

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, 2016 Estimates

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Table of contents

Highlights	5
Atlantic Canada	5
Central Canada	6
Western Canada	6
The territories	6
Analysis	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
Note to readers	19
Data tables	20
Canada	20
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	21
Prince Edward Island.....	22
Nova Scotia	23
New Brunswick.....	24
Quebec	25
Ontario.....	26
Manitoba	27
Saskatchewan	28
Alberta	29
British Columbia	30
Yukon.....	31
Northwest Territories	32
Nunavut	33

Related products and documentation..... 34

Products 34

Documentation 34

 Revision policy 34

 Gross domestic product by industry..... 34

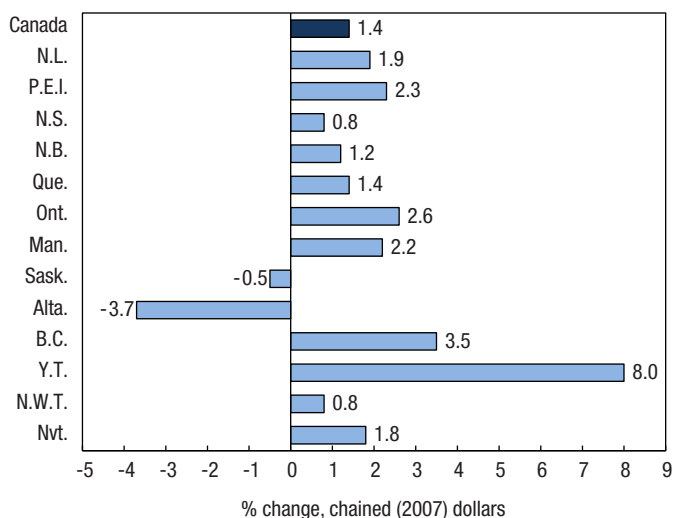
 Contact information 34

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review, 2016 Estimates

Highlights

Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Canada rose 1.4% in 2016, following more modest gains of 1.0% in 2015. Economic growth in British Columbia (+3.5%) outpaced the national average for a third consecutive year and Ontario increased 2.6%. Alberta (-3.7%) and Saskatchewan (-0.5%) posted declines.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product, 2016



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

Strong business gross fixed capital formation in Atlantic Canada was stimulated by large investments in the Hebron Project and the Muskrat Falls generating facility in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Interconnection Upgrade Project in Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Transmission Link and Touquoy gold mine in Nova Scotia.

However, lower oil prices negatively impacted business investment in Western Canada. Business gross fixed capital formation in Alberta was further reduced as a result of the wildfires and maintenance shutdowns at upgrader facilities. The completion of the Gahcho Kué diamond mine in Northwest Territories also led to contractions in business investment.

Robust housing markets in Vancouver and Toronto led to strong growth in residential investment in British Columbia (+15.0%) and Ontario (+7.5%).

Economic growth was strongest in Yukon (+8.0%) and British Columbia (+3.5%), while the Alberta (-3.7%) and Saskatchewan (-0.5%) economies contracted for the second consecutive year.

In nominal terms, Canadian household disposable income decelerated to 2.2% growth following a 4.7% gain in 2015, while it increased in all provinces and territories except Alberta (-7.4%) and Saskatchewan (-0.8%). Prince Edward Island (+6.1%) had the strongest gain. Growth in household disposable income weakened in all but five jurisdictions, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Nunavut.

Atlantic Canada

In Newfoundland and Labrador, real GDP increased 1.9% in 2016, following a contraction of 1.7% in 2015. Business gross fixed capital formation in non-residential structures (+22.8%) was boosted by a large one-time investment in the Hebron offshore oil project and ongoing work on the Muskrat Falls generating facility, while investment declines were evidenced in all other components. Exports (+8.1%) rebounded following two consecutive annual declines, driven by higher volumes of conventional oil.

Real GDP in Prince Edward Island accelerated to 2.3% growth, the largest in ten years. Household final consumption expenditure (+3.1%) largely contributed to the growth. Business investment in non-residential structures jumped 34.4% as work continued on the Interconnection Upgrade Project. Government final consumption expenditure increased 2.1% following five years of annual contractions.

Real GDP in Nova Scotia rose 0.8%, a slower pace than the 1.4% increase in 2015. Business gross fixed capital formation (+7.9%) was boosted by engineering construction activity on the Maritime Transmission Link and the Touquoy gold mine. Housing investment posted strong growth (+5.5%). Household final consumption expenditure grew 1.3%. Final domestic demand rose 2.4%, while exports fell 0.7% on account of lower exports of goods to other countries.

New Brunswick's real GDP slowed to 1.2% growth, following a 2.4% increase in 2015. Growth was driven by household final consumption expenditure (+1.5%). Business gross fixed capital formation fell 2.3%, the seventh decline in the last eight years. The 2016 decline was largely the result of lower outlays on machinery and equipment (-9.2%).

Central Canada

Real GDP in Quebec rose 1.4% in 2016, a faster pace than in 2015 (+1.0%). Growth was driven by strong household spending (+2.7%), while investment in housing advanced 3.0% following three consecutive years of contraction. Electric power engineering construction contributed to increased business investment in non-residential structures (+4.4%). Final domestic demand grew 2.3% following three relatively flat years, with imports of goods and services increasing 3.1%. Exports rose 1.7%.

Real GDP in Ontario grew 2.6%, following a gain of 2.9% in 2015. Increased household spending (+3.0%) and exports to other countries (+3.1%) largely contributed to the economic growth. A robust housing market led to increased business investment in residential structures (+7.5%), which posted strong growth for a second consecutive year, and contributed to increased outlays on banking, real estate and insurance services.

Western Canada

In Manitoba, real GDP increased 2.2% in 2016 following growth of 1.3% in 2015. Household final consumption expenditure (+2.5%) was the main contributor, as households increased outlays on both services and goods. Business investment in non-residential structures rose 13.6%, as work on major electric power generation and transmission projects progressed. Exports grew 1.2% following a 3.6% decline in 2015.

Real GDP in Saskatchewan fell 0.5%, after retreating 1.0% in 2015. Business investment in residential structures contracted 8.8% as 2016 saw the fewest housing starts since 2009. Non-residential structures' business investment retreated 20.4% in the face of low oil and commodity prices. Household consumption expenditure increased 1.5%. Final domestic demand fell 3.1% after a 5.6% decline in 2015.

Alberta's real GDP fell 3.7% for the second consecutive year. The decline was led by lower business gross fixed capital formation (-17.5%), as low oil prices discouraged investment in the oil and gas sector. Energy prices improved in the second half of 2016, and export volumes of crude oil and crude bitumen grew in tandem, as businesses drew down inventories by \$2.0 billion. Exports grew 0.3% on the year, despite maintenance shutdowns and wildfires in the north of the province.

In British Columbia, real GDP rose 3.5%, the same rate as in 2015. Household final consumption expenditure grew 3.2%, while housing demand led to higher business gross fixed capital formation in residential structures (+15.0%). Although housing starts slowed considerably following the introduction of a new transfer tax in August 2016 for residential purchases by foreign nationals in the Metro Vancouver area, residential construction remained a driver of growth on the year.

The territories

Yukon's real GDP expanded 8.0% in 2016 after falling 7.8% in 2015. Exports of goods and services (+15.1%), rebounding from a 19.0% decline in 2015, was the primary driver of economic growth in 2016. Increased outputs of metal ores contributed to a rise in exports. Household final consumption expenditure increased 2.5%.

Northwest Territories' real GDP increased 0.8% in 2016 after rising 1.3% in 2015. Increased government gross fixed capital formation (+34.2%), driven by capital spending in territorial government administration and public health, largely contributed to the growth.

Real GDP in Nunavut grew 1.8% following a 0.5% decline in 2015. Exports of goods and services (+7.1%) was the largest contributor to growth in 2016. Household final consumption expenditure rose 1.6%.

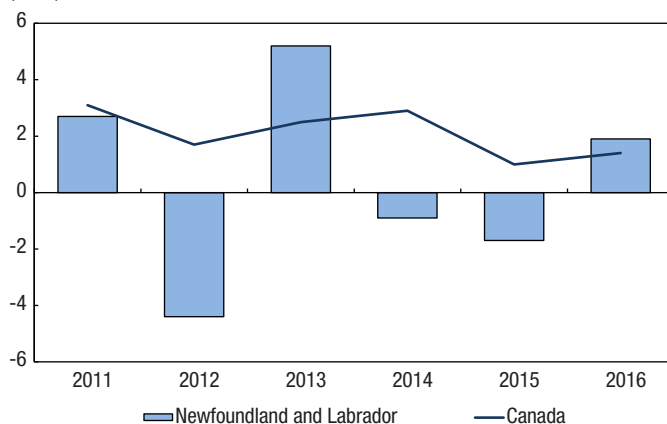
Analysis

Newfoundland and Labrador

Real GDP increased 1.9% in 2016, rebounding from a 1.7% decline in 2015.

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 grew 11.9%, following a 0.7% decline the previous year. Growth was driven by a 22.8% jump in investment in non-residential structures resulting from a large one-time investment in the Hebron offshore oil project and ongoing work on the Muskrat Falls Generating Facility.

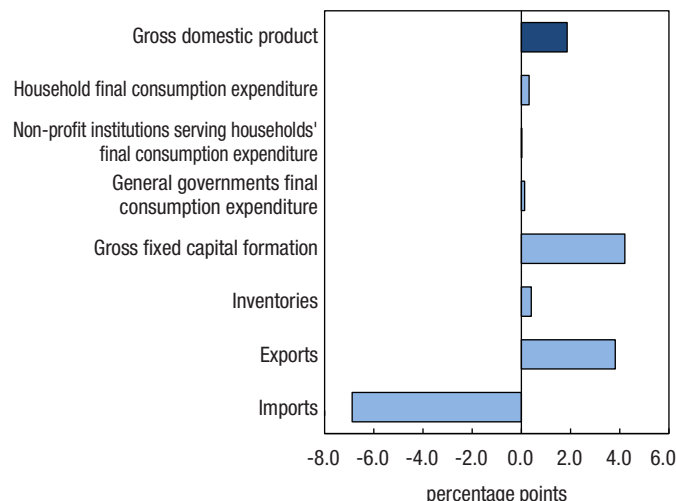
Business investment in machinery and equipment (-15.6%), intellectual property products (-10.2%) and residential structures (-8.9%) all declined.

Exports volumes advanced 8.1%, following two consecutive years of declines. Exports to other countries rose 7.1% while exports to other provinces increased 9.9%. Imports grew 10.0%, driven by imports from other countries with the import of the Hebron oil platform.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 0.6%, the slowest pace in two decades. Increased outlays on services (+1.7%) were partially offset by lower outlays on goods (-0.5%). Household spending on durable, semi-durable and non-durable goods all declined.

Businesses added \$68 million to inventories, following a drawdown of \$88 million in 2015.

Chart 2.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2016



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

Nominal GDP grew 2.6%, following an 11.5% decline the previous year, with lower oil prices contributing to the slowdown. Compensation of employees slowed to an increase of 0.9% following growth of 4.4% in 2015. Gross operating surplus advanced 2.4% following a 34.2% drop the previous year.

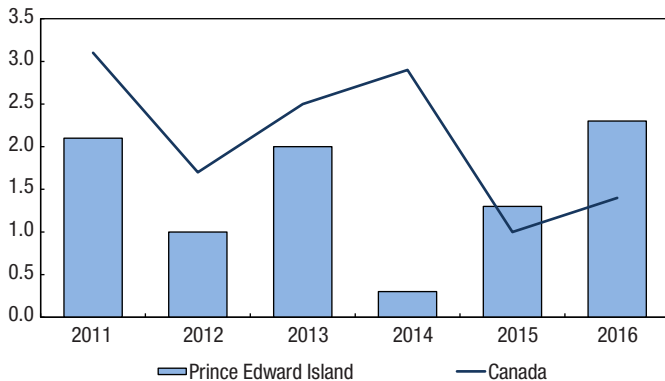
Growth in household disposable income slowed to 1.5%, continuing a deceleration that began in 2013. Obligated interest payments grew at a faster pace and the household debt service ratio edged up to 5.05%.

