



TRADE AND INVESTMENT

MANITOBA

MANITOBA'S PROFILE

Economic Indicators in 2016

- Gross domestic product (GDP): \$67.9 billion
- GDP per capita: \$51,500
- Population: 1.3 million
- International merchandise exports and imports: 46.3% of GDP

Economic Activity by Sector in 2017

- Goods: 27.8% of GDP
 - Manufacturing: 9.6% of total GDP
 - Construction: 8.5% of total GDP
- Services: 72.2% of GDP
 - Real estate, and rental and leasing: 12.4% of total GDP
 - Health care and social assistance: 9.1% of total GDP



NOTES

The Library of Parliament's Trade and Investment series provides information on Canada's trade and investment relationship with the world and with selected countries. It also describes the trade relationship of each of Canada's 10 provinces and three territories with the world. In addition, it presents Canada's merchandise trade relationship with each of the United States' 50 states.

This profile was prepared using Statistics Canada data available in spring 2018.

To see the data tables used to generate the figures, view the HTML version of this profile at [Trade and Investment Series 2017](#).

Trade data are measured on a balance-of-payments basis, except for the following, which are customs-based: export shares by sector; exports by product category; and exports by destination.

The balance of payments-based data and customs-based data use different methodologies. Consequently, these data should not be compared.

Numbers in this profile have been rounded.

Definitions appear at the end of this profile.

Provincial import data by sector, by product category and by trading partner are not provided because of data limitations.

At the time of publication, reliable data on provincial merchandise and services imports were available only until 2016.

The provincial and territorial trade profiles provide international trade data; the data exclude trade within Canada.

GDP is measured at market prices, except GDP by sector, which is measured at basic prices.

GDP per capita is calculated by dividing provincial GDP by provincial population.

International merchandise exports and imports as a percentage of GDP is calculated by dividing the sum of merchandise exports and merchandise imports by provincial GDP.

The five most highly valued merchandise export categories have been identified based on 2017 values.

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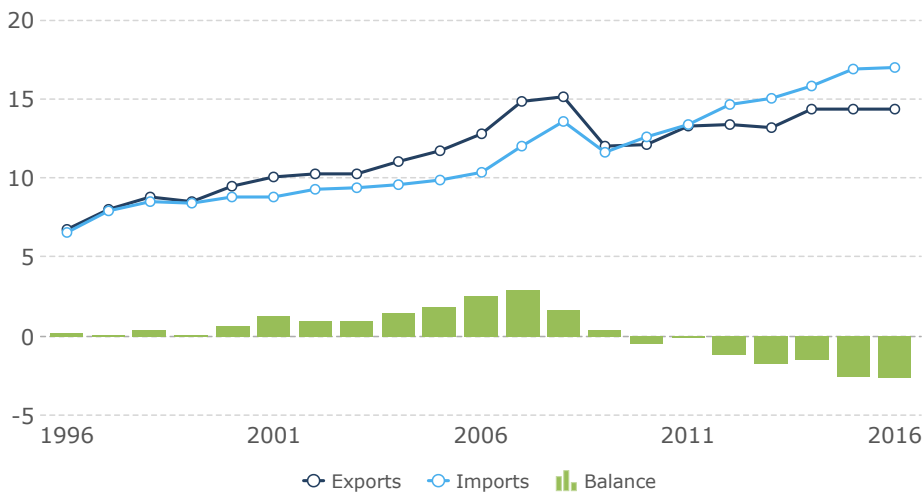
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MANITOBA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE

Merchandise Trade

(\$ billions)

