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Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts, 2003

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Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts, 2003

This overview examines recent economic developments and trends in the major aggregates that comprise GDP, both income and expenditure-based, and includes tables of key variables for each of the provinces and territories.

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

Product information: Provincial Economic Accounts

Revised provincial and territorial economic accounts estimates for 2000, 2001 and 2002 are included with this release. Updated estimates of the preliminary 2003 that were released on April 28, 2004 are also included.

The provincial and territorial economic accounts includes 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 for 2000 and 2001, and new data for 2002 based on government public accounts.

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

Provincial Economic Accounts tables

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Product information: Provincial Input – Output tables

The national and provincial input-output (I/O) tables for 2000 (revised) and 2001 (preliminary) are now available on CANSIM.

With this release, certain modifications that were implemented with the Provincial input-output tables for 1999 and 2000 in November 2003 have been applied back to 1997. In particular, the following three groups of industries were expanded: Transportation, Broadcasting and Telecommunications, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. Also, the value added components were expanded in the commodity space at the L, M and S level aggregations for all industries, in order to facilitate the calculation of the GDP at basic prices.

Revised inter-provincial and international trade data for 2000, as well as preliminary data for 2001, are also available.

The Final Demand Tables have been modified for certain categories to facilitate analysis. Exports are now split into exports and re-exports, addition to inventories are presented independently of inventory withdrawals, and used cars, used equipment and scrap are also separated.

A historical set of tables will soon be released for 1961 to 1997 on a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis. As the implementation of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for reference year 1997 resulted in noticeable breaks in the industry statistics, a mechanical process was utilised to realign the SIC to the NAICS statistics. This realignment will allow easier analysis of longer time periods.

All statistics are in line with the annual national GDP at market prices released on May 31st, 2004 and the national GDP by industry monthly statistics released on September 30th, 2004. They are also consistent with provincial economic accounts and provincial GDP by industry statistics released today.

Product information: Labour statistics accounts

Published today are the Canadian Productivity Accounts' revised industry estimates of labour and hours worked, covering the entire Canadian economy, by province and territory, for 1997 to 2003. The breakdown of these estimates by business and non-commercial sectors will be published at the same time as a new provincial database on labour productivity and related variables.

Also released today is a study that examines the differences in economic output per person, as measured by GDP per capita, across provinces and territories, from a long term perspective.

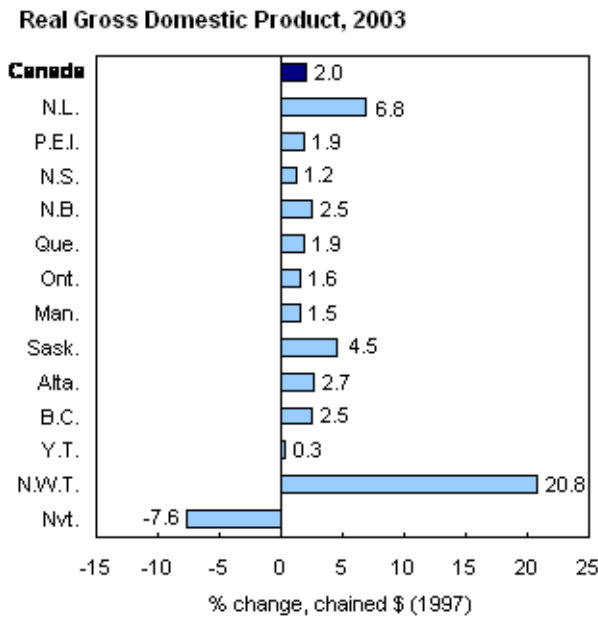
The study finds that through the 1990s and early 2000s Alberta's GDP per capita accelerated past the national average. Over the same period, GDP per capita among the remaining provinces began to converge — those with the highest levels of GDP per capita in 1990 (Ontario and British Columbia) tended to experience weak GDP per capita growth, while those provinces with relatively low levels of GDP per capita in 1990 (Saskatchewan and the Atlantic Provinces) experienced stronger growth.

Product information: GDP by industry

Published today are revised estimates of provincial GDP by Industry expressed in chained dollars (1997) for the years 2000 – 2003. The estimates are constructed at a detail of 300 industries and are available on CANSIM or by special request for approximately 110 industries.

Provincial and territorial economic accounts – 2000 to 2003¹

Real gross domestic product for 2003 has been revised upwards for most provinces and territories except for Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, which were unchanged and New Brunswick, which was lowered slightly. The Northwest Territories and Newfoundland and Labrador had the largest growth rates in 2003. In general, GDP for the provinces and territories was revised downwards in 2000, with mixed revisions for 2001 and upward revisions for 2002.



Highlights

Following elevated growth of national real GDP of 5.2% in 2000, the economy slowed to 1.8% in 2001 and experienced more moderate growth of 3.4% and 2.0% in 2002 and 2003, respectively. Newfoundland and Labrador was a strong performer in 2002 and 2003, with growth in GDP fuelled by oil output. Of the territories, the Northwest Territories experienced stellar growth, hitting 21.2% in 2001 and 20.8% in 2003, spurred by the diamond industry in that territory.

Alberta and Ontario were the strongest performers among the provinces of 2000, with growth of 6.1% and 5.9% respectively. Alberta was buoyed by a strong energy sector, whereas Ontario was partly sustained by strong demand for computers and telecommunications equipment. Nunavut's growth of 8.3% was driven by the mining sector as well as by government spending over the period when the territory was established. Prince Edward Island, weakened by a United States ban on the import of potatoes, had the slowest growth at 1.9%, decelerating along with other atlantic provinces.

1. Revised estimates of the provincial and territorial economic accounts are available for 2000 to 2003, including updated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), following the incorporation of statistical revisions to the national estimates published May 31, 2004. (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/13-605-XIE/2003001/data/2004ieal/index.htm>).