Prince Edward Island

Real GDP grew 2.3% in 2016, the ninth consecutive annual increase and the fastest pace since 2006.

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.

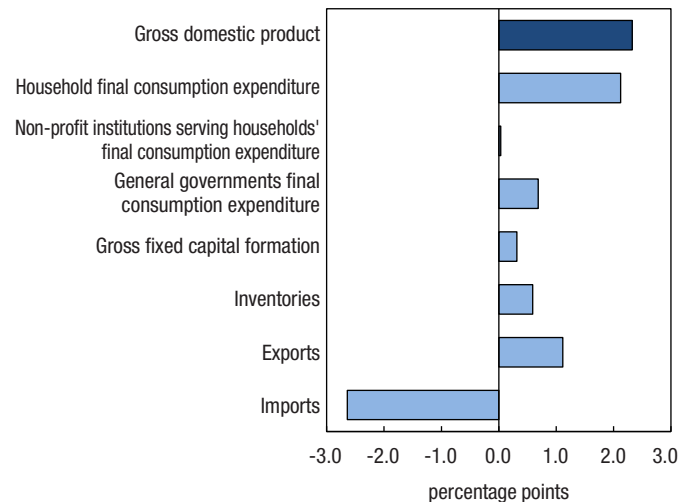
Growth was driven by increased household final consumption expenditure, which accelerated to 3.1% from 1.9% in 2015. Outlays on goods increased 3.9% while those on services grew 2.4%. Government final consumption expenditure, after five years of contractions, grew 2.1%.

Exports of goods and services increased 2.3% after contracting 1.0% in 2015. Exports to other countries (+2.8%) and to other provinces (+1.8%) both advanced. Imports grew 4.0%, after declining 2.7% in 2015.

Business gross fixed capital formation increased 5.4%, after two consecutive annual declines. Growth was driven by increased investment in non-residential structures (+34.4%), which more than offset a 21.3% decline in 2015. Housing investment rose 5.7%.

Businesses added \$46 million to their inventories, the largest accumulation since 2013.

Chart 3.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Prince Edward Island, 2016



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

Nominal GDP advanced 4.0%, virtually the same pace as in 2015 (+3.9%), as gross operating surplus (+5.0%) and compensation of employees (+3.3%) both increased.

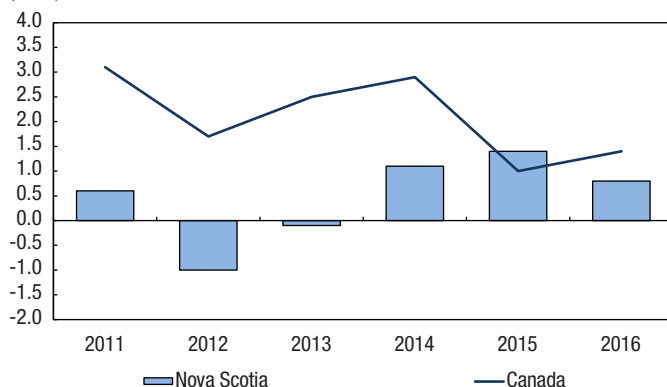
Household disposable income grew 6.1%, after increasing 3.6% in each of the previous two years. Consequently, the household debt service ratio decreased to 5.15%, the fifth consecutive decline.

Nova Scotia

Real GDP growth in Nova Scotia slowed to 0.8% in 2016, after a 1.4% increase in 2015.

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 grew 7.9%, the fastest pace since 2010. Business investment in non-residential structures (+17.4%) was the largest contributor, with intellectual property products (+21.0%) and residential structures (+5.5%) also posting strong growth.

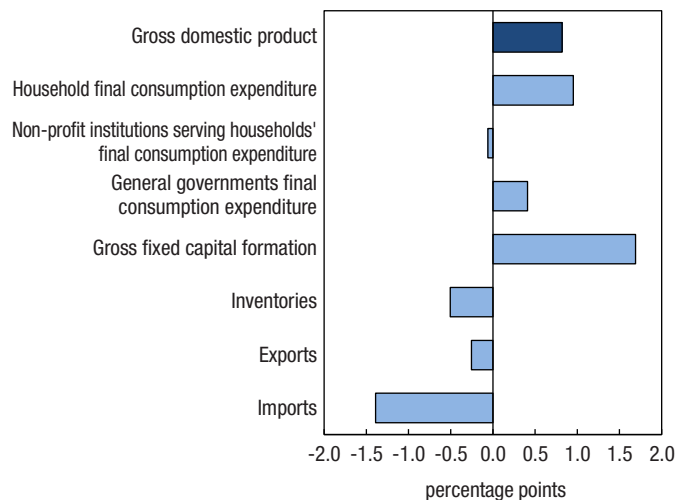
Increased business investment was driven by new construction work on the province's leg of the Maritime Transmission Link as well as the development of the Touquoy gold mine.

Household final consumption expenditure grew 1.3%, with outlays on services (+1.8%) largely contributing to the increase. Household spending on goods rose 0.9% and was driven by increased outlays on durable goods (+3.3%).

Exports of goods and services contracted 0.7%, after increasing 2.4% in 2015. The decline was due to lower exports to other countries (-3.3%), which were partially offset by increased exports to other provinces (+1.7%). Imports rose 2.2% as those from other provinces grew 4.0%.

Businesses' inventories increased \$128 million, following an accumulation of \$336 million in 2015.

Chart 4.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Nova Scotia, 2016



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

Nominal GDP advanced 2.8%, after increasing 2.1% in 2015. Gross operating surplus rebounded 5.8%, following declines in four of the previous five years. Compensation of employees grew 1.8%, following a 2.2% increase in 2015.

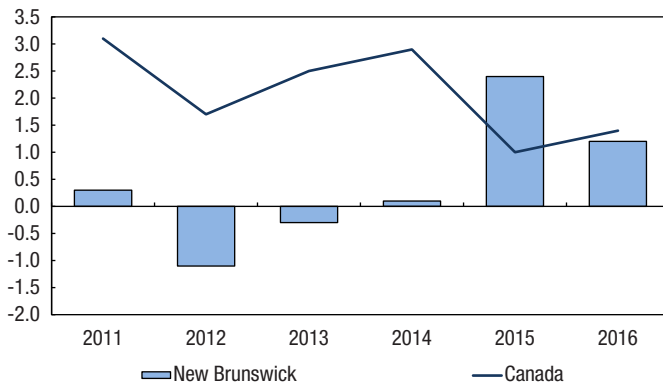
Household disposable income advanced 3.1%, following a 1.8% increase the previous year. The household debt service ratio contracted to 5.66% in 2016, as obligated interest payments (+0.2%) increased at a slower pace than household disposable income.

New Brunswick

In New Brunswick, real GDP growth slowed to 1.2% in 2016, after advancing 2.4% in 2015. The main contributor to growth was household spending.

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.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 1.5%, the same pace as in 2015. Outlays on durable (+2.9%) and non-durable (+1.5%) goods, as well as on services (+1.4%) all increased, while semi-durable goods (-0.4%) were lower.

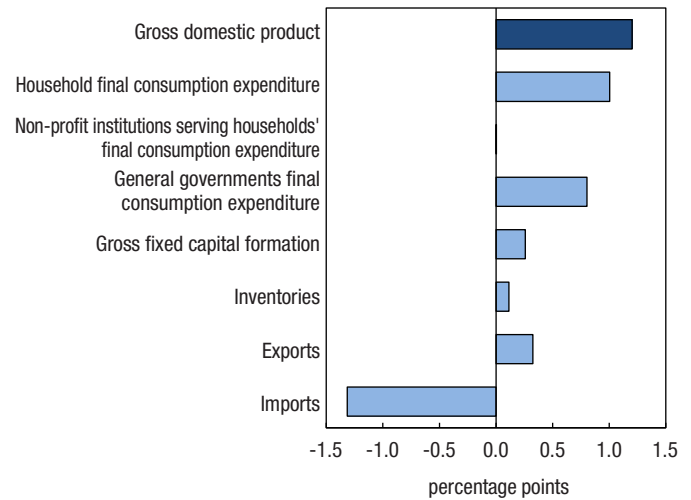
Business gross fixed capital formation fell 2.3%, the seventh decline in the last eight years. The decline in 2016 was mostly due to lower business investment in machinery and equipment (-9.2%).

Government gross fixed capital formation, on the other hand, grew 13.6%, more than offsetting a 10.0% decline in 2015.

Exports of goods and services rose 0.4%, as exports of services to other countries increased 8.7%. Imports rose 1.5%, as those from other provinces grew 4.6%.

Businesses added \$176 million in inventories, the largest accumulation since 2011.

Chart 5.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, New Brunswick, 2016



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

Growth in nominal GDP (+3.6%) accelerated for a third consecutive year. Compensation of employees rose 3.8%, the fastest pace since 2008. Gross operating surplus grew 2.8%. The price of goods and services produced in New Brunswick rose 2.4%, the highest among all provinces and territories.

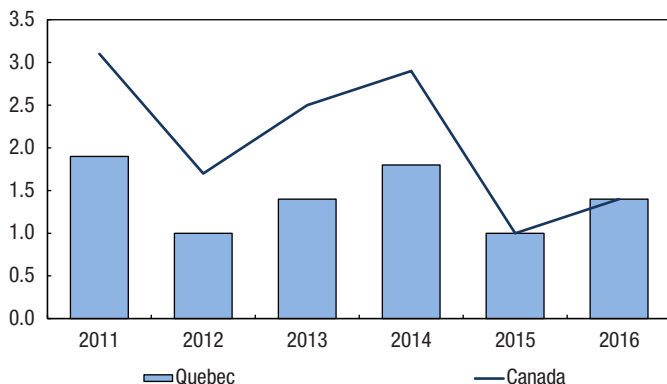
Household disposable income increased 5.4%, the largest annual increase since 2010. The household debt service ratio edged down to 4.85%, as household disposable income outpaced obligated interest payments.

Quebec

Real GDP in Quebec rose 1.4% in 2016, after increasing 1.0% in 2015. Growth was driven by household spending. Final domestic demand grew 2.3% following three relatively flat years.

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.

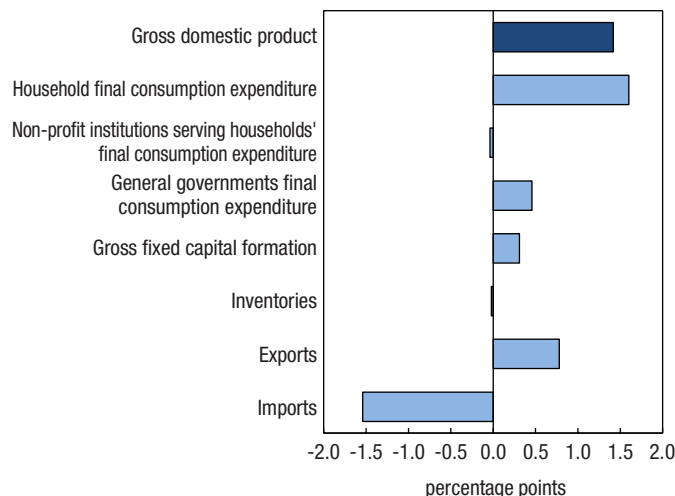
Household final consumption expenditure accelerated to 2.7% growth. Outlays on durable (+5.6%), semi-durable (+2.4%) and non-durable (+2.1%) goods, as well as those on services (+2.4%), all increased.