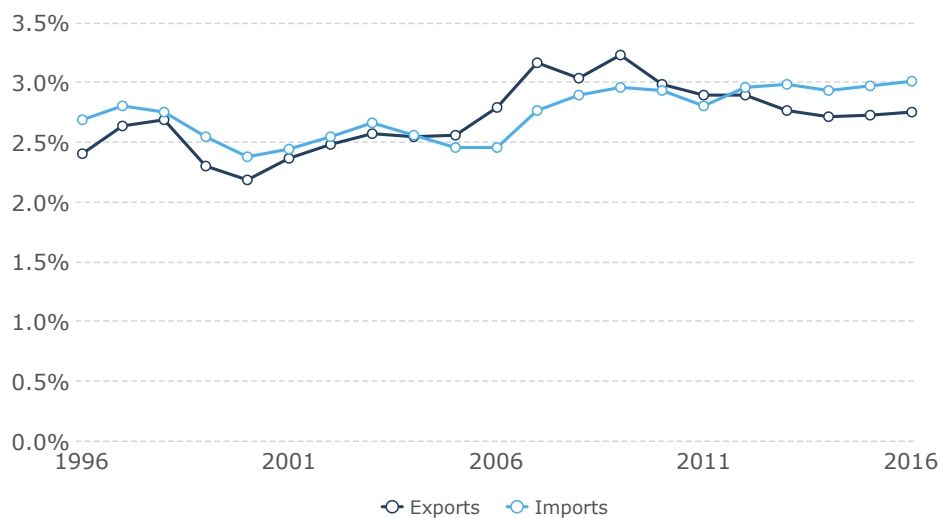


Manitoba's merchandise trade with the world in 2016: \$31.4 billion

- Exports: \$14.4 billion, a 0.4% increase from 2015
- Imports: \$17.0 billion, a 0.9% increase from 2015

Trade deficit in 2016: \$2.6 billion, an increase from \$2.5 billion in 2015

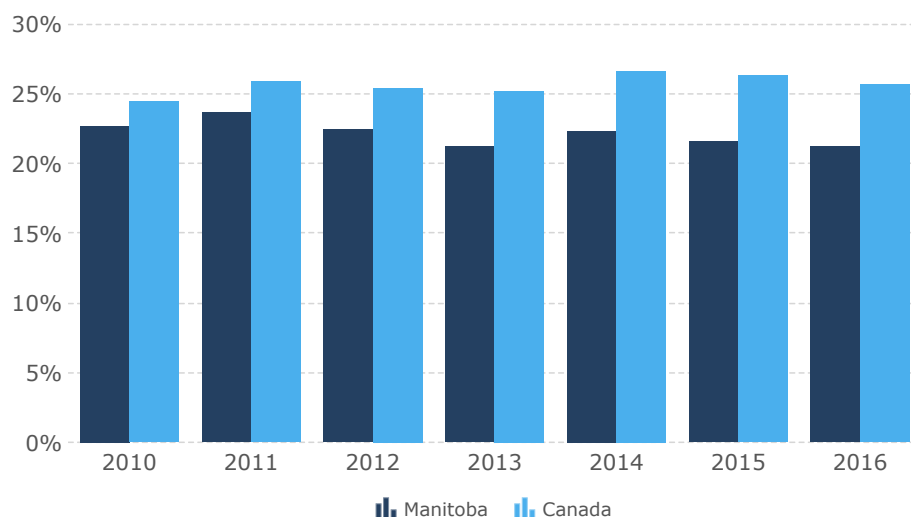
Share of the Total Value of Canadian Trade



Exports in 2016: 2.8% of the total value of Canadian exports, an increase from 2.7% in 2015

Imports in 2016: 3.0% of the total value of Canadian imports, unchanged from 2015

