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TRADE NEGOCIATIONS STUDIES:

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MAY 21, 1986

STUDY NO. 12:

Economic impacts of enhanced bilateral trade, national and provincial results. (Informetrica for Dept. of External Affairs, August 20, 1985)

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ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ENHANCED BILATERAL TRADE  
NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL RESULTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

August 20, 1985

Analysis

Harold Henson  
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Review

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ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ENHANCED BILATERAL TRADE  
NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL RESULTS

Statement of Issues

Arguments for an enhancement of bilateral trade with the United States rest on three principal judgements:

- \* reduction of Canadian tariffs and non-tariff barriers should, by introducing a more competitive supply of goods and services and directly through removal of the indirect tax of customs duties, increase the real incomes of Canadian households, thereby increasing consumer demand, and ultimately, investment spending;
- \* reduction of United States tariffs and non-tariff barriers should improve the exportability of Canadian goods and services to the United States market, and possibly, provide higher incomes to those Canadian producers who export into already competitive markets. Also, increased economic activity in North America should spill over into improved economic conditions elsewhere in the world, improving thereby, Canadian export prospects to the rest of the world. Finally, reduced price levels in the United States should be reflected in lower Canadian import and domestic prices; and
- \* improved access to the United States market should allow Canadian producers to operate at larger scale, which implies a special, initial change to investment behaviour and prospects for more productive use of both capital and labour in the long term.

Proponents of an enhanced bilateral agreement also argue that there currently is a substantial danger that "protectionist" sentiment in the United States may lead to increased tariff and non-tariff restrictions on Canadian exports to that market. This implies there would be an even larger positive impact on the Canadian economy than would be true if present United States trade practices are continued. As well, it is argued that conclusion of an agreement with the United States will promote agreement for yet another round of multilateral trade enhancement under GATT auspices with general benefits to all economies.

Against these arguments, others fear that removal of Canadian trade barriers will lead to the outflow of United States subsidiary capital now located in Canada (or, will forestall United States and possibly other investment that would otherwise have occurred). Thus, beyond an import effect, there will be a special reduction of investment (and scrapping of existing capital) located in Canada. It should also be recognized that removal of tariffs implies a notable reduction in federal government revenues, which implies a direct



increase in that government's deficit. Finally, there also is considerable concern that Canadian sovereignty will be "unduly" compromised, it being argued that free trade of goods must necessarily be followed by a freer flow of labour between the countries, and closer coordination of fiscal, exchange rate, and monetary policies.

#### Assumptions of the Study

In this study, we assess the impact of removing both Canadian and United States tariff and non-tariff barriers staged over 1988-1992, with varying assumptions about whether Canadian methods of production are altered by access to the larger United States market, and whether current United States trade practices are continued or are altered to respond to "protectionist" pressures in that country. The following represent salient assumptions.

- \* The reduction in Canadian tariffs is equivalent, by 1992, to a direct reduction in the overall Canadian Consumer Price Index of 0.5 per cent. Assuming that removal of non-tariff barriers will also be passed on to consumers in the form of reduced prices because of increased supply competition further reduces overall prices by 0.25 per cent. This implies increased real incomes for Canadian households, but reduced profit margins for a wide range of Canadian producers.
- \* There are some partial offsets to these price reductions. Canadian exporters of a wide range of ores and primary fabrications, and of selected agricultural and forestry products sell into already, highly competitive markets. In selected "price-taker" cases, we have assumed that Canadian producers realize the full income gains of the United States government tariff reduction. In these instances, producer profits are increased, and there are upward pressures on Canadian commodity prices.
- \* There are no significant tariff or non-tariff barriers to trade in energy. Accordingly, we have assumed that Canadian energy production is unaltered by a trade agreement. Similarly, we have assumed that the Auto Pact remains in force. There is a small positive impact on Canadian production from elimination of non-tariff barriers on trade in autos, commercial vehicles, and parts.
- \* Normal behaviour of investors suggests that their spending in Canada would rise in response to increased real demand and reduced costs of capital. As well, past behaviour suggests there would be improved labour productivity with increased output. To reflect altered possibilities that Canadian producers could operate larger scale plants, however, we have assumed that investment spending will increase beyond that which could be expected normally (\$600 million annually at

1985 prices), and that special gains in manufacturing labour productivity are achieved. A comparison of productivity differences between Canada and the United States, detailed by industry, suggests these gains would be concentrated in secondary manufacturing. These are phased in over 1988-1997, to register a 5 per cent improvement in output per person-year beyond that achieved in the base case. This assumption constitutes a direct reduction in employment of 120,000 person-years in 1998.

- \* It is assumed that the level of economic activity in the United States and elsewhere is unchanged by the agreement, and that there is no diversion of United States imports from other sources to Canada, which implies a small understatement of the export benefits to Canada.
- \* In all impact cases, we have assumed that a surcharge on personal income taxes is imposed by the federal government equivalent to the loss of customs revenues that would have been otherwise realized, and offsetting some of the real income benefits to consumers provided by lowered prices. In 1992, this surcharge reaches \$3.6 billion (at nominal prices) and is 2.8 per cent of federal revenues projected in the base case. By 2005, the amount rises to \$8.3 billion, or 2.3 per cent of total revenues.
- \* We have assumed in all cases that the Canadian exchange rate adjusts to changes in the current account balance, inflation, growth and interest rates and that the Bank of Canada targets on maintaining the same "real" interest rate as is reported in the base case.
- \* To reflect the possibility of increased protectionism in the United States, we have assumed that tariffs and non-tariff barriers are increased three-fold beyond those that currently prevail. This is approximately equivalent to a 10 per cent tariff surcharge; and it would generate reduced economic activity in both the United States and Canada.

#### Method of Analysis

To measure the national impacts of these assumptions, we have used The Informetrica Model (TIM) of the Canadian economy and simulation studies of the United States developed by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates of Philadelphia. TIM uses nonlinear and dynamically specified equations to combine a detailed Keynesian final demand framework with adjusted input-output tables that provide sectorally detailed estimates of industry output, employment, and prices. This is formally simultaneous so that relative as well as aggregate price and wage formation is measured and feeds back into the final demand estimates. Approximately 50 export and import equations are available, by direction of trade (United



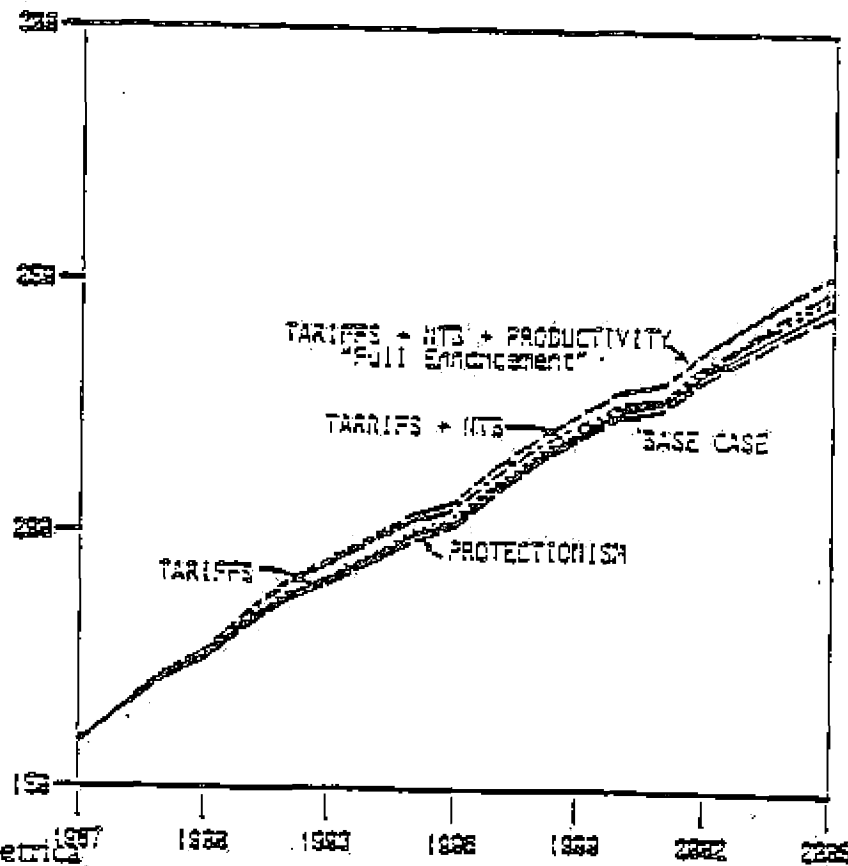
States and rest-of world), to provide detailed price and income effects as tariffs and non-tariff barriers are changed.

This analytical approach allows us to directly incorporate the tariff, non-tariff, price, investment, and productivity assumptions outlined above, and assess their implications for detailed trade commodities, industry output and employment. Results are sensitive to conditions in factor markets, to normal behaviour of consumers and other expenditure sources when they are faced with changed prices and incomes, and to the response of governments and monetary authorities. Effects in any given year reflect both the changes in that year and those of earlier periods.

To measure the provincial impacts, we have used the Regional-Industrial Model (RIM) of the economy. This combines a mechanism for provincially allocating the changed national production of goods with one that consistently estimates the impacts on provincial populations. Combined, these procedures determine the impact on the output of service sectors in the provinces, and incomes of persons. It should be noted that it is almost certain that an enhanced trade agreement would alter the location of activities within industries, but no special information about such effects was available for this study, and the base case estimates of industrial location were used in the allocation of impacts.

Figure 1

REAL GNP  
BILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS



Informetrica



## National Results

As Figure 1 illustrates, our results suggest there would be positive effects on real Gross National Product from all dimensions of trade enhancement. The contribution of each element of the program to overall results would vary over time, however. The impact of tariff elimination would be comparatively small as the reduction of Canadian tariffs is large compared to those of the United States. In contrast, the reduction of United States non-tariff barriers is comparatively large, providing notable benefits to Canadian economic activity through to the mid-1990s. The erosion of this positive impact thereafter reflects an acceleration of Canadian inflation that follows from the tightening of labour markets in the later years of the impact. If operation of plants at a larger scale yields increased labour productivity, this would relieve the later pressure on labour markets, and the case that includes reductions of tariffs and non-tariff barriers, and such improved productivity provides the largest, and growing, positive effect on GNP. As the figure illustrates, Canadian economic activity would be reduced if the United States pursues more protectionist policies; the beneficial effects of trade enhancement are increased accordingly. In this instance, real GNP in 2005 is 3.3 per cent larger than that of the "protectionist" case.

Table 1

Contribution of Components to Total Expenditure Change,  
Impact of "Full Enhancement" Relative to Base Case,  
Selected Years  
(per cent of total)

	1985 <sup>1/</sup>	1992	1997	2005
Personal Consumption	61	20	56	51
Business Investment	18	45	31	32
Government Expenditures	20	9	13	11
Change in Inventories	0	14	-2	5
Net Exports	1	12	2	1
Exports	30	56	63	73
(-) Imports	29	44	61	72

We anticipate that the contribution of the components of final demand to the overall positive impacts will vary over time as well. Comparison of our base case with the one that includes elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers and includes our assumptions of accelerated productivity (the "Full Enhancement" case

<sup>1/</sup> Share of levels in 1985.

in our graphics) illustrates this in Table 1. Increased investment is the early "engine" of trade-related benefits. A sharp drop in nominal interest rates, reduced costs of materials and equipment required to meet investment demand, increased real output, and our assumption that there would be extra-normal investment in secondary manufacturing combine to provide the especially strong investor reaction. In contrast, increased consumer spending is moderate initially, reflecting the impact of the personal income tax surcharge and reduced household interest income from the sharp fall in interest rates. The moderate impact on consumer spending mitigates the increased demands on imports, and there is an initial positive effect on net exports.

Over the longer term, increased consumer demand accounts for more than one-half of increased total expenditures. This reflects the dynamic effects of continued increases in real incomes, which in later years, are generated partly by restored interest incomes. The change in investment nevertheless constitutes one-third of the total change in expenditures in later years. The long term erosion of net exports reflects increasing payments abroad of interest and dividend payments that would follow from foreign borrowing to fund the initial surge in investment. It should be noted that the economy is nevertheless made more "open". In 2005, exports constitute 31.2 per cent of Gross National Product in the base case; with "full enhancement", this share rises to 32.3 per cent.

Table 2

Contribution of Sectors to Total Output Change,  
Impact of "Full Enhancement" Relative to Base Case,  
Selected Years  
(per cent of total)

	1985 2/	1992	1997	2005
Agriculture	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.9
Fisheries	0.1	1.7	1.5	1.1
Forestry	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Mining	2.8	4.7	4.1	4.0
Manufacturing	21.4	42.2	34.9	40.0
Utilities	3.5	2.3	2.6	2.2
Construction	5.1	6.8	4.6	3.9
Transport, Storage, Communications	10.7	12.1	12.2	11.4
Trade	12.4	13.0	15.7	14.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	9.2	2.8	3.8	5.3
Services	20.4	7.2	11.0	9.2
Housing	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
Public Administration	6.8	4.1	6.3	5.5

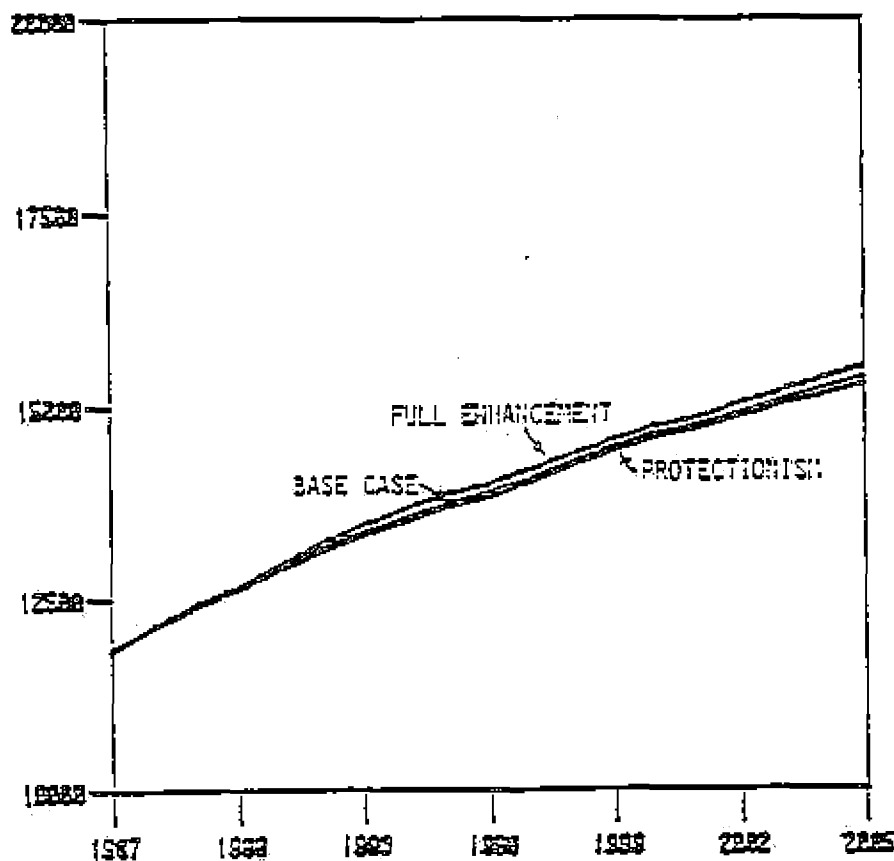
The case that combines all elements of trade enhancement



suggests that real output of all industries would be increased by more than one per cent by 1991 relative to the base case; this rises steadily thereafter to almost 2.5 per cent in 2005. The results suggest that manufacture of tobacco products, and of textiles and clothing would be negatively affected (but output would increase from current levels), or that there would be negligible effects. As well, production of electrical products, and printing and publishing are little affected. Output of most other sectors is increased in line with the total, but major gains are registered by the fisheries and fish processing, and the manufacture of non-electrical machinery, primary metals, railway equipment and shipbuilding. The gains in durables manufacturing as a whole more than double those of aggregate output, while the impacts on non-durables match general gains. Among the services industries, water transport is particularly benefitted. The contribution of each sector to changed total output is indicated in Table 2.

Figure 2

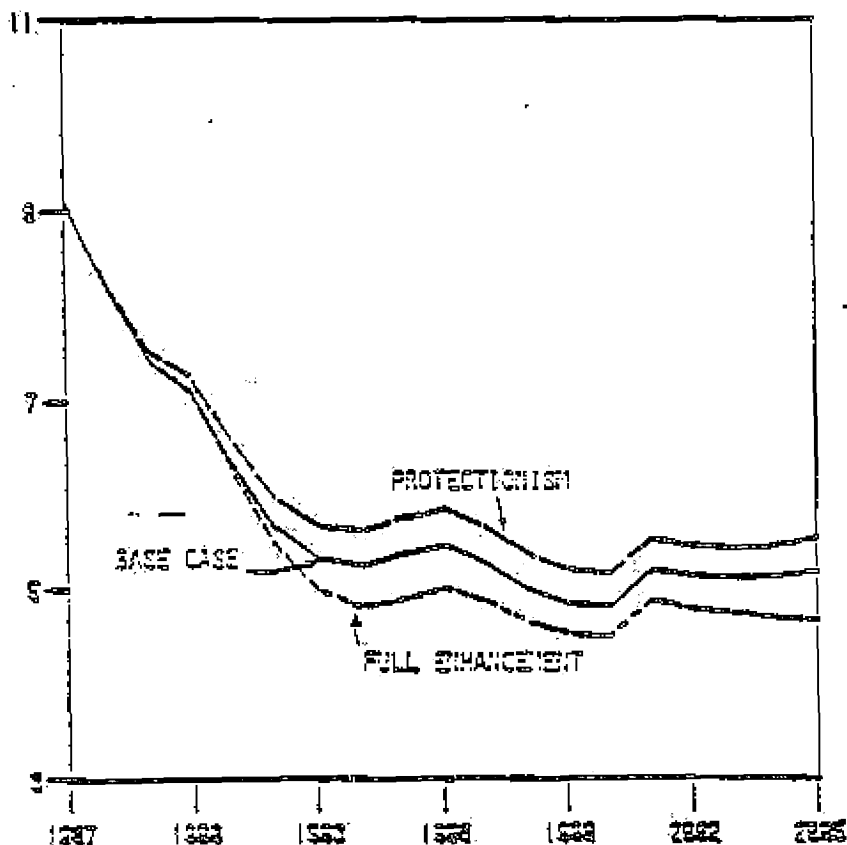
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT  
THOUSANDS



2/ Share of levels in 1985.

As Figure 2 illustrates, increased industry output is reflected in employment gains from the outset. All components of trade enhancement contribute to this, but the biggest gains are developed in the near term by reduction of non-tariff barriers, and in the longer term, by improved productivity. By 1994, aggregate employment is increased by more than 100,000, which level is sustained throughout most of that decade. By 2005, however, the gain has increased to 150,000. There are generalized positive effects on employment by industry, except for those in agriculture and manufacturing. In agriculture, there is a small negative effect, reflecting the greater attraction of improved opportunities in urban occupations. In manufacturing, employment losses average 3,000 in 1988-1994. Thereafter, these figures rise to larger numbers, reflecting our direct assumption of improved labour productivity in the industry. Again, however, it must be emphasized that while there are negative impacts, the level of employment in both agriculture and manufacturing rises above current amounts.

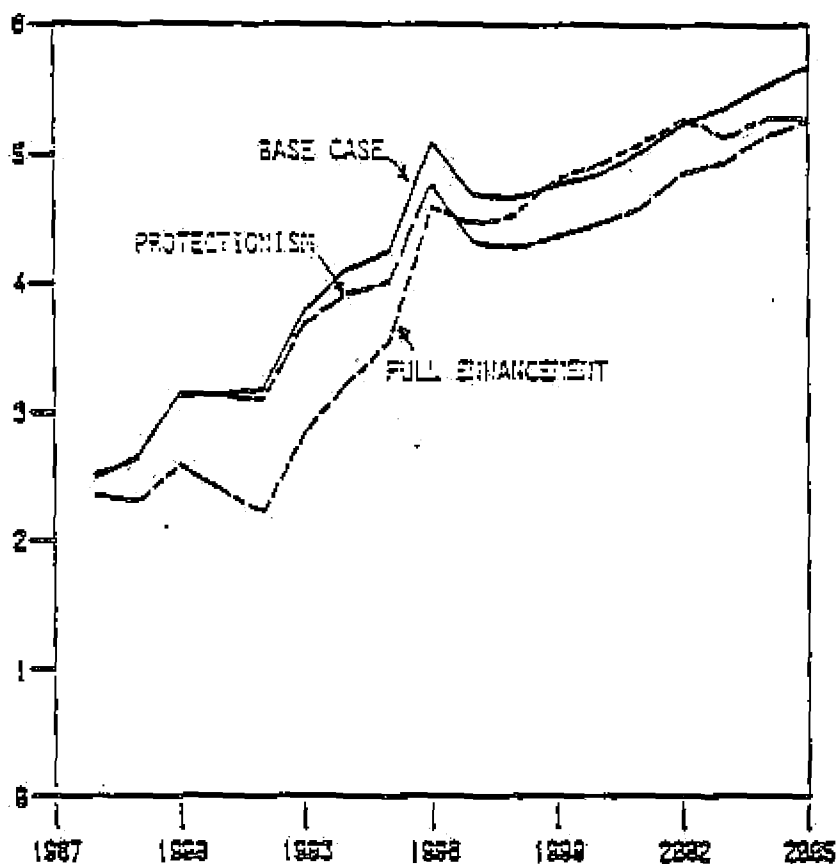
Figure 3  
 INTEREST RATE  
 (PER CENT)



The aggregate employment gains are partially offset by impacts on labour supply. Increased real wage incomes encourage entry into the labour force, and the reduction in "official" unemployment in 1994 is limited to 60,000; in 2005, the reduction reaches 80,000. This, nevertheless, constitutes a significant reduction in the unemployment rate, which is depicted in Figure 3. It may also be noted that the comparatively modest employment gains in the 1990s and beyond reflect the view of the base case that the economy would already be operating closer to full employment. If the United States follows protectionist trade practices (or, equivalently, in the event that the 1990s are otherwise troubled years), this constraint on employment gains would be relaxed, and both the employment gains and the reduction in the unemployment rate would be larger. Alternatively, increased immigration could relax the labour supply constraint.

Figure 4.

INFLATION OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
PERCENTAGE CHANGE

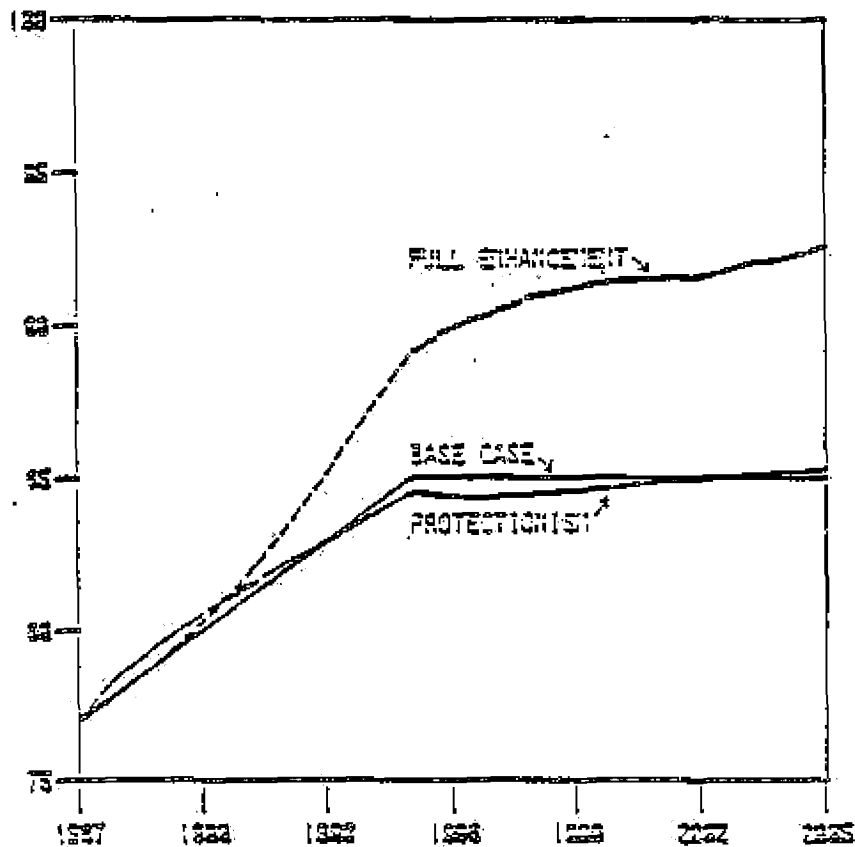


As Figure 4 displays, inflation is significantly reduced in all years from 1988 through to the mid-1990s as a result of both

direct and induced effects of trade enhancement. Tightening labour markets, thereafter, begin to generate increased wage demands that are not fully offset by productivity gains, and inflation accelerates to approximately match that of the base case setting. Again, if mechanisms can be found in later years to relieve the pressure on labour markets, then the acceleration of inflation would be dampened. It should be noted also that a consequence of the later inflation, given our "rule" for maintaining base case "real" interest rates, is to raise nominal interest rates back to the levels of the base case.

Figure 5

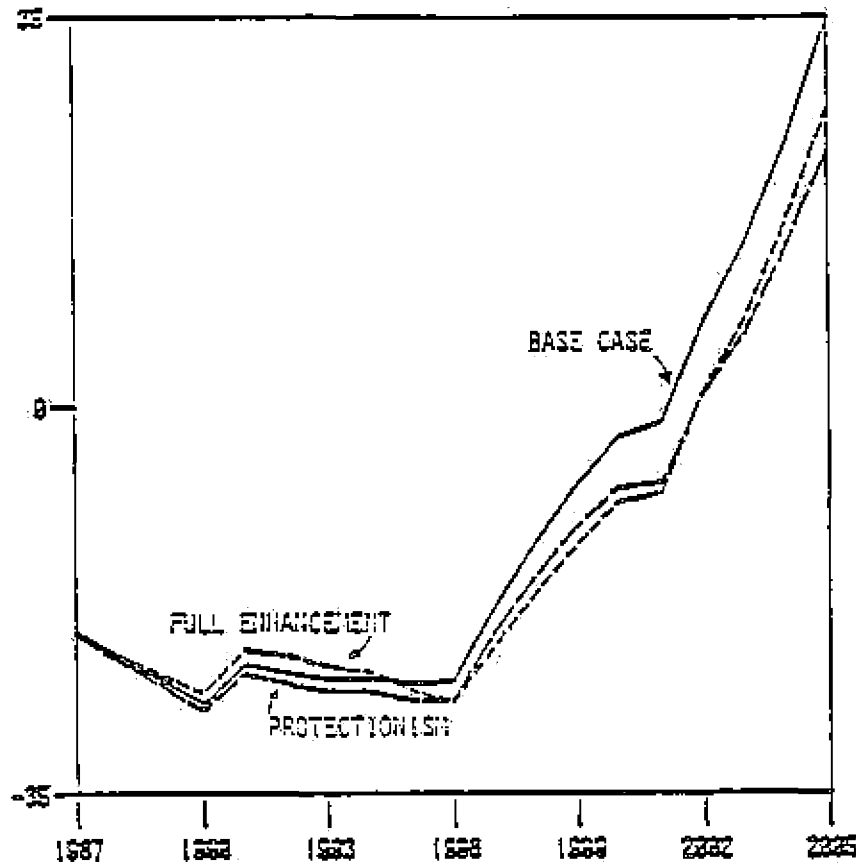
EXCHANGE RATE  
CENTS U.S. PER \$ CANADIAN



We anticipate that the Canadian dollar would appreciate against its United States counterpart with trade enhancement. This reflects reduced inflation, improved growth prospects, and in the early years, an improved current account.

Figure 6

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE  
BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS



In general, non-federal government balances are benefitted by trade enhancement. Initially, and assuming as we have that federal personal income taxes are increased to offset direct customs duty losses, the federal treasury benefits as well. Increased supply competition which is a direct benefit of trade enhancement, implies reduced profit margins, however. And in the longer term, this deterioration in a key federal tax base is sufficient to generate negative effects on the federal balance. It may be noted, however, that as provincial and municipal balances are improved, at least part of this unfavourable effect could be offset by reduced transfers from the federal to other orders of government.

## 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	62	1.3	3.3
Manitoba	1.5	2.4	4	9	1.4	2.5
Saskatchewan	1.3	1.8	2	6	2.0	3.1
Alberta	1.1	1.5	4	11	1.3	2.8
S.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



and Quebec, leading to a small negative impact on the population of the two provinces. This mitigates the strong positive impact of activity in Ontario's durables manufactures and reinforces the impact in Quebec of the modest gains in its goods producing sectors.

While the generally strong impacts in manufacturing enable Manitoba to approximately match those of the national average, the positive impact on activity in the rest of the Prairies falls short. This reflects the dominating influence there of agriculture and energy production. It may be recalled that we have assumed the trade enhancement would have little direct impact on energy production. If this assumption is relaxed, then the region (as well as the country as a whole) would realize stronger gains. British Columbia and the Territories register average gains in activity.

The largest employment gains, as a proportion of expected base case levels, are again registered in the Atlantic provinces. Initially, the weakest gains are registered in Central Canada, which experiences its output gains in high productivity industries, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta where output increases least. Other provinces approximately match the one per cent overall increase in employment that is registered by 1992. In later years, the Atlantic continues to benefit most, but accelerating activity in manufacturing aids Ontario and Quebec in closing the gap between their gains and those of the country as a whole. Despite this picture, it should be noted that the largest employment increases will be concentrated in Central Canada.

The impacts on real incomes of households (measured in Table 3 as before-tax incomes) is more evenly distributed across provinces, and approaches the traditional view that enhanced trade will benefit the periphery. In these terms, income gains in the Atlantic approximately match, or are slightly smaller, than the Canada average, reflecting the fact that increased, productive employment would substitute for unemployment insurance and other transfers from governments to households. In contrast, gains on the Prairies, where transfer incomes are already a small part of household income, exceed those of the national average. The modest gains in Quebec reflects the concentration of low-productivity manufactures and a loss of transfer incomes. Ontario benefits because of the comparatively high wage rates paid in its industries. In short, the comparatively even dispersion of impacts on household incomes reflects both the industrial sensitivity of enhanced trade and the "safety net" system that has been constructed in Canada over the past two decades.

## Conclusions

Are the impacts developed in this study large enough? The Business Council on National Issues has recently declared that "most economists who have studied the subject believe that freer bilateral trade would raise per capita GNP in Canada by 3-7 percents".<sup>3/</sup> Our results are below the range of such estimates (2.5 per cent and an employment increase in 2005 of 150,000), assuming enhanced bilateral trade occurs, that there are productivity gains of the kind we have assumed, that governments choose to compensate themselves for loss of customs duties, and that current United States trade practices are continued. If, however, this is compared to a world in which there is increased "protectionism" in the United States, and it is assumed that the Government of Canada chooses not to compensate itself for customs losses, our results suggest that real GNP in 2005 would be increased about 3.5 per cent and employment would be increased by 250,000.

In our framework, it is possible to conceive of even larger impacts. Freer trade will increase United States economic activity slightly, although we have assumed in this study that does not occur. Access to a larger market may enable the Bank of Canada to target on a "real" interest rate that would be even lower than otherwise would be the case, reducing the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The ability of Canadian entrepreneurs to alter production methods and penetrate world markets (or beat importers in the Canadian market) may be more robust than we have concluded. And it is certainly possible that Canadian policy makers will be unable to move the economy to potential by the mid-1990s, in which event the real impacts would be larger than we have estimated. On the other hand, there could be a much weaker investment response, especially if monetary authorities fail to react positively, expansion of industries in the United States rather than in Canada, and substitution of new non-tariff barriers for the old ones. Given these considerations, we think it possible that gains in real GNP could be one-half per cent lower than those we have estimated and as as much as 1.5 per cent higher.

But would this be truly significant? We think such differences are interesting but not critical to the debate as the central feature of these results does not lie in the percentage impact. What is important is the character of the results. There is "dislocation", but virtually all income, spending, and producing sectors, in all of the provinces, gain from the policy. It is difficult to conceive of any other policy setting which could provide such gains to everyone without encumbering future generations with a large debt load.

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<sup>3/</sup> BCNI, "Canadian Trade, Competitiveness and Sovereignty: The Prospect of New Trade Agreements With The United States", (Ottawa, August 8, 1985).

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ENHANCED BILATERAL TRADE  
NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL RESULTS

FINAL REPORT

Analysis

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Authors

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Review

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August 28, 1985



Infometrica  
CORPORATION

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Issues And Purpose Of The Study

Arguments for an enhancement of bilateral trade with the United States rest on three principal judgements:

1. Reduction of Canadian tariffs and non-tariff barriers should, by introducing a more competitive supply of goods and services and directly, through removal of the indirect tax of customs duties, increase the real incomes of Canadian households, thereby increasing consumer demand, and ultimately, investment spending.
2. Reduction of United States tariffs and non-tariff barriers should improve the exportability of Canadian goods and services to the United States market, and possibly, provide higher incomes to those Canadian producers who export into already competitive markets. Also, increased economic activity in North America should spill over into improved economic conditions elsewhere in the world, improving thereby, Canadian export prospects to the rest of the world. Finally, reduced price levels in the United States should be reflected in lower Canadian import and domestic prices.
3. Improved access to the United States market should allow Canadian producers to operate at larger scale, which implies a special, initial change to investment behaviour and prospects for more productive use of both capital and labour



in the long term.

Proponents of an enhanced bilateral agreement also argue that there currently is a substantial danger that "protectionist" sentiments in the United States may lead to increased tariff and non-tariff restrictions on Canadian exports to that market. This implies there would be an even larger positive impact on the Canadian economy than would be true if present United States trade practices are continued. As well, it is argued that conclusion of an agreement with the United States will promote agreement for yet another round of multilateral trade enhancement under GATT auspices with general benefits to all economies.

Against these arguments, others fear that removal of Canadian trade barriers will lead to the outflow of United States subsidiary capital now located in Canada (or, will forestall United States and possibly other investment that would otherwise have occurred), so that beyond an import effect, there will also be a special reduction of investment (and scrapping of existing capital) located in Canada. It should also be recognized that removal of tariffs implies a notable reduction in federal government revenues, which implies a direct increase in that government's deficit. Finally, there also is considerable concern that Canadian sovereignty will be "unduly" compromised, it being argued that free trade of goods must necessarily be followed by a freer flow of labour between the countries, and closer coordination of fiscal, exchange rate, and monetary policies.

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1988-1992, with varying assumptions about whether Canadian production functions are altered by access to the larger United States market, and whether current United States trade practices are continued or are altered to respond to "protectionist" pressures in that country. It is assumed that the level of economic activity in the United States and elsewhere is unchanged by the agreement, which condition implies a small understatement of the export benefits to Canada. In all impact cases, we have assumed that a surcharge on personal income taxes is imposed by the federal government equivalent to the loss of customs revenues that would have been realized in the base case. And in all cases, we assume that the Canadian exchange rate adjusts to current account, inflation, growth and interest rates and that the Bank of Canada targets on maintaining the same "real" interest rate as is reported in the base case.

## 1.2 Method Of Analysis And Cases Reported

1.2.1 National Impact Method - To measure these impacts, we have used The Informetrica Model (TIM) of the Canadian economy and simulation studies of the United States developed by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates of Philadelphia. As is outlined in Appendix A, TIM combines a sectorally detailed Keynesian final demand framework with adjusted input-output tables to provide sectorally detailed estimates of industry output, employment, and prices. This is formally simultaneous so that relative as well as aggregate price and wage formation is measured and feeds back into the final demand estimates. Approximately 50 export and import equations are

available, by direction of trade (United States and rest-of world), to provide detailed price and income effects as tariffs and non-tariff barriers are changed.

Several features of TIM are notably important to a study of this kind.

1.2.1.1 Foreign Trade - In TIM the export and import elements of final demand are disaggregated into roughly fifty export and import commodities, although the pattern of disaggregation is not always the same for exports and imports because some commodities may be more or less important to totals. Computers are a good example of this. The imports of computers are sufficiently important to warrant a separate category, whereas they are combined in with other goods exports. In all cases, trade is separated into United States and rest-of-world flows. Accordingly, it is possible to distinguish changes in trade practices for the United States alone.

The export equations were estimated to capture two major influences - (1) an activity variable, which acts as a proxy for the size of the market and (2) a price variable, which measures influences on Canada's share of the international market. The activity variables are usually some measure of real output or income of the consumers of the export commodity. Thus, the export of logs to the United States is a function of the real output of the United States construction industry.

The effect of prices on exports can be classified in four major ways:



1. If the international market for a good is perfectly competitive, Canada can have no influence on the world price of the good. Canada's market share of such a commodity would be determined by its share of world capacity to produce the good, and by its distance to markets. The equations for export goods in these markets contain no price term, since price will have had no influence on the volume of exports throughout the sample period. In a market such as this, a lowering of the United States tariff rates will generate windfall profits to Canadian exporters if they are able to capture the indirect tax "room" vacated by the United States government, and since their volume of exports is not directly changed.

2. There can be markets in which Canada has no influence on the world price and yet, are not perfectly competitive because supply costs differ greatly among suppliers. In a market such as this, as the world price rises, Canada will supply more of the good. On the other hand, if the world price falls, Canada's least profitable producers will shut down production. Many of the metal ore export equations fall into this category. The equations are of the following form:

$$XK=f(b1*act,b2*XP/(COST))$$

where XK=constant dollar exports  
act=activity variable  
XP=export price received by exporters in Canada  
COST=production costs of the commodity  
b1,b2=econometrically determined coefficients, both  
with positive signs.

The effect of a tariff reduction on an equation such as this is to raise the effective value of  $XP$ , thus making it profitable for more producers to enter the market and to increase the Ricardian rents of the existing producers.

3. The third case occurs when Canada has some influence over the export price. This case occurs more frequently than might be expected for a country whose GNP is only about two per cent of the world total. The reason for this is that there are, in reality, tens of thousands of commodities which are traded on world markets; and it is only natural that one of the ten largest economies in the world would have a comparative advantage in some of them. Manufactured goods typically fall into this category. In a market such as this, Canada's market share is determined by its ability to offer relatively low prices in markets. Thus, the equation will take the form:

$$XK = f(b_1 \cdot act, b_2 \cdot (XP \cdot (1 - t)) / (REXN \cdot FP))$$

where  $XK$  = constant dollar exports  
 $act$  = activity variable  
 $XP$  = export price charged by exporters in Canada  
 $REXN$  = exchange rate - Canadian dollars per unit of foreign currency  
 $FP$  = foreign price received by foreign producers  
 $b_1, b_2$  = econometrically determined coefficients -  $b_1$  is positive and  $b_2$  is negative  
 $t$  = foreign tariff rate

With  $b_2$  negative, a rise in the export price charged by exporters,  $XP$ , will lead to a drop in  $XK$ . Conversely, a rise in the foreign price,  $FP$ , will lead to a rise in  $XK$ . If the Canadian dollar appreciates, i.e.,  $REXN$  drops, this will lead

to a drop in XK. The effect of a United States tariff reduction depends on the reactions of Canadian exporters. They could leave XP fixed and reap the windfall profits or they could lower XP by the amount of the tariff and increase XK. In actuality, they are more likely to lower XP by an amount less than the tariff and take some of the gains in increased XK.

4. In the fourth case, the exports of a commodity are largely institutionally determined. Natural gas is a case in point. This does not mean that prices are not relevant. Rather, in such cases, the impact of prices and tariffs can not be realistically described by a simple linear equation. In cases such as this, judgment, based on a knowledge of the political economy surrounding the commodity, must be used when assessing the future of exports.

In the case of imports, the size of the Canadian market and the price of Canadian goods relative to that of the imported goods are relevant factors. The proxies for the size of the Canadian market depend on the good. If it is a consumer good, then Canadian personal income is generally used; however, in the case of an input to production, the real output of the using industry is applied. These equations take the form:

where  $MK = f(b_1 \cdot act, b_2 \cdot MP^{1+tr}) / CP$   
MK=constant dollar imports  
act=activity variable  
MP=price of imports in Canada  
CP=price of goods produced by Canadians  
tr=Canadian tariff rate  
b1, b2=econometrically determined coefficients;  
b1 is positive and b2, negative

A Canadian tariff reduction reduces the cost of foreign goods and thus, increases imports. It should be noted, however, that the imports of many items, such as oil, are institutionally determined, which means judgment must be used when assessing the impact of tariffs.

1.2.1.2 Prices - A change in trade prices has effects throughout TIM. Altered trade prices will immediately change the current dollar value of flows of traded goods. Different trade prices will also have an impact on real side variables such as exports.

An important distinction between TIM and other models is that a change in the trade prices will influence the overall price level since interest rates are the primary policy variable, not money supply. This result will differ from many theoretical models and a few applied models, because in these, the price level is determined solely by the money supply. In TIM, the overall price level is a weighted average of all the individual prices in the economy. Each of these is determined by factors unique to its circumstances. This means that if the tariff is reduced, the cost of purchasing a foreign good goes down and if the price of the foreign good feeds directly into the GFI or is used as an input in the production of a domestic good, then the Canadian price level will go down. This downward influence on the price level is quite important in understanding the results of this study because changes in the price level have very significant effects on real economic activity.

A detailed explanation of the workings of the price system in



TIM requires a lengthy algebraic exposition in which a knowledge of the workings of input-output tables is essential. Interested readers are referred to the Description of the Informetrica Model. <sup>1/</sup> What follows is a brief description of the qualitative impact of a change in tariff rates on prices in TIM.

A change in the United States tariff rates will cause Canadian exporters to change their export prices by amounts depending upon the nature of the various markets. In markets where Canada is a price taker the export price will rise by the amount of the tariff reduction as the domestic producers reap the benefits. However, in cases where Canada has control over the export prices then it will price to domestic cost conditions. These changes in export prices will have a direct influence on the current dollar value of exports as well.

A change in the Canadian tariff rate will cause an immediate drop in the cost of imported goods to Canadians. In TIM, this drop will affect Canadians directly if these goods are for final demand, and will have a second-round effect if they are used as an input to the production of any commodity. A commodity price in TIM is a function of all of its input costs, and its unit labour and capital costs. Accordingly, if an input is imported, a drop in its cost will lead to a drop in the output price of the using industry. It is important to note that although a drop in tariffs lowers the cost of imports to the consumer, it will have no effect on the import price in

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<sup>1/</sup> Informetrica Limited, Description of The Informetrica Model,  
(Ottawa, 1982).

the national accounting sense. In these accounts, the tariff is treated as an indirect tax on the consumption of foreign goods. Therefore, in the case of a tariff-reduction simulation in which United States prices and the exchange rate are held constant, there is no change in the price of the imported goods to Canada, as a country, but the goods appear cheaper to the Canadians who consume them. In its basic structure, TIM understates one likely effect of a reduction in trade prices in that a lowering of the cost of imports may lead to a voluntary reduction in prices on the part of Canadian producers who feel that their market is threatened by cheaper imports. In our analysis, we have compensated for this by reducing selected returns to capital and industry price margins.