Business gross fixed capital formation grew 2.0% following three consecutive years of decline. Business investment in residential (+3.0%) and non-residential (+4.4%) structures drove growth in 2016 while intellectual property products (-2.8%) decreased for the fourth time in five years.

Exports of goods and services rose 1.7%, with those to other countries (+1.0%) and to other provinces (+2.8%) both increasing. Imports of goods and services grew 3.1%. Imports from other provinces grew 4.9% following three consecutive years of decline.

Businesses accumulated \$1.9 billion in non-farm inventories in 2016.

Chart 6.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Quebec, 2016



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

Nominal GDP advanced 2.7% as compensation of employees grew 2.7%. The gross operating surplus of corporations rose 2.6%.

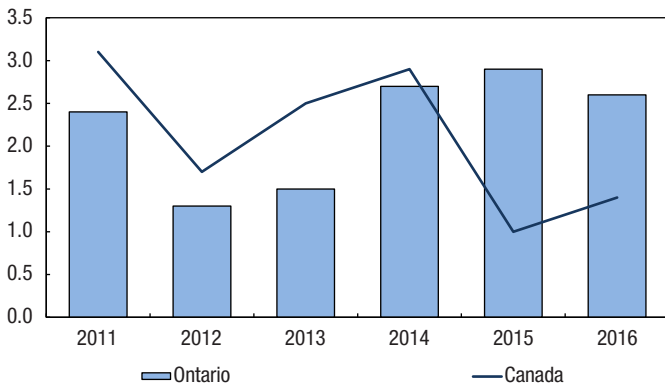
Household disposable income grew 3.5%, the same pace as in 2015. The debt service ratio fell for the third consecutive year, to 5.65%.

Ontario

Real GDP in Ontario grew 2.6% in 2016, after advancing 2.9% in 2015. Increased household spending and exports to other countries largely contributed to the economic growth.

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 3.0%, the fastest pace since 2010. Growth in 2016 was driven by increased outlays on services (+2.4%) and durable goods (+7.4%). Household spending on semi-durable (+3.5%) and non-durable (+1.9%) goods also rose.

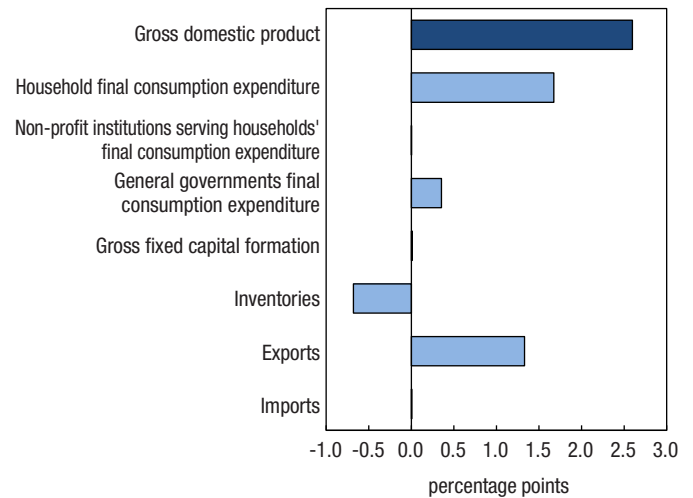
Overall, exports of goods and services increased 2.5%. Exports of goods and services to other countries rose 3.1%, following strong growth in 2015 (+6.5%). Imports of goods and services were unchanged.

Business gross fixed capital formation fell 0.8% following strong growth in each of the previous two years. The decline in 2016 reflected reduced investment in non-residential structures (-10.1%), machinery and equipment (-7.8%) and intellectual property products (-3.4%).

Business investment in residential structures increased 7.5%, following similar strong growth in 2015, as robustness in the housing market persisted.

Businesses reduced inventories by \$1.4 billion in 2016, the first drawdown since 2001.

Chart 7.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Ontario, 2016



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

Nominal GDP advanced 4.3% after increasing 5.0% in 2015. Compensation of employees (+3.4%) and gross operating surplus (+5.4%) grew at a slower pace.

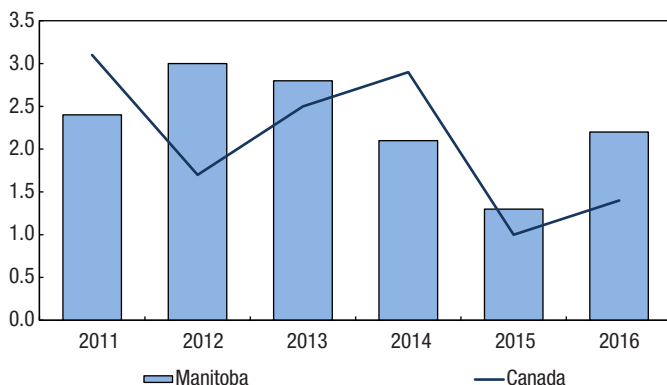
Household disposable income rose 4.2% after increasing 5.3% in 2015. The debt service ratio decreased to 6.81% in 2016, as obligated interest payments increased at a slower pace than household disposable income.

Manitoba

In Manitoba, real GDP increased 2.2% in 2016 following growth of 1.3% in 2015. Household final consumption expenditure (+2.5%) was the main contributor.

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.

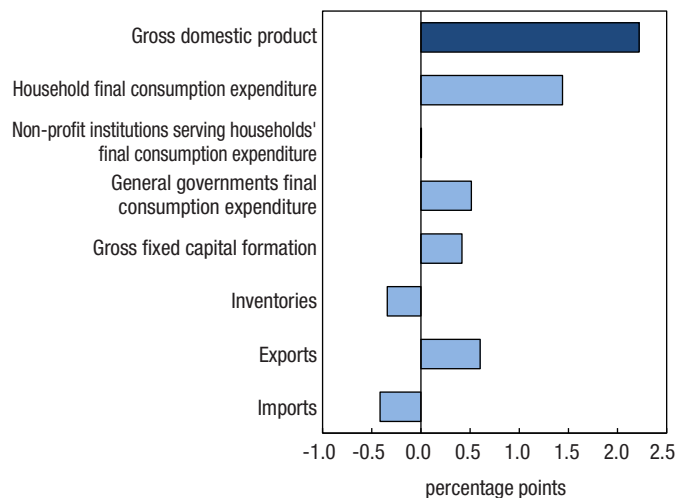
Household final consumption expenditure rose on the strength of both services (+2.3%) and goods (+2.8%). Durables (+1.5%), semi-durables (+2.7%), and non-durables (+3.5%) all increased.

Business gross fixed capital formation was up 0.7% following a 0.9% retreat in 2015. Investment in residential structures rose 0.4%. Investment in non-residential structures grew 13.6%, more than offsetting lower investment in machinery and equipment (-14.2%). Investment in intellectual property products fell 4.3%.

Businesses added \$241 million to inventories, mostly of canola, following additions of \$431 million in 2015.

Exports of goods and services grew 1.2% after retreating 3.6% in 2015. Exports to other countries and to other provinces both increased. Increased imports from other provinces (+2.3%) more than offset a decline in imports from other countries (-1.0%). Overall, imports of goods and services were up 0.7%.

Chart 8.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Manitoba, 2016



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

Nominal GDP grew 2.3% in 2016. Compensation of employees (+2.2%) and gross operating surplus (+1.8%) both contributed.

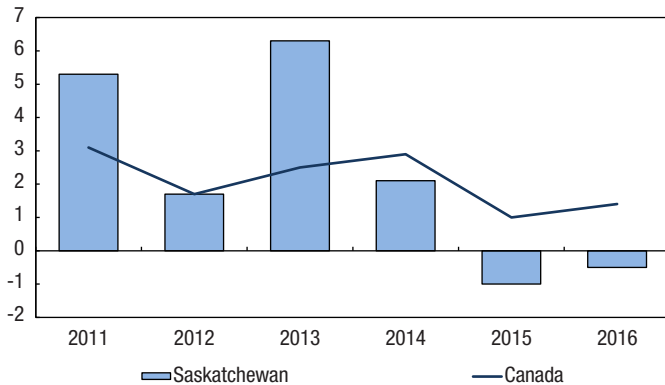
Household disposable income grew 2.7%. The household debt service ratio was 5.16%, down from 5.23% in 2015, the eighth consecutive annual decrease.

Saskatchewan

Real GDP in Saskatchewan decreased 0.5%, after retreating 1.0% in 2015. Business gross fixed capital formation fell 17.1%. Household consumption expenditure increased 1.5%.

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.

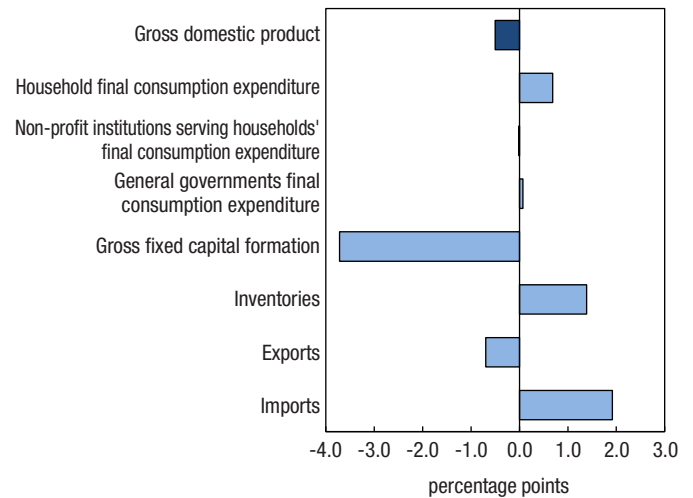
Household final consumption expenditure posted gains in both services (+1.9%) and goods (+1.0%). The increase in goods expenditures was due to non-durables (+2.9%), while outlays on durables (-1.6%) and semi-durables (-0.6%) decreased.

Business gross fixed capital formation (-17.1%) showed broad weakness, posting a second consecutive annual decline. Lower investment was evidenced in residential structures (-8.8%), non-residential structures (-20.4%), machinery and equipment (-17.9%), and intellectual property products (-13.5%).

Businesses in Saskatchewan added \$111 million to inventories, following a drawdown of \$716 million in 2015.

Exports fell 1.1% after a 2.2% decline in 2015. Higher exports to other countries (+1.1%) were more than offset by lower exports to other provinces (-4.7%). Imports were 3.3% lower in 2016, compared to a drop of 9.3% in 2015.

Chart 9.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Saskatchewan, 2016



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

Nominal GDP fell 4.0% following a 5.4% drop in 2015. Gross operating surplus retreated 9.8%, and compensation of employees fell 1.1%.

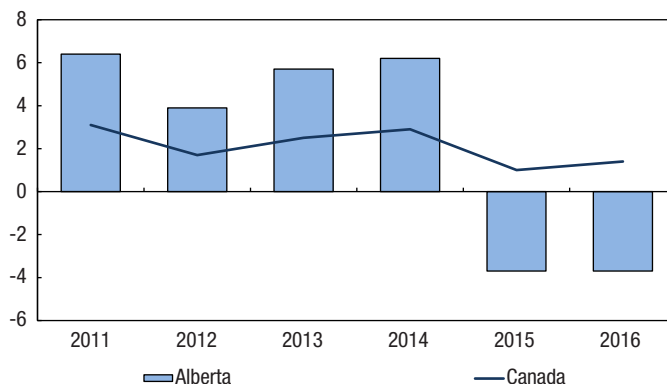
Household disposable income fell 0.8%. The household debt service ratio was 5.62%, up from 5.47% as household disposable income fell and interest paid rose (+2.0%).

Alberta

Alberta's real GDP fell 3.7% for the second consecutive year. The decline was led by lower business investment (-17.5%). Household final consumption expenditure also edged down (-0.1%).

