

Catalogue no. 13-016-X

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review



2008 Preliminary Estimates



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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
P	preliminary
r	revised
X	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
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Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review

2008 Preliminary Estimates

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

Data tables	13-018-XWE
CANSIM tables	384-0001, 384-0002, 384-0004 to 384-0013, 384-0036

Provincial GDP by industry

CANSIM tables	379-0025, 379-0026, 381-0015, 381-0016, 386-0002
CD-ROMs:	
Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry and Sector at Basic Price	15-209-XCB
Provincial Gross Output by Industry and Sector	15-210-XCB

Canadian economic accounts

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

National GDP by income and by expenditure

CANSIM tables	380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0037, 380-0056 to 380-0060, 382-0006
Data tables	13-019-XWE and 13-021-XWE

National GDP by industry

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

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Overview

2008 Preliminary Estimates

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 0.5% nationally in 2008, a deceleration in growth from the 2.7% gain in 2007. Economic output seesawed during the first seven months of the year, and then contracted each month from August through December as global demand and commodity prices faltered amid turmoil in global financial markets.

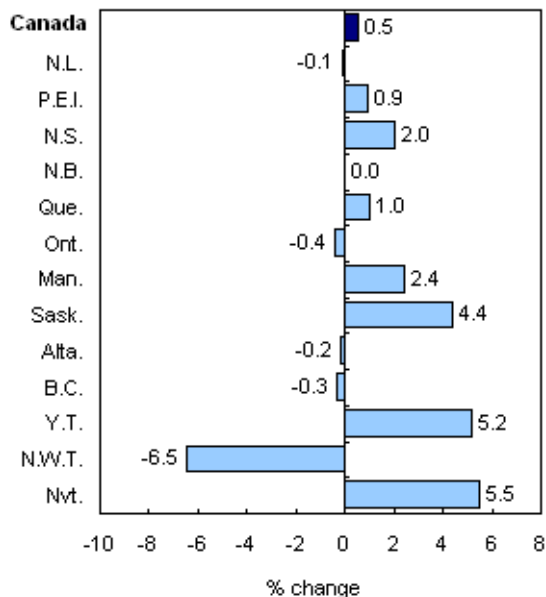
The year was marked by a downturn in exports, the first decline since 2003. Trade of manufactured goods, particularly related to forestry and automotive products were hard hit. Domestic demand grew at a slower pace than 2007, as growth of personal spending decelerated and housing construction declined.

Business investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment increased slightly. Corporate profits were up as commodity prices, particularly in the first part of the year, were high.

Output in most goods producing industries was down in 2008 with manufacturing and forestry strongly affected. Growth in services industries generally slowed.

GDP growth in five provinces and two territories surpassed that of the national economy. These regions tended to have strong growth in their construction industry or enough personal or government expenditures to overcome a general weakness in the export market.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product, 2008



GDP in Saskatchewan surged in 2008, advancing 4.4%. A bumper crop along with a construction boom fuelled the expansion. The Manitoba economy increased 2.4%, recording a deceleration of growth over the past two years. Personal and government spending helped the economies of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to grow more rapidly than the national economy. Despite a downturn in manufacturing, Quebec stayed above the national growth rate as businesses continued to invest in non-residential structures.

Nunavut's economy benefited from mine construction while the Yukon economy continued to be spurred by copper production.

Ontario was impacted by a large downturn in automotive and related manufacturing. Growth in Newfoundland and Labrador as well as in Alberta was dampened by decreases in the production of oil and gas. Alberta was further affected by a downturn in manufacturing. Growth in British Columbia and New Brunswick was hindered by a downturn in forestry and its related manufacturing processes. A downturn in diamond mining held back the economy of the Northwest Territories.

Note to readers

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as consumer expenditures, investment, exports, imports, production and output) are calculated using volume measures, that is, after removing price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as personal income, labour income and corporate profits) are calculated using nominal values, that is, not adjusted for price variations.

Provincial and territorial economic accounts data are available on an annual basis only. Preliminary estimates of provincial and territorial economic accounts for 2008 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates for 2005 to 2008 will be published in the fall.

Highlights by province and territory

Newfoundland and Labrador

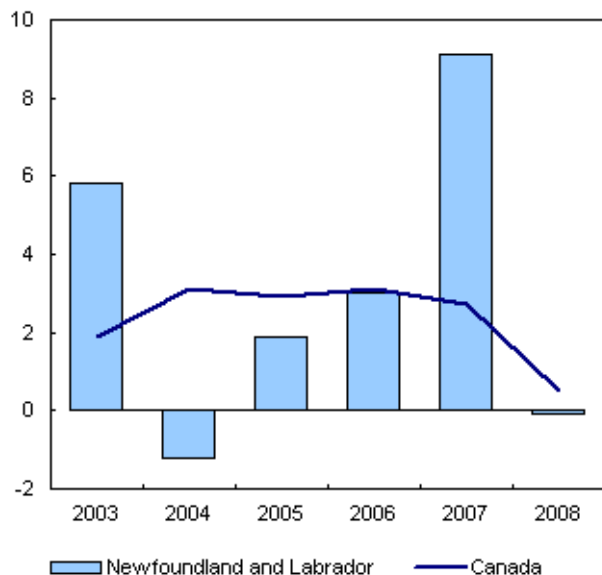
Reduced oil and gas extraction pushes economic activity down

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy contracted 0.1% in 2008, after a 9.1% increase in real GDP in 2007.

Following a banner year in 2007, oil and gas extraction fell in 2008. Output at the White Rose field slipped. Equipment failures and a general slowdown in the industry due to economic conditions muted production elsewhere in the province. Total exports, reflecting this downturn, fell 0.2%, following two years of strong growth.

Chart 2 Newfoundland and Labrador's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Excluding energy, economic activity continued apace. Fishing output advanced for the third year in a row. Mining production continued to expand on the heels of three years of strong increases.

Corporate profits grew 5.2% following six years of double-digit advances as commodity prices receded in the latter part of the year and production volumes decreased. High commodity prices in the earlier part of the year also propelled royalty income, helping to fill government coffers.

Business investment in non-residential structures slid for the third year in a row. These decreases reflected the movement of large mining and oil projects from the construction to the production phase.

Manufacturing advanced again in 2008, counter to the national trend. Food production was particularly strong.

Labour income continued to be affected by large special payments made in 2006 and 2007 that reduced the actuarial deficits of public sector employee pension plans. Labour income dropped 4.4% in 2008, following a similar decline in 2007. Excluding these special payments, labour income advanced 6.4% in 2008.

Propelled by the strongest gain in employment since 2003 and the first increase in population since 1992, personal expenditure advanced 4.6%. Spending on durable goods, like cars and trucks, increased by 13% for the second consecutive year. Housing starts were up sharply, further reflecting strong spending by the household sector. Business investment in residential structures was up 7.3%, following a similar gain in the previous year. Final domestic demand advanced 3.2%. Retailers and wholesalers benefited from this economic activity and registered advances in the year.

Prince Edward Island

Consumer spending spurs economic activity

The Prince Edward Island economy grew 0.9% in 2008, just ahead of the pace set by the national economy (+0.5%). A 2.9% increase in consumer spending kept the economy moving forward. The GDP growth rate was weaker than in 2007 as production and exports of crops and livestock fell.

The growth of personal expenditure was lower than in 2007, but was similar to the annual average of the previous five years. Automobile purchases increased and labour income rose 3.9%, following a strong gain in 2007.

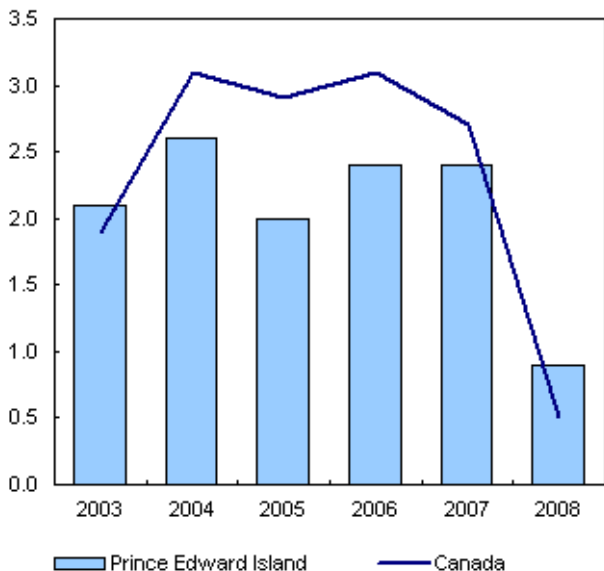
transportation equipment manufacturing increased. Trucking was up slightly while wholesalers registered a small decrease in output. Corporation profits continued to rise, but at the slowest pace since 2004.

Business investment was down in 2008 with all major components declining. Residential investment fell, due to lower transfer costs associated with the resale market. Investment in non-residential structures dropped for a second consecutive year. Investment in machinery and equipment also declined, following a large gain in 2007. Imports from other countries also were down.

The tourism industry had a lacklustre year in 2008. Output in the accommodation industry was down while food services posted a small gain.

Chart 3 Prince Edward Island's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Government spending on goods and services grew at its strongest pace since 2003. Growth in education services reflected this spending while public administration services grew more quickly than in 2007. Government investment in machinery and equipment was up sharply.

Crop production was down for a second year as farmers reduced crop acreage. Potato production suffered from wet harvesting conditions. With reduced output, farmers were not able to take full advantage of higher crop prices and accrued net income of farm operators declined. Conversely, fishing registered a second consecutive year of strong growth.

Exports were down reflecting a downturn in crop and livestock production and manufacturing activity. Food processing remained at 2007 levels while sharp declines in chemical manufacturing muted growth. In contrast,

Nova Scotia

Personal and government spending boost economy

The Nova Scotia economy advanced 2.0% in 2008, up from a 1.7% gain in 2007 and well above the national rate of 0.5%.

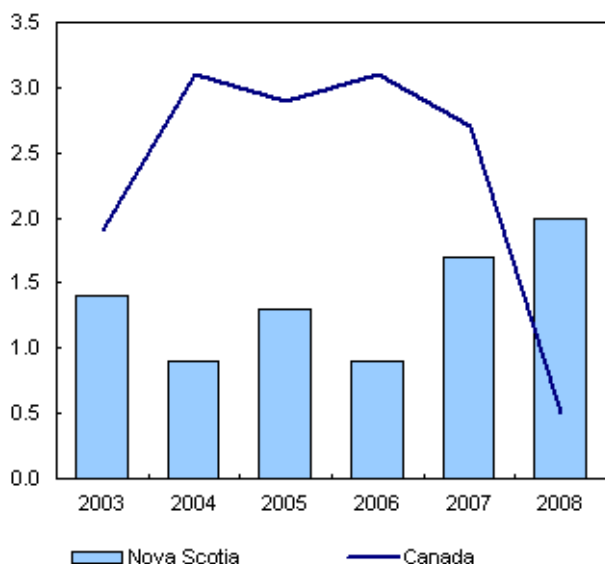
Consumers provided a boost for the Nova Scotia economy as personal expenditures advanced 3.1% in 2008; the strongest gain since 2002. Purchases of motor vehicles continued to propel spending. Population growth rebounded from a decline in 2007 adding further stimulus. A 1.1% gain in employment provided the impetus for a 4.6% advance in labour income, the largest increase since 2005.

Exports were up 0.8% in 2008, a deceleration from 1.7% growth in 2007, but well above the 4.7% decline registered nationally. Shipments of natural gas continued to advance, however many manufactured goods did not fare as well. Overall, manufacturing output fell 0.9%. A drop in food, wood products and plastic and rubber manufacturing was only partially offset by gains in transportation equipment manufacturing. Corporation profits were up sharply as energy prices were strong for most of the year. Prices for exported goods and services grew 7.4%.

With economic activity advancing, transportation services also were up. Trucking and support activity for transportation both posted solid growth from the previous year.