Weak demand for goods and services, both in Canada and the U.S. resulted in a general slowdown in the Canadian economy in 2001. This slowdown was reflected across the regions, with the exception of Nova Scotia at 2.9% growth and Northwest Territories at 21.2% growth. Nova Scotia's growth was propelled by the strong natural gas industry with the Sable Island project coming on stream. The peak in real GDP growth in the Northwest Territories was driven by investment related to the diamond industry. The economies of Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, both devastated by drought in 2001, recorded growth rates of -1.8% and -0.3%, respectively.

In 2002, the Canadian economy picked up steam, with all provinces east of Ontario having higher growth rates than the national rate of 3.4%. Newfoundland and Labrador stepped away from the rest of the provinces with a remarkable growth rate of 16.7% spurred by crude oil production from the Terra Nova oil field. Saskatchewan's economy contracted further in 2002 as the province was still affected by drought conditions. Although growth in the Northwest Territories slowed for 2002, it was still quite strong, relative to the national growth.

Newfoundland and Labrador's 6.8% growth in 2003 led the provinces for a second year running, driven by continued strength in oil production. Saskatchewan recovered after two years of contraction with a growth of 4.5%. The Northwest Territories progressed strongly in 2003, as diamond mining and spin-off industries pushed GDP growth to 20.8%.

Real Gross domestic product growth, % change, chained (1997) \$

	2000R	2001R	2002R	2003
N.L.	5.2	1.3	16.7	6.8
P.E.I.	1.9	-0.3	6.1	1.9
N.S.	3.1	2.9	5.2	1.2
N.B.	2.1	1.3	4.8	2.5
Que.	4.3	1.1	4.1	1.9
Ont.	5.9	2.0	3.4	1.6
Man.	4.3	0.8	2.2	1.5
Sask.	2.6	-1.8	-0.3	4.5
Alta.	6.1	1.6	2.4	2.7
B.C.	4.6	0.9	3.3	2.5
Y.T.	3.9	4.4	0.2	0.3
N.W.T.	6.4	21.2	4.1	20.8
Nvt.	8.3	5.0	5.0	-7.6
Canada	5.2	1.8	3.4	2.0

Selected Components

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income has generally accounted for approximately 50% of current dollar GDP and this ratio, nationally, has stayed relatively stable over the 2000 to 2003 time period. However, this proportion has varied greatly among the provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador had a high of 48% in 1999, but this dropped to below 40% by 2003 offset by a higher share of corporate profits due to the energy sector's boom. On the other hand, the ratio for Saskatchewan which was 39% in 2000, increased to 42% by 2003 offset by lower farm incomes.

Consumer spending outpaced personal disposable income, bringing down the personal saving rate across the country. For 2003, five provinces recorded a negative saving rate, compared with only two in 2000.

In both Newfoundland and Labrador and Northwest Territories corporate profits (before taxes) have doubled over the period. On the other hand, Ontario and Alberta recorded declines in corporate profits for two out of the four years, while Nunavut had three years of decline. Accrued net income of farm operators dropped drastically in 2002, as Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta each suffered large losses.

Growth in real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services has remained relatively stable across the provinces over the period, with growth between 2.7% and 4.0% nationally. Investment in residential structures has increased rapidly at the Canada level, with housing starts growing by more than 45% from 1999 to 2003. Yukon, New Brunswick and Quebec had the highest provincial growth in residential investment over the period.

Real business investment in non-residential structures declined nationally in 2002, with positive growth occurring only in Ontario, Yukon and Nunavut. Real investment in machinery and equipment recorded strong growth in 2000 and 2003, but fell in 2001 and 2002, constrained by declines in Quebec and Ontario.

At the Canada level, international exports have declined, with 2003 real exports lower than in 2000. This was influenced by a weak U.S. economy as well as the strong Canadian dollar in 2003. Although international exports in the Atlantic Provinces and Northwest Territories have grown since 2000, the opposite has been the case in the rest of the country, particularly Quebec and Ontario. Exports from those two provinces were impacted by reduced demand for telecommunications equipment and automobiles.

Economic accounts key indicators, Canada[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	502,726	545,204	570,008	592,692	613,718
	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	110,769	135,978	126,620	137,480	151,210
	<i>28.6</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,650	66,631	63,450	59,666	63,151
	<i>2.6</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	61,466	64,944	68,364	73,841	77,382
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Taxes less subsidies	123,420	128,340	129,552	139,259	142,653
	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Personal disposable income	596,227	639,567	667,477	692,691	713,548
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.2	1.4

	Millions of chained (1997) dollars				
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	544,753	566,664	581,845	601,594	620,444
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	181,006	186,589	193,487	198,902	206,466
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	192,088	201,109	209,418	214,350	224,837
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Investment in inventories	6,586	13,376	-4,332	2,079	11,888

Exports of goods and services	421,046	458,574	445,583	450,568	439,799
	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>
Imports of goods and services	375,219	405,715	385,496	391,070	405,977
	<i>7.8</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	969,750	1,020,488	1,038,845	1,074,621	1,096,359
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>

GDP at basic prices, by industry

Goods producing industries	292,849	312,498	306,484	311,916	317,208
	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Services producing industries	603,224	631,056	653,811	681,007	697,886
	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Industrial production	223,124	239,944	232,244	236,852	238,435
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	64,750	70,046	71,223	72,936	72,913
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-0.0</i>
Durable manufacturing	96,810	107,458	99,124	101,478	101,679
	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Manufacturing	161,634	177,618	170,574	174,647	174,820
	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23,277	23,344	22,004	21,237	22,842
	<i>7.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Construction	46,433	48,992	52,373	53,904	56,273
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Wholesale trade	50,401	53,587	54,766	58,660	61,941
	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Retail trade	46,941	49,924	52,789	55,590	57,126
	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>