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 (-17.5%) tumbled for a second consecutive year. Lower business investment in residential structures (-15.6%), non-residential structures (-21.8%), machinery and equipment (-8.9%), and intellectual property products (-14.6%) all contributed to the sharp decline.

Falling energy prices in the first half of the year, the wildfires in Alberta and maintenance shutdowns at oil and gas extraction facilities all contributed to lower business investment in the province.

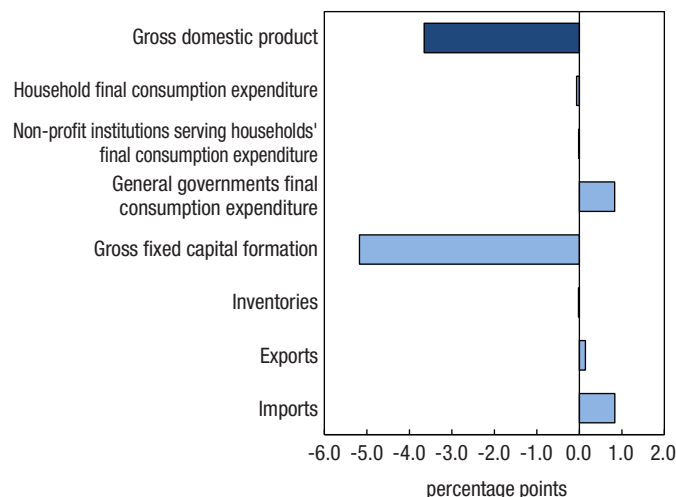
Household final consumption expenditure edged down 0.1% as growth in services (+1.1%) was offset by lower expenditures on goods (-1.9%). Durables (-5.2%), semi-durables (-1.7%), and non-durables (-0.1%) all contributed to the decrease.

Lower household final consumption expenditure was more than offset by the strength of general governments' final consumption expenditure (+5.1%), partly attributable to the Alberta wildfires.

Businesses drew down inventories by \$2.0 billion, following a similar withdrawal in 2015.

Exports volumes (+0.3%) partially rebounded from a 1.0% decline in 2015. Exports to other provinces, down 6.6% in 2015, increased 4.9% while exports to other countries fell 2.4%. Imports fell 1.8% because of lower imports from other provinces (-6.1%). Recovery in energy prices in the second half of 2016 led to greater exports of crude oil and crude bitumen.

Chart 10.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Alberta, 2016



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

Nominal GDP fell 4.9%, pulled down by declines in both gross operating surplus (-10.2%) and compensation of employees (-5.0%).

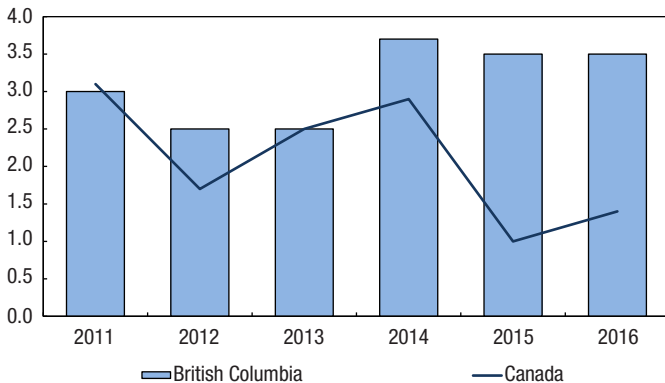
Household disposable income retreated 7.4%. The household debt service ratio rose to 6.48%, compared to 6.05% in 2015, as household disposable income fell faster than obligated interest payments (-0.3%).

British Columbia

In British Columbia, real GDP rose 3.5%, the same pace as in 2015. Increased household final consumption expenditure (+3.2%) and business investment in residential structures (+15.0%) were the main contributors.

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.

The growth in household final consumption expenditure reflected gains in both goods (+4.0%) and services (+2.7%). Outlays on durables (+7.3%), semi-durables (+3.8%), and non-durables (+2.2%) all increased.

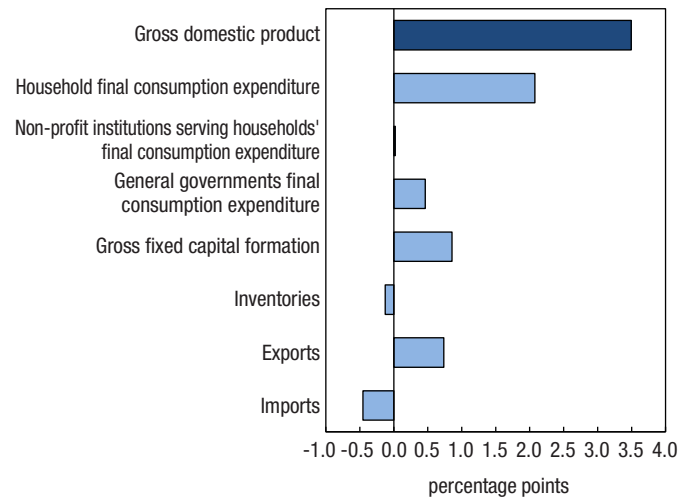
Business gross fixed capital formation rebounded 3.2% from a decline of 2.8% in 2015. Increased investment in residential structures (+15.0%) was the main contributor. The housing market in Vancouver continued to heat up in the first half of the year, but slowed in the second half, as a new provincial tax on home purchases by non-residents came into effect in August.

Businesses increased investment in machinery and equipment (+7.4%), while non-residential structures (-15.7%) and intellectual property products (-10.4%) were down.

Businesses added \$762 million to inventories, following additions of \$1.0 billion in 2015.

Exports were up 1.9%, as exports to other provinces (+2.2%) and to other countries (+1.7%) both increased. Imports rose by 1.0%, having edged down in 2015 (-0.1%).

Chart 11.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, British Columbia, 2016



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

Nominal GDP increased 4.8% following weaker growth in 2015 (+4.0%). Gross operating surplus (+5.8%) and compensation of employees (+3.8%) both contributed.

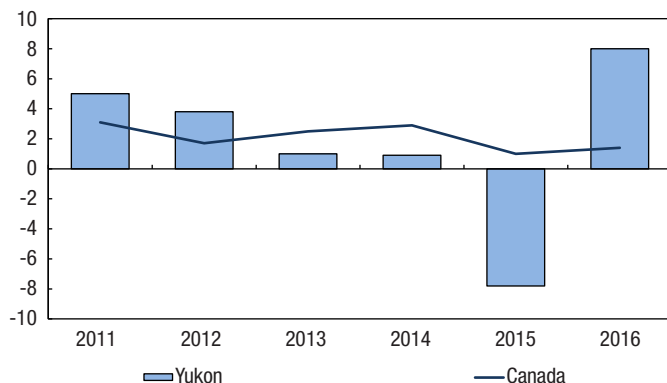
Household disposable income grew 5.6% while obligated interest payments were 1.8% higher in 2016. The household debt service ratio consequently fell to 7.05%, continuing a downward trend begun in 2009.

Yukon

Real GDP in Yukon increased 8.0% in 2016 after contracting 7.8% in 2015. The growth was mainly driven by exports of goods and services, as production of metal ores increased significantly. Final domestic demand was up 2.7% after falling 1.7% in 2015.

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 rose 15.1% after decreasing 19.0% in 2015. The main contributor was exports of goods to other countries (+29.9%), which rebounded from significant declines of 40.3% in 2015. Imports of goods and services (-0.3%) were down for a fifth consecutive year.

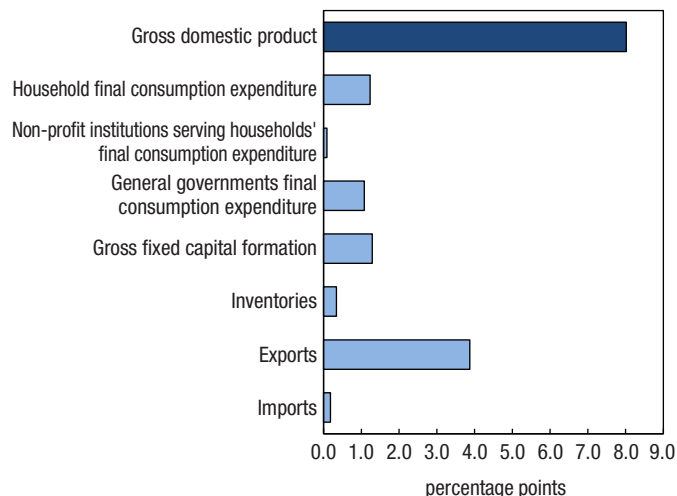
Household final consumption expenditure rose 2.5% following an increase of 1.9% in 2015. Outlays on goods advanced 1.5% while outlays on services rose 2.9%.

Government final consumption expenditure increased 1.9%, the same pace as in 2015.

Business gross fixed capital formation (-3.4%) declined for a fifth consecutive year. Business investment in non-residential structures (-23.4%) and machinery and equipment (-2.7%) both fell while investment in residential structures increased 8.4%. Investment in intellectual property products was flat.

Government gross fixed capital formation increased 26.4% after decreasing 30.9% in 2015.

Chart 12.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Yukon, 2016



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

Nominal GDP rose 4.8% after falling 2.6% in 2015. Compensation of employees (+2.8%) and gross operating surplus (+9.1%) both grew at a faster pace than in 2015. Prices of goods and services produced in the Yukon fell 3.1% as commodity prices dropped.

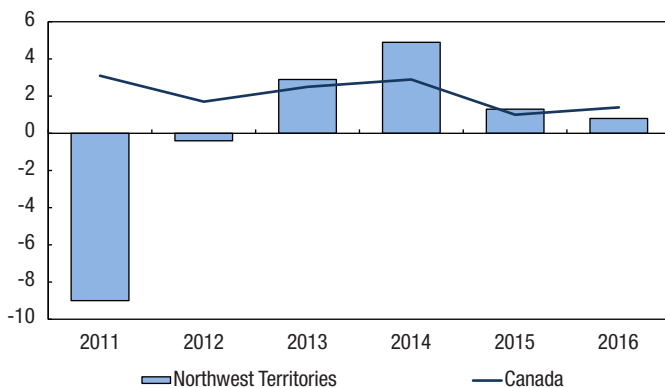
Household disposable income grew 4.5%, after increasing 5.1% in the previous year. Obligated interest payments grew at a slightly slower pace and as a result, the household debt service ratio edged down to 4.62%.

Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories' real GDP grew 0.8% in 2016, after increasing 1.3% in 2015. Growth was driven by increased government gross fixed capital formation (+34.2%), which partially offset lower business investment (-14.6%). Final domestic demand decreased 1.1% after an increase of 3.8% in 2015.

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 rose 0.7% following a decrease of 4.5% in 2015. Increased exports to other countries (+1.5%) offset lower exports to other provinces (-0.7%). Imports of goods and services fell 1.5% following a flat 2015.

Business gross fixed capital formation decreased 14.6% following strong growth in 2015 (+18.6%). Investment in non-residential structures (-16.0%), intellectual property products (-23.1%) and machinery and equipment (-9.6%) declined following the completion of the Gahcho Kué diamond mine.

Government gross fixed capital formation jumped 34.2% after decreasing 4.6% in 2015. Capital spending in territorial government administration and public health contributed to the sharp increase.