Chart 4 Nova Scotia's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Government spending on goods and services accelerated, increasing 3.8%. Government capital investment also registered strong gains after declining in 2007.

Services produced by health, education and public administration industries all grew more quickly in 2008 than in the previous year. Accommodation and food services also advanced in 2008 after a downturn in the previous year.

Business investment in non-residential construction rebounded after a sharp decline in 2007. With several large projects in the initial stages of development, engineering activity, particularly for energy production, boosted investment. Conversely, residential building investment declined as housing starts fell. Businesses reduced their expenditure on machinery and equipment by 20%.

New Brunswick

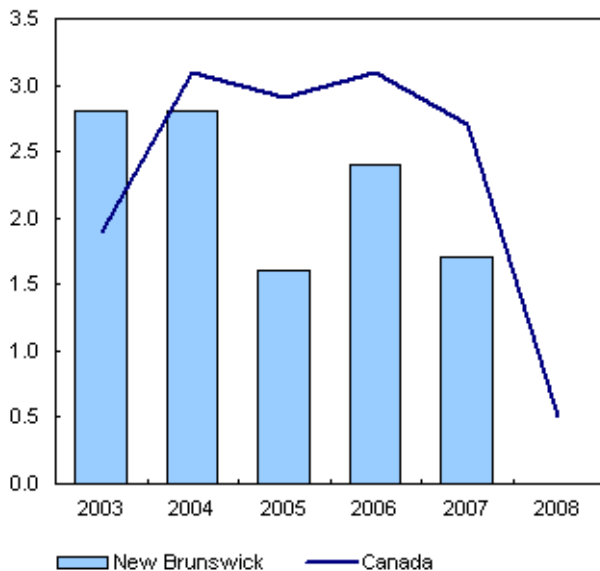
Forestry, manufacturing slow economy

New Brunswick's real GDP was unchanged in 2008, following gains of 1.7% in 2007 and 2.4% in 2006.

The forestry industry in New Brunswick continued to slow down mirroring the drop in the US housing market. Output in the industry dropped 27% in 2008, following a 9.0% decline in 2007. The slump also spread to forestry-related manufacturing. Wood product manufacturing was down 23% following a decline in 2007. Paper manufacturing also recorded a large downturn.

Chart 5 New Brunswick's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Food processing fell 5.9% following three years of growth. The decline reflected a downturn in crop production. Large amounts of moisture in the summer led to a diminished potato crop.

Exports decreased 2.8%, hampered by the decline in forestry and manufacturing. Wholesale trade was down for a third year in a row. Transportation, particularly trucking and rail, was also down in the year. Corporate profits, impacted by the downturn in shipments and lower margins, fell 14%.

Business investment in residential structures continued to rise as housing starts edged upward. Business investment in non-residential structures increased again in 2008 (+11%) after growing 75% in 2006 and 27% in 2007. Work continued on several large mining and pipeline projects, and on the refurbishment of the Point Lepreau nuclear

plant. With the plant going off-line, however, production of utilities fell and imports of energy products were up.

Manufacturers of construction-related goods increased their output. Fabricated metal production and machinery manufacturing both grew. Another area of growth for the province was the mining and oil and gas extraction sector as declines in coal and metal ore mining were more than offset by new production in oil and gas extraction.

Fuelled by high paying construction jobs and government hiring, labour income grew 4.5%, a pace similar to 2007. Employment growth slowed to 0.8%. With the population advancing and the labour force expanding, the unemployment rate moved upward.

Consumer spending did not advance as quickly as in 2007. However, at 3.4%, the growth was similar to the average of the previous five years. Households increased their spending on durable goods by 8.6%.

Output of insurance carriers increased following a small downturn in 2007. The federal, provincial and municipal governments expanded their services. Hospitals and education services also advanced more quickly than in 2007.

Quebec

Building activity continues to boost economy

The Quebec economy grew 1.0% in 2008 as investment in non-residential structures continued to provide a boost to the economy for a third year in a row. Investment in residential construction recorded a small decline as housing starts slipped.

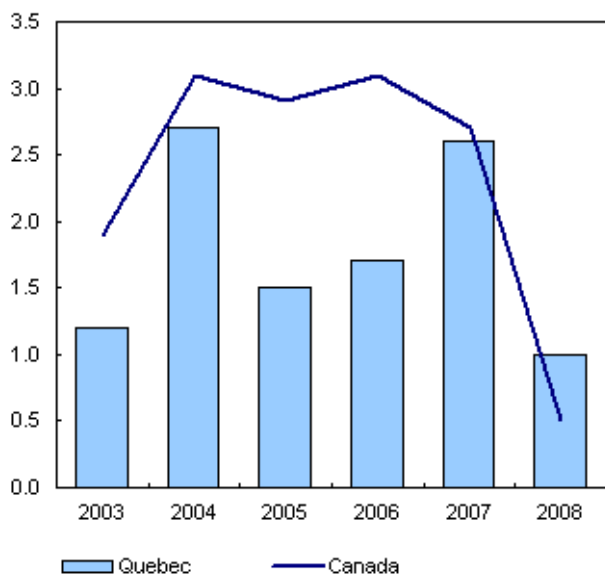
Personal spending grew 3.1% in 2008. Although not growing as quickly as in 2007, the rate was similar to the average of the previous five years. Purchases of durable goods such as motor vehicles continued to spur growth in consumer spending. A large pay equity settlement contributed to 5.9% growth in personal income in 2007. As a result, personal income grew at a slower pace in 2008. Employment growth also slowed. The unemployment rate remained unchanged from the previous year.

Growth in public administration and health accelerated from 2007. The accommodation industry also picked up its economic growth.

Corporate profits decreased 2.9% compared to a 6.4% gain nationally.

Chart 6 Quebec's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Manufacturing output dropped 2.6%, following two years of smaller decreases. In 2008, declines were widespread. Clothing and textile manufacturing continued the downward trend of the past several years. Wood related manufacturing also fell, reflecting weakness in the forestry sector. Conversely, aerospace manufacturing remained strong.

Forestry output fell for the third year in a row as the continued slump in the U.S. housing market curtailed shipments. Wholesale trade grew at a slow pace, reflecting the weakness in manufacturing. Total exports were down.

Support activities for mining, such as exploration, were up sharply.

Ontario

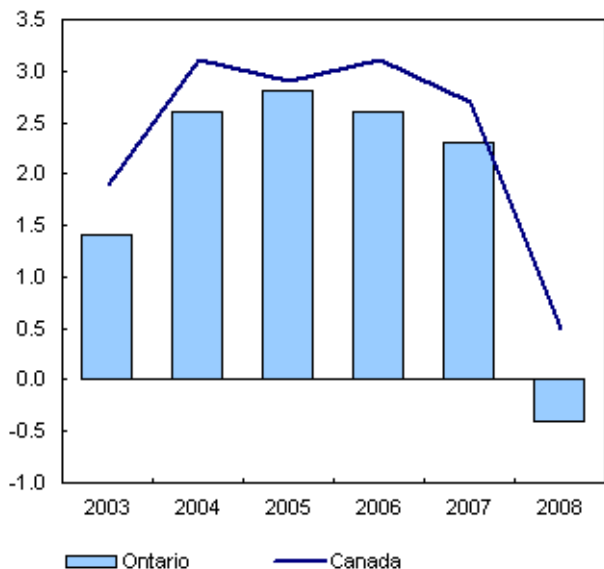
Manufacturing continues to decline

The Ontario economy contracted 0.4% in 2008, well off the 2.3% gain in the previous year. The slump in manufacturing deepened after two years of decline, and was a major contributor to the downturn. Ontario's growth has generally been below the national rate since 2003.

Transportation equipment manufacturers were again hard hit as output dropped 21%. Automobile manufacturing as well as the auto parts industry experienced plant closures and cutbacks in production. The economic slowdown in the U.S. continued to create difficulties for producers. The downturn in manufacturing was widespread with 16 of 21 sub-groups registering declines.

Chart 7 Ontario's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Clothing production (-28%) and wood product manufacturing (-14%) fell sharply. Paper production dropped as well, although to a lesser degree. The drop in export demand that affected these industries also affected the forestry industry, which fell 12%. Overall, exports fell 5.3%, the largest decline since the first recording of this data series in 1981. Corporate profits were also down sharply. Wholesalers were affected by the downturn in the manufacturing sector as output fell 1.2%.

Three manufacturing industries were notable in bucking the negative trend of 2008. Aerospace industries bounced back from a drop in 2007. Pharmaceutical manufacturers increased production 13% while output in computer and electronic manufacturing was up slightly.

Construction activity declined as investment in non-residential structures was down. Business investment in residential construction fell for the first time since 1998.

Mining received a boost from the Victor Diamond mine, Canada's fifth diamond mine which began production early in 2008.

The economy continued to produce jobs, particularly in the first part of the year. Labour income advanced 4.3%, down from 4.7% the previous year. Consumer spending (+2.6%) decelerated to its slowest growth rate since 2001. Personal disposable income advanced 5.1%, while nominal consumer spending increased 4.1%. As a result, personal saving in 2008 was \$13.4 billion, up from \$10.2 billion in 2007.

Increased activity at airports and bus terminals helped accommodation services build on last year's increase, and restaurant activity was also up.

Health care, education and public administration all edged ahead. Defence service expenditures contributed largely to the growth in federal government administration.

Manitoba

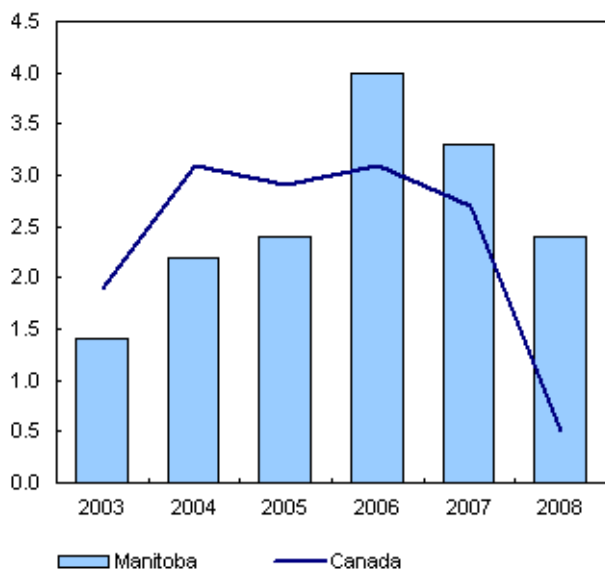
Capital expenditures help sustain economic growth

The Manitoba economy grew by 2.4% in 2008, the third consecutive year of growth above the national rate. Construction activity continued to provide strength to the economy.

Investment in non-residential structures provided the biggest boost, registering double-digit growth for the third year in a row. The completion of the Manitoba Hydro building as well as continued work at the Winnipeg airport and on the Red River floodway contributed to the gains. Expansion in the housing market continued as residential building investment increased for the ninth consecutive year.

Chart 8 Manitoba's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Labour income advanced 6.2% after growing 7.3% in 2007. The 2008 growth rate was well ahead of the average increase over the previous five years. Personal spending increased 4.2% following 5.0% growth in 2007. A 1.2% increase in the province's population provided further stimulus to spending. Wholesalers also registered another year of growth.

After growing 5.3% in 2007, the manufacturing industry edged up in 2008. Declines in primary metal manufacturing, wood products and paper manufacturing were offset by gains in printing, transportation equipment manufacturing and the production of agricultural implements.

Output in the mining industry was down for a second consecutive year. Oil and gas extraction continued to expand on previous years' advances.

The goods-producing industries outpaced services in the year.

Corporate profits registered a 2.4% gain in 2008, the smallest since 2001.

After a poor harvest in 2007, crop production was up in 2008. As a result, accrued net income of farms was well above the previous years' levels.