1.2.1.3 Production Function - Some of the differences between the this study and others can be explained by the different assumptions concerning the production function. In TIM, constant returns to scale are assumed. The gross output of an industry is assumed to be a function of not only the amount of capital and labour that is employed but also the necessary amounts of output from other industries. The tradeoff between capital and labour is captured by using an inverted Cobb-Douglas production function for estimation of employment requirements. However, the intermediate inputs from other industries are consumed in fixed amounts in the Leontief style of production function. In a model in which increasing returns to scale are assumed, productivity can be increased merely by increasing the level of inputs. In TIM, productivity is increased through time as

exogenous productivity increases or through modernization of the capital stock. It is important to note though that if productivity is defined as the output per worker, then it can be increased by raising the capital stock per unit of output. In fact, in TIM, as in most applied macro models, productivity is generally thought of as taking the form of Harrod-neutral technical change rather than Hicks-neutral. As a result, the investment equations in TIM are specified in such a way as to yield stable capital-output ratios and the employment equations are specified in such a way as to yield a rising output per worker. The data supports this approach in that at the most detailed levels of data available, the output per worker is in almost every case rising whereas capital-output ratios are constant or varying in erratic ways due to technological shocks to the industries.

1.2.1.4 Investment And Labour Demand - As was noted above, the investment and employment equations are specified in such a way that a Harrod-neutral view of productivity improvements is imposed in TIM. This is done with the following simplified functional forms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= f(b_1(Y - Y_{(-1)})) \\
 K &= K_{(-1)} + I \\
 E &= f(Y/K^{\alpha_1}, b_2^t)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

- I = real investment
- Y = real gross domestic product
- K = real capital stock
- E = employment
- t = time
- $b_1, b_2$  = econometrically determined coefficients
- $\alpha_1$  = the power to which Y, K must be raised when the Cobb-Douglas production function is inverted.

The first equation is a simplified version of the standard Jorgenson neo-classical investment equation in which the price effects and

replacement investment effects are ignored. In this equation, for every unit increase in  $Y$  then  $I$  will go up by  $b_1$ . This implies that  $K/Y$  will converge on  $b_1$  in the long run. The third equation gives the employment demand for given  $Y, K$  levels and a point in time. Note that employment is determined last as the residual after the values of  $Y$  and  $K$  are known. With the  $Y/K$  ratio fairly constant then all the changes in productivity are forced into improvements in the  $Y/E$  ratio which is the output per worker.

In this analysis, to accommodate assumptions of increasing returns to scale, we therefore have exogenously altered the investment and employment equations so that the desired productivity result is achieved. This is accomplished by adding positive adjustment factors to the investment equations so that the  $Y/K$  ratio goes down and productivity improves. As well, negative adjustment factors are added to the employment equations to represent improvements in labour productivity.

1.2.2 Provincial Impact Method - To measure the provincial impacts, we have used the Regional-Industrial Model (RIM) of the economy. As is detailed in Appendix B, this combines a mechanism for provincially allocating the changed national production of goods with one that consistently estimates the impacts on provincial populations. Goods production is determined exogenously (from base case shares), or by tying activity to some final demand estimate. Combined, these procedures determine the allocation of the output of service sectors among the provinces, and incomes of persons. It should be noted that



it is almost certain that an enhanced trade agreement would alter the location of the activities within industries, but no special information about such effects was available for this study, and the base case estimates of industrial location were used in the allocation of impacts.

1.2.3 Cases Reported - Given these models, standard macroeconomic techniques have been followed to estimate national impacts. A base case projection of Canadian economic activity is produced assuming that current bilateral and multilateral trade practices are maintained over 1985-2005. Alternative projections, based on varying assumptions about changed tariff and non-tariff barriers, the nature of Canadian production, and government tax policy are then simulated. The results of these projections are then compared to the base case to measure the impact of the changed conditions. The results provide a measure of direct, indirect and induced effects. The principal impact case has been allocated provincially.

The impact cases reported, and the main assumptions underlying each, are:

1. Tariff Impact (CASE I)- This assumes:

- \* a Canadian tariff reduction,
- \* a United States tariff reduction,
- \* where there is substantial competition from imports, Canadian producers lower their price to meet the competition,
- \* for price taking exports, Canadian producer prices rise to capture the full United States tax room vacated by the United States government,

- \* a Canadian federal tax surcharge is levied on personal income equivalent to the direct loss of customs revenues,
  - \* the Bank of Canada targets on maintaining the same "real" interest rate as in the base case,
  - \* and the exchange rate reacts endogenously.
2. Non-tariff Barrier Impact (CASE II)- This case assumes:
- \* a Canadian reduction of non-tariff barriers,
  - \* a reduction of United States non-tariff barriers,
  - \* and the same private and public sector price, fiscal, and monetary reactions as in the case above.
3. Combined Impact of Tariff and Non-Tariff Barrier Reduction (CASE III)- This case combines the assumptions of the previous two cases.
4. Combined Impact of Tariff and Non-Tariff Barrier Reduction with Improved Returns to Scale (CASE IV)- IIM assumes constant returns to scale of production; thus, while capital and employment requirements change in the above three cases, these are responsive to cyclical, relative price, and policy changes exclusively. To compensate for this assumption of the model, this case, which we treat as the main impact case for purposes of description, assumes:
- \* CASE III assumptions
  - \* there are selective positive exogenous changes to industry investment as the mechanism that companies use to introduce new production processes, and
  - \* there are disembodied technology benefits in the form of direct employment reductions per unit of output. It is assumed that this process is achieved in 1988-1997.
- The provincial impacts of this case are reported.
5. Impact If United States Pursues Protectionist Policies (CASE V)- In this case, it is assumed that the United States introduces increased protectionism in 1988-2005, equivalent to a tariff increase that would raise the United States tariff level to three times higher than that which currently prevails. This is equivalent to a little more than a 10 per cent import surcharge. This reduced United States economic activity, and Canadian economic activity responds

accordingly. CASE IV is then compared to this outlook to measure the effects of a full enhancement of bilateral trade.

6. Impact of Fiscal Compensation (CASE VI)- As contrasted to all of the above, this case assumes that the federal government does not impose a surcharge on personal income taxes to compensate itself for lost customs revenues. The case is compared to CASE IV to measure these effects.

## 2. CASE ASSUMPTIONS

### 2.1 Base Case Profile

The nature of the base case used can influence impact results. If the economy is operating at "full" employment, changes in conditions that generate substantial, direct positive impacts on employment in such circumstances would generate significantly different overall results as compared to a case that includes large numbers of unemployed. As well, relative prices of internationally traded commodities can influence both detailed industry and overall results. For example, an assumption of relatively lower prices for those commodities in which Canada is a "price-taking" exporter, would generate comparatively small income gains for the Canadian producer in the event of trade policy changes. In turn, this would limit future investment of that industry. Finally, base case interest rates can notably influence impacts on government balances, and incomes of other sectors. If real interest rates are high, direct positive (or, negative) effects on government balances are amplified.

The base case used for this study is Informetrica's Post 1-85 Forecast, dated August 12, 1985. Appendix C provides a summary of the outlook. Recent federal policy decisions are incorporated, including the Western Accord, the November 1984 Economic Statement, and the May 1985 federal budget. For the very near term, the outlook is based on the view that United States growth will slow to less than 3 per cent in 1985 and 1986, that interest rates will vary little over the next two years, and that the surge in Canadian investment that has recently

emerged will carry over into 1986.

For the second half of the decade, this base case is similar in character to that reported by the Department of Finance as "Canada's Economic Prospects, 1985-1990" at the time of the May budget. Real growth in 1985-1990 is projected to average 3.5 per cent, which leads to a decline in the unemployment rate to 7 per cent in 1990. Annual inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, averages 3 per cent, and the federal government experiences continuing budget difficulties. The nominal short term interest rate (90-day commercial paper) remains at, or slightly below, 9 per cent throughout the six years, implying a sustained period of high "real" rates. The Canadian dollar appreciates to 80 cents by 1990.

Beyond 1990, cyclical "growth recessions" emerge in 1996 and 2001, but average growth of 2.5 per cent in the 1990's and a little less than 2 per cent in 2001-2005 is sufficient to reduce the unemployment rate to the 5 per cent range by 1992, and sustain it at that level thereafter.

## 2.2 Reductions In Tariffs

The tariffs between the United States and Canada were phased out over the period 1986-92; tariffs between the rest of world and Canada were left unchanged. These bilateral tariff changes are applied only to the goods-producing industries: agriculture, forestry, fishing and manufacturing. The data employed were provided by the Department of External Affairs, and was incorporated in TIM at a highly detailed level. It is worthwhile to note that in most cases

the Canadian tariff was higher than that of the United States.

### 3.2 Reductions In Non-tariff Barriers

Non-tariff barriers can take many forms such as domestic content rules or discriminatory tax rates. The effects of these policies are quite complex but, for the purposes of this study, estimates provided by the Department were assessed in terms of tariff equivalents, which again are phased-out over 1988-1992. As is detailed in the following tabulation, the direct effect of the United States removal of non-tariff barriers is more important than reduction of tariffs. The reduction in Canadian tariffs is equivalent, by 1992, to the direct reduction in the overall Consumer Price Index of 0.5 per cent. Assuming that removal of Canadian non-tariff barriers will also be passed on to consumers in the form of reduced prices because of increased supply competition further reduces overall prices by 0.25 per cent. This implies increased real incomes for Canadian households, but reduced profit margins for a wide range of Canadian producers. The Department emphasizes, however, that the estimates provided for non-tariff barriers are preliminary.

Table 1

Trade Price Impact of  
Tariff and NTB reduction for Imports and Exports  
(percentage change)

Exports	Tariff	NTB	Imports	Tariff	NTB
Live Animals	1.05	17.8	Live Animals	1.9	13.78
Grain	1.3	17.8	Fresh Fruit	.8	17.78
Wheat	2.7	17.8	Sugar	3.7	10.25
Alcoholic Beverages	3.5	16.4	Cocoa, Coffee and Tea	4.8	10.25
Tobacco	10.7	.3	Agriculture	4.25	11.12
Other Foods Sect.2	2.3	16.4	Crude Animal Products	1.5	6.9
Other Foods Sect.3	2.6	16.4	Crude Vegetable Prod.	.8	13.8
Logs	.8	0.0	Textiles	13.5	1.15
Iron Ore	0.0	0.0	Metal In Ores	.08	.06
Coal	0.0	0.0	Coal and other Crude		
Sulfur	1.3	0.0	Bituminous Sub.	0.0	.09
Uranium	0.0	0.0	Logs	0.0	.07
Copper Ore	0.0	3.7	Coal Products	0.0	.01
Nickel Ore	0.0	0.0	Chemical Products Inc.		
Zinc Ore	0.0	0.0	Fertilizer	2.5	.93
Other Ores	.7	7.0	Textiles Sect. 4	15.1	.96
Asbestos	1.13	0.0	Non Metallic Mineral		
Other Manufactured			Base Products	1.16	.61
Goods	3.69	.26	Metal Fabricated		
Lumber	0.0	0.0	Products	5.9	.34
Pulp	0.0	.19	Non Metallic		
Newsprint	.2	.19	Fabricated Products	.4	.05
Paper	2.16	.19	Iron and Steel	5.8	.12
Iron and Steel	3.63	16.24	Oils Fats and Waxes	5.3	5.6
Aluminum	.5	20.40	Non Ferrous Metals	1.73	.07
Copper	1.0	20.40	Other, Section 4	6.01	.90
Nickel	.05	20.40	Cars	.33	1.04
Zinc	1.5	20.40	Commercial Vehicles	1.7	1.04
Other Non Ferrous			Auto Parts	.7	1.04
Metals	1.5	20.40	Computer and Office		
Chemicals	2.5	1.9	Machinery	4.0	.76
Fertilizer	0.0	1.08	Industrial Machinery	3.9	1.09
Petroleum and Coal			Farm Machinery	.16	1.35
Products	.35	0.0	Aircraft	1.69	1.04
Other Manufactured			Telecommunications		
Goods, Section 4	2.6	.7	Equipment	5.57	.76
Industrial Machinery	2.9	2.2	Electrical Equipment	5.84	.85
Farm Machinery	.14	2.9	Outerwear	17.28	1.93
Cars	.02	5.7	Other Manufactured		
Commercial Vehicles	.23	5.8	Goods, Section 5	6.93	.95
Auto Parts	.27	5.8			
Aircraft and Parts	.23	5.8			
Other Manufactured					
Goods, Section 5	4.19	4.9			

It should be kept in mind when studying this table that the names of the trade commodities can be deceptive: The export commodity copper ore has an NTB of 3.7 per cent whereas the other ores are zero. The reason for this is that a small portion of what is called copper ore in TIM is the output of the primary metals industry.

#### 2.4 Canadian Producer Price Behavior

As tariffs and non-tariff barriers are removed, Canadian businesses will find themselves in a different environment and will have to change their behavior. If a producer faces significant import competition then the reduction in Canadian tariffs will force him to either drop his prices or lower his output. If the producer is primarily an exporter then the drop in United States tariffs will afford him the opportunity to either raise his United States price or increase his volume of sales. The response of producers who face import competition was allowed to vary among industries, but it was assumed in most cases that producers would at least partially lower their prices to meet the increased competition. In addition, it is assumed that any cost savings from lower input prices are passed on to consumers.



Table 2

Manufacturing Industries which Lower Prices in the  
Face of Import Competition

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Tobacco  
Rubber  
Leather  
Textiles  
Knitting and Clothing  
Furniture  
Electrical Products  
Chemical  
Other

---

On the export side, for most primary commodity groups (including, general agricultural and mining goods), it is assumed that Canadian exporters are price takers who continue to sell at the given United States final consumer price after United States tariffs are removed. This implies a windfall profit for Canadian exporters, and in a national accounts sense, higher Canadian export prices. In these instances, Canadian domestic supply is increased through investment but in most instances, there is no upward pressure on Canadian domestic prices.

### 2.5 Returns To Scale And Specialization

In the theoretical literature, the most important argument for free trade is that a country would be allowed to produce commodities in which it has a comparative advantage. This effect is handled endogenously by the trade equations within TIM. Another argument for free trade is that a country would be able to produce more of its export goods and thus be able to enjoy increasing returns to scale which would lead to an increase in the productivity in the

producing industry. At this point in time, it is not known what gains in productivity could be achieved if Canada were to increase its activity. For the purposes of this study, it was assumed that in a free trade environment, most Canadian producers will be able to raise their productivity levels to within five per cent of the level of their United States counterparts. In some cases, this is clearly not possible. Agricultural land is so much more productive in the United States than in Canada that no amount of rationalization of the process could equalize the Canadian and United States productivity levels. The question of how different the United States and Canadian productivity levels were proved to be a difficult one. Estimates of the difference will vary depending on what year is used and at what level of detail the data are examined. It is interesting to note that if just the productivity levels of aggregate manufacturing are compared, then it appears that the United States workers are around twenty-five per cent more productive than the Canadian. However, if this comparison is done on an industry by industry basis, this difference appears much lower. In this study, it was assumed that Canadian workers were ten per cent less productive and that half of this gap would have to be closed. Thus, productivity is assumed to rise by five percent more than in the base case over the period 1988-97 in the manufacturing industry. It was thought unlikely that any major increase in productivity growth could be achieved without an increase in investment. As a result investment in manufacturing was increased by an extra \$200-million per year through this ten-year period.

Table 3

Exogenous Reduction in Manufacturing Employment  
(thousands of person years)

	non-durable	durable
1998	.07	.07
1989	5.6	5.7
1990	11.2	11.7
1991	17.0	18.1
1992	22.9	24.3
1993	28.7	31.5
1994	34.4	38.0
1995	40.0	44.4
1996	45.3	50.1
1997	51.0	56.6
1998	56.7	63.3
1999	56.9	64.0
2000	56.9	64.5
2001	56.5	64.0
2002	56.5	64.5
2003	56.5	65.1
2004	56.5	65.6
2005	56.4	66.2

## 2.6 Federal Government Direct Fiscal Reaction

As a result of the reduction in tariffs, the federal government will lose revenue from customs duties. In the base case, it is estimated that this revenue would have been roughly \$3.5 billion (at nominal prices) in 1992, or 2.8 per cent of the base case federal revenues. By 2005, the direct amount rises to \$6.3 billion, or 2.3 per cent of total revenues. It can be argued that it is unlikely that the federal government will accept this revenue loss. Since the personal sector primarily benefits as a result of the lower import prices, it has been assumed that federal personal income taxes are raised by the amount of the loss in tariff revenue. It should be noted that household real

income will still benefit from the drop in prices as a result of the dismantling of non-tariff barriers, and the decreases in domestic producer prices in response to the removal of both tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

Table 4  
Loss in Revenue Due to Tariff Removal  
(Millions of Dollars)

1988	558	1994	4092	2000	6127
1989	1201	1995	4344	2001	6477
1990	1899	1996	4618	2002	6842
1991	2706	1997	4950	2003	7255
1992	3611	1998	5337	2004	7777
1993	3845	1999	5732	2005	8317

## 2.7 Exchange Rate And Interest Rate Policies

We have assumed that past practices applied to the exchange rate will occur, and an endogenous, flexible exchange rate is assumed. Accordingly, the exchange rate reacts to Canadian real growth, relative inflation and interest rates in Canada and the United States, and the current account balance. We have also assumed that the Bank of Canada will follow an interest rate policy that keeps real interest rates at base case values.

## 2.8 Other Assumptions

It is possible that an enhanced trade agreement will alter current Auto Pact arrangements between Canada and the United States. Whether, or how, this might be implemented is problematical. Accordingly, we have assumed that the current Pact remains in force.

and Canada-United States Auto Trade balances are largely unchanged from those of the base case.

Enhanced trade could also improve the exportability of Canadian energy resources through increased real activity in the United States or, because Canadian producers experience a comparatively large reduction in their input costs. Again, however, we have assumed that an agreement has no such effect and Canadian energy production (apart from oil) rises only to meet increased Canadian demand. Increased demand for oil is met through imports.

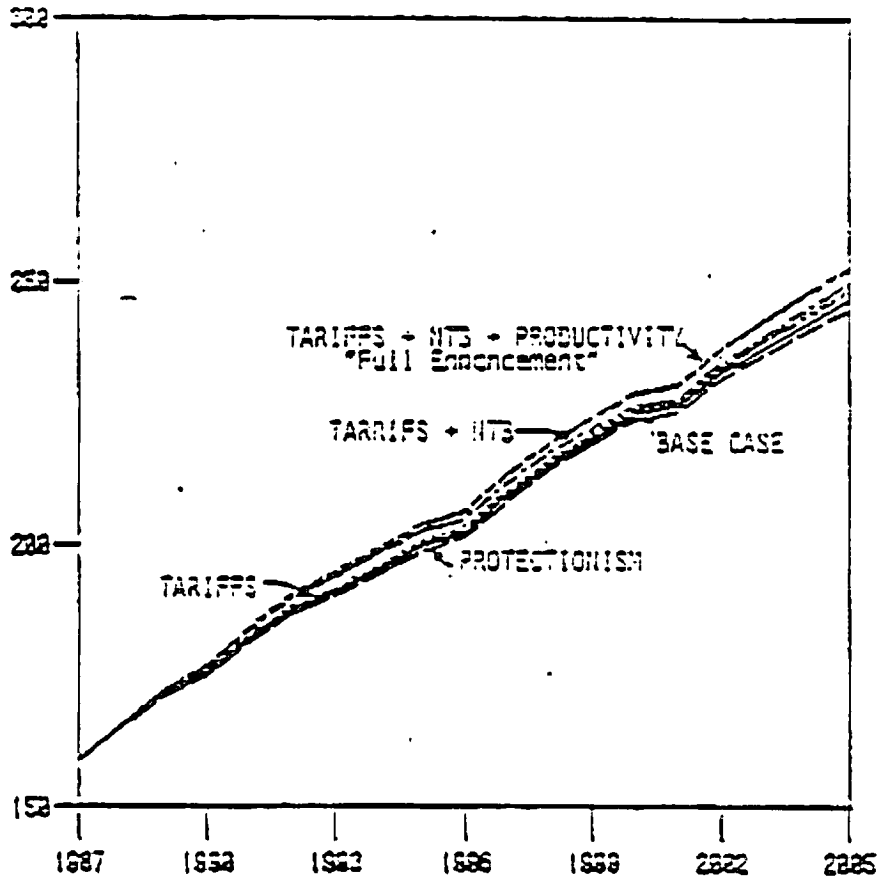
### 3 NATIONAL IMPACT RESULTS

#### 3.1 Summary

As Figure 1 illustrates, our results suggest there would be positive effects on real Gross National Product from all dimensions of enhancement. The contribution of each element of the program to overall results would vary over time, however. The impact of tariff reductions would be comparatively small as the reduction of Canadian tariffs is large compared to those of the United States. In contrast, reduction of United States non-tariff barriers is comparatively large, providing notably large benefits to Canadian GNP through to the mid-1990s; the erosion of this positive impact thereafter reflects an acceleration of Canadian inflation that follows from the tightening of labour markets in the latter years of the impact. Improved returns to scale in the form of labour productivity relieves the later pressure on labour markets, and the case that includes reductions of tariffs and non-tariff barriers, and improved productivity provides the largest positive effect on GNP. Canadian economic activity would be reduced if the United States pursues more protectionist policies; the beneficial effects of trade enhancement are increased accordingly, especially if trade enhancement with Canada leads the United States to forego protectionism with other countries as well.

Figure 1

REAL GDP  
BILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS



### 3.2 Combined Impact Of Tariffs, NTB's And Productivity

3.2.1 Overview - The tabulation of "Summary Impact Measures" that follows provides a synopsis of impacts by year; Appendix D provides tables with more detail on major economic indicators and detailed trade sector impacts.

The direct transmission effects of a full enhancement of trade are reflected in the "Summary Impact Measures". Reduction of

tariffs and non-tariff barriers by the United States yields real export increases that are more than sufficient to offset increased real imports that follow from Canadian reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers and from increased Canadian final domestic demand. The positive effect on net exports is notably strong through to the mid-1990s after which time, an appreciating Canadian currency diminishes the impact to smaller proportions.

The increased competition from foreign suppliers drives Canadian industry output prices down (see the implicit output deflator). This is reinforced in this case by our direct assumption of improved labour productivity as well as by cyclical productivity gains; by 1992, labour productivity is increased by more than one per cent. Although real wages rise, they increase by less than productivity gains and unit labour costs are reduced to reinforce the commodity price effects of increased competition. Accordingly, final demand prices generally decline, which result is reflected in the Consumer Price Index. (An actual decline is unlikely; rather, we anticipate less rapid growth than in the Base Case.)

The implied increase in disposable income is transmitted to final demand in the form of increased personal consumption. It should be noted that the TIM impact multiplier is comparatively small, and the positive effects on consumption are understated, if anything, in these results. The positive effects of this and increased net exports on industry output and our assumption of an exogenous increase in manufacturing investment to reflect altered production possibilities yields particularly strong positive effects on business investment.



### 3.2.2 Impact On Final Demand -

Table 5

Contribution of Components to Total Expenditure Change,  
Impact of "Full Enhancement" Relative to Base Case,  
Selected Years  
(per cent of total)

	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1992	1997	2005
Personal Consumption	61	20	56	51
Business Investment	18	45	31	32
Government Expenditures	20	9	13	11
Change in Inventories	0	14	-2	5
Net Exports	1	12	2	1
Exports	30	56	63	73
(-) Imports	29	44	61	72

We anticipate that the contribution of the components of final demand to the overall positive impacts will vary over time as well. Comparison of our base case with the one that includes elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers and includes our assumptions of accelerated productivity (the "Full Enhancement" case in our graphics) illustrates this in Table 5. Increased investment is the early "engine" of trade-related benefits. A sharp drop in nominal interest rates, reduced costs of materials and equipment required to meet investment demand, increased real output, and our assumption that there would be extra-normal investment in secondary manufacturing combine to provide the especially strong investor reaction. In contrast, increased consumer spending is moderate initially, reflecting the impact of the personal income tax surcharge and reduced household interest income from the sharp fall in interest rates. The

<sup>2/</sup> Share of levels in 1985.

moderate impact on consumer spending mitigates the increased demands on imports, and there is an initial positive effect on net exports.

Over the longer term, increased consumer demand accounts for more than one-half of increased total expenditures. This reflects the dynamic effects of continued increases in real incomes, which in later years, are generated partly by restored interest incomes. The change in investment nevertheless constitutes one-third of the total change in expenditures in later years. The long term-erosion of net exports reflects increasing payments abroad of interest and dividend payments that would follow from foreign borrowing to fund the initial surge in investment. It should be noted that the economy is nevertheless made more "open". In 2005, exports constitute 31.2 per cent of Gross National Product in the base case; with "full enhancement", this share rises to 32.3 per cent.

3.2.3 Impact On Industry Output And Labour Markets - The case that combines all elements of trade enhancement suggests that real output of all industries would be increased by more than one per cent by 1991 relative to the base case; this rises steadily thereafter to almost 2.5 per cent in 2005. The results, which are detailed in Appendix E, suggest that manufacture of tobacco products, and of textiles and clothing would be negatively affected (but output would increase from current levels), or that there would be negligible effects. As well, production of electrical products, and printing and publishing are little affected. Output of most other sectors is increased in line with the total, but major gains are registered by the fisheries and

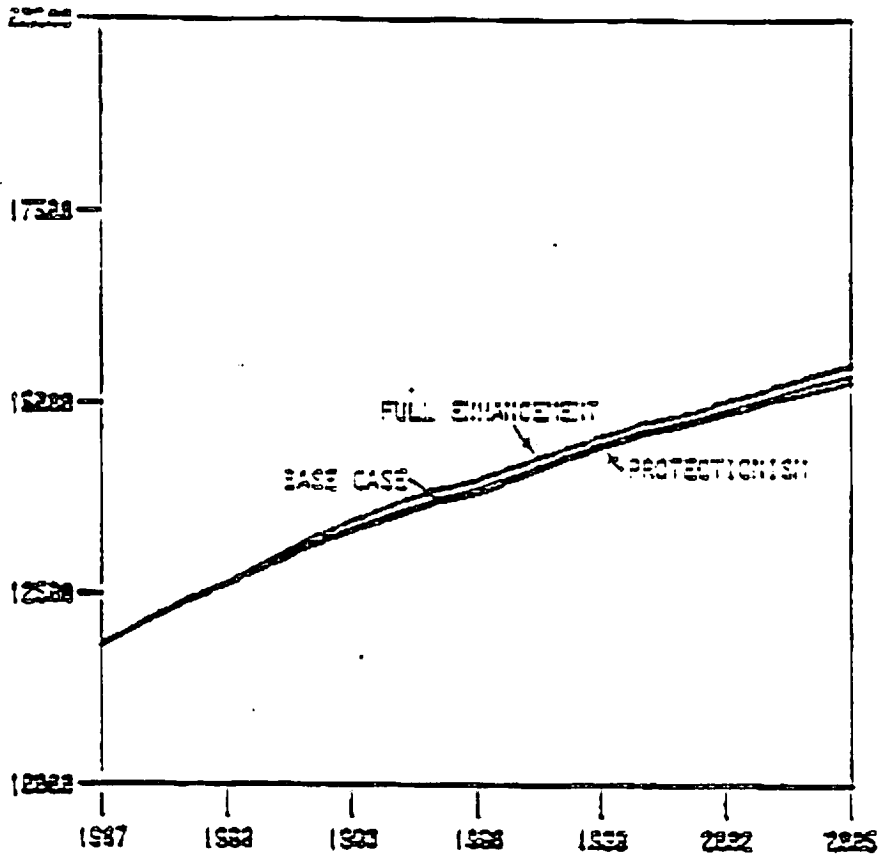
fish processing, and the manufacture of non-electrical machinery, primary metals, railway equipment and shipbuilding. Fisheries, and the related processing of its product, benefit because of the high price sensitivity of exports, and from removal of a comparatively large non-tariff barrier in the United States. The gains in durables manufacturing as a whole more than double those of aggregate output, while the impacts on non-durables match general gains. Among the services industries, water transport is particularly benefited. The contribution of each sector to the change in total output is indicated in Table 6.

Table 6  
 Contribution of Sectors to Total Output Change,  
 Impact of "Full Enhancement" Relative to Base Case,  
 Selected Years  
 (per cent of total)

	1985 <sup>3/</sup>	1992	1997	2005
Agriculture	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.9
Fisheries	0.1	1.7	1.5	1.1
Forestry	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Mining	2.8	4.7	4.1	4.0
Manufacturing	21.4	42.2	34.9	40.0
Utilities	3.5	2.3	2.6	2.2
Construction	5.1	6.9	4.6	3.9
Transport, Storage, Communications	10.7	12.1	12.2	11.4
Trade	12.4	13.0	15.7	14.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	9.2	2.8	3.8	5.3
Services	20.4	7.2	11.0	9.2
Housing	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
Public Administration	6.8	4.1	6.3	5.5

<sup>3/</sup> Share of levels in 1985.

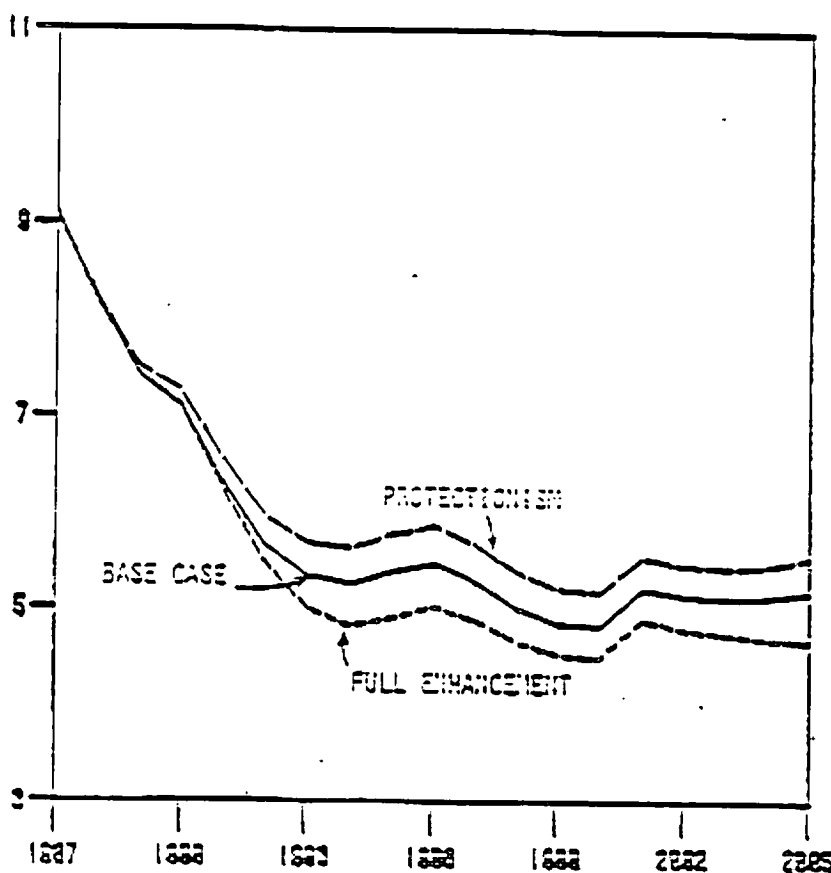
Figure 2  
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT  
THOUSANDS



As Figure 2 illustrates, increased industry output is reflected in employment gains from the outset. All components of trade enhancement contribute to this, but the biggest gains are developed in the near term by reduction of non-tariff barriers, and in the longer term, by improved productivity. By 1999, aggregate employment is increased by more than 100,000, which level is sustained throughout most of that decade. By 2005, however, the gain has increased to 150,000. There are generalized positive effects on employment by industry, except for those in agriculture and

manufacturing. In agriculture, there is a small negative effect, reflecting the attraction of improved opportunities in urban occupations. In manufacturing, employment losses average 3,000 in 1988-1994. Thereafter, these figures rise to larger numbers, reflecting our direct assumption of improved labour productivity in the industry. Again, however, it must be emphasized that while there are negative impacts, the level of employment in both agriculture and manufacturing rises above current amounts. In manufacturing, employment increases from a current 2.2 million to 2.5 million in 2005; in agriculture, the figure rises from a current 0.5 to 0.6 million.

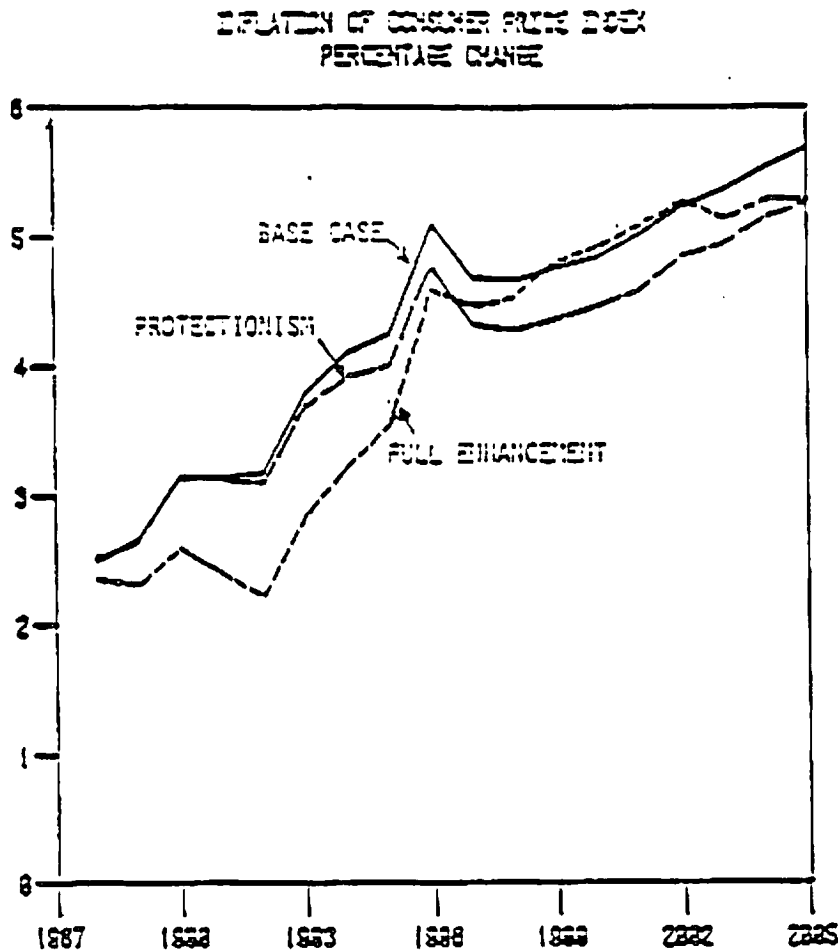
Figure 3  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
(PER CENT)



The aggregate employment gains are partially offset by impacts on labour supply. Increased real wage incomes encourage entry into the labour force, and the reduction in "official" unemployment in 1994 is limited to 60,000; in 2005, the reduction reaches 80,000. This, nevertheless, constitutes a significant reduction in the unemployment rate, which is depicted in Figure 3. It may also be noted that the comparatively modest employment gains in the 1990s and beyond reflect the view of the base case that the economy would already be operating closer to full employment. If the United States follows protectionist trade practices (or, equivalently, in the event that the 1990s are otherwise troubled years), this constraint on employment gains would be relaxed, and both the employment gains and the reduction in the unemployment rate would be larger. Alternatively, increased immigration could relax the labour supply constraint.

### 3.2.4 Impact On Inflation -

Figure 4



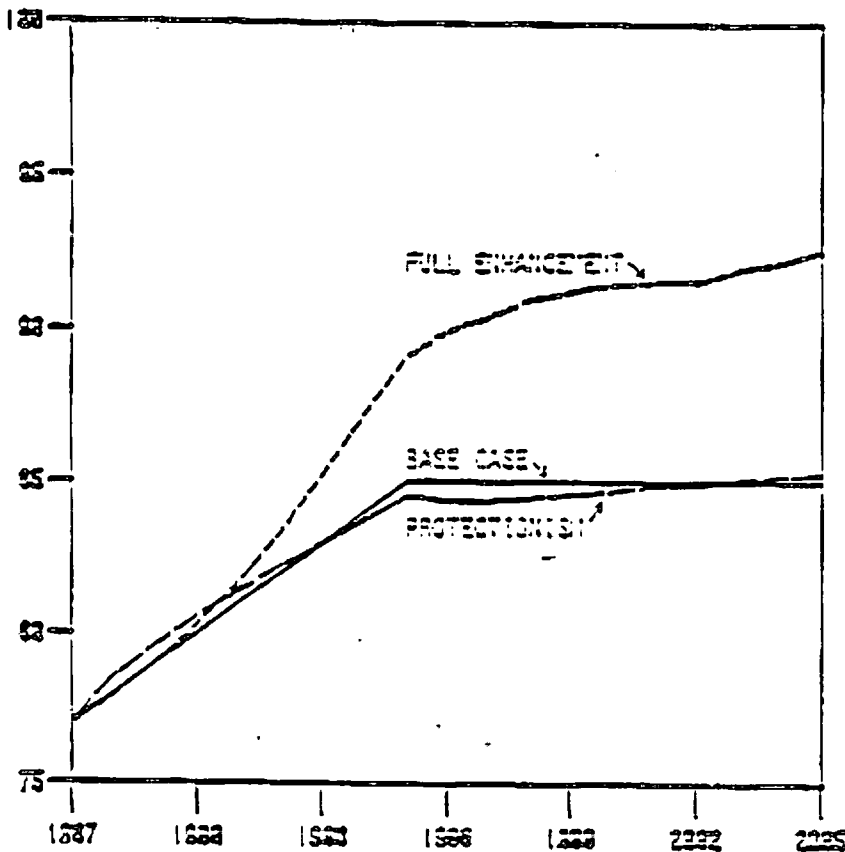
As Figure 4 displays, inflation is significantly reduced in all years from 1988 through to the mid-1990s as a result of both direct and induced effects of trade enhancement. Tightening labour markets, thereafter, begin to generate increased wage demands that are not fully offset by productivity gains, and inflation accelerates to approximately match that of the base case setting. Again, if mechanisms can be found in later years to relieve the pressure on labour markets, then the acceleration of inflation would be dampened.

It should be noted also that a consequence of the later inflation, given our "rule" for maintaining base case "real" interest rates, is to raise nominal interest rates back to the levels of the base case.

3.2.5 Impact On Exchange Rate -

Figure 5

EXCHANGE RATE  
CENTS U.S. PER \$ CANADIAN



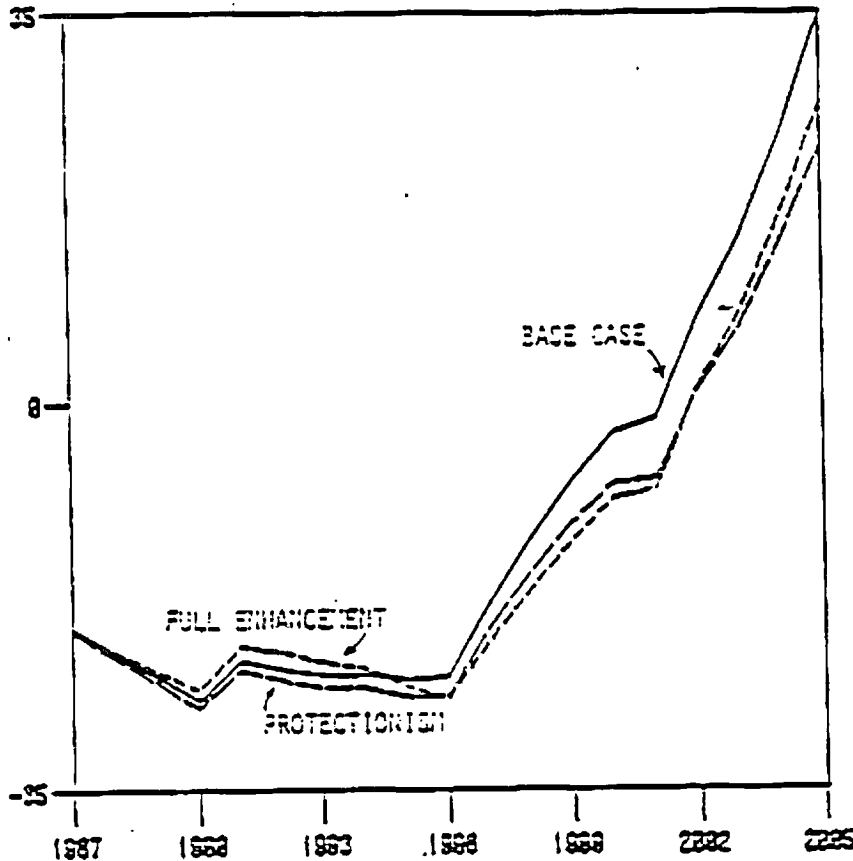
We anticipate that the Canadian dollar would appreciate against its United States counterpart with trade enhancement. This reflects reduced inflation, improved growth prospects, and in the early years, an improved current account.



### 3.2.6 Impact On Government Balances -

Figure 6

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE  
BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS



In general, non-federal government balances are benefitted by trade enhancement. Initially, and assuming as we have that federal personal income taxes are increased to offset direct customs duty losses, the federal treasury benefits as well. Increased supply competition which is a direct benefit of trade enhancement, implies reduced profit margins, however. And in the longer term, this deterioration in a key federal tax base is sufficient to generate negative effects on the federal balance. From the stand point of an

impact, there is also some erosion in personal direct taxes, as well. The significant slowing of inflation that is induced reduces, paradoxically, the positive impact on personal income tax receipts that would otherwise be generated by the recent introduction of de-indexing. It may be noted, finally, that as provincial and municipal balances are improved, at least part of the unfavourable effect on federal balances could be offset by reduced transfers from the federal to other orders of government.