Labour statistics

Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	26,166,133	26,752,978	26,839,892	27,159,111	27,558,356
	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	14,822,852	15,180,738	15,313,888	15,652,814	15,954,456
	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Newfoundland and Labrador[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	5,856	6,357	6,656	6,918	7,259
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,279	2,302	2,065	3,869	4,744
	<i>42.6</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>22.6</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	833	817	785	744	735
	<i>10.2</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	953	936	902	948	1,004
	<i>13.2</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Taxes less subsidies	1,568	1,622	1,691	1,825	1,941
	<i>10.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Personal disposable income	8,378	8,740	9,098	9,313	9,734
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9	0.6	0.7	-0.7	-0.5

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	7,858	8,094	8,319	8,531	8,751
	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	3,599	3,653	3,752	3,923	4,118
	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	3,646	3,285	3,230	3,607	3,740
	<i>30.0</i>	<i>-9.9</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Investment in inventories	-72	288	89	67	100

Exports of goods and services	5,674	6,355	6,236	8,099	8,914
	<i>9.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Imports of goods and services	9,019	9,411	9,183	9,834	10,248
	<i>11.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,715	12,322	12,478	14,557	15,542
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	3,286	3,614	3,602	4,535	4,909
	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Services producing industries	7,285	7,444	7,679	7,993	8,177
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Industrial production	2,234	2,645	2,524	3,495	3,842
	<i>10.1</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	609	616	572	609	621
	<i>10.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Durable manufacturing	182	220	247	221	296
	<i>50.4</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>-10.5</i>	<i>33.9</i>
Manufacturing	816	852	826	833	920
	<i>20.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>10.4</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	365	358	363	361	372
	<i>15.1</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Construction	435	445	457	474	479
	<i>10.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Wholesale trade	670	588	681	657	673
	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Retail trade	621	664	717	746	770
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	360,317	362,002	368,115	375,517	373,959
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	195,681	197,726	201,664	206,871	208,325
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Prince Edward Island[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,612	1,746	1,812	1,902	1,993
	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	344	362	369	400	402
	<i>13.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	124	135	153	145	138
	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-4.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	269	280	299	310	325
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Taxes less subsidies	385	407	382	453	480
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Personal disposable income	2,266	2,420	2,463	2,593	2,621
	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.3	1.9	-0.2	0.6	-3.1

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,102	2,195	2,241	2,298	2,354
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	963	940	971	988	1,043
	<i>7.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	586	622	642	672	704
	<i>17.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Investment in inventories	12	74	-55	88	42

Exports of goods and services	1,704	1,772	1,751	1,790	1,847
	<i>8.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Imports of goods and services	2,317	2,496	2,451	2,544	2,630
	<i>10.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	3,052	3,111	3,102	3,290	3,353
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	710	724	692	747	748
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Services producing industries	2,049	2,091	2,117	2,231	2,293
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Industrial production	363	379	373	428	435
	<i>13.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	228	241	237	266	267
	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Durable manufacturing	94	102	94	118	123
	<i>32.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Manufacturing	315	336	315	368	373
	<i>12.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	203	196	158	143	134
	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-19.4</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>-6.3</i>
Construction	109	112	110	117	126
	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Wholesale trade	145	149	160	167	165
	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Retail trade	182	200	206	218	221
	<i>6.4</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	115,039	119,745	122,775	124,329	126,668
	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	63,502	66,546	68,101	69,609	71,482
	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Nova Scotia[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	12,416	13,107	13,606	14,336	14,946
	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,832	2,281	2,456	2,511	2,969
	<i>20.1</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>18.2</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,155	1,263	1,245	1,170	1,181
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,746	1,772	1,877	2,004	2,132
	<i>6.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Taxes less subsidies	2,892	2,999	3,231	3,475	3,696
	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Personal disposable income	16,827	17,526	18,135	18,685	19,335
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.3	-0.8

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	15,378	15,746	15,969	16,557	16,895
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,830	6,846	6,915	7,036	7,296
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	5,424	4,831	5,509	5,802	5,621
	<i>23.4</i>	<i>-10.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>-3.1</i>
Investment in inventories	76	190	13	-16	69

Exports of goods and services	10,207	11,170	11,661	12,149	12,286
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Imports of goods and services	15,647	15,832	16,450	16,648	17,020
	<i>8.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	22,285	22,970	23,641	24,874	25,180
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	4,908	5,034	5,294	5,550	5,506
	<i>10.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Services producing industries	15,334	15,790	16,332	16,997	17,380
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Industrial production	2,952	3,217	3,317	3,631	3,476
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>-4.3</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	1,393	1,292	1,291	1,312	1,349
	<i>16.4</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Durable manufacturing	767	888	906	1,068	971
	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>-9.1</i>
Manufacturing	2,131	2,130	2,077	2,212	2,175
	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	588	608	644	649	637
	<i>16.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
Construction	998	1,027	1,021	1,057	1,111
	<i>12.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Wholesale trade	1,357	1,161	1,272	1,224	1,327
	<i>20.2</i>	<i>-14.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Retail trade	1,290	1,368	1,440	1,533	1,564
	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	743,005	749,457	757,396	762,212	761,673
	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	421,256	427,375	429,681	438,231	442,505
	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, New Brunswick[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	9,995	10,604	10,656	11,105	11,605
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	1,769	1,846	1,904	1,888	2,087
	<i>35.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	1,287	1,345	1,317	1,172	1,248
	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-11.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,235	1,253	1,332	1,366	1,426
	<i>4.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Taxes less subsidies	2,297	2,430	2,562	2,785	2,980
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Personal disposable income	13,189	13,730	14,139	14,484	14,939
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	6.4	4.9	5.2	3.1	2.3

