

The 2002-2005 revisions of the Income and Expenditure Accounts

Introduction

Revised estimates of the Income and Expenditure Accounts (IEA) covering the period 2002 to 2005 have been released along with those for the first quarter of 2006. These revised estimates incorporate the most current source data and seasonal patterns.

Revision schedule

The annual revision process is integrated within the System of National Accounts, with revised estimates of the Income and Expenditure Accounts, Financial Flow Accounts and the Balance of International Payments compiled and released together. Revised estimates of the national balance sheet are released about two weeks later. The integration occurs through compiling Input-Output Accounts in current prices for the first two years of the four year revision period. These data are released in the fall of each year when the full provincial Input-Output Accounts are completed. Corresponding revisions to the monthly estimates of real gross domestic product by industry are released in September.

Statistical revisions are carried out regularly in the System of National Accounts in order to incorporate the most current information from censuses, annual surveys, taxation statistics, public accounts, etc. In principle, the revision schedule for the National Income and Expenditure Accounts is as follows: the first estimate for a given quarter is released approximately 60 days after the end of the reference quarter; this estimate is revised when estimates for subsequent quarters of the same calendar year are released; thereafter, the estimates are open for revision only once a year for the next four years, at the time of the release of the first quarter estimates. For example, the estimates for the first quarter of 2002 were first released in May 2002. The first revision to these estimates occurred when the second quarter estimates were released in August 2002, further revisions occurred when the third and fourth quarter 2002 estimates were released. These estimates were revised again in each of the next four years, with the last of these revisions occurring with this release.

Limited revisions are sometimes carried out for periods further back than four years and historical revisions are conducted periodically, roughly once every 10 years. Historical revisions provide an occasion to improve estimation methods, eliminate statistical breaks resulting from more limited revisions and introduce conceptual changes into the system. The most recent historical revision was completed in December 1997. Documentation related to this revision can be found at www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/13-605-XIE/2003001/data/1997nefa/index.htm.

The policy of revising the estimates of previous years only once a year is adhered to throughout the System of National Accounts. The period open for revision, however, varies from one set of accounts to the other. Thus, the standard revision is four years in the Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Balance of Payments. The standard revision in the Input-Output Accounts covers one year—the first year of the four years of revision in the Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Balance of Payments. The revision of the Financial Flow Accounts usually parallels that of the National Balance Sheet Accounts and often covers more than four years to reconcile the stocks with the revised flows.

Income and Expenditure Accounts revisions

With the May 2002 release, additional conceptual changes were implemented within the National Income and Expenditure Accounts and carried back to 1981. These included classification changes to licences and registrations, land transfer taxes, and spectrum charges and the incorporation of 1996 census results in farm inventories. Documentation related to these conceptual changes can be found at www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/13-605-XIE/2003001/chronology/chronoindex.htm.

No conceptual changes have been made to the Income and Expenditure Accounts this year.

Impact of the revisions on gross domestic product (GDP)

The current revisions to GDP resulted from the inclusion of the most current estimates from data sources, including survey results, administrative data and public accounts. Revised 2002 and preliminary 2003 Input-Output data are incorporated for the first two years of the four-year revision period. New benchmark information was incorporated for the more recent periods. Other series were revised due to applying existing or updated projectors to the new levels received from the Input-Output Accounts.

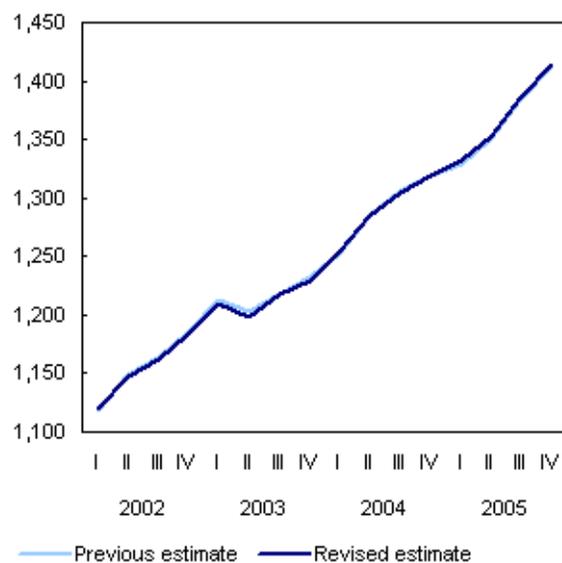
GDP at current prices (Table 3) was revised downward on an annual basis for 2002 and 2003 and upward for 2004 and 2005. The downward revision to GDP in 2002 is a result of revisions to the 2002 Input-Output tables. This is the last time 2002 will be revised in a normal revision schedule as it is now fully reconciled with the revised and final Input-Output Accounts. The downward revision to current dollar GDP for 2002 was \$1,299 million, in 2003 was \$2,783 while the upward revisions for 2004 and 2005 were \$603 million and \$2,699 million, respectively. Chart 1 compares the value of the previous estimate to the revised estimate of nominal GDP on a quarterly basis.