The transportation industry was adversely affected by the downturn in the North American economy. Rail transport fell while truckers experienced only a small gain in output.

The financial industry managed to advance despite the upheaval in the world markets in the latter part of the year. Lessors of real estate, in particular, had a strong year of growth.

Hoteliers and restaurateurs were up 2.1% after three years of little increase.

Saskatchewan

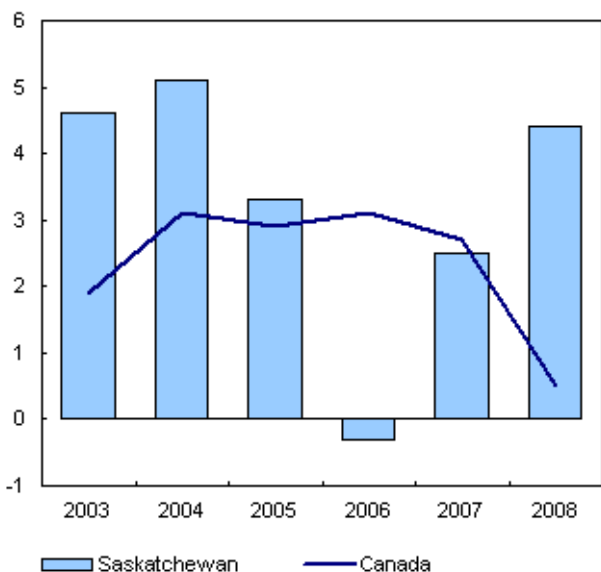
Commodity prices, bumper crop lift economy

The Saskatchewan economy grew 4.4% in 2008, the strongest growth among the provinces. This followed a 2.5% gain in 2007.

The agricultural sector was given a boost with a bumper crop harvested in 2008 as production jumped 22%. Canola exports surged. Net income of farm operators grew by over \$1.5 billion from the previous year.

Chart 9 Saskatchewan's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Commodity prices, particularly for potash and oil, resulted in huge gains in income for both corporations and the government. Corporate profits jumped by 58%. Labour income increased 8.4%, higher than the national growth of 4.9%.

Total employment increased 2.2%, while the unemployment rate declined to 4.1%. The population advanced 1.6%, providing further stimulus to the economy.

The growth in labour income and in population propelled consumer spending upward, gaining 5.5%. This was well above the average of the previous five years. Personal spending on durable goods climbed 14%. Motor vehicle sales and expenditures related to setting up new households continued to advance.

Business investment in residential construction increased 7.4% following double-digit growth in 2007 as increases in housing starts continued. Business investment in non-residential construction rebounded from a downturn in 2007, up 17%.

Exploration and support of mining activity surged. Wholesale activity jumped 9.5%.

Counter to the national trend, manufacturers in the province increased their output in 2008. Producers of agricultural machinery maintained busy order sheets as did primary metal manufacturers. Conversely, wood products declined for a third straight year.

With the increase in population, service-producing industries registered gains in the year. Education services were up 3.4%.

Alberta

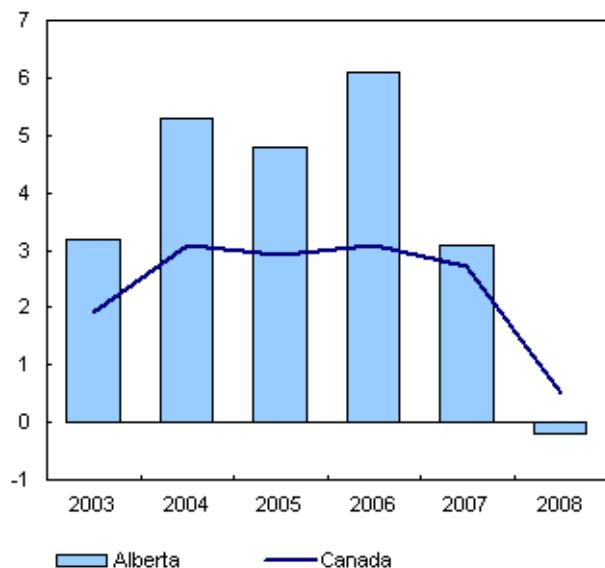
Production slips but incomes still strong

The Alberta economy contracted 0.2% in 2008.

High commodity prices kept income growth strong in 2008. Corporation profits jumped 28% as overall prices for goods and services produced in the province rose 13%, the highest increase since 2000. Government revenue was boosted by income from royalties.

Chart 10 Alberta's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Personal income grew 8.2%, down slightly from the strong increases of the previous four years, but well above the national growth rate (+4.8%). Employment and population growth also slowed, yet stayed the highest in the country. Despite the gains, personal spending (+2.7%) advanced at a much slower pace than in previous years. The slowdown in spending was particularly noticeable in durable goods. With income gains and a slowdown in spending, personal saving was \$19 billion in 2008, up from \$14 billion in 2007.

The spending slowdown also affected investment in residential structures, which fell 11% in 2008. Housing starts dropped by 40%. However, the construction industry declined slightly despite continued government investment in infrastructure. Growth in health and other public administration remained strong.

Oil and gas extraction output dropped 5.3% in 2008. The industry responded to weakening economic conditions by cutting production. Drilling activity edged down, following a large decline in the previous year.

Exports fell 1.5%, the first decline for the province since 1986. Natural gas shipments were particularly hard hit. Growth in wholesale trade, reflecting the slowdown in economic activity, continued to decelerate (+3.6%), but still grew at a pace well above the national rate (+0.1%).

Manufacturing activity decreased in 2008, the first decline in the province since 2003. Overall, there was widespread weakness as 16 of the 21 sub-groups fell into negative territory. Oil patch related manufacturing suffered as chemical and petroleum refineries reduced their production. Wood product manufacturers continued to be negatively impacted by the downturn in the U.S. housing market as several mills closed. Iron and steel pipe and tubing manufacturers as well as pump and compressor manufacturers, bucked the overall trend and recorded healthy increases.

Crop production also provided a boost to the economy as a good harvest along with higher prices elevated farm incomes.

Overall, services industries continued to grow in 2008, but a slower pace than in 2007. Transportation output, particularly pipelines, as well as arts, entertainment and recreation declined.

British Columbia

Decline in forestry contributes to economic contraction

In British Columbia, output fell 0.3% in 2008, after advancing 3.0% in 2007. The national economy advanced 0.5% in 2008.

The effects of a sharp drop in output of the forestry industry (-18%) rippled through the economy. The decrease was triggered by a slowdown in housing construction in the U.S. combined with a high Canadian dollar in the first half of 2008. Forestry-related manufacturing, including sawmills and paper manufacturing, posted large declines. Affected by these declines, the wholesale industry contracted while transportation and warehousing services remained flat. With economic activity slowing, demand for energy was also affected. The output of utilities was down 4.0%.

electricity generation. Government capital expenditure increased 0.3% after a cumulative gain of 80% over the previous six years. Housing starts fell off putting a damper on housing construction. Investment in residential construction declined 4.1%.

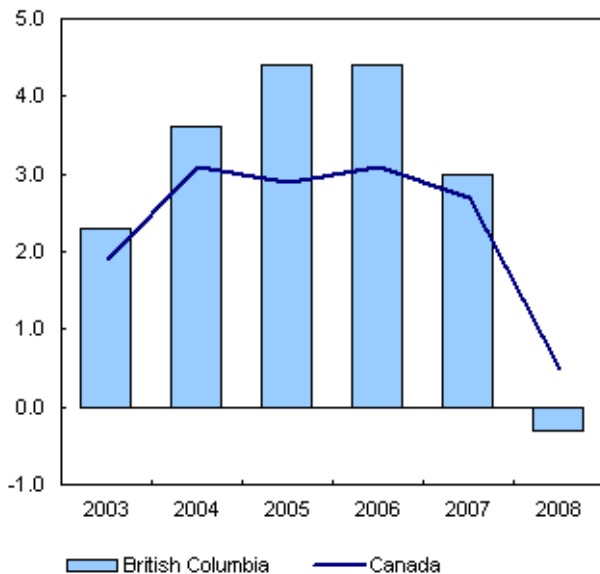
Growth in personal spending decelerated in 2008 to 2.8%. This was the slowest growth since 2001. Purchases of durable goods fell as sales of cars and trucks declined.

Labour market conditions stayed strong. Labour income increased 5.6%. This pace was well above the national growth rate but below the British Columbia average of the previous five years. Employment advanced 2.1% while the unemployment rate edged up to 4.6%.

The slowdown in the economy was also experienced in the service industries. Only health and public administration grew more quickly than in 2007, benefiting from government expenditures on goods and services, which advanced at a similar rate as in the previous year.

Chart 11 British Columbia's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Exports fell 6.8% following a small decline in the previous year. The 2008 downturn was largely due to a drop in lumber products.

Output in the mining sector was down as oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining reduced production. However, with prices high, especially for commodities such as coal and natural gas, revenues poured in. This income helped to offset the losses in the forestry sector and corporation profits registered a small gain in 2008.

After a decline in 2007, construction grew again in 2008. Business investment in non-residential structures picked up with projects related to oil and gas extraction and

Yukon

Metal mining lifts economy

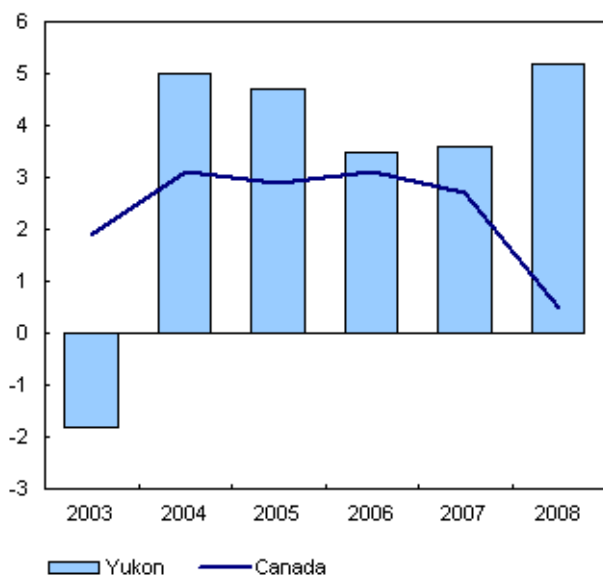
The Yukon economy grew 5.2% in 2008, up from the previous year and well ahead of the national economy.

A full year of production from a new copper-gold mine resulted in a jump in shipments of metal ore. Reflecting this increased activity, the transportation and warehousing industry advanced. Exports also expanded with this new production, up 23%, as exports of goods to other countries jumped 84%. This in turn drove up corporate profits. Support activities for mining, including exploration, declined 8.3%.

Services grew at a faster pace in 2008 than in the year before. The public administration industry, which represents approximately one fifth of total production in the Yukon economy, increased 0.7%. Health care and the financial industry posted stronger gains than in 2007.

Chart 12 Yukon's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



With the completion of the new mine in 2007, construction activity fell in 2008. Investment in non-residential structures dropped by 37%, following a 32% gain in the prior year. Electric power engineering construction surged with the partial completion of a new transmission line. Government investment in structures advanced 23%. Investment in residential construction declined for a third year in a row.

Personal spending was up 4.2%, down from the pace set in 2007. The population grew 1.7% providing a stimulus to demand. Labour income advanced 6.2%, decelerating from the previous two years. Personal saving edged up as taxes and expenditures advanced at similar rates as income. Consumer prices grew more quickly than in 2007, mainly due to import prices which were up 5.1%.

