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Gross Domestic Product Northwest Territories, 2007 Preliminary

Today Statistics Canada released preliminary 2007 estimates of provincial income and expenditure accounts, and estimates of provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by industry, for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Table 1 shows GDP at market prices in chained (2002) dollars for Canada, the provinces and territories for 2007 and 2006. Changes in chained dollar GDP estimates only reflect changes in the quantities of goods and services produced, not their prices.

Table 1 Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, 2007 and 2006
Canada, Provinces and Territories
Millions of chained (2002) dollars

| | 2007 | 2006 | Percent Change |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Canada | 1,316,219 | 1,282,204 | 2.7 |
| Northwest Territories | 4,045 | 3,575 | 13.1 |
| Nunavut | 1,153 | 1,020 | 13.0 |
| Yukon | 1,412 | 1,360 | 3.8 |
| British Columbia | 163,200 | 158,335 | 3.1 |
| Alberta | 189,470 | 183,372 | 3.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 39,500 | 38,433 | 2.8 |
| Manitoba | 41,644 | 40,323 | 3.3 |
| Ontario | 532,842 | 521,648 | 2.1 |
| Quebec | 266,104 | 259,895 | 2.4 |
| New Brunswick | 23,213 | 22,843 | 1.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 29,042 | 28,597 | 1.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,129 | 4,049 | 2.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 19,336 | 17,719 | 9.1 |

Economic growth in 2007 for the Northwest Territories was at 13.1%, highest among all provinces and territories. Economic growth for Nunavut was second at 13.0%, while Newfoundland and Labrador was third at 9.1%. GDP for Canada increased by 2.7% between 2006 and 2007.

Table 2 shows select expenditure-side components of GDP to highlight specific areas of change. In 2007, personal expenditures rose 4.3%, while business gross fixed capital formation (private capital investment) rose 10.8%. Exports and imports also rose, 14.8% and 5.8% respectively; net exports (exports, less imports) increased \$190 million to reduce the trade deficit by 43%. Diamonds constitute the largest export by value from the NWT. In 2007, carat production of diamonds increased 28%, while overall production value increased 13%. Final domestic demand, which excludes the impact of net exports, grew \$299 million, or 7.5%.

Note that additional information is available on *T-stat*, the territorial government's on-line statistical retrieval system, at <http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca>.

Table 2 Select Expenditure-Side Components of GDP Growth, 2007 and 2006
Northwest Territories
Millions of chained (2002) dollars

| | 2007 | 2006 | Percent Change |
|--|-------|-------|----------------|
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | 4,045 | 3,575 | 13.1 |
| Final domestic demand | 4,303 | 4,004 | 7.5 |
| Personal expenditure | 1,223 | 1,173 | 4.3 |
| Net government current expenditure | 1,168 | 1,140 | 2.5 |
| Government gross fixed capital formation | 211 | 152 | 38.8 |
| Business gross fixed capital formation | 1,742 | 1,572 | 10.8 |
| Exports of goods and services | 2,751 | 2,396 | 14.8 |
| Imports of goods and services | 3,003 | 2,838 | 5.8 |

Table 3 shows select income-side components of current dollar GDP (note: chained dollar estimates are not produced for income-side GDP components). On a current dollar basis, which includes the impact of price change, GDP increased 10.4% in 2007. This growth is attributable to both the rise in labour income, 8.7%, and rise in corporation profits, 17.1%. Capital consumption allowances (depreciation) increased \$68 million, or 10.1%.

Table 3 Select Income-Side Components of GDP Growth, 2007 and 2006
Northwest Territories
Millions of current dollars

| | 2007 | 2006 | Percent Change |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | 4,580 | 4,150 | 10.4 |
| Labour Income | 1,870 | 1,720 | 8.7 |
| Corporation profits before taxes | 1,233 | 1,053 | 17.1 |
| Interest and misc. investment income | 334 | 320 | 4.4 |
| Capital consumption allowances | 742 | 674 | 10.1 |

Table 4 shows GDP by industry, measured in chained (2002) dollars. Diamond mining accounted for the largest share of total GDP in 2007, accounting for \$1,220.5 million or 31.3% of total GDP. Construction was the second largest industry at \$594.6 million, or 15.2% of total GDP. These two industries had the largest growth in 2007, with diamond mining growing 33.3% and construction growing 23.9%.

Table 4 Gross Domestic Product at Basic Prices by Selected Industry, 2007 and 2006
Northwest Territories
Millions of chained (2002) dollars

| | 2007 | 2006 | Percent Change |
|--|---------|---------|----------------|
| All industries | 3,905.4 | 3,457.8 | 12.9 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 17.8 | 19.3 | -7.8 |
| Forestry and logging | 0.1 | 0.3 | -66.7 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 225.7 | 234.1 | -3.6 |
| Diamond mining | 1,220.5 | 915.3 | 33.3 |
| Construction | 594.6 | 479.9 | 23.9 |
| Residential building construction | 9.9 | 10.1 | -2.0 |
| Non-residential building construction | 18.8 | 15.9 | 18.2 |
| Oil and gas engineering construction | 92.2 | 78.4 | 17.6 |
| Repair construction | 49.2 | 48.3 | 1.9 |
| Utilities | 53.8 | 51.1 | 5.3 |
| Manufacturing | 4.8 | 7.0 | -31.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 77.4 | 67.0 | 15.5 |
| Retail trade | 115.2 | 106.2 | 8.5 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 239.5 | 212.4 | 12.8 |
| Air, rail, water, scenic & sightseeing, and support activities for transportation | 150.1 | 134.3 | 11.8 |
| Finance & insurance, real estate, etc. | 387.2 | 375.1 | 3.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 60.3 | 58.5 | 3.1 |
| Administrative & support, waste management, etc. | 44.8 | 42.9 | 4.4 |
| Health care and social assistance | 168.7 | 163.5 | 3.2 |
| Educational services | 141.3 | 138.8 | 1.8 |
| Accommodation and food services | 75.4 | 68.8 | 9.6 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 70.4 | 67.3 | 4.6 |
| Public administration | 403.8 | 399.9 | 1.0 |
| Defence services | 21.9 | 20.5 | 6.8 |
| Federal government (except defence) | 105.1 | 105.3 | -0.2 |
| Provincial and territorial public administration | 230.3 | 227.6 | 1.2 |
| Local, municipal and regional public administration | 47.1 | 46.7 | 0.9 |

Notes: '..' means that the statistic is not applicable; '-' means zero or too small to express.

Note the difference between chained (2002) estimates in Table 1 (presented at market prices, where the value is \$4,045), and Table 4 (presented at basic prices, where the value is \$3,905). This difference relates to 'taxes, less subsidies, on products', which is the difference between market price and basic price estimates.

The next release of provincial/territorial economic accounts information is scheduled for November 2008; this release will provide final 2007 economic accounts information, and revised estimates for the years 2004 to 2006.