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	11,759	12,100	12,243	12,584	12,830
	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	5,078	4,923	4,970	5,129	5,433
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	4,071	4,140	3,502	3,569	4,078
	<i>27.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-15.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>14.3</i>
Investment in inventories	99	217	-37	14	89

Exports of goods and services	12,625	13,008	14,515	15,148	15,016
	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
Imports of goods and services	15,095	15,460	16,103	16,514	16,963
	<i>9.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	18,553	18,942	19,181	20,108	20,618
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	5,333	5,459	5,395	5,691	5,809
	<i>10.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Services producing industries	11,558	11,872	12,252	12,727	13,029
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Industrial production	3,514	3,611	3,544	3,769	3,735
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	1,552	1,726	1,616	1,789	1,762
	<i>5.9</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-6.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>-1.5</i>
Durable manufacturing	1,014	1,011	1,016	1,104	1,106
	<i>14.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Manufacturing	2,558	2,735	2,638	2,873	2,845
	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	708	722	830	871	840
	<i>10.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>-3.6</i>
Construction	755	774	817	843	871
	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Wholesale trade	1,113	1,127	1,006	1,032	1,190
	<i>23.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-10.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>
Retail trade	998	1,080	1,115	1,151	1,161
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	605,964	617,254	615,057	624,817	624,412
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	333,330	340,139	341,042	346,805	347,339
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Quebec[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	108,173	117,658	121,990	127,524	132,394
	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	23,065	23,761	21,529	24,923	25,018
	<i>32.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-9.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	12,825	14,028	13,885	13,902	14,273
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	12,084	12,416	12,940	13,918	14,647
	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	28,751	30,080	30,293	32,491	33,326
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Personal disposable income	131,076	139,159	144,912	151,705	156,862
	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.4

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	120,924	124,959	128,050	132,168	136,563
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	42,715	43,936	45,508	47,118	48,699
	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	36,605	37,857	38,248	40,910	43,410
	<i>8.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>
Investment in inventories	2,487	3,029	-1,734	-244	990

Exports of goods and services	122,269	135,478	132,106	131,866	130,304
	<i>11.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Imports of goods and services	118,506	129,842	124,213	124,836	129,339
	<i>9.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	206,467	215,424	217,825	226,773	230,983
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	65,543	70,817	70,347	72,303	72,545
	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Services producing industries	126,936	130,587	134,458	141,396	145,186
	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Industrial production	53,157	57,648	56,363	57,605	56,867
	<i>9.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	18,487	19,966	20,803	21,522	21,177
	<i>2.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-1.6</i>
Durable manufacturing	25,262	28,129	26,021	26,082	25,713
	<i>18.7</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>-7.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-1.4</i>
Manufacturing	43,711	48,090	46,536	47,002	46,428
	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,897	3,784	4,106	4,044	4,266
	<i>11.4</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Construction	9,806	10,469	10,861	11,908	12,514
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Wholesale trade	8,480	9,287	9,732	10,631	11,353
	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Retail trade	10,798	11,401	12,019	12,808	13,279
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	5,839,765	5,946,577	5,900,373	6,046,151	6,046,999
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	3,340,758	3,414,461	3,441,919	3,564,251	3,602,541
	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Ontario[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	214,520	233,876	242,939	251,226	259,052
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	49,738	54,356	49,441	59,893	58,852
	<i>25.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	16,936	18,252	17,051	17,077	17,158
	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	25,553	27,684	29,105	31,518	32,719
	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Taxes less subsidies	54,934	56,975	59,410	61,734	61,839
	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Personal disposable income	244,136	265,316	274,211	283,987	291,738
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	6.5	7.6	6.4	4.9	3.0

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	216,622	227,244	233,535	241,873	249,657
	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	66,158	68,306	70,947	73,214	76,583
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	73,241	75,778	77,443	79,455	83,855
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Investment in inventories	1,120	4,512	-1,711	603	3,420

Exports of goods and services	289,805	312,492	304,950	309,656	307,888
	<i>11.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>
Imports of goods and services	241,940	259,584	247,549	252,006	261,606
	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	405,034	429,105	437,600	452,431	459,805
	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	118,135	125,845	124,118	128,848	129,479
	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Services producing industries	255,058	270,266	279,836	288,843	295,439
	<i>7.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Industrial production	95,310	102,504	99,573	103,301	103,007
	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	29,052	31,247	31,768	33,208	33,211
	<i>1.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Durable manufacturing	53,526	58,033	54,118	56,082	56,151
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Manufacturing	82,814	89,873	85,541	88,351	88,312
	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>-0.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,886	4,671	4,477	4,617	4,655
	<i>9.8</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Construction	24,339	26,245	26,496	28,147	29,777
	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Wholesale trade	17,963	18,552	19,961	21,055	21,946
	<i>14.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Retail trade	18,618	19,962	20,943	21,549	22,244
	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	10,381,457	10,645,731	10,759,486	10,840,387	11,030,372
	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	5,803,688	5,984,429	6,072,603	6,175,935	6,329,683
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Manitoba[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	16,275	17,146	17,733	18,581	19,256
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	2,600	2,890	2,812	3,179	3,558
	<i>8.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,702	3,041	3,033	2,720	2,363
	<i>2.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-10.3</i>	<i>-13.1</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	2,209	2,245	2,357	2,472	2,540
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Taxes less subsidies	4,010	4,259	4,433	4,825	4,862
	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Personal disposable income	21,133	22,102	22,943	23,550	24,043
	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	4.8	4.9	4.0	2.0	0.3

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	19,202	19,629	20,128	20,696	21,134
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	7,064	7,201	7,364	7,553	7,675
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	5,692	5,598	5,874	6,124	6,328
	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Investment in inventories	202	517	-170	86	648