Northwest Territories

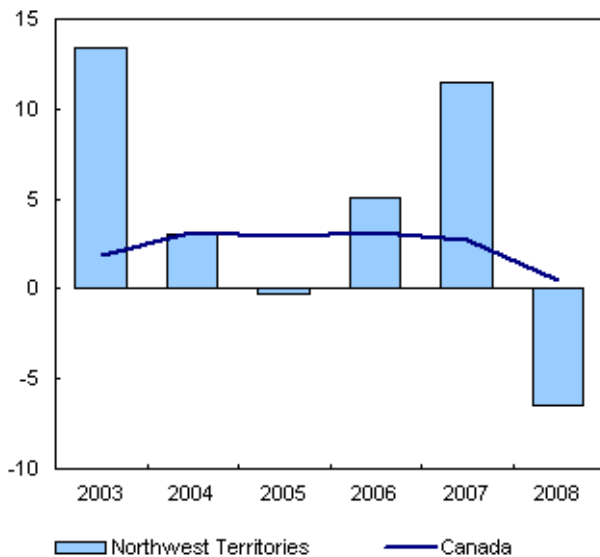
Diamond production down while income still high

The economy of the Northwest Territories declined 6.5% in 2008.

Output at diamond mines fell in 2008, responding to a downturn in global demand. Oil and gas extraction also declined. The volume of exports out of the territory fell 11%. However, higher valued diamonds pushed the average price of diamonds up considerably from the previous year, resulting in increased income. Corporation profits jumped 30% following double-digit growth in 2007. Prices for all goods and services produced in the Northwest Territories were up 21%, with export prices advancing 32%.

Chart 13 Northwest Territories' GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



With the completion of the mine at Snap Lake, the growth in construction activity slowed from previous years. Business investment in non-residential structures was up 0.3%. This followed four years of double-digit growth. Governments curbed their spending on infrastructure, further slowing construction activity. Investment in residential structures also declined. A drop in the population softened demand for new living quarters.

Personal income advanced 5.2%, the slowest gain since 2003. Consumer spending also advanced 2.3%, well down from the pace set in the previous year.

The public administration industry registered stronger growth in 2008 than in the year before. Overall, services grew at a slower rate in 2008.

Nunavut

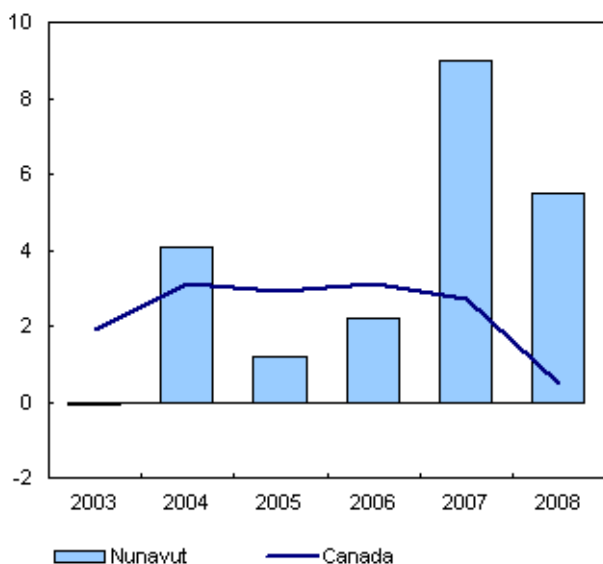
Economy continues to advance briskly

The Nunavut economy advanced 5.5% in 2008, down from a 9.0% gain in 2007 but topping the 2.2% increase in 2006.

Construction of the Meadowbank Gold mine carried on in 2008 providing a boost to economic activity. Non-residential business investment was up 52%, while investment in machinery and equipment soared 76%. Imports were up 17%, reflecting these purchases.

Chart 14 Nunavut's GDP

% change, chained (2002) dollars



Government investment in structures was down in 2008, following two years of large increases.

Labour income was up 3.3%, the smallest increase recorded since the formation of the territory in 1999. Consumer spending also decelerated, although at 4.9%, the gain was still above the average of the previous five years.

Mining experienced a set back in 2008 as shipments from the Jericho Diamond Mine dropped substantially. Exports, in turn, decreased 15%.

Public administration, an important industry for the economy, fell in 2008. However health care and education services were both up.

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	593,307 4.1	621,003 4.7	657,249 5.8	695,093 5.8	743,313 6.9	788,357 6.1	827,029 4.9
Corporation profits before taxes	135,229 6.4	144,501 6.9	168,219 16.4	185,895 10.5	196,719 5.8	203,231 3.3	216,184 6.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	58,354 -7.9	62,593 7.3	66,835 6.8	76,570 14.6	81,059 5.9	87,054 7.4	95,396 9.6
Net income of unincorporated business	75,393 6.9	78,620 4.3	84,210 7.1	85,053 1.0	86,386 1.6	90,473 4.7	97,536 7.8
Taxes less subsidies	138,055 7.4	140,452 1.7	148,822 6.0	155,467 4.5	160,840 3.5	167,349 4.0	166,564 -0.5
Personal disposable income	694,010 3.7	720,855 3.9	760,462 5.5	793,778 4.4	849,590 7.0	898,388 5.7	952,422 6.0
Personal saving rate[2]	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.7

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	655,722 3.6	675,443 3.0	697,566 3.3	723,181 3.7	754,179 4.3	788,224 4.5	811,690 3.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	224,428 2.5	231,494 3.1	236,138 2.0	239,768 1.5	248,777 3.8	257,961 3.7	266,631 3.4
Gross fixed capital formation	225,174 1.6	239,145 6.2	257,712 7.8	281,393 9.2	301,263 7.1	313,075 3.9	315,471 0.8
Investment in inventories	-2,719 ...	5,786 ...	7,723 ...	12,830 ...	10,723 ...	13,195 ...	10,283 ...
Exports of goods and services	479,185 1.2	468,359 -2.3	491,675 5.0	500,347 1.8	503,322 0.6	508,362 1.0	484,371 -4.7
Imports of goods and services	428,301 1.7	446,014 4.1	481,854 8.0	516,056 7.1	539,784 4.6	569,420 5.5	573,724 0.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,152,905 2.9	1,174,592 1.9	1,211,239 3.1	1,246,064 2.9	1,284,819 3.1	1,319,681 2.7	1,325,718 0.5
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	346,175 1.9	350,817 1.3	360,281 2.7	368,147 2.2	372,320 1.1	374,126 0.5	363,625 -2.8
Services-producing industries	722,590 3.1	740,591 2.5	764,791 3.3	787,730 3.0	818,097 3.9	846,591 3.5	864,488 2.1
Industrial production	265,106 2.1	265,589 0.2	269,590 1.5	273,833 1.6	274,307 0.2	274,908 0.2	263,508 -4.1
Non-durable manufacturing	76,612 1.7	76,003 -0.8	75,534 -0.6	75,607 0.1	73,801 -2.4	72,507 -1.8	69,908 -3.6
Durable manufacturing	106,124 0.3	105,346 -0.7	109,362 3.8	112,360 2.7	113,534 1.0	113,149 -0.3	105,931 -6.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,293 -5.6	25,478 9.4	27,669 8.6	28,214 2.0	27,648 -2.0	26,478 -4.2	25,965 -1.9
Mining oil and gas extraction	53,488 4.4	54,979 2.8	55,672 1.3	55,796 0.2	56,699 1.6	57,288 1.0	55,311 -3.5
Construction	57,775 4.0	59,871 3.6	63,453 6.0	66,611 5.0	70,805 6.3	72,890 2.9	74,570 2.3
Manufacturing	182,736 0.9	181,349 -0.8	184,814 1.9	187,806 1.6	187,041 -0.4	185,311 -0.9	175,617 -5.2
Wholesale trade	55,226 3.3	57,767 4.6	59,990 3.8	63,159 5.3	66,622 5.5	70,256 5.5	70,360 0.1
Retail trade	58,483 5.9	60,515 3.5	62,666 3.6	64,535 3.0	68,420 6.0	72,391 5.8	74,557 3.0
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	202,959 3.1	207,544 2.3	215,074 3.6	222,475 3.4	231,381 4.0	240,536 4.0	247,017 2.7
Education services	51,593 1.8	52,566 1.9	53,764 2.3	55,561 3.3	57,108 2.8	58,863 3.1	60,525 2.8
Health care and social assistance	68,142 1.4	70,324 3.2	71,589 1.8	72,826 1.7	74,940 2.9	77,035 2.8	79,262 2.9
Public administration	61,523 3.0	63,314 2.9	64,085 1.2	64,548 0.7	66,134 2.5	67,463 2.0	69,438 2.9

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	6,921	7,388	7,680	7,921	10,174	9,680	9,258
	4.0	6.7	4.0	3.1	28.4	-4.9	-4.4
Corporation profits before taxes	3,740	4,516	5,224	7,197	8,380	10,886	11,447
	85.2	20.7	15.7	37.8	16.4	29.9	5.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	759	777	871	965	1,350	2,408	3,877
	-3.1	2.4	12.1	10.8	39.9	78.4	61.0
Net income of unincorporated business	965	1,019	1,065	1,000	987	1,035	1,087
	4.0	5.6	4.5	-6.1	-1.3	4.9	5.0
Taxes less subsidies	1,807	1,926	1,987	2,054	2,043	2,127	2,116
	6.9	6.6	3.2	3.4	-0.5	4.1	-0.5
Personal disposable income	9,381	9,773	10,064	10,352	12,931	12,644	12,450
	2.9	4.2	3.0	2.9	24.9	-2.2	-1.5
Personal saving rate[2]	-0.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8	15.2	8.2	1.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	9,145	9,435	9,564	9,699	9,910	10,359	10,835
	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.4	2.2	4.5	4.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	4,421	4,555	4,591	4,599	4,761	4,852	5,066
	2.1	3.0	0.8	0.2	3.5	1.9	4.4
Gross fixed capital formation	3,509	3,731	4,164	4,495	4,198	3,860	3,780
	0.3	6.3	11.6	7.9	-6.6	-8.1	-2.1
Investment in inventories	-120	91	111	122	112	173	59

Exports of goods and services	10,084	11,043	10,803	10,788	11,480	12,998	12,978
	32.4	9.5	-2.2	-0.1	6.4	13.2	-0.2
Imports of goods and services	10,577	11,434	12,060	12,140	12,491	12,744	13,212
	3.2	8.1	5.5	0.7	2.9	2.0	3.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	16,457	17,419	17,209	17,531	18,058	19,696	19,680
	15.6	5.8	-1.2	1.9	3.0	9.1	-0.1
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	6,316	7,058	6,866	6,898	7,171	8,293	8,096
	49.1	11.7	-2.7	0.5	4.0	15.6	-2.4
Services-producing industries	8,660	8,866	8,904	9,145	9,271	9,487	9,804
	3.8	2.4	0.4	2.7	1.4	2.3	3.3
Industrial production	5,268	5,999	5,716	5,785	6,054	7,162	6,948
	63.9	13.9	-4.7	1.2	4.6	18.3	-3.0
Non-durable manufacturing	616	665	682	640	632	647	722
	13.4	8.0	2.6	-6.2	-1.3	2.4	11.6
Durable manufacturing	171	243	200	220	182	192	180
	-28.8	42.1	-17.7	10.0	-17.3	5.5	-6.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	367	391	430	345	352	358	391
	1.4	6.5	10.0	-19.8	2.0	1.7	9.2
Mining oil and gas extraction	3,983	4,606	4,357	4,389	4,653	5,636	5,414
	92.0	15.6	-5.4	0.7	6.0	21.1	-3.9
Construction	681	666	731	764	746	680	697
	0.0	-2.2	9.8	4.5	-2.4	-8.8	2.5
Manufacturing	786	911	880	862	814	839	900
	1.3	15.9	-3.4	-2.0	-5.6	3.1	7.3
Wholesale trade	435	452	469	491	498	526	547
	1.6	3.9	3.8	4.7	1.4	5.6	4.0
Retail trade	795	819	837	864	874	928	986
	5.4	3.0	2.2	3.2	1.2	6.2	6.3
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	1,891	1,946	1,949	2,030	2,087	2,132	2,210
	1.9	2.9	0.2	4.2	2.8	2.2	3.7
Education services	922	938	946	947	951	951	984
	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.5
Health care and social assistance	1,246	1,286	1,266	1,283	1,304	1,322	1,373
	2.9	3.2	-1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	3.9
Public administration	1,251	1,271	1,260	1,265	1,272	1,294	1,325
	2.5	1.6	-0.9	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.4