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>									
GNEXP	VALUE	-0.06	-0.20	-0.48	-0.86	-1.45	-2.11	2.09	-3.60
GNEXP	PRICE	-0.19	-0.59	-1.20	-2.01	-3.09	-4.01	1.09	-5.59
GNEXP	VOLUME	0.13	0.40	0.73	1.17	1.63	1.98	2.10	2.11
<b>VARIABLES:</b>									
GNEXP	CONSUMPTION	-0.03	0.01	0.11	0.29	0.55	0.91	1.21	1.46
GNEXP	DISABLES	-0.07	0.00	0.17	0.50	0.93	1.54	2.00	2.33
GNEXP	OTHER	-0.02	0.01	0.10	0.25	0.46	0.77	1.01	1.27
GNEXP	GOVERNMENT	0.07	0.19	0.38	0.59	0.80	0.95	1.06	1.17
GNEXP	CURRENT	0.06	0.17	0.32	0.50	0.68	0.81	0.92	1.05
GNEXP	CAPITAL	0.11	0.37	0.69	1.05	1.31	1.63	1.71	1.73
GNEXP	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	0.23	0.70	1.54	2.66	3.88	4.93	5.32	4.98
GNEXP	RESIDENTIAL	0.04	0.20	0.47	0.83	1.25	1.56	1.69	1.51
GNEXP	NON-RESIDENTIAL	0.27	0.80	1.74	3.01	4.31	5.50	5.90	5.52
GNEXP	CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (3)	54.35	175.16	261.09	369.54	445.26	399.68	207.41	59.05
GNEXP	NET EXPORTS	5.40	10.91	20.90	17.08	19.68	14.87	9.51	7.20
GNEXP	EXPORTS	0.45	1.01	1.63	2.39	3.21	3.54	3.79	4.01
GNEXP	IMPORTS	0.24	0.60	1.12	1.81	2.63	3.23	3.66	3.95
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>									
GNEXP	LABOUR FORCE	0.03	0.09	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.36
GNEXP	EMPLOYMENT	0.01	0.07	0.15	0.31	0.51	0.70	0.82	0.87
GNEXP	UNEMPLOYED	-0.07	0.46	0.39	-0.61	-2.74	-5.74	-7.83	-8.51
GNEXP	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.06	-0.17	-0.32	-0.43	-0.47
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>									
GNEXP	LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	0.04	-0.15	-0.39	-0.83	-1.50	-2.29	-3.10	-3.79
GNEXP	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	0.08	0.31	0.53	0.79	1.01	1.14	1.12	1.08
GNEXP	PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-0.12	-0.48	-0.96	-1.66	-2.55	-3.44	-4.22	-4.85
GNEXP	IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	0.05	-0.03	-0.35	-0.81	-1.54	-2.55	-3.63	-4.68
GNEXP	IMPLICIT GNP/DI DEFLATOR	-0.08	-0.36	-0.85	-1.55	-2.46	-3.45	-4.31	-5.07
GNEXP	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-0.15	-0.49	-1.02	-1.73	-2.61	-3.54	-4.36	-5.01
<b>INCOMES:</b>									
GNEXP	DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.05	0.02	0.19	0.46	0.80	1.29	1.63	1.86
GNEXP	CORPORATE PROFITS	0.45	-0.83	-1.75	-2.65	-4.25	-5.47	7.21	-8.60
GNEXP	ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	350.22	684.56	1020.77	1348.46	1471.75	906.56	15.78	-930.31
GNEXP	FEDERAL (2)	263.87	545.35	941.47	1317.66	1571.86	1242.69	109.00	-597.19
GNEXP	NON-FEDERAL (2)	85.80	139.19	79.33	30.19	-101.05	-336.52	-423.53	-334.30
GNEXP	CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	215.64	391.75	316.72	198.70	-82.61	-841.20	-1277.28	-1393.38
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>									
GNEXP	EXCHANGE RATE (US\$/CAN) (1)	-0.04	0.06	0.30	0.70	1.33	2.20	3.17	4.14
GNEXP	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.19	-0.41	-0.63	-0.86	-1.10	-1.07	0.97	-0.78
GNEXP	MONEY SUPPLY	0.10	1.05	1.78	2.75	3.61	3.52	2.49	0.71

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES

(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN BILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	1990	1991	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>GRAND NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
GNEXP VALUE	-1.22	-4.49	-4.69	-4.72	1.66	-1.62	4.10	-4.61
GNEXP PRICE	-6.09	-6.34	-6.45	-6.43	6.10	-6.35	6.16	6.60
GNEXP VOLUME	1.08	1.96	1.89	1.83	1.86	0.85	2.03	2.03
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
GNEXP CONSUMPTION	1.65	1.79	1.00	1.05	1.19	2.01	2.04	2.10
GNEXP DURABLES	2.56	2.69	2.70	2.81	2.82	2.82	2.86	2.92
GNEXP OTHER	1.45	1.58	1.70	1.76	1.80	1.87	1.85	1.91
GNEXP GOVERNMENT	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.38	1.17	1.35	1.35	1.05
GNEXP CURRENT	1.15	1.24	1.31	1.36	1.17	1.35	1.35	1.10
GNEXP CAPITAL	1.68	1.59	1.51	1.48	1.40	1.31	1.31	1.12
GNEXP BUSINESS INVESTMENT	0.13	3.14	2.36	1.86	1.78	1.88	2.15	2.55
GNEXP RESIDENTIAL	1.11	0.66	0.28	0.00	-0.12	-0.15	0.00	0.11
GNEXP NON-RESIDENTIAL	4.58	3.50	2.68	2.11	2.11	2.14	2.12	2.81
GNEXP CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (2)	-802.62	-88.51	-73.52	-78.32	25.19	25.52	105.25	101.50
GNEXP GNP EXPENSES	-16.01	12.26	12.06	11.96	11.55	-78.32	0.95	2.94
GNEXP EXPENSES	4.09	4.22	4.34	4.45	4.58	4.60	4.51	5.17
GNEXP EXPENSES	4.09	4.10	4.19	4.28	4.31	4.62	4.82	5.22
<b>LABOR MARKET:</b>								
GNEXP LABOR FORCE	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.35
GNEXP EMPLOYMENT	0.83	0.76	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.71
GNEXP UNEMPLOYED	0.02	-7.49	-6.27	-6.21	-6.22	-5.69	6.19	-6.97
GNEXP UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.45	-0.11	-0.23	-0.32	-0.11	0.31	0.31	-0.37
<b>RATES AND PRICES:</b>								
GNEXP LABOR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-1.32	-4.56	-4.68	-4.68	-4.67	-4.60	4.57	-4.63
GNEXP LABOR PRODUCTIVITY	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.01	1.07	1.10	1.23
GNEXP PRIVATE UNIT LABOR COSTS	-5.29	-5.50	-5.73	-5.78	5.70	-5.65	5.69	-5.82
GNEXP IMPORT PRICE OF U.S.	5.61	-6.11	-6.70	-7.00	-7.15	-7.21	7.25	-7.65
GNEXP IMPORTER PRICE INFLATOR	-5.58	-5.81	-5.95	-5.91	-5.83	5.81	5.81	-6.07
GNEXP CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	5.47	-5.66	-5.77	-5.72	5.65	5.58	5.51	-5.71
<b>BALANCES:</b>								
GNEXP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	2.01	2.00	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.16	2.26
GNEXP CORPORATE PROFITS	8.37	-8.89	-8.97	-8.60	8.32	8.21	7.71	8.86
GNEXP ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-2240.81	-3269.59	-4162.81	-4155.34	-4007.08	-4017.69	3020.48	-3856.88
GNEXP FEDERAL (2)	-2040.18	-3067.36	-4565.59	-5295.89	-6011.11	-6026.02	6071.67	-6725.72
GNEXP STATE-FEDERAL (2)	-200.64	195.88	-103.41	96.19	196.11	2128.13	2104.09	2868.59
GNEXP CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-1091.78	-1014.21	-762.13	-564.88	-521.91	-658.13	857.06	-1537.91
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
GNEXP EXCHANGE RATE (USD/CAN) (1)	4.97	5.48	6.01	6.31	6.11	6.55	6.59	6.99
GNEXP PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.55	-0.25	-0.16	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.02	-0.27
GNEXP MONEY SUPPLY	-1.21	-2.79	-3.82	-1.68	-1.41	-0.29	0.02	-4.37

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	2004	2005
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>		
GNXPIC VALUE	-4.71	-4.95
GNXPIE PRICE	-6.08	-7.31
GNXPVK VOLUME	2.37	2.54
<b>VOLUMES:</b>		
QCZK CONSUMPTION	2.17	2.27
QENRKK DURABLES	3.10	3.26
QENRKR OTHER	1.97	2.01
QGVFVK GOVERNMENT	1.41	1.46
QCCVKK CURRENT	1.37	1.41
QCFVCK CAPITAL	1.55	1.71
QRTVVK BUSINESS INVESTMENT	3.10	3.67
QIR RESIDENTIAL	0.34	0.58
QCIWV INV-RESIDENTIAL	3.40	3.99
QIVPCK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (2)	265.07	319.69
QVITVK NET EXPORTS	3.13	3.04
QVITVK EXPORTS	5.49	5.04
QVITVK IMPORTS	5.56	6.02
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>		
QIUFOR LABOUR FORCE	0.37	0.39
FEET EMPLOYMENT	0.84	0.95
QIT UNEMPLOYED	-8.27	-9.83
QIRATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.44	-0.53
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>		
QILWET LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-4.79	-5.06
QILYET LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	1.33	1.41
QMRUC PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-6.05	-6.39
QIMVW IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	-7.85	-8.23
QIEP IMPLICIT GAITHER DEFATOR	-6.35	-6.77
QUPI CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-5.97	-6.33
<b>INCOMES:</b>		
QYDVP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	2.36	2.50
QUP CORPORATE PROFITS	8.97	-9.89
QVJAL ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-3680.30	-4250.63
QVJALF FEDERAL (2)	-7101.94	-8071.50
QVJALI NON-FEDERAL (2)	3499.34	3820.81
QVJAL CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-2118.50	-2800.50
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>		
QREXK EXCHANGE RATE (US/CA) (1)	7.23	7.65
QVJMP PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.32	-0.49
QVJMC MONEY SUPPLY	-0.81	-0.31

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES

(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

### 3.3 Impacts Of Tariffs

The tabulation on the following pages provides a summary of these effects. Reductions in tariffs account for about one-fourth of the combined positive impact on real Gross National Product and about one-half of the reduction in inflation in the first ten years. They also dominate the near-term gains in improved real exports, as relative price and income elasticities of individual trade sectors, and reduced Canadian price inflation combine to increase real exports by a little more than imports.

The initial, comparatively small impact on imports also reflects compositional effects within final demand. Reductions in nominal interest rates following from our assumption that real interest rates will be maintained at base case levels have a negative effect on personal incomes since the personal sector is a major recipient of interest income. This combined, with initial negligible effects on employment, has a negative effect on real disposable personal incomes. Accordingly, consumption demand is initially reduced, which in turn, dampens the positive effect on imports. Over the longer term, employment impacts are positive and personal sector incomes are increased to generate a generalized positive impact on all components of final demand.

Industry output impacts parallel those of general demand at the aggregate level. It is notable, however, that our results suggest a negative impact on non-durables manufacturing, reflecting especially strong negative effects on the textiles and clothing sectors. These effects are reflected in employment, which in aggregate is increased

by the mid-1990s to constitute about one-third of the effects that were registered above in the case that combines all trade enhancement assumptions. In this case, which assumes no returns to scale, however, there is a positive effect on manufacturing employment following from increased output in durables manufacturing.

Effects on inflation, the exchange rate, and government balances follow the pattern of the combined case.



IMPLY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

Informeteca

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE</b>								
GNEXP	-0 14	-0 30	-0 55	-0 04	-1 20	-1 21	0 00	-2 35
GNEXP	-0 14	-0 32	-0 23	-1 05	-1 29	-2 04	0 51	-2 07
GNEXP	-0 02	0 02	0 01	0 19	0 11	0 44	0 51	0 52
<b>USE OF FUNDS</b>								
OC78	-0 09	-0 14	-0 22	-0 25	-0 25	-0 14	0 04	0 04
OC80A	-0 10	-0 33	-0 45	-0 50	-0 53	-0 29	0 13	0 03
OC80B	-0 04	-0 13	-0 17	-0 20	-0 19	-0 10	0 02	0 07
OC80C	0 04	0 01	0 16	0 20	0 01	0 45	0 91	0 55
OC80D	0 04	0 00	0 17	0 20	0 32	0 43	0 49	0 55
OC80E	0 05	0 04	0 24	0 34	0 40	0 55	0 54	0 53
OC80F	0 03	0 14	0 43	0 01	1 21	1 21	1 01	1 73
OC80G	0 08	0 03	0 12	0 24	0 01	0 50	0 57	0 52
OC80H	0 03	0 19	0 49	0 92	1 09	1 00	0 01	1 92
OC80I	-14 57	19 79	40 53	90 29	123 77	151 02	105 01	37 29
OC80J	2 49	5 09	10 43	0 05	11 05	10 07	9 13	0 12
OC80K	0 17	0 39	0 44	0 91	1 37	1 44	1 50	1 29
OC80L	0 07	0 19	0 30	0 63	0 94	1 19	1 41	1 57
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>								
OC81A	0 02	0 04	0 07	0 11	0 11	0 15	0 14	0 15
OC81B	-0 01	-0 01	0 01	0 05	0 10	0 10	0 23	0 27
OC81C	0 34	0 47	0 92	1 00	0 02	-0 20	-1 24	-1 94
OC81D	0 01	0 03	0 04	0 04	0 01	-0 02	0 07	-0 11
<b>RATES AND PRICES</b>								
OC82A	-0 04	-0 13	-0 29	-0 55	-0 76	-1 29	1 29	-2 04
OC82B	-0 01	-0 03	0 04	0 13	-0 19	0 25	0 34	0 23
OC82C	-0 03	-0 15	-0 34	-0 48	-1 13	-1 55	-1 94	-2 25
OC82D	-0 04	-0 10	0 04	-0 07	-0 12	-0 24	1 34	-1 70
OC82E	-0 01	-0 11	-0 31	-0 43	-1 05	-1 54	1 90	-2 34
OC82F	-0 00	-0 24	-0 43	-0 04	-1 30	-1 73	0 13	-2 45
<b>INCOME</b>								
OC83A	-0 14	-0 23	-0 39	-0 30	-0 17	-0 07	0 05	0 14
OC83B	-0 33	-0 44	-0 77	-1 14	-1 57	-2 10	0 91	-3 44
OC83C	62 39	69 22	144 42	93 94	-67 59	-455 54	-680 75	-1303 13
OC83D	16 04	59 60	04 73	24 30	-29 01	-357 31	-743 11	-1344 94
OC83E	44 92	77 40	61 00	29 67	-10 44	-99 20	-70 09	40 59
OC83F	40 03	50 29	-22 92	-157 00	-372 50	-714 36	-977 41	-1172 91
<b>FINANCIAL</b>								
OC84A	-0 04	-0 10	-0 07	0 02	0 20	0 34	0 49	1 39
OC84B	-0 12	-0 24	-0 32	-0 44	-0 56	-0 50	-0 40	-0 39
OC84C	0 14	0 30	0 42	0 90	1 34	1 09	0 57	-0 23

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
 (2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN RELATION TO CURRENT DOLLARS  
 (3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN RELATION TO 1970 DOLLARS



SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

Informatica

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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE</b>								
GNPVC VALUE	-2.65	-2.01	-2.93	-2.97	-2.76	-2.94	-2.86	-2.80
GNPDC PRICE	-3.11	-3.25	-3.35	-3.30	-3.17	-3.33	-3.32	-3.39
GNPDK VOLUME	0.47	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.48	0.53
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
OC2K CONSUMPTION	0.13	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.31
OC200K DURATION	0.11	0.17	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.26
OC200K OTHER	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32
OC200K GOVERNMENT	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.54
OC200K CURRENT	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.62
OC200K CAPITAL	0.47	0.40	0.34	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.10	0.20
OC200K BUSINESS INVESTMENT	0.46	0.13	0.09	0.23	0.29	0.20	0.26	0.20
OC200K RESIDENTIAL	0.38	0.20	0.05	-0.07	-0.15	-0.10	-0.17	-0.09
OC200K NON-RESIDENTIAL	1.42	1.24	1.01	0.84	0.80	0.81	0.87	1.02
OC200K CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (1)	-28.71	-32.82	-31.25	-29.86	-19.14	-33.82	41.87	79.69
OC200K NET EXPORTS	375.90	8.35	3.77	3.31	4.53	-18.82	3.11	3.24
OC200K EXPORTS	1.75	1.84	1.92	2.00	2.09	2.14	2.30	2.46
OC200K IMPORTS	1.28	1.74	1.84	1.93	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.44
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>								
OC200K LABOUR FORCE	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12
OC200K EMPLOYMENT	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.29
OC200K UNEMPLOYED	-2.21	-2.50	-2.63	-2.69	-2.68	-2.37	-2.66	-2.97
OC200K UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.13	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.13	-0.13	-0.14	-0.12
<b>RATES AND PRICES:</b>								
OC200K LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-2.32	-2.48	-2.58	-2.60	-2.59	-2.55	-2.50	-2.52
OC200K LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.23
OC200K PRIVATE WAGE LABOUR COSTS	-3.40	-3.63	-3.72	-3.73	-3.74	-3.70	-3.71	-3.71
OC200K IMPACT PRICE OF C & S	-3.11	-3.37	-3.44	-3.50	-3.51	-3.49	-3.40	-3.51
OC200K IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFATION	-2.21	-2.26	-2.02	-2.00	-2.00	-2.03	-2.01	-2.00
OC200K CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-2.68	-2.80	-2.88	-2.89	-2.82	-2.81	-2.78	-2.81
<b>INCOMES:</b>								
OC200K DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.33
OC200K CORPORATE PROFITS	-3.04	-3.03	-3.99	-3.87	-3.81	-3.78	-3.55	-3.97
OC200K ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-1908.59	-2501.13	-2451.72	-3220.00	-3700.59	-3437.63	-3012.04	-3328.31
OC200K FEDERAL (2)	-2151.70	-2849.55	-3547.27	-4150.05	-4666.88	-5127.72	-5438.97	-5718.47
OC200K NON-FEDERAL (2)	163.63	398.81	596.09	929.41	1277.31	1289.01	2174.01	2309.63
OC200K CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-1303.72	-1327.28	-1407.28	-1400.16	-1619.75	-1760.70	-1904.47	-2219.72
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
OC200K EXCHANGE RATE (US/GBP) (1)	1.73	1.97	2.21	2.34	2.42	2.45	2.45	2.60
OC200K PUBLIC COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.29	-0.16	-0.11	-0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.07
OC200K MONEY SUPPLY	-1.00	-1.77	-2.25	-2.66	-3.29	-3.16	-3.11	-2.85

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS



Informetrica

IMPACT

PRIMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

REPORT DATE 12/ 8/76

	2004	2005
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE</b>		
GNP VALUE	-3.09	-2.97
GNP PRICE	-3.50	-3.71
GNP VOLUME	0.41	0.77
<b>DOMESTIC</b>		
CONSUMPTION	0.34	0.39
DURABLES	0.33	0.41
NON-DURABLES	0.35	0.30
GOVERNMENT	0.56	0.50
CURRENT	0.63	0.74
CAPITAL	0.25	0.32
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	1.14	1.42
RESIDENTIAL	0.01	0.13
NON-RESIDENTIAL	1.24	1.55
CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (1)	134.73	170.36
NET EXPORTS	4.43	6.27
EXPORTS	3.60	2.90
IMPORTS	2.63	2.09
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>		
LABOR FORCE	0.14	0.15
EMPLOYMENT	0.34	0.41
UNEMPLOYED	-3.24	-4.39
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	0.19	-0.23
<b>RATES AND PRICES</b>		
LABOR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-2.57	-2.49
LABOR PRODUCTIVITY	0.29	0.35
PRIVATE UNIT LABOR COSTS	-3.05	-3.03
IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	-3.01	-3.27
IMPACT OUTPUT DEFATION	-3.03	-3.22
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-2.92	-3.09
<b>INCOME</b>		
DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.30	0.45
CORPORATE PROFITS	-4.00	-4.37
<b>BALANCE</b>		
ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-3245.06	-3391.25
FEDERAL (2)	-2090.70	-2600.22
NON-FEDERAL (2)	745.44	317.66
CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-2451.91	-2720.13
<b>FINANCIAL</b>		
EXCHANGE RATE (US/GBP) (1)	2.49	2.06
PRIME COMMERCIAL RATE (1)	-0.13	-0.32
MONEY SUPPLY	-2.56	-2.22

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
 (2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CIRCULAR DOLLARS  
 (3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

### 3.4 Impacts Of Non-tariff Barriers

The tabulation on the following pages provides a summary of these effects. Joint removal of non-tariff barriers would have a more positive effect on real economic activity and employment than reduction of tariffs. Removal of barriers provides about one-half of the gains to real GNP registered in the combined case, and provides employment gains equivalent to those of the combined case. The initial gains from changed net exports are approximately equivalent to the effects of tariff reduction, but net exports are negatively affected over the longer term, reflecting both stronger positive effects on final demand and accelerating inflation.

There are generalized positive effects on industry output, including Canadian manufacture of non-durables, which are comparatively insensitive to such changes. The employment gains reflect this. An interesting consequence of this, however, is a reduction in the general unemployment rate of more than 0.5 per cent by the mid-1990s. In consequence of the tighter labour markets, unit labour costs rise compared to those of the base case, and inflation accelerates beyond that of the base case at the close of the 1990s. This indication of diminishing competitiveness leads to a particularly strong impact on imports, explaining the negative effect on net exports noted above.

Again, the impact on government balances follows the pattern of the combined case. And while the exchange rate appreciates initially, it begins to depreciate again in the late 1990s as inflation accelerates. This too contributes to the longer term negative impact on net exports.



**SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)**



	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>GRAND NATIONAL EXPENDITURES</b>								
GNP	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-0.20	0.10	-0.21	0.06	1.11
GNP	0.08	-0.26	0.55	-0.92	1.05	-1.21	0.99	-2.03
GNP	0.11	0.27	0.46	0.72	0.96	1.15	1.42	0.97
<b>INDICES</b>								
GNP	0.05	0.13	0.25	0.42	0.64	0.84	1.01	1.14
GNP	0.10	0.26	0.48	0.79	1.19	1.52	1.76	1.93
GNP	0.03	0.10	0.20	0.34	0.52	0.70	0.85	0.96
GNP	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.17	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27
GNP	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.22
GNP	0.05	0.14	0.26	0.38	0.49	0.54	0.57	0.57
GNP	0.07	0.20	0.58	1.10	1.65	2.06	2.37	2.62
GNP	0.01	0.16	0.32	0.54	0.77	0.88	0.84	0.59
GNP	0.03	0.21	0.62	1.21	1.80	2.25	2.57	2.80
GNP	50.30	107.88	151.32	211.83	270.40	341.87	417.75	504.46
GNP	1.57	6.20	11.50	9.10	8.02	2.55	-5.17	-11.28
GNP	0.28	0.60	0.97	-1.41	1.07	1.89	2.68	2.11
GNP	0.14	0.36	0.66	1.08	1.59	1.88	2.27	2.47
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>								
GNP	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06
GNP	0.01	0.11	0.22	0.37	0.54	0.66	0.74	0.76
GNP	-0.30	-1.02	-2.24	-4.42	-7.47	-10.28	-12.20	-12.69
GNP	-0.03	-0.08	-0.16	-0.29	-0.43	-0.55	-0.67	-0.66
<b>WAGES AND PRICES</b>								
GNP	-0.01	-0.10	-0.28	-0.53	0.05	-1.19	-1.43	-1.55
GNP	0.07	0.13	0.20	0.29	0.34	0.28	0.20	0.08
GNP	0.00	-0.24	-0.49	-0.82	-1.17	-1.44	-1.59	-1.58
GNP	-0.01	-0.22	-0.46	-0.80	-1.20	-1.60	-2.02	-2.61
GNP	-0.02	-0.24	-0.53	0.89	-1.33	-1.72	-1.97	-2.08
GNP	-0.02	-0.24	-0.50	-0.84	-1.21	-1.60	-1.81	-1.81
<b>INDICES</b>								
GNP	0.07	0.19	0.36	0.60	0.80	1.11	1.30	1.30
GNP	0.21	-0.66	-1.21	-1.81	-2.31	-2.84	-3.41	-5.17
GNP	200.69	481.11	768.81	1007.38	1300.25	1670.38	2099.91	273.66
GNP	106.21	452.80	740.60	1060.37	1330.70	1630.97	1999.27	-75.76
GNP	17.50	28.61	27.62	45.73	19.91	-20.03	100.13	208.08
GNP	205.75	495.03	551.63	646.55	611.88	123.38	-251.54	-424.43
<b>FINANCIAL</b>								
GNP	0.01	0.19	0.39	0.68	1.11	1.55	1.91	2.28
GNP	0.07	-0.20	-0.30	0.39	0.47	-0.42	0.27	0.10
GNP	0.20	0.56	0.87	1.48	1.86	1.66	0.83	0.18

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
 (2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
 (3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN BILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	1986	1987	1988	1989	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
GNEXP VALUE	-1.24	-1.01	-0.73	-0.28	0.23	0.76	1.38	1.87
GNEXP PRICE	-1.99	-1.69	-1.28	-0.75	-0.10	0.42	0.97	1.42
GNEXP VOLUME	0.00	0.69	0.56	0.47	0.11	0.34	0.10	0.44
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
GCZK CONSUMPTION	1.24	1.25	1.28	1.28	1.25	1.19	1.15	1.11
GCZBK DURABLES	2.00	2.03	2.05	2.03	1.99	1.91	1.86	1.84
GCZBK OTHER	1.03	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.03	0.99	0.95
GCVEK GOVERNMENT	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.03	-0.06
GCZBK CURRENT	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.09	0.02	0.03	-0.09
GCZBK CAPITAL	0.37	0.26	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.06
GCZBK BUSINESS INVESTMENT	1.16	0.46	-0.07	-0.39	-0.52	-0.51	-0.36	-0.11
GCZBK RESIDENTIAL	0.28	-0.07	-0.35	-0.54	-0.62	-0.64	-0.57	-0.39
GCZBK NON-RESIDENTIAL	1.29	0.54	-0.03	-0.37	-0.51	-0.49	-0.31	-0.07
GCZBK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (3)	-177.27	-162.83	-166.14	-152.71	-122.92	-103.64	10.72	53.22
GCZBK NET EXPORTS	-496.67	-26.25	-24.19	-25.82	-29.31	1207.53	-31.55	-26.11
GCZBK EXPORTS	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.07	2.06	2.03	2.08	2.13
GCZBK IMPORTS	2.56	2.58	2.64	2.68	2.72	2.76	2.77	2.81
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>								
GCZBK LABOUR FORCE	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11
GCZBK EMPLOYMENT	0.72	0.66	0.59	0.52	0.46	0.41	0.40	0.40
GCZBK UNEMPLOYED	-12.10	-11.82	-11.15	-10.01	-8.58	-6.60	-5.98	-5.18
GCZBK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.65	-0.61	-0.54	-0.47	-0.40	-0.34	-0.30	-0.28
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>								
GCZBK LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-1.51	-1.23	-0.82	-0.29	0.31	0.90	1.52	2.03
GCZBK LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	-0.04	-0.08	-0.13	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	0.08	-0.04
GCZBK PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-1.41	-1.10	-0.64	-0.08	0.51	1.11	1.63	2.11
GCZBK IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	-2.85	-2.81	-2.73	-2.43	-2.02	-1.52	-0.91	-0.45
GCZBK IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFATOR	-1.97	-1.66	-1.25	-0.70	-0.11	0.50	1.08	1.51
GCZBK CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-1.86	-1.58	-1.22	-0.73	-0.20	0.33	0.84	1.24
<b>INCOMES:</b>								
GCZBK DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	1.40	1.39	1.37	1.33	1.26	1.18	1.13	1.10
GCZBK CORPORATE PROFITS	-5.19	-4.97	-4.75	-4.12	-3.58	-3.04	-2.18	-1.99
GCZBK ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-245.94	-443.13	-410.00	77.00	973.47	2005.25	3961.69	5690.56
GCZBK FEDERAL (2)	-815.20	-1533.08	-1919.77	-2131.57	-1899.78	-1509.27	-1191.97	-602.63
GCZBK NON-FEDERAL (2)	569.26	1089.95	1509.77	2263.57	2899.25	3514.52	4103.66	5293.19
GCZBK CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-515.84	-380.41	-355.97	-333.81	-320.72	-182.94	-115.16	8.91
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
GCZBK EXCHANGE RATE (US/GBP) (1)	2.50	2.46	2.37	2.09	1.73	1.28	0.78	0.36
GCZBK PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	0.11	0.33	0.44	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.61	0.48
GCZBK MONEY SUPPLY	-1.24	-2.10	-2.68	-3.09	-3.01	-2.72	-2.08	-1.23

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

INDUSTRY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	2004	2005
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>		
GNEXP	2 35	2 73
GNEXP	1 81	2 10
GNEXP	0 53	0 63
<b>VITAMINS:</b>		
GNEXP	1 09	1 19
GNEXP	1 85	1 89
GNEXP	0 92	0 90
GNEXP	-0 08	-0 08
GNEXP	0 13	-0 16
GNEXP	0 15	0 25
GNEXP	0 25	0 58
GNEXP	-0 19	-0 01
GNEXP	0 30	0 65
GNEXP	103 88	122 79
GNEXP	-19 69	-19 75
GNEXP	2 20	2 31
GNEXP	2 86	2 87
<b>LABOR MARKET:</b>		
GNEXP	0 10	0 17
GNEXP	0 13	0 47
GNEXP	-5 47	-5 64
GNEXP	0 28	0 23
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>		
GNEXP	2 50	2 86
GNEXP	0 11	0 01
GNEXP	2 54	2 86
GNEXP	0 68	0 49
GNEXP	0 94	2 26
GNEXP	1 59	1 85
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>		
GNEXP	0 00	0 12
GNEXP	0 52	-8 59
GNEXP	2990 75	31914 56
GNEXP	5994 53	30999 25
GNEXP	6994 53	68995 49
GNEXP	100 13	181 04
<b>INDUSTRIAL:</b>		
GNEXP	-0 07	-0 41
GNEXP	0 40	0 32
GNEXP	-0 06	0 67

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS IN CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS IN 1974 DOLLARS

### 3.5 Impacts Of Returns To Scale And Specialization

The tabulation on the following pages provides a summary of these effects. There are two major contributions from changed production possibilities. First, they provide a positive contribution to final demand through our assumption of exogenously increased investment; second, reduced long-term inflation (and a positive effect on net exports) follows from increased labour productivity and reduced unit labour costs.

The exogenous increase in investment, with increased consumption that follows from improved real disposable personal income, raises final domestic demand. Although this generates positive impacts on imports, these effects are more than offset by reduced domestic prices and costs, and real net exports are generally increased, notably in the longer term.

Increased demand is reflected in generalized increases of industry output. In turn, this generates positive impacts for employment in most industries. The induced employment gains in manufacturing, however, only partly offset the direct employment loss that reflects our assumption of disembodied technical change and aggregate employment is reduced by approximately the gains that are generated by the tariff change. This partially offsets the tightening labour market effect that is generated by the removal of non-tariff barriers.

The productivity gains provide major benefits in the form of reduced inflation, especially in the longer term. Consequently, they contribute to more than one-half of the exchange appreciation that is



registered in the combined case. Finally, it may be noted that the productivity assumptions generally promote an improvement in the federal government balance, although aggregate employment reductions in the longer term reduce the personal income tax base and increase federal contributions to the unemployment insurance fund.



SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
OCWPC VALUE	0.04	0.10	0.16	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.05	-0.14
OCWPE PRICE	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	-0.12	-0.25	0.17	-0.74
OCWEXK VOLUME	0.04	0.11	0.18	0.26	0.35	0.46	0.52	0.60
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
OCZK CONSUMPTION	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.26
OCZURK DURABLES	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.39
OCZUR * OTHER	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.23
OCVGRK GOVERNMENT	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.29	0.35
OCVGRK CURRENT	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.27
OCVGRK CAPITAL	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.31	0.43	0.51	0.62	0.72
OCVGRK BUSINESS INVESTMENT	0.16	0.34	0.53	0.73	0.91	1.19	1.25	1.35
OCVGRK RESIDENTIAL	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.17	0.37	0.34
OCVGRK NON-RESIDENTIAL	0.20	0.41	0.62	0.86	1.09	1.36	1.40	1.43
OCVGRK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (3)	18.62	47.39	58.25	67.02	84.81	105.99	119.85	95.81
OCVGRK NET EXPORTS	-0.71	-0.63	-1.83	-1.42	0.81	1.04	0.91	15.61
OCVGRK EXPORTS	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.13
OCVGRK IMPORTS	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.04	-0.13
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>								
OCWOR LABOUR FORCE	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15
OCWET EMPLOYMENT	0.01	-0.04	-0.08	-0.11	-0.13	-0.14	0.15	-0.16
OCW UNEMPLOYED	-0.11	0.79	1.76	2.93	4.26	5.36	6.29	6.73
OCWATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.01	0.06	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>								
OCWET LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	0.02	0.08	0.18	0.24	0.25	0.17	-0.04	-0.24
OCWET LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	0.03	0.15	0.26	0.37	0.49	0.61	0.69	0.78
OCWPC PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	0.01	-0.09	-0.11	-0.17	-0.29	-0.49	-0.75	-1.09
OCWMP IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	-0.02	-0.20	-0.43
OCW IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFIATOR	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.09	-0.23	-0.44	-0.73
OCWPI CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	-0.13	-0.25	-0.45	-0.70
<b>INCOMES:</b>								
OCWPOP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.32
OCW CP CORPORATE PROFITS	0.10	0.29	0.26	0.32	0.39	0.42	0.18	0.05
OCW BAL ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	81.14	64.23	107.03	146.84	191.09	291.75	156.63	149.16
OCW BAL FEDERAL (2)	60.80	32.95	116.13	192.00	301.16	509.03	612.81	823.11
OCW BAL NON-FEDERAL (2)	20.34	31.09	-9.19	-45.22	-102.92	-217.23	-456.41	-673.88
OCW BAL CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-70.14	-113.97	-211.89	-288.84	-391.94	-248.19	13.14	200.56
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
OCWEXC EXCHANGE RATE (US/CAN) (1)	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.25	0.46
OCWPCP PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07	-0.14	0.21	-0.30
OCWIC MONEY SUPPLY	0.03	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.45	0.74	1.01	1.15

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
QDZPK VALUE	-0.44	-0.73	-1.02	-1.53	1.00	-2.43	3.01	-3.55
QDZPK PRICE	-0.44	-1.50	-1.95	-2.43	-2.06	-3.52	-1.00	-4.67
QDZPK VOLUME	0.70	0.78	0.87	0.93	1.01	1.09	1.12	1.11
<b>VOLUDES:</b>								
QDZPK CONSUMPTION	0.20	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.53	0.59	0.66
QDZPK DURABLES	0.44	0.40	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.57	0.74	0.83
QDZPK OTHER	0.27	0.31	0.25	0.39	0.43	0.43	0.55	0.63
QDZPK GOVERNMENT	0.42	0.40	0.57	0.65	0.71	0.77	0.82	0.87
QDZPK CURRENT	0.33	0.40	0.47	0.55	0.61	0.68	0.75	0.81
QDZPK CAPITAL	0.82	0.92	1.04	1.10	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.15
QDZPK BUSINESS INVESTMENT	1.45	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.61	1.69	1.71	1.71
QDZPK RESIDENTIAL	0.45	0.54	0.58	0.62	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.69
QDZPK NON-RESIDENTIAL	1.64	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.74	1.82	1.87	1.87
QDZPK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (2)	103.36	106.34	123.96	101.25	117.18	101.11	87.05	58.60
QDZPK NET EXPORTS	-102.86	-40.47	39.76	-43.33	51.09	-87.92	59.02	31.05
QDZPK EXPORTS	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.42	0.47	0.50
QDZPK IMPORTS	-0.18	-0.25	-0.34	-0.36	-0.16	-0.31	0.24	-0.10
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>								
QDZPK LABOUR FORCE	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.11
QDZPK EMPLOYMENT	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18	-0.13	-0.17	-0.02	0.02	0.01
QDZPK UNEMPLOYED	6.99	7.60	8.34	7.09	6.39	3.43	2.29	1.45
QDZPK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.22	0.15	0.10	0.06
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>								
QDZPK LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-0.55	-0.92	-1.34	-1.85	-2.41	-2.97	-1.54	-4.12
QDZPK LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	0.88	0.96	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.04
QDZPK PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-1.50	-1.95	-2.47	-2.86	-3.53	-4.09	-4.63	-5.16
QDZPK IMPORT PRICE IN U.S.	-0.75	-1.08	-1.48	-1.95	-2.10	-2.90	-3.58	-4.32
QDZPK IMPACT OF INFLATION (2)	-1.10	-1.50	-1.86	-2.45	-2.99	-3.56	-4.13	-4.73
QDZPK CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-1.03	-1.30	-1.78	-2.21	-2.67	-3.16	-3.66	-4.18
<b>FINANCES:</b>								
QDZPK DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.30	0.42	0.47	0.51	0.57	0.65	0.72	0.81
QDZPK CORPORATE PROFITS	-0.27	-0.31	-0.42	-0.48	-0.65	-1.01	2.08	1.21
QDZPK ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	6.28	-325.31	-801.47	-832.34	-892.72	-2165.31	-5281.60	-6219.44
QDZPK FEDERAL (2)	946.02	968.27	911.44	885.67	610.72	310.97	893.69	-1009.08
QDZPK NON-FEDERAL (2)	-943.11	-1296.75	-1700.93	-2199.09	-2625.94	-3077.97	-4177.38	-4629.44
QDZPK CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-27.70	663.38	1031.43	1219.09	1115.56	1595.50	1192.56	672.00
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
QDZPK EXCHANGE RATE (100/GBP) (1)	0.74	1.06	1.44	1.87	2.31	2.81	3.15	4.03
QDZPK PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.38	-0.42	-0.40	-0.54	-0.59	-0.60	-0.64	-0.66
QDZPK MONEY SUPPLY	1.02	1.09	1.10	1.01	0.85	0.58	0.12	-0.31

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1997 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	2004	2005
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>		
QGNPC VALUE	-4.13	-4.64
QGNPE PRICE	-5.21	-5.73
QGNPK VOLUME	1.15	1.15
<b>VOLUMES:</b>		
QCNK CONSUMPTION	0.73	0.78
QCNBK DURABLES	0.89	0.92
QCNBR OTHER	0.69	0.74
QGNPK GOVERNMENT	0.92	0.96
QGNPK CURRENT	0.87	0.93
QGNPK CAPITAL	1.14	1.12
QGNPK BUSINESS INVESTMENT	1.68	1.62
QGNPK RESIDENTIAL	0.52	0.45
QGNPK NON-RESIDENTIAL	1.81	1.75
QGNPK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (3)	16.46	26.54
QGNPK NET EXPORTS	22.97	20.88
QGNPK EXPORTS	0.52	0.55
QGNPK IMPORTS	-0.04	0.07
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>		
QGNPK LABOUR FORCE	0.09	0.07
QGNPK EMPLOYMENT	0.06	0.07
QGNPK UNEMPLOYED	0.73	0.16
QGNPK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	0.03	0.00
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>		
QGNPK LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-4.66	-5.17
QGNPK LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	1.03	1.02
QGNPK PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-5.67	-6.16
QGNPK IMPORT PRICE OF G B S	-1.97	-5.59
QGNPK IMPLICIT INFLATE DEFATOR	-5.20	-5.80
QGNPK CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-4.65	-5.10
<b>INCOMES:</b>		
QGNPK DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.07	0.81
QGNPK CORPORATE PROFITS	-3.72	-4.24
QGNPK ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-8352.06	-10773.94
QGNPK FEDERAL (2)	-2992.69	-4562.53
QGNPK NON-FEDERAL (2)	-5359.47	-6211.94
QGNPK CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	198.38	-270.31
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>		
QGNPK EXCHANGE RATE (US/CAN) (1)	4.62	5.20
QGNPK PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.60	-0.59
QGNPK M2/M1 SUPPLY	-0.06	-1.57

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENTIALS

(2) LEVEL DIFFERENTIALS IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

(3) LEVEL DIFFERENTIALS IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

### 3.6 Impacts If United States Moves To More Protectionism

This compares a Canadian forecast that presumes that the United States pursues a more "protectionist" trade stance with CASE IV, the case which combines tariff and non-tariff barrier reductions and the exogenous change in productivity. The tabulation on the following pages provides a summary of the effects.

Protectionism would diminish Canada's growth of real demand, output, employment, and incomes, and comparison of such a revised "base case" outlook to a fully enhanced trade arrangement yields the largest impact of any reported in this study. In the long term (2005), we estimate that the economy would be increased by more than 3 per cent and annual employment gains of more than 200,000 are generated. A notable feature of this impact is that on federal government balances, which are positively affected throughout. Recycling of those surpluses would increase the impact results reported, of course.

It should be noted that the comparison here tacitly presumes that trade enhancement with Canada leads the United States to forego protectionism against other countries as well. Were this not true, then Canada might benefit from diversion of United States imports from other countries, but United States economic activity would be depressed as compared to our principal base case, and this would be reflected in lower Canadian economic activity. In such an instance, and without trade diversion, the impacts would be similar in magnitude to those reported in the main Full Enhancement case.