Table 1 Selected components – Current revisions

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	millions of dollars			
Gross domestic product	-1,299	-2,783	603	2,699
Income components				
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	615	3,250	7,924	9,225
Surplus	-1,631	-4,889	-6,892	-8,196
Corporation profits before taxes	-611	-2,771	-3,825	-4,481
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	-469	-544	-1,324	-837
Capital consumption allowances	-437	-1,337	-2,504	-4,105
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	136	660	666	1,111
Inventory valuation adjustment	-250	-897	95	116
Taxes less subsidies, on factors of production	-103	-293	620	1,441
Taxes less subsidies, on products	-365	-647	-738	-855
Expenditure components				
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	-627	-1,303	-1,366	-1,582
Government current expenditure on goods and services	523	2,761	1,245	1,873
Business investment in residential structures	-61	-213	-585	-494
Business investment in non-residential structures	672	542	4,461	5,668
Business investment in machinery and equipment	125	205	44	-250
Business investment in inventories	-1,373	-2,304	-1,542	1,689
Exports of goods and services	1,114	390	1,998	1,424
Imports of goods and services	622	2,146	2,617	3,643

Gross domestic product

Billions of dollars

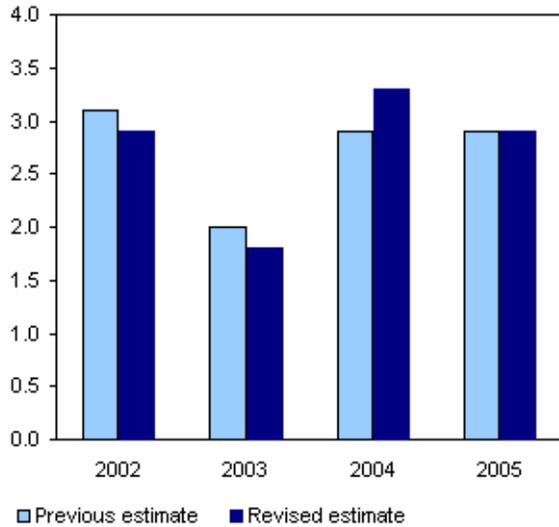


As can be seen in the above table, the downward revisions to GDP in 2002 and 2003 were mostly a result of revisions to weaker than projected estimates of surplus in the Input-Output Tables. The upward revisions in 2004 and 2005 stem mainly from large upward revisions in wages and salaries and non-residential business investment in 2004 which were carried forward into 2005. On a quarterly basis, current dollar GDP was revised down for all quarters in 2002 and 2003 except for the first quarter of 2002 and the third quarter of 2003. In contrast, in 2004 and 2005 it was revised up for all quarters with the exception of the third quarter of 2004.

Estimates of **real GDP** (see Table 3), were revised downward for 2002 and 2003 and upward for 2004 and 2005, with the largest revision of \$-3.6 billion occurring in 2003. The revisions to 2004 and 2005 are low by historical standards.

Growth rates of real GDP, annual

Annual percentage change, chained (1997) dollars



Viewed from a historical perspective over two decades the revisions to the annual growth rate of current dollar GDP for 2003 and 2005 fall in the low to medium range of revisions. The cumulative revision to the growth rate (as shown in Table 4) is measured by the taking the difference between the current growth rate and the initial growth rate. For 2003, there is no cumulative revision, for 2005 it is 0.1%, while the cumulative revision for 2004 is slightly higher at 0.3%. Similar to 2004, the cumulative revision to the 2002 growth rate is large by historical standards, settling in at -0.6% as the Input-Output Table benchmarking exercise pulled the initial estimate down for a second consecutive year.

