,034	3.0	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.5

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 8
Economic accounts key indicators, Manitoba

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	26,941	28,165	29,453	30,695	31,708	32,761	2.8	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3
Gross operating surplus	13,373	14,835	15,920	16,221	16,255	16,423	10.9	10.9	7.3	1.9	0.2	1.0
Net operating surplus: corporations	7,225	8,300	8,906	8,757	8,341	8,029	22.2	14.9	7.3	-1.7	-4.8	-3.7
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	4,336	4,545	4,868	5,183	5,550	5,982	-2.2	4.8	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.8
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,812	1,990	2,146	2,281	2,364	2,412	5.7	9.8	7.9	6.3	3.6	2.0
Gross mixed income	6,945	7,253	7,785	8,184	8,312	8,891	5.0	4.4	7.3	5.1	1.6	7.0
Net mixed income	5,129	5,376	5,834	6,052	6,086	6,571	5.6	4.8	8.5	3.7	0.5	8.0
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	1,816	1,877	1,951	2,132	2,226	2,320	3.1	3.3	3.9	9.3	4.4	4.2
Taxes less subsidies	6,004	5,914	6,592	7,223	7,580	7,775	1.8	-1.5	11.5	9.6	4.9	2.6
Household disposable income	29,855	31,082	32,763	34,249	34,988	36,806	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	2.2	5.2
Household saving rate ¹	-0.2	0.2	1.9	1.2	-1.0	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	6.46	6.29	6.19	5.95	5.53	5.27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	44,154	45,609	46,751	47,545	48,333	48,763	2.3	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.9
Household final consumption expenditure	30,112	30,832	31,521	32,359	33,266	33,783	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.8	1.6
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	884	981	993	1,088	1,033	1,043	-3.7	11.0	1.2	9.6	-5.1	1.0
General government final consumption expenditure	13,175	13,799	14,234	14,124	14,084	14,009	-0.1	4.7	3.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5
Gross fixed capital formation	11,565	11,443	12,063	12,145	12,613	13,059	16.2	-1.1	5.4	0.7	3.9	3.5
Business gross fixed capital formation	8,787	8,765	9,196	9,524	10,210	10,443	14.8	-0.3	4.9	3.6	7.2	2.3
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	99	89	89	97	110	101	5.3	-10.1	0.0	9.0	13.4	-8.2
General government gross fixed capital formation	2,679	2,588	2,776	2,526	2,300	2,520	21.4	-3.4	7.3	-9.0	-8.9	9.6
Investment in inventories	-467	-260	357	1,256	38	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	30,999	31,996	32,409	32,474	33,063	33,270	1.2	3.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.6
Imports of goods and services	33,624	34,919	36,212	36,661	36,344	36,528	4.9	3.9	3.7	1.2	-0.9	0.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	52,736	54,045	55,674	57,248	58,117	59,395	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.2