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
GNXPVC	0.05	0.09	-0.10	-0.40	-0.90	-1.49	2.08	-2.54
GNXPPI	-0.21	-0.60	-1.24	-2.01	-2.99	-3.86	-4.56	-5.02
GNXPVK	0.26	0.70	1.15	1.67	2.15	2.47	2.60	2.61
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
QDZK	-0.01	0.05	0.20	0.42	0.69	1.06	1.76	1.59
QDZBK	-0.05	0.06	0.32	0.71	1.17	1.79	2.21	2.56
QDZBR	-0.01	0.05	0.17	0.36	0.58	0.90	1.16	1.37
QGVKXK	0.09	0.22	0.42	0.62	0.81	0.93	1.01	1.09
QGVKXK	0.07	0.19	0.34	0.52	0.67	0.78	0.87	0.96
QGVKCK	0.15	0.42	0.82	1.19	1.50	1.66	1.69	1.67
QGVKXK	0.28	0.84	2.03	3.28	4.46	5.30	5.17	4.87
QIR	0.12	0.38	0.62	0.97	1.40	1.64	1.72	1.45
QGVKXK	0.32	1.06	2.31	3.72	5.00	5.92	6.02	5.40
QGVKXK	110.45	286.35	365.89	443.18	474.60	385.12	190.00	51.34
QGVKXK	12.47	28.86	67.41	92.77	72.72	105.41	101.20	452.63
QGVKXK	0.85	1.77	2.66	3.63	4.53	4.95	5.33	5.64
QGVKXK	0.40	0.80	1.41	2.13	2.88	3.43	3.16	3.91
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>								
QDZBK	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.36
TEET	0.02	0.20	0.38	0.62	0.87	1.09	1.33	1.28
QAT	-0.47	-0.96	-2.16	-4.61	-7.97	-11.61	-14.05	-14.80
QXRATE	-0.04	-0.08	-0.17	-0.32	0.19	-0.68	-0.84	-0.87
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>								
QDZWK	-0.01	-0.08	-0.33	-0.75	-1.36	-2.07	-2.74	-3.16
QDZWK	0.16	0.47	0.72	0.96	1.11	1.21	1.19	1.13
QDZWK	-0.19	-0.60	-1.10	-1.77	-2.55	-3.31	-3.91	-4.29
QDZWK	-0.01	0.13	-0.04	-0.35	-0.91	-1.82	-2.67	-3.43
QDZWK	-0.11	-0.37	-0.88	-1.57	-2.11	-3.29	-3.93	-4.46
QDZWK	-0.17	-0.49	-1.03	-1.73	-2.56	-3.36	-4.01	-4.41
<b>INCOMES:</b>								
QDZWK	-0.01	0.10	0.33	0.65	0.99	1.47	1.78	1.91
QDZWK	-0.06	0.39	-0.55	-1.39	2.99	-4.40	-5.10	6.09
QDZWK	728.58	1501.84	2121.14	2747.63	3163.69	2791.50	2247.31	1781.67
QDZWK	540.80	1122.71	1672.71	2200.46	2605.70	2355.83	1757.28	901.17
QDZWK	187.44	379.28	448.31	546.97	557.81	435.09	511.81	880.86
QDZWK	608.61	1173.17	1277.00	1417.08	1391.66	962.77	1019.13	1420.14
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
QDZWK	-0.56	-0.56	-0.29	0.27	1.09	2.21	3.41	4.58
QDZWK	-0.24	-0.46	-0.67	-0.87	-1.08	-1.02	0.89	-0.66
QDZWK	0.62	1.50	2.30	3.26	4.08	3.93	2.93	1.24

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES

(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
GNEXP VALUE	-2.09	-2.79	-2.60	-2.23	0.76	-0.38	0.60	-0.33
GNEXP PRICE	5.22	-6.40	-4.84	-4.42	0.99	-3.50	0.43	-2.94
GNEXP VOLUME	2.46	2.40	2.35	2.29	2.10	2.29	2.53	2.69
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
GNEXP CONSUMPTION	0.76	1.85	1.93	1.95	1.96	1.93	1.95	2.01
GNEXP DURABLES	2.77	2.85	2.92	2.91	2.92	2.86	2.91	3.07
GNEXP OTHER	0.50	1.63	1.71	1.74	1.75	1.72	1.73	1.77
GNEXP GOVERNMENT	1.42	0.14	0.15	1.15	1.11	1.05	1.03	1.01
GNEXP CURRENT	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.00	1.04	0.99	0.96
GNEXP CAPITAL	1.67	0.45	1.36	1.32	1.25	1.19	1.22	1.31
GNEXP BUSINESS INVESTMENT	2.02	2.65	1.72	1.17	1.07	1.16	1.36	1.72
GNEXP RESIDENTIAL	0.90	0.46	0.65	-0.20	-0.15	-0.46	-0.17	-0.26
GNEXP NON-RESIDENTIAL	4.25	2.96	1.96	1.36	1.27	1.36	1.50	1.95
GNEXP CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (2)	-133.52	-108.31	-81.47	-89.45	-25.13	-66.81	0.08	220.66
GNEXP NET EXPORTS	-400.60	-518.19	-3279.82	-8961.01	-1480.56	-99.31	171.70	-791.42
GNEXP EXPORTS	5.78	6.02	6.23	6.38	6.42	6.75	7.19	7.61
GNEXP IMPORTS	3.95	3.89	3.03	3.99	0.13	1.10	1.40	1.78
<b>LABOR MARKET:</b>								
GNEXP LABOR FORCE	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.38	0.42
GNEXP EMPLOYMENT	1.24	1.18	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.09	1.16
GNEXP UNEMPLOYED	-11.30	-13.06	-13.02	-12.95	12.72	-11.43	12.00	-12.51
GNEXP UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	0.05	-0.81	-0.78	-0.69	0.67	-0.65	0.67	-0.70
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>								
GNEXP LABOR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-3.40	-3.28	-2.99	-2.56	-2.60	-1.61	1.07	-0.70
GNEXP LABOR PRODUCTIVITY	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.18	1.23
GNEXP PRIVATE FIRM LABOR COSTS	-4.41	-4.33	-4.07	-3.61	1.18	-2.66	2.29	-1.07
GNEXP BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS	-3.99	-4.16	-4.27	-4.28	1.09	-3.31	-3.18	-3.26
GNEXP BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	-4.65	-4.62	-4.28	-3.85	1.12	-2.91	2.52	-2.32
GNEXP CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-4.61	-4.47	-4.21	-3.83	-3.10	-2.91	2.55	-2.37
<b>INCOMES:</b>								
GNEXP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	2.09	2.11	2.12	-2.08	2.05	1.98	2.03	2.10
GNEXP CORPORATE INCOME (1)	6.98	-6.01	-5.72	-4.83	-1.21	1.51	-2.72	-3.26
GNEXP ALL-GOVERNMENT SAVINGS (2)	507.34	819.69	8010.19	1929.31	3268.97	4716.61	7251.10	9265.67
GNEXP FEDERAL (2)	374.38	-1209.73	-1603.17	-1610.08	-1371.17	-908.19	267.53	1201.66
GNEXP NON-FEDERAL (2)	1201.23	2031.69	2615.03	3569.75	4598.11	5624.31	8011.66	7980.44
GNEXP CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	1021.63	2944.66	2956.61	4837.47	5577.11	5975.31	1291.56	8003.01
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
GNEXP EXCHANGE RATE (USD/CAD) (1)	5.05	6.07	6.81	6.67	6.74	6.63	6.61	6.85
GNEXP PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.37	-0.07	0.02	0.21	0.21	0.27	0.21	-0.02
GNEXP MONEY SUPPLY	-4.63	-2.00	-2.75	-5.29	0.76	-3.23	2.57	1.51

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1990 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	2004	2005
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>		
GNPVC VALUE	0.05	0.40
GNPPI PRICE	-2.87	-2.84
GNPQK VOLUME	2.97	3.34
<b>VOLUMES:</b>		
QCTK CONSUMPTION	2.09	2.20
QCTMR DURABLES	3.26	3.50
QCTMR DURER	1.82	1.90
QGVYK GOVERNMENT	1.09	1.16
QGVYK CURRENT	0.98	1.02
QGTCK CAPITAL	1.53	1.76
QWJTA BUSINESS INVESTMENT	2.26	2.83
QIR RESIDENTIAL	-0.07	0.23
QCTMR NON-RESIDENTIAL	2.52	3.10
QVCK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (1)	-324.98	437.48
QVCK NET EXPORTS	5741.29	-841.31
QVCK EXPORTS	0.21	9.23
QVCK IMPORTS	5.23	5.84
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>		
QLEFOR LABOUR FORCE	0.16	0.52
LEET EMPLOYMENT	1.29	1.47
QUT UNEMPLOYED	-13.78	-15.65
QURATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.77	-0.89
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>		
QIEWF LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	-0.38	-0.13
QIEVF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	1.35	1.50
QPHVC PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-1.77	-1.68
QVPMF IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	-3.22	-3.14
QILP IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFATOR	-2.20	-2.19
QCP1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	-2.25	-2.23
<b>INCOMES:</b>		
QYINBP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	2.23	2.39
QCP CORPORATE PROFITS	-3.10	-3.11
QCAHAL ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	11992.44	15211.56
QCAHAF FEDERAL (2)	2102.34	3813.16
QCAHALD STATE-FEDERAL (2)	9889.50	11377.94
QCAHAL CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	894.53	10511.69
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>		
QREAC EXCHANGE RATE (US/CAN) (1)	7.03	7.29
QCEMCP PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	-0.06	-0.22
QMC MONEY SUPPLY	0.58	0.17

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES

(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

### 3.7 Impact Of No Fiscal Compensation

As is detailed in Section 2.5, we have assumed in all cases reported that the federal government compensates itself for lost customs revenues by imposing a surcharge on personal income taxes. This case reports the impact if the federal government does not compensate itself.

As is detailed in the following tabulation, exclusion of the tax surcharge would yield a yet larger impact on the economy. If measured in terms of GNP, the impact is positive until the end of the 1990s, when payments of interest and dividends to foreigners for earlier current account deficits finally overwhelms the positive effects on consumers. In general, there is a negative effect on investment, reflecting higher interest rates, and on government spending, reflecting the reduced revenues available to the federal government. Net exports represent another negative effect on GNP, reflecting the fact that the exclusion of the tax surcharge stimulates domestic demand generally.

Total output and employment is positively affected throughout the 18 years of the impact. There are generalized positive effects for most sectors until the mid-1990s, when increasing Canadian costs and reduced investment begin to adversely affect most industries producing traded goods.

Our results suggest increased nominal and real interest rates, slightly more inflation, and a depreciated Canadian currency. The principal unfavourable effect is on the federal treasury, reflecting the revenues they forego in this case.



SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
OCGRC VALUE	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.20	0.29	0.36	0.47	0.61
OCPIE PRICE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.28	0.47
OCQEK VALUE	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.10	0.15
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
OCZK CONSUMPTION	0.10	0.23	0.37	0.54	0.72	0.80	0.85	0.89
OCZWK DURABLES	0.18	0.41	0.66	0.94	1.21	1.33	1.38	1.41
OCZUR OTHER	0.08	0.18	0.31	0.45	0.60	0.69	0.74	0.77
OCVKK GOVERNMENT	-0.08	-0.15	-0.22	-0.29	-0.37	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36
OCVKK CURRENT	-0.08	-0.16	-0.24	-0.33	-0.42	-0.42	-0.42	-0.42
OCVKK CAPITAL	-0.06	-0.10	-0.11	-0.12	-0.13	-0.09	-0.07	-0.08
OCVIA BUSINESS INVESTMENT	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.09	-0.20
OIR RESIDENTIAL	0.01	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.18	0.09
OCIBP NON-RESIDENTIAL	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.13	-0.28
QIVPK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (3)	26.17	38.45	45.58	51.27	48.34	-0.72	-25.70	-39.33
QVTKK NET EXPORTS	-1.90	-4.07	-9.66	-10.12	-15.56	-24.74	-14.46	-15.69
QVTKK EXPORTS	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.03
QVTKK IMPORTS	0.09	0.20	0.33	0.19	0.66	0.75	0.03	0.89
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>								
QIBOR LABOUR FORCE	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07
IEE1 EMPLOYMENT	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.23	0.24
QII UNEMPLOYED	-0.26	-0.76	-1.46	-2.55	-1.04	-5.19	-5.88	-6.02
QIRATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.02	-0.06	-0.10	-0.16	-0.22	-0.26	0.28	-0.29
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>								
QIEWE1 LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.24	0.41
QIEVE1 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00	-0.04	-0.08
QPRHC PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.06	0.17	0.33	0.51
QIMWP IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	0.04	0.10	0.16	0.21	0.29	0.35	0.44	0.58
QIEP IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFATOR	-0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.32	0.51
OCPI CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.20	0.32	0.48
<b>INCOMES:</b>								
QYDOP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.16	0.34	0.52	0.73	0.94	0.98	1.00	1.01
OCPI CORPORATE PROFITS	0.28	0.58	0.93	1.14	1.16	1.57	1.75	2.11
QGNAL ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-402.89	-894.98	-1456.66	-2074.50	-2811.47	-3117.25	-3444.44	-3851.61
QGNAL FEDERAL (2)	-341.41	-793.02	-1342.71	-1953.81	-2701.63	-3159.05	-3622.78	-4243.80
QGNAL NON-FEDERAL (2)	-61.47	-101.94	-113.95	-120.66	-91.80	-11.69	215.30	392.47
QGNAL CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-150.09	-362.09	-621.75	-992.11	-1417.77	-1740.33	-2028.16	-2326.63
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
QREAPC EXCHANGE RATE (US/CAN) (1)	0.03	-0.07	-0.12	-0.16	-0.23	-0.28	-0.37	-0.49
QREMPR PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.19
QREMC MONEY SUPPLY	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.07	-0.06	0.22	-0.32

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES

(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN BILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>								
GNEXP VALUE	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.46	1.72	1.88	2.26	2.52
GNEXP PRICE	0.70	0.90	1.19	1.46	1.74	2.03	2.30	2.62
GNEXP VOLUME	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.07	-0.09
<b>VOLUMES:</b>								
GNEXP CONSUMPTION	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89
GNEXP DURABLES	1.43	1.45	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.45
GNEXP OTHER	0.19	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.76
GNEXP GOVERNMENT	-0.37	-0.38	-0.41	-0.42	-0.43	-0.44	-0.45	-0.47
GNEXP CURRENT	-0.43	-0.45	-0.47	-0.49	-0.51	-0.52	-0.53	-0.55
GNEXP CAPITAL	-0.10	-0.12	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.11	0.11	-0.11
GNEXP BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-0.37	-0.47	-0.53	-0.53	-0.51	-0.50	0.50	-0.49
GNEXP RESIDENTIAL	0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	0.02
GNEXP NON-RESIDENTIAL	-0.43	-0.54	-0.60	-0.60	-0.58	-0.56	-0.55	-0.55
GNEXP CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (2)	50.21	-38.49	-35.04	-30.51	-24.59	-23.89	-11.09	-16.95
GNEXP NET EXPORTS	-100.80	-65.29	-53.31	-53.30	-57.45	8330.46	30.22	-57.07
GNEXP EXPORTS	-0.06	-0.09	-0.12	-0.14	-0.16	-0.18	-0.20	-0.21
GNEXP IMPORTS	0.94	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.15	1.12
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>								
GNEXP LABOUR FORCE	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01
GNEXP EMPLOYMENT	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
GNEXP UNEMPLOYED	-5.94	-5.95	-5.85	-5.81	-5.52	-4.78	-4.57	-4.36
GNEXP UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (3)	-0.29	-0.29	-0.27	-0.26	-0.25	-0.23	-0.22	-0.21
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>								
GNEXP LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	0.63	0.87	1.14	1.43	1.72	2.02	2.33	2.67
GNEXP LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	-0.11	-0.12	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16
GNEXP PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	0.78	1.05	1.33	1.63	1.93	2.23	2.53	2.87
GNEXP IMPORT PRICE OF G & S	0.77	0.90	1.21	1.47	1.77	2.08	2.42	2.84
GNEXP IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLECTOR	0.75	0.92	1.26	1.53	1.82	2.11	2.42	2.77
GNEXP CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.69	0.83	1.12	1.35	1.59	1.83	2.08	2.37
<b>FINANCES:</b>								
GNEXP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	1.00	1.01	-1.01	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.92
GNEXP CORPORATE PROFITS	2.61	2.71	2.89	3.09	3.11	3.82	4.99	4.42
GNEXP ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-4218.81	-4433.10	-4652.38	-4803.81	-4617.11	-4672.61	0361.00	-3693.75
GNEXP FEDERAL (2)	-4873.81	-5252.55	-5625.98	-5956.97	-6312.22	-6677.66	6821.88	-6807.78
GNEXP EXTRA-FEDERAL (2)	628.67	819.19	1072.28	1352.94	1694.63	2006.25	2517.66	3114.25
GNEXP CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-2612.16	-2931.91	-3327.47	-3769.22	-4211.16	-4713.75	-5205.09	-5243.00
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>								
GNEXP EXCHANGE RATE (US/CAN) (1)	-0.66	-0.81	-1.05	-1.28	-1.55	-1.81	-2.10	-2.46
GNEXP PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (3)	0.29	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.35
GNEXP MONEY SUPPLY	-0.29	-0.23	-0.17	-0.08	0.03	0.31	0.52	0.68

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENTIALS IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENTIALS IN MILLIONS OF 1976 DOLLARS

SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)



	2004	2005
<b>GRAND NATIONAL EXPENDITURE:</b>		
GNPFC VALUE	2.08	3.21
GNPFC PRICE	3.01	3.37
GNPFC VOLUME	-0.13	-0.16
<b>VOLUMES:</b>		
GCZK CONSUMPTION	0.87	0.85
GCZMK DURABLES	1.44	1.44
GCZMR OTHER	0.74	0.72
GCZPK GOVERNMENT	-0.49	-0.51
GCZPK CURRENT	-0.58	-0.60
GCZPK CAPITAL	-0.11	-0.11
GCZPK BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-0.50	-0.53
GCZPK RESIDENTIAL	0.02	0.01
GCZPK NON-RESIDENTIAL	-0.56	-0.59
GCZPK CHANGE IN INVENTORIES (3)	-25.31	-30.20
GCZPK NET EXPORTS	-45.94	-47.63
GCZPK EXPORTS	-0.23	-0.24
GCZPK IMPORTS	1.10	1.08
<b>LABOUR MARKET:</b>		
GLZFR LABOUR FORCE	0.00	0.01
TEET EMPLOYMENT	0.20	0.19
GLZ UNEMPLOYED	-4.02	-3.61
GLZRATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1)	-0.19	-0.17
<b>WAGES AND PRICES:</b>		
GLZMET LABOUR INCOME/EMPLOYED	3.01	3.37
GLZMET LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	-0.17	-0.18
GLZPUC PRIVATE UNIT LABOUR COSTS	3.22	3.58
GLZPMP IMPORT PRICE OF U.S.	3.23	3.62
GLZEP IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLATOR	3.12	3.18
GLZPI CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	2.66	2.96
<b>INCOMES:</b>		
GLZDIP DISPOSABLE INCOME/CAPITA	0.00	0.88
GLZCP CORPORATE PROFITS	4.56	4.74
GLZGAL ALL-GOVERNMENT BALANCE (2)	-3019.50	-2011.75
GLZGALF FEDERAL (2)	-6738.50	-6469.11
GLZGALJ NON-FEDERAL (2)	3719.00	4427.78
GLZGALC CURRENT-ACCOUNT BALANCE (2)	-5501.69	-5719.13
<b>FINANCIAL:</b>		
GLZEXNC EXCHANGE RATE (US/CAH) (1)	-2.79	-3.14
GLZCPCP PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (1)	0.05	0.07
GLZCIC MONEY SUPPLY	0.89	1.10

(1) LEVEL DIFFERENCES  
(2) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS  
(3) LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN MILLIONS OF 1971 DOLLARS

#### 4 PROVINCIAL IMPACT RESULTS

As Table 5 detailed, virtually all producing sectors are expected to benefit from enhanced trade. Accordingly, all provinces can be expected to benefit. The industrial benefits do differ, however. Since different industries tend to be concentrated in different provinces, it can be expected that some provinces would benefit more than others.

##### 4.1 Impact On Output And Employment

Table 7 summarizes the provincial results for the "Full Enhancement" case; additional details are provided in Appendix F.

Table 7  
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	.9	2.6
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	2.3
Ontario	1.7	2.9	25	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 provinces benefit the most in real output terms; Central Canada registers average benefits; and the West is below average. In the case of all four of the Atlantic provinces, this is due largely to the impact on the fishing industry. As well, a healthy increase in metal mining helps Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Food manufacturing, which is benefited by the removal of a large United States non-tariff barrier, provides substantial stimulus to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The 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 as well as increased activity in the goods-producing industries.

Ontario and Quebec benefit from a strong showing on the part of the manufacturing sector. 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 a number that are negatively affected by the removal of protective tariffs. It should also be noted that the assumed large gains in manufacturing labour productivity implies dampened employment opportunities in both Ontario and Quebec, leading to a small negative impact on the population of the two provinces. This mitigates the positive impact on provincial services sectors flowing from increased activity of the goods-producing industries.

Ironically, the Prairies, at least in output terms, do not benefit as much from enhanced trade as popular opinion would lead one

to believe. Household incomes are benefited, of course, by access to cheaper manufactures, but the impacts on traded goods of the region are only modest. The primary reason for this is that United States trade barriers on most of the goods which the region exports to that country are not generally high. As well, in significant instances, Canadian producers export into "price-taker" markets, so that while there are property income gains, there is little, if any, volume response. And finally, we have assumed that energy production would be insensitive to enhanced trade. If this assumption is relaxed, the region especially, and Canada as a whole, would benefit more than is indicated in these results.

Employment gains roughly mirror the gains in real output, although there are some exceptions. The large gains in manufacturing labour productivity lead to small gains, in percentage terms, in employment in Quebec and Ontario. Indeed, we estimate there would be a negative impact on manufacturing employment in those two provinces. Gains in services sectors more than compensate for these losses, however, and it should be noted that the largest employment increases are concentrated in Central Canada. In the Atlantic provinces, a large portion of the gains in employment comes from gains in fishing, it being assumed in this study that increased market access does not lead to major changes in methods of fishing or fish processing.

#### 4.2 Impact On Personal Incomes

Real personal income increases roughly in proportion with the increases in employment. However, it does not necessarily follow that

to believe. Household incomes are benefited, of course, by access to cheaper manufactures, but the impacts on traded goods of the region are only modest. The primary reason for this is that United States trade barriers on most of the goods which the region exports to that country are not generally high. As well, in significant instances, Canadian producers export into "price-taker" markets, so that while there are property income gains, there is little, if any, volume response. And finally, we have assumed that energy production would be insensitive to enhanced trade. If this assumption is relaxed, the region especially, and Canada as a whole, would benefit more than is indicated in these results.

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#### 4.2 Impact On Personal Incomes

Real personal income increases roughly in proportion with the increases in employment. However, it does not necessarily follow that

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.





## 5 QUALIFICATIONS TO RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Qualifications

When interpreting these results, there are a number of points which should be kept in mind. The tariff data which were used are the maximum allowable tariff rates rather than actual, effective rates, which means there is a slight upward bias.

It was also assumed that free trade between the United States and Canada had no effect on the United States economy. This means that the positive effects on Canadian exports of an increase in United States growth is missed. Also, it is assumed that the United States producers do not respond to the lower prices of Canadian producers. It is also important to note that if free trade is successfully implemented between Canada and the United States, then an international environment would exist for multilateral free trade which would have a positive effect on Canada.

In many cases the pricing behaviour of the various industries is difficult to predict. It is generally known what direction prices will move in a free trade environment but the magnitude is very difficult to predict with any degree of precision. As well, the possibility exists that many firms will simply be driven out of business in the face of direct competition from the United States. In the long run, many of the branch plant operations which are located in Canada only because of trade barriers may shutdown as operations are absorbed by the parent company.

The effect on productivity may be low. Because of the



technical difficulties in measuring productivity differences, it was thought that it was better to err on the conservative. Also, it was assumed that there was no productivity equalization outside the manufacturing industry. In the case of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining it is not known to what extent the differences in the productivity levels are due to differences in the state of nature in the two countries. The productivity levels in the services industries were not equalized because they are not generally, directly affected by freer trade. This modest change in productivity is one of the most important differences between this study and some others.

The non-tariff barrier assumptions used are preliminary estimates of their amounts. Also, they do not include estimates of the effect of subsidies in either of the two countries. As their removal would have a positive (and therefore, offsetting) effect on domestic prices, and as they appear to be larger in Canada than in the United States, inclusion of their impact in the analysis would doubtless have a significant downward influence on the real results reported in this study. On the other hand, their removal would reduce the need for a surcharge on personal income taxes.

## 5.2 Conclusions

Are the impacts developed in this study large enough? The Business Council on National Issues has recently declared that "most economists who have studied the subject believe that freer bilateral trade would raise per capita GNP in Canada by 3-7 percent".<sup>4/</sup> Our results are below the range of such estimates (2.5 per cent and an

employment increase in 2005 of 150,000), assuming enhanced bilateral trade occurs, that there are productivity gains of the kind we have assumed, that governments choose to compensate themselves for loss of customs duties, and that current United States trade practices are continued. If, however, this is compared to a world in which there is increased "protectionism" in the United States, and it is assumed that the Government of Canada chooses not to compensate itself for customs losses, our results suggest that real GNP in 2005 would be increased about 3.5 per cent and employment would be increased by 250,000.

In our framework, it is possible to conceive of even larger impacts. Freer trade will increase United States economic activity slightly, although we have assumed in this study that does not occur. Access to a larger market may enable the Bank of Canada to target on a "real" interest rate that would be even lower than otherwise would be the case, reducing the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The ability of Canadian entrepreneurs to alter production methods and penetrate world markets (or beat importers in the Canadian market) may be more robust than we have concluded. And it is certainly possible that Canadian policy makers will be unable to move the economy to potential by the mid-1990s, in which event the real impacts would be larger than we have estimated. On the other hand, there could be a much weaker investment response, especially if monetary authorities fail to react positively, expansion of industries occurs in the United

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4/ BCNI, "Canadian Trade, Competitiveness and Sovereignty: The Prospect of New Trade Agreements With The United States", (Ottawa, August 3, 1985).

States rather than in Canada, and substitution of new non-tariff barriers for the old ones. Given these considerations, we think it possible that gains in real GNP could be one-half per cent lower than those we have estimated and as much as 1.5 per cent higher.

But would this be truly significant? We think such differences are interesting but not critical to the debate as the central feature of these results does not lie in the percentage impact. What is important is the character of the results. There is "dislocation", but virtually all income, spending, and producing sectors, in all of the provinces, gain from the policy. It is difficult to conceive of any other policy setting which could provide such gains to everyone without encumbering future generations with a large debt load.

APPENDIX A  
DESCRIPTION OF THE INFORMETRICA MODEL



## 0. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Description is to provide a general guideline to the structure of The Informetrica Model (TIM). The major piece of supporting documentation is the TIM Model Book, which should be used as a reference for the specifications of the model.

### 0.1 Evolution of The Informetrica Model

The Informetrica Model (TIM) is a lineal descendent of the CANDIDE family of models. The basic documentation of these models can be found in An Overview of CANDIDE Model 1.0<sup>0.1</sup>; and CANDIDE Model 1.1<sup>0.2</sup>. With the introduction of its National Forecast Service (NFS), Informetrica Limited used an increasingly modified version of CANDIDE 1.1. However, the enhanced requirements of the NFS and the complete revision of the basic data underlying the System of National Accounts made the development of a forecasting model specific to Informetrica a logical further step for the firm. The model was developed entirely by Informetrica Limited and its staff, with the first version released in 1979. The support of Statistics Canada and its staff with respect to the large and continuing data requirements is gratefully acknowledged. However, because the data, client needs and the Canadian institutional environment are continually evolving, the model is also developing. The extent of that development can be seen in the various releases of the Model Book, which documents the details of the model structure. The description of the model presented here can be considered an introduction to the model book. However, the latter document remains the key guide to the exact specifications of the model.

## 0.2 Key Features of TIM

The Informetrics Model can be characterized as a general purpose disaggregated econometric model, using annual data and designed for medium-to-long term analysis. A major emphasis underlying both its initial specification and continuing development is on the generation of meaningful alternatives derived from changes in assumptions rather than on the simple forecasting of current trends. This has resulted in a model which incorporates a high degree of internal simultaneity, with extensive use of stocks, lags and non-linear specifications.

One important characteristic of the model is the careful choice of exogenous variables. For example, like its predecessor models, TIM incorporates an endogenous demographic calculator thus requiring only that fertility and survival rates and the level of net immigration be exogenous. Many exogenous variables are required for the extensive elaboration of the energy-related flows in the economy. Where possible, exogenous variables have been defined as applied to endogenous "base" variables. This is particularly important in the government sector and in a number of program-related rules, to ensure broad consistency of government expenditures and transfers with the whole economic environment.

The endogenization of the government sector which was a tradition of the CANDIDE family of models has assumed increasing importance with the evolution of indexed expenditure and transfer programs. These programs have been modelled in TIM at a level consistent with the derivation of full revenue and expenditure

balances for each level of government distinguished in the National Accounts.

A disaggregated derivation of output by industry using an imbedded input-output system has been an important feature of this type of model. The key to the disaggregation of industry output is the disaggregation of final demand. As will be seen from the detailed discussions of the subsequent sectors, the level of detail is substantial in all areas of final demand. In particular, the foreign trade sector of TM has over forty expenditure categories for each of imports and exports which are further disaggregated into trade with the U.S. and with other countries.

As in the other CANDIDE-class models, the input-output system is used to derive final demand prices consistent with import prices and industry factor incomes. One important extension of this treatment in TM is the use of substantial industrial disaggregation of both taxes and subsidies. Another extension is the endogenous determination of domestically-derived export prices.

TM contains an extensive elaboration of the energy flows, particularly of oil and gas, in the economy. This extension to TM is important because it allows the easy translation of alternative energy price and tax regimes into alternative scenarios for the Canadian economy.



### 0.3 The Structure of TM - A Sectoral View of The Model

The basic flow of the TM model can be broken up into relationships between eight basic sectors. Figure 0.3 displays a sectoral flow chart of TM.

The overall linkages in TM can be considered as elaborations of the basic identities underlying the System of National Accounts.

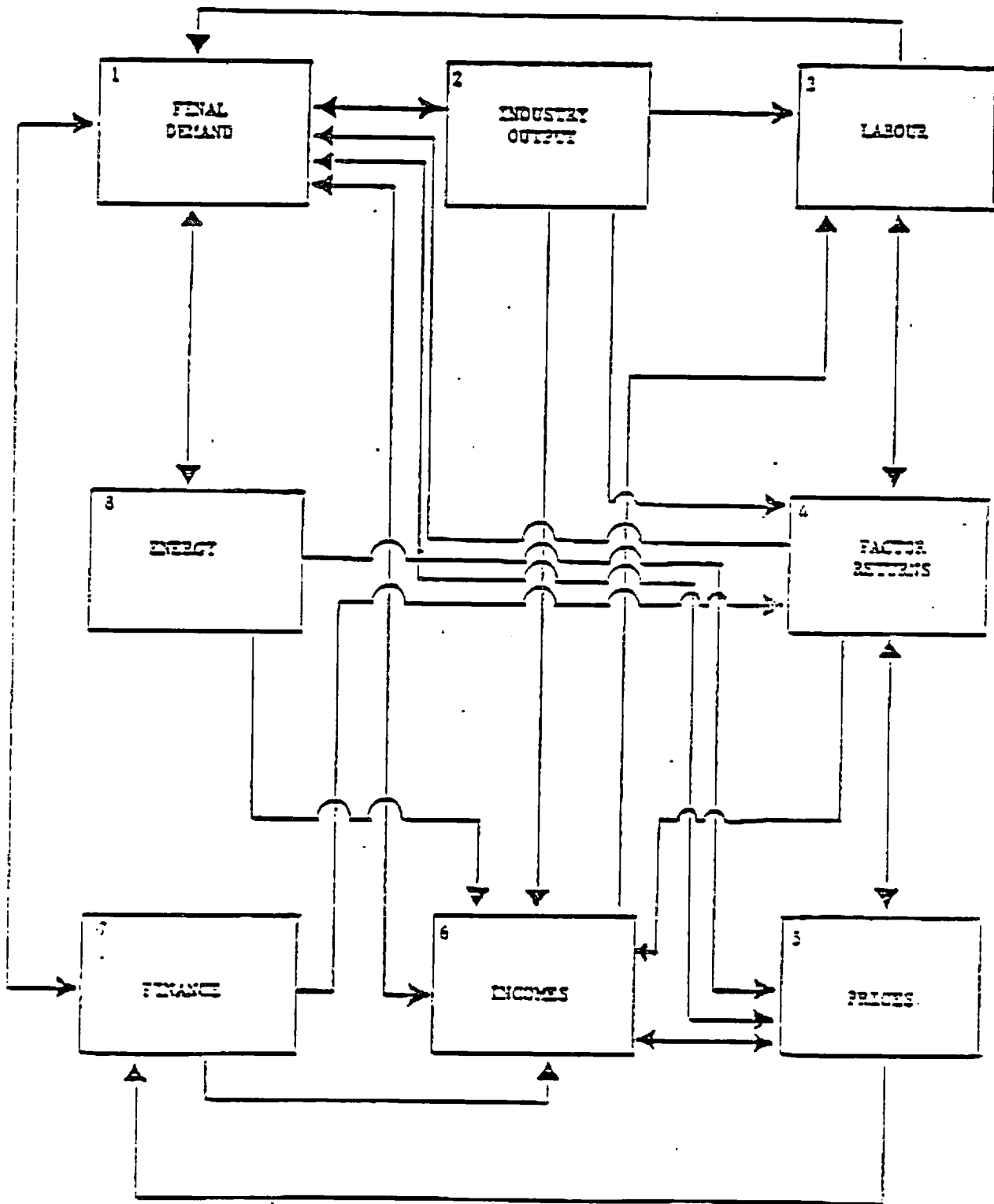
#### Sector 1: Final Demand

The final demand sector defines the basic expenditure identity in which Gross National Product or Gross National Expenditure is defined with respect to its expenditure components: consumption, investment, government expenditure, exports and imports. For investment, the key explanatory variables (and hence linkages) are industry output (Sector 2), industry incomes (in the form of gross domestic product - Sector 4) and final demand prices (Sector 5). It should be noted that separate equations for investment in machinery and equipment as well as structures are estimated for each of over 47 industrial categories.

Personal income, derived in Sector 6, final demand prices (Sector 5) and demographic aggregates (Sector 3) are the key explanatory variables in the more than fifty endogenous categories of consumer expenditure.

For exports, the chief linkage from the rest of the model is through industry prices. However, some categories incorporate supply linkages. Measures of demand for exports are, of course, exogenous. For imports, relative prices are a key determinant.

### THE INFORMETRICA MODEL - SECTORAL STRUCTURE



Industry outputs and the levels of other final demand categories are the main demand indicators used.

Unlike the other components of this sector, government expenditure categories are not formally related to income measures. Rather, policy rules or reaction functions provide linkages to the rest of the economy.

### Sector 2: Industry Output

In this sector, the final demand expenditures derived in the previous sector are translated into a consistent set of disaggregated industry outputs using a standard set of industry input-output matrices. In TEM, industry output is defined as GDP (at factor cost) in constant 1971 dollars (i.e. real domestic product).

### Sector 3: Labour

The population sub-model uses exogenous demographic rates (survival and fertility) to calculate a constant set of age- and sex-specific population aggregates. As well as influencing key final demand detail (Sector 1), these aggregates form part of the determination of labour supply. In Sector 3, participation rates, the other factor in labour supply are determined primarily by income aggregates (Sector 6) and demographic variables. Labour demand, i.e. employment, is specified by a process of dynamic adjustment to optimum labour requirements implicit in capital stock (Sector 1) and output (Sector 2). Unemployment is, of course, the residual.

#### Sector 4: Factor Returns

Value-added, or gross domestic product, is composed of the incomes of the factors of production, which are also referred to as factor returns. In TIM, labour income (by industry) is formulated using a modified Phillips Curve as a function of the unemployment rate (Sector 3), expected inflation (Sector 5) and industry activity measures. In TIM, unlike similar models, industry value-added prices are not applied as a markup to unit labour costs. Rather, with the concept of a specific return to capital (i.e. surplus, non-labour GDP), TIM introduces unit capital costs, interest rates and other capital-related variables into the price formation process.

#### Sector 5: Prices

Domestic consumption prices are primarily determined in TIM as weighted combinations of industry value-added prices and foreign prices, using the input/output system. Selected export prices are determined in a similar fashion. All other trade prices are determined by exogenous foreign prices and the exchange rate.

#### Sector 6: Incomes

The principal component of personal income is labour income, derived in Sector 4. Corporate profits is a residual calculated after allocating other available income to government and the nonresidential sector. Most of government income is determined by direct taxes on other sector incomes and indirect taxes applied primarily to final demand.

Sector 7: Finance

The major inputs to the determination of interest rates are government financial requirements (i.e. the government balance), foreign interest rates and the exogenous supply of "high-powered" money. Foreign capital movements are primarily determined by economic activity and the requirement to finance the current account deficits.

Sector 8: Energy Sub-Model

The income and tax flows associated with the energy sector are calculated on the basis of institutionally determined energy pricing and royalty rules and exogenous assumptions about the world oil price and Canadian production. The energy sub-model serves three purposes. First, a balance between exports, demand and production assumptions is assured. Secondly, the correct disposition and impact of economic rents and tax flows is assured. Finally, consistency between the administered prices of oil and gas factor incomes is obtained. The principal linkages are to sector incomes (Sector 6) and domestic price formations (Sector 5).

In addition to the components of disaggregated sectors referred to above, the National Accounts aggregates are calculated, in constant 1971 dollars or current dollars as appropriate. Major economic indicators are also provided for summary purposes, giving an overview of the macroeconomic relationships elaborated in the Informetric Model.

FOOTNOTES

- 0.1 McCracken, M.C., An Overview of CANDIDE Model 1.0, CANDIDE Project Paper No. 1, Economic Council of Canada (Ottawa, February 1973).
- 0.2 Bodkin, R.G., and S.M. Tanny (editors), CANDIDE Model 1.1, CANDIDE Project Paper No. 18, Economic Council of Canada (Ottawa, February 1973).

APPENDIX B  
DESCRIPTION OF THE REGIONAL-INDUSTRIAL MODEL

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REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL MODEL OVERVIEW

Introduction

This overview summarizes the design of the current operational version of the Regional-Industrial Model (RIM) used by Informetrica to support its Provincial Forecast Service. The major goal of the model is to provide long-term regional forecasts and impact statements consistent with the view of the national economy provided by The Informetrica Model (TIM). What follows is a description of the general characteristics, the regional dimensions, and the major sectors of the model.

Consistent with Informetrica's policy of using the best available tools and data for its analysis, RIM is continuously being developed and improved. The process of development to date is discussed in the RIM Status Reports (RIM #1 and RIM #2).

Other documentation available includes the RIM Model Book, which lists all model variables, equation coefficients, and equation cross-references. Also a number of working papers discuss specific aspects of the development of the unique RIM database as well.



Model Characteristics

The Regional-Industrial Model (RIM) can be characterized as a top-down provincial model used recursively with the Informetrica Model (IM), a national model. A top-down model offers the advantage of access to, and consistency with, the sophisticated intersectoral dynamic linkages available in the national model. This is particularly important in the Canadian context because many concepts and much of the industrial detail are currently available only at the national level. The top-down model also enables us to analyze effectively many more impacts at the regional level than should be possible with a bottom-up model. For example, the elaboration of a foreign trade sector, key to the understanding of an open economy such as Canada's, is feasible solely at the national level. Similarly, substantial industry investment detail is available only at the national level.

To ensure a consistent relationship between the national and regional models, the linkages between the two models are defined at the most disaggregated level possible. This ensures a more consistent analysis of impacts at the regional and national levels. In RIM, consistent forecasts are made of gross domestic product (GDP) for sixty industries and of employment for seventeen industries. Currently, estimates are also provided by province for labour supply, labour income, and corporate profits. Construction activity is driven by forecasts from the separate Provincial Construction Model.

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### Regional Dimension

The optimal geographic dimensions of a regional model are somewhat difficult to define in the Canadian context. A major problem is that the political boundaries are not necessarily appropriate for economic analysis. In addition, some of the Canadian provinces are small enough that most industrial detail is confidential. For the territories, many data series are not even defined or collected.

In RIM, each province is considered separately. In addition, the specification of some model equations reflects the interrelationships of provinces. Although some factors, such as employment in the Labour Force Survey, are not defined for Yukon and the Northwest Territories, some portions of the model treat these northern territories as a separate region to ensure more appropriate activity linkages.

September 18, 1988

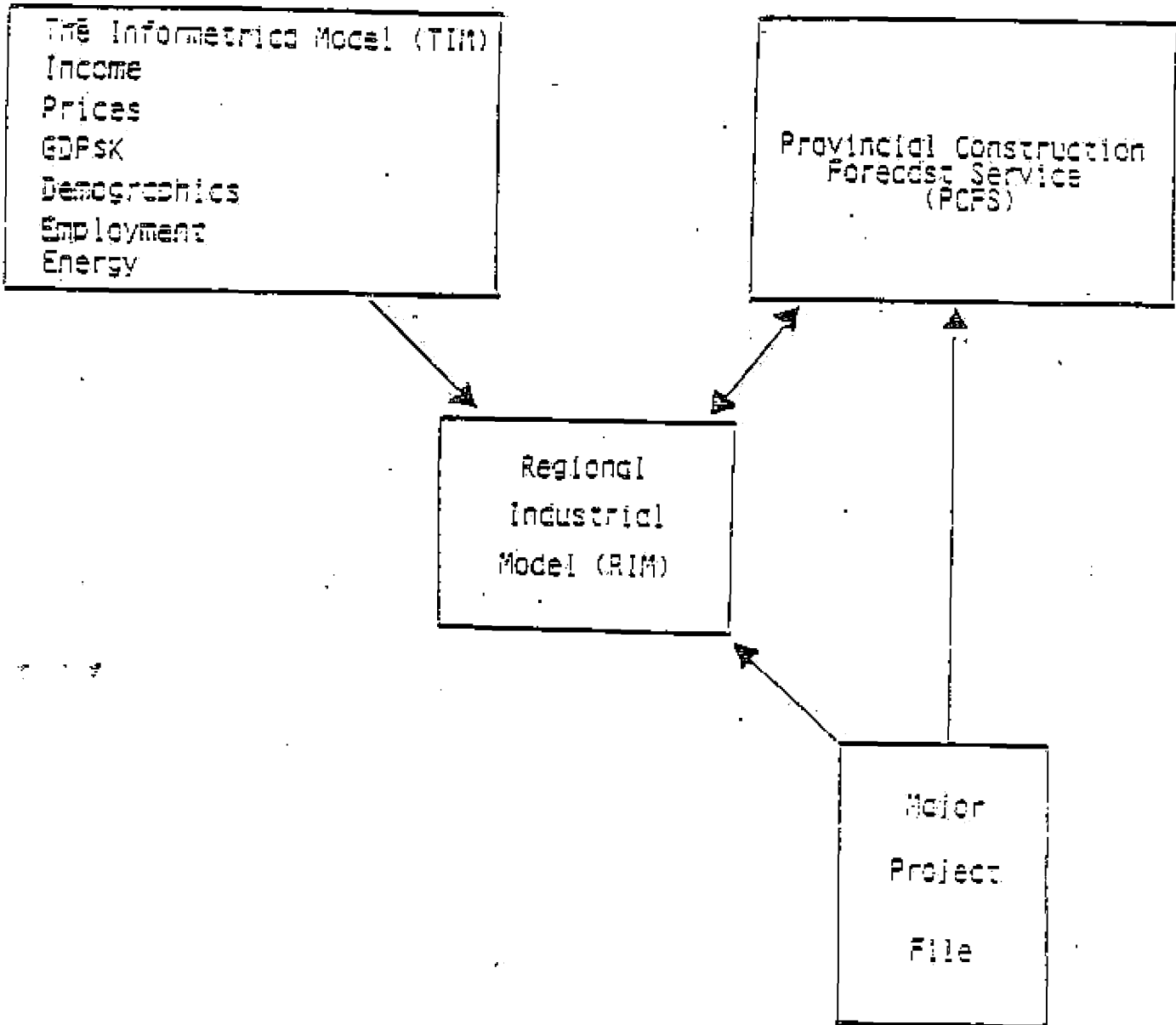
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Model Sector Overview

A key feature of the Regional-Industrial Model is its close integration with the current family of Informetric models as shown in Figure 1. As a top-down model, RIM is able to feed on the disaggregated projections of industry activity (gross domestic product \$X), employment, labour supply, demographics, and industry value-added prices. Aided by information in the Major Projects File, the Provincial Construction Model provides forecasts of construction activity for each province consistent with RIM estimates of provincial activity. The Major Projects File, a registry of all large planned construction projects, provides valuable insights into changes in regional activity, particularly in the energy and resources sectors.

FIGURE 1

The Informetrics Models



### Industry Activity

The structure of the Regional-Industrial Model is shown in Figure 2. The key element is the determination of provincial activity by industry. The treatment in RIM is based in general on the analysis of the provincial shares of each of sixty industries (see Table 1). Five subindustries are classified as Resource Extraction Industries (Mining). Manufacturing encompasses twenty-four subindustries including all major Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2-digit industry groups with the exception of knitting and clothing, which are aggregated. To simplify the linkages between RIM and RCM, six subindustries are included under the transportation equipment category.