Estimates to **quarterly real GDP** growth were mostly revised upward or unchanged for 2002, 2003 and 2004. Most of the 2003 annual revision occurred in the first quarter which was revised by -0.3%. Revisions were also large in the first quarter of 2004 (+0.4%). For 2005, the revisions were mixed with the first quarter revised upward, the second and third quarter downward and the fourth unchanged.

Growth rates of real GDP, quarterly

Quarterly percentage change, chained (1997) dollars

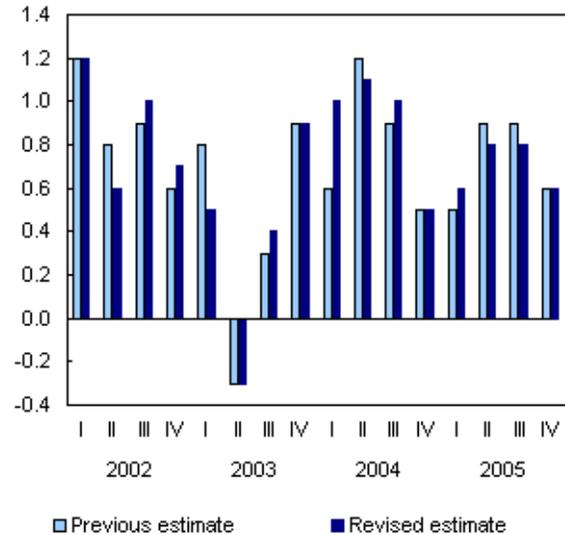


Table 2 provides a history of the revisions to GDP for the period 1994-2005. As noted earlier, each annual estimate is subjected to four different annual revision cycles as well as periodic historical revision processes. Table 2 provides the published level and growth rate of GDP for a given year for each of these revision cycles. The largest revisions to GDP occur with the third revision cycle, in which the Income and Expenditure Accounts are benchmarked to the Input-Output Tables. The average upward revision to GDP is +0.2 percentage points and the average downward revision is -0.4 percentage points following the first revision cycle. This increases to +0.5 and a -0.3 with the second, and +0.7 and -0.4 with the Input-Output benchmarking process (the third and fourth revision cycle combined).

The implicit chained price index for GDP had marginal revisions. In 2002, it was unchanged, in 2003 it was revised up 0.1, unchanged in 2004 and up by 0.2 in 2005. As part of this revision process, the revised Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI) has been incorporated into various components of the machinery and equipment deflators from 2002 to 2005. Prior to May 31st, 2006, the MEPI's were on a 1986=100 basis. These price indexes have now been rebased to 1997=100. The rebasing of the MEPI also resulted in a re-weighting of the elementary prices, with a greater weight given to import prices.

Revisions to income aggregates (Table 5)

Estimates of **wages, salaries and supplementary labour income** were revised upwards in 2002 and 2003, due to revisions to employers' contributions to pensions. These upward revisions resulted from the incorporation of benchmark data from Income Statistics Division, which showed substantial increases in special payments for unfunded liabilities (CANSIM Table 280-0026). A very large special payment of over 1 billion dollars occurred in the government sector in 2003. Other special pension payments occurred in the business sector, and as corporate expenses they reduced surplus, particularly corporate profits.

The substantial upward revision in 2004 was as a result of the receipt of tax data from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). The largest upward revisions to wages and salaries occurred in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia. Supplementary labour income was also revised upward, but not to the same extent as 2003. Upward revisions were carried forward into 2005 for both wages and salaries and supplementary labour income.