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 9
Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	24,655	27,037	29,080	30,595	31,803	32,442	5.1	9.7	7.6	5.2	3.9	2.0
Gross operating surplus	25,585	33,513	33,636	35,470	35,960	29,525	10.3	31.0	0.4	5.5	1.4	-17.9
Net operating surplus: corporations	16,719	23,644	22,386	22,889	21,847	14,237	11.5	41.4	-5.3	2.2	-4.6	-34.8
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	7,319	8,194	9,476	10,733	12,181	13,284	8.8	12.0	15.6	13.3	13.5	9.1
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,547	1,675	1,774	1,848	1,932	2,004	5.0	8.3	5.9	4.2	4.5	3.7
Gross mixed income	7,742	8,491	8,736	9,921	9,059	10,064	2.5	9.7	2.9	13.6	-8.7	11.1
Net mixed income	5,656	6,364	6,562	7,582	6,602	7,461	2.8	12.5	3.1	15.6	-12.9	13.0
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	2,086	2,127	2,175	2,339	2,457	2,603	1.6	2.0	2.2	7.6	5.0	5.9
Taxes less subsidies	5,308	5,702	6,426	7,227	7,347	7,404	-9.7	7.4	12.7	12.5	1.7	0.8
Household disposable income	29,015	31,328	33,036	35,524	35,687	37,525	6.0	8.0	5.5	7.5	0.5	5.2
Household saving rate ¹	4.3	7.6	7.7	8.7	4.6	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	6.15	5.97	5.83	5.64	5.82	5.64	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	39,045	39,940	41,002	41,916	42,824	43,251	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.0
Household final consumption expenditure	27,218	28,052	29,134	30,221	31,089	31,341	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.9	0.8
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	536	567	573	612	639	665	0.9	5.8	1.1	6.8	4.4	4.1
General government final consumption expenditure	11,290	11,331	11,328	11,149	11,182	11,329	3.0	0.4	0.0	-1.6	0.3	1.3
Gross fixed capital formation	16,792	18,438	20,122	21,730	22,515	18,696	16.6	9.8	9.1	8.0	3.6	-17.0
Business gross fixed capital formation	14,552	16,258	18,047	19,696	20,371	16,489	16.5	11.7	11.0	9.1	3.4	-19.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	58	59	70	89	101	80	-13.4	1.7	18.6	27.1	13.5	-20.8
General government gross fixed capital formation	2,180	2,114	1,994	1,933	2,031	2,125	18.8	-3.0	-5.7	-3.1	5.1	4.6
Investment in inventories	-1,049	14	-709	3,003	-419	-802	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	37,208	39,732	40,194	39,479	42,278	41,109	7.0	6.8	1.2	-1.8	7.1	-2.8
Imports of goods and services	38,369	41,802	43,360	45,145	44,888	40,283	8.9	8.9	3.7	4.1	-0.6	-10.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	54,647	57,545	58,514	62,191	63,680	62,872	4.7	5.3	1.7	6.3	2.4	-1.3

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 10
Economic accounts key indicators, Alberta

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	126,134	136,255	149,336	160,883	171,313	170,147	2.7	8.0	9.6	7.7	6.5	-0.7
Gross operating surplus	101,854	117,935	115,700	131,287	148,776	101,540	24.0	15.8	-1.9	13.5	13.3	-31.7
Net operating surplus: corporations	47,651	60,541	53,520	63,811	75,091	23,058	63.3	27.1	-11.6	19.2	17.7	-69.3
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	47,593	50,050	54,109	58,867	64,629	69,091	1.6	5.2	8.1	8.8	9.8	6.9
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	6,610	7,344	8,071	8,609	9,056	9,391	7.4	11.1	9.9	6.7	5.2	3.7
Gross mixed income	25,224	26,707	27,727	28,770	30,031	31,478	3.4	5.9	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.8
Net mixed income	18,493	19,805	20,587	20,853	21,649	22,659	4.0	7.1	3.9	1.3	3.8	4.7
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	6,731	6,901	7,140	7,917	8,382	8,819	1.5	2.5	3.5	10.9	5.9	5.2
Taxes less subsidies	16,510	18,317	19,455	21,406	22,421	23,017	2.7	10.9	6.2	10.0	4.7	2.7
Household disposable income	125,500	132,835	144,757	154,483	164,094	170,129	6.2	5.8	9.0	6.7	6.2	3.7
Household saving rate ¹	10.8	11.5	14.3	14.0	13.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.49	7.22	6.49	6.26	6.24	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	152,039	158,103	163,586	169,822	175,385	177,669	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.3	1.3
Household final consumption expenditure	112,286	116,812	121,655	127,632	132,678	133,231	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.0	0.4
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	2,059	2,191	2,289	2,392	2,412	2,414	-1.4	6.4	4.5	4.5	0.8	0.1
General government final consumption expenditure	37,652	39,060	39,675	39,969	40,558	42,160	2.5	3.7	1.6	0.7	1.5	3.9
Gross fixed capital formation	82,587	91,590	101,887	113,008	115,689	95,002	23.2	10.9	11.2	10.9	2.4	-17.9
Business gross fixed capital formation	71,321	80,693	90,952	102,850	106,769	84,466	25.1	13.1	12.7	13.1	3.8	-20.9
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	424	418	461	443	503	458	36.3	-1.4	10.3	-3.9	13.5	-8.9
General government gross fixed capital formation	10,763	10,438	10,479	9,815	8,595	10,100	12.3	-3.0	0.4	-6.3	-12.4	17.5
Investment in inventories	287	1,213	267	2,086	1,579	-1,820	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	145,905	156,685	162,370	171,730	185,059	179,903	2.5	7.4	3.6	5.8	7.8	-2.8
Imports of goods and services	117,924	127,793	137,675	150,356	155,869	139,610	13.3	8.4	7.7	9.2	3.7	-10.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	262,720	279,655	290,544	306,998	322,237	310,640	4.9	6.4	3.9	5.7	5.0	-3.6