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Prince Edward Island[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,904	2,009	2,113	2,176	2,270	2,391	2,484
	5.1	5.5	5.2	3.0	4.3	5.3	3.9
Corporation profits before taxes	388	354	356	405	427	452	468
	5.4	-8.8	0.6	13.8	5.4	5.9	3.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	125	122	142	153	158	181	174
	-16.7	-2.4	16.4	7.7	3.3	14.6	-3.9
Net income of unincorporated business	363	327	355	336	355	342	345
	36.5	-9.9	8.6	-5.4	5.7	-3.7	0.9
Taxes less subsidies	453	473	483	520	544	555	564
	18.9	4.4	2.1	7.7	4.6	2.0	1.6
Personal disposable income	2,606	2,635	2,724	2,822	2,973	3,113	3,243
	5.6	1.1	3.4	3.6	5.4	4.7	4.2
Personal saving rate[2]	0.8	-3.1	-4.2	-5.5	-5.2	-6.8	-8.6

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,505	2,574	2,633	2,688	2,762	2,885	2,970
	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.8	4.5	2.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,182	1,229	1,232	1,257	1,288	1,313	1,357
	1.7	4.0	0.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation	697	726	759	778	841	968	945
	3.7	4.2	4.5	2.5	8.1	15.1	-2.4
Investment in inventories	34	17	-15	-14	41	-14	-26

Exports of goods and services	2,008	2,074	2,175	2,239	2,271	2,389	2,318
	0.3	3.3	4.9	2.9	1.4	5.2	-3.0
Imports of goods and services	2,732	2,842	2,901	2,990	3,163	3,374	3,343
	3.3	4.0	2.1	3.1	5.8	6.7	-0.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,701	3,778	3,877	3,955	4,051	4,149	4,187
	4.8	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	0.9
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	900	910	941	962	987	1,012	998
	9.5	1.1	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.5	-1.4
Services-producing industries	2,440	2,499	2,572	2,628	2,684	2,749	2,803
	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.0
Industrial production	411	428	448	477	476	499	490
	-1.0	4.1	4.7	6.5	-0.2	4.8	-1.8
Non-durable manufacturing	274	275	266	283	278	318	309
	-2.1	0.4	-3.3	6.4	-1.8	14.4	-2.8
Durable manufacturing	99	116	144	149	153	134	134
	7.6	17.2	24.1	3.5	2.7	-12.4	0.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	326	319	321	319	328	324	319
	33.6	-2.1	0.6	-0.6	2.8	-1.2	-1.5
Mining, oil and gas extraction	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0	0.0
Construction	163	162	168	161	177	181	181
	2.5	-0.6	3.7	-4.2	9.9	2.3	0.0
Manufacturing	373	393	410	432	431	454	443
	-0.8	5.4	4.3	5.4	-0.2	5.3	-2.4
Wholesale trade	103	102	104	104	106	108	106
	-1.0	-1.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	-1.9
Retail trade	231	235	243	247	256	267	275
	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.6	3.6	4.3	3.0
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	599	609	631	647	663	683	692
	4.4	1.7	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.3
Education services	218	224	234	241	243	249	256
	2.8	2.8	4.5	3.0	0.8	2.5	2.8
Health care and social assistance	302	318	328	338	342	347	351
	3.1	5.3	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.5	1.2
Public administration	445	450	448	453	461	469	482
	1.8	1.1	-0.4	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.8

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	14,364	14,971	15,556	16,384	16,912	17,604	18,411
	5.6	4.2	3.9	5.3	3.2	4.1	4.6
Corporation profits before taxes	2,420	2,796	3,093	3,314	2,831	2,881	3,110
	-0.5	15.5	10.6	7.1	-14.6	1.8	7.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,200	1,307	1,197	1,291	1,444	1,740	1,787
	-6.8	8.9	-8.4	7.9	11.9	20.5	2.7
Net income of unincorporated business	2,012	2,109	2,170	2,188	2,200	2,227	2,275
	6.0	4.8	2.9	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.2
Taxes less subsidies	3,449	3,694	3,788	3,926	3,934	3,968	3,952
	8.7	7.1	2.5	3.6	0.2	0.9	-0.4
Personal disposable income	18,674	19,202	20,086	21,000	21,867	22,765	23,837
	3.0	2.8	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.7
Personal saving rate[2]	0.4	-1.7	-1.3	-1.4	-1.7	-2.3	-3.0

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	18,086	18,537	18,932	19,279	19,757	20,328	20,949
	3.7	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,178	8,278	8,436	8,734	9,087	9,300	9,650
	1.9	1.2	1.9	3.5	4.0	2.3	3.8
Gross fixed capital formation	5,781	5,815	5,728	5,914	6,177	6,035	5,889
	7.2	0.6	-1.5	3.2	4.4	-2.3	-2.4
Investment in inventories	-71	185	136	162	165	199	64

Exports of goods and services	13,330	13,458	13,844	13,604	13,287	13,508	13,612
	6.0	1.0	2.9	-1.7	-2.3	1.7	0.8
Imports of goods and services	18,246	18,817	19,417	19,699	20,179	20,587	20,864
	4.4	3.1	3.2	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	27,082	27,464	27,710	28,069	28,328	28,803	29,380
	4.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	6,380	6,427	6,490	6,527	6,290	6,475	6,590
	6.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	-3.6	2.9	1.8
Services-producing industries	18,132	18,531	18,816	19,168	19,718	20,075	20,545
	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.8	2.3
Industrial production	4,228	4,155	4,207	4,260	4,030	4,236	4,255
	9.7	-1.7	1.3	1.3	-5.4	5.1	0.4
Non-durable manufacturing	1,630	1,720	1,779	1,783	1,632	1,761	1,687
	5.5	5.5	3.4	0.2	-8.5	7.9	-4.2
Durable manufacturing	1,032	910	1,072	1,080	1,157	1,141	1,203
	18.9	-11.8	17.8	0.7	7.1	-1.4	5.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	766	800	740	735	675	680	684
	1.5	4.4	-7.5	-0.7	-8.2	0.7	0.6
Mining oil and gas extraction	942	894	795	826	754	799	836
	8.9	-5.1	-11.1	3.9	-8.7	6.0	4.6
Construction	1,385	1,483	1,547	1,532	1,596	1,562	1,656
	-0.6	7.1	4.3	-1.0	4.2	-2.1	6.0
Manufacturing	2,662	2,629	2,847	2,859	2,767	2,892	2,866
	9.8	-1.2	8.3	0.4	-3.2	4.5	-0.9
Wholesale trade	1,112	1,113	1,123	1,125	1,115	1,151	1,169
	4.6	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.9	3.2	1.6
Retail trade	1,616	1,652	1,660	1,681	1,762	1,814	1,867
	3.8	2.2	0.5	1.3	4.8	3.0	2.9
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	4,748	4,903	5,028	5,152	5,349	5,506	5,662
	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.8
Education services	1,429	1,422	1,450	1,513	1,561	1,577	1,613
	1.4	-0.5	2.0	4.3	3.2	1.0	2.3
Health care and social assistance	2,047	2,071	2,101	2,152	2,243	2,273	2,329
	4.8	1.2	1.4	2.4	4.2	1.3	2.5
Public administration	2,600	2,689	2,688	2,738	2,773	2,787	2,846
	2.4	3.4	-0.0	1.9	1.3	0.5	2.1

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, New Brunswick[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	11,115	11,740	12,354	12,819	13,329	13,977	14,603
	4.3	5.6	5.2	3.8	4.0	4.9	4.5
Corporation profits before taxes	1,832	1,933	2,566	2,892	3,200	3,289	2,824
	-3.8	5.5	32.7	12.7	10.7	2.8	-14.1
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,167	1,243	1,218	1,303	1,391	1,458	1,430
	-11.6	6.5	-2.0	7.0	6.8	4.8	-1.9
Net income of unincorporated business	1,369	1,356	1,466	1,460	1,499	1,501	1,567
	1.9	-0.9	8.1	-0.4	2.7	0.1	4.4
Taxes less subsidies	2,779	2,960	3,002	3,067	3,127	3,172	3,165
	8.3	6.5	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.4	-0.2
Personal disposable income	14,480	15,027	15,803	16,312	16,978	17,756	18,586
	2.2	3.8	5.2	3.2	4.1	4.6	4.7
Personal saving rate[2]	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.1	0.8

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	13,658	13,895	14,212	14,526	14,995	15,613	16,139
	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	3.2	4.1	3.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,717	5,811	5,907	6,099	6,319	6,431	6,662
	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.6	1.8	3.6
Gross fixed capital formation	3,746	4,159	4,444	4,684	5,508	5,842	6,055
	1.5	11.0	6.9	5.4	17.6	6.1	3.6
Investment in inventories	110	130	138	171	177	215	34

Exports of goods and services	16,165	16,736	17,197	17,718	17,248	17,517	17,034
	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	-2.7	1.6	-2.8
Imports of goods and services	18,228	18,966	19,535	20,483	20,885	21,814	22,028
	1.5	4.0	3.0	4.9	2.0	4.4	1.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	21,169	21,765	22,366	22,727	23,280	23,669	23,665
	4.5	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	-0.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	5,626	5,818	5,784	5,670	5,938	5,988	5,743
	6.1	3.4	-0.6	-2.0	4.7	0.8	-4.1
Services-producing industries	13,489	13,790	14,409	14,838	15,098	15,387	15,686
	3.3	2.2	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Industrial production	3,710	3,829	3,830	3,727	3,683	3,660	3,481
	7.3	3.2	0.0	-2.7	-1.2	-0.6	-4.9
Non-durable manufacturing	1,787	1,878	1,896	1,784	1,729	1,754	1,633
	12.8	5.1	1.0	-5.9	-3.1	1.4	-6.9
Durable manufacturing	1,046	1,048	1,036	957	996	929	881
	9.4	0.2	-1.1	-7.6	4.1	-6.7	-5.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	845	762	837	788	869	820	702
	8.8	-9.8	9.8	-5.9	10.3	-5.6	-14.4
Mining oil and gas extraction	212	202	201	199	214	204	215
	-19.4	-4.7	-0.5	-1.0	7.5	-4.7	5.4
Construction	1,071	1,223	1,123	1,157	1,414	1,535	1,574
	0.5	14.2	-8.2	3.0	22.2	8.6	2.5
Manufacturing	2,833	2,930	2,936	2,747	2,725	2,692	2,520
	10.9	3.4	0.2	-6.4	-0.8	-1.2	-6.4
Wholesale trade	867	936	1,170	1,315	1,201	1,184	1,153
	5.1	8.0	25.0	12.4	-8.7	-1.4	-2.6
Retail trade	1,198	1,235	1,284	1,323	1,393	1,456	1,516
	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.0	5.3	4.5	4.1
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	3,161	3,282	3,429	3,592	3,709	3,813	3,917
	1.6	3.8	4.5	4.8	3.3	2.8	2.7
Education services	1,044	1,043	1,067	1,087	1,105	1,122	1,144
	1.3	-0.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.0
Health care and social assistance	1,495	1,523	1,571	1,581	1,615	1,646	1,693
	1.4	1.9	3.2	0.6	2.2	1.9	2.9
Public administration	1,859	1,912	1,931	1,956	1,999	2,034	2,082
	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.4