Within the System of National Accounts **surplus** is defined as the income corporations obtain from their own production facilities — value added less compensation of employees less taxes on production payable plus subsidies received. It represents the last balancing item in the input-output tables and is calculated for each industry. As part of the annual benchmarking to the input-output tables, estimates of surplus are produced by incorporating the latest annual business and institutional survey's as well as various administrative data into the input-output framework. Once these benchmark estimates of surplus are derived, the revisions are incorporated into the Income and Expenditure Accounts. In the Income and Expenditure Accounts surplus includes the following income components: corporation profits before taxes, government business enterprise profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, inventory valuation adjustment, capital consumption allowances. Table 1 shows the revisions to surplus for 2002 to 2005 as well as how the revision was distributed among its various income components noted above.

Corporation profits before taxes was revised down in all four years, by \$611 million in 2002, \$2,771 million in 2003, \$3,825 million in 2004 and \$4,481 million in 2005. The revisions in 2002 and 2003 reflect the benchmarking to the Input-Output Accounts which take into account the latest annual business survey data as well as updated annual corporate income tax returns for 2003. In 2003, the special payment made to supplementary labour income due to under-funding in pension funds created a significant offsetting downward revision to corporate profits. New estimates from the preliminary Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises including the General Index of Financial Information (GIFI) schedules were incorporated

for 2004. These new estimates resulted in downward revisions to 2004 which were carried forward to 2005 using revised estimates from the Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income was revised downward in all four years. In 2002 the downward revision was \$469 million, in 2003 it was \$544 million, in 2004 it was \$1,324 million, and in 2005 it was \$837 million. Revisions to this series reflect new and revised interest payment and receipt information and royalty payments of corporations.

Capital consumption allowances (CCA) was revised downward in all four years. In 2002 the downward revision was \$437 million, in 2003 it was \$1,337 million, in 2004 it was \$2,504 million and in 2005 it was \$4,105 million. Updated annual corporate income tax returns, together with additional depreciation estimates led to these revisions. Additional data sources were used to calculate estimates of capital consumption allowance. In the past the estimates were derived using data from the Annual Financial Survey, however, with this annual revision process, estimates of CCA are also taken from the Investment and Capital Stock Division's perpetual inventory model.

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production was revised upward for all four years. In 2002 and 2003, the most significant revision was due to a downward revision in farm operating expenses (mainly in commercial feed expenses). In 2004, the combined effect of a downward revision in farm operating expenses with an upward revision to the Canadian Agricultural Income Support payments resulted in an overall upward revision of \$390 million to accrued net farm income. In 2005 a downward revision in crop receipts was more than offset by an upward revision in livestock receipts and program payments.

Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent was revised upwards in 2002 by \$32 million. From 2003 to 2005 there were downward revisions, with 2003 revised downward by \$144 million, 2004 by \$199 million and 2005 by \$166 million. The 2002 and 2003 revisions reflect benchmarking to the Input-Output Accounts by industry, while the 2004 revisions incorporate new administrative data coming from the CRA on the net income of non-farm unincorporated business.

The estimate of **taxes on factors of production, less subsidies** was revised downward in 2002 by \$103 million and by \$293 in 2003. It was revised upwards in 2004 by \$620 million and in 2005 by \$1,441 million. Local taxes on production accounted for most of the revision. **Taxes on products, less subsidies** was revised downward in 2002 by \$365 million, in 2003 by \$647 million, in 2004 by \$738 million and in 2005 by \$855 million. Most of the revision occurred in the federal GST as a result of recognizing the

change in the rebate to municipalities from 50% to 100%. Revisions to both series also incorporate new public accounts and other financial information for the different government sub-sectors.

Revisions to expenditure aggregates at current prices (Table 6)

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was revised downward by \$627 million in 2002, \$1,303 million in 2003, \$1,366 million in 2004 and \$1,582 million in 2005. In 2002 and 2003, revisions reflect benchmarking to Input-Output Accounts, with services accounting for the majority of the downward revision, specifically health related expenses.

For 2004 and 2005, the overall revision to personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was downward. Goods were revised downward in all categories, which more than offset the upward revision to services. The quarterly retail commodity data based on the NAICS 2002 classification were made available in the Fall of 2005 for the period prior to 2004 and the annual Retail Trade for 2004 was released in March 2006. Both these data sources have been incorporated into the personal expenditure estimates on consumer goods.