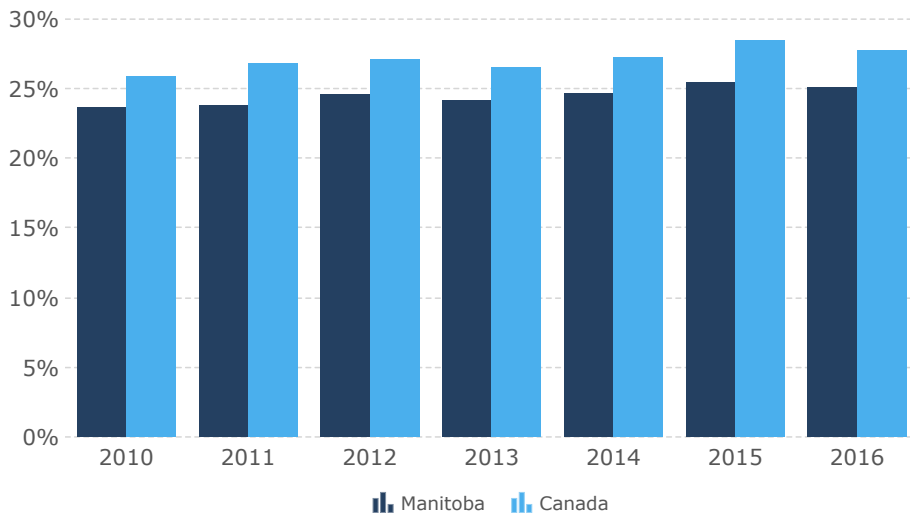
Exports as a Percentage of GDP



Exports as a percentage of GDP in 2016:

- Manitoba – 21.2%, a decrease from 21.6% in 2015
- Canada – 25.7%, a decrease from 26.3% in 2015

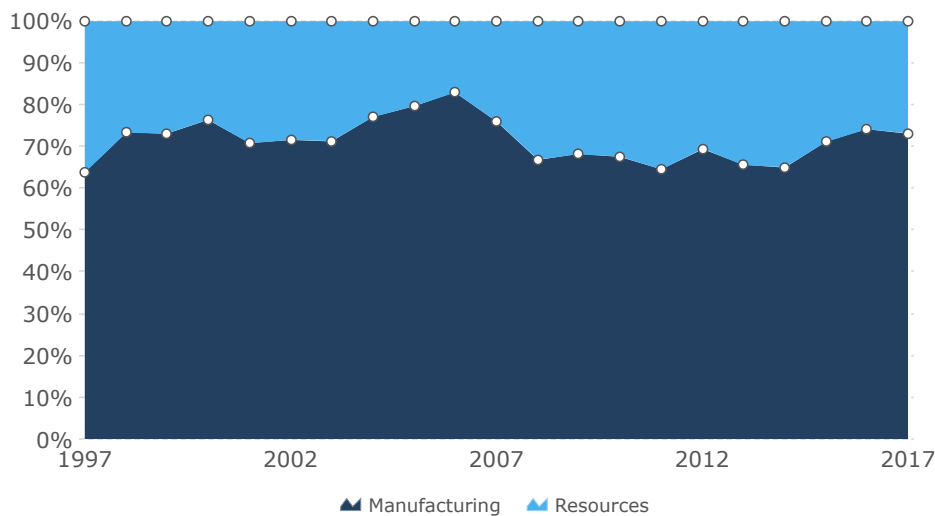
Imports as a Percentage of GDP



Imports as a percentage of GDP in 2016:

- Manitoba – 25.1%, a decrease from 25.4% in 2015
- Canada – 27.8%, a decrease from 28.4% in 2015

