

the provinces that do well in output terms will do as well in per-capita income terms. The Atlantic provinces present a good example of this. As can be seen in Table 7, although they fare better in output terms than the national average, their per-capita income gains are generally below average. This is due to three main factors. First, although many jobs are created, those in the fishing industry pay less than average and hence make less of a contribution to total income. Secondly, the increase in employment means that the income received in unemployment insurance benefits goes down. In Atlantic Canada, this transfer income is a comparatively large share of total personal income. Thirdly, with the rise in employment, net in-migration occurs thus, lowering real per capita income. In contrast, in Ontario, the province experiences a drop in population, which leads to a higher than average per-capita income rise.