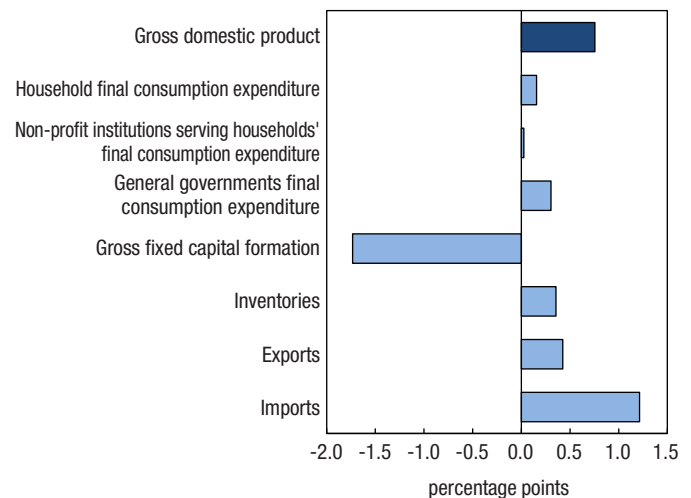
Household final consumption expenditure slowed to 0.4% growth following an increase of 1.7% in 2015.

Outlays on services (+1.8%) increased while household spending on goods (-1.2%) declined, reflecting lower outlays on semi-durable (-2.6%) and non-durable (-1.3%) goods.

Government final consumption expenditure increased 0.7% following a 0.7% decline in 2015.

Businesses inventories, up \$38 million in 2016, accumulated for a seventh consecutive year.

Chart 13.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Northwest Territories, 2016



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

Nominal GDP fell 2.6% after advancing 1.8% in 2015. Compensation of employees fell 0.6%, the first decline since 2009. Gross operating surplus fell 8.3% following a decline of 5.4% in 2015. Prices of goods and services produced in the Northwest Territories fell 3.4% as commodity prices dropped.

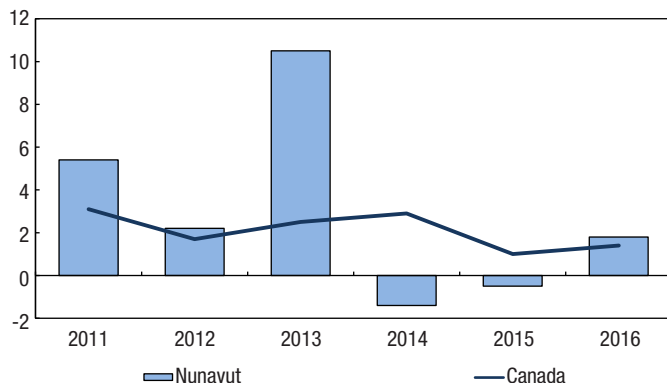
Household disposable income rose 1.1%, after increasing 3.7% in 2015. Interest payments (-4.5%) fell, however, leading to a reduction in the household debt service ratio, from 3.53% in 2015 to 3.34% in 2016.

Nunavut

Real GDP in Nunavut increased 1.8% in 2016 after contracting the previous two years. The growth was mainly driven by exports of goods to other countries. Final domestic demand declined 0.5% after advancing 4.6% in 2015.

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 7.1% after rising 1.6% in 2015. Exports of goods to other countries jumped 171.4%, reflecting higher volumes of iron ore. Imports of goods and services rose 0.5% after increasing 1.9% in 2015.

Household final consumption expenditure slowed to 1.6% growth, from 3.3% in 2015. Household spending on goods rose 2.5% as outlays on durable (+ 9.1%), semi-durable (+6.2%) and non-durable (+0.5%) goods increased. Spending on services increased 0.8%.

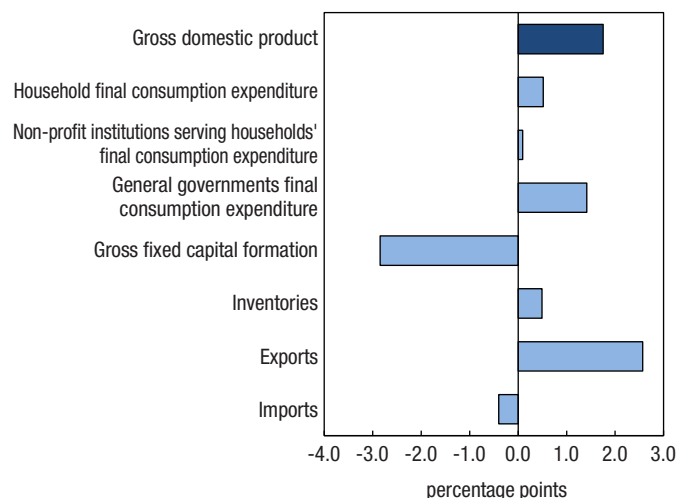
Business gross fixed capital formation fell 5.9% after increasing 5.6% in 2015. Decreased investment in

machinery and equipment (-28.7%) and intellectual property products (-13.3%) were the largest contributors to the decline. Investment in housing (-3.3%) fell for a fourth consecutive year.

Government gross fixed capital formation fell 7.7% after increasing 1.7% in 2015.

Businesses added \$10 million to inventories, following reductions of \$8 million in 2015.

Chart 14.2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, Nunavut, 2016



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

Nominal GDP advanced 1.9% following growth of 0.6% in 2015. Compensation of employees rose 3.4% while gross operating surplus decreased 3.0%.

Household disposable income rose 5.8% following an increase of 2.5% in 2015. As a result, the household debt service ratio retreated to 1.61% from 1.88% in 2015.

Note to readers

This release incorporates revisions to the provincial and territorial economic accounts from 2014 to 2015 and an update to 2016.

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.

Data tables

Canada

Table 1
Provincial and territorial indicators, Canada

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	883,045	923,413	961,179	998,463	1,026,914	1,044,005	5.4	4.6	4.1	3.9	2.8	1.7
Gross operating surplus	497,599	495,996	518,267	557,281	515,737	518,979	10.8	-0.3	4.5	7.5	-7.5	0.6
Net operating surplus: corporations	266,561	252,542	262,648	289,160	231,937	227,625	17.0	-5.3	4.0	10.1	-19.8	-1.9
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	174,130	183,261	192,769	203,080	216,207	222,204	3.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.5	2.8
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	56,908	60,193	62,850	65,041	67,593	69,150	8.1	5.8	4.4	3.5	3.9	2.3
Gross mixed income	202,557	209,190	216,355	222,458	232,366	241,415	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.8	4.5	3.9
Net mixed income	153,535	158,536	162,998	167,371	174,982	180,653	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.7	4.5	3.2
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	49,022	50,654	53,357	55,087	57,384	60,762	2.7	3.3	5.3	3.2	4.2	5.9
Taxes less subsidies	185,689	193,175	201,620	211,459	220,952	229,950	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.1
Household disposable income	957,957	996,857	1,042,078	1,076,947	1,127,255	1,152,542	3.7	4.1	4.5	3.3	4.7	2.2
Household saving rate ¹	4.3	4.9	5.0	3.7	4.8	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.29	7.02	6.85	6.71	6.42	6.37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	1,273,984	1,294,103	1,315,785	1,342,760	1,369,766	1,400,951	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.3
Household final consumption expenditure	915,297	932,837	956,901	982,790	1,003,408	1,027,118	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	23,442	23,877	24,512	24,314	25,491	25,362	6.2	1.9	2.7	-0.8	4.8	-0.5
General government final consumption expenditure	335,249	337,586	335,212	336,958	342,314	349,986	1.3	0.7	-0.7	0.5	1.6	2.2
Gross fixed capital formation	387,224	406,154	411,368	421,120	399,455	387,663	4.6	4.9	1.3	2.4	-5.1	-3.0
Business gross fixed capital formation	315,155	336,030	345,269	357,172	335,490	320,469	7.9	6.6	2.7	3.4	-6.1	-4.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	2,259	2,508	2,649	2,818	2,604	2,618	0.4	11.1	5.6	6.4	-7.6	0.5
General government gross fixed capital formation	69,753	67,686	63,677	61,499	61,659	64,785	-7.6	-3.0	-5.9	-3.4	0.3	5.1
Investment in inventories	11,159	6,159	14,830	8,662	4,711	976	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	498,593	511,768	525,484	556,609	575,941	581,691	4.8	2.6	2.7	5.9	3.5	1.0
Less: imports of goods and services	534,723	553,941	563,080	575,825	580,025	574,302	5.6	3.6	1.6	2.3	0.7	-1.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,639,900	1,668,524	1,709,821	1,758,648	1,776,251	1,801,368	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.9	1.0	1.4

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.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Table 2
Provincial and territorial indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	11,801	12,833	13,880	14,368	14,995	15,134	9.5	8.7	8.2	3.5	4.4	0.9
Gross operating surplus	16,523	13,690	14,946	13,969	9,193	9,417	23.4	-17.1	9.2	-6.5	-34.2	2.4
Net operating surplus: corporations	12,566	9,305	10,049	8,554	3,252	3,062	29.1	-26.0	8.0	-14.9	-62.0	-5.8
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	3,058	3,416	3,874	4,361	4,832	5,212	7.6	11.7	13.4	12.6	10.8	7.9
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	899	969	1,023	1,054	1,109	1,143	10.5	7.7	5.6	3.0	5.2	3.1
Gross mixed income	2,651	2,775	2,906	3,004	3,108	3,188	10.6	4.7	4.7	3.4	3.5	2.6
Net mixed income	1,997	2,100	2,216	2,293	2,372	2,437	12.7	5.1	5.5	3.5	3.4	2.7
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	653	674	690	711	736	751	4.5	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.0
Taxes less subsidies	2,518	2,697	2,778	2,911	3,053	3,348	1.8	7.1	3.0	4.8	4.9	9.7
Household disposable income	14,319	15,287	16,025	16,543	17,017	17,267	6.8	6.8	4.8	3.2	2.9	1.5
Household saving rate ¹	7.4	8.9	8.3	7.0	7.9	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	5.51	5.24	5.18	5.10	5.04	5.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	19,725	19,974	20,233	20,371	20,625	20,745	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.6
Household final consumption expenditure	13,070	13,433	13,839	14,158	14,378	14,463	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	0.6
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	225	223	222	212	225	229	6.1	-0.9	-0.4	-4.5	6.1	1.8
General government final consumption expenditure	6,436	6,339	6,211	6,060	6,086	6,117	0.1	-1.5	-2.0	-2.4	0.4	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation	7,148	8,699	10,077	10,180	10,190	11,226	23.8	21.7	15.8	1.0	0.1	10.2
Business gross fixed capital formation	5,898	7,395	8,922	8,983	8,918	9,980	31.2	25.4	20.6	0.7	-0.7	11.9
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	46	42	37	30	24	21	-2.1	-8.7	-11.9	-18.9	-20.0	-12.5
General government gross fixed capital formation	1,196	1,244	1,088	1,136	1,218	1,185	-3.2	4.0	-12.5	4.4	7.2	-2.7
Investment in inventories	226	159	128	190	-51	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	17,704	16,175	16,923	15,923	15,334	16,573	1.8	-8.6	4.6	-5.9	-3.7	8.1
Less: imports of goods and services	16,716	18,176	19,260	18,605	18,661	20,532	7.9	8.7	6.0	-3.4	0.3	10.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	27,901	26,674	28,066	27,802	27,342	27,851	2.7	-4.4	5.2	-0.9	-1.7	1.9

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.

