

Gross Domestic Product Northwest Territories, 2008 Final

Today Statistics Canada released final 2008 estimates of income and expenditure accounts and 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 2008. 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 2008
Canada, Provinces and Territories
Millions of chained (2002) dollars

	2008	2007	Percent Change (%)
Canada	1,321,360	1,315,907	0.4
Northwest Territories	3,589	3,900	-8.0
Nunavut	1,233	1,129	9.2
Yukon	1,500	1,436	4.5
British Columbia	164,520	164,519	-
Alberta	185,780	185,870	-
Saskatchewan	41,583	39,896	4.2
Manitoba	42,407	41,593	2.0
Ontario	532,209	534,880	-0.5
Quebec	269,665	267,033	1.0
New Brunswick	23,351	23,356	-
Nova Scotia	29,215	28,598	2.2
Prince Edward Island	4,148	4,126	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	19,953	19,856	0.5

Notes: '-' means data is zero or too small to be expressed

In 2008, the Northwest Territories chained GDP fell 8.0%, highest among all provinces and territories. Ontario posted the only other notable decline with -0.5%. Economic growth in the two other territories was 9.2% for Nunavut and 4.5% for Yukon, first and second largest in Canada. GDP for Canada increased by 0.4% between 2007 and 2008.

Table 2 shows GDP at market prices in current dollars for Canada, the provinces and territories for 2007 and 2008; this measure of GDP includes the impact of both volume and price changes. In current dollars, the Northwest Territories economy grew 11.5% between 2007 and 2008 while the overall Canadian economy grew 4.4%. Saskatchewan experienced the largest growth among provinces and territories with 25.0% while Ontario experienced the lowest with 0.4%.

Table 2 Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, 2007 and 2008
Canada, Provinces and Territories
Millions of current dollars

	2008	2007	Percent Change (%)
Canada	1,600,081	1,532,944	4.4
Northwest Territories	5,103	4,578	11.5
Nunavut	1,602	1,431	11.9
Yukon	1,903	1,735	9.7
British Columbia	197,931	191,598	3.3
Alberta	291,256	256,915	13.4
Saskatchewan	63,509	50,811	25.0
Manitoba	50,834	48,718	4.3
Ontario	587,827	585,723	0.4
Quebec	302,225	297,384	1.6
New Brunswick	27,372	26,993	1.4
Nova Scotia	31,277	29,226	7.0
Prince Edward Island	4,624	4,490	3.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,188	32,933	3.8

The contrast between chained dollar GDP in Table 1 and current dollar GDP in Table 2 reflects the rise in prices during 2008. This is particularly true for resource-based economies such as the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Alberta; prices for both rough diamonds and petroleum products increased during most of 2008, and started to fall late in the year. The upward swing in rough diamond prices is reflected in the Northwest Territories diamond industry where production value increased 18.1% even though carat production fell 16.8%.

Table 3 shows GDP by industry, measured in chained (2002) dollars. While the diamond industry fell 20.7% in 2008, it still remained the NWT's largest industry accounting for \$976.8 million or 28.0% of total GDP. Public administration was the second largest at \$396.9 million, or 11.3%.

Table 3 Gross Domestic Product at Basic Prices* by Selected Industry, 2008 and 2007
Northwest Territories
Millions of chained (2002) dollars

	2008	2007	Percent Change (%)
All industries	3,485.1	3,774.3	-7.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18.4	18.4	-
Forestry and logging	0.2	0.1	100.0
Oil and gas extraction	X	X	..
Diamond mining	976.8	1,231.6	-20.7
Construction	340.1	343.7	-1.0
Residential building construction	9.0	9.6	-6.3
Non-residential building construction	20.7	21.8	-5.0
Transportation engineering construction	12.9	11.2	15.2
Oil and gas engineering construction	X	X	..
Electric power engineering construction	X	X	..
Other engineering construction	X	X	..
Repair construction	34.3	31.6	8.5
Utilities	55.9	57.1	-2.1
Manufacturing	9.2	10.3	-10.7
Wholesale trade	85.9	101.6	-15.5
Retail trade	115.9	112.2	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	252.8	246.9	2.4
Air, rail, water, scenic & sightseeing, and support activities for transportation	154.6	151.9	1.8
Information and cultural industries	82.5	81.0	1.9
Finance & insurance, real estate, etc.	390.5	387.1	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	59.0	61.2	-3.6
Administrative & support, waste management, etc.	47.9	47.7	0.4
Health care and social assistance	175.3	177.0	-1.0
Educational services	142.7	142.8	-0.1
Accommodation and food services	60.6	60.2	0.7
Other services (except public administration)	64.9	64.0	1.4
Public administration	396.9	394.5	0.6
Defence services	21.4	22.3	-4.0
Federal government (except defence)	105.3	104.4	0.9
Provincial and territorial public administration	225.8	223.0	1.3
Local, municipal and regional public administration	44.5	45.0	-1.1

Notes: 'X' means that the data is suppressed; '..' means that the statistic is not applicable, '-' means data is zero or too small to be expressed

*Basic prices differ from market prices in their treatment of taxes, less subsidies, on products

Table 4 shows select expenditure-side components of chained (2002) dollar GDP for the Northwest Territories. In 2008, personal expenditures rose 2.2%, while business gross fixed capital formation (private capital investment) fell 11.7%. The fall in gross fixed capital formation resulted from a decrease of 53.6% in machinery and equipment, which was historically high in 2007. Exports and imports also decreased, -9.5% and -3.7% respectively, while net exports (exports, less imports) decreased \$157 million. Diamonds constitute the largest export by value from the NWT.

Table 4 Select Expenditure-Side Components of GDP Growth, 2008 and 2007
Northwest Territories
Millions of chained (2002) dollars

	2008	2007	Percent Change (%)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3,589	3,900	-8.0
Final domestic demand	3,953	4,126	-4.2
Personal expenditure	1,233	1,207	2.2
Net government current expenditure	1,191	1,192	-0.1
Government gross fixed capital formation	137	150	-8.7
Business gross fixed capital formation	1,407	1,593	-11.7
Residential structures	49	45	8.9
Non-residential structures	1,058	1,019	3.8
Machinery and equipment	275	593	-53.6
Exports of goods and services	2,617	2,891	-9.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	3,031	3,148	-3.7

Table 5 shows select income-side components of current dollar GDP for the Northwest Territories. On a current dollar basis, the 11.5% increase in 2008 is attributable to both the rise in corporation profits, 26.9% and labour income, 7.3%. Capital consumption allowances (depreciation) increased \$82 million, or 11.2%.

Table 5 Select Income-Side Components of GDP Growth, 2008 and 2007
Northwest Territories
Millions of current dollars

	2008	2007	Percent Change (%)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5,103	4,578	11.5
Labour Income	2,167	2,020	7.3
Corporation profits before taxes	1,401	1,104	26.9
Interest and misc. investment income	340	340	-
Capital consumption allowances	811	729	11.2

Notes: '-' means data is zero or too small to be expressed

The next release of provincial/territorial economic accounts information will include preliminary 2009 estimates and is scheduled to be available in April 2010.

More detailed information is available on *T-stat*, the territorial government's on-line statistical retrieval system, at www.stats.gov.nt.ca.