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Quebec[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	127,620	134,372	139,815	144,774	149,948	158,180	162,937
	4.6	5.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	5.5	3.0
Corporation profits before taxes	23,182	21,564	24,935	24,421	27,009	27,870	27,070
	2.9	-7.0	15.6	-2.1	10.6	3.2	-2.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	13,675	14,054	14,794	16,144	17,448	19,894	21,009
	-1.5	2.8	5.3	9.1	8.1	14.0	5.6
Net income of unincorporated business	14,280	15,030	16,245	16,380	16,739	17,373	18,129
	4.5	5.3	8.1	0.8	2.2	3.8	4.4
Taxes less subsidies	32,231	32,966	34,692	35,714	35,448	36,201	36,029
	6.9	2.3	5.2	2.9	-0.7	2.1	-0.5
Personal disposable income	151,871	158,823	165,791	171,108	178,224	188,320	197,588
	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.2	4.2	5.7	4.9
Personal saving rate[2]	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	143,093	147,513	151,587	155,871	160,809	167,738	172,890
	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	4.3	3.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	52,800	54,586	55,146	55,235	56,876	58,671	60,267
	2.1	3.4	1.0	0.2	3.0	3.2	2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	42,954	46,156	51,548	52,081	53,491	57,650	60,432
	6.8	7.5	11.7	1.0	2.7	7.8	4.8
Investment in inventories	-1,267	-84	780	3,238	1,745	2,123	672

Exports of goods and services	141,507	137,938	140,070	143,225	145,404	146,321	142,699
	0.3	-2.5	1.5	2.3	1.5	0.6	-2.5
Imports of goods and services	137,307	141,833	148,464	155,254	159,357	166,750	169,048
	2.0	3.3	4.7	4.6	2.6	4.6	1.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	241,448	244,422	251,028	254,708	259,032	265,888	268,609
	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.0
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	73,549	72,826	74,221	74,695	74,343	75,767	75,618
	1.5	-1.0	1.9	0.6	-0.5	1.9	-0.2
Services-producing industries	150,300	153,968	158,025	160,769	165,010	169,382	173,202
	3.2	2.4	2.6	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.3
Industrial production	58,193	56,954	56,766	57,472	57,016	57,495	56,485
	0.4	-2.1	-0.3	1.2	-0.8	0.8	-1.8
Non-durable manufacturing	22,384	21,724	21,105	20,842	20,433	19,651	18,964
	2.6	-2.9	-2.8	-1.2	-2.0	-3.8	-3.5
Durable manufacturing	25,098	24,271	25,393	26,248	26,240	26,985	26,679
	-3.6	-3.3	4.6	3.4	-0.0	2.8	-1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,173	4,164	4,637	4,671	4,465	4,270	3,949
	-1.6	-0.2	11.4	0.7	-4.4	-4.4	-7.5
Mining oil and gas extraction	1,232	1,297	1,079	991	1,014	1,079	1,106
	-2.7	5.3	-16.8	-8.2	2.3	6.4	2.5
Construction	11,183	11,709	12,810	12,554	12,827	13,880	14,845
	9.8	4.7	9.4	-2.0	2.2	8.2	7.0
Manufacturing	47,482	45,993	46,487	47,066	46,638	46,558	45,366
	-1.4	-3.1	1.1	1.2	-0.9	-0.2	-2.6
Wholesale trade	11,365	11,835	12,166	12,312	12,663	13,262	13,338
	3.6	4.1	2.8	1.2	2.9	4.7	0.6
Retail trade	13,325	13,698	14,087	14,470	15,283	16,017	16,722
	5.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	5.6	4.8	4.4
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	36,513	37,126	38,666	39,544	40,527	41,811	42,803
	3.5	1.7	4.1	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.4
Education services	11,788	11,974	12,064	12,073	12,346	12,686	12,983
	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	2.3	2.8	2.3
Health care and social assistance	16,244	16,791	17,126	17,281	17,584	17,883	18,319
	-0.3	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.8	1.7	2.4
Public administration	14,559	14,752	14,916	14,988	15,328	15,509	15,857
	3.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.3	1.2	2.2

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Ontario[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	251,315	262,261	277,078	289,995	304,518	318,923	332,731
	3.4	4.4	5.6	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.3
Corporation profits before taxes	60,467	58,206	61,576	61,583	65,200	64,914	55,950
	22.5	-3.7	5.8	0.0	5.9	-0.4	-13.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	16,330	17,257	17,852	20,646	21,244	23,430	23,766
	-3.9	5.7	3.4	15.7	2.9	10.3	1.4
Net income of unincorporated business	32,121	32,773	34,216	34,771	35,268	36,236	37,639
	8.8	2.0	4.4	1.6	1.4	2.7	3.9
Taxes less subsidies	61,227	60,545	64,784	67,192	69,746	71,485	71,101
	3.7	-1.1	7.0	3.7	3.8	2.5	-0.5
Personal disposable income	284,156	293,943	308,383	319,753	339,715	354,844	372,964
	3.5	3.4	4.9	3.7	6.2	4.5	5.1
Personal saving rate[2]	4.8	3.7	3.9	2.3	3.5	2.9	3.6

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	264,488	272,672	281,182	290,900	301,190	312,489	320,749
	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	2.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	81,779	84,960	88,224	89,564	93,094	96,515	99,563
	3.1	3.9	3.8	1.5	3.9	3.7	3.2
Gross fixed capital formation	83,782	87,940	91,577	97,361	102,672	107,953	105,583
	1.2	5.0	4.1	6.3	5.5	5.1	-2.2
Investment in inventories	407	28	1,687	2,529	2,814	3,936	2,490

Exports of goods and services	322,731	322,376	336,418	343,442	345,528	348,466	330,075
	1.5	-0.1	4.4	2.1	0.6	0.9	-5.3
Imports of goods and services	275,265	283,902	302,943	314,702	323,829	336,092	329,297
	2.2	3.1	6.7	3.9	2.9	3.8	-2.0
Gross domestic product at market prices	477,763	484,341	496,780	510,626	524,105	536,340	534,036
	3.1	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	-0.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	134,952	135,581	136,258	138,369	136,938	135,852	129,961
	2.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	-1.0	-0.8	-4.3
Services-producing industries	305,268	311,791	322,313	331,447	343,510	354,101	360,071
	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.1	1.7
Industrial production	107,639	107,457	107,619	108,843	106,222	104,222	98,573
	1.5	-0.2	0.2	1.1	-2.4	-1.9	-5.4
Non-durable manufacturing	35,056	34,759	34,094	34,039	32,896	32,000	30,857
	1.1	-0.8	-1.9	-0.2	-3.4	-2.7	-3.6
Durable manufacturing	60,580	60,816	61,268	62,000	61,091	59,943	54,337
	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	-1.5	-1.9	-9.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,955	5,031	5,203	5,457	5,407	5,080	5,128
	0.5	1.5	3.4	4.9	-0.9	-6.0	0.9
Mining oil and gas extraction	2,767	2,714	2,794	2,844	2,726	2,582	2,727
	-9.0	-1.9	2.9	1.8	-4.1	-5.3	5.6
Construction	22,358	23,088	23,433	24,108	25,152	26,148	25,625
	5.1	3.3	1.5	2.9	4.3	4.0	-2.0
Manufacturing	95,636	95,557	95,292	96,187	94,157	92,173	85,368
	1.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.9	-2.1	-2.1	-7.4
Wholesale trade	24,966	26,251	26,913	28,590	30,034	31,322	30,949
	3.6	5.1	2.5	6.2	5.1	4.3	-1.2
Retail trade	23,301	24,243	25,105	25,457	26,498	27,506	28,187
	7.0	4.0	3.6	1.4	4.1	3.8	2.5
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	93,824	95,465	98,432	102,171	106,386	110,660	112,807
	2.3	1.7	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	1.9
Education services	19,891	20,226	20,877	22,129	22,776	23,452	23,986
	1.8	1.7	3.2	6.0	2.9	3.0	2.3
Health care and social assistance	25,778	26,693	27,522	28,162	29,070	29,997	30,621
	1.7	3.5	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.2	2.1
Public administration	22,530	23,564	23,990	24,142	24,876	25,380	26,007
	2.9	4.6	1.8	0.6	3.0	2.0	2.5

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Manitoba[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	18,626	19,421	20,491	21,377	22,603	24,257	25,750
	5.0	4.3	5.5	4.3	5.7	7.3	6.2
Corporation profits before taxes	3,004	3,236	3,849	4,140	5,566	6,404	6,559
	7.4	7.7	18.9	7.6	34.4	15.1	2.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,555	1,987	2,426	2,983	2,907	3,150	3,285
	-15.1	-22.2	22.1	23.0	-2.5	8.4	4.3
Net income of unincorporated business	2,782	2,790	2,899	2,738	2,896	3,019	3,274
	4.5	0.3	3.9	-5.6	5.8	4.2	8.4
Taxes less subsidies	4,801	4,806	4,890	4,888	5,249	5,663	5,768
	9.1	0.1	1.7	-0.0	7.4	7.9	1.9
Personal disposable income	23,678	24,436	25,733	26,401	27,894	29,816	31,886
	3.1	3.2	5.3	2.6	5.7	6.9	6.9
Personal saving rate[2]	3.1	2.9	3.3	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.8

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	22,501	22,856	23,571	24,273	25,063	26,311	27,419
	2.9	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	5.0	4.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	8,758	9,128	9,263	9,270	9,429	9,684	9,917
	2.6	4.2	1.5	0.1	1.7	2.7	2.4
Gross fixed capital formation	6,215	6,411	6,843	7,032	7,858	9,046	10,075
	1.3	3.2	6.7	2.8	11.7	15.1	11.4
Investment in inventories	34	913	211	88	524	-27	-26

Exports of goods and services	22,586	22,848	23,822	24,471	25,499	26,426	26,133
	-0.0	1.2	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.6	-1.1
Imports of goods and services	23,540	25,081	25,874	26,401	27,975	29,901	30,888
	2.8	6.5	3.2	2.0	6.0	6.9	3.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	36,559	37,059	37,861	38,783	40,344	41,662	42,655
	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.3	2.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	9,232	9,334	9,391	9,780	10,472	10,813	11,118
	2.1	1.1	0.6	4.1	7.1	3.3	2.8
Services-producing industries	24,382	24,700	25,204	25,668	26,427	27,360	27,999
	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.8	3.0	3.5	2.3
Industrial production	6,196	6,134	6,281	6,688	6,975	7,142	7,102
	1.9	-1.0	2.4	6.5	4.3	2.4	-0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,700	1,855	1,729	1,610	1,800	1,743	1,850
	2.6	9.1	-6.8	-6.9	11.8	-3.2	6.1
Mining oil and gas extraction	561	613	599	584	690	665	631
	-9.2	9.3	-2.3	-2.5	18.2	-3.6	-5.1
Construction	1,336	1,350	1,378	1,441	1,685	1,890	2,148
	-2.0	1.0	2.1	4.6	16.9	12.2	13.7
Manufacturing	4,346	4,356	4,432	4,586	4,719	4,967	5,011
	4.1	0.2	1.7	3.5	2.9	5.3	0.9
Wholesale trade	1,957	1,923	1,960	2,005	2,133	2,258	2,322
	3.5	-1.7	1.9	2.3	6.4	5.9	2.8
Retail trade	2,054	2,135	2,233	2,340	2,448	2,640	2,787
	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	7.8	5.6
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	6,318	6,402	6,462	6,602	6,828	7,037	7,211
	2.1	1.3	0.9	2.2	3.4	3.1	2.5
Education services	1,775	1,807	1,893	1,922	1,939	1,996	2,059
	1.8	1.8	4.8	1.5	0.9	2.9	3.2
Health care and social assistance	2,773	2,876	2,952	2,947	3,006	3,087	3,156
	2.7	3.7	2.6	-0.2	2.0	2.7	2.2
Public administration	2,462	2,511	2,523	2,540	2,558	2,629	2,685
	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.8	2.1