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 11
Economic accounts key indicators, British Columbia

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	102,621	106,845	110,128	114,300	118,489	123,130	2.2	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.9
Gross operating surplus	45,534	51,238	50,606	51,647	55,988	57,272	8.7	12.5	-1.2	2.1	8.4	2.3
Net operating surplus: corporations	20,992	25,450	23,422	23,263	26,356	26,222	21.4	21.2	-8.0	-0.7	13.3	-0.5
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	18,561	19,437	20,589	21,550	22,550	23,754	-1.2	4.7	5.9	4.7	4.6	5.3
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	5,981	6,351	6,595	6,834	7,082	7,296	2.8	6.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.0
Gross mixed income	33,617	34,883	36,639	38,191	40,030	42,539	5.6	3.8	5.0	4.2	4.8	6.3
Net mixed income	26,532	27,547	29,063	30,266	31,879	34,193	6.5	3.8	5.5	4.1	5.3	7.3
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	7,086	7,336	7,576	7,925	8,151	8,346	2.3	3.5	3.3	4.6	2.9	2.4
Taxes less subsidies	23,208	23,709	23,943	24,913	26,218	26,964	5.5	2.2	1.0	4.1	5.2	2.8
Household disposable income	124,166	128,434	133,728	141,356	146,029	154,919	4.9	3.4	4.1	5.7	3.3	6.1
Household saving rate ¹	-2.6	-2.8	-2.1	-0.2	-2.2	-1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	9.07	8.99	8.55	8.30	7.76	7.21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	167,714	171,479	174,894	178,467	182,788	188,308	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.0
Household final consumption expenditure	126,856	129,684	132,395	135,843	140,821	145,201	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.7	3.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	3,047	3,218	3,261	3,412	3,355	3,412	-2.2	5.6	1.3	4.6	-1.7	1.7
General government final consumption expenditure	37,830	38,601	39,264	39,276	38,762	39,853	0.7	2.0	1.7	0.0	-1.3	2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	47,877	48,350	51,194	49,954	52,870	52,706	6.3	1.0	5.9	-2.4	5.8	-0.3
Business gross fixed capital formation	39,308	41,525	43,692	43,036	45,633	45,236	6.2	5.6	5.2	-1.5	6.0	-0.9
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	235	242	274	363	350	352	-24.2	3.0	13.2	32.5	-3.6	0.6
General government gross fixed capital formation	8,300	6,600	7,237	6,595	6,931	7,148	7.6	-20.5	9.7	-8.9	5.1	3.1
Investment in inventories	-1,002	788	500	244	1,039	784	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	78,782	82,371	84,861	88,241	90,891	93,429	8.0	4.6	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.8
Imports of goods and services	92,185	95,418	98,801	99,115	102,275	102,620	9.1	3.5	3.5	0.3	3.2	0.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	200,324	206,360	211,427	216,716	223,852	231,299	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.3

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 12
Economic accounts key indicators, Yukon