Personal expenditure on services was revised upward using results from the Survey of Household Spending for 2004, as well as surveys of service industries. Gross paid and imputed rent were revised up in 2005 due to an upward revision to the average rent paid. This revision reflects the inclusion of CMHC average rent data published last December.

Government current expenditure on goods and services was revised upward by \$523 million in 2002, \$2,761 million in 2003, \$1,245 million in 2004 and \$1,873 million in 2005. These revisions reflect new data from federal and provincial public accounts as well as the latest local government information. Survey results for 2003 from the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) and the Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics were also incorporated and carried forward to 2005. In 2003, a \$1 billion special pension contribution by local governments was included. For 2004 and 2005, revisions reflect a resumption of pension contributions under Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System by various Ontario municipalities.

Revisions to **investment in residential structures** were downward in each of the years from 2002 to 2005. The downward revisions were \$61 million in 2002, \$213 million in 2003, \$585 million in 2004 and \$494 million in 2005. Revisions are based on administrative data and results from the 2004 Survey of Household Spending and the Survey of Real Estate Agents and Brokers.

Business investment in non-residential construction and machinery and equipment recorded upward revisions in all four years. In 2002 the revision was upward by \$797 million, in 2003 by \$747 million, in 2004 by \$4,505 million and in 2005 by \$5,418 million. Investment in machinery and equipment was revised upward in 2002, 2003 and 2004 while non-residential investment was revised upward in all four years. Revisions to both series reflect benchmarking to the Input-Output Accounts as well as the incorporation of the latest estimates from the Private and Public Investment Survey. The greater increase in investment in non-residential structures in 2004 was largely due to revised estimates of investment by the oil and gas and utilities industries. As well, revisions occurred due to the incorporation of MEPI on a 1997 = 100 basis, supplied by Prices Division, for the deflation of the M&E components of GDP.

Revisions to investment in inventories were downward in 2002 by \$1,373 million, by \$2,304 million in 2003 and by \$1,542 in 2004. In 2005 there was an upward revision of \$1,689 million. Non-farm inventories revisions reflect the incorporation of new benchmark information as well as information coming from the latest annual surveys. Adjustments also reflect the outcome of the commodity balancing process that is integral to the development of the Input-Output Accounts, to which the Income and Expenditure Accounts are benchmarked.

Investment in farm inventories remained virtually unchanged in 2002 and 2003, but was revised upward in 2004 and 2005, mainly for grain inventories held on farms (wheat, soybeans, corn and canola). Grain inventories are now well above their 10-year average following two years of strong production with lower than normal quality (particularly for wheat).

Exports of goods and services was revised upward by \$1,114 million in 2002, \$390 million in 2003, \$1,998 million in 2004 and \$1,424 million in 2005. In general, the revisions to services are related to the incorporation of annual survey and administrative data. Commercial services experienced the largest upward revision primarily due to an increased use of tax data in calculating trade in commercial services. Estimates of **imports of goods and services** were revised upward in all four years. In 2002, they were up \$622 million, in 2003 by \$2,146 million, in 2004 by \$2,617 million and in 2005 by \$3,643 million. Commercial services, once again, played a major part in the upward revisions.

Table 2 Revisions to gross domestic product, historical perspective

Reference period	Initial estimate	Revised estimate, first annual revision cycle	Revised estimate, second annual revision cycle	Revised estimate, third annual revision cycle	Revised estimate, fourth annual revision cycle	Revised estimate, historical revision processes	Cumulative revisions
millions of current dollars							
1993	710,723	711,658	712,855	712,855	724,960	727,184	16,461
1994	748,606	750,053	747,260	762,251	767,506	770,873	22,267
1995	780,027	776,299	799,129	806,778	807,088	810,426	30,399
1996	797,789	828,997	833,921	833,070	839,064	836,864	39,075
1997	856,134	855,103	866,252	873,947	877,921	882,733	26,599
1998	888,390	895,704	901,805	915,865	914,973	914,973	26,583
1999	949,400	957,911	975,263	980,524	982,441	..	33,041
2000	1,038,794	1,056,010	1,064,995	1,075,566	1,076,577	..	37,783
2001	1,084,119	1,092,246	1,107,459	1,108,200	1,108,048	..	23,929
2002	1,142,123	1,154,949	1,157,968	1,154,204	1,152,905	..	10,782
2003	1,214,601	1,218,772	1,216,191	1,213,408	..	..	-1,193
2004	1,293,289	1,290,185	1,290,788	..	..	..	-2,501
2005	1,368,726	1,371,425	..	..	..	..	2,699
growth rate							
1994	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.0	0.8
1995	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	1.1
1996	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.3	0.5
1997	3.3	2.5	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.5	2.2
1998	3.9	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	-0.2
1999	6.0	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.4	..	1.4
2000	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.5	9.6	..	1.1
2001	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	..	0.3
2002	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	..	-0.5
2003	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	..	..	0.1
2004	6.1	6.1	6.4	..	..	..	0.3
2005	6.1	6.2	..	..	..	..	0.2