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	14,617	15,427	16,313	17,235	18,726	20,178	21,874
	4.7	5.5	5.7	5.7	8.7	7.8	8.4
Corporation profits before taxes	4,804	5,334	7,380	9,345	10,069	11,929	18,833
	8.1	11.0	38.4	26.6	7.7	18.5	57.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,582	2,700	3,052	3,117	3,253	3,575	4,521
	0.9	4.6	13.0	2.1	4.4	9.9	26.5
Net income of unincorporated business	2,111	2,360	2,892	2,417	1,898	2,408	4,334
	5.4	11.8	22.5	-16.4	-21.5	26.9	80.0
Taxes less subsidies	3,616	3,799	4,067	4,588	4,990	5,397	6,037
	-3.3	5.1	7.1	12.8	8.8	8.2	11.9
Personal disposable income	19,049	20,238	21,892	22,116	23,204	25,267	28,733
	3.0	6.2	8.2	1.0	4.9	8.9	13.7
Personal saving rate[2]	-4.6	-2.5	1.9	-1.7	-2.5	-2.0	2.6

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	19,480	19,885	20,230	20,812	21,636	23,011	24,279
	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.9	4.0	6.4	5.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,506	7,634	7,812	8,002	8,329	8,522	8,783
	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	4.1	2.3	3.1
Gross fixed capital formation	6,987	7,585	7,625	8,880	10,043	9,961	11,175
	-5.6	8.6	0.5	16.5	13.1	-0.8	12.2
Investment in inventories	-474	1,491	1,290	1,627	471	882	1,760

Exports of goods and services	23,954	23,692	25,931	26,541	26,627	27,377	27,436
	-2.7	-1.1	9.5	2.4	0.3	2.8	0.2
Imports of goods and services	23,120	24,254	25,061	26,705	28,395	30,050	31,626
	0.8	4.9	3.3	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	34,343	35,921	37,741	38,970	38,860	39,834	41,578
	-0.4	4.6	5.1	3.3	-0.3	2.5	4.4
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	12,978	14,325	15,390	15,897	15,143	15,212	16,009
	-6.3	10.4	7.4	3.3	-4.7	0.5	5.2
Services-producing industries	19,754	20,126	20,682	21,196	21,902	22,964	23,878
	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.3	4.8	4.0
Industrial production	8,752	9,342	9,743	9,685	9,007	9,187	9,309
	-3.4	6.7	4.3	-0.6	-7.0	2.0	1.3
Non-durable manufacturing	1,198	1,245	1,334	1,395	1,345	1,370	1,394
	-10.8	3.9	7.1	4.6	-3.6	1.9	1.8
Durable manufacturing	1,083	1,054	1,305	1,421	1,465	1,464	1,594
	-4.1	-2.7	23.8	8.9	3.1	-0.1	8.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,593	3,158	3,820	4,224	3,942	3,790	4,407
	-17.7	21.8	21.0	10.6	-6.7	-3.9	16.3
Mining oil and gas extraction	5,630	6,066	6,123	5,954	5,385	5,490	5,524
	-1.6	7.7	0.9	-2.8	-9.6	1.9	0.6
Construction	1,633	1,666	1,705	1,994	2,225	2,145	2,481
	-2.6	2.0	2.3	17.0	11.6	-3.6	15.7
Manufacturing	2,281	2,299	2,650	2,833	2,836	2,851	3,010
	-8.6	0.8	15.3	6.9	0.1	0.5	5.6
Wholesale trade	1,648	1,715	1,905	1,986	2,080	2,407	2,635
	0.5	4.1	11.1	4.3	4.7	15.7	9.5
Retail trade	1,668	1,678	1,749	1,822	1,934	2,179	2,373
	4.8	0.6	4.2	4.2	6.1	12.7	8.9
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	5,036	5,195	5,246	5,385	5,559	5,746	5,964
	3.2	3.2	1.0	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.8
Education services	1,736	1,769	1,807	1,828	1,873	1,913	1,979
	3.1	1.9	2.1	1.2	2.5	2.1	3.5
Health care and social assistance	2,119	2,132	2,191	2,268	2,324	2,355	2,422
	-0.4	0.6	2.8	3.5	2.5	1.3	2.8
Public administration	1,787	1,804	1,836	1,852	1,904	1,921	1,962
	3.6	1.0	1.8	0.9	2.8	0.9	2.1

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Alberta[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	70,868	74,629	81,883	93,034	107,030	119,144	129,118
	4.6	5.3	9.7	13.6	15.0	11.3	8.4
Corporation profits before taxes	23,229	32,944	40,750	51,638	50,475	51,519	65,766
	-19.6	41.8	23.7	26.7	-2.3	2.1	27.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	10,869	13,661	15,124	19,299	21,023	19,575	23,134
	-24.0	25.7	10.7	27.6	8.9	-6.9	18.2
Net income of unincorporated business	8,436	9,130	10,169	10,269	10,501	11,576	13,422
	3.1	8.2	11.4	1.0	2.3	10.2	15.9
Taxes less subsidies	10,942	11,375	12,137	13,357	14,566	16,237	15,725
	50.0	4.0	6.7	10.1	9.1	11.5	-3.2
Personal disposable income	78,323	81,942	89,556	98,460	111,681	122,312	133,329
	3.7	4.6	9.3	9.9	13.4	9.5	9.0
Personal saving rate[2]	7.1	6.3	9.0	9.8	11.7	11.4	14.3

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	71,241	73,666	77,356	82,977	90,187	96,022	98,597
	4.1	3.4	5.0	7.3	8.7	6.5	2.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	22,621	23,687	23,849	24,807	26,387	28,136	29,532
	3.3	4.7	0.7	4.0	6.4	6.6	5.0
Gross fixed capital formation	43,585	47,040	51,420	62,719	68,413	68,588	67,558
	-1.1	7.9	9.3	22.0	9.1	0.3	-1.5
Investment in inventories	-1,598	1,247	786	2,053	1,411	1,224	974

Exports of goods and services	93,996	94,600	100,774	101,497	107,082	109,967	108,333
	1.0	0.6	6.5	0.7	5.5	2.7	-1.5
Imports of goods and services	79,142	84,748	90,853	102,115	111,738	115,767	117,624
	0.5	7.1	7.2	12.4	9.4	3.6	1.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	150,594	155,359	163,564	171,416	181,791	187,493	187,028
	2.2	3.2	5.3	4.8	6.1	3.1	-0.2
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	62,863	64,092	68,108	70,781	73,734	73,527	70,949
	-1.1	2.0	6.3	3.9	4.2	-0.3	-3.5
Services-producing industries	81,403	84,935	88,951	93,932	100,989	106,724	110,000
	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.6	7.5	5.7	3.1
Industrial production	48,600	48,711	51,189	52,125	54,230	54,196	51,835
	0.5	0.2	5.1	1.8	4.0	-0.1	-4.4
Non-durable manufacturing	6,444	6,383	7,194	7,683	7,703	8,012	7,844
	-0.3	-0.9	12.7	6.8	0.3	4.0	-2.1
Durable manufacturing	6,172	6,010	6,882	7,612	8,577	8,718	8,528
	-3.8	-2.6	14.5	10.6	12.7	1.6	-2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,117	4,351	4,981	5,271	4,967	4,777	4,941
	-24.6	39.6	14.5	5.8	-5.8	-3.8	3.4
Mining oil and gas extraction	32,703	32,910	34,024	34,036	35,232	34,904	33,122
	0.9	0.6	3.4	0.0	3.5	-0.9	-5.1
Construction	11,146	11,180	12,325	14,260	15,240	15,168	15,068
	0.4	0.3	10.2	15.7	6.9	-0.5	-0.7
Manufacturing	12,616	12,387	14,078	15,318	16,372	16,832	16,472
	-2.7	-1.8	13.7	8.8	6.9	2.8	-2.1
Wholesale trade	6,706	7,079	7,627	8,479	9,505	10,102	10,464
	0.8	5.6	7.7	11.2	12.1	6.3	3.6
Retail trade	6,493	6,752	6,962	7,363	8,369	9,316	9,508
	8.0	4.0	3.1	5.8	13.7	11.3	2.1
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	22,100	23,020	23,918	25,040	26,794	28,316	29,546
	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.7	7.0	5.7	4.3
Education services	5,706	5,927	6,074	6,278	6,589	6,940	7,216
	2.8	3.9	2.5	3.4	5.0	5.3	4.0
Health care and social assistance	6,427	6,761	6,970	7,316	7,732	8,250	8,683
	4.6	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.7	6.7	5.2
Public administration	5,632	5,893	5,997	6,145	6,351	6,605	6,937
	3.9	4.6	1.8	2.5	3.4	4.0	5.0

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, British Columbia[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	72,900	75,605	80,599	85,805	93,963	99,894	105,506
	4.1	3.7	6.6	6.5	9.5	6.3	5.6
Corporation profits before taxes	11,389	12,364	16,764	19,411	22,089	21,385	21,857
	-0.0	8.6	35.6	15.8	13.8	-3.2	2.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,828	9,151	9,708	10,266	10,475	11,236	12,001
	-0.1	3.7	6.1	5.7	2.0	7.3	6.8
Net income of unincorporated business	10,644	11,395	12,374	13,112	13,643	14,336	15,028
	8.9	7.1	8.6	6.0	4.0	5.1	4.8
Taxes less subsidies	16,443	17,580	18,664	19,817	20,828	22,171	21,740
	4.0	6.9	6.2	6.2	5.1	6.4	-1.9
Personal disposable income	88,594	91,505	96,903	101,673	110,209	117,363	125,386
	3.8	3.3	5.9	4.9	8.4	6.5	6.8
Personal saving rate[2]	-2.9	-4.5	-4.6	-5.4	-4.3	-4.9	-2.9

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	89,238	92,250	96,187	100,221	105,963	111,521	114,602
	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	5.2	2.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	28,260	28,357	28,346	28,791	29,687	30,905	32,200
	1.1	0.3	-0.0	1.6	3.1	4.1	4.2
Gross fixed capital formation	25,912	27,977	31,424	34,757	38,892	39,814	40,223
	0.9	8.0	12.3	10.6	11.9	2.4	1.0
Investment in inventories	238	665	652	1,184	1,212	1,814	331

Exports of goods and services	62,706	63,918	67,013	70,116	72,824	72,638	67,719
	1.3	1.9	4.8	4.6	3.9	-0.3	-6.8
Imports of goods and services	68,144	71,816	77,380	82,348	89,495	93,015	91,918
	0.3	5.4	7.7	6.4	8.7	3.9	-1.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	138,193	141,435	146,541	152,998	159,733	164,583	164,161
	3.6	2.3	3.6	4.4	4.4	3.0	-0.3
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	31,664	32,429	34,252	35,780	37,331	36,850	35,254
	3.1	2.4	5.6	4.5	4.3	-1.3	-4.3
Services-producing industries	95,097	97,599	101,026	104,995	109,372	114,029	115,912
	3.3	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	1.7
Industrial production	20,906	21,011	21,731	22,869	23,406	23,167	21,651
	3.7	0.5	3.4	5.2	2.3	-1.0	-6.5
Non-durable manufacturing	5,169	5,256	5,196	5,272	5,379	5,281	4,899
	-1.2	1.7	-1.1	1.5	2.0	-1.8	-7.2
Durable manufacturing	8,518	8,629	9,574	9,861	10,662	10,382	9,141
	2.4	1.3	11.0	3.0	8.1	-2.6	-12.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,429	4,500	4,851	4,851	4,811	4,555	3,885
	-1.0	1.6	7.8	0.0	-0.8	-5.3	-14.7
Mining oil and gas extraction	4,383	4,298	4,270	4,642	4,566	4,474	4,355
	3.1	-1.9	-0.7	8.7	-1.6	-2.0	-2.7
Construction	6,328	6,927	7,675	8,018	9,022	8,996	9,370
	5.1	9.5	10.8	4.5	12.5	-0.3	4.2
Manufacturing	13,687	13,884	14,723	15,083	15,965	15,593	13,955
	0.1	1.4	6.0	2.4	5.8	-2.3	-10.5
Wholesale trade	5,969	6,258	6,430	6,761	7,308	7,931	7,647
	5.5	4.8	2.7	5.1	8.1	8.5	-3.6
Retail trade	7,597	7,856	8,280	8,750	9,376	10,031	10,091
	2.7	3.4	5.4	5.7	7.2	7.0	0.6
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	28,078	28,884	30,503	31,805	33,035	34,521	35,327
	3.9	2.9	5.6	4.3	3.9	4.5	2.3
Education services	6,781	6,922	7,028	7,271	7,466	7,744	7,968
	0.7	2.1	1.5	3.5	2.7	3.7	2.9
Health care and social assistance	9,410	9,554	9,192	9,141	9,385	9,560	9,855
	0.6	1.5	-3.8	-0.6	2.7	1.9	3.1
Public administration	7,128	7,187	7,201	7,176	7,319	7,560	7,846
	3.0	0.8	0.2	-0.3	2.0	3.3	3.8