Prince Edward Island

Table 3
Provincial and territorial indicators, Prince Edward Island

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	2,805	2,884	2,951	3,034	3,087	3,189	4.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.7	3.3
Gross operating surplus	1,204	1,230	1,316	1,280	1,365	1,433	0.1	2.2	7.0	-2.7	6.6	5.0
Net operating surplus: corporations	613	623	701	652	702	771	-3.3	1.6	12.5	-7.0	7.7	9.8
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	337	347	355	366	393	392	0.3	3.0	2.3	3.1	7.4	-0.3
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	254	260	260	262	270	270	8.9	2.5	-0.2	0.8	3.1	0.0
Gross mixed income	786	827	832	844	911	987	6.3	5.2	0.6	1.5	7.9	8.4
Net mixed income	605	642	632	641	701	773	6.9	6.1	-1.5	1.4	9.3	10.3
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	181	185	200	203	210	214	4.6	2.3	7.9	1.5	3.4	1.9
Taxes less subsidies	630	626	660	691	711	715	6.1	-0.6	5.4	4.7	2.9	0.6
Household disposable income	3,486	3,634	3,689	3,822	3,960	4,202	2.6	4.2	1.5	3.6	3.6	6.1
Household saving rate ¹	-2.1	-0.9	-2.7	-2.6	-1.5	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.04	6.22	6.20	5.56	5.40	5.15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	5,206	5,205	5,236	5,269	5,324	5,472	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.8
Household final consumption expenditure	3,507	3,542	3,598	3,647	3,715	3,830	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	67	68	73	74	75	77	6.3	1.5	7.4	1.4	1.4	2.7
General government final consumption expenditure	1,634	1,599	1,572	1,557	1,545	1,578	-0.3	-2.1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.8	2.1
Gross fixed capital formation	1,036	912	973	897	853	869	11.6	-12.0	6.7	-7.8	-4.9	1.9
Business gross fixed capital formation	705	675	733	694	651	686	10.5	-4.3	8.6	-5.3	-6.2	5.4
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	11	9	14	10	8	7	22.2	-18.2	55.6	-28.6	-20.0	-12.5
General government gross fixed capital formation	320	230	229	197	195	180	14.3	-28.1	-0.4	-14.0	-1.0	-7.7
Investment in inventories	16	60	50	26	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	2,187	2,222	2,303	2,359	2,335	2,388	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.4	-1.0	2.3
Less: imports of goods and services	3,582	3,483	3,554	3,533	3,436	3,572	3.6	-2.8	2.0	-0.6	-2.7	4.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,894	4,941	5,041	5,054	5,118	5,237	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.3

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.

Nova Scotia

Table 4
Provincial and territorial indicators, Nova Scotia

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	19,986	20,346	20,838	21,303	21,775	22,162	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8
Gross operating surplus	7,710	7,344	7,306	7,801	7,725	8,173	-1.7	-4.8	-0.5	6.8	-1.0	5.8
Net operating surplus: corporations	2,755	2,284	2,165	2,566	2,247	2,627	-11.7	-17.1	-5.2	18.5	-12.4	16.9
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	3,307	3,342	3,350	3,394	3,555	3,586	4.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.7	0.9
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,648	1,718	1,791	1,841	1,923	1,960	6.7	4.2	4.3	2.8	4.4	1.9
Gross mixed income	5,121	5,270	5,464	5,643	5,822	5,997	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0
Net mixed income	3,897	4,005	4,049	4,188	4,328	4,467	2.7	2.8	1.1	3.4	3.4	3.2
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	1,224	1,264	1,415	1,455	1,494	1,530	3.3	3.3	11.9	2.8	2.7	2.4
Taxes less subsidies	4,821	4,858	5,017	5,014	5,246	5,371	4.1	0.8	3.3	-0.1	4.6	2.4
Household disposable income	23,582	24,286	25,212	25,783	26,246	27,054	2.5	3.0	3.8	2.3	1.8	3.1
Household saving rate ¹	-3.8	-3.9	-3.7	-4.5	-3.9	-3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.25	6.96	6.58	6.01	5.81	5.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	36,445	36,925	37,067	37,441	37,749	38,213	2.1	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.2
Household final consumption expenditure	24,529	24,835	25,285	25,594	25,809	26,156	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.3
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	581	580	566	577	598	577	12.8	-0.2	-2.4	1.9	3.6	-3.5
General government final consumption expenditure	11,340	11,513	11,239	11,298	11,371	11,510	2.3	1.5	-2.4	0.5	0.6	1.2
Gross fixed capital formation	7,908	7,034	7,313	6,904	7,050	7,648	-3.4	-11.1	4.0	-5.6	2.1	8.5
Business gross fixed capital formation	6,094	5,128	5,407	5,245	5,362	5,787	-1.7	-15.9	5.4	-3.0	2.2	7.9
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	51	54	52	42	41	39	0.0	5.9	-3.7	-19.2	-2.4	-4.9
General government gross fixed capital formation	1,763	1,834	1,840	1,616	1,645	1,817	-8.8	4.0	0.3	-12.2	1.8	10.5
Investment in inventories	416	129	184	8	368	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	14,115	14,076	13,619	12,836	13,146	13,057	-1.6	-0.3	-3.2	-5.7	2.4	-0.7
Less: imports of goods and services	23,054	22,792	22,892	21,548	22,064	22,543	1.6	-1.1	0.4	-5.9	2.4	2.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	35,898	35,530	35,483	35,871	36,356	36,654	0.6	-1.0	-0.1	1.1	1.4	0.8

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.

New Brunswick

Table 5
Provincial and territorial indicators, New Brunswick

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	16,038	16,201	16,351	16,743	17,021	17,671	3.4	1.0	0.9	2.4	1.7	3.8
Gross operating surplus	8,243	8,131	7,903	7,859	8,003	8,231	5.1	-1.4	-2.8	-0.6	1.8	2.8
Net operating surplus: corporations	3,970	3,735	3,472	3,418	3,422	3,675	6.5	-5.9	-7.0	-1.6	0.1	7.4
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	2,930	2,973	2,972	2,970	3,083	3,061	1.9	1.5	0.0	-0.1	3.8	-0.7
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,343	1,423	1,459	1,471	1,498	1,495	8.6	6.0	2.5	0.8	1.8	-0.2
Gross mixed income	3,403	3,494	3,610	3,720	3,820	3,927	6.4	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8
Net mixed income	2,558	2,625	2,643	2,723	2,806	2,900	7.9	2.6	0.7	3.0	3.1	3.3
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	845	869	967	997	1,014	1,027	2.2	2.9	11.3	3.1	1.7	1.3
Taxes less subsidies	3,800	3,883	3,942	4,091	4,186	4,400	4.8	2.2	1.5	3.8	2.3	5.1
Household disposable income	18,952	19,603	20,114	20,642	20,962	22,091	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.5	5.4
Household saving rate ¹	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.5	-0.1	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	5.83	5.67	5.55	4.96	4.91	4.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	27,386	27,459	27,703	27,941	28,374	28,898	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.8
Household final consumption expenditure	18,640	18,821	19,186	19,555	19,844	20,145	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	326	325	337	340	351	352	0.3	-0.3	3.7	0.9	3.2	0.3
General government final consumption expenditure	8,439	8,342	8,228	8,113	8,247	8,462	-3.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4	1.7	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation	6,579	5,701	5,270	5,169	5,089	5,164	6.1	-13.3	-7.6	-1.9	-1.5	1.5
Business gross fixed capital formation	4,562	4,179	4,021	3,849	3,909	3,820	-0.8	-8.4	-3.8	-4.3	1.6	-2.3
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	45	55	19	31	27	24	2.3	22.2	-65.5	63.2	-12.9	-11.1
General government gross fixed capital formation	1,956	1,470	1,241	1,295	1,166	1,324	25.7	-24.8	-15.6	4.4	-10.0	13.6
Investment in inventories	223	163	77	143	153	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	21,878	21,752	21,931	20,658	21,303	21,398	-1.1	-0.6	0.8	-5.8	3.1	0.4
Less: imports of goods and services	27,232	26,650	26,700	25,548	25,874	26,256	0.4	-2.1	0.2	-4.3	1.3	1.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	28,724	28,407	28,326	28,359	29,027	29,376	0.3	-1.1	-0.3	0.1	2.4	1.2

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.

Quebec

Table 6
Provincial and territorial indicators, Quebec

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	179,805	187,133	193,100	198,743	202,806	208,363	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	2.7
Gross operating surplus	85,526	84,775	86,435	89,459	91,856	94,216	3.8	-0.9	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.6
Net operating surplus: corporations	44,658	42,225	42,393	44,456	45,070	46,734	4.7	-5.4	0.4	4.9	1.4	3.7
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	27,936	28,942	29,960	30,532	31,883	32,412	1.1	3.6	3.5	1.9	4.4	1.7
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	12,932	13,608	14,082	14,471	14,903	15,070	6.7	5.2	3.5	2.8	3.0	1.1
Gross mixed income	36,329	37,016	37,910	38,047	38,695	39,615	2.8	1.9	2.4	0.4	1.7	2.4
Net mixed income	27,653	28,131	28,710	28,642	29,068	29,694	3.2	1.7	2.1	-0.2	1.5	2.2
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	8,675	8,884	9,200	9,405	9,627	9,921	1.6	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.4	3.1
Taxes less subsidies	42,924	44,957	47,089	49,286	51,419	52,366	7.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	1.8
Household disposable income	195,334	203,381	209,406	215,319	222,812	230,706	3.8	4.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.5
Household saving rate ¹	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	6.19	6.35	6.37	6.09	5.82	5.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	272,174	274,769	278,313	282,720	284,666	291,541	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.4
Household final consumption expenditure	193,036	195,031	198,912	202,330	205,255	210,859	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.7
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	5,369	5,403	5,615	5,303	5,533	5,409	6.1	0.6	3.9	-5.6	4.3	-2.2
General government final consumption expenditure	73,790	74,362	73,907	75,208	74,146	75,596	0.7	0.8	-0.6	1.8	-1.4	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	69,222	71,643	68,832	64,458	62,949	63,951	3.7	3.5	-3.9	-6.4	-2.3	1.6
Business gross fixed capital formation	53,246	56,350	54,355	50,731	49,598	50,590	5.3	5.8	-3.5	-6.7	-2.2	2.0
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	422	472	430	446	392	405	-4.5	11.8	-8.9	3.7	-12.1	3.3
General government gross fixed capital formation	15,529	14,841	14,075	13,301	12,979	12,986	-1.2	-4.4	-5.2	-5.5	-2.4	0.1
Investment in inventories	1,997	1,559	4,120	1,542	1,930	1,807	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	143,513	145,563	145,263	152,975	156,683	159,338	-0.3	1.4	-0.2	5.3	2.4	1.7
Less: imports of goods and services	165,158	168,564	166,930	166,268	167,554	172,738	1.3	2.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.8	3.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	321,439	324,766	329,228	335,146	338,463	343,260	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4

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.

Ontario

Table 7
Provincial and territorial indicators, Ontario

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	348,959	360,493	371,959	384,535	402,143	415,721	4.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.6	3.4
Gross operating surplus	157,478	161,919	162,517	173,737	185,402	195,407	7.5	2.8	0.4	6.9	6.7	5.4
Net operating surplus: corporations	83,376	85,900	84,842	94,302	100,993	108,355	12.1	3.0	-1.2	11.2	7.1	7.3
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	52,218	53,010	53,654	54,506	58,427	60,507	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	7.2	3.6
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	21,884	23,009	24,021	24,929	25,982	26,545	8.2	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.2	2.2
Gross mixed income	76,084	78,032	79,651	82,067	85,076	88,515	2.9	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.7	4.0
Net mixed income	57,048	58,267	59,253	60,962	63,018	65,443	2.9	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.4	3.8
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	19,036	19,765	20,398	21,105	22,058	23,072	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.6
Taxes less subsidies	76,954	79,327	80,964	85,345	89,789	94,815	0.7	3.1	2.1	5.4	5.2	5.6
Household disposable income	374,267	381,884	397,354	408,893	430,397	448,544	2.5	2.0	4.1	2.9	5.3	4.2
Household saving rate ¹	4.8	4.2	4.2	2.2	2.7	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.67	7.39	7.17	7.23	6.95	6.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	489,514	495,042	501,462	512,093	526,160	539,771	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.6
Household final consumption expenditure	354,089	359,391	366,916	376,798	387,275	398,709	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	9,778	10,023	10,061	10,171	10,773	10,777	5.8	2.5	0.4	1.1	5.9	0.0
General government final consumption expenditure	125,622	125,702	124,762	125,553	128,592	130,849	0.8	0.1	-0.7	0.6	2.4	1.8
Gross fixed capital formation	123,639	125,153	119,629	124,674	130,504	130,576	1.9	1.2	-4.4	4.2	4.7	0.1
Business gross fixed capital formation	96,104	99,023	94,782	100,712	107,129	106,267	6.5	3.0	-4.3	6.3	6.4	-0.8
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	916	1,026	1,157	1,137	1,052	1,105	3.6	12.0	12.8	-1.7	-7.5	5.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	26,623	25,123	23,716	22,866	22,347	23,252	-11.6	-5.6	-5.6	-3.6	-2.3	4.0
Investment in inventories	5,280	1,707	2,216	6,109	3,479	-1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	312,692	320,188	330,747	338,839	350,021	358,878	5.3	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.5
Less: imports of goods and services	316,518	319,485	322,171	332,662	343,149	343,107	5.2	0.9	0.8	3.3	3.2	0.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	614,590	622,725	631,882	648,763	667,659	685,008	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.6

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.