Table 3 Revisions to gross domestic product

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴	Cumulative revision ⁵
seasonally adjusted data at annual rates, millions of current dollars					
2002	1,142,123	1,154,204	1,152,905	-1,299	10,782
2003	1,214,601	1,216,191	1,213,408	-2,783	-1,193
2004	1,293,289	1,290,185	1,290,788	603	-2,501
2005	1,368,726	1,368,726	1,371,425	2,699	2,699
2002Q1	1,106,352	1,118,780	1,119,204	424	12,852
2002Q2	1,138,212	1,148,380	1,146,676	-1,704	8,464
2002Q3	1,151,832	1,164,288	1,161,928	-2,360	10,096
2002Q4	1,170,916	1,185,368	1,183,812	-1,556	12,896
2003Q1	1,211,120	1,212,808	1,209,756	-3,052	-1,364
2003Q2	1,206,560	1,202,620	1,197,968	-4,652	-8,592
2003Q3	1,216,256	1,216,956	1,217,004	48	748
2003Q4	1,228,876	1,232,380	1,228,904	-3,476	28
2004Q1	1,255,676	1,252,380	1,253,940	1,560	-1,736
2004Q2	1,287,476	1,284,268	1,284,372	104	-3,104
2004Q3	1,308,012	1,305,484	1,305,208	-276	-2,804
2004Q4	1,323,868	1,318,608	1,319,632	1,024	-4,236
2005Q1	1,331,300	1,329,716	1,332,712	2,996	1,412
2005Q2	1,347,608	1,349,772	1,352,560	2,788	4,952
2005Q3	1,385,940	1,383,764	1,386,308	2,544	368
2005Q4	1,411,652	1,411,652	1,414,120	2,468	2,468
seasonally adjusted at annual rates, millions of chained (1997) dollars					
2002	1,062,143	1,070,789	1,069,282	-1,507	7,139
2003	1,092,891	1,092,388	1,088,773	-3,615	-4,118
2004	1,126,625	1,124,428	1,124,688	260	-1,937
2005	1,157,446	1,157,446	1,157,705	259	259
2002Q1	1,047,731	1,057,600	1,057,443	-157	9,712
2002Q2	1,059,412	1,066,568	1,064,108	-2,460	4,696
2002Q3	1,066,551	1,076,430	1,074,254	-2,176	7,703
2002Q4	1,072,854	1,082,557	1,081,321	-1,236	8,467
2003Q1	1,090,415	1,090,723	1,086,893	-3,830	-3,522
2003Q2	1,089,797	1,087,321	1,083,247	-4,074	-6,550
2003Q3	1,090,382	1,090,863	1,087,698	-3,165	-2,684
2003Q4	1,101,564	1,100,645	1,097,254	-3,391	-4,310
2004Q1	1,110,917	1,107,771	1,108,439	668	-2,478
2004Q2	1,124,350	1,121,455	1,120,564	-891	-3,786
2004Q3	1,131,302	1,131,229	1,131,928	699	626
2004Q4	1,137,337	1,137,256	1,137,820	564	483
2005Q1	1,143,801	1,143,107	1,144,136	1,029	335
2005Q2	1,152,277	1,153,132	1,153,623	491	1,346
2005Q3	1,162,865	1,163,112	1,162,822	-290	-43
2005Q4	1,170,432	1,170,432	1,170,239	-193	-193

1 For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year, for quarterly data, it is the estimate first published for the corresponding quarter. The initial annual estimate is not the average of the initial quarterly estimates as the latter have already been revised by the time the initial annual estimate is released.