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	1,203	1,327	1,389	1,390	1,399	1,413	10.8	10.3	4.7	0.1	0.6	1.0
Gross operating surplus	656	687	662	743	721	719	2.3	4.6	-3.7	12.3	-3.0	-0.3
Net operating surplus: corporations	243	213	135	182	133	118	-2.8	-12.3	-36.6	34.8	-26.9	-11.3
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	250	296	332	362	384	395	8.2	18.4	12.2	9.0	6.1	2.9
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	163	178	195	199	204	206	1.8	8.8	9.5	2.3	2.5	1.0
Gross mixed income	317	342	362	379	401	408	7.4	7.9	5.8	4.5	5.9	1.8
Net mixed income	252	274	290	307	326	331	8.1	8.8	6.1	5.5	6.3	1.6
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	66	69	72	72	75	77	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.4	4.2	2.7
Taxes less subsidies	131	135	136	142	162	160	7.4	3.1	0.7	4.4	14.1	-1.2
Household disposable income	1,250	1,325	1,380	1,424	1,468	1,522	9.5	6.0	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.7
Household saving rate ¹	20.4	20.3	18.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	4.87	5.16	4.96	4.88	4.92	4.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	2,208	2,262	2,296	2,348	2,388	2,431	5.1	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.8
Household final consumption expenditure	1,025	1,073	1,115	1,117	1,131	1,154	5.3	4.7	3.9	0.2	1.3	2.0
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	39	44	43	43	42	42	2.6	12.8	-2.3	0.0	-2.3	0.0
General government final consumption expenditure	1,144	1,146	1,140	1,189	1,214	1,235	5.1	0.2	-0.5	4.3	2.1	1.7
Gross fixed capital formation	872	1,047	855	764	673	635	40.2	20.1	-18.3	-10.6	-11.9	-5.6
Business gross fixed capital formation	691	800	644	537	468	418	67.7	15.8	-19.5	-16.6	-12.8	-10.7
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	8	12	15	2	2	2	166.7	50.0	25.0	-86.7	0.0	0.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	171	234	196	221	199	212	-17.0	36.8	-16.2	12.8	-10.0	6.5
Investment in inventories	34	10	65	21	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	627	672	830	889	879	771	-1.4	7.2	23.5	7.1	-1.1	-12.3
Imports of goods and services	1,537	1,686	1,641	1,595	1,551	1,562	21.2	9.7	-2.7	-2.8	-2.8	0.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,213	2,318	2,407	2,442	2,438	2,291	4.0	4.7	3.8	1.5	-0.2	-6.0

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 13
Economic accounts key indicators, Northwest Territories

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	2,045	2,154	2,216	2,289	2,367	2,472	4.2	5.3	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.4
Gross operating surplus	2,245	2,023	1,612	1,640	1,924	1,793	44.8	-9.9	-20.3	1.8	17.3	-6.8
Net operating surplus: corporations	658	449	27	39	275	83	...	-31.8	-94.0	44.4	605.1	-69.8
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	1,399	1,367	1,368	1,376	1,404	1,443	-1.6	-2.3	0.1	0.6	2.0	2.8
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	188	207	217	225	245	267	7.1	10.0	4.9	3.8	8.9	9.0
Gross mixed income	299	318	330	335	338	351	2.7	6.3	3.6	1.6	0.9	3.8
Net mixed income	246	262	273	274	275	285	2.9	6.5	4.0	0.5	0.4	3.6
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	53	56	57	61	63	66	1.9	5.6	1.8	6.8	3.3	4.8
Taxes less subsidies	218	228	233	218	217	215	6.9	4.6	2.2	-6.4	-0.5	-0.9
Household disposable income	1,599	1,607	1,617	1,725	1,754	1,844	4.6	0.5	0.6	6.7	1.6	5.1
Household saving rate ¹	17.2	15.2	12.2	16.1	14.7	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	4.31	4.68	4.55	4.27	4.00	3.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	3,029	3,051	3,051	3,092	3,209	3,297	-0.1	0.7	0.0	1.3	3.8	2.7
Household final consumption expenditure	1,314	1,334	1,349	1,372	1,392	1,418	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.9
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	48	50	49	46	50	50	-4.0	4.2	-2.0	-6.1	8.7	0.0
General government final consumption expenditure	1,666	1,667	1,652	1,673	1,765	1,826	-1.4	0.1	-0.9	1.3	5.5	3.5
Gross fixed capital formation	1,166	999	1,172	1,255	1,300	1,523	7.4	-14.3	17.3	7.1	3.6	17.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	836	739	949	939	969	1,139	5.4	-11.6	28.4	-1.1	3.2	17.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	12	18	17	15	10	7	1100.0	50.0	-5.6	-11.8	-33.3	-30.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	319	243	206	301	320	377	9.2	-23.8	-15.2	46.1	6.3	17.8
Investment in inventories	42	145	47	43	68	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	2,678	2,460	2,450	2,519	2,672	2,616	4.7	-8.1	-0.4	2.8	6.1	-2.1
Imports of goods and services	3,027	3,133	3,229	3,319	3,457	3,635	5.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,867	3,524	3,511	3,612	3,803	3,854	2.4	-8.9	-0.4	2.9	5.3	1.3