Manitoba

Table 8
Provincial and territorial indicators, Manitoba

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	28,165	29,453	30,695	31,767	33,091	33,804	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.5	4.2	2.2
Gross operating surplus	14,835	15,920	16,221	16,500	16,509	16,798	10.9	7.3	1.9	1.7	0.1	1.8
Net operating surplus: corporations	8,300	8,906	8,757	8,698	8,185	8,162	14.9	7.3	-1.7	-0.7	-5.9	-0.3
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	4,545	4,868	5,183	5,465	5,921	6,158	4.8	7.1	6.5	5.4	8.3	4.0
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,990	2,146	2,281	2,337	2,403	2,478	9.8	7.9	6.3	2.5	2.8	3.1
Gross mixed income	7,253	7,785	8,184	8,353	8,913	9,174	4.4	7.3	5.1	2.1	6.7	2.9
Net mixed income	5,376	5,834	6,052	6,136	6,604	6,826	4.8	8.5	3.7	1.4	7.6	3.3
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	1,877	1,951	2,132	2,217	2,309	2,348	3.3	3.9	9.3	4.0	4.1	1.7
Taxes less subsidies	5,914	6,592	7,223	7,576	7,845	8,097	-1.5	11.5	9.6	4.9	3.6	3.2
Household disposable income	31,082	32,763	34,249	35,172	37,309	38,325	4.1	5.4	4.5	2.7	6.1	2.7
Household saving rate ¹	0.2	1.9	1.2	-0.6	2.9	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	6.29	6.19	5.95	5.49	5.23	5.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	45,609	46,751	47,546	48,188	48,675	49,793	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.3
Household final consumption expenditure	30,831	31,521	32,359	33,259	33,738	34,587	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.8	1.4	2.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	981	993	1,088	1,064	1,089	1,092	11.0	1.2	9.6	-2.2	2.3	0.3
General government final consumption expenditure	13,799	14,234	14,124	13,926	13,924	14,198	4.7	3.2	-0.8	-1.4	0.0	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	11,442	12,063	12,144	12,590	12,857	13,083	-1.1	5.4	0.7	3.7	2.1	1.8
Business gross fixed capital formation	8,764	9,196	9,523	10,190	10,096	10,169	-0.3	4.9	3.6	7.0	-0.9	0.7
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	89	89	97	122	103	109	-11.0	0.0	9.0	25.8	-15.6	5.8
General government gross fixed capital formation	2,588	2,777	2,527	2,287	2,663	2,810	-3.4	7.3	-9.0	-9.5	16.4	5.5
Investment in inventories	-261	357	1,254	111	438	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	31,579	32,023	31,849	32,703	31,520	31,890	2.9	1.4	-0.5	2.7	-3.6	1.2
Less: imports of goods and services	34,563	35,890	36,120	35,611	34,860	35,097	3.7	3.8	0.6	-1.4	-2.1	0.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	53,984	55,610	57,174	58,348	59,132	60,445	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.3	2.2

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.

Saskatchewan

Table 9
Provincial and territorial indicators, Saskatchewan

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	27,037	29,080	30,595	31,883	32,252	31,899	9.7	7.6	5.2	4.2	1.2	-1.1
Gross operating surplus	33,513	33,636	35,470	34,577	28,542	25,751	31.0	0.4	5.5	-2.5	-17.5	-9.8
Net operating surplus: corporations	23,644	22,386	22,889	20,456	13,192	9,989	41.4	-5.3	2.2	-10.6	-35.5	-24.3
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	8,194	9,476	10,733	12,198	13,326	13,629	12.0	15.6	13.3	13.6	9.2	2.3
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	1,675	1,774	1,848	1,923	2,024	2,133	8.3	5.9	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.4
Gross mixed income	8,491	8,736	9,921	9,136	10,498	10,465	9.7	2.9	13.6	-7.9	14.9	-0.3
Net mixed income	6,364	6,562	7,582	6,759	7,990	7,899	12.5	3.1	15.6	-10.9	18.2	-1.1
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	2,127	2,175	2,339	2,377	2,508	2,566	2.0	2.2	7.6	1.6	5.5	2.3
Taxes less subsidies	5,702	6,426	7,227	7,184	7,136	7,092	7.4	12.7	12.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6
Household disposable income	31,328	33,036	35,524	35,825	37,873	37,578	8.0	5.5	7.5	0.8	5.7	-0.8
Household saving rate ¹	7.6	7.7	8.7	5.2	9.0	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	5.97	5.83	5.64	5.76	5.47	5.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	39,941	41,002	41,916	42,666	43,182	43,660	2.3	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.1
Household final consumption expenditure	28,052	29,134	30,222	30,982	31,134	31,590	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.5	0.5	1.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	567	573	612	641	690	680	5.8	1.1	6.8	4.7	7.6	-1.4
General government final consumption expenditure	11,332	11,328	11,150	11,130	11,431	11,474	0.4	0.0	-1.6	-0.2	2.7	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	18,439	20,122	21,730	22,552	18,493	16,213	9.8	9.1	8.0	3.8	-18.0	-12.3
Business gross fixed capital formation	16,257	18,047	19,695	20,451	16,355	13,555	11.7	11.0	9.1	3.8	-20.0	-17.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	59	70	89	110	89	82	1.7	18.6	27.1	23.6	-19.1	-7.9
General government gross fixed capital formation	2,115	1,995	1,933	1,979	2,047	2,596	-3.0	-5.7	-3.1	2.4	3.4	26.8
Investment in inventories	14	-710	3,000	-704	-720	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	39,406	39,874	38,956	41,815	40,896	40,446	6.7	1.2	-2.3	7.3	-2.2	-1.1
Less: imports of goods and services	41,496	43,053	44,560	44,134	40,040	38,729	8.9	3.8	3.5	-1.0	-9.3	-3.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	57,519	58,494	62,181	63,486	62,846	62,531	5.3	1.7	6.3	2.1	-1.0	-0.5

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.

Alberta

Table 10
Provincial and territorial indicators, Alberta

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	136,255	149,336	160,883	171,847	169,843	161,374	8.0	9.6	7.7	6.8	-1.2	-5.0
Gross operating surplus	117,935	115,700	131,287	151,985	106,177	95,352	15.8	-1.9	13.5	15.8	-30.1	-10.2
Net operating surplus: corporations	60,541	53,520	63,811	78,516	28,242	15,175	27.1	-11.6	19.2	23.0	-64.0	-46.3
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	50,050	54,109	58,867	64,464	68,532	70,451	5.2	8.1	8.8	9.5	6.3	2.8
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	7,344	8,071	8,609	9,005	9,403	9,726	11.1	9.9	6.7	4.6	4.4	3.4
Gross mixed income	26,707	27,727	28,770	30,247	31,752	33,369	5.9	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.0	5.1
Net mixed income	19,805	20,587	20,853	21,903	22,924	23,015	7.1	3.9	1.3	5.0	4.7	0.4
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	6,901	7,140	7,917	8,344	8,828	10,354	2.5	3.5	10.9	5.4	5.8	17.3
Taxes less subsidies	18,317	19,455	21,406	22,333	23,747	24,524	10.9	6.2	10.0	4.3	6.3	3.3
Household disposable income	132,835	144,757	154,483	163,630	170,717	158,009	5.8	9.0	6.7	5.9	4.3	-7.4
Household saving rate ¹	11.5	14.3	14.0	14.0	16.0	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	7.22	6.49	6.26	6.29	6.05	6.48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	158,102	163,585	169,822	175,214	177,840	179,972	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.2	1.5	1.2
Household final consumption expenditure	116,812	121,654	127,631	132,411	133,015	132,817	4.0	4.1	4.9	3.7	0.5	-0.1
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	2,191	2,289	2,392	2,378	2,482	2,439	6.4	4.5	4.5	-0.6	4.4	-1.7
General government final consumption expenditure	39,060	39,676	39,970	40,676	42,442	44,601	3.7	1.6	0.7	1.8	4.3	5.1
Gross fixed capital formation	91,590	101,887	113,008	118,169	97,235	82,923	10.9	11.2	10.9	4.6	-17.7	-14.7
Business gross fixed capital formation	80,693	90,952	102,849	108,783	86,728	71,527	13.1	12.7	13.1	5.8	-20.3	-17.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	418	461	443	568	521	438	-1.4	10.3	-3.9	28.2	-8.3	-15.9
General government gross fixed capital formation	10,438	10,479	9,815	8,996	10,020	10,912	-3.0	0.4	-6.3	-8.3	11.4	8.9
Investment in inventories	1,214	267	2,081	430	-1,822	-1,879	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	154,227	159,967	168,459	181,449	179,557	180,048	7.3	3.7	5.3	7.7	-1.0	0.3
Less: imports of goods and services	125,133	135,063	146,789	149,333	138,318	135,876	8.3	7.9	8.7	1.7	-7.4	-1.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	279,864	290,757	307,295	326,300	314,251	302,768	6.4	3.9	5.7	6.2	-3.7	-3.7

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.

British Columbia

Table 11
Provincial and territorial indicators, British Columbia

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	106,845	110,128	114,300	118,452	123,867	128,559	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.8
Gross operating surplus	51,238	50,606	51,647	56,629	57,750	61,087	12.5	-1.2	2.1	9.6	2.0	5.8
Net operating surplus: corporations	25,450	23,422	23,263	27,093	26,574	29,171	21.2	-8.0	-0.7	16.5	-1.9	9.8
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	19,437	20,589	21,550	22,450	23,782	24,294	4.7	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.9	2.2
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	6,351	6,595	6,834	7,086	7,394	7,622	6.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.1
Gross mixed income	34,883	36,639	38,191	40,460	42,815	45,181	3.8	5.0	4.2	5.9	5.8	5.5
Net mixed income	27,547	29,063	30,266	32,367	34,406	36,403	3.8	5.5	4.1	6.9	6.3	5.8
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	7,336	7,576	7,925	8,093	8,409	8,778	3.5	3.3	4.6	2.1	3.9	4.4
Taxes less subsidies	23,709	23,943	24,913	26,614	27,394	28,770	2.2	1.0	4.1	6.8	2.9	5.0
Household disposable income	128,434	133,728	141,356	146,503	155,011	163,642	3.4	4.1	5.7	3.6	5.8	5.6
Household saving rate ¹	-2.8	-2.1	-0.2	-2.2	-1.7	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	8.99	8.55	8.30	7.80	7.29	7.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	171,479	174,894	178,467	182,732	189,033	194,770	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.0
Household final consumption expenditure	129,684	132,395	135,843	140,941	146,177	150,892	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.8	3.7	3.2
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	3,218	3,261	3,412	3,414	3,538	3,589	5.6	1.3	4.6	0.1	3.6	1.4
General government final consumption expenditure	38,601	39,265	39,277	38,544	39,515	40,504	2.0	1.7	0.0	-1.9	2.5	2.5
Gross fixed capital formation	48,349	51,193	49,954	53,486	51,914	53,773	1.0	5.9	-2.4	7.1	-2.9	3.6
Business gross fixed capital formation	41,525	43,691	43,035	46,108	44,811	46,236	5.6	5.2	-1.5	7.1	-2.8	3.2
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	242	274	363	397	410	463	3.0	13.2	32.5	9.4	3.3	12.9
General government gross fixed capital formation	6,600	7,237	6,595	7,026	6,742	7,122	-20.5	9.7	-8.9	6.5	-4.0	5.6
Investment in inventories	789	498	243	646	1,068	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	79,967	82,594	85,205	90,435	92,951	94,712	4.7	3.3	3.2	6.1	2.8	1.9
Less: imports of goods and services	92,880	96,373	96,028	101,084	100,961	101,931	3.5	3.8	-0.4	5.3	-0.1	1.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	206,514	211,596	216,831	224,902	232,691	240,824	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.7	3.5	3.5

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.