Share of Exports by Sector

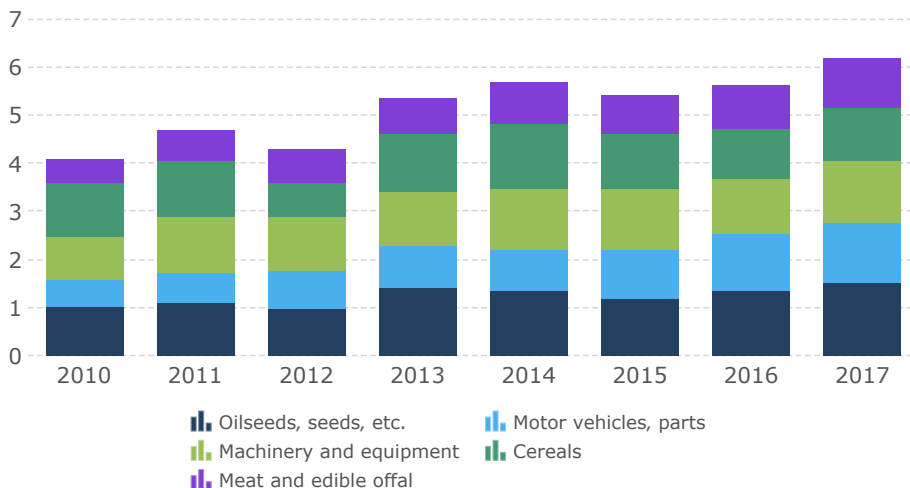


Exports in 2017:

- Resource-based goods – 27.0%, an increase from 26.0% in 2016
- Manufactured goods – 73.0%, a decrease from 74.0% in 2016

Most Highly Valued Exports by Product Category

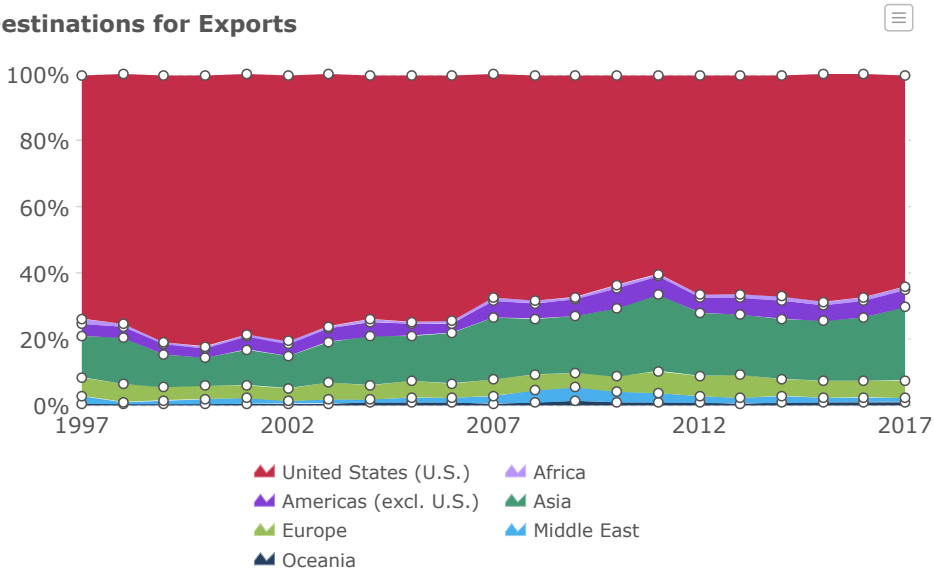
(\$ billions)



Highest-valued exports in 2017: Wheat and swine meat, together accounting for 13.2% of the total value of provincial exports

- Wheat: \$969.8 million, an increase from \$849.3 million in 2016
- Swine meat: \$879.5 million, an increase from \$801.0 million in 2016

Destinations for Exports



Major export destinations, by region, in 2017:

- United States, at 64.0% of the total value of exports
- Asia, at 22.0% of the total value of exports
- Europe, at 5.5% of the total value of exports