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.

Table 14
Economic accounts key indicators, Nunavut

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	1,094	1,201	1,261	1,300	1,373	1,426	11.4	9.8	5.0	3.1	5.6	3.9
Gross operating surplus	601	606	694	755	743	762	67.0	0.9	14.5	8.8	-1.6	2.6
Net operating surplus: corporations	68	26	74	85	5	-38	...	-61.8	184.6	14.9	-94.1	...
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	416	455	489	533	591	640	9.2	9.4	7.5	9.0	10.9	8.3
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	117	125	131	137	147	160	3.5	7.1	4.8	4.7	7.3	8.8
Gross mixed income	178	189	198	202	206	215	3.7	5.9	5.1	1.8	2.2	4.5
Net mixed income	141	149	156	161	162	168	2.4	5.4	5.1	3.0	0.9	3.8
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	37	40	42	41	44	47	8.8	8.1	5.0	-2.4	7.3	6.8
Taxes less subsidies	37	37	42	42	57	53	48.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	35.7	-7.0
Household disposable income	906	953	1,006	1,027	1,078	1,131	8.0	5.1	5.6	2.1	5.0	4.8
Household saving rate ¹	34.1	34.5	35.0	33.6	35.6	36.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	2.89	2.56	2.23	2.28	2.09	1.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	1,882	1,877	1,921	1,944	2,047	2,090	2.0	-0.3	2.3	1.2	5.3	2.1
Household final consumption expenditure	605	625	644	662	673	687	4.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	1.7	2.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	41	45	47	45	42	40	-8.9	9.8	4.4	-4.3	-6.7	-4.8
General government final consumption expenditure	1,238	1,209	1,233	1,241	1,333	1,364	1.3	-2.3	2.0	0.6	7.4	2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	838	986	787	1,067	846	844	10.8	17.7	-20.2	35.6	-20.7	-0.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	604	743	640	877	594	612	19.6	23.0	-13.9	37.0	-32.3	3.0
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	2	1	1	2	1	0	-33.3	-50.0	0.0	100.0	-50.0	-100.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	232	241	142	182	249	230	-6.8	3.9	-41.1	28.2	36.8	-7.6
Investment in inventories	-1	-5	37	45	84	-139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	519	656	716	801	696	757	153.2	26.4	9.1	11.9	-13.1	8.8
Imports of goods and services	1,609	1,800	1,684	1,906	1,793	1,761	14.5	11.9	-6.4	13.2	-5.9	-1.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,656	1,745	1,784	1,969	1,936	1,961	17.7	5.4	2.2	10.4	-1.7	1.3

... not applicable

1. Household saving divided by household disposable income, multiplied by 100.

2. Household debt service ratio equals household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid, divided by disposable income.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*, catalogue number 13-016-X.