Exports of goods and services	19,632	20,634	21,007	20,895	21,068
	<i>2.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Imports of goods and services	20,296	20,729	21,142	21,537	22,468
	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	31,503	32,846	33,115	33,849	34,368
	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	7,980	8,611	8,467	8,461	8,504
	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Services producing industries	21,145	21,826	22,342	23,085	23,549
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Industrial production	5,138	5,641	5,622	5,543	5,366
	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-3.2</i>
Manufacturing	3,553	3,898	3,830	3,868	3,832
	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,567	1,771	1,475	1,535	1,675
	<i>2.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>-16.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>
Construction	1,850	1,886	1,921	2,036	2,098
	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Wholesale trade	1,296	1,204	1,408	1,428	1,463
	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Retail trade	1,674	1,757	1,887	1,963	2,009
	<i>8.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	998,117	1,007,840	1,009,036	1,017,958	1,024,097
	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	572,912	582,910	585,000	596,764	596,830
	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Saskatchewan[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	12,825	13,383	13,965	14,611	15,324
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	3,929	5,629	4,622	5,150	5,789
	<i>11.6</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>-17.9</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	2,403	2,929	2,574	2,606	2,628
	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>-12.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	1,775	1,875	1,936	1,994	2,100
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Taxes less subsidies	3,752	3,687	3,698	3,572	3,767
	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Personal disposable income	17,517	18,187	18,566	19,059	19,780
	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	0.5	-0.9	-2.6	-4.4	-5.2

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	16,581	17,008	17,299	17,686	18,129
	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	6,090	6,166	6,412	6,501	6,723
	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	7,034	6,999	6,941	6,507	6,681
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Investment in inventories	624	358	-931	-233	1,428

Exports of goods and services	20,123	21,420	21,647	20,696	20,977
	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Imports of goods and services	19,966	20,700	20,781	20,818	21,990
	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	30,459	31,252	30,699	30,621	32,000
	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	11,276	11,456	10,467	9,844	10,556
	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Services producing industries	17,097	17,555	17,969	18,508	19,003
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Industrial production	6,727	6,973	7,086	6,820	7,031
	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	918	1,128	1,195	1,196	1,186
	<i>-11.9</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Durable manufacturing	1,080	1,072	1,121	1,130	1,187
	<i>10.9</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Manufacturing	1,933	2,144	2,233	2,268	2,272
	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,028	2,991	1,872	1,594	2,008
	<i>10.2</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-37.4</i>	<i>-14.9</i>	<i>26.0</i>
Construction	1,590	1,645	1,667	1,769	1,828
	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Wholesale trade	1,561	1,537	1,567	1,499	1,474
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
Retail trade	1,347	1,415	1,478	1,559	1,603
	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	889,265	889,661	862,715	857,553	867,451
	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	502,506	499,620	483,123	490,432	494,551
	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Alberta[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	54,628	60,392	67,757	70,625	73,525
	<i>3.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	16,236	30,206	28,702	23,608	33,994
	<i>39.1</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>-17.7</i>	<i>44.0</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,856	14,395	14,322	10,906	13,851
	<i>15.1</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-23.9</i>	<i>27.0</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	6,672	7,143	7,725	8,511	9,018
	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Taxes less subsidies	9,619	10,015	7,553	10,956	11,654
	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-24.6</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Personal disposable income	61,845	67,790	75,381	78,302	81,041
	<i>4.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	3.1	4.5	8.9	6.4	4.2

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	56,794	59,659	62,124	64,819	67,179
	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	17,124	18,164	18,939	19,193	19,930
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	31,997	37,374	40,850	40,513	41,626
	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Investment in inventories	560	838	-1,197	-578	1,825

Exports of goods and services	68,919	75,070	74,979	74,962	75,622
	<i>3.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Imports of goods and services	61,027	70,013	72,278	72,307	75,736
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	114,227	121,153	123,120	126,114	129,553
	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	45,674	48,720	48,044	46,379	48,496
	<i>0.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Services producing industries	63,387	67,374	71,347	76,152	78,443
	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Industrial production	34,285	35,733	34,788	34,000	35,494
	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	6,017	6,843	5,783	5,746	5,704
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>-15.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
Durable manufacturing	4,874	5,900	6,277	6,293	6,930
	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Manufacturing	10,869	12,762	12,090	11,984	12,526
	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,514	3,567	2,967	2,381	2,762
	<i>11.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-16.8</i>	<i>-19.8</i>	<i>16.0</i>
Construction	5,162	5,489	5,755	6,297	6,706
	<i>1.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Wholesale trade	7,847	9,352	10,204	9,862	9,965
	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Retail trade	4,920	5,242	5,582	6,151	6,344
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	2,897,946	2,974,333	3,074,758	3,080,915	3,189,819
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	1,610,299	1,643,698	1,679,629	1,714,347	1,764,857
	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, British Columbia[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	64,045	68,369	70,044	72,790	75,141
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	9,309	11,596	11,767	11,300	12,568
	<i>26.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>11.2</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	8,365	10,184	8,843	8,939	9,310
	<i>0.1</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>-13.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	8,723	9,078	9,605	10,495	11,144
	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	14,972	15,608	16,009	16,813	17,778
	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Personal disposable income	77,412	81,901	84,715	87,922	90,246
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	-2.0	-1.5	-2.2	-3.9	-6.1
	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	75,648	77,953	80,028	82,517	85,235
	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	22,761	23,701	24,853	25,219	25,720
	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	22,898	23,498	25,137	25,546	27,373
	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Investment in inventories	662	1,966	-253	602	789
	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
Exports of goods and services	55,575	60,346	59,082	60,147	60,308
	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Imports of goods and services	57,889	62,310	62,481	63,577	65,933
	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	119,604	125,145	126,229	130,391	133,600
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	28,503	30,632	30,264	30,875	31,663
	<i>4.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Services producing industries	80,518	83,343	85,650	89,113	91,526
	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Industrial production	18,255	20,535	19,823	20,287	20,470
	<i>10.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	4,840	5,256	5,221	5,152	5,327
	<i>20.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Durable manufacturing	8,027	9,908	8,971	9,305	9,414
	<i>11.4</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Manufacturing	12,809	14,954	13,754	14,088	14,349
	<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,536	4,470	4,615	4,597	4,644
	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Construction	5,368	5,539	5,656	5,947	6,386
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Wholesale trade	5,718	5,635	5,760	5,908	6,481
	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Retail trade	6,370	6,707	7,269	7,764	7,773
	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	3,253,855	3,354,073	3,278,863	3,334,976	3,416,439
	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	1,929,583	1,972,134	1,956,967	1,992,312	2,037,504
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Yukon[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	630	681	689	726	746
	<i>3.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	37	71	110	81	85
	<i>-33.9</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>-26.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56	54	51	47	49
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	77	84	90	96	100
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Taxes less subsidies	79	82	87	98	97
	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>
Personal disposable income	771	823	852	910	928
	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	18.3	16.2	14.8	16.7	13.9

Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	606	648	672	690	718
	<i>3.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	555	563	564	603	634
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	293	255	293	307	303
	<i>28.5</i>	<i>-13.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Investment in inventories	-3	13	12	-6	-2

Exports of goods and services	361	364	369	321	310
	<i>-12.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-13.0</i>	<i>-3.4</i>
Imports of goods and services	743	728	740	756	784
	<i>5.7</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,070	1,112	1,161	1,163	1,167
	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	155	158	177	160	156
	<i>-13.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>-9.6</i>	<i>-2.5</i>
Services producing industries	860	901	920	952	970
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Industrial production	79	84	83	67	59
	<i>-28.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-19.3</i>	<i>-11.9</i>
Manufacturing	2	3	2	2	3
	<i>100.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>-33.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	4	5	5	5
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Construction	39	40	40	41	41
	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Wholesale trade	71	69	88	88	91
	<i>9.2</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Retail trade	58	61	65	68	68
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	27,006	27,682	27,605	27,601	27,499
	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	15,985	16,523	16,334	16,680	16,687
	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Northwest Territories[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	1,055	1,124	1,302	1,399	1,472
...	...	<i>6.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	537	568	777	634	1,121
...	...	<i>5.8</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>-18.4</i>	<i>76.8</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	84	163	164	212	189
...	...	<i>94.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>-10.8</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	120	122	134	142	154
...	...	<i>1.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Taxes less subsidies	124	138	156	176	181
...	...	<i>11.3</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Personal disposable income	1,061	1,133	1,283	1,328	1,390
...	...	<i>6.8</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	16.5	16.2	21.7	19.2	18.2
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	861	900	939	981	1,017
...	...	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	932	919	945	973	1,002
...	...	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	562	824	1,333	1,256	855
...	...	<i>46.6</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>-31.9</i>
Investment in inventories	55	37	10	21	20
...
Exports of goods and services	1,203	1,471	1,741	1,898	2,979
...	...	<i>22.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>57.0</i>
Imports of goods and services	1,333	1,714	2,016	2,051	2,036
...	...	<i>28.6</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,267	2,412	2,923	3,042	3,676
...	...	<i>6.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	842	925	1,480	1,597	2,333
...	...	<i>9.9</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>46.1</i>
Services producing industries	1,281	1,301	1,348	1,450	1,477
...	...	<i>1.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Industrial production	638	634	982	1,203	2,083
...	...	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>73.2</i>
Non-durable manufacturing	4	5	6	6	6
...	...	<i>25.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Durable manufacturing	1	3	7	10	12
...	...	<i>200.0</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>20.0</i>
Manufacturing	3	4	6	6	7
...	...	<i>33.3</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>16.7</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17	15	16	15	16
...	...	<i>-11.8</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Construction	47	49	49	68	52
...	...	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>-23.5</i>
Wholesale trade	194	275	473	365	237
...	...	<i>41.8</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>-22.8</i>	<i>-35.1</i>
Retail trade	51	54	57	63	65
...	...	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	34,492	37,485	42,043	43,642	45,454
...	...	<i>8.7</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	21,223	22,251	24,579	26,305	27,697
...	...	<i>4.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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

2 Actual rate.

Economic accounts key indicators, Nunavut[1]

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Millions of dollars at current prices					
GDP by income and by expenditure					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	431	480	551	627	660
...	...	<i>11.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Corporation profits before taxes	94	110	66	44	23
...	...	<i>17.0</i>	<i>-40.0</i>	<i>-33.3</i>	<i>-47.7</i>
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	24	25	27	26	28
...	...	<i>4.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Net income of unincorporated business	50	56	62	67	73
...	...	<i>12.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>9.0</i>
Taxes less subsidies	36	38	47	56	52
...	...	<i>5.6</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>-7.1</i>
Personal disposable income	616	656	687	735	765
...	...	<i>6.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Personal saving rate[2]	44.6	44.4	44.0	43.4	42.5
...
Millions of chained (1997) dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	331	348	362	382	396
...	...	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Government current expenditure on goods and services	622	647	713	773	851
...	...	<i>4.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Gross fixed capital formation	255	232	254	247	292
...	...	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>18.2</i>
Investment in inventories	4	15	9	2	17
...
Exports of goods and services	256	315	301	281	109
...	...	<i>23.0</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-61.2</i>
Imports of goods and services	723	751	797	808	869
...	...	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Gross domestic product at market prices	739	800	840	882	815
...	...	<i>8.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>-7.6</i>
GDP at basic prices, by industry					
Goods producing industries	226	255	251	239	119
...	...	<i>12.8</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>-50.2</i>
Services producing industries	508	556	601	630	651
...	...	<i>9.4</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Industrial production	144	179	169	151	24
...	...	<i>24.3</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	<i>-10.7</i>	<i>-84.1</i>
Manufacturing	1	2	2	2	2
...	...	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	1	1	1	1
...	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Construction	3	3	3	4	2
...	...	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>-50.0</i>
Wholesale trade	82	76	82	86	91
...	...	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Retail trade	26	28	30	33	34
...	...	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Labour statistics					
Hours worked for all jobs (thousands)	15,083	16,159	16,655	18,045	18,404
...	...	<i>7.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Total number of jobs (units)	9,253	9,908	10,215	11,219	11,312
...	...	<i>7.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>