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SCHEMATIC OF THE REGIONAL-INDUSTRIAL MODEL (RIM)

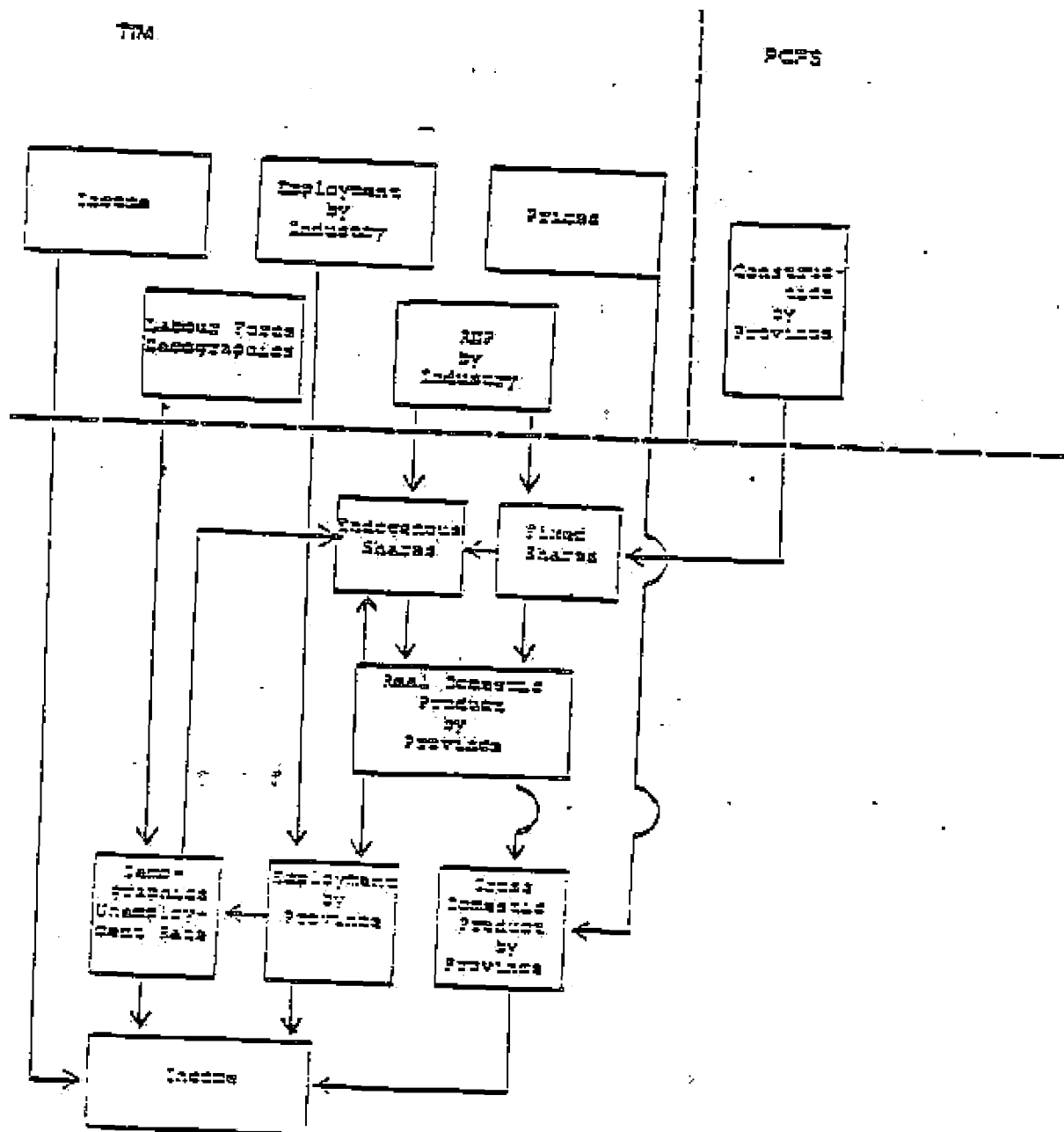


TABLE 1  
Industry Designation

Identification	Description	Availability FOF	Employment
AGR	Agriculture	*	*
FOR	Forestry	*	*
FIS	Fishing & Trapping	*	*
RES	Resource Extraction:		
	• Mining	*	*
	• Metal Mining	*	*
	• Iron Mining	*	*
	• Other Metals	*	*
	• Coal Mining	*	*
	• Petroleum & Gas	*	*
	• Non-metal Mining	*	*
	• Mining Services	*	*
	Manufacturing Total	*	*
	Durable	*	*
	• Wood	*	*
	• Furniture	*	*
	• Primary Metals	*	*
	• Metal Fabrication	*	*
	• Machinery	*	*
	• Transportation Equip.	*	*
	• Motor Vehicle	*	*
	• Parts & Access.	*	*
	• Aircraft & Parts	*	*
	• Railroad Roll. Equip.	*	*
	• Shipbuilding	*	*
	• Misc. Transp. Equip.	*	*
	• Electrical Equipment	*	*
	• Non-metallic Minerals	*	*
	Non-Durables	*	*
	• Wood	*	*
	• Tobacco	*	*
	• Rubber	*	*
	• Leather	*	*
	• Textiles	*	*
	• Textiles & Clothing	*	*
	• Paper & Paper	*	*
	• Printing & Publishing	*	*
	• Petro. & Coal Prod.	*	*
	• Chemicals	*	*
	• Misc. Manufacturing	*	*

CON	Construction	*	*
OSP	Transportation, Storage & Communication	*	*
TTS	Transportation, Storage	*	*
TTT	Transportation	*	*
TTA	- Air	*	*
TRR	- Railway	*	*
TPP	- Pipeline	*	*
TRU	- Urban	*	*
TIM	- Motor	*	*
TRW	- Water	*	*
TST	Storage	*	*
TCT	Communications	*	*
TGR	- Broadcasting	*	*
TCE	- Telephones	*	*
TCF	- Post Office	*	*
SUC	Services	*	*
SED	Education	*	*
SHE	Health & Welfare	*	*
SPR	Private Comm. Serv.	*	*
SHO	- Hotels & Accom.	*	*
SUB	- Business	*	*
SVO	- Other Commercial	*	*
TRD	Trades	*	*
TRW	- Wholesale	*	*
TRR	- Retail	*	*
UTL	Utilities	*	*
UTE	- Electric Power	*	*
UTC	- Gas Distribution	*	*
UTO	- Water & Other	*	*
FIN	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	*	*
FIN	- Finance	*	*
FHS	- Imputed Rent	*	*
FRY	- Royalties	*	*
ADT	Public Administration	*	*
ADF	- Federal	*	*
ADP	- Provincial	*	*
ADM	- Municipal	*	*



In general, the shares of the primary and manufacturing industries are treated as exogenous. The forecast of oil and gas activity shares is being externally adjusted for consistency with the detailed energy assumptions underlying TIM. These adjustments reflect the relative base-year value weights of coal, oil and gas. Because of their importance for impact studies, data for the Northwest Territories and Yukon are separated from those from British Columbia in this section of the model. Current work is underway to link the provincial shares of metal and iron-ore mining to foreign trade variables from TIM forecasts.

The shares of manufacturing industries are adjusted in the forecast period to reflect known shifts derived from Intermetrix's Major Projects File. Some initial experiments were made to link related industries such as lumber and forestry and nonmetallic minerals and construction. It is anticipated that these linkages will be explicitly considered in subsequent versions of the model. The construction sector has been estimated as a function of the construction investment forecasts from the Provincial Construction Forecast Service. The remaining industrial sectors are estimated as functions of total provincial GDP or households.

In general, the equations are estimated in a pooled time-series/cross-section format with provincial dummies where appropriate. An example of one of the equations -- for health services -- is shown in Figure 3. In this case, the provincial

share of household formation is used. In its equation, the share of wholesale activity in Manitoba is related to the income of the western provinces.

FIGURE 3

Health Services RDP share Equation  
12.7.83

$$\#SHEYS = -.001008 + 1.0039 * (\#HOEDT/MHOEDT)$$

(-1.06)      (1.787)

$$-.00231 * DNB + .005 * DALTA$$

(-1.15)      (2.39)

$$R^2 = .996 \text{ S.E.E.} = .0075 \quad F(3,126) = 11258$$

# = Provincial Identifier, DNB - New Brunswick Dummy  
DALTA - Alberta Dummy

Wholesale Trade

$$\#TRWYS = .0058 + .0009 * DPEI + .009 * DNB - .0257 * DALTA$$

(3.0)      (.199)      (-2.00)      (-5.78)

$$+ .969 * (\#TOTYK/MTOTYK) + .2696 * DNMAN +$$

(85.9)      (18.75)

$$(((GTOTYK+HTOTYK+ITOTYK+JTOTYK)/MTOTYK)$$

$$R^2 = .9986 \text{ S.E.E.} = .0125 \quad F(5,53) = 1698.2$$

DPEI      PEI Dummy      DALTA      Alberta Dummy  
DNMAN      1 = Manitoba      DNB      Nova Scotia Dummy  
                 -1 for all other provinces

Employment

In the somewhat recursive structure of RDM, the next important sector is the derivation of employment. Unfortunately, because of limitations in the Labour Force Survey, the key data source, it is possible to estimate labour demand share equations for only seventeen industries. Manufacturing has been separated into durables and non-durables.

The general specification of each employment share relates it to the corresponding share of GDP5K. This is consistent with a view of exogenous productivity. A sample equation, again estimated in pooled form, is shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4

## Specification of Employment Share

Education Services Employment

28.6.83

$$\ln ESE = .00674 - .00634 * DPEI + .048 * DQUE$$

(12.6)    (-4.75)    (33.86)

$$+ .891 * (\ln TOTYK / \ln MTOTYK)$$

(253.3)

## Pooled Regression

$$R^2 = .999 \quad S.E.E. = .0037 \quad F(3,86) = 31002$$

DPEI = PEI Dummy

DQUE = Quebec Dummy

Demographics

The current version of RIM forecasts the regional share of total households as a function of the regional share of employment. As above, since the regional distribution of activity in some service industries is a function of household share, the endogeneity of households provides some limited simultaneity. Using households as a proxy for source population, the provincial labour force is obtained using a specification appropriate for determination of participation rates. The principal explanatory variable is the real labour income per member of the labour force for the region in the previous year. Currently, the national average consumption expenditure deflator is used for all regions. The equations for Ontario are shown in Figure 5. The unemployment rate is obtained residually.

FIGURE 3Demographic Equations, Ontario

Households

22.7.83

$$FHOUSE = .00127 + .9789 * H_1 + (FHOUSE/AGE) <-1>$$

(4.97)      (253.4)

$$R^2 = .998 \text{ S.E.E.} = .0042 \text{ F}(3,86) = 23438.$$

(Pooled Regression)

	H (a priori weights)
0	.2
1	.25
2	.15
3	.15
4	.1
5	.1
6	.05

Labour Force

8.8.83

$$FOLABR = FHOUSE * (1.414 + .0125 * ((FHOUSE + FHOUSE) /$$

(51.5)      (3.276)

GRDP)/FOLABR) &lt;-1&gt;

$$R^2 = .395 \text{ S.E.E.} = 108 \text{ F}(1,14) 10.18$$

$$R^2(\text{normalized}) = .997 \text{ A.S.E.E.} = .325$$

Regional Issues

Provincial labour income is explained using national unit labour costs derived from TIM and applied to the provincially specific GPP detail. The provincial estimates are derived using a weighting scheme to reflect the related unit labour costs of the manufacturing subindustries. Unincorporated income is allocated in a similar fashion.

Military pay and allowances are allocated to provinces using exogenous shares. Each provincial share of income from farm operations is explained as a function of this corresponding share of agricultural GDP\$K. Interest and dividend income are allocated as function of a distributed lag on personal income. Capital assistance to persons is provincially allocated using exogenous shares. The provincial allocation of charitable donations from corporations is explained as a function of households.

Government pension benefits are allocated with exogenous shares. All other transfers to persons except unemployment insurance benefits are allocated using household shares.

Provincial treatment of the unemployment insurance program is modelled in an analogous manner to that used at the national level in TEM. The number of weeks of benefit payments is allocated using both the provincial level and rate of unemployment. The provincial average weekly payment is tied to the national average using the relative wage rates. With an adjustment entry, provincial UI benefits are the product of the benefit rate and the weeks of benefits paid.

#### Provincial GDP - Total

Total provincial income in RIM is defined, in factor cost terms, using the sum of the detailed constant dollar GDP industry measures and the appropriate national deflator. An adjustment entry is required because the measure of GDP in the provincial

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assessments is not completely consistent with the sources of data used for the constant dollar measures. The use of national price deflators matches the approach used by Statistics Canada in the preparation of the constant dollar GDP estimates at the provincial level.

### Corporate Profits

In RIM corporate profits are estimated on a domestic basis. Since the national model estimates corporate profits on a national basis, total domestic profits are estimated as a function of national profits and net foreign income flows. In RIM, a separate measure of industry profitability, the Return to Capital (RC) variable, is available for the major industries. After subtracting the capital consumption allowance (CCA) and inventory and other miscellaneous adjustments (IVA), these national RC variables are used to project industry profit rate variables in RIM. These are combined with estimates of industry value-added to estimate domestic corporate profits for each province.

APPENDIX C  
BASE CASE ECONOMIC FORECAST



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

POST 1-05 TIMEBASE

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (R) (\$1971)*****									
QGNPK	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	130068.	134353.	141053.	146000.	152500.	160081.	165511.	171740.
QCNPK	CONSUMPTION	81144.	83687.	85790.	89051.	91608.	95242.	99261.	102500.
QCDNK	DURABLES	12229.	14644.	16400.	16957.	17246.	17809.	18467.	19100.
QCE1DK	AUTOS	3508.	4262.	5103.	5144.	8008.	5023.	5049.	5210.
QCE2DK	SEMI-DURABLES	11021.	11253.	11583.	12005.	12626.	13307.	14142.	14667.
QCE3DK	NON-DURABLES	22743.	22744.	23022.	23331.	23770.	24498.	25375.	26302.
QCF1DK	FOOD	9067.	10076.	10141.	10224.	10407.	10702.	11091.	11520.
QCF2DK	SERVICES	34111.	35056.	35005.	36758.	38047.	39628.	41287.	43043.
QID1DK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	25149.	23867.	23668.	25622.	27982.	29490.	30007.	32003.
QIR	RESIDENTIAL	4529.	5633.	5411.	6497.	6467.	6444.	6430.	6425.
QIS	HOUSING STARTS (1000'S)	126.	163.	135.	154.	159.	162.	163.	159.
QID2DK	NON-RESIDENTIAL	20819.	18234.	18257.	20124.	22515.	24053.	25400.	26758.
QID3DK	STRUCTURES	10190.	8543.	8126.	8466.	10230.	10699.	11166.	11677.
QID4DK	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10629.	9691.	10131.	11658.	12285.	13354.	14232.	15080.
QIVPK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	-3650.	-222.	537.	698.	1809.	2647.	2517.	2455.
QGVK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	27517.	27644.	28525.	29049.	29546.	30202.	30800.	31636.
QGV1DK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	23000.	23667.	24315.	24786.	25306.	25821.	26330.	26848.
QGV2DK	FEDERAL	6428.	6404.	6700.	6811.	6976.	7155.	7300.	7453.
QGV3DK	WAGES AND SALARIES	2745.	2797.	2857.	2904.	2914.	2938.	2969.	2995.
QGV4DK	NON-FEDERAL	16972.	17262.	17645.	17975.	18330.	18666.	19030.	19395.
QGV5DK	WAGES AND SALARIES	10785.	10912.	10975.	11140.	11302.	11446.	11605.	11772.
QGV6DK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	3917.	3977.	4100.	4263.	4240.	4381.	4560.	4780.
QNXPK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	72.	-540.	1123.	1629.	1384.	1391.	1012.	1974.
QXP1DK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	31178.	35293.	42202.	43620.	44694.	46276.	48121.	49647.
QXP2DK	MERCHANDISE	27271.	29670.	36258.	37396.	38100.	39433.	40806.	42158.
QXP3DK	SERVICES	5876.	5584.	5923.	6224.	6577.	6833.	7225.	7479.
QIXPK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	30156.	35833.	41079.	42000.	43310.	44785.	46209.	47672.
QIX1DK	MERCHANDISE	21951.	28016.	29649.	31104.	32358.	33661.	34666.	36084.
QIX2DK	SERVICES	8185.	10776.	11324.	10874.	10950.	11109.	11518.	11564.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
*****INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT (MILL. EMPLOYEES)*****									
GNP:GNK	GRAND NATIONAL PRODUCT	-4.44	3.26	4.08	3.64	4.42	4.28	6.04	3.73
GNP:GNK	CONSUMER FIRM	-2.01	3.15	3.70	3.40	2.86	3.87	6.22	4.27
GNP:GNK	INDUSTRY	-8.24	10.60	11.09	2.40	1.30	3.20	3.61	3.00
GNP:GNK	MINES	-16.63	21.49	19.74	0.78	-3.63	0.30	0.84	3.00
GNP:GNK	SEMI-INDUSTRIES	-3.27	2.71	2.04	3.64	5.10	6.20	6.20	6.63
GNP:GNK	NON-INDUSTRIES	0.04	0.00	1.43	1.43	1.08	3.06	3.61	3.68
GNP:GNK	FINANCE	1.40	2.11	0.66	0.86	1.25	3.84	3.63	3.66
GNP:GNK	SERVICES	-0.22	2.68	2.16	2.66	3.61	4.16	4.10	4.25
GNP:GNK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-11.50	-6.81	-0.83	4.26	8.21	8.42	4.80	4.03
GNP:GNK	RESIDENTIAL	-21.01	24.20	-3.41	1.04	-0.65	-0.41	-0.11	-0.25
GNP:GNK	INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE (100'S)	-29.38	29.22	-47.06	14.20	2.11	1.67	0.03	-2.40
GNP:GNK	NON-RESIDENTIAL	-8.41	-12.42	-0.04	10.44	11.00	6.83	6.01	4.01
GNP:GNK	STRUCTURES	-7.40	-16.16	-1.27	12.34	8.07	4.84	4.41	4.67
GNP:GNK	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	-10.88	-8.92	1.13	8.75	10.22	4.74	1.24	6.22
GNP:GNK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	-571.68	82.82	241.77	30.06	12.04	29.43	-6.81	-2.47
GNP:GNK	GOVERNMENT EXP. IN GOODS & SERVICES	1.21	0.46	2.19	1.01	1.71	2.22	2.27	2.42
GNP:GNK	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	0.20	0.20	2.86	1.81	2.10	2.03	1.97	1.97
GNP:GNK	FEDERAL	3.02	-3.38	4.62	1.65	2.42	2.66	2.63	2.49
GNP:GNK	WAGES AND SALARIES	2.80	1.89	1.88	0.81	0.90	0.81	0.81	1.02
GNP:GNK	STATE-FEDERAL	-0.48	0.31	2.22	6.81	1.01	1.88	1.05	1.02
GNP:GNK	WAGES AND SALARIES	0.80	1.09	0.68	1.50	1.48	1.20	1.20	1.44
GNP:GNK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	4.10	1.52	5.00	2.01	-0.66	2.23	4.01	6.06
GNP:GNK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	101.61	-250.66	307.86	46.12	-18.06	7.70	26.22	3.22
GNP:GNK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-1.60	6.31	19.68	2.20	3.44	3.64	3.81	3.17
GNP:GNK	IMPORTS	-15.73	8.80	27.20	2.44	1.01	3.40	3.81	3.11
GNP:GNK	GOODS	-5.86	-4.80	6.07	6.09	6.66	3.81	6.73	3.63
GNP:GNK	SERVICES	-11.24	8.07	14.64	2.24	2.42	3.40	3.10	3.17
GNP:GNK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-15.25	14.05	18.42	4.01	4.02	4.01	3.61	3.49
GNP:GNK	GOODS	-1.59	-3.77	6.00	-4.03	0.66	1.64	1.80	2.17

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

POST-1985 FORECAST

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (Rp 1971)*****									
QGNEXK	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	175013.	182270.	187046.	194434.	195354.	199968.	202667.	208493.
QCNK	CONSUMPTION	107024.	110673.	114313.	117165.	118032.	122037.	124937.	127003.
QCNBK	DURABLES	19665.	20154.	20602.	21252.	21801.	22410.	22743.	23247.
QCNLXK	AUTOS	5349.	5496.	5685.	5802.	5918.	6075.	6084.	6211.
QCNHKK	SEMI-DURABLES	15676.	16336.	16940.	17301.	17636.	18006.	18281.	18641.
QCNBKK	NON-DURABLES	27071.	27954.	28903.	29561.	30183.	30860.	31511.	31921.
QCNFLK	FOOD	11050.	12254.	12704.	12972.	13228.	13543.	13719.	13951.
QCNSEK	SERVICES	44612.	46230.	47789.	49041.	50312.	51561.	52572.	53494.
QIHNK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	33272.	34185.	35328.	36095.	36513.	37201.	38205.	39810.
QIN	RESIDENTIAL	5778.	5432.	5324.	5230.	5017.	4979.	6010.	5059.
QIS	HOUSING STARTS (000'S)	862.	162.	148.	140.	124.	122.	122.	171.
QINP	NON-RESIDENTIAL	27094.	28753.	30001.	30865.	31405.	32222.	33374.	34752.
QINIC	STRUCTURES	12774.	12784.	13405.	13805.	14191.	14405.	14863.	15536.
QINE	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	15620.	15969.	16596.	17059.	17264.	17737.	18411.	19215.
QIVPK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	1817.	2168.	2218.	1500.	1303.	1458.	942.	2036.
QGVEXK	GOVERNMENT EXP. IN GOODS & SERVICES	32413.	33279.	34180.	35234.	36339.	37349.	38392.	39376.
QVGNK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	27397.	27950.	28543.	29195.	29884.	30591.	31312.	32000.
QVFCUK	FEDERAL	7607.	7789.	7984.	8185.	8386.	8544.	8830.	9052.
QVFWK	WAGES AND SALARIES	3038.	3171.	3305.	3290.	3386.	3495.	3602.	3704.
QVFTAK	NON-FEDERAL	19780.	20161.	20559.	21010.	21498.	21900.	23483.	22977.
QVFWK	WAGES AND SALARIES	11950.	12126.	12306.	12514.	12728.	12950.	13178.	13412.
QVFTK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	5016.	5329.	5637.	6040.	6445.	6758.	7080.	7346.
QNIKPK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	1208.	1970.	1809.	1441.	1264.	1119.	12.	938.
QNIKXK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	49513.	53615.	53637.	55079.	56594.	58236.	57789.	60806.
QXGNK	MERCHANDISE	41011.	43761.	45462.	46649.	47925.	49279.	48027.	51582.
QISXK	SERVICES	7609.	7844.	8155.	8420.	8659.	8948.	8952.	9294.
QINIKK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	48225.	49640.	51828.	53638.	55330.	57117.	57777.	59908.
QIGKXK	MERCHANDISE	36465.	37644.	38332.	40747.	42028.	43416.	43774.	46562.
QISXK	SERVICES	11716.	12001.	12470.	12890.	13276.	13675.	13978.	14401.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (100 000)*****									
GRAND	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.27	3.67	3.04	1.01	2.05	2.26	0.26	3.34
QUICK	CONSUMPTION	3.40	3.84	3.29	2.40	2.26	2.43	0.70	1.69
QUICK	DURABLES	2.49	3.49	2.62	2.80	2.64	2.79	0.89	2.23
QUICK	NON-DURABLES	1.93	3.35	3.44	2.06	1.69	2.68	0.81	2.00
QUICK	SERVICES	4.78	4.21	3.70	3.13	1.01	2.09	1.53	1.07
QUICK	SAVING	3.83	3.26	3.40	2.27	2.00	2.24	0.54	0.06
QUICK	GOVERN	2.87	3.61	2.67	3.11	1.97	2.16	0.67	1.69
QUICK	SERVICES	3.62	3.63	2.37	2.63	2.80	2.40	1.06	1.75
QUICK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	3.39	2.74	3.32	3.19	1.16	1.80	3.10	3.71
QUICK	RESIDENTIAL	-0.86	1.00	-1.09	-1.76	-4.07	-0.77	0.63	0.06
QUICK	TRANSFORMING STABLE GOODS	2.04	-0.03	-0.86	-5.03	-10.65	-1.76	0.06	-0.67
QUICK	NON-RESIDENTIAL	4.28	3.08	4.34	2.98	2.04	2.21	2.50	4.03
QUICK	STRUCTURES	6.11	4.16	4.85	2.09	2.34	2.61	3.00	3.83
QUICK	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	3.60	2.24	3.03	2.79	1.70	2.15	2.00	4.21
QUICK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	-26.00	18.70	3.78	-22.26	-40.93	11.83	-26.43	116.28
QUICK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	2.46	3.67	2.78	3.09	3.13	2.79	3.79	2.66
QUICK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	2.04	2.62	2.43	2.29	2.40	2.33	2.36	2.29
QUICK	FEDERAL	2.06	2.41	2.49	2.62	2.67	2.66	2.64	2.53
QUICK	WAGES AND SALARIES	1.43	2.22	2.70	2.91	2.05	2.92	3.07	2.82
QUICK	NON-FEDERAL	2.04	1.87	1.00	3.19	2.33	2.24	2.20	2.20
QUICK	WAGES AND SALARIES	4.52	1.87	1.43	1.68	1.78	1.74	1.26	1.78
QUICK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	4.70	6.23	6.78	3.15	6.33	4.86	4.76	3.23
QUICK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-24.79	53.18	-8.37	-20.29	-42.23	-11.48	-08.04	225.66
QUICK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-0.27	4.26	2.02	2.63	2.78	2.00	-0.77	6.38
QUICK	MERCHANDISE	-0.82	4.66	3.89	2.01	2.74	2.82	-0.07	6.64
QUICK	SERVICES	2.88	2.04	4.10	3.12	2.65	2.33	0.05	3.02
QUICK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	1.16	2.03	4.41	3.49	3.45	3.23	1.16	2.93
QUICK	MERCHANDISE	1.09	2.15	4.67	3.62	3.22	3.20	0.82	4.09
QUICK	SERVICES	1.49	2.26	3.01	3.43	2.95	3.00	2.24	3.02

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(NO. 1-BB FORECAST)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (IN \$1971)*****									
QNDK	GRASS NATIONAL PRODUCT	216364.	220303.	224768.	226454.	232824.	237617.	242210.	246703.
QDZK	CONSUMPTION	129604.	131646.	133607.	135048.	136799.	138444.	139930.	141266.
QDABK	DURABLES	22750.	24491.	24606.	24990.	25220.	25592.	25924.	26062.
QDDBK	AUTOS	6322.	6403.	6483.	6490.	6514.	6590.	6762.	6819.
QDDBK	SEMI-DURABLES	18989.	19309.	19613.	19929.	20107.	20344.	20568.	20780.
QDDBK	NON-DURABLES	32540.	33018.	33572.	33966.	34419.	34892.	35290.	35680.
QDDBK	FOOD	14196.	14417.	14624.	14803.	15000.	15191.	15368.	15530.
QDDBK	SERVICES	84352.	85090.	85817.	86404.	87015.	87654.	88251.	88768.
QDDBK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	41716.	43780.	45677.	47341.	48714.	50137.	52269.	54539.
QDDBK	RESIDENTIAL	5182.	5282.	5289.	5286.	5229.	5270.	5249.	5231.
QDDBK	HOUSING STARTS (000 \$)	127.	131.	128.	126.	124.	120.	119.	110.
QDDBK	NON-RESIDENTIAL	36534.	38507.	40388.	42055.	43485.	45217.	47019.	49303.
QDDBK	STRUCTURES	16230.	16910.	17649.	18001.	18806.	19543.	20178.	20847.
QDDBK	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	20304.	21599.	22740.	24054.	24679.	25674.	26841.	28456.
QDDBK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	2391.	2162.	1807.	885.	1007.	1916.	1751.	1607.
QDDBK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	40119.	41038.	42273.	43221.	44150.	45124.	46080.	47061.
QDDBK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	32777.	33514.	34267.	35045.	35810.	36589.	37365.	38162.
QDDBK	FEDERAL	9284.	9518.	9758.	10004.	10240.	10504.	10761.	11031.
QDDBK	WAGES AND SALARIES	3009.	3017.	3020.	3145.	3242.	3345.	3461.	3563.
QDDBK	NON-FEDERAL	23492.	23995.	24509.	25040.	25561.	26084.	26601.	27131.
QDDBK	WAGES AND SALARIES	10652.	10897.	11148.	11403.	11664.	11920.	12190.	12474.
QDDBK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	7642.	7824.	8006.	8176.	8348.	8536.	8715.	8899.
QDDBK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	1290.	1100.	1374.	-50.	126.	496.	2175.	2154.
QDDBK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	63522.	65748.	67554.	66696.	70191.	72023.	75311.	77084.
QDDBK	MERCHANDISE	53810.	55694.	57182.	56292.	59306.	61623.	63770.	65200.
QDDBK	SERVICES	6702.	10044.	10362.	10394.	10885.	11150.	11541.	11785.
QDDBK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	62232.	64648.	66181.	66746.	68965.	71126.	73156.	74930.
QDDBK	MERCHANDISE	47452.	49182.	50663.	50998.	52774.	54616.	56420.	58048.
QDDBK	SERVICES	14807.	15466.	15518.	15748.	16190.	16510.	16736.	16882.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

	1960	1961	1962	2060	2062	2063	2064	2065
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (IN BILIONS)*****								
GRAND	2.62	2.70	2.92	4.75	2.02	2.06	1.90	1.85
GRAND	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT							
GRAND	1.01	1.58	1.49	1.08	1.23	1.20	1.18	0.94
GRAND	CONSUMERS							
GRAND	2.16	1.86	1.72	0.89	1.52	1.20	1.14	0.92
GRAND	SAVINGS							
GRAND	1.70	0.70	1.25	0.73	1.70	1.27	0.96	0.93
GRAND	GOVERNMENT							
GRAND	1.87	1.69	1.67	1.10	1.40	1.18	1.09	1.03
GRAND	BUSINESS INVESTMENT							
GRAND	1.05	1.46	1.59	1.67	1.42	1.20	1.11	1.00
GRAND	PERSONAL							
GRAND	1.76	1.84	1.81	1.15	1.33	1.21	1.10	1.06
GRAND	SERVICES							
GRAND	1.60	1.37	1.21	1.05	1.00	1.17	1.01	0.88
GRAND	BUSINESS INVESTMENT							
GRAND	4.79	4.87	4.21	2.64	2.00	2.54	2.63	4.34
GRAND	RESIDENTIAL							
GRAND	2.43	1.04	0.72	-0.04	-1.16	0.10	-0.11	0.23
GRAND	NON-RESIDENTIAL							
GRAND	5.07	2.89	-1.86	-1.69	-4.48	0.51	-1.19	-0.46
GRAND	NON-RESIDENTIAL							
GRAND	5.83	8.40	4.88	4.97	2.81	3.08	4.05	4.79
GRAND	SERVICES							
GRAND	4.43	4.42	4.14	2.69	2.08	2.58	2.25	2.81
GRAND	FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT							
GRAND	8.61	6.18	8.48	4.46	3.66	4.27	4.64	6.03
GRAND	VALUE PHYSICAL GOODS IN INVENTORY							
GRAND	12.42	-0.60	-15.03	-51.29	112.69	0.73	-8.50	-3.18
GRAND	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES							
GRAND	2.85	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.17	2.18	2.12	2.13
GRAND	CURRENT EXPENDITURES							
GRAND	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.21	2.18	2.17	2.12	2.13
GRAND	FEDERAL							
GRAND	2.66	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.45	2.48	2.47	2.49
GRAND	WAGES AND SALARIES							
GRAND	2.88	2.83	2.82	2.82	2.74	2.72	2.65	2.61
GRAND	NON-FEDERAL							
GRAND	2.31	2.31	2.34	2.17	2.40	2.05	1.98	1.99
GRAND	WAGES AND SALARIES							
GRAND	1.29	1.40	1.40	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.81
GRAND	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES							
GRAND	4.82	2.09	2.32	2.12	2.11	2.24	2.10	2.11
GRAND	NET EXPENDS. ON GOODS AND SERVICES							
GRAND	36.28	10.82	0.42	-103.66	3607.07	34.39	20.27	-0.09
GRAND	EXPENDS. ON GOODS AND SERVICES							
GRAND	4.26	3.60	2.75	-1.27	6.24	3.76	3.42	2.36
GRAND	MERCHANDISE							
GRAND	4.28	3.60	2.67	-1.56	6.44	3.80	3.46	2.38
GRAND	SERVICES							
GRAND	4.27	3.53	2.17	0.30	4.05	3.47	3.15	2.21
GRAND	EXPENDS. ON GOODS AND SERVICES							
GRAND	3.03	3.26	2.80	0.85	3.27	3.19	2.82	2.48
GRAND	MERCHANDISE							
GRAND	4.11	3.64	2.81	0.66	2.40	3.55	2.26	2.82
GRAND	SERVICES							
GRAND	2.02	2.47	2.10	1.49	2.69	2.01	4.38	1.72

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

		82 - 84	85 - 85	86 - 86	86 - 90	91 - 95	95 - 00	01 - 05	06 - 05
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (IN \$1071)*****									
QGNEXK	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.197	3.642	4.417	3.779	2.600	2.366	1.800	2.656
QCZK	CONSUMPTION	1.576	2.605	2.063	3.745	2.784	1.695	1.120	2.034
QCZDKK	DURABLES	4.363	3.396	1.704	3.007	2.649	1.887	1.486	2.172
QCZFKK	ALIENS	7.111	0.786	-2.630	0.787	2.576	1.310	1.015	1.430
QCZHKK	SEMI-DURABLES	0.591	2.638	5.178	6.482	2.810	1.724	1.163	2.781
QCZJKK	NON-DURABLES	0.397	1.433	1.882	3.018	2.555	1.659	1.208	2.142
QCZLKK	FOOD	1.306	0.656	1.751	2.887	2.661	1.607	1.196	2.110
QCZSKK	SERVICES	1.488	2.662	2.605	3.949	2.937	1.599	1.035	2.374
QIBTKK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-6.160	8.256	8.214	6.365	2.257	4.181	3.608	3.849
QIR	RESIDENTIAL	-1.746	1.042	-0.653	-0.438	-1.530	1.216	-0.217	-0.240
QIS	HOUSING STARTS (1000'S)	-8.822	14.189	2.132	1.038	-8.861	1.066	-1.656	-1.021
QICPK	NON-RESIDENTIAL	-7.332	10.409	11.882	6.748	2.927	4.621	4.069	4.502
QIAC	STRUCTURES	-8.444	12.339	8.072	6.333	3.369	4.030	3.486	4.052
QIE	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	-6.332	8.750	15.266	7.914	2.575	8.095	4.514	8.014
QGVEXK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOVTS & SERVICES	1.813	1.840	1.710	2.215	2.876	2.508	2.169	2.442
QGVUKK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	1.388	1.811	2.098	2.023	2.200	2.205	2.176	2.181
QGVFKK	FEDERAL	1.677	1.653	2.423	2.235	2.631	2.533	2.403	2.441
QGVJJK	WAGES AND SALARIES	2.286	1.806	0.376	0.910	2.640	2.877	2.527	2.286
QGVKKK	NON-FEDERAL	1.143	1.871	1.872	1.942	2.122	2.201	2.053	2.080
QGVNKK	WAGES AND SALARIES	1.160	1.499	1.451	1.414	1.620	1.785	1.803	1.657
QGVTKK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	2.509	2.007	-0.547	3.306	6.142	3.447	2.137	3.748
QIPIKK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	7.767	3.381	2.441	2.563	3.290	3.013	2.671	2.867
QIPIJKK	MERCHANDISE	8.691	3.136	1.806	2.259	3.340	3.020	2.687	2.826
QIPIKKK	SERVICES	-1.624	5.000	5.664	4.319	3.077	2.979	2.600	3.244
QIPIJKK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	3.228	2.211	3.120	2.803	3.442	2.890	2.511	2.937
QIPIJKK	MERCHANDISE	4.567	4.809	4.022	3.231	3.551	3.135	2.748	3.166
QIPIJKK	SERVICES	-0.162	-4.001	0.548	1.543	3.105	2.526	1.733	2.227

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1983	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
*****LIMITED BY KEY SECTORS (MIL. \$1000)*****									
QBY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	160883	171076	179663	178674	174028	179073	185667	191206
AGY	AGRICULTURE	3294	3380	3338	3314	3541	3713	3874	4004
FSY	FISHERIES	189	180	167	174	183	193	206	218
FDY	FORESTRY	693	649	680	693	601	616	623	635
MIY	MINING	2916	3037	3099	3067	3059	4068	4219	4413
MAI	MANUFACTURING	23013	24686	26526	27476	28293	31317	32839	34320
MAIMY	DURABLES	11360	12866	13698	14136	15197	16654	17100	18388
MAIYI	NON-DURABLES	11743	12820	12828	13340	13096	14663	15739	16032
MIY	UTILITIES	3958	4805	4413	4573	4133	4854	6153	6543
CONY	CONSTRUCTION	6786	6618	6332	6605	6841	7111	7422	7691
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	12390	12376	13017	13101	14488	15301	16177	16871
TRV	TRADE	14167	14776	15588	15886	16634	17385	18100	18972
ERY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	11153	11267	11469	11392	12167	12570	13120	13414
ESY	SERVICES	24134	24480	25871	26172	26063	27854	28833	29157
ESY	DIVERSIFIED	11266	1173	6143	6464	6600	6686	6777	6868
ALV	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8453	8512	8621	8742	8867	8997	9148	9280
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (1000'S)*****									
LNMY	LABOUR ABSENCE	24634	24880	25121	25354	26580	26821	26949	26273
LNMYI	TRANSFERS	8254	8460	8548	8778	8901	9023	9139	9252
LNMYM	LABOUR FORCE	11650	12183	12401	12589	13009	13300	13266	13448
LNMYM	CIVILIAN SERVICE PROGRAMS	11662	12170	12148	12367	12584	12798	12881	12915
LNMYE	PARTICIPATION RATE (PERCENT)	0.648	0.648	0.648	0.650	0.654	0.657	0.648	0.663
EMP	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	11658	12124	11903	12266	11638	11825	12126	12416
AGP	AGRICULTURE	481	476	476	477	470	481	485	488
FSG	FISHERIES	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	16
FDG	FORESTRY	63	76	76	77	77	77	76	78
MIY	MINING	174	170	183	191	189	200	217	226
MAI	MANUFACTURING	1970	2086	2068	2127	2007	2149	2212	2271
MIY	UTILITIES	127	120	133	124	126	126	127	126
CONY	CONSTRUCTION	597	660	673	683	688	611	626	640
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	768	758	735	748	768	783	819	844
TRV	TRADE	1110	1158	1220	1210	1206	1168	1233	1294
ERY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	601	608	631	634	665	678	694	700
ESY	SERVICES	3708	3671	3403	3542	3603	3618	3836	3891
ALV	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	767	782	781	793	798	802	807	814
EMP	EMPLOYMENT	11658	12124	11903	12266	11638	11825	12126	12416
LNMYE	EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	81.00	81.02	81.30	81.67	81.86	81.80	81.20	81.40



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
*****CHANGED BY KEY SECTORS (IN \$1971)*****									
Q1EY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	-3.27	2.69	4.75	3.10	4.37	4.35	4.07	3.06
AGY	AGRICULTURE	3.28	-1.35	-0.32	3.24	5.88	4.88	5.19	4.54
FSY	FISHERIES	-0.47	-0.37	-11.41	4.23	5.12	4.81	7.41	6.30
FOY	FORESTRY	-9.84	22.66	3.57	1.39	1.03	1.50	0.81	1.33
MIY	MINING	-10.87	3.78	12.30	7.58	5.54	5.40	3.74	6.98
MAY	MANUFACTURING	-11.41	5.88	8.33	3.57	6.53	6.57	5.20	4.51
MADURY	DURABLES	-15.27	7.09	12.50	3.12	8.29	8.20	5.65	4.69
MANHY	NON-DURABLES	-7.31	4.82	4.11	4.01	4.88	4.78	4.67	4.31
UIY	UTILITIES	0.86	3.72	2.48	2.57	4.54	4.57	3.89	3.70
CIY	CONSTRUCTION	-9.88	-1.45	-4.33	4.32	4.33	3.18	4.30	3.52
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	-5.90	0.69	5.87	4.45	5.81	5.54	4.81	4.89
TRY	TRADE	-6.78	4.15	5.50	2.55	4.05	4.51	4.62	4.31
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	-0.31	1.93	1.79	2.82	3.18	3.31	3.59	3.57
CSY	SERVICES	1.14	1.44	4.46	2.35	3.02	3.31	3.51	3.21
HGY	HOUSING	2.70	2.31	3.30	2.26	2.54	1.55	1.43	1.40
ADY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	3.21	1.25	1.28	1.41	1.42	1.47	1.55	1.58
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
QPOP	POPULATION	1.20	1.04	0.93	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.80	0.86
QURD	HOUSEHOLDS	2.84	2.50	2.18	1.51	1.44	1.36	1.29	1.24
QUNFOR	LABOUR FORCE	0.45	1.88	1.70	1.50	1.69	1.85	1.54	1.51
QCSHP	CIVILIAN SOURCE POPULATION	1.55	1.30	1.20	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.05	1.04
QPRATE	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	-1.08	0.49	0.58	0.43	0.56	0.47	0.47	0.47
TEET	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	-0.29	0.55	2.47	2.42	2.40	2.51	2.54	2.38
AGE1	AGRICULTURE	-1.75	3.09	0.04	0.18	-0.45	0.51	0.63	0.81
FSET	FISHERIES	-1.52	0.48	-5.21	-2.33	0.78	1.00	3.28	4.72
FOE1	FORESTRY	-10.74	10.09	0.77	1.05	0.43	0.12	0.70	1.13
MIET	MINING	-17.08	-2.58	2.21	4.73	4.45	4.47	4.12	4.28
MAL1	MANUFACTURING	-9.06	-2.27	4.34	3.01	2.81	3.00	2.91	2.55
UIE1	UTILITIES	-1.04	-1.91	2.86	0.03	1.20	0.55	0.44	-0.25
CIET	CONSTRUCTION	-5.31	-5.28	1.13	1.89	2.53	2.20	2.45	2.24
TSET	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	-2.71	-1.55	-2.02	1.97	2.54	3.28	3.74	2.99
TR1E1	TRADE	-1.04	0.14	4.25	4.01	3.89	3.40	3.80	2.51
FIET	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1.10	0.26	4.72	3.15	2.22	2.04	2.16	2.21
CSET	SERVICES	0.52	4.17	1.82	1.70	1.86	2.42	2.71	2.50
AD1E1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	-0.43	1.87	1.13	0.27	0.51	0.54	0.55	0.95

MACRO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
***** GROUPED BY KEY SECTORS (IN \$1000) *****								
GRY	REAL DOMESTIC FINANCE	151057	167658	166604	168410	173284	176810	178200
AGY	AGRICULTURE	4106	4315	4493	4646	4656	4770	5010
FSY	FORESTRIES	214	275	245	254	254	267	281
FUY	FORESTRY	078	859	000	085	892	1007	1067
MY	MINING	4602	4761	4014	6025	5446	6201	6112
MAY	MANUFACTURING	31745	36664	31950	38107	38858	38816	40045
MALMY	MINERALS	00704	09664	20009	20622	21056	21376	21343
MALBY	MINERALS	10362	07010	17630	17710	18043	18439	18622
MUY	MINERALS	0167	6877	6062	6080	6175	6248	6300
CONY	CONSTRUCTION	7065	0200	2584	8850	0003	0110	0675
BSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	17381	18115	18664	18112	18568	20082	20110
TRAY	TRADE	19504	20210	20872	21312	21223	22224	22667
FSY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	01000	14343	14045	16162	15528	15927	16748
USY	SERVICES	20662	21468	22201	22904	23201	24160	25018
PRY	PROFESS	0070	6007	6043	6158	6220	6282	6316
ARY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0162	0660	0103	10126	10401	10678	10864
***** LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (1000'S) *****								
QRY	POPULATION	26191	26704	26913	27110	27316	27509	27685
QRYB	POPULATION	2362	0469	0574	2676	0777	0077	0976
LRQRY	LABOR FORCE	10611	13782	13854	14131	14218	14520	14691
LRQRYB	LABOR FORCE	21021	21025	21028	21030	21031	21031	21031
LRQRYC	PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	41.668	0.668	0.670	0.672	0.670	0.670	0.672
TEY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	12616	12804	13168	13370	13567	13784	13990
AGY	AGRICULTURE	404	409	503	510	518	622	535
FSY	FORESTRIES	38	39	41	42	48	46	47
FUY	FORESTRY	70	80	83	85	86	88	89
MY	MINING	221	239	246	282	266	261	263
MAY	MANUFACTURING	2201	2353	2401	2425	2427	2446	2470
MALY	MINERALS	126	127	120	129	131	132	131
CONY	CONSTRUCTION	651	668	603	695	708	713	721
BSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	1011	1078	1013	1007	1000	1014	1019
TRAY	TRADE	2217	2377	2414	2445	2440	2491	2523
FSY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	723	728	769	769	772	796	801
USY	SERVICES	2976	4077	4168	4257	4340	4428	4511
PRY	PROFESS	874	818	853	869	888	893	891
ARY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	264	860	700	751	749	780	801
TEY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	12616	12804	13168	13370	13567	13784	13990
TEYB	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	48.19	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
*****OUTPUT BY KEY SECTORS (M\$ \$1971)*****									
QIEY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2.35	3.75	3.00	1.94	2.06	2.40	1.50	3.43
AGY	AGRICULTURE	2.75	3.66	3.39	1.18	2.47	2.58	-0.12	5.34
FSY	FISHERIES	2.17	5.06	4.20	2.61	2.35	3.94	-0.31	5.66
FOY	FORESTRY	-0.74	3.29	2.26	0.44	0.00	1.48	-0.16	4.47
MIY	MINING	1.98	3.26	3.41	2.26	3.41	3.00	2.11	6.39
MAY	MANUFACTURING	1.24	5.52	3.34	1.09	1.86	2.36	0.48	5.10
MAORY	DURABLES	0.42	6.91	3.69	0.85	1.66	2.60	0.01	6.25
MANDY	NON-DURABLES	2.18	3.96	3.06	1.30	1.61	2.19	0.99	3.84
UIY	UTILITIES	2.34	3.83	3.10	2.34	2.10	2.19	1.64	2.92
CIY	CONSTRUCTION	3.66	4.02	3.61	3.10	2.41	2.62	3.29	3.64
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	3.15	4.00	3.43	2.40	2.39	2.63	1.61	3.42
TRV	TRADE	2.97	3.60	3.23	2.11	1.98	2.31	1.49	2.75
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2.84	3.33	3.51	2.14	2.41	2.63	1.96	2.59
CSY	SERVICES	2.71	3.97	2.65	2.16	2.85	2.27	1.79	2.38
IRY	RESIDING	1.37	1.16	1.26	1.18	1.07	0.99	1.01	1.04
ADY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.77	2.09	2.20	2.47	2.71	2.66	2.60	2.62
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
QMP	POPULATION	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.67
QMRB	INDIVIDUALS	1.19	1.14	1.10	1.07	1.01	1.02	1.01	0.98
QLEFM	LABOUR FORCE	1.60	1.26	1.25	1.27	1.31	1.63	1.08	1.26
QCSNPF	CIVILIAN SOURCE PARTICIPATION	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.92
QPRATE	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	0.48	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.58	0.16	0.34
TEET	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1.85	2.12	1.87	1.61	1.40	1.30	0.89	1.46
AGLF	AGRICULTURE	1.18	0.86	1.00	1.27	1.50	1.74	1.55	1.41
FSLF	FISHERIES	4.09	4.44	4.19	3.35	2.69	2.89	1.36	2.64
FOLF	FORESTRY	0.18	1.92	2.00	2.46	2.85	2.22	1.54	2.78
MILF	MINING	2.64	3.13	3.97	2.19	1.08	1.78	0.90	1.97
MAELF	MANUFACTURING	1.30	2.22	2.01	1.01	0.48	0.41	-0.20	0.86
UIELF	UTILITIES	-0.68	0.37	0.92	1.22	1.23	1.12	1.01	1.24
CIELF	CONSTRUCTION	2.40	2.26	2.14	1.83	1.31	1.23	1.45	1.79
TSLEF	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	2.03	2.01	1.66	0.98	0.71	0.65	0.45	0.74
TRLEF	TRADE	2.63	1.69	1.68	1.26	1.00	0.87	0.64	0.67
FIELF	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1.98	2.15	2.29	1.79	1.73	1.83	1.61	1.66
CSEF	SERVICES	2.19	3.64	2.23	2.14	2.09	2.10	1.64	2.12
ADLEF	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.16	1.20	1.78	1.86	1.91	1.87	2.02	2.00