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Yukon[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	708	729	783	826	906	972	1,032
	2.8	3.0	7.4	5.5	9.7	7.3	6.2
Corporation profits before taxes	74	68	101	149	135	170	313
	-36.2	-8.1	48.5	47.5	-9.4	25.9	84.1
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	46	50	54	66	72	82	88
	-8.0	8.7	8.0	22.2	9.1	13.9	7.3
Net income of unincorporated business	95	101	107	117	124	132	142
	8.0	6.3	5.9	9.3	6.0	6.5	7.6
Taxes less subsidies	92	96	97	97	104	97	97
	7.0	4.3	1.0	0.0	7.2	-6.7	0.0
Personal disposable income	910	935	990	1,106	1,115	1,197	1,272
	6.7	2.7	5.9	11.7	0.8	7.4	6.3
Personal saving rate[2]	16.8	13.9	15.4	20.3	16.2	16.9	16.4

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	739	776	801	829	871	910	948
	3.4	5.0	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.5	4.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	654	638	652	666	682	697	704
	5.5	-2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation	314	325	419	635	652	697	671
	1.0	3.5	28.9	51.6	2.7	6.9	-3.7
Investment in inventories	18	10	-4	1	5	9	6

Exports of goods and services	366	343	359	373	385	412	508
	-11.2	-6.3	4.7	3.9	3.2	7.0	23.3
Imports of goods and services	835	860	934	1,153	1,201	1,273	1,313
	4.8	3.0	8.6	23.4	4.2	6.0	3.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,254	1,231	1,293	1,354	1,401	1,452	1,527
	-1.3	-1.8	5.0	4.7	3.5	3.6	5.2
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	168	140	176	198	211	240	287
	-9.7	-16.7	25.7	12.5	6.6	13.7	19.6
Services-producing industries	1,024	1,033	1,057	1,093	1,128	1,137	1,157
	1.2	0.9	2.3	3.4	3.2	0.8	1.8
Industrial production	90	66	83	77	82	98	146
	-7.2	-26.7	25.8	-7.2	6.5	19.5	49.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
	-20.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining oil and gas extraction	52	31	43	40	42	53	88
	-7.1	-40.4	38.7	-7.0	5.0	26.2	66.0
Construction	75	73	93	129	137	151	144
	-11.8	-2.7	27.4	38.7	6.2	10.2	-4.6
Manufacturing	10	10	10	11	13	15	17
	-33.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	18.2	15.4	13.3
Wholesale trade	33	34	34	35	43	42	40
	-15.4	3.0	0.0	2.9	22.9	-2.3	-4.8
Retail trade	74	75	73	72	75	74	77
	5.7	1.4	-2.7	-1.4	4.2	-1.3	4.1
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	207	214	221	235	248	251	260
	0.5	3.4	3.3	6.3	5.5	1.2	3.6
Education services	80	82	82	81	83	83	85
	1.3	2.5	0.0	-1.2	2.5	0.0	2.4
Health care and social assistance	96	98	108	117	117	118	121
	0.0	2.1	10.2	8.3	0.0	0.9	2.5
Public administration	287	285	291	297	301	304	306
	2.5	-0.7	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.7

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Northwest Territories[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,399	1,455	1,540	1,650	1,794	1,950	2,071
	7.9	4.0	5.8	7.1	8.7	8.7	6.2
Corporation profits before taxes	643	1,129	1,528	1,310	1,251	1,386	1,798
	-15.8	75.6	35.3	-14.3	-4.5	10.8	29.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	197	258	364	308	262	289	284
	17.3	31.0	41.1	-15.4	-14.9	10.3	-1.7
Net income of unincorporated business	148	158	176	182	188	195	197
	8.0	6.8	11.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	1.0
Taxes less subsidies	168	183	197	204	208	216	212
	9.1	8.9	7.7	3.6	2.0	3.8	-1.9
Personal disposable income	1,326	1,363	1,448	1,541	1,646	1,769	1,877
	2.6	2.8	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.5	6.1
Personal saving rate[2]	20.8	18.0	19.6	20.6	22.4	23.8	24.5

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1,025	1,065	1,095	1,125	1,157	1,202	1,230
	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.9	2.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,075	1,130	1,153	1,140	1,120	1,154	1,156
	2.5	5.1	2.0	-1.1	-1.8	3.0	0.2
Gross fixed capital formation	1,318	832	1,243	1,431	1,687	1,824	1,711
	-7.4	-36.9	49.4	15.1	17.9	8.1	-6.2
Investment in inventories	-3	23	4	16	8	6	2

Exports of goods and services	1,830	2,508	2,578	2,516	2,571	2,974	2,638
	13.5	37.0	2.8	-2.4	2.2	15.7	-11.3
Imports of goods and services	2,206	2,144	2,557	2,708	2,859	3,015	2,839
	-0.5	-2.8	19.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	-5.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,033	3,440	3,543	3,532	3,711	4,138	3,871
	6.4	13.4	3.0	-0.3	5.1	11.5	-6.5
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	1,356	1,699	1,727	1,641	1,745	2,047	1,806
	5.5	25.3	1.6	-5.0	6.3	17.3	-11.8
Services-producing industries	1,560	1,638	1,710	1,784	1,816	1,898	1,933
	6.5	5.0	4.4	4.3	1.8	4.5	1.8
Industrial production	1,019	1,447	1,404	1,274	1,288	1,540	1,319
	14.9	42.0	-3.0	-9.3	1.1	19.6	-14.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	17	18	19	19	17	17
	6.3	0.0	5.9	5.6	0.0	-10.5	0.0
Mining oil and gas extraction	956	1,383	1,345	1,216	1,248	1,503	1,281
	20.1	44.7	-2.7	-9.6	2.6	20.4	-14.8
Construction	320	230	313	378	480	539	524
	-19.4	-28.1	36.1	20.8	27.0	12.3	-2.8
Manufacturing	21	13	9	14	9	7	7
	5.0	-38.1	-30.8	55.6	-35.7	-22.2	0.0
Wholesale trade	53	58	60	82	76	96	97
	6.0	9.4	3.4	36.7	-7.3	26.3	1.0
Retail trade	91	94	98	97	101	114	118
	5.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0	4.1	12.9	3.5
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	340	349	368	379	387	394	402
	8.6	2.6	5.4	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.0
Education services	125	130	132	134	137	141	143
	9.6	4.0	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.4
Health care and social assistance	136	148	157	169	176	181	184
	4.6	8.8	6.1	7.6	4.1	2.8	1.7
Public administration	382	385	388	384	389	392	399
	7.6	0.8	0.8	-1.0	1.3	0.8	1.8

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

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

Economic accounts key indicators, Nunavut[1]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of dollars at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure							
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	627	656	703	736	781	843	871
	12.6	4.6	7.2	4.7	6.1	7.9	3.3
Corporation profits before taxes	57	57	97	90	87	146	189
	-10.9	0.0	70.2	-7.2	-3.3	67.8	29.5
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	21	26	33	29	32	36	40
	-12.5	23.8	26.9	-12.1	10.3	12.5	11.1
Net income of unincorporated business	67	72	76	83	88	93	97
	8.1	7.5	5.6	9.2	6.0	5.7	4.3
Taxes less subsidies	47	49	34	43	53	60	58
	4.4	4.3	-30.6	26.5	23.3	13.2	-3.3
Personal disposable income	747	808	860	880	899	964	991
	7.2	8.2	6.4	2.3	2.2	7.2	2.8
Personal saving rate[2]	43.1	43.2	43.8	41.8	39.5	39.1	36.4

millions of chained (2002) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	418	443	460	477	499	526	552
	5.6	6.0	3.8	3.7	4.6	5.4	4.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	817	824	819	873	904	895	878
	2.8	0.9	-0.6	6.6	3.6	-1.0	-1.9
Gross fixed capital formation	277	382	418	426	414	692	958
	-0.7	37.9	9.4	1.9	-2.8	67.1	38.4
Investment in inventories	-27	15	18	5	2	1	1

Exports of goods and services	283	167	176	156	189	213	182
	-1.7	-41.0	5.4	-11.4	21.2	12.7	-14.6
Imports of goods and services	817	887	908	936	976	1,216	1,425
	-6.6	8.6	2.4	3.1	4.3	24.6	17.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	951	950	989	1,001	1,023	1,115	1,176
	5.9	-0.1	4.1	1.2	2.2	9.0	5.5
GDP at basic prices, by industry							
Goods-producing industries	190	140	153	147	156	211	249
	-1.6	-26.3	9.3	-3.9	6.1	35.3	18.0
Services-producing industries	726	753	778	794	809	826	840
	7.7	3.7	3.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7
Industrial production	93	30	33	26	34	39	31
	-26.2	-67.7	10.0	-21.2	30.8	14.7	-20.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	1	0	2	3	3
	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Mining oil and gas extraction	65	12	17	7	19	24	14
	-36.9	-81.5	41.7	-58.8	171.4	26.3	-41.7
Construction	97	125	135	140	140	198	250
	56.5	28.9	8.0	3.7	0.0	41.4	26.3
Manufacturing	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
	0.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale trade	9	11	11	13	12	13	17
	12.5	22.2	0.0	18.2	-7.7	8.3	30.8
Retail trade	40	42	43	47	48	50	53
	5.3	5.0	2.4	9.3	2.1	4.2	6.0
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	145	150	156	157	165	171	179
	16.0	3.4	4.0	0.6	5.1	3.6	4.7
Education services	99	103	105	107	110	112	115
	3.1	4.0	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.7
Health care and social assistance	69	71	78	87	87	87	87
	1.5	2.9	9.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public administration	245	252	264	274	276	277	272
	6.1	2.9	4.8	3.8	0.7	0.4	-1.8

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

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

About this publication

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

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

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

Revision policy

GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:

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

Revisions in this issue

GDP by income and by expenditure; GDP by industry:

With this release preliminary estimates have been made for 2008 without revisions to prior years. Also, the government detail tables have not been updated with this release, their 2007 estimates will be included in the fall release.

Product information: *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts*

The provincial and territorial economic accounts include estimates of the income and the expenditure based gross domestic product (GDP), estimates of real GDP, contributions to percent change in real GDP, implicit price indexes and government detail tables. The government detail tables include revised revenue and expenditure data based on government public accounts.

Summaries by sub-sector of government (federal, provincial, local, CPP and QPP) are provided in tables 6 to 10. Revenue side category details are presented in tables 11-13. Table 11 disaggregates direct taxes, social insurance contributions and transfers paid by persons to government. Table 12 presents the components of taxes on production and products by level of government, while Table 13 lists the sources of government investment income by level of government. On the expenditure side, the major transfers to persons by type are presented in Table 14 while subsidies and capital transfers, to both the personal and business sectors, can be found in Table 15. Finally, Table 16 lists the most important transfers by type between levels of governments.

Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts tables

Table 01	Gross domestic product, income-based
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