

Provincial Results

Table 3 provides indications of the provincial impacts we anticipate in the event that all of the trade enhancement assumptions are implemented and their consequences are compared to our base case. The Atlantic provinces, Ontario, and Manitoba would enjoy the largest increases in economic output.

Table 3
Provincial Impacts
Impact of "Full Enhancement" Relative to Base Case

	Real Output (percentage change)		Employment (thousands)		Real Per-Capita Personal Income (percentage change)	
	1992	2005	1992	2005	1992	2005
Newfoundland	2.1	2.4	4	7	1.2	2.0
Prince Edward Isl.	2.1	3.1	1	2	.8	2.8
Nova Scotia	1.6	2.4	3	8	1.3	2.7
New Brunswick	1.9	2.3	3	4	1.4	3.1
Quebec	1.4	2.1	13	29	1.2	2.8
Ontario	1.7	2.9	26	52	1.3	3.3
Manitoba	1.5	2.4	4	9	1.4	2.8
Saskatchewan	1.3	1.8	2	6	2.0	3.1
Alberta	1.1	1.5	4	11	1.3	2.8
B.C. and Terr.	1.5	2.2	8	19	1.1	2.9
Canada	1.5	2.4	67	146	1.3	3.0

The Atlantic benefits especially from increased activities in the fisheries, fish processing, and other food processing. This comparatively strong gain in goods production is sufficient to draw population into the region, and the benefits to goods production is reinforced by increased output of services to supply the larger population and industrial activity. In Central Canada, Ontario benefits especially because of the particularly large increases in durables manufactures. Quebec, in contrast, has an industrial structure dominated by manufacture of non-durables, including some of those industries that are negatively affected, and by forestry, mining, and production of electric power, all of which are only moderately benefitted. Consequently, the overall impact on activity in Quebec is weaker than that of the national average. It should also be noted that the assumed large gains in manufacturing labour productivity implies dampened employment opportunities in both Ontario