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1980	1980	2000	2005	2007	2010	2011	2012
***** (UNITED BY KEY SECTORS (MIL \$1970)) *****									
Q1Y	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	100150	104756	100647	100740	102070	106110	110570	111000
Q2Y	AGRICULTURE	5102	5132	5220	5310	5574	5641	5754	5879
Q3Y	FISHING	293	310	313	313	324	318	344	360
Q4Y	INDUSTRY	10770	10912	11027	11027	11472	1158	1110	1184
Q1Y	MINING	6040	6065	6157	6181	6280	6517	6640	6785
Q2Y	MANUFACTURING	41600	43854	43820	45541	47611	50002	50034	50036
Q3Y	CONSUMER SERVICES	21764	21489	21401	21020	20718	20968	21001	20744
Q4Y	GOVERNMENT SERVICES	89936	90367	90716	90720	91293	91835	92231	92592
Q1Y	UTILITIES	6608	6829	6982	7083	7261	7405	7545	7687
Q1Y	CONSTRUCTION	10374	10720	11020	11303	11577	11860	12144	12427
Q2Y	TRANSPORT, SIGNAL & COMMUNICATIONS	21770	21770	21766	21983	22048	22110	22111	22150
Q3Y	TRADE	23100	24113	24303	25052	25007	25566	26491	26927
Q4Y	EQUIPMENT, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE SERVICES	11099	12242	12467	12605	12770	12771	12800	12860
Q1Y	FINANCIAL SERVICES	36700	37423	38102	38578	39210	40031	40800	41529
Q2Y	INDUSTRY	6481	6556	6628	6702	6773	6841	6908	6973
Q3Y	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	14550	14956	15162	15474	15769	16058	16357	16671
***** LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT (1000'S) *****									
Q1Y	POPULATION	20056	20244	20480	20508	20768	20910	20900	20927
Q2Y	UNEMPLOYED	10170	10266	10361	10455	10549	10641	10733	10823
Q3Y	LABOR FORCE	10084	10024	10119	10053	10219	10269	10167	10104
Q4Y	CIVILIAN SERVICE PARTICIPATION RATE (PERCENT)	0.683	0.685	0.687	0.688	0.691	0.692	0.693	0.695
Q1Y	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	14234	14497	14670	14771	14930	15074	15241	15370
Q2Y	AGRICULTURE	540	557	565	576	592	580	590	606
Q3Y	FISHING	40	40	51	51	53	54	54	57
Q4Y	INDUSTRY	81	86	80	89	101	103	107	106
Q1Y	MINING	274	270	281	288	296	303	311	320
Q2Y	MANUFACTURING	2109	2115	2122	2137	2157	2167	2179	2184
Q3Y	UTILITIES	127	139	141	144	146	148	150	153
Q4Y	CONSTRUCTION	752	768	780	783	803	813	827	832
Q1Y	TRANSPORT, SIGNAL & COMMUNICATIONS	929	929	938	935	937	938	939	937
Q2Y	TRADE	2540	2557	2571	2578	2589	2591	2594	2600
Q3Y	EQUIPMENT, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE SERVICES	803	843	851	856	866	875	885	894
Q4Y	FINANCIAL SERVICES	4690	4780	4861	4917	5002	5080	5154	5226
Q1Y	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	958	970	980	1020	1039	1061	1087	1108
Q2Y	UNEMPLOYMENT	750	735	729	688	685	670	674	640
Q3Y	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENT)	4.85	4.82	4.79	4.48	4.33	4.09	4.12	4.18

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

		02 - 84	05 - 85	06 - 86	86 - 90	91 - 95	96 - 00	01 - 05	06 - 05
*****SECTION BY KEY SECTORS (IN \$BIL)*****									
QLEY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	0.904	3.097	4.360	3.798	2.641	2.402	1.876	2.677
AGY	AGRICULTURE	0.516	3.237	6.882	4.643	2.623	2.183	1.870	2.826
FSY	FISHERIES	-4.230	4.236	6.125	6.170	2.626	3.237	2.705	3.703
FSY	FORESTRY	4.691	1.386	1.033	0.801	1.652	1.000	1.295	1.428
MY	MINING	1.279	7.585	6.545	4.707	2.867	3.012	1.959	3.409
MAY	MANUFACTURING	0.568	3.566	6.632	4.810	2.762	2.849	2.111	3.125
MAMBIV	TURRIES	0.716	3.120	8.290	6.411	3.062	3.267	2.305	3.525
MAMBIV	NON-INRIABLES	0.411	4.042	4.877	4.160	2.419	2.356	1.749	2.667
UY	UTILITIES	2.903	2.621	4.644	3.864	2.709	2.244	1.043	2.687
UY	CONSTRUCTION	-6.320	4.321	4.330	3.844	2.180	3.427	2.465	3.223
ISY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	0.410	4.451	5.813	4.837	2.867	2.539	1.816	3.067
UY	TRADE	0.810	2.653	4.054	4.092	2.621	2.202	1.649	2.642
UY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1.119	2.624	3.184	3.315	2.802	1.851	1.546	2.376
CSY	SERVICES	2.335	2.319	3.019	3.150	2.436	2.024	1.629	2.311
ISY	INDUSTRIAL	2.760	2.269	2.638	1.670	1.131	1.082	1.048	1.227
UY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.026	1.409	1.420	1.605	2.446	2.627	2.367	2.201
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
QPOP	POPULATION	1.055	0.829	0.828	0.801	0.764	0.652	0.570	0.716
QPOP	URISCILOS	2.604	1.610	1.441	1.304	1.077	0.962	0.876	1.064
QPOP	LABOUR FORCE	1.373	1.576	1.607	1.559	1.323	1.178	1.028	1.272
QPOP	CIVILIAN SERVICE PARTICIPATION	1.300	1.143	1.123	1.065	0.871	0.802	0.817	0.899
UEE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	-0.040	2.417	2.395	2.038	1.694	1.300	0.977	1.669
AGL	AGRICULTURE	-0.594	0.176	0.463	0.717	1.278	1.404	1.420	1.214
ESL	FISHERIES	-0.961	-2.317	0.704	2.657	2.613	2.576	2.219	2.725
ESL	FORESTRY	-0.766	1.016	0.421	0.609	2.330	2.055	1.616	1.649
MYE	MINING	-4.708	4.727	4.468	3.602	2.388	1.738	2.441	2.620
MAL	MANUFACTURING	-2.400	3.009	2.929	2.676	1.323	0.687	0.017	1.142
MAL	UTILITIES	-1.004	0.892	1.202	0.333	0.874	1.345	1.571	1.636
COLE	CONSTRUCTION	-4.229	1.890	2.526	2.306	1.752	1.842	1.271	1.792
ESL	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	-2.121	1.874	2.636	2.810	1.300	0.524	-0.014	1.127
ESL	TRADE	0.703	4.605	3.894	2.904	1.270	0.630	0.210	1.275
ESL	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2.005	3.152	2.324	2.116	1.059	1.326	1.037	1.601
CSL	SERVICES	2.181	1.703	1.859	2.306	2.222	1.810	1.456	1.903
AL	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.084	0.270	0.607	0.769	1.841	2.037	2.036	1.669
UN	UNEMPLOYMENT	16.803	-6.027	-0.305	-8.243	-4.149	-1.083	2.607	-2.276

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
*****GDP BY KEY SECTOR (MRD \$10T)*****									
QTY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2.83	2.76	1.09	0.79	2.88	2.01	1.89	1.82
AGY	AGRICULTURE	1.43	2.06	1.68	-0.19	4.06	0.66	2.59	1.46
FSY	FISHERIES	1.23	3.46	3.13	-0.55	6.14	3.23	3.47	2.77
FDY	FORESTRY	2.60	1.27	1.30	-0.68	3.07	1.34	0.00	1.44
MY	MINING	4.14	2.10	1.53	-0.78	2.23	2.06	1.06	2.18
MAY	MANUFACTURING	3.05	2.65	2.15	-0.61	4.55	2.60	2.12	2.00
MAHMY	METALS	4.58	3.05	2.61	-1.13	6.53	2.84	2.00	2.33
MAHMY	NON-METALS	2.89	2.17	1.71	0.02	2.21	2.00	1.01	1.62
MY	UTILITIES	2.48	2.11	2.08	1.17	2.70	1.09	1.00	1.87
COY	CONSTRUCTION	3.03	3.33	2.88	2.48	2.44	2.62	2.79	2.60
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	2.05	2.46	2.23	-0.06	2.89	3.10	1.91	1.86
TRY	TRADE	2.59	2.20	1.98	1.04	2.72	1.79	1.61	1.65
FVY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1.97	1.43	1.31	0.84	2.02	1.68	1.62	1.67
CSY	SERVICES	2.20	1.84	1.82	1.24	1.98	1.76	1.67	1.55
FRY	HOUSING	1.00	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.05	1.00	0.00	0.05
APY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2.70	2.60	2.88	2.67	2.36	2.35	2.27	2.28
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
QTY	POPULATION	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.54
QTY	HOUSEHOLDS	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04
QTY	LABOUR FORCE	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.09	1.05	1.03	1.01	0.97
QTY	CIVILIAN SERVICE POPULATION	0.90	0.89	0.93	0.85	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.78
QTY	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.18
QTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	0.49	0.25	1.21	0.68	1.13	1.05	0.90	0.91
AGY	AGRICULTURE	1.24	1.36	1.45	1.76	1.26	1.31	1.36	1.32
FSY	FISHERIES	3.00	3.03	3.85	1.20	2.47	2.64	2.60	2.52
FDY	FORESTRY	2.44	1.84	1.72	1.03	2.43	1.03	1.03	1.53
MY	MINING	2.03	1.83	1.90	1.41	2.56	2.67	2.01	2.02
MAY	MANUFACTURING	1.73	1.02	0.67	-0.60	0.42	0.40	0.27	0.05
MY	UTILITIES	1.36	1.42	1.62	1.61	1.10	1.67	1.64	1.65
COY	CONSTRUCTION	2.15	2.05	1.77	1.46	1.30	1.20	1.13	1.21
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	0.78	0.60	0.37	-0.33	0.20	0.03	0.01	-0.03
TRY	TRADE	0.71	0.69	0.86	0.27	0.20	0.34	0.10	0.13
FVY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1.42	1.10	0.84	0.66	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.06
CSY	SERVICES	1.87	1.78	1.67	1.14	1.29	1.66	1.40	1.36
APY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2.00	2.05	2.07	2.11	1.96	2.02	2.09	2.08

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
*****LABOR COSTS AND PRICES*****									
QWNET	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (\$C)	19709.	20620.	21350.	22151.	23195.	24302.	25302.	26472.
QWYET	QUANT PER EMPLOYEE (\$71)	10000.	11087.	11313.	11409.	11620.	11837.	12042.	12186.
*****1971 = 100*****									
QWNC	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. UNIT LABOR COSTS	2.82	2.87	2.90	2.90	3.06	3.14	3.23	3.31
QWMC	MANUFACTURING LABOR COSTS	2.71	2.72	2.66	2.71	2.75	2.83	2.91	2.97
QDP	IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLATOR	2.05	2.03	2.16	2.24	2.31	2.40	2.48	2.57
QWUC	IMPLICIT GNP DEFLATOR	2.75	2.81	2.88	2.10	2.10	2.28	2.36	2.45
QWPD	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF CONSUMPTION	2.69	2.74	2.85	2.87	2.95	3.13	3.19	3.27
QCP	(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	262.46	277.69	289.76	303.02	312.18	321.22	328.24	338.03
QI	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF INVESTMENT	2.71	2.79	2.93	2.97	2.96	3.19	3.29	3.38
QSGCNP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF GOVT SPENDING	3.30	3.55	3.74	3.81	4.07	4.24	4.41	4.59
QWXP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF EXPORTS	3.07	3.06	3.11	3.31	3.34	3.45	3.55	3.67
QWMP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF IMPORTS	3.03	2.99	3.16	3.42	3.47	3.61	3.71	3.83
QWIFM	CRUDE OIL PRICE AT TORONTO INCL TAX	33.46	36.17	38.60	37.74	36.66	34.96	31.63	35.85
*****FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****									
QCNCP	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE	14.15	9.45	11.48	9.13	7.62	8.21	8.63	9.10
QINND	INDUSTRIAL BOND RATE	15.00	12.84	13.57	11.27	10.18	9.55	9.34	9.15
QFXN	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/MI. S.)	1.23	1.23	1.30	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.27
QREXNC	EXCHANGE RATE (CENTS U.S. PER \$ CAN.)	81.00	81.14	77.22	74.00	76.00	77.00	78.00	79.00
QXUEC	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/GRID UNIT)	1.11	1.04	1.02	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.16	1.23

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
***** LABOR COSTS AND PROFITS *****									
OLVLE	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (SC)	10.00	4.62	2.64	3.35	4.22	4.77	4.41	4.29
OLVLE	INPUT PER EMPLOYEE (S/7)	0.00	4.62	2.22	0.66	1.03	4.79	1.49	1.45
***** UNIT - ONE UNIT *****									
QVACG	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. UNIT LABOR COSTS	12.32	7.06	0.89	2.88	2.62	2.76	2.76	2.62
QVACG	MANUFACTURING LABOR COSTS	13.60	0.37	-2.14	0.57	1.50	3.45	2.66	2.12
QVLP	UNIT COSTS (UNIT INFLATION)	0.60	6.66	3.70	2.08	2.07	2.63	2.40	2.55
QVOR	UNIT COSTS (CPI INFLATION)	10.35	5.46	2.64	4.08	2.74	2.87	2.52	2.74
QVPI	UNIT COSTS (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	10.00	5.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00
QVPI	UNIT COSTS (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	10.00	5.00	4.34	4.00	2.02	2.00	2.50	2.07
QVPI	UNIT COSTS (INVESTMENT)	7.04	2.07	1.62	4.81	2.17	4.26	2.07	2.98
QVPI	UNIT COSTS (GOV. SPENDING)	11.49	7.89	6.12	4.69	4.07	4.14	4.05	4.16
QVPI	UNIT COSTS (EMPLOYERS)	2.69	-0.06	1.63	5.42	0.94	2.23	2.79	2.44
QVPI	UNIT COSTS (EMPLOYEES)	4.49	-1.18	6.60	6.24	4.36	3.09	2.81	3.20
QVPI	CORRECTION PRICE AT FINANCIAL INST. INST.	20.00	0.10	1.19	2.12	-2.97	-4.68	-0.01	3.82
***** FINANCIAL VARIABLES *****									
QVPI	PRIME COMMERCIAL BANK RATE	-22.02	-38.08	16.32	-19.40	-14.61	7.78	5.18	5.43
QVPI	RESERVE BANK RATE	-2.14	-19.88	8.63	-16.05	-8.64	-6.18	-2.74	-2.01
QVPI	EXCHANGE RATE (QUAN/100 S.)	2.03	-0.14	6.08	4.05	-2.63	-1.30	-1.28	-4.27
QVPI	EXCHANGE RATE (CANES TO S. PER 100 CAN.)	-2.88	0.14	-4.84	-4.87	2.30	1.22	1.20	1.20
QVPI	EXCHANGE RATE (QUAN/1000 QUAN)	-2.64	-6.40	-2.12	-3.52	2.09	2.70	11.81	6.89



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
*****LABOUR COSTS AND PRICES*****									
QFEW1	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (\$C)	27550.	28000.	30233.	31706.	33421.	35014.	37415.	39777.
QFEY1	OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE (\$71)	12216.	12441.	12576.	12617.	12698.	12827.	12892.	13142.
*****1971 = 100*****									
QPM1C	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. UNIT LABOUR COSTS	3.43	3.53	3.65	3.81	3.89	4.17	4.40	4.58
QPM1C	MANUFACTURING LABOUR COSTS	3.00	3.14	3.24	3.40	3.56	3.70	3.91	3.97
QTEP	IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLATOR	3.59	3.80	3.83	4.03	4.26	4.45	4.59	4.80
QPCNE	IMPLICIT CNE DEFLATOR	3.57	3.69	3.81	3.86	4.13	4.31	4.54	4.74
QCP1D	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF CONSUMPTION	3.36	3.46	3.56	3.68	3.83	3.98	4.17	4.36
UCPI	(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	348.63	359.58	374.00	385.08	400.89	417.86	430.23	450.75
QPI	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF INVESTMENT	3.54	3.65	3.78	3.94	4.12	4.31	4.54	4.75
QGCARP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF GOVT SPENDING	4.70	5.00	5.22	5.48	5.69	5.95	6.25	6.56
QMPXP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF EXPORTS	3.81	3.94	4.05	4.19	4.34	4.50	4.76	4.94
QIMPWP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF IMPORTS	3.95	4.12	4.23	4.36	4.50	4.65	4.87	5.06
QMPRTM	CRUDE OIL PRICE AT TORONTO INCL TAX	37.39	38.77	40.28	41.87	43.66	46.04	49.56	52.53
*****FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****									
QNN1P	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE	8.01	8.08	8.09	8.11	8.12	8.28	8.04	8.09
QNN1M	INDUSTRIAL BOND RATE	8.77	8.42	8.58	8.57	8.50	8.54	8.64	8.58
QWEXM	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/US.)	1.25	1.23	1.22	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18
QWEXC	EXCHANGE RATE (CENTS U.S. PER \$ CAN.)	80.00	81.00	82.00	83.00	84.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
QWDEC	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/DECD UNIT)	1.24	1.22	1.21	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.17

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
***** LABOR COSTS AND PRICES*****									
Q1101	4.07	4.83	4.68	4.08	5.81	5.60	5.05	6.34	6.34
Q1102	4.42	0.68	4.00	0.32	0.65	4.01	0.57	1.84	
***** (1971 = 100)*****									
Q1103	3.45	2.89	3.40	4.45	4.70	4.65	5.34	4.73	
Q1104	3.05	1.61	3.38	4.03	4.65	3.84	4.08	2.20	
Q1105	3.41	3.16	3.33	4.07	4.30	4.20	5.40	4.57	
Q1106	3.43	3.33	3.33	4.04	4.27	4.18	5.20	4.50	
Q1107	3.62	3.87	3.03	3.67	3.08	2.90	4.80	4.38	
Q1108	3.43	3.48	3.88	3.80	4.11	4.70	6.02	4.67	
Q1109	3.60	4.14	3.40	4.55	4.60	4.43	5.51	4.88	
Q1110	4.25	4.42	4.34	4.47	4.47	4.67	4.06	4.06	
Q1111	3.77	3.68	2.60	3.63	3.68	3.60	3.01	3.64	
Q1112	3.10	4.22	3.73	3.85	3.18	3.30	4.60	3.83	
Q1113	4.00	3.71	3.80	4.10	4.52	4.08	7.64	6.01	
***** FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****									
Q1114	-0.87	-10.44	0.84	0.26	0.20	5.67	5.78	-40.43	
Q1115	-4.20	-3.99	1.80	-0.02	-0.81	0.39	0.65	-0.18	
Q1116	-1.25	-1.13	-1.32	-1.26	-1.18	-1.18	0.80	0.00	
Q1117	1.37	1.25	1.33	1.22	1.20	1.10	0.00	0.00	
Q1118	0.77	-1.33	-1.23	-1.23	-1.19	-1.10	0.00	0.00	





MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

		82 - 84	85 - 86	86 - 88	88 - 90	91 - 95	96 - 00	01 - 05	06 - 08
*****LABOUR COSTS AND PRICES*****									
Q1EWET	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (\$C)	6.239	3.784	4.718	4.459	8.090	6.105	6.405	5.532
Q1EVEI	OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE (\$71)	1.003	0.664	1.927	1.427	0.831	1.088	0.919	1.024
*****1971 = 1 OR 100*****									
Q1M1C	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. UNIT LABOUR COSTS	4.939	2.879	2.620	2.844	4.010	4.885	5.405	4.304
Q1M1C	MANUFACTURING LABOUR COSTS	3.886	1.574	1.504	2.657	3.689	4.074	4.411	3.205
Q1EP	IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLATOR	6.600	2.805	2.074	2.613	3.815	4.810	5.403	4.181
Q1YHE	IMPLICIT GNP DEFLATOR	6.102	4.077	2.707	2.854	3.807	4.818	5.301	4.191
Q1PID	IMPLICIT DEFLATION OF CONSUMPTION	6.849	4.418	2.596	2.481	3.428	4.542	5.136	3.891
Q1PI	(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	6.945	4.583	3.023	2.843	3.691	4.604	5.360	4.173
Q1I	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF INVESTMENT	3.783	4.828	3.169	3.391	4.200	4.822	5.053	4.090
Q1CURP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF GIVE SPENDING	8.118	4.692	4.068	4.139	4.448	4.921	5.111	4.655
Q1KTRP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF EXPORTS	1.300	6.432	0.943	2.830	3.393	4.423	4.481	3.700
Q1MPWP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF IMPORTS	2.923	8.236	1.357	2.818	3.287	4.186	4.011	3.612
Q1PRTW	CRIME DIL PRICE AT THRUOUT INCL TAX	9.789	3.117	-2.868	-0.180	4.251	5.620	5.637	4.292

MAJIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1967	1968	1968	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968
*****SECTORAL FORMAL VARIABLES*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	354410	380040	420619	463769	486100	521678	556401	591877
QDP	PERSONAL INCOME	317426	336386	362087	391690	408428	437018	458530	488867
QDPC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	265958	278956	289169	306272	323034	340016	361180	382941
QDPCP	REAL PER CAPITA (1970)	4015	3952	4051	4063	4126	4260	4300	4341
QDPA	TOTAL WAGES	288710	320230	334010	349545	367870	387913	397260	409150
QDP	CORPORATE PROFITS	21110	32654	39993	40179	54026	62105	67669	74006
QDPA	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT BALANCE	2685	8686	2251	1407	-131	-1142	-11	272
QDPA	-AS SHARE OF GNP	0.76	2.28	0.54	0.30	-0.03	-0.22	0.00	0.05
QDPA	MERCANTILE TRADE BALANCE	17084	17705	28187	16970	16418	15701	16763	17663
QDPA	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-17893	-24273	-36838	-21835	-14861	-17340	-19129	-18439
QDPA	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-5.05	-6.39	-8.76	-4.71	-3.06	-3.33	-3.44	-3.12
QDPA	REVENUES	116164	100015	111034	105080	108127	110670	120623	126720
QDPA	EXPENDITURES	178366	191121	206242	215872	221784	230817	250059	266700
QDPA	-AS SHARE OF GNP	47.48	47.88	49.03	47.63	45.67	45.18	44.94	44.80
QDPA	FEDERAL BALANCE	-10001	-24100	-20500	-24117	-17992	-20268	-22756	-24723
QDPA	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	1011	-223	2769	2163	3139	3248	3615	6281
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	13720	17681	18752	17005	18691	19653	21027	22346
QDPC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	15.24	13.33	13.80	12.07	10.80	11.83	11.64	10.03
QII	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	46826	47684	48461	60140	72426	62353	67807	92884
QICAC	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	10649	11080	12053	12740	13188	14149	15120	16462
QIT	TOTAL INVESTMENT-SAVINGS INCLUDING GOV.	71095	76445	79266	89885	104225	116155	128049	142694
QIT	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	19.80	20.10	18.85	20.03	21.44	22.27	22.70	22.27
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	47854	43772	43609	44070	44890	40276	50044	50856
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	11020	40312	62631	65991	69352	67029	75411	81975
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-2015	-13330	15330	-8669	-17331	-2176	-8000	3063
QSSA	TOTAL SAVINGS	-1680	-8988	11366	-350	1720	3203	2494	2637

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
*****SELECTED KEY INDICATORS*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	62067.	67244.	71507.	75819.	80674.	86108.	91975.	98326.
QNP	PERSONAL INCOME	51702.	54751.	58170.	61776.	66162.	70161.	76250.	82231.
QYIC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	40709.	43407.	46613.	48346.	51218.	54518.	57804.	61502.
QWAP	REAL PER CAPITA (\$71)	450.	468.	472.	481.	496.	492.	500.	507.
QWMA	TOTAL WAGES	34031.	37254.	39808.	42413.	45213.	48504.	51060.	53803.
QCP	CORPORATE PROFITS	7003.	8742.	8199.	8603.	10153.	11781.	14263.	12506.
QDIA	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-117.	31.	-118.	-144.	-171.	-190.	-406.	-73.
QDIA	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.19	0.01	-0.17	-0.26	-0.22	-0.22	-0.52	-0.07
QDIBL	MERCHANTILE TRADE BALANCE	1674.	1835.	1876.	1828.	2077.	2195.	2170.	2799.
QDIBL	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-3076.	-1771.	-1876.	-2016.	-2091.	-2102.	-2070.	-1341.
QDIBL	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-3.30	-2.66	-2.63	-2.67	-2.60	-2.46	-2.25	-1.33
QDREV	REVENUES	24908.	26568.	28245.	30025.	32146.	34168.	37459.	40460.
QDEXP	EXPENDITURES	28273.	29609.	31493.	31571.	35825.	36598.	41527.	43806.
QDCLG	-AS SHARE OF GNP	45.01	44.16	44.11	41.36	44.52	43.78	45.15	44.25
QDIALF	FEDERAL BALANCE	-2683.	-2333.	-3478.	-3476.	-2454.	-2516.	-2479.	-1028.
QDIALJ	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	612.	650.	696.	452.	361.	393.	402.	890.
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	2312.	2403.	2599.	2733.	2819.	2973.	3225.	3500.
QSCYIC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	10.10	0.53	0.38	8.07	8.80	0.54	0.44	0.14
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	9157.	10523.	11429.	11950.	12600.	13175.	14156.	15115.
QIGCAG	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	1769.	1850.	2181.	2346.	2673.	2953.	3241.	3584.
QI12*	TOTAL INVESTIBLE SAVINGS INCLUDING QIV.	13879.	15061.	16157.	17084.	18087.	19162.	20304.	21644.
QI12GN*	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	22.16	22.41	22.60	22.60	22.42	22.60	22.16	22.02
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	5025.	5114.	5376.	5487.	5686.	5972.	6214.	6405.
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	8739.	11427.	10437.	10550.	11201.	12046.	12844.	14050.
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-304.	175.	213.	352.	634.	478.	174.	203.
QBSA	FOREIGN SAVINGS	497.	320.	451.	607.	626.	570.	602.	450.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
*****SELECTED INCOME VARIABLES*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CARRIBA DOLLARS*****									
QY29C	GNSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5.45	8.94	7.76	7.76	7.24	7.31	6.67	6.60
QY29P	PERSONAL INCOME	10.03	6.66	7.45	6.01	5.66	6.67	6.30	6.41
QY29C	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	9.68	6.54	7.30	6.70	5.16	6.81	6.15	6.06
QY29M	REAL PER CAPITA (1971)	-2.24	-1.37	2.28	0.29	1.66	3.23	2.02	3.60
QY29A	TOTAL WAGES	7.05	6.54	6.10	6.26	7.23	7.44	7.10	6.78
QY29P	CORPORATE PROFITS	-35.36	54.93	27.05	23.28	6.59	19.60	9.43	10.18
QY29A	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	143.91	-36.74	31.66	-37.81	-109.78	-121.68	108.70	1452.74
QY29A	-AS SHARE OF GDP	141.67	-41.03	24.00	-38.58	-109.49	-112.22	108.05	1931.70
QY29C	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	143.09	-0.64	18.32	-8.09	-12.82	-4.35	6.74	5.37
QY29A	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-220.92	-35.89	-10.28	18.27	32.29	-16.78	-10.30	-1.67
QY29A	-AS SHARE OF GDP	-211.03	-24.83	-2.36	24.16	36.86	-8.80	-3.40	4.73
QY29E	REVENUES	8.00	6.74	10.20	8.07	8.53	6.32	8.73	6.84
QY29E	EXPENDITURES	16.34	10.06	10.22	4.67	2.74	6.19	6.17	6.60
QY29E	-AS SHARE OF GDP	10.33	8.03	2.29	-2.87	-4.20	-1.04	-0.46	-0.10
QY29E	FEDERAL BALANCE	-164.64	-27.49	-22.78	18.46	26.43	-11.43	-10.63	-8.69
QY29E	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	-47.51	-120.09	284.38	-20.33	42.16	3.49	11.20	46.33
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CARRIBA DOLLARS*****									
QY29C	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-31.64	29.07	3.74	-2.44	4.20	5.14	6.97	6.82
QY29C	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	7.07	-12.54	-1.61	-7.94	-3.24	1.13	-3.71	-6.62
QY29C	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-15.28	1.83	-3.73	24.61	20.41	13.71	6.62	6.47
QY29C	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	11.43	-3.75	0.10	6.76	2.81	7.93	6.16	8.22
QY29C	TOTAL INVESTMENT-SAVINGS INCLUDING GOV.	-15.53	8.87	-4.61	17.89	14.79	11.44	8.78	8.67
QY29C	-AS A SHARE OF GDP	-20.84	-0.66	-3.01	5.63	1.03	3.65	0.81	-0.03
QY29C	PERSONAL SAVINGS	26.68	-8.72	-0.11	3.64	0.11	1.46	3.74	1.02
QY29C	BUSINESS SAVINGS	-11.79	51.77	12.19	6.78	6.00	14.30	11.00	8.70
QY29C	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-280.41	-95.70	-15.08	36.95	82.08	13.23	-26.21	23.67
QY29C	DOMESTIC SAVINGS	-127.49	40.93	-20.46	68.74	680.27	116.26	-21.97	6.00



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1991	1985	1986	1987
*****SELECTED INCOME VARIABLES*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QGNPC	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	6.80	7.03	8.37	6.03	6.48	6.74	6.82	7.08
QYPI	PERSONAL INCOME	6.78	6.82	8.23	6.20	6.67	7.03	6.95	6.99
QYDC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	6.41	6.57	6.01	6.80	6.02	6.36	6.16	6.32
QYDPOP	REAL PER CAPITA (\$71)	1.68	1.80	2.20	1.44	1.35	1.66	0.53	1.17
QTEWA	TOTAL WAGES	6.03	7.05	6.74	6.66	6.88	7.42	7.03	7.87
QCP	CORPORATE PROFITS	6.73	9.66	4.87	5.42	4.81	6.13	9.43	6.07
QCBAL	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-831.04	102.91	-3556.88	-63.70	7.83	-8.34	-148.72	84.80
QCBLCN	-AS SHARE OF GDP	-507.66	102.73	-2349.86	-64.40	13.44	-1.50	-132.06	85.82
QMBL	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	-6.20	13.50	-0.40	2.87	7.45	5.68	-0.14	24.70
QGBAL	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-6.77	14.33	-8.64	-7.61	-3.64	-1.20	2.33	36.06
QGBLCN	-AS SHARE OF GDP	-0.84	19.85	0.69	-1.50	2.60	5.19	8.56	40.79
QGNEXP	REVENUES	6.01	6.43	6.20	6.46	6.93	7.66	8.24	7.98
QGNEXP	EXPENDITURES	6.17	4.98	6.26	6.62	6.83	7.34	7.68	5.84
QGCEN*	-AS SHARE OF GDP	0.27	-1.91	-0.11	0.56	0.30	0.66	0.82	-1.89
QNFAL	FEDERAL BALANCE	-8.69	13.17	-3.57	-2.42	0.83	-2.28	1.31	26.44
QNFALJ	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	15.69	-9.32	-2.78	-15.64	-30.68	8.66	4.05	22.44
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	4.85	6.33	4.42	5.15	2.83	6.10	8.64	8.33
QSCYIC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	-7.10	-5.19	-2.87	-3.05	-2.87	-2.20	-16.78	0.39
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	5.00	11.28	7.53	4.43	6.60	6.85	7.41	11.21
QIFCAG	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	8.14	10.37	8.48	87.00	81.76	8.68	10.46	8.82
QI12*	TOTAL INVESTMENT=SAVINGS INCLUDING DIV.	6.36	8.22	7.28	6.55	6.03	7.16	8.16	10.62
QI12CN*	-AS A SHARE OF GDP	-0.49	1.11	0.85	-0.45	-0.36	0.33	1.17	2.43
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	-0.48	1.60	3.70	3.41	3.51	4.50	1.42	6.78
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	6.61	8.04	7.30	5.12	5.96	6.94	6.78	9.12
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	10.87	157.96	48.03	43.58	53.40	40.11	42.47	87.05
QSBNSA	FOREIGN SAVINGS	71.24	-26.85	38.04	18.02	-1.31	4.57	54.08	-45.82

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
*****SELECTED MAJOR VARIABLES*****								
*****MILLIONS OF CONGOLESIAN FRANCS*****								
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	852020	868200	822448	838893	1404348	8745300	8702274
GNP	PERSONAL INCOME	662287	678765	685793	666082	8128683	8211074	8000458
GNP	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	653730	673604	726202	776550	836507	877093	831000
GNP	REAL PER CAPITA (1970)	6124	6167	6209	6210	6764	6780	6307
GNP	TOTAL WAGES	603802	648883	606784	743148	801642	864037	820011
GNP	CORPORATE PROFITS	186593	143371	147456	140005	686630	167163	178663
GNP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	437	1466	3273	-1880	6288	8732	44084
GNP	-AS SHARE OF GNP	0.06	0.17	0.40	-0.23	0.45	0.99	5.07
GNP	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	20616	21762	33045	22330	44300	14258	61815
GNP	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-6708	4804	7010	10002	23101	20000	60766
GNP	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.80	0.55	0.85	1.20	1.66	2.30	6.99
GNP	REVENUES	427023	471220	507800	543302	582126	641487	606611
GNP	EXPENDITURES	466257	465492	528098	563311	603016	643120	568208
GNP	-AS SHARE OF GNP	43.67	43.27	43.13	43.46	43.06	42.57	42.10
GNP	FEDERAL BALANCE	-12335	-7087	-2705	-4371	1884	14869	22064
GNP	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	6878	8644	10785	1383	16384	26633	26707
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****								
*****MILLIONS OF CONGOLESIAN FRANCS*****								
GNP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	20570	42016	46018	61206	66447	10100	60021
GNP	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	0.24	0.08	0.03	7.74	7.60	7.64	7.04
GNP	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	17025	19760	24064	21262	34549	247716	20001
GNP	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	2059	4370	4492	4306	6037	6000	6000
GNP	TOTAL INVESTMENT -SAVINGS INCLUDING GNP	20610	27146	30156	31766	36187	10306	44616
GNP	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	2.00	24.37	24.66	24.60	20.11	26.43	26.10
GNP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	60510	72600	76773	78651	84006	80000	84141
GNP	BUSINESS SAVINGS	15151	16000	17000	17000	18000	20000	21000
GNP	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	2059	4388	4492	4306	6037	6000	6000
GNP	FINANCIAL SAVINGS	2100	2000	2200	2000	-1000	4000	-8000

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

		01 - 04	05 - 05	06 - 06	06 - 00	01 - 05	06 - 00	01 - 05	06 - 08
*****SELECTED FEDERAL VARIABLES*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
GNPDC	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	7.374	7.763	7.244	6.741	6.844	7.298	7.281	6.950
QYP	PERSONAL INCOME	7.863	8.070	8.604	6.146	6.387	6.838	7.753	6.610
QYDC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	7.484	8.605	6.160	6.008	6.872	6.165	6.434	6.012
QYDPOP	REAL PER CAPITA (\$71)	-0.457	0.294	1.550	2.432	1.689	0.804	0.373	1.348
QYWA	TOTAL WAGES	6.319	6.263	7.323	6.801	6.871	7.483	7.494	7.187
QCP	CORPORATE PROFITS	6.854	12.378	8.887	10.189	6.183	6.450	4.344	6.747
QYREV	REVENUES	6.306	6.070	6.620	6.106	6.735	7.872	6.319	7.279
QYEXP	EXPENDITURES	12.168	4.669	2.738	6.544	6.403	6.402	6.721	6.288
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-0.461	-2.430	4.383	8.432	4.870	9.568	8.908	7.204
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-2.047	21.607	20.414	10.291	6.630	8.358	8.500	8.684
QIGCAC	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	8.012	6.764	2.835	6.777	10.652	8.625	7.426	8.260
QIIZ*	TOTAL INVESTMENT-SAVINGS INCLUDING DIV.	-4.706	13.690	14.388	8.917	6.041	8.270	8.476	8.374
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	4.002	3.607	0.115	2.340	2.357	6.215	6.218	4.047
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	14.393	6.384	6.004	9.313	6.661	7.176	6.680	7.429
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	NADO	-36.952	-82.076	-20.629	NADO	-11.967	20.357	NADO
QYRISA	FOREIGN SAVINGS	NADO	-68.742	NADO	NADO	4.372	16.609	NADO	10.426

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
*****SELECTED INCOME VARIABLES*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QGNPC	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	7.66	7.11	6.04	6.06	7.89	7.42	7.43	7.61
QYIP	PERSONAL INCOME	6.05	6.83	6.07	6.46	7.68	7.31	7.42	7.56
QYIC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	6.24	6.04	6.06	6.63	6.30	6.25	6.24	6.26
QYIPM	REAL PER CAPITA (2011)	1.12	0.45	0.80	0.20	0.67	0.49	0.31	0.20
QTEWA	TOTAL WAGES	7.72	7.47	7.36	6.65	7.86	7.53	7.67	7.76
QCP	CURRENT PROFITS	7.97	4.23	3.67	3.05	6.46	6.88	3.57	4.44
QCBAL	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	89.44	83.85	55.05	-182.69	420.80	59.66	61.01	28.31
QCBALM	-AS SHARE OF GDP	119.31	118.33	94.88	-178.81	397.33	48.64	40.67	17.38
QMBI	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	8.29	7.32	6.60	-4.47	28.04	11.26	12.61	10.02
QGBAL	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	66.89	126.00	432.86	26.45	131.76	31.02	44.73	36.42
QGBALM	-AS SHARE OF GDP	68.95	126.38	398.30	18.23	114.81	40.68	34.72	25.84
QKRELV	REVENUES	8.18	7.60	7.80	6.07	8.87	8.33	8.61	8.74
QKREXP	EXPENDITURES	6.35	6.11	6.68	6.27	6.77	6.70	6.63	6.74
QKREXPM	-AS SHARE OF GDP	-1.30	-0.83	-0.23	0.67	-1.04	-0.68	-0.74	-0.60
QKRALF	FEDERAL BALANCE	22.33	42.87	60.48	60.77	858.82	86.46	63.80	46.26
QKRALM	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	22.80	28.71	25.34	6.39	25.08	12.82	21.11	25.19
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS IN SECTOR*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	11.37	10.38	8.87	0.25	8.17	8.47	8.28	9.66
QSCYIC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	-0.02	-0.60	-0.98	-3.26	-0.63	-1.77	-2.61	-2.67
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	14.07	8.18	8.16	6.99	8.82	8.03	8.32	8.68
QGLAD	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	9.22	7.35	7.30	7.20	7.18	7.48	7.64	7.65
QITM	TOTAL INVESTMENT (SAVINGS INCLUDING DIV.)	10.68	8.82	8.17	6.67	9.14	8.36	8.31	10.39
QITMM	-AS A SHARE OF GDP	2.82	1.67	1.16	0.68	1.26	1.14	0.81	1.65
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	6.64	6.94	6.78	3.25	6.47	6.66	6.87	6.28
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	7.77	6.16	6.07	4.43	8.81	7.06	6.80	6.81
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	40.86	30.62	22.03	40.10	28.87	21.00	22.02	20.47
QMSA	FOREIGN SAVINGS	-29.41	-18.39	-10.64	196.78	-115.60	-117.83	-105.01	-39.80

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****									
QGNUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$C)	3068.	3305.	3661.	3983.	4191.	4533.	4920.	5323.
QGNUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$72)	1480.	1636.	1819.	1982.	1726.	1781.	1843.	1903.
QPCEN	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON NON-DURABLES	363.	376.	394.	403.	413.	423.	437.	444.
QUCENA	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON AUTOS	57.	67.	76.	78.	79.	83.	86.	88.
QDPIUS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	207.38	215.34	223.40	232.60	242.80	254.50	266.90	280.40
QDPCEN	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUMP. DEFL. (1972=100)	266.09	272.63	279.30	287.60	296.80	307.70	319.70	333.60
QPCOP	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL BANK RATE (%)	11.83	8.89	10.15	7.83	6.48	7.40	7.50	8.00
QTR	U.S. TOTAL BOND RATE (%)	11.94	12.70	13.49	11.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00
QIPYEC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EEC	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.31	1.38	1.42	1.46
QIPJAP	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	1.94	1.89	1.77	1.87	1.86	2.03	2.19	2.34
QIPARG	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	34.00	29.60	38.00	27.00	26.00	25.00	25.00	26.24
QIPARC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	41.96	36.36	37.66	36.49	34.21	32.47	32.05	33.21
QERDAL	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (BN \$)	3954.	5833.	7014.	7159.	7064.	6774.	6944.	7393.
QOTIBL	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (BN \$)	-2251.	183.	1014.	743.	427.	-107.	-276.	-649.
QNETIM	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	76.74	40.88	42.03	45.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
QFRTS	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	66.34	66.34	65.90	65.36	64.76	64.42	63.45	62.78