2 For 2002, 2003 and 2004, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2005, while for 2005 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2005.

3 The revised estimates are the result of the 2006 revisions.

4 The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

5 The cumulative revision is the revised estimate less the initial estimate.

Table 4 Revisions to gross domestic product (growth rates)

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴	Cumulative revision ⁵
seasonally adjusted data at annual rates					
	current dollars, %			percentage points	
2002	4.6	4.2	4.0	-0.2	-0.6
2003	5.2	5.4	5.2	-0.2	0.0
2004	6.1	6.1	6.4	0.3	0.3
2005	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.1	0.1
2002Q1	2.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	-0.4
2002Q2	2.8	2.6	2.5	-0.1	-0.3
2002Q3	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.1	0.1
2002Q4	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.3
2003Q1	2.5	2.3	2.2	-0.1	-0.3
2003Q2	-0.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6
2003Q3	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.5
2003Q4	1.0	1.3	1.0	-0.3	0.0
2004Q1	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.2
2004Q2	2.5	2.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.1
2004Q3	1.7	1.7	1.6	-0.1	-0.1
2004Q4	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.1	-0.1
2005Q1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0
2005Q2	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.2
2005Q3	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.0	-0.3
2005Q4	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
	chained (1997) dollars, %			percentage points	
2002	3.4	3.1	2.9	-0.2	-0.5
2003	1.7	2.0	1.8	-0.2	0.1
2004	2.8	2.9	3.3	0.4	0.5
2005	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
2002Q1	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	-0.3
2002Q2	1.1	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.5
2002Q3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2
2002Q4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3
2003Q1	0.6	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-0.1
2003Q2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
2003Q3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
2003Q4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
2004Q1	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4
2004Q2	1.1	1.2	1.1	-0.1	0.0
2004Q3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2
2004Q4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
2005Q1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0
2005Q2	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.0
2005Q3	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
2005Q4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0

1 For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year, for quarterly data, it is the estimate first published for the corresponding quarter. The initial annual estimate is not the average of the initial quarterly estimates as the latter have already been revised by the time the initial annual estimate is released.

2 For 2002, 2003 and 2004, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2005, while for 2005 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2005.

3 The revised estimates are the result of the 2006 revisions.

4 The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

5 The cumulative revision is the revised estimate less the initial estimate.

Table 5 Revisions to income aggregates at current prices

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴	Cumulative revision ⁵
millions of dollars					
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income					
2002	595,267	592,692	593,307	615	-1,960
2003	617,506	617,753	621,003	3,250	3,497
2004	638,868	643,964	651,888	7,924	13,020
2005	678,925	678,925	688,150	9,225	9,225
Corporation profits before taxes					
2002	125,507	135,840	135,229	-611	9,722
2003	146,417	147,592	144,821	-2,771	-1,596
2004	178,014	175,148	171,323	-3,825	-6,691
2005	193,936	193,936	189,455	-4,481	-4,481
Government business enterprise profits before taxes					
2002	10,845	11,525	11,661	136	816
2003	10,102	11,630	12,290	660	2,188
2004	11,857	11,842	12,508	666	651
2005	13,370	13,370	14,481	1,111	1,111
Interest and miscellaneous investment income					
2002	49,666	47,162	46,693	-469	-2,973
2003	50,625	50,223	49,679	-544	-946
2004	56,845	55,408	54,084	-1,324	-2,761
2005	61,240	61,240	60,403	-837	-837
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production					
2002	2,119	855	1,101	246	-1,018
2003	1,079	1,280	1,373	93	294
2004	1,700	2,866	3,256	390	1,556
2005	1,551	1,551	1,706	155	155
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent					
2002	71,894	74,260	74,292	32	2,398
2003	77,366	77,158	77,014	-144	-352
2004	81,013	81,027	80,828	-199	-185
2005	84,666	84,666	84,500	-166	-166
Inventory valuation adjustment					
2002	-3,044	-3,334	-3,584	-250	-540
2003	4,941	5,075	4,178	-897	-763
2004	-657	-1,669	-1,574	95	-917
2005	-442	-442	-326	116	116
Taxes less subsidies, on factors of production					
2002	53,152	54,019	53,916	-103	764
2003	55,717	56,376	56,083	-293	366
2004	57,661	58,479	59,099	620	1,438
2005	59,961	59,961	61,402	1,441	1,441
Taxes less subsidies, on products					
2002	84,448	84,504	84,139	-365	-309
2003	86,660	85,048	84,401	-647	-2,259
2004	93,248	90,203	89,465	-738	-3,783
2005	94,750	94,750	93,895	-855	-855
Capital consumption allowances					
2002	152,642	156,004	155,567	-437	2,925
2003	164,030	163,602	162,265	-1,337	-1,765
2004	174,216	172,362	169,858	-2,504	-4,358
2005	181,427	181,427	177,322	-4,105	-4,105