1 The first line is the series itself. The second line, italicized, is the percentage change.
2 Actual rate.

Revisions to provincial and territorial Gross Domestic Product – 2000 to 2003

Revised estimates of the provincial and territorial economic accounts are available for 2000 to 2002. Following normal practice, updated estimates of the preliminary 2003 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) released in April 2004, are also available. Statistical revisions are conducted in order to incorporate the most current information from censuses, annual surveys, taxation statistics, public accounts, etc. Although revisions occur for all data series, the magnitude of these revisions varies across jurisdictions.

Revisions include benchmarking to the provincial input-output (PIO) tables for 2000 and 2001, the incorporation of national level revisions arising from the May 2004 release of the Income and Expenditure Accounts (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/13-605-XIE/2003001/data/2004iea/index.htm>), and the annual revisions of GDP by industry (<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=15-001-XIE>), released in September 2004.

Revisions that took place at the national level were largely focussed on wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, corporation profits before taxes, net income of farm operators from farm production, government current expenditure on goods and services, business investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, international trade as well as industrial production.

Revisions were also made to the government current expenditure on goods and services estimates. The global deflator for this series has been revised mainly due to the implementation of a more refined measurement approach. The labour income portion of government expenditure on goods and services in real terms has now been projected using hours worked, adjusted for quality, instead of employment for the federal and the provincial administration sub-sectors.

Real gross domestic product

Real gross domestic product for 2003 has been revised upwards for most provinces and territories. The real GDP growth rates for Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan were unchanged, with New Brunswick revised downward. Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest growth rate of the provinces for 2003 and Nova Scotia had the lowest. The upward revision to Northwest Territories' estimates resulted in a growth rate of 20.8%.

In general, GDP for the provinces and territories was revised downwards in 2000. Prince Edward Island had the slowest growth in 2000, with Alberta having the highest at 6.1%. Mixed revisions occurred for 2001, with a downward revision to Alberta's economy and an upward revision to Nova Scotia's, Nova Scotia now has the largest growth of the provinces for that year. In 2002, most revisions were upwards and Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest real GDP growth.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland and Labrador had the best economic growth among the provinces for the last two years, with the highest real GDP growth for 2002 at 16.7% and 2003 at 6.8%. Slower growth in manufacturing and updated administrative data resulted in a downward revision to labour income for 2002 and 2003, which was more than offset by large upward revisions to corporate profits. Corporate profits have effectively doubled in the last four years reflecting increased oil production. Real business gross fixed capital formation has been revised upward for 2002 and 2003, fuelled by investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment. Downward revisions to the estimates for the manufacturing of newsprint and real estate activities in the financial sector were partially offset with an upward revision for non-residential construction.

Prince Edward Island

Revisions to Prince Edward Island GDP estimates resulted in a contraction for 2001. The value of crop production for 2001, which was already weak due to the potato blight that restricted export sales, was lowered. In addition, estimates for the aerospace industry were also revised downward. The province had a strong rebound to

6.1% real GDP growth in 2002. There was a large upward revision to corporate profits for 2002 and strong increases in government gross fixed capital formation from 2001 onward. Business gross fixed capital formation was revised downward for 2001 to 2003, mostly due to revised machinery and equipment estimates.

Nova Scotia

With a strong economy from 2000 to 2002, growth slowed to 1.2% in 2003, which is slightly higher than the preliminary estimate of 0.9%. The 2003 growth rate is the lowest for the provinces. Corporate profits were revised down in 2000 to 2002, with an increase in 2003. Decreases in the estimates of investment in residential structures were more than offset by large upward revisions in machinery and equipment for 2002 and 2003. For 2001 and carried forward to 2003, estimates of natural gas extraction were revised downward, as well as for manufacturing which was partially due to the reduced production of food products, primary metals and activity at shipbuilding facilities. These were partly offset by an upward revision to the output of paper producers and brewers. Retailing services were also revised upward, but for 2002 and 2003. Updated trade data resulted in upward revisions to imports and exports throughout the period.

New Brunswick

The revisions to New Brunswick's real GDP growth rate were small in 2001, with larger revisions in 2000 and 2002. The 2003 growth rate, at 2.5% is lower than the preliminary estimate of 2.6%. Corporate profits were revised downwards for 2000 and upwards for the remainder of the period. Accrued net income of farm operators and net income of unincorporated business were both revised downwards through the entire period. Government current expenditure was also revised downwards throughout the period. For 2001 onward, manufacturing estimates were reduced largely due to downward revisions in petroleum refining, pulp and paper and metal products. There were also significant upward revisions for truck transportation and telecommunications services.

Quebec

Real GDP growth for Quebec was revised downwards in 2000 and 2001, and slightly upwards in 2002 and 2003. Labour income was revised down in 2002 and 2003, resulting from new tax data and a weaker than originally estimated manufacturing sector. Government current expenditure was revised upwards for each year, with the largest increase occurring in 2003. Exports were revised down for 2001 and 2002, but experienced a large upward revision in 2003. This was accompanied by stronger imports during the time period. Manufacturing was revised downward mainly due to the lower output of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Aerospace and Railway Rolling Stock industries. Output of the financial sector was also lowered.