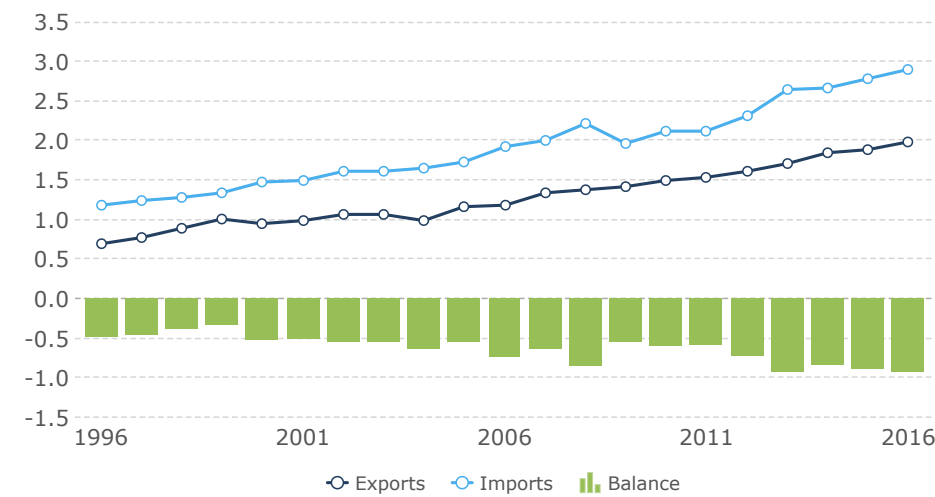
Major export destinations, by country, in 2017:

- United States, at \$9.0 billion
- China, at \$1.4 billion
- Japan, at \$813.0 million

MANITOBA'S SERVICES TRADE

Services Trade

(\$ billions)



Manitoba's services trade with the world in 2016: \$4.9 billion

- Exports: \$2.0 billion, a 3.8% increase from 2015
- Imports: \$2.9 billion, a 4.0% increase from 2015

Trade deficit in 2016: \$929.0 million, an increase from \$890.0 million in 2015

DEFINITIONS

Definitions Used Throughout the Series

Balance of payments–based data

Data that calculate trade flows using surveys of the international trade and investment activity of firms and other entities.

Customs-based data

Data compiled from declarations that are filed with the Canada Border Services Agency and that are used to track the flow of goods into and out of Canada, with one exception: exports to the United States. Since 1990, customs-based data on Canadian exports to the United States have been based on declarations filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Measure of an economy's total production in a given year. As one entity's income is another entity's spending, GDP is equal to the total value of final sales or to the total value of incomes.

Manufactured goods

Finished or semi-finished products resulting from the transformation of materials and substances into new products (North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, codes 31 to 33), and the output of establishments primarily engaged in operating electric, gas and water utilities (NAICS code 22).

Merchandise trade

Trade in physical goods, such as cars, wheat and iron ore.

Resource-based goods

Products of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, code 11), and of the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS code 21).

Services trade

Trade in travel, transportation, government and commercial services. Travel services are goods and services purchased abroad by travellers, with one exception: cross border transportation. Transportation services are the transportation of goods and cross-border travellers, and related services. Government services arise largely from official representation and military activities, and some governmental commercial activities. Commercial services are all other services, such as management, financial or engineering services; this category also includes charges for the use of intellectual property.

Trade balance

Difference between the value of exports and the value of imports. There is a trade surplus if the value of exports exceeds the value of imports. There is a trade deficit if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports.

Definitions Specific to the Profiles for Countries and Regions

Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Investment that provides an investor with ownership of at least 10% voting equity in an enterprise that is located in a country other than the investor's country of residence. The stock of FDI is the value of the accumulated equity owned by investors abroad; the stock changes from year to year based on flows of FDI.

Purchasing power parity (PPP)

Ratio of the prices in two countries for identical goods and services. It is used to adjust economic indicators to account for international price differences. With a calculation of GDP at PPP, a given good or service has the same price in each country.

Definition Specific to the Profile for Canada's Foreign Direct Investment Relationship with the World

Foreign majority-owned affiliates

Enterprises in which a foreign business owns more than 50% of voting shares.

Definitions Specific to the Profile for the European Union

EU-13

The 13 countries that joined the European Union between 2004 and 2013: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

EU-15

The 15 countries that became members of the European Union before 2004: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Definitions Specific to the Profiles for Provinces and Territories

Basic prices

Prices received by sellers. They exclude both taxes and subsidies on products.

Market prices

Prices paid by buyers. They include taxes net of subsidies on products.