Yukon

Table 12
Provincial and territorial indicators, Yukon

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	1,327	1,389	1,390	1,401	1,404	1,444	10.3	4.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.8
Gross operating surplus	687	662	743	802	712	777	4.6	-3.7	12.3	7.9	-11.2	9.1
Net operating surplus: corporations	213	135	182	221	122	191	-12.3	-36.6	34.8	21.4	-44.8	56.6
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	296	332	362	377	385	381	18.4	12.2	9.0	4.1	2.1	-1.0
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	178	195	199	204	205	205	8.8	9.5	2.3	2.5	0.5	0.0
Gross mixed income	342	362	379	401	412	425	7.9	5.8	4.5	5.9	2.9	3.2
Net mixed income	274	290	307	327	335	346	8.8	6.1	5.5	6.6	2.7	3.3
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	69	72	72	74	77	79	4.5	4.5	0.4	2.8	4.1	2.6
Taxes less subsidies	135	136	142	145	144	152	3.1	0.7	4.4	2.1	-0.7	5.6
Household disposable income	1,325	1,380	1,424	1,485	1,561	1,632	6.0	4.2	3.1	4.3	5.1	4.5
Household saving rate ¹	20.3	18.5	17.8	18.3	19.8	19.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	5.16	4.96	4.88	4.81	4.64	4.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	2,262	2,296	2,349	2,393	2,437	2,490	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Household final consumption expenditure	1,073	1,116	1,117	1,132	1,154	1,183	4.7	4.0	0.1	1.3	1.9	2.5
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	44	43	43	44	43	45	12.8	-2.3	0.0	2.3	-2.3	4.7
General government final consumption expenditure	1,146	1,140	1,189	1,217	1,240	1,263	0.3	-0.5	4.3	2.4	1.9	1.9
Gross fixed capital formation	1,047	856	765	679	582	611	20.1	-18.2	-10.6	-11.2	-14.3	5.0
Business gross fixed capital formation	800	644	537	436	413	399	15.8	-19.5	-16.6	-18.8	-5.3	-3.4
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	12	15	2	2	2	2	50.0	25.0	-86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	234	197	222	236	163	206	36.8	-15.8	12.7	6.3	-30.9	26.4
Investment in inventories	10	64	22	41	-2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	624	776	806	762	617	710	8.1	24.4	3.9	-5.5	-19.0	15.1
Less: imports of goods and services	1,628	1,574	1,517	1,434	1,397	1,393	9.9	-3.3	-3.6	-5.5	-2.6	-0.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,328	2,417	2,440	2,461	2,270	2,452	5.0	3.8	1.0	0.9	-7.8	8.0

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.

Northwest Territories

Table 13
Provincial and territorial indicators, Northwest Territories

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	2,154	2,216	2,289	2,363	2,540	2,525	5.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	7.5	-0.6
Gross operating surplus	2,023	1,612	1,640	1,861	1,761	1,615	-9.9	-20.3	1.8	13.5	-5.4	-8.3
Net operating surplus: corporations	449	27	39	218	58	-117	-31.8	-94.0	44.4	459.0	-73.4	...
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	1,367	1,368	1,376	1,405	1,452	1,466	-2.3	0.1	0.6	2.1	3.3	1.0
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	207	217	225	238	251	266	10.0	4.9	3.8	5.8	5.5	6.0
Gross mixed income	318	330	335	334	343	362	6.3	3.6	1.6	-0.4	2.7	5.7
Net mixed income	262	273	274	271	276	292	6.5	4.0	0.5	-1.2	1.8	6.1
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	56	57	61	63	67	70	5.6	1.8	6.8	3.3	6.3	4.5
Taxes less subsidies	228	233	218	218	221	236	4.6	2.2	-6.4	0.0	1.4	6.8
Household disposable income	1,607	1,617	1,725	1,765	1,831	1,851	0.5	0.6	6.7	2.3	3.7	1.1
Household saving rate ¹	15.2	12.2	16.1	15.4	16.3	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	4.68	4.55	4.27	3.55	3.53	3.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	3,051	3,050	3,091	3,245	3,253	3,272	0.7	0.0	1.3	5.0	0.2	0.6
Household final consumption expenditure	1,334	1,350	1,373	1,393	1,416	1,422	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.4
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	50	49	46	50	49	50	4.2	-2.0	-6.1	8.7	-2.0	2.0
General government final consumption expenditure	1,667	1,652	1,673	1,800	1,787	1,799	0.1	-0.9	1.3	7.6	-0.7	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation	998	1,172	1,255	1,315	1,482	1,412	-14.4	17.4	7.1	4.8	12.7	-4.7
Business gross fixed capital formation	739	949	939	997	1,182	1,010	-11.6	28.4	-1.1	6.2	18.6	-14.6
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	16	17	15	13	9	9	33.3	6.3	-11.8	-13.3	-30.8	0.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	243	206	301	306	292	392	-23.8	-15.2	46.1	1.7	-4.6	34.2
Investment in inventories	145	46	43	17	23	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	2,402	2,399	2,429	2,624	2,505	2,522	-8.4	-0.1	1.3	8.0	-4.5	0.7
Less: imports of goods and services	3,070	3,178	3,219	3,431	3,431	3,379	3.5	3.5	1.3	6.6	0.0	-1.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,522	3,509	3,612	3,789	3,839	3,868	-9.0	-0.4	2.9	4.9	1.3	0.8

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.

Nunavut

Table 14
Provincial and territorial indicators, Nunavut

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	millions of dollars at current prices						percentage change					
Compensation of employees	1,201	1,261	1,300	1,376	1,465	1,515	9.8	5.0	3.1	5.8	6.5	3.4
Gross operating surplus	606	694	755	748	672	652	0.9	14.5	8.8	-0.9	-10.2	-3.0
Net operating surplus: corporations	26	74	85	10	-122	-172	-61.8	184.6	14.9	-88.2	...	...
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	455	489	533	592	636	655	9.4	7.5	9.0	11.1	7.4	3.0
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	125	131	137	146	158	169	7.1	4.8	4.7	6.6	8.2	7.0
Gross mixed income	189	198	202	203	200	210	5.9	5.1	1.8	0.8	-1.7	5.0
Net mixed income	149	156	161	160	153	158	5.4	5.1	3.0	-0.2	-4.6	3.3
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	40	42	41	43	47	52	8.1	5.0	-2.4	4.9	9.3	10.6
Taxes less subsidies	37	42	42	51	61	64	0.0	13.5	0.0	21.4	19.6	4.9
Household disposable income	953	1,006	1,027	1,072	1,098	1,161	5.1	5.6	2.1	4.4	2.5	5.8
Household saving rate ¹	34.5	35.0	33.6	35.2	34.7	35.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household debt service ratio (percent) ²	2.56	2.23	2.28	2.01	1.88	1.61	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (2007) dollars						percentage change					
Final consumption expenditure	1,876	1,921	1,943	1,963	2,054	2,093	-0.3	2.4	1.1	1.0	4.6	1.9
Household final consumption expenditure	625	644	662	673	695	706	3.3	3.0	2.8	1.7	3.3	1.6
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	45	47	45	47	45	47	9.8	4.4	-4.3	4.4	-4.3	4.4
General government final consumption expenditure	1,210	1,233	1,241	1,248	1,318	1,344	-2.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	5.6	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	986	787	1,067	819	855	800	17.7	-20.2	35.6	-23.2	4.4	-6.4
Business gross fixed capital formation	744	641	878	574	606	570	23.2	-13.8	37.0	-34.6	5.6	-5.9
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	1	1	2	1	1	1	-50.0	0.0	100.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0
General government gross fixed capital formation	241	142	182	242	246	227	3.9	-41.1	28.2	33.0	1.7	-7.7
Investment in inventories	-4	37	44	89	-68	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	593	658	727	731	743	796	29.2	11.0	10.5	0.6	1.6	7.1
Less: imports of goods and services	1,735	1,628	1,828	1,711	1,743	1,751	12.3	-6.2	12.3	-6.4	1.9	0.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,751	1,790	1,978	1,950	1,940	1,974	5.4	2.2	10.5	-1.4	-0.5	1.8

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.

Related products and documentation

Products

Account	Information on methods and data quality	Tables	Products
Provincial and territorial GDP by income and by expenditure	Provincial and Territorial Gross Domestic Product by Income and by Expenditure Accounts 1902 (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1902)	384-0037 to 384-0045 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a03?lang=eng&pattem=3840037..3840045) 384-0047 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=3840047)	Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review (13-016-X)
Provincial and territorial GDP by industry	Gross Domestic Product by Industry – Provincial and Territorial (Annual) 1303 (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1303)	379-0028 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=3790028) 379-0030 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=3790030) 381-0030 to 381-0031 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a03?lang=eng&pattem=3810030..3810031)	Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry (15-203-X) (Archived) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/IPS/display?cat_num=15-203-X) Provincial Input-Output Tables (15F0042X) (Archived) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/IPS/display?cat_num=15F0042X)
National GDP by income and by expenditure	National Gross Domestic Product by Income and by Expenditure Accounts 1901 (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1901)	380-0063 to 380-0076 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a03?lang=eng&pattem=3800063..3800076) 380-0078 to 380-0088 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a03?lang=eng&pattem=3800078..3800088) 380-0100 to 380-0107 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a03?lang=eng&pattem=3800100..3800107) 382-0006 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=3820006)	Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-017-X) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/13-017-x/13-017-x2008001-eng.htm) Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series (13-604-M) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=13-604-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0) Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts 13-605-X (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/IPS/display?cat_num=13-605-X) User Guide: Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (13-606-G) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/13-606-g/13-606-g2016001-eng.htm) Methodological Guide: Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (13-607-X) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/13-607-x/13-607-x2016001-eng.htm)
National GDP by industry	Gross Domestic Product by Industry – National (Monthly) 1301 (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1301)	379-0029 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=3790029) 379-0031 (www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=3790031)	Supply and Use Tables (15-602-X) (Archived) (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?ObjId=15-602-X&ObjType=2&lang=en&limit=0)

Documentation

Revision policy

Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure, Balance of international payments, Financial flows, Labour productivity, International investment position, National balance sheet accounts

Preceding quarters of the year are revised when the current quarter is published. Each year, revisions extending back three years are made. They are not normally revised again except when historical revisions are carried out.

Gross domestic product by industry

Revisions arise from updates to benchmark data, projectors and seasonal adjustment. January to August: back to previous year; September: back to January of fourth previous year; October to December: back to January of current year. Occasionally, there are historical revisions due to conceptual, methodological and classification changes.

Contact information

For more information or to enquire about concepts, methods or data quality, contact 613-951-3640 or nead-info-dcen@statcan.gc.ca.