Ontario

Ontario's new real GDP growth rates for 2000 to 2003 reflected one of the smallest revisions of all the provinces, with an increased growth of only 0.3% in 2003. Although corporate profits were revised upwards for 2001 to 2003, the larger upward revision to the 2002 estimate resulted in a decline in the 2003 growth rate for that series. Noticeable revisions were made to government gross fixed capital formation, which were upward for 2000 followed by downward revisions from 2001 onward. These downward revisions were offset by an upward revision to exports, mainly services, forestry products and mining. Throughout, the output of the manufacturing sector was revised downward with lower production of ICT products, metals and transportation equipment (motor vehicle parts, aerospace and railway rolling stock products). Output of the financial sector was also revised downward due to lower estimates for insurance and real estate-related activities. Retailing and truck transportation services were revised upwards.

Manitoba

Manitoba had the second slowest growth of the provinces in real GDP at 1.5% for 2003. Corporation profits had downward revisions in 2000 to 2002, with a slight increase in 2003. Accrued net income of farm operators was revised down throughout, to some extent due to the incorporation of the 2001 Census of agriculture data. Both personal expenditure on goods and services and government current expenditure on goods and services were revised down for the whole period. Business gross fixed capital formation had downward revisions in 2000 and 2001, followed by strong positive revisions for 2002 and 2003. Trade estimates showed large revisions, with both imports and exports revised throughout the period. Crop production and manufacturing of aerospace products estimates were revised downwards, with health care and social assistance services upwardly revised for 2001 onward.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has the second highest real GDP growth among the provinces for 2003 at 4.5%. A larger revision in 2002 to real GDP growth resulted in a higher, although still negative, growth rate of -0.3%. New benchmark data resulted in large downward revisions to corporate profits for 2001 to 2003. Accrued net income of farm operators was revised up partially as a result of the incorporation of the 2001 Census of agriculture data. Government gross fixed capital formation was revised upwards throughout the period, with larger revisions in 2002 and 2003. Business gross fixed capital formation saw downward revisions, mainly due to machinery and equipment. For 2001 onwards, estimates of oil and gas extraction and construction-related activities were revised upward. Similar to Manitoba, estimates of crop production were revised downward.

Alberta

Alberta had the highest growth of real GDP in 2000, revised upwards to 6.1%. Upwardly revised estimates of supplementary labour income in 2002 were partially due to large premium rate increases for Alberta provincial government health plans, but new administrative data resulted in a downward revision to labour income for 2002 and 2003. Corporate profits were revised downwards for 2001, but upwards for 2002 and 2003. Both personal expenditures on goods and services as well as business gross fixed capital formation have been revised downward throughout the entire period. Oil and gas extraction was revised upwards significantly in 2000 and 2003, whereas oil and gas construction activities were revised upwards in 2001 and down in both 2002 and 2003. For the entire period, downward revisions in manufacturing were primarily a result of lower output of food processors and producers of agricultural chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides). There was an upward revision to truck and pipeline transportation and health services.

British Columbia

The revisions made to British Columbia's real GDP led to a change from small negative growth in 2001 to a 0.9% growth rate. Upwardly revised estimates of supplementary labour income in 2002 were partially due to large premium rate increases for British Columbia provincial government health plans. Large upward revisions were seen in corporate profits for 2000 to 2003 and to net income of non-farm un-incorporated businesses for 2001 onward. Personal expenditure on goods and services was revised down throughout the period, mainly due to revisions in services. Real business investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment experienced large upward revisions in 2002 and 2003. For 2000 onward, both exports and imports were revised up, with the trade balance being revised up throughout the period. Other upward revisions for 2001 to 2003 were concentrated in the mining, oil and gas sector, the manufacturing of ICT products and non-residential and repair construction. Downward revisions were most prevalent in the manufacturing of forestry-related products and in the financial sector.

Yukon

A large revision in 2000 pulled down the growth rate of real GDP for the Yukon to 3.9% from 6.5%, due to reductions in final demand categories, including exports in the mining industry. Large increases in corporate profits were seen throughout the period. Government expenditure on goods and services was revised down in 2000 and

2001, but up in 2002 and 2003. The substantial upward revision in the estimate for 2003 was moderated by a decrease in business gross fixed capital formation. For 2001 onward, there were upward revisions in oil and gas, transportation related non-residential construction and telecommunications services. Output of accommodations and food services were revised lower.

Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories' real GDP growth was revised up to 20.8% in 2003. Labour income was revised downward in 2002 and 2003 due to the incorporation of new administrative data. Similar to Newfoundland and Labrador, corporation profits have doubled since 1999, with a large revision upwards in 2003 related to the diamond industry. Real personal expenditure on goods and services was revised up for 2001 onward with government gross fixed capital formation revised up throughout the entire period. Both government current expenditure and business gross fixed capital formation were revised down throughout. The value of non-residential construction of buildings and engineering projects was revised lower for 2001 onward. Exports to other countries have almost tripled since 2000, mostly due to increased diamond mining.

Nunavut

Revisions to Nunavut's real GDP growth rates for 2002 and 2003 were upwards. This resulted in a change for 2003 from the previously published -10.5% to -7.6%. Labour income was revised up for 2002 and 2003 and net income of non-farm unincorporated business was revised upwards for the entire period. Large upward revisions to business gross fixed capital formation in 2002 and 2003 were moderated by large decreases in exports as a result of downward revisions to mining output. The financial sector was revised upwards due to real-estate-related activities.

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