1 For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year.

2 For 2001, 2002 and 2003, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2004, while for 2004 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2004.

3 The revised estimates are the result of the 2005 revisions.

4 The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

5 The cumulative revision is the revised estimate less the initial estimate.

Table 6 Revisions to expenditure aggregates at current prices

Reference period	Initial estimate ¹	Previous estimate ²	Revised estimate ³	Current revision ⁴	Cumulative revision ⁵
millions of dollars					
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services					
2002	651,192	656,349	655,722	-627	4,530
2003	689,419	687,791	686,488	-1,303	-2,931
2004	722,631	721,235	719,869	-1,366	-2,762
2005	761,962	761,962	760,380	-1,582	-1,582
Government current expenditure on goods and services					
2002	214,174	223,905	224,428	523	10,254
2003	231,003	236,631	239,392	2,761	8,389
2004	249,771	248,534	249,779	1,245	8
2005	262,369	262,369	264,242	1,873	1,873
Government gross fixed capital formation					
2002	29,233	29,732	28,589	-1,143	-644
2003	32,144	30,953	30,085	-868	-2,059
2004	32,702	33,091	31,553	-1,538	-1,149
2005	35,129	35,129	34,237	-892	-892
Government investment in inventories					
2002	-45	-45	-45	0	0
2003	15	15	15	0	0
2004	21	21	21	0	0
2005	27	27	27	0	0
Business investment in residential structures					
2002	63,103	65,712	65,651	-61	2,548
2003	73,016	72,971	72,758	-213	-258
2004	84,470	83,557	82,972	-585	-1,498
2005	89,595	89,595	89,101	-494	-494
Business investment in non-residential structures					
2002	50,024	49,987	50,659	672	635
2003	49,844	53,883	54,425	542	4,581
2004	54,243	57,139	61,600	4,461	7,357
2005	63,938	63,938	69,606	5,668	5,668
Business investment in machinery and equipment					
2002	84,380	80,150	80,275	125	-4,105
2003	82,187	80,266	80,471	205	-1,716
2004	85,641	85,171	85,215	44	-426
2005	91,354	91,354	91,104	-250	-250
Business investment in inventories					
2002	2,672	-1,301	-2,674	-1,373	-5,346
2003	7,563	7,239	4,935	-2,304	-2,628
2004	7,219	7,758	6,216	-1,542	-1,003
2005	9,469	9,469	11,158	1,689	1,689
Exports of goods and services					
2002	470,114	478,071	479,185	1,114	9,071
2003	459,561	461,266	461,656	390	2,095
2004	494,519	492,580	494,578	1,998	59
2005	518,256	518,256	519,680	1,424	1,424
Imports of goods and services					
2002	423,096	427,679	428,301	622	5,205
2003	409,993	414,370	416,516	2,146	6,523
2004	437,404	438,346	440,963	2,617	3,559
2005	464,030	464,030	467,673	3,643	3,643

1 For annual data, the initial estimate is from the fourth quarter of the corresponding year.

2 For 2002, 2003 and 2004, the previous estimate is the one released with the first quarter of 2005, while for 2005 it is from the fourth quarter issue of 2005.

3 The revised estimates are the result of the 2006 revisions.

4 The current revision is the revised estimate less the previous estimate.

5 The cumulative revision is the revised estimate less the initial estimate.