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
*****FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS*****									
Q275*	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1982=100)	3.77	7.17	10.78	6.88	7.10	4.16	8.54	8.10
Q276*	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1987=100)	-2.17	3.60	6.78	7.86	-2.61	3.19	9.80	2.00
Q277*	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. (1982=100) (EXCL. DURABLES)	4.63	3.66	4.66	3.44	3.36	2.46	2.64	2.51
Q278*	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. IN AIDS	1.21	16.00	13.69	3.30	1.63	4.28	3.86	3.67
Q279*	U.S. GNP DEFATION (1972=100)	6.13	3.04	3.74	4.43	4.30	4.92	4.87	4.05
Q280*	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUM. DEF. (1972=100)	0.42	3.68	3.12	3.78	4.04	4.40	4.81	4.66
Q281*	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	-19.49	-25.17	14.12	-28.03	-14.84	0.40	6.63	-6.67
Q282*	U.S. TOTAL MRRG RATE (%)	-0.82	-14.44	6.66	-18.46	-0.00	-10.00	0.00	0.00
Q283*	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EC	-2.26	1.01	3.17	3.80	2.60	2.05	2.05	3.07
Q284*	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	0.39	3.68	10.84	6.00	4.84	3.60	7.41	6.70
Q285*	PANJIAN OIL PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	4.52	-13.24	-6.60	-6.00	-3.70	-2.66	0.00	4.05
Q286*	PANJIAN OIL PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	7.68	-13.35	2.30	-3.85	-8.24	-6.10	-1.20	-3.62
Q287*	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (\$M B)	822.72	47.64	30.16	3.07	-4.32	-4.11	3.67	6.46
Q288*	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (\$M B)	65.17	108.12	454.81	-26.74	-43.66	-125.19	-169.69	-14.73
Q289*	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	-41.14	-46.73	2.87	7.06	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Q290*	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	-0.64	0.60	-0.80	-0.97	-1.08	-1.17	-1.29	-1.25

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****									
GNPIS*	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$C)	5616.	6100.	6637.	6995.	7518.	8120.	8593.	9328.
GNPKUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$72)	1908.	1996.	2058.	2112.	2170.	2232.	2290.	2340.
QKXEN	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON DURABLES	451.	463.	471.	479.	487.	495.	500.	511.
QKCEDA	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON AUTOS	86.	90.	94.	96.	98.	99.	99.	106.
QKQMS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	291.40	305.60	317.70	321.20	326.40	333.88	343.76	358.43
QKPDCE	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUMP. DEFL. (1972=100)	282.00	293.30	303.80	315.30	328.40	345.87	362.40	376.68
QKPLP	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	8.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.50	7.50
QKTR	U.S. TOTAL BOND RATE (%)	9.00	8.60	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
QKIEEC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EC	1.48	1.50	1.56	1.60	1.65	1.69	1.70	1.78
QKIJAP	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	2.48	2.56	2.67	2.77	2.87	2.88	3.02	3.19
QKPARC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	27.68	28.00	29.33	31.93	33.71	35.75	38.42	40.65
QKPARC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	34.47	35.68	36.89	38.46	40.13	42.06	45.20	47.83
QKQBAL	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (BN \$)	8310.	8300.	8002.	8286.	8854.	8882.	10744.	11643.
QKQBAL	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (BN \$)	-353.	-1304.	-2054.	-2627.	-2743.	-3287.	-2930.	-2882.
QKQFIN	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
QKFERTE	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	52.12	51.48	50.88	50.31	49.78	49.31	48.89	48.51

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****								
Q1985	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (AN \$B)	6.60	6.63	7.06	7.01	7.48	8.01	8.61
Q1985	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GN \$72)	0.38	4.64	3.08	2.68	3.76	7.82	8.61
Q1985	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. INCORP. BUSINESS	1.56	2.50	1.79	1.76	1.64	1.76	2.04
Q1985	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. UNINCORP.	-2.60	4.89	4.21	1.81	1.89	4.46	11.01
Q1985	U.S. GNP DEFICIT (1972=100)	6.16	2.60	3.96	4.16	4.69	6.05	6.47
Q1985	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUM. DEF. (1982=100)	4.06	2.60	3.68	3.98	4.71	5.03	4.75
Q1985	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	6.25	-11.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	6.25
Q1985	U.S. TOTAL BOND RATE (%)	0.00	-6.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Q1985	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - US	1.91	0.03	4.02	2.68	2.76	2.82	0.34
Q1985	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	6.10	3.60	4.08	3.64	3.76	3.82	1.31
Q1985	PENSIAN OIL PRICE IN US (\$ B.S.)	6.11	4.80	4.06	6.25	8.69	6.05	7.47
Q1985	PENSIAN OIL PRICE IN US (\$ CAN.)	3.79	3.81	3.68	3.00	4.21	4.80	5.02
Q1985	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (AN \$)	12.60	-0.30	-3.69	3.68	8.73	0.32	20.87
Q1985	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (AN \$)	-35.72	-260.64	-61.32	-33.32	-6.66	-20.19	11.13
Q1985	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Q1985	GENERAL FOREIGNER INFL.	-1.26	-6.23	-6.68	-8.12	-1.04	-0.95	-0.76



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****									
GNPUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$C)	10019.	10722.	11508.	12133.	13189.	14111.	15172.	16204.
GNPKUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$72)	2411.	2478.	2542.	2655.	2673.	2743.	2816.	2887.
QUCLH	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON NON-DURABLES	524.	537.	549.	553.	565.	578.	592.	604.
QKEDA	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON AIDS	110.	112.	113.	106.	116.	122.	126.	128.
QDPUS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	415.31	431.16	452.56	474.77	493.33	514.44	538.75	565.76
QUPDCE	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUM. DEFL. (1972=100)	392.45	408.58	425.81	443.24	460.62	479.74	501.63	525.22
QMP.	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.50
QIR	U.S. TOTAL BOND RATE (%)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
QIPCEC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EEC	1.83	1.88	1.93	1.94	2.03	2.08	2.14	2.19
QIPJAP	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	3.31	3.44	3.56	3.62	3.82	3.96	4.10	4.25
QIPAG	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	43.19	45.91	48.89	52.26	55.35	58.87	62.78	67.18
QIPARC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	60.81	64.01	67.62	71.48	75.11	79.20	83.86	89.04
QEDAL	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (M\$ B)	12491.	13049.	13675.	15160.	16104.	17290.	18328.	19373.
QITDOL	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (M\$ B)	-2946.	-3359.	-3861.	-3788.	-3909.	-4111.	-3642.	-2768.
QNETIN	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
QFTRTE	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	48.19	47.92	47.70	47.52	47.38	47.27	47.20	47.15

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
*****MAJOR ASSEMBLINGS*****								
GNPUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BIL DC)	7.34	7.68	7.23	6.43	6.70	6.09	7.63
GNPUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BIL \$2)	3.01	2.76	3.61	0.62	4.61	2.60	2.63
EXUS	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. IN NON-DURABLES	2.47	2.44	2.26	0.67	3.20	2.37	1.00
EXUS	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON DURABLES	3.07	6.69	6.13	-6.67	0.10	4.63	3.63
GNUS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	4.24	4.20	4.60	4.88	3.81	4.28	4.74
EXUS	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUM. INCL. (1972=100)	4.19	4.11	4.23	4.09	3.03	4.16	4.70
EXUS	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	-6.63	-7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXUS	U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE RATE (%)	-5.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QIPJC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EC	3.04	2.76	2.68	0.62	4.61	3.60	2.61
QIPJAP	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	4.01	3.70	3.61	0.62	6.61	3.60	3.63
QIPAU	PANAMA GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	6.34	6.30	6.60	6.60	6.61	6.20	6.73
QIPAR	PANAMA GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	6.24	6.30	6.60	6.60	6.61	6.20	6.70
QIBAL	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (MIL \$)	7.28	4.47	4.80	13.05	4.17	7.06	11.70
QIBAL	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (MIL \$)	-2.22	-14.02	-14.04	14.02	-10.00	-5.17	11.42
EXUS	OIL IMPORTATION (% GNP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EXUS	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	-0.46	-0.60	-0.47	-0.30	-0.30	-0.22	-0.00

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

		82 - 84	85 - 85	86 - 86	86 - 90	81 - 85	86 - 00	01 - 12	86 - 05
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****									
QGNUS*	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$0)	7.359	6.883	7.105	7.494	7.653	7.223	7.256	7.466
QGNUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$72)	2.717	2.656	2.605	2.546	2.487	2.642	2.577	2.737
QUCEN	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON DURABLES	2.932	2.414	2.357	2.395	1.868	2.092	1.885	2.032
QUCEDA	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON AUTOS	10.359	3.203	1.535	1.920	2.859	2.744	2.461	2.496
QKPIUS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	4.529	4.110	4.385	4.825	4.329	4.463	4.561	4.544
QUHUCE	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUM. DEFL. (1972=100)	4.233	3.314	4.042	4.446	4.187	4.241	4.285	4.270
QIPEEC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EEC	0.660	3.100	2.600	2.629	2.661	2.649	2.577	2.627
QIPIAD	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	4.876	6.001	4.600	5.751	3.761	3.642	3.577	4.178
QNPANG	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	-3.727	-6.897	-3.704	0.423	8.329	6.463	6.561	4.663
QNPANC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	-1.227	-2.850	-6.239	-1.131	4.060	6.463	6.561	3.941
QIQTIN	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	-24.325	7.059	11.111	2.130	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.528

APPENDIX D  
CASE IV IMPACTS ON MAJOR INDICATORS

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (M\$1071)*****									
QGVEXX	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	215.	685.	1283.	2135.	3070.	3792.	4111.	4222.
QCVK	CONSUMPTION	-33.	7.	118.	325.	625.	1064.	1156.	1794.
QCVKURK	DURABLES	-13.	-1.	34.	100.	193.	327.	416.	523.
QCVKURK	AUTOS	-10.	-9.	-4.	7.	23.	54.	60.	76.
QCVKURK	SEMI-DURABLES	11.	41.	86.	149.	225.	301.	362.	408.
QCVKURK	NON-DURABLES	-14.	-8.	14.	57.	116.	245.	316.	360.
QCVKURK	FOOD	-9.	-8.	2.	20.	46.	96.	117.	169.
QCVKURK	SERVICES	-17.	-25.	-16.	70.	91.	220.	362.	503.
QCVKURK	RESIDENTIAL	2.	11.	29.	45.	66.	82.	85.	75.
QCVKURK	HOUSING STARTS (000'S)	0.	1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	3.	3.
QCVKURK	NON-RESIDENTIAL	68.	215.	486.	865.	1303.	1699.	1897.	1777.
QCVKURK	STRUCTURES	25.	73.	163.	292.	415.	587.	694.	620.
QCVKURK	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	43.	142.	323.	574.	888.	1112.	1206.	1148.
QVPCXK	VALUE, PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	54.	175.	261.	370.	445.	400.	307.	59.
QGVEXX	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	21.	64.	123.	195.	272.	333.	385.	437.
QGVEXX	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	16.	46.	89.	139.	193.	239.	279.	320.
QGVEXX	FEDERAL	9.	25.	43.	60.	72.	72.	70.	79.
QGVEXX	WAGES AND SALARIES	-4.	11.	18.	23.	24.	18.	13.	16.
QGVEXX	NON-FEDERAL	7.	21.	46.	79.	121.	163.	209.	241.
QGVEXX	WAGES AND SALARIES	4.	14.	30.	51.	76.	100.	130.	138.
QGVEXX	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	5.	15.	35.	56.	79.	98.	110.	117.
QVEXXK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	103.	215.	268.	337.	390.	244.	120.	81.
QVEXXK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	214.	500.	808.	1234.	1724.	1948.	2147.	2135.
QVEXXK	MERCHANDISE	210.	490.	790.	1206.	1681.	1898.	2007.	2164.
QVEXXK	SERVICES	4.	11.	18.	27.	43.	50.	69.	70.
QVEXXK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	111.	285.	538.	898.	1362.	1703.	2026.	2259.
QVEXXK	MERCHANDISE	104.	324.	579.	922.	1352.	1679.	1944.	1986.
QVEXXK	SERVICES	-23.	-39.	-40.	-24.	9.	94.	162.	268.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1980	1982	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****OUTPUT BY KEY SECTORS (MILL \$/071)*****									
OPY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	472	566	1067	1766	2540	3121	3772	3458
AGY	AGRICULTURE	2	12	21	39	51	66	71	76
FSY	FISHERIES	5	13	21	37	44	46	47	48
FOR	FORESTRY	2	5	8	13	16	20	25	27
MY	MINING	13	34	66	88	119	131	139	140
MA1	MANUFACTURING	78	259	467	765	805	1281	1317	1287
MA2	DURABLES	54	171	312	517	571	806	816	859
MA3	NON-DURABLES	24	88	155	248	234	475	501	428
UDY	UTILITIES	4	13	24	40	50	73	88	86
CON	CONSTRUCTION	11	28	66	116	172	220	273	279
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	24	69	127	214	305	375	414	426
TRD	TRADE	14	58	122	217	308	435	494	528
FTY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	5	16	30	50	72	89	95	101
OSY	SERVICES	9	33	67	119	183	245	283	300
GOV	GOVERNMENT	0	0	1	3	6	9	11	16
ADY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	9	24	47	74	111	128	150	174
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
POP	POPULATION	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
URB	URBAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
LF	LABOUR FORCE	4	13	23	34	46	61	81	53
OC	CIVIL AND SERVICE POPULATION	0	0	0	0	11	0	31	0
PR	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.18	0.00
EE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	5	8	18	40	67	94	112	118
AGE	AGRICULTURE	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-1
FSR	FISHERIES	0	1	2	4	5	7	0	0
FOR	FORESTRY	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
ME	MINING	0	1	2	3	5	6	7	8
MA1	MANUFACTURING	2	4	6	6	7	8	11	7
UD1	UTILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CON	CONSTRUCTION	0	1	3	6	8	10	12	12
TSR	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	0	1	3	6	9	12	14	15
TRD	TRADE	0	2	4	8	13	19	25	29
FT1	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	4
OS1	SERVICES	1	3	7	13	20	28	31	40
GOV	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1	3	3	6	6	7	8	10
UR	UNEMPLOYMENT	-1	-5	-4	-6	-22	-33	-50	-66
UR1	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.06	-0.47	-0.32	-0.60	-0.47

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****LABOUR COSTS AND PRICES*****									
QIEMET	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (\$C)	-10.	-39.	-109.	-241.	-453.	-726.	-1017.	-1338.
QIEVET	OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE (\$71)	9.	37.	65.	98.	127.	143.	143.	139.
*****1971 = 1 OR 100*****									
QPRULC	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. UNIT LABOUR COSTS	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09	-0.13	-0.17	-0.20
QMAULC	MANUFACTURING LABOUR COSTS	0.00	-0.02	-0.05	-0.08	-0.11	-0.16	-0.19	-0.23
QTEP	IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLATOR	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	-0.10	-0.14	-0.19	-0.23
QPGNE	IMPLICIT GNE DEFLATOR	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.07	-0.12	-0.16	-0.20	-0.24
QCPII	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF CONSUMPTION	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.07	-0.10	-0.14	-0.18	-0.22
QCPI	(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	-0.48	-1.67	-3.55	-6.23	-9.81	-13.64	-17.17	-20.94
QPI	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF INVESTMENT	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	-0.08	-0.13	-0.17	-0.22	-0.27
QCCURP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF GOVT SPENDING	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.06	-0.11	-0.16	-0.21	-0.26
QXPTXP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF EXPORTS	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.09	-0.13	-0.18	-0.24
QIMPMP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF IMPORTS	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07	-0.11	-0.16	-0.22
QOPRIW	CRUDE OIL PRICE AT TORONTO INCL. TAX	0.02	-0.03	-0.16	-0.38	-0.72	-1.18	-1.74	-2.36
*****FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****									
QCNPCP	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE	-0.19	-0.41	-0.63	-0.86	-1.10	-1.07	-0.97	-0.78
QRIIND	INDUSTRIAL BURN RATE	-0.06	-0.46	-0.27	-0.40	-0.53	-0.58	-0.58	-0.81
QREXN	EXCHANGE RATE (%CAN/US \$.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.05
QREXNC	EXCHANGE RATE (CENTS U.S. PER \$ CAN.)	-0.04	0.06	0.30	0.70	1.33	2.20	3.17	4.14
QRXDEC	EXCHANGE RATE (%CAN/DECD UNIT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****SECOND QUARTER VARIATION*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	-344	-1166	-2906	-5774	-10060	-15906	-23019	-30888
DYP	PERSONAL INCOME	-347	-1284	-2918	-5573	-9627	-14710	-21783	-29175
DYIC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	-799	-2040	-3856	-5311	-9457	-12698	-18379	-24812
DYDPM	REAL PER CAPITA ESTD	3	1	9	21	18	67	103	83
DTMVA	TOTAL WAGES	9	-757	-810	-1069	-2006	-5703	-8405	-10340
QCP	CORPORATE PROFITS	-307	-623	-1399	-2224	-3538	-5301	-7328	-9280
QCAIA	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	216	393	317	109	-83	-841	-1777	-4393
QCAIA	- AS SHARE OF GNP	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.17	-0.17	-0.15
QMBIL	MERCANTILE TRADE BALANCE	131	207	49	-127	-458	-1122	-1879	-4522
QCAIA	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	350	689	1024	1348	3477	907	89	-970
QCAIA	- AS SHARE OF GNP	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.06	0.08	-0.20
QCEXP	REVENUES	-258	-974	-2106	-3840	-6874	-10060	-15906	-23019
QCEXP	EXPENDITURES	-607	-1612	-3429	-5312	-8210	-11032	-15901	-21542
QCEXP	- AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.08	-0.16	-0.29	-0.41	-0.57	-0.53	-0.14	-0.18
QFED	FEDERAL BALANCE	264	549	944	1318	4572	1340	449	-597
QFED	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	86	139	78	30	-101	-237	-670	-934
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-45	-81	-111	-168	-251	-377	-571	-848
QSYDC	- PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.46	0.48	0.45
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	170	593	1071	1650	2067	2942	399	-1052
QIG	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	-18	-45	-88	-167	-211	-553	-823	-1095
QIT	TOTAL INVESTMENT - SAVING INCLUDING GOV.	107	467	872	1315	1605	2112	1608	-3901
QIT	- AS A SHARE OF GNP	0.03	0.12	0.24	0.29	0.52	0.61	0.50	0.27
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	-76	17	164	422	609	1016	1541	622
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	73	211	84	-60	-479	-1183	-2348	-3752
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	331	639	931	1164	1726	248	892	-2030
QST	FEDERAL SAVINGS	-216	-390	-376	-320	89	768	1171	1259





MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (BY STATE)*****								
ANNEX	4020	4067	4067	4040	4102	4184	4699	5054
ANNEX	2463	2276	2497	2572	2650	2710	2205	2913
ANNEX	543	626	664	681	616	702	774	759
ANNEX	81	85	92	95	96	94	97	106
ANNEX	440	461	479	487	495	500	510	530
ANNEX	405	436	462	471	475	473	479	496
ANNEX	197	206	219	221	221	219	200	229
ANNEX	670	751	855	824	895	1034	1175	1277
ANNEX	1584	1250	806	813	803	891	9158	1287
ANNEX	56	34	14	0	-2	-8	4	5
ANNEX	2	1	0	-3	-1	-1	1	0
ANNEX	1529	1217	871	813	810	899	1067	1282
ANNEX	536	412	304	249	196	204	208	297
ANNEX	993	805	667	605	623	605	814	985
ANNEX	-103	-89	-74	-76	-75	-36	119	192
ANNEX	479	514	644	574	500	503	500	611
ANNEX	360	397	420	469	469	473	407	491
ANNEX	89	112	135	140	159	162	177	178
ANNEX	21	34	44	62	65	71	81	81
ANNEX	271	289	303	311	303	311	306	312
ANNEX	157	164	173	179	183	183	189	189
ANNEX	189	146	130	136	142	108	112	121
ANNEX	-8	111	149	163	168	40	179	50
ANNEX	2261	2576	2756	2924	2977	3118	3150	3162
ANNEX	2290	2499	2676	2837	2930	3021	3057	3054
ANNEX	70	77	80	87	92	97	93	108
ANNEX	2705	3458	3408	2763	2911	3081	3179	3712
ANNEX	2095	2070	2125	2229	2267	2178	2011	2024
ANNEX	349	488	483	534	513	602	612	691

**MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)**

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
*****OUTPUT BY KEY SECTORS (MN \$1971)*****									
QTEY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	3289.	3357.	3356.	3341.	3458.	3453.	3690.	4167.
AGY	AGRICULTURE	70.	79.	80.	79.	81.	75.	88.	88.
FSY	FISHERIES	47.	49.	50.	50.	51.	49.	51.	52.
FOY	FORESTRY	14.	12.	10.	8.	8.	7.	8.	10.
MIY	MINING	132.	139.	141.	141.	144.	141.	161.	171.
MAY	MANUFACTURING	1146.	1173.	1161.	1147.	1208.	1190.	1311.	1563.
MANURJ	DURABLES	803.	829.	832.	816.	916.	919.	1015.	1261.
MANURJ	NON-DURABLES	344.	344.	329.	300.	292.	271.	296.	302.
UIY	UTILITIES	85.	88.	89.	88.	89.	87.	95.	98.
CIY	CONSTRUCTION	195.	154.	120.	94.	88.	92.	108.	131.
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	409.	410.	402.	395.	402.	404.	447.	477.
TRY	TRADE	525.	528.	529.	528.	541.	549.	592.	637.
FY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	105.	126.	149.	170.	192.	205.	228.	242.
CSY	SERVICES	348.	369.	380.	385.	391.	391.	410.	422.
IKY	HOUSING	19.	20.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
ADY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	194.	212.	226.	238.	244.	245.	251.	256.
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
QPOP	POPULATION	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
QHHH	HOUSEHOLDS	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
QIBFOR	LABOUR FORCE	50.	49.	49.	49.	49.	49.	52.	56.
QCSMF	CIVILIAN SERVICE POPULATION	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
QIRATE	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TEET	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	115.	108.	96.	95.	95.	95.	103.	112.
AGEE	AGRICULTURE	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	2.	2.	2.
FSEE	FISHERIES	9.	9.	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.
FOEE	FORESTRY	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MIET	MINING	8.	9.	9.	10.	10.	11.	12.	13.
MAET	MANUFACTURING	-18.	-30.	-44.	-46.	17.	-48.	-15.	-41.
UIEE	UTILITIES	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
CUET	CONSTRUCTION	10.	8.	5.	2.	0.	-1.	1.	0.
TSEE	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	14.	14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	10.	10.
TREE	TRADE	32.	34.	35.	35.	36.	36.	37.	38.
FIEE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	4.	5.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	9.
CSEE	SERVICES	43.	46.	48.	49.	49.	49.	52.	53.
AEET	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	11.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	17.	18.
QUR	UNEMPLOYMENT	-64.	-59.	-47.	-46.	-46.	-46.	-51.	-56.
QURATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	-0.45	-0.41	-0.33	-0.32	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.37



**MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)**

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
*****SELECTED INCOME VARIABLES*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QGNPC	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	-38844.	-44611.	-50128.	-54034.	-57017.	-59971.	-62713.	-69454.
QYP	PERSONAL INCOME	-27712.	-29891.	-32117.	-33026.	-34352.	-35859.	-37911.	-43154.
QYDC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	-23297.	-25535.	-27596.	-28871.	-30018.	-31168.	-32995.	-35798.
QYDPOP	REAL PER CAPITA (\$71)	100.	105.	109.	110.	111.	111.	113.	119.
QTEWA	TOTAL WAGES	-18337.	-21503.	-24362.	-26314.	-28013.	-29594.	-30800.	-33853.
QCP	CORPORATE PROFITS	-11082.	-11243.	-12254.	-12239.	-12127.	-12238.	-12227.	-14885.
QCRBAL	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-1392.	-1044.	-762.	-565.	-525.	-658.	-857.	-1538.
QCBLGN	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.18	-0.11	-0.07	-0.05	-0.04	-0.06	-0.04	-0.08
QMRCL	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	-1475.	-976.	-598.	-273.	-100.	-163.	-121.	-696.
QGBAL	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-2241.	-3270.	-4163.	-4455.	-4808.	-4198.	-3620.	-3857.
QGBLGN	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.35	-0.41	-0.43	-0.40	-0.35	-0.30	-0.19	-0.16
QGREV	REVENUES	-18854.	-18943.	-21459.	-21742.	-22515.	-23396.	-24712.	-28821.
QGUEXP	EXPENDITURES	-16850.	-16997.	-17716.	-17813.	-18710.	-19864.	-21882.	-26007.
QGCCGN*	-AS SHARE OF GNP	0.08	0.29	0.41	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.37	0.25
QGHALF	FEDERAL BALANCE	-20301	-3464.	-4566.	-5396.	-5934.	-6326.	-6410.	-6726.
QGHALJ	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	-210.	196.	403.	940.	1526.	2128.	2781.	2869.
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-1430.	-1914.	-2369.	-2742.	-2989.	-3197.	-3285.	-3509.
QSCYDC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	0.39	0.30	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.17
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-4668.	-7291.	-9844.	-11745.	-12577.	-13031.	-12806.	-13466.
QGFAC	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	-1385.	-1611.	-1811.	-2010.	-2193.	-2369.	-2519.	-2770.
QI2*	TOTAL INVESTMENT-SAVINGS INCLUDING GOV.	-7526.	-10825.	-14056.	-16474.	-17739.	-18563.	-18689.	-19726.
QI2GN*	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	0.15	-0.04	-0.20	-0.30	-0.32	-0.30	-0.22	-0.14
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	206.	-446.	-1018.	-1631.	-2015.	-2267.	-2349.	-2203.
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	-5330.	-6363.	-7599.	-8738.	-9129.	-10152.	-10800.	-12142.
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-3631.	-4882.	-6006.	-6466.	-6611.	-6567.	-6140.	-6631.
QMRSA	FOREIGN SAVINGS	1230.	866.	568.	360.	307.	423.	607.	1250.



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (100 \$ 1974)*****			
QGNEXK	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5644.	6275.
QCZK	CONSUMPTION	3042.	3202.
QCDNRK	DURABLES	800.	849.
QCT10K	AUTOS	109.	113.
QCIDNRK	SEMI-DURABLES	553.	581.
QCDNRK	NON-DURABLES	514.	537.
QCF10K	FOOD	237.	249.
QCSERK	SERVICES	1176.	1235.
QBUNN	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	1620.	1999.
QIR	RESIDENTIAL	18.	30.
QIS	HOUSING STARTS (000'S)	0.	1.
QCINP	NON-RESIDENTIAL	1602.	1969.
QINRC	STRUCTURES	376.	475.
QIME	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1226.	1495.
QTVCK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	265.	320.
QGVEXK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	648.	689.
QGCURK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	513.	537.
QGFCLK	FEDERAL	193.	201.
QGFWSK	WAGES AND SALARIES	89.	92.
QGCIRK	NON-FEDERAL	320.	336.
QGUWSK	WAGES AND SALARIES	196.	206.
QGFICK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	135.	152.
QNTXPK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	68.	66.
QXP1XK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	4136.	4577.
QXGNXK	MERCHANDISE	4015.	4448.
Q1SRXK	SERVICES	120.	130.
Q1M1MK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	4067.	4512.
Q1GNMK	MERCHANDISE	3331.	3719.
Q1SRMK	SERVICES	736.	793.

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**MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS**  
**(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)**

		1984	1985
*****CHANGES BY KEY SECTORS (MIL \$B97B)*****			
QTEY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	4657.	5102.
AGY	AGRICULTURE	86.	80.
FSY	FISHERIES	54.	55.
FDY	FORESTRY	42.	44.
MEY	MINING	408.	206.
MAY	MANUFACTURING	1014.	2072.
MAFY	DURABLES	1487.	1724.
MAFY	NON-DURABLES	327.	349.
UDY	UTILITIES	807.	816.
CDY	CONSTRUCTION	163.	210.
ESY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	532.	593.
IRY	TRADE	701.	774.
FY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	259.	274.
CSY	SERVICES	419.	479.
IRY	ENERGY	15.	15.
ADY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	210.	286.
*****LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****			
UNP	POPULATION	0.	0.
(URND)	UNEMPLOYED	0.	0.
LDLOR	LABOR FORCE	59.	64.
(LSPM)	CIVILIAN SERVICE POPULATION	0.	0.
(LPHATE)	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	0.00	0.00
TEET	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	87.	146.
AGEE	AGRICULTURE	2.	1.
FSEE	FISHERIES	10.	11.
FIRE	FORESTRY	0.	0.
MEE	MINING	14.	15.
MAE	MANUFACTURING	-31.	-26.
UDEE	UTILITIES	4.	4.
CEE	CONSTRUCTION	0.	1.
ESE	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	10.	11.
IRE	TRADE	40.	47.
FEE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	10.	10.
USE	SERVICES	56.	59.
AUE	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	19.	20.
LE	UNEMPLOYMENT	-68.	-83.
(LEPHATE)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	0.14	0.53



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
*****LABOUR COSTS AND PRICES*****			
Q1EWET	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (\$C)	-2946.	-3291.
Q1EYET	OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE (\$71)	187.	200.
*****1971 = 1 OR 100*****			
QPRJLC	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-0.40	-0.44
QMAJLC	MANUFACTURING LABOUR COSTS	-0.42	-0.45
Q1EP	IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLATOR	-0.44	-0.50
QPCNE	IMPLICIT CNE DEFLATOR	-0.46	-0.52
QCPID	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF CONSUMPTION	-0.39	-0.44
QCPI	(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	-38.76	-43.46
QPI	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF INVESTMENT	-0.52	-0.57
QGCURP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF GOVT SPENDING	-0.57	-0.64
QXPFXP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF EXPORTS	-0.54	-0.59
Q1WYAP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF IMPORTS	-0.52	-0.57
QCPNTW	CRUDE OIL PRICE AT TORONTO INCL TAX	-6.63	-7.46
*****FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****			
QCNPCP	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE	-0.32	-0.49
QRINDB	INDUSTRIAL BOND RATE	-0.18	-0.27
QREXN	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/\$U.S.)	0.09	-0.10
QREXNC	EXCHANGE RATE (CENTS U.S. PER \$ CAN.)	7.23	7.65
QRXDLG	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/DECD UNIT)	-0.09	-0.10

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2001	2015
*****SELECTED KEY VARIABLES*****			
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****			
QY20C	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	-76170	-86132
QY20P	PERSONAL INCOME	-40196	-56500
QY20C	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	-39167	-44619
QY20MP	REAL PER CAPITA (871)	125	323
QY20MA	TOTAL WAGES	-37053	-41590
QY20P	CORPORATE PROFITS	-15604	-17916
QY20AL	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-2119	-2809
QY20L20	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.09	-0.11
QY20L10L	MERCHANTISE TRADE BALANCE	-1036	-1197
QY20L10L	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-3680	-4251
QY20L10L	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.08	-0.05
QY20L10V	REVENUES	-32285	-38107
QY20L10P	EXPENDITURES	-29799	-35237
QY20L10P*	-AS SHARE OF GNP	0.16	0.05
QY20L10B	FEDERAL BALANCE	-7182	-8072
QY20L10L	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	3493	3021
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****			
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****			
QY20P	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-3707	-4037
QY20YMC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	0.21	0.26
QY20P	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-13362	-13977
QY20CAC	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	-3024	-3310
QY20P*	TOTAL INVESTMENT SAVINGS INCLUDING DIV.	-20076	-21359
QY20L20P*	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	-0.04	0.07
QY20P	PERSONAL SAVINGS	-2118	-1893
QY20P	BUSINESS SAVINGS	-4036	-4266
QY20P	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-6716	-7626
QY20L10A	FOREIGN SAVINGS	1193	2428

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****			
QGNUS*	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$C)	0.	0.
QGNKUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$72)	0.	0.
QUCEN	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON NON-DURABLES	0.	0.
QUCEDA	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. IN AUTOS	0.	0.
QGDNUS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	0.00	0.00
QUMDCE	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUMP. DEFL. (1972=100)	0.00	0.00
QPCP	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	0.00	0.00
QTR	U.S. TOTAL BOND RATE (%)	0.00	0.00
QIPEEC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EEC	0.00	0.00
QIPJAP	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	0.00	0.00
QOPARG	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	0.00	0.00
QOPARC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	-5.79	-6.53
QERBAL	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (MN \$)	-2670.	-3144.
QOILBL	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (MN \$)	-788.	-1013.
QNETIM	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	0.00	0.00
QFERT	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	0.00	0.00

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****FEDERAL EXPENDITURES (IN BIL)*****									
QZGZBK	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	0.13	0.40	0.73	1.17	1.63	1.98	2.10	2.11
QZGZBK	CONSUMPTION	-0.07	0.01	0.10	0.29	0.55	0.91	1.21	1.46
QZGZBK	DURABLES	-0.07	0.00	0.17	0.50	0.97	1.54	2.10	2.33
QZGZBK	ADDS	-0.19	-0.17	-0.00	0.13	0.40	0.93	1.15	1.26
QZGZBK	SEMI-DURABLES	0.10	0.27	0.55	0.91	1.31	1.74	2.05	2.27
QZGZBK	NON-DURABLES	-0.06	-0.03	0.06	0.20	0.40	0.73	0.98	1.17
QZGZBK	FINN	-0.08	-0.07	-0.01	0.16	0.36	0.74	1.03	1.25
QZGZBK	SERVICES	-0.04	-0.06	-0.01	0.04	0.19	0.45	0.72	0.88
QZGZBK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	0.23	0.70	1.54	2.66	3.88	4.93	5.72	4.88
QZGZBK	RESIDENTIAL	0.04	0.20	0.47	0.83	1.25	1.66	1.69	1.51
QZGZBK	EXISTING STARTS (000'S)	0.10	0.39	0.80	1.26	2.10	2.85	2.79	2.29
QZGZBK	NEW RESIDENTIAL	0.27	0.80	1.74	3.04	4.31	5.50	5.10	5.52
QZGZBK	STRUCTURES	0.23	0.63	1.37	2.28	3.32	4.25	4.61	4.34
QZGZBK	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0.20	0.94	2.07	3.69	5.17	6.62	6.91	6.47
QZGZBK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	2.16	7.13	14.37	17.12	20.08	26.65	15.92	4.05
QZGZBK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	0.07	0.19	0.38	0.59	0.87	0.95	1.06	1.17
QZGZBK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	0.06	0.17	0.37	0.50	0.68	0.81	0.92	1.05
QZGZBK	FEDERAL	0.13	0.33	0.56	0.77	0.90	0.88	0.81	0.81
QZGZBK	WAGES AND SALARIES	0.15	0.37	0.59	0.74	0.74	0.56	0.39	0.45
QZGZBK	NON-FEDERAL	0.04	0.11	0.23	0.39	0.59	0.78	0.95	1.10
QZGZBK	WAGES AND SALARIES	0.04	0.12	0.25	0.42	0.62	0.80	0.94	1.07
QZGZBK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.10	0.32	0.69	1.05	1.41	1.63	1.71	1.73
QZGZBK	NET BENEFITS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	5.40	10.91	20.90	17.08	19.88	14.87	9.51	7.20
QZGZBK	EXPENSES OF TAXES AND SERVICES	0.45	1.01	1.63	2.39	3.21	3.64	3.79	4.01
QZGZBK	RENTALHOUSE	0.51	1.16	1.89	2.76	3.70	4.07	4.15	4.59
QZGZBK	SERVICES	0.06	0.14	0.24	0.35	0.48	0.59	0.70	0.79
QZGZBK	EXPENSES OF TAXES AND SERVICES	0.24	0.50	1.02	1.81	2.61	3.23	3.66	3.85
QZGZBK	RENTALHOUSE	0.30	0.60	1.59	2.45	3.11	4.02	4.31	4.57
QZGZBK	SERVICES	-0.20	-0.33	-0.34	-0.20	0.00	0.73	1.37	1.97

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****OUTPUT BY KEY SECTORS (MN \$1971)*****									
QTEY	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	0.12	0.37	0.68	1.10	1.53	1.85	1.96	1.96
AGY	AGRICULTURE	0.06	0.29	0.49	0.90	1.19	1.45	1.51	1.60
FSY	FISHERIES	2.62	5.84	9.31	13.62	17.97	18.21	18.13	18.10
FDY	FORESTRY	0.17	0.50	0.89	1.37	1.83	2.05	1.94	1.70
MIY	MINING	0.31	0.74	1.21	1.82	2.42	2.67	2.70	2.64
MAY	MANUFACTURING	0.24	0.76	1.34	2.09	2.82	3.34	3.39	3.23
MAFYR	DURABLES	0.29	0.84	1.70	2.63	3.58	4.31	4.39	4.20
MAFYD	NON-DURABLES	0.18	0.55	0.95	1.46	1.91	2.22	2.22	2.11
UY	UTILITIES	0.07	0.23	0.43	0.70	0.99	1.21	1.32	1.37
COY	CONSTRUCTION	0.14	0.40	0.83	1.40	2.00	2.48	2.63	2.46
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	0.15	0.41	0.73	1.17	1.63	1.86	2.10	2.12
TRY	TRADE	0.08	0.30	0.62	1.07	1.57	2.04	2.29	2.37
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	0.04	0.12	0.21	0.35	0.48	0.58	0.61	0.63
CSY	SERVICES	0.03	0.11	0.22	0.38	0.56	0.74	0.87	0.96
IGY	HOUSING	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.26
ADY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.09	0.26	0.50	0.77	1.05	1.26	1.45	1.63
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
QPOP	POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QHND	HOUSEHOLDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QLBFR	LABOUR FORCE	0.03	0.09	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.36
QCSPMF	CIVILIAN SOURCE POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QPRATE	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	0.03	0.09	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.36
TEET	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.31	0.51	0.70	0.82	0.87
AGEE	AGRICULTURE	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.03	-0.03	-0.14	-0.19	-0.16
FSEE	FISHERIES	1.03	2.96	5.60	8.05	13.08	15.93	17.84	19.12
FDEE	FORESTRY	0.06	0.20	0.35	0.52	0.66	0.69	0.58	0.41
MIET	MINING	0.17	0.48	0.88	1.41	2.04	2.53	2.86	3.07
MAET	MANUFACTURING	0.08	-0.16	-0.27	-0.23	-0.10	0.02	-0.03	-0.29
UIET	UTILITIES	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.20	0.38	0.58	0.77	0.91
COET	CONSTRUCTION	0.06	0.18	0.41	0.74	1.12	1.48	1.68	1.66
FSET	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	0.05	0.19	0.39	0.67	1.00	1.31	1.51	1.60
TRET	TRADE	0.02	0.07	0.18	0.34	0.55	0.80	1.04	1.18
FRET	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	0.01	0.06	0.12	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.43	0.47
CSET	SERVICES	0.02	0.08	0.17	0.31	0.48	0.66	0.79	0.90
ADET	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0.06	0.19	0.36	0.55	0.71	0.86	0.96	1.09
QUIT	UNEMPLOYMENT	-0.07	0.46	0.39	-0.64	-2.74	-5.74	-7.83	-8.51
QURATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	-0.10	0.36	0.23	-0.89	-3.06	-6.08	-8.17	-8.84

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****LABOUR COSTS AND PRICES*****									
QJNET	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (BC)	-0.04	-0.15	0.39	-0.83	-1.50	-2.29	-1.10	-3.78
QJNET	UNITARY PER EMPLOYEE (871)	0.08	0.31	0.53	0.79	1.01	1.14	1.12	1.08
***** (871) * 1 ON (871)*****									
QJMC	PRIVATE NON AGRI. UNDO LABOUR COSTS	-0.12	-0.48	-0.96	-1.66	-2.55	-3.44	-4.22	-4.85
QJMC	MANUFACTURING LABOUR COSTS	-0.17	-0.81	-1.55	-2.49	-3.54	-4.66	-5.37	-6.10
QJIP	IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFATOR	-0.08	-0.38	-0.85	-1.65	-2.46	-3.45	-4.34	-5.07
QJGIE	IMPLICIT GNP DEFATOR	-0.18	-0.69	-1.20	-2.01	-3.02	-4.01	-4.89	-5.59
QJGID	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF CONSUMPTION	-0.17	-0.65	-1.13	-1.91	-2.93	-3.87	-4.74	-5.43
QJGPI	(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	-0.35	-0.49	-1.02	-1.72	-2.64	-3.54	-4.36	-5.01
QJGII	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF INVESTMENT	-0.27	-0.71	-1.39	-2.28	-3.40	-4.41	-5.37	-6.16
QJGIMP	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF GOV. SPENDING	-0.10	-0.33	-0.73	-1.29	-2.14	-2.85	-3.64	-4.31
QJGEXP	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF EXPORTS	-0.02	-0.24	-0.66	-1.24	-2.12	-3.15	-4.23	-5.22
QJGIMP	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF IMPORTS	0.05	-0.05	-0.35	-0.81	-1.56	-2.55	-3.63	-4.68
QJGIMP	CRUDE OIL PRICE AT TORONTO INCL TAX	0.05	-0.10	-0.43	-0.87	-1.78	-2.85	-3.87	-5.02
*****FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****									
QJGICP	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE	-2.19	-4.55	-7.03	-10.64	-13.61	-13.22	-11.97	-9.44
QJGIRB	INDUSTRIAL BOND RATE	-0.64	-1.72	-3.10	-4.72	-6.21	-6.82	-6.78	-6.07
QJGIRB	EXCHANGE RATE (CAN/US.)	0.05	-0.07	-0.31	-0.86	-1.60	-2.68	-3.63	-4.64
QJGIRB	EXCHANGE RATE (CENTS U.S. PER \$ CAN.)	-0.05	0.07	0.37	0.86	1.63	2.65	3.77	4.87
QJGIRB	EXCHANGE RATE (CAN/DECD UNIT)	0.05	-0.07	-0.37	-0.86	-1.60	-2.58	-3.63	-4.64

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
*****SELECTED INCOME VARIABLES*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QGNPC	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	-0.06	-0.20	-0.48	-0.86	-1.45	-2.11	-3.89	-3.60
QYP	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.08	-0.26	-0.57	-1.02	-1.65	-2.30	-2.92	-3.37
QYDC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	-0.22	-0.53	-0.95	-1.46	-2.12	-2.63	-3.19	-3.67
QYDPP	REAL PER CAPITA (871)	-0.05	0.02	0.19	0.46	0.80	1.29	1.63	1.86
QTEWA	TOTAL WAGES	0.00	-0.08	-0.24	-0.53	-1.00	-1.60	-2.30	-2.95
QCP	CORPORATE PROFITS	-0.45	-0.83	-1.75	-2.65	-4.25	-5.47	-7.21	-8.60
QCRAL	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-1515.46	143.74	-26.93	580.16	6.96	43.26	71.31	71.80
QCRIGN	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-1516.36	144.22	-26.58	586.05	8.53	46.35	76.40	76.21
QMRBL	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	0.78	1.17	0.29	-0.67	-2.45	-5.81	-7.13	-6.94
QGRAL	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-1.83	-3.52	-4.92	-7.58	-7.84	-4.49	-0.08	4.39
QGRIGN	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-1.77	-3.33	-4.46	-6.78	-6.48	-2.43	2.90	8.29
QGRREV	REVENUES	-0.12	-0.39	-0.84	-1.48	-2.42	-3.35	-4.19	-4.70
QGREXP	EXPENDITURES	-0.24	-0.61	-1.11	-1.79	-2.64	-3.28	-3.78	-4.02
QGRCEGN*	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-0.18	-0.41	-0.64	-0.94	-1.21	-1.20	-0.92	-0.44
QGRHALF	FEDERAL BALANCE	-1.16	-2.20	-3.50	-5.64	-6.50	-5.02	-1.79	2.38
QGRHALJ	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	2.37	2.63	1.30	0.54	-1.87	-7.39	-11.71	-8.51
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-0.22	-0.36	-0.80	-0.66	-0.98	-1.38	-2.04	-3.15
QSCYDC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	0.04	0.58	1.37	2.54	3.79	5.10	5.48	5.24
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	0.19	0.63	1.09	1.66	1.72	1.60	0.72	-1.38
QIFCAC	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	-0.12	-0.28	-0.50	-0.83	-1.59	-2.31	-3.07	-3.73
QI12*	TOTAL INVESTMENT+SAVINGS INCLUDING GOV.	0.09	0.36	0.61	0.87	0.81	0.56	0.57	-2.01
QI12GN*	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	0.15	0.56	1.09	1.74	2.32	2.72	2.19	1.64
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	-0.15	0.03	0.33	0.83	1.26	1.85	1.67	1.05
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	0.10	0.26	0.10	-0.06	-0.17	-1.11	-2.07	-3.11
QSD	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-8.31	-20.84	-30.52	66.23	43.04	9.25	-13.88	-24.79
QNSRSA	FOREIGN SAVINGS	-8.64	-15.02	-7.25	-6.70	0.86	14.23	21.93	22.59





MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (MI \$1971)*****									
QGNEXK	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.83	1.86	1.85	2.01	2.13
QCZK	CONSUMPTION	1.65	1.79	1.90	1.85	1.99	2.01	2.04	2.10
QCURK	DURABLES	2.56	2.69	2.79	2.81	2.82	2.82	2.86	2.97
QCUCK	AUTOS	1.32	1.37	1.46	1.48	1.48	1.44	1.16	1.58
QCNDK	SEMI-DURABLES	2.41	2.47	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.54	2.61
QCNK	NON-DURABLES	1.29	1.37	1.42	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.42
QCFCK	FOOD	1.40	1.48	1.54	1.54	1.51	1.48	1.47	1.51
QCSERK	SERVICES	1.21	1.40	1.57	1.70	1.78	1.83	1.89	1.96
QBUNN	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	4.13	3.14	2.36	1.86	1.78	1.88	2.15	2.55
QIR	RESIDENTIAL	1.11	0.66	0.28	0.00	-0.13	-0.15	-0.08	0.11
QIS	INDUSING STARTS (000'S)	1.41	0.50	-0.24	-0.73	-0.94	-0.96	-0.81	-0.41
QCINP	NON-RESIDENTIAL	4.58	3.50	2.66	2.11	2.03	2.14	2.42	2.83
QINIC	STRUCTURES	3.58	2.65	1.87	1.29	1.11	1.12	1.26	1.52
QIME	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5.39	4.19	3.29	2.76	2.74	2.92	3.34	3.84
QVPCK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	-10.90	-4.35	-3.07	-3.62	-1.37	-3.97	7.11	10.00
QGVEXK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.35	1.36
QGCURK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	1.15	1.24	1.31	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.35	1.34
QGFCK	FEDERAL	1.01	1.20	1.34	1.51	1.59	1.62	1.72	1.70
QGFWSK	WAGES AND SALARIES -6	0.58	0.91	1.15	1.45	1.61	1.70	1.90	1.86
QGCURK	NON-FEDERAL	1.21	1.76	1.29	1.30	1.28	1.24	1.20	1.20
QGFWSK	WAGES AND SALARIES	1.15	1.22	1.27	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.26	1.27
QGFCK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	1.68	1.59	1.51	1.48	1.40	1.34	1.34	1.42
QNTXPK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-46.01	12.26	12.06	11.98	11.55	-78.32	9.95	2.94
QXPXK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	4.09	4.22	4.34	4.45	4.58	4.68	4.91	5.17
QXGXXK	MERCHANDISE	4.69	4.84	4.91	5.09	5.25	5.38	5.66	6.03
QISXXK	SERVICES	0.79	0.78	0.83	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.86
QIMPXK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	4.09	4.10	4.19	4.29	4.41	4.62	4.82	5.22
QIGXXK	MERCHANDISE	4.60	4.48	4.48	4.53	4.67	4.86	5.08	5.53
QISXXK	SERVICES	2.50	2.90	3.26	3.52	3.70	3.83	3.98	4.20

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
*****OUTPUT BY KEY SECTORS (MI \$1971)*****									
QREV	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1.84	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.68
AGV	AGRICULTURE	1.47	1.57	1.56	1.50	1.52	1.41	1.58	1.56
FSV	FISHERIES	17.56	17.32	16.97	16.56	16.74	15.83	15.67	15.41
FOV	FORESTRY	0.34	0.82	0.94	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.80	0.86
MEV	MINING	2.45	2.43	2.37	2.33	2.35	2.29	2.52	2.63
M4V	MANUFACTURING	2.81	2.79	2.66	2.66	2.61	2.61	2.03	2.20
M4BHV	DURABLES	3.75	3.68	3.50	3.46	3.65	3.70	1.39	4.68
M4BNV	NON-DURABLES	1.85	1.78	1.65	1.47	1.41	1.38	1.43	1.38
UVV	UTILITIES	1.33	1.35	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.23	1.30	1.33
COV	CONSTRUCTION	2.03	1.65	1.16	0.88	0.80	0.81	0.93	1.11
TSV	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	2.00	1.81	1.85	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.89	1.98
TRV	TRADE	2.32	2.28	2.27	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.31	2.44
FBV	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	0.61	0.76	0.88	0.89	1.10	1.16	1.27	1.32
CSV	SERVICES	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.01	1.05
IGV	HOUSING	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22
ADV	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.77	1.88	1.95	2.00	2.10	1.87	1.97	1.96
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****									
QPOP	POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QFPOP	URBANS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QFPOP	LABOUR FORCE	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29
QFPOP	CIVILIAN SERVICE POPULATION	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QFPOP	PARTICIPATION RATE (TRACTING)	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29
QEE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	0.83	0.76	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.60	0.74
AGEE	AGRICULTURE	-0.06	0.03	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.30
FSEE	FISHERIES	19.81	20.13	20.20	20.08	19.87	19.57	19.30	19.02
FOE	FORESTRY	0.24	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.32	0.35
MEE	MINING	3.13	3.26	3.38	3.51	3.61	3.69	3.80	4.12
M4EE	MANUFACTURING	-0.75	-1.24	-1.77	-1.84	-1.87	-1.89	-1.76	-1.61
UVEE	UTILITIES	0.96	0.84	0.86	0.77	0.68	0.62	0.60	0.60
COE	CONSTRUCTION	1.41	1.02	0.62	0.27	0.01	-0.09	0.11	-0.06
TSOE	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	1.56	1.49	1.38	1.26	1.17	1.08	1.05	1.01
TRE	TRADE	1.28	1.34	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.42	1.47
FBE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	0.50	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.81	0.91	0.99	1.04
CSE	SERVICES	0.95	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01
AGEE	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.20	1.34	1.45	1.65	1.61	1.62	1.68	1.68
QEE	UNEMPLOYMENT	-8.02	-7.48	-6.27	-6.24	-6.22	-5.68	-5.39	-6.97
QFPOP	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	-8.34	-7.79	-6.68	-6.54	-6.52	-5.99	-6.71	-7.29

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
*****LABOUR COSTS AND PRICES*****									
QTEWET	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (\$C)	-4.32	-4.56	-4.68	-4.68	-4.64	-4.60	-4.53	-4.63
QIEVET	OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE (\$71)	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.19	1.23
*****1971 = \$ OR 100*****									
QPRULC	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. UNIT LABOUR COSTS	-5.29	-5.58	-5.73	-5.71	-5.70	-5.65	-5.69	-5.82
QMAULC	MANUFACTURING LABOUR COSTS	-6.70	-7.31	-7.74	-7.79	-7.83	-7.74	-7.82	-7.78
QTEP	IMPLICIT OUTPUT DEFLATOR	-5.58	-5.81	-5.85	-5.93	-5.89	-5.83	-5.84	-6.07
QPCNE	IMPLICIT CNE DEFLATOR	-6.09	-6.31	-6.45	-6.43	-6.40	-6.35	-6.36	-6.60
QCPID	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF CONSUMPTION	-5.91	-6.11	-6.22	-6.17	-6.09	-6.01	-5.98	-6.20
QCPI	(CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	-5.47	-5.66	-5.77	-5.72	-5.65	-5.58	-5.54	-5.74
QPI	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF INVESTMENT	-6.76	-7.03	-7.25	-7.32	-7.34	-7.34	-7.33	-7.57
QGCURP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF GOV. SPENDING	-4.85	-5.13	-5.34	-5.42	-5.47	-5.52	-5.59	-5.85
QXPXP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF EXPORTS	-6.09	-6.57	-7.04	-7.27	-7.38	-7.46	-7.48	-7.85
QIMPMP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR OF IMPORTS	-5.61	-6.14	-6.70	-7.00	-7.15	-7.24	-7.25	-7.65
QOPRIW	CRUDE OIL PRICE AT TORONTO INCL TAX	-5.91	-6.46	-7.00	-7.26	-7.40	-7.46	-7.49	-7.88
*****FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****									
QCNPCP	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE	-6.14	-3.14	-2.16	0.30	0.58	0.79	-0.28	-3.66
QRINDB	INDUSTRIAL BOND RATE	-4.79	-3.19	-2.16	-1.03	-0.47	-0.19	-0.38	-1.31
QIEXN	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/\$U.S.)	-5.52	-6.06	-6.61	-6.90	-7.06	-7.15	-7.19	-7.60
QREXNC	EXCHANGE RATE (CENTS U.S. PER \$ CAN.)	5.85	6.45	7.08	7.41	7.60	7.70	7.75	8.22
QRXOEC	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/OECD UNIT)	-5.52	-6.06	-6.61	-6.90	-7.06	-7.15	-7.19	-7.60

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
*****SELECTED TAXONOM VARIABLES*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	-4.22	-4.49	-4.69	-4.12	-4.66	-4.62	-4.18	-4.61
GDP	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.68	-3.71	-3.72	-3.69	-3.49	-3.42	-3.06	-3.56
QYIC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	-4.02	-4.15	-4.22	-4.16	-4.09	-4.01	-3.95	-4.08
QYIDP	REAL PER CAPITA (\$70)	2.01	2.08	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.16	2.16
QYIWA	TOTAL WAGES	-3.53	-3.64	-4.03	-4.05	-4.02	-3.98	1.87	-3.03
GNP	COMPANATE PROFITS	-8.27	-8.89	-8.97	-8.60	-8.27	-8.21	-7.71	-8.66
QYIAC	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	28.83	442.20	-121.69	-38.56	-23.10	31.63	-11.06	-15.80
QYIAC	-AS SHARE OF GNP	34.51	152.59	-122.76	-35.61	-19.31	41.15	-10.01	-11.73
QYIAC	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	-6.79	-3.60	-2.02	-0.86	-0.29	-0.50	-0.30	-1.61
QYIAC	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	10.83	24.72	73.14	-296.40	-55.58	-41.87	-15.64	-11.02
QYIAC	-AS SHARE OF GNP	15.72	30.59	81.66	-306.12	-63.41	-30.06	-11.68	-6.72
QYIAC	REVENUES	-5.03	-4.83	-4.80	-4.81	-4.42	-4.31	-4.17	-4.49
QYIAC	EXPENDITURES	-4.08	-3.81	-3.70	-3.59	-3.55	-3.54	-3.65	-4.05
QYIAC	-AS SHARE OF GNP	0.17	0.65	0.91	1.18	1.16	1.13	0.86	0.59
QYIAC	FEDERAL BALANCE	8.19	19.01	37.01	76.87	213.10	461.82	-82.03	-48.16
QYIAC	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	-9.43	3.81	6.07	11.03	14.24	16.68	10.07	14.04
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****									
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****									
QYIAC	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-4.43	-6.42	-6.08	-8.37	6.39	-6.24	5.93	-8.84
QYIAC	PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	4.82	3.73	2.85	2.07	1.86	1.44	1.60	2.26
QYIAC	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-3.23	-4.53	-5.50	-6.03	-5.97	-6.84	5.26	-5.03
QYIAC	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	-4.27	-4.57	-4.78	-4.86	-4.91	-4.88	-4.94	-8.05
QYIAC	TOTAL INVESTMENT SAVINGS INCLUDING GOV.	-3.89	-4.67	-5.48	-6.80	-5.87	-5.76	6.31	-5.15
QYIAC	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	0.66	-0.19	-0.83	-1.24	-1.28	-1.20	0.87	-0.57
QYIAC	PERSONAL SAVINGS	0.34	-0.69	-1.49	-2.25	-2.63	-2.85	-2.77	-2.46
QYIAC	BUSINESS SAVINGS	-4.14	-4.53	-5.02	-5.43	-5.53	-5.70	-5.57	-5.85
QYIAC	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-10.87	-22.10	-18.27	-15.07	-12.61	-11.39	-11.28	-7.37
QYIAC	FOREIGN SAVINGS	1.03	10.63	16.36	12.73	13.67	6.75	-511.15	-28.63

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1906	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****								
GNPUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$C)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GNPKUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BN \$72)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QUCEN	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON NON-DURABLES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QUCENA	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON AIDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QGNPUS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QUINPCE	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUMP. DEFL. (1972=100)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QPCP	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QTR	U.S. TOTAL BOND RATE (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UIPEEC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EEC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UIPJAP	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QOPARC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ U.S.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QOPARC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (\$ CAN.)	-5.52	-6.06	-6.61	-6.90	-7.06	-7.15	-7.19
QERBAL	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (MN \$)	-12.15	-12.46	-12.68	-12.73	-12.84	-12.28	-12.90
QUILBL	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (MN \$)	12.67	13.74	13.84	11.78	10.47	14.17	14.06
QNETIM	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QFERIE	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
*****NATIONAL EXPENDITURES (MI 81971)*****			
QZGRK	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.33	2.54
QCZRK	CONSUMPTION	2.87	2.27
QCGRK	DURABLES	3.10	3.26
QCILK	AUTOS	1.68	0.65
QCIRK	SEMI-DURABLES	2.69	2.80
QCIRK	NON-DURABLES	1.46	0.51
QCILK	FINN	1.54	0.60
QCGRK	SERVICES	2.02	2.10
QIIRK	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	3.10	3.67
QIRK	RESIDENTIAL	0.34	0.58
QIS	EXISTING STARTS (000'S)	0.00	0.51
QIRK	NON-RESIDENTIAL	3.40	3.99
QIRK	STRUCTURES	1.86	2.27
QIRK	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4.56	6.27
QIVPK	VALUE PHYSICAL CHANGE IN INVENTORY	15.14	10.83
QGVK	GOVERNMENT EXP. ON GOODS & SERVICES	1.41	0.46
QCCIK	CURRENT EXPENDITURES	1.37	0.41
QICIK	FEDERAL	1.79	0.82
QICWSK	WAGES AND SALARIES	2.00	2.02
QICIK	NON-FEDERAL	1.20	0.24
QICWSK	WAGES AND SALARIES	0.29	1.33
QICLK	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.55	0.71
QIXPK	NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	3.33	3.04
QIXIK	EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	5.49	5.94
QIXIK	MERCHANDISE	6.30	6.81
QIXIK	SERVICES	1.01	1.11
QIXIK	IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	5.56	6.02
QIXIK	MERCHANDISE	5.90	6.40
QIXIK	SERVICES	4.41	4.70

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
*****OUTPUT BY KEY SECTORS (MN \$1971)*****			
QIEV	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2.18	2.38
AGY	AGRICULTURE	1.68	1.73
FSY	FISHERIES	15.31	15.22
FOY	FORESTRY	1.00	1.14
MIY	MINING	2.83	3.04
MAY	MANUFACTURING	3.64	4.08
MADURY	DURABLES	5.39	6.10
MANDY	NON-DURABLES	1.47	1.54
UTY	UTILITIES	1.41	1.51
COY	CONSTRUCTION	1.34	1.61
TSY	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	2.16	2.37
TRY	TRADE	2.64	2.86
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1.39	1.45
CSY	SERVICES	1.10	1.16
HGY	HOUSING	0.21	0.21
ADY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2.02	2.09
*****LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (000'S)*****			
QPOP	POPULATION	0.00	0.00
QIHD	HOUSEHOLDS	0.00	0.00
QIBFOR	LABOUR FORCE	0.37	0.39
QCSPHF	CIVILIAN SOURCE POPULATION	0.00	0.00
OPRATE	PARTICIPATION RATE (FRACTION)	0.37	0.39
TEET	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	0.81	0.95
AGEF	AGRICULTURE	0.26	0.21
FSET	FISHERIES	18.80	18.61
FOET	FORESTRY	0.39	0.42
MIET	MINING	4.41	4.75
MAET	MANUFACTURING	-1.35	-1.02
UIET	UTILITIES	0.64	0.69
COET	CONSTRUCTION	0.04	0.18
TSET	TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	1.07	1.12
TRSET	TRADE	1.54	1.63
FIET	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1.10	1.15
CSET	SERVICES	1.08	1.13
AOET	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.74	1.80
QUT	UNEMPLOYMENT	-8.27	-9.83
QURATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	-8.60	-10.18

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2001	2005
*****LABOUR COSTS AND PRICES*****			
Q1WET	WAGES & SALARIES PER EMPLOYEE (\$C)	-4.79	-5.06
Q1EET	OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE (\$71)	1.33	1.41
*****CPI - I (M ICI)*****			
Q1R1C	PRIVATE NON-AGRIC. INTR. LABOUR COSTS	-6.05	-6.39
Q1M1C	MANUFACTURING LABOUR COSTS	-7.02	-8.08
Q1EP	IMPLICIT INPUT DEFATOR	-6.35	-6.77
Q1AR	IMPLICIT GNP DEFATOR	-6.88	-7.31
Q1PII	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF CONSUMPTION (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX)	-6.45	-6.84
Q1PI	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF INVESTMENT	-7.81	-8.20
Q1G1P	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF GOVT SPENDING	-6.15	-6.58
Q1E1P	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF EXPORTS	-8.10	-8.55
Q1M1P	IMPLICIT DEFATOR OF IMPORTS	-7.85	-8.23
Q1P1M	CRUDE OIL PRICE AT TORONTO INCL TAX	-8.92	-8.63
*****FINANCIAL VARIABLES*****			
Q1R1CP	PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE	-4.35	-6.75
Q1R1NB	INDUSTRIAL BOND RATE	-1.95	-2.85
Q1E1R1	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/US.)	7.84	-8.26
Q1E1R1C	EXCHANGE RATE (CENTS U.S. PER \$ CAN.)	8.51	9.00
Q1E1R1LC	EXCHANGE RATE (\$CAN/DECD UNIT)	-7.84	-8.26



MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	2004	2005	
*****SELECTED INCOME VARIABLES*****			
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****			
QGNPC	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	-4.71	-4.85
QYP	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.73	-4.04
QYDC	PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	-4.24	-4.81
QYDPOP	REAL PER CAPITA (\$71)	2.36	2.50
QIEMA	TOTAL WAGES	-3.89	-4.16
QCP	CORPORATE PROFITS	-8.87	-9.89
QCRBAL	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-14.42	-15.13
QCBLGN	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-10.19	-10.71
QMRCL	MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	-2.04	-2.62
QGOBAL	GOVERNMENT BALANCE	-7.28	-6.20
QGBLGN	-AS SHARE OF GNP	-2.70	-1.31
QCOREV	REVENUES	-4.63	-5.03
QGDEXP	EXPENDITURES	-4.35	-4.82
QGCCGN*	-AS SHARE OF GNP	0.38	0.14
QGBALF	FEDERAL BALANCE	-30.10	-23.12
QGBALJ	NON-FEDERAL BALANCE	13.04	11.34
*****INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BY SECTOR*****			
*****MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS*****			
QIP	PERSONAL INVESTMENT	-5.65	-5.60
QSCYDC	-PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE	2.81	3.67
QIB	BUSINESS INVESTMENT	-4.61	-4.39
QGFCAC	GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	-5.12	-5.31
QI12*	TOTAL INVESTMENT+SAVINGS INCLUDING GOV.	-4.84	-4.71
QI12GN*	-AS A SHARE OF GNP	-0.14	0.25
QSP	PERSONAL SAVINGS	-2.25	-1.91
QSB	BUSINESS SAVINGS	-5.93	-6.08
QSG	GOVERNMENT SAVINGS	-6.12	-5.77
QIIRSA	FOREIGN SAVINGS	-19.96	-19.46

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
(PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
*****MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS*****			
GNPUS*	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (M \$)	0.00	0.00
GNPUS	U.S. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (M \$72)	0.00	0.00
QPCEN	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON DURABLES	0.00	0.00
QPCEDA	U.S. PERSONAL EXP. ON AUTOS	0.00	0.00
INFLUS	U.S. GNP DEFLATOR (1972=100)	0.00	0.00
QPCENL	U.S. PERSONAL CONSUMP. DEFL. (1972=100)	0.00	0.00
QPCP	U.S. PRIME COMMERCIAL PAPER RATE (%)	0.00	0.00
QTR	U.S. TOTAL BIRD RATE (%)	0.00	0.00
QIPEEC	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - EEC	0.00	0.00
QIPJAP	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX - JAPAN	0.00	0.00
QWPARD	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (B U.S.)	0.00	0.00
QWPANC	PERSIAN GULF PRICE OF OIL (B CAN.)	-7.81	-8.26
QERBAL	CANADIAN ENERGY TRADE BALANCE (M \$)	-13.81	-14.31
QOILBL	CANADIAN OIL TRADE BALANCE (M \$)	21.65	26.58
QRTIM	NET IMMIGRATION ('000)	0.00	0.00
QFERT	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	0.00	0.00

APPENDIX E  
CASE IV IMPACTS ON INDUSTRIES



TABLE: MPRIK O  
 OUTPUT BY INDUSTRY - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
TEV	TOTAL-----	175.	566.	1057.	1766.	2530.	3121.	3372.	3458.
AGY	AGRICULTURE-----	2.	12.	21.	39.	54.	66.	70.	76.
FOY	FORESTRY-----	2.	5.	8.	13.	18.	20.	19.	17.
FSY	FISHING-----	5.	13.	21.	32.	44.	46.	47.	48.
MIY	MINING-----	13.	34.	56.	86.	119.	134.	131.	140.
MAY	MANUFACTURING-----	78.	259.	467.	765.	1060.	1281.	1317.	1287.
COY	CONSTRUCTION-----	10.	31.	66.	116.	172.	220.	239.	229.
UTY	UTILITIES-----	4.	13.	24.	40.	58.	73.	81.	86.
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS-----	24.	69.	127.	211.	305.	375.	411.	426.
TRY	TRADE-----	14.	58.	122.	217.	320.	435.	497.	528.
IGY	IRKISING-----	0.	0.	1.	3.	6.	8.	13.	16.
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE-----	5.	16.	30.	50.	72.	89.	95.	100.
CSY	SERVICES-----	9.	33.	67.	119.	182.	245.	291.	330.
ADY	ADMINISTRATION-----	9.	24.	47.	74.	104.	128.	150.	174.
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TEV	TOTAL-----	3209.	3357.	3356.	3341.	3458.	3453.	3890.	4163.
AGY	AGRICULTURE-----	70.	79.	80.	79.	81.	75.	80.	88.
FOY	FORESTRY-----	14.	12.	10.	8.	8.	7.	9.	10.
FSY	FISHING-----	47.	49.	50.	50.	51.	49.	51.	52.
MIY	MINING-----	132.	139.	141.	141.	141.	141.	161.	171.
MAY	MANUFACTURING-----	1146.	1173.	1161.	1147.	1208.	1190.	1311.	1563.
COY	CONSTRUCTION-----	195.	154.	120.	94.	88.	92.	101.	131.
UTY	UTILITIES-----	85.	80.	89.	88.	89.	87.	95.	88.
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS-----	409.	410.	402.	395.	402.	404.	447.	477.
TRY	TRADE-----	525.	528.	529.	528.	544.	549.	592.	637.
IGY	IRKISING-----	19.	20.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE-----	105.	126.	149.	170.	192.	205.	228.	242.
CSY	SERVICES-----	318.	369.	300.	385.	391.	391.	440.	422.
ADY	ADMINISTRATION-----	194.	212.	226.	238.	244.	245.	251.	256.

TABLE: APPENDIX D  
 OUTPUT BY INDUSTRY - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
TEV	TOTAL-----	4657.	5182.
AGY	AGRICULTURE-----	96.	100.
FDY	FORESTRY-----	12.	14.
FSY	FISHING-----	54.	55.
MIY	MINING-----	188.	206.
MAY	MANUFACTURING-----	1814.	2072.
CON	CONSTRUCTION-----	163.	200.
UTV	UTILITIES-----	107.	116.
TSV	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS-----	572.	593.
TRY	TRADE-----	701.	771.
IRY	INDUSTRY-----	19.	15.
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE-----	259.	274.
CSY	SERVICES-----	449.	479.
ADY	ADMINISTRATIVE-----	210.	286.

TABLE: SPRIZK O  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS (II)  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MAY	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	78.	269.	467.	765.	1068.	1281.	1317.	1287.
MANDY	NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	28.	88.	155.	248.	340.	395.	401.	388.
MA01Y	FOOD & BEVERAGES-----	19.	46.	76.	118.	161.	177.	186.	194.
MA011Y	MEAT INDUSTRY-----	1.	3.	6.	10.	15.	18.	20.	23.
MA012Y	DAIRY INDUSTRY-----	1.	2.	4.	7.	10.	12.	14.	15.
MA013Y	FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY-----	4.	10.	16.	25.	34.	35.	36.	38.
MA014Y	GRAIN MILLS-----	1.	3.	5.	8.	11.	12.	13.	13.
MA015Y	OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS-----	2.	7.	12.	21.	30.	36.	38.	40.
MA016Y	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-----	10.	22.	33.	47.	61.	64.	64.	65.
MA02Y	TOBACCO PRODUCTS-----	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.
MA03Y	RUBBER PRODUCTS-----	2.	8.	14.	24.	32.	39.	38.	36.
MA03Y	RUBBER PRODUCTS-----	2.	8.	14.	24.	32.	39.	38.	36.
MA04Y	LEATHER PRODUCTS-----	1.	1.	3.	4.	5.	7.	7.	8.
MA05Y	TEXTILES-----	-2.	-4.	-6.	-8.	-11.	-8.	-9.	-14.
MAG7Y	KNITTING & CLOTHING-----	1.	2.	4.	5.	7.	9.	10.	9.
MA10Y	PAPER & ALLIED INDUSTRIES-----	3.	11.	20.	32.	44.	51.	51.	49.
MA101Y	PULP & PAPER-----	2.	7.	13.	21.	28.	33.	31.	32.
MA102Y	PAPER CONVERTERS-----	1.	4.	7.	11.	15.	18.	18.	17.
MA11Y	PRINTING & PUBLISHING-----	0.	4.	7.	14.	18.	21.	20.	17.
MA18Y	PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS-----	1.	3.	6.	9.	11.	12.	11.	9.
MA19Y	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-----	4.	15.	27.	43.	59.	70.	74.	73.
MA191Y	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS-----	2.	7.	13.	20.	27.	31.	32.	31.
MA192Y	OTHER CHEMICALS-----	2.	8.	14.	23.	32.	39.	42.	42.
MA20Y	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACT. INDUSTRIES-----	-1.	1.	4.	8.	12.	16.	14.	8.

TABLE: SPRI2K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS (10)  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MA1	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	1146.	1173.	1161.	1147.	1208.	1190.	1211.	1263.
MA10Y	NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	344.	344.	329.	300.	292.	271.	286.	302.
MA01Y	FOOD & BEVERAGES-----	191.	199.	207.	209.	214.	210.	221.	230.
MA011Y	MEAT INDUSTRY-----	24.	25.	26.	26.	26.	26.	27.	27.
MA012Y	DAIRY INDUSTRY-----	15.	16.	16.	17.	17.	16.	17.	18.
MA013Y	FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY-----	37.	38.	39.	39.	40.	39.	40.	41.
MA014Y	GRAIN MILLS-----	12.	13.	13.	13.	14.	13.	14.	15.
MA015Y	OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS-----	39.	41.	44.	44.	46.	45.	49.	51.
MA016Y	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-----	64.	66.	68.	70.	72.	72.	75.	78.
MA02Y	TOBACCO PRODUCTS-----	1.	-1.	-1.	-1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MA03Y	RUBBER PRODUCTS-----	30.	29.	26.	23.	23.	22.	21.	20.
MA04Y	LEATHER PRODUCTS-----	7.	8.	8.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.
MA05Y	TEXTILES-----	-20.	-24.	-31.	-37.	-42.	-46.	-47.	-50.
MA06Y	KNITTING & CLOTHING-----	0.	7.	6.	5.	1.	3.	1.	3.
MA10Y	PAPER & ALLIED INDUSTRIES-----	43.	43.	40.	38.	35.	32.	30.	26.
MA101Y	PULP & PAPER-----	28.	27.	25.	21.	20.	18.	20.	19.
MA102Y	PAPER CONVERTERS-----	15.	16.	15.	14.	15.	14.	17.	17.
MA11Y	PRINTING & PUBLISHING-----	12.	15.	15.	12.	12.	10.	10.	13.
MA18Y	PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS-----	6.	6.	7.	7.	8.	8.	10.	11.
MA19Y	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-----	66.	65.	60.	52.	47.	44.	41.	39.
MA191Y	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS-----	27.	24.	20.	15.	10.	8.	5.	1.
MA192Y	OTHER CHEMICALS-----	40.	41.	40.	38.	37.	36.	36.	38.
MA20Y	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACT. INDUSTRIES-----	0.	-3.	-8.	-13.	-15.	-18.	-11.	-16.

TABLE: SPR12K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS (11)  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
MAV	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	1814.	2072.
MANDY	NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	327.	349.
MA01Y	FOOD & BEVERAGES-----	230.	247.
MA011Y	MEAT INDUSTRY-----	28.	30.
MA012Y	DAIRY INDUSTRY-----	18.	19.
MA013Y	FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY-----	42.	43.
MA014Y	GRAIN MILLS-----	16.	16.
MA015Y	OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS-----	53.	56.
MA016Y	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-----	81.	83.
MA02Y	TOBACCO PRODUCTS-----	1.	1.
MA03Y	RUBBER PRODUCTS-----	33.	37.
MA04Y	LEATHER PRODUCTS-----	8.	8.
MA05Y	TEXTILES-----	-51.	-53.
MA67Y	KNITTING & CLOTHING-----	3.	3.
MA10Y	PAPER & ALLIED INDUSTRIES-----	40.	44.
MA101Y	PULP & PAPER-----	21.	23.
MA102Y	PAPER CONVERTERS-----	19.	21.
MA11Y	PRINTING & PUBLISHING-----	16.	18.
MA18Y	PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS-----	13.	14.
MA19Y	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-----	39.	39.
MA191Y	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS-----	-2.	-4.
MA192Y	OTHER CHEMICALS-----	41.	43.
MA20Y	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACT. INDUSTRIES-----	-12.	-10.



TABLE: SPRIJK 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MAY	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	78.	259.	467.	763.	1068.	1281.	1317.	1287.
MANRY	DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	50.	171.	312.	517.	728.	886.	916.	898.
MA08Y	WOOD PRODUCTS-----	3.	8.	12.	22.	29.	33.	34.	28.
MA09Y	FURNITURE & FIXTURES-----	1.	3.	6.	11.	16.	20.	22.	22.
MA12Y	PRIMARY METALS-----	15.	45.	75.	119.	169.	201.	221.	223.
MA121Y	IRON & STEEL-----	11.	34.	57.	83.	123.	154.	171.	169.
MA122Y	PRIMARY NON-FERROUS METALS-----	5.	11.	18.	27.	36.	40.	47.	44.
MA13Y	METAL FABRICATION-----	9.	30.	58.	90.	127.	155.	161.	158.
MA14Y	MACHINERY-----	7.	28.	54.	83.	113.	120.	109.	102.
MA15Y	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	8.	30.	58.	89.	140.	173.	171.	162.
MA151Y	MOTOR VEHICLES & TRAILERS-----	1.	6.	13.	23.	31.	41.	41.	38.
MA152Y	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES-----	3.	13.	25.	43.	60.	73.	74.	64.
MA151Y	AIRCRAFT & PARTS-----	0.	2.	4.	7.	10.	12.	12.	11.
MA155Y	RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK-----	1.	4.	8.	13.	20.	26.	29.	31.
MA156Y	SHIPBUILDING-----	1.	3.	6.	9.	13.	15.	16.	15.
MA157Y	MISC. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	1.	8.	2.	3.	1.	4.	1.	4.
MA16Y	ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS-----	4.	14.	27.	46.	62.	71.	61.	47.
MA17Y	NON-METAL MINERAL PRODUCTS-----	4.	13.	23.	37.	51.	60.	61.	66.
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MAY	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	1146.	1173.	1161.	1147.	1210.	1190.	1141.	1563.
MANRY	DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	803.	829.	832.	846.	816.	819.	1128.	1261.
MA08Y	WOOD PRODUCTS-----	21.	18.	14.	10.	9.	8.	13.	13.
MA09Y	FURNITURE & FIXTURES-----	20.	19.	17.	16.	16.	16.	19.	20.
MA12Y	PRIMARY METALS-----	226.	250.	266.	278.	286.	291.	311.	370.
MA121Y	IRON & STEEL-----	182.	203.	217.	227.	212.	212.	218.	308.
MA122Y	PRIMARY NON-FERROUS METALS-----	44.	47.	50.	51.	63.	53.	48.	62.
MA13Y	METAL FABRICATION-----	141.	147.	148.	150.	162.	162.	163.	221.
MA14Y	MACHINERY-----	107.	211.	232.	257.	291.	310.	363.	410.
MA15Y	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	118.	126.	112.	104.	109.	112.	113.	162.
MA151Y	MOTOR VEHICLES & TRAILERS-----	32.	27.	23.	20.	21.	23.	24.	36.
MA152Y	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES-----	51.	48.	43.	40.	41.	44.	41.	69.
MA151Y	AIRCRAFT & PARTS-----	9.	9.	8.	8.	9.	9.	12.	13.
MA155Y	RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK-----	29.	28.	26.	24.	24.	22.	24.	26.
MA156Y	SHIPBUILDING-----	12.	11.	10.	8.	8.	9.	12.	13.
MA157Y	MISC. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
MA16Y	ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS-----	24.	16.	4.	-3.	-1.	-5.	10.	25.
MA17Y	NON-METAL MINERAL PRODUCTS-----	17.	43.	38.	33.	33.	31.	36.	40.

TARIFF, NTB AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT

TABLE: SPRIJK 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

	2004	2005
MAY	1814.	2072.
MIXTURE	1487.	1724.
MA08Y	17.	20.
MA09Y	24.	27.
MA12Y	407.	446.
MA121Y	339.	373.
MA122Y	68.	73.
MA13Y	259.	299.
MA14Y	483.	562.
MA15Y	197.	234.
MA150Y	44.	51.
MA153Y	85.	103.
MA154Y	17.	20.
MA155Y	30.	35.
MA156Y	16.	19.
MA157Y	4.	4.
MA16Y	53.	82.
MA17Y	17.	64.

TABLE: SPRIK D  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ISY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	24.	69.	127.	211.	305	375.	411.	426.
ISTY	TRANSPORTATION-----	18.	62.	92.	148.	209	247.	261	260.
IAIRY	AIR TRANSPORTATION-----	3.	8.	13.	20.	26	28.	26	21.
IRAILY	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION-----	6.	14.	25.	42.	61.	74.	81	84.
IPIPY	PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION-----	2.	6.	10.	16.	22	25	25	24.
IBRDY	BRIDLE TRANSPORTATION-----	0.	0.	1.	2.	4	5.	6	7.
IWAYY	WATER TRANSPORTATION-----	5.	12.	20.	31.	41.	50.	51	50.
IMOTY	MOTOR TRANSPORTATION-----	4.	12.	22.	37.	51.	65.	73	75.
ISSY	STORAGE-----	1.	2.	3.	6.	9	11.	12	12.
ISCY	COMMUNICATIONS-----	5.	16.	32.	57.	88.	117.	130	153.
IBRDY	BROADCASTING-----	1.	3.	6.	11.	16	20.	22	24.
ITELY	TELEPHONE-----	3.	11.	23.	42.	66	89.	106	119.
IPOSTY	POST OFFICE-----	0.	1.	2.	4.	6	8.	10	11.
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ISY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	409.	410.	402.	396.	402.	404.	417.	477.
ISTY	TRANSPORTATION-----	237.	229.	216.	205.	205	201.	221	239.
IAIRY	AIR TRANSPORTATION-----	12.	5.	-3.	-11.	-16.	-20.	-21	-26.
IRAILY	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION-----	60.	60.	79.	78.	80	80.	89	87.
IPIPY	PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION-----	21.	20.	18.	17.	18.	17.	20.	22.
IBRDY	BRIDLE TRANSPORTATION-----	7.	7.	7.	6.	6	6.	6	6.
IWAYY	WATER TRANSPORTATION-----	45.	43.	39.	37.	37	37.	41	45.
IMOTY	MOTOR TRANSPORTATION-----	73.	75.	78.	77.	80.	81.	89	86.
ISSY	STORAGE-----	13.	13.	13.	12.	12	12.	13.	14.
ISCY	COMMUNICATIONS-----	159.	168.	173.	177.	185	191.	200	224.
IBRDY	BROADCASTING-----	23.	24.	24.	24.	25	25	27	28.
ITELY	TELEPHONE-----	124.	131.	136.	139.	146.	151.	156	170.
IPOSTY	POST OFFICE-----	11.	13.	13.	14.	15	16.	17	18.

TABLE: SPRI4K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	532.	593.
TSTV	TRANSPORTATION-----	269.	303.
TAIRV	AIR TRANSPORTATION-----	27.	29.
TRALV	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION-----	108.	121.
TIPIV	PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION-----	25.	28.
TURBV	URBAN TRANSPORTATION-----	6.	6.
TWATV	WATER TRANSPORTATION-----	51.	58.
TMDTV	MOTOR TRANSPORTATION-----	106.	117.
ISSV	STORAGE-----	15.	17.
TSCV	COMMUNICATIONS-----	247.	273.
TRTVV	BROADCASTING-----	31.	34.
TELV	TELEPHONE-----	196.	217.
TPOSTV	POST OFFICE-----	20.	22.

TABLE: SPRI5K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 OTHER NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MIV	MINING-----	13	34	56	86	119	134	139	140
MIO1V	METAL MINES-----	8	19	30	46	61	70	72	73
MIO2V	COAL-----	1	2	5	7	10	12	13	13
MIO3V	PETROLEUM & GAS-----	2	6	11	19	27	33	36	37
MIO4V	NON-METAL MINES-----	3	6	10	14	19	20	21	18
UIV	UTILITIES-----	3	13	21	40	58	73	81	86
CSE1EV	ELECTRIC POWER-----	3	10	18	31	45	57	61	69
UI2V	GAS DISTRIBUTION-----	1	2	4	6	8	10	10	9
UI3V	WATER & OTHER UTILITIES-----	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8
TRV	TRADE-----	14	58	122	217	328	435	497	528
TRWV	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	12	40	77	129	187	234	251	250
TRRV	RETAIL TRADE-----	2	18	45	88	141	202	246	277
CSV	SERVICES-----	9	33	67	119	187	245	271	330
CS1EV	EDUCATION SERVICES-----	4	12	23	38	55	70	81	96
CS1RV	HEALTH SERVICES-----	0	2	4	7	11	14	17	20
CS1RV	HOTELS & RESTAURANTS-----	-1	0	3	12	26	46	66	81
CS1RV	BUSINESS SERVICES-----	7	19	35	66	77	90	92	89
CS1RV	OTHER SERVICES-----	0	0	2	7	11	24	11	43
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MIV	MINING-----	132	139	141	141	141	141	160	171
MIO1V	METAL MINES-----	70	75	78	80	81	81	91	100
MIO2V	COAL-----	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	20
MIO3V	PETROLEUM & GAS-----	35	35	31	33	33	32	35	38
MIO4V	NON-METAL MINES-----	16	16	16	15	14	14	15	14
UIV	UTILITIES-----	89	88	89	88	89	87	95	90
CSE1EV	ELECTRIC POWER-----	68	72	73	72	73	71	77	79
UI2V	GAS DISTRIBUTION-----	7	7	7	7	7	8	10	11
UI3V	WATER & OTHER UTILITIES-----	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
TRV	TRADE-----	529	528	529	528	511	519	509	517
TRWV	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	211	222	213	207	214	217	219	270
TRRV	RETAIL TRADE-----	293	306	316	321	328	332	317	367
CSV	SERVICES-----	348	369	380	385	391	391	410	422
CS1EV	EDUCATION SERVICES-----	105	111	116	118	118	118	119	119
CS1RV	HEALTH SERVICES-----	22	24	26	27	28	28	29	30
CS1RV	HOTELS & RESTAURANTS-----	92	99	102	101	101	101	102	102
CS1RV	BUSINESS SERVICES-----	80	81	80	80	85	86	101	11
CS1RV	OTHER SERVICES-----				58	59			

TABLE: SPRISK O  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 OTHER NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (LEVEL DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
MIY	MINING-----	188.	206.
MI01Y	METAL MINES-----	109.	120.
MI02Y	COAL-----	22.	24.
MI03Y	PETROLEUM & GAS-----	42.	48.
MI04Y	NON-METAL MINES-----	15.	15.
UIY	UTILITIES-----	107.	116.
CSELEY	ELECTRIC POWER-----	86.	93.
UI2Y	GAS DISTRIBUTION-----	12.	14.
UI3Y	WATER & OTHER UTILITIES-----	9.	9.
IRY	TRADE-----	701.	771.
*IRWY	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	309.	350.
IRRY	RETAIL TRADE-----	392.	421.
CSY	SERVICES-----	440.	479.
CSEDY	EDUCATION SERVICES-----	124.	131.
CSHELY	HEALTH SERVICES-----	31.	33.
CSHOTY	HOTELS & RESTAURANTS-----	106.	111.
CSBUSY	BUSINESS SERVICES-----	121.	134.
CSOTHY	OTHER SERVICES-----	66.	70.

TABLE: APRIOX O  
 OUTPUT BY INDUSTRY - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
TEY	TOTAL-----	0.12	0.37	0.68	1.10	1.53	1.85	1.95	1.96
AGY	AGRICULTURE-----	0.06	0.29	0.48	0.80	1.19	1.45	1.54	1.60
F0Y	FORESTRY-----	0.17	0.50	0.89	1.37	1.89	2.05	1.91	1.70
FSY	FISHING-----	2.63	5.84	8.31	13.62	17.97	18.21	18.11	18.10
MIY	MINING-----	0.31	0.74	1.21	1.82	2.42	2.67	2.70	2.64
MAY	MANUFACTURING-----	0.24	0.76	1.34	2.09	2.87	3.31	3.79	3.23
CONY	CONSTRUCTION-----	0.14	0.40	0.83	1.40	2.00	2.48	2.61	2.46
UTY	UTILITIES-----	0.07	0.23	0.43	0.70	0.99	1.24	1.12	1.31
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS-----	0.15	0.41	0.73	1.17	1.67	1.96	2.10	2.12
TRY	TRADE-----	0.08	0.30	0.62	1.07	1.57	2.04	2.24	2.37
IRY	IRKUSING-----	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.26
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE-----	0.04	0.12	0.21	0.35	0.48	0.58	0.61	0.63
CSY	SERVICES-----	0.03	0.11	0.22	0.38	0.56	0.74	0.87	0.96
ADY	ADMINISTRATION-----	0.09	0.26	0.50	0.77	1.05	1.26	1.44	1.63
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TEY	TOTAL-----	1.84	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.89	1.98
AGY	AGRICULTURE-----	1.47	1.57	1.56	1.50	1.52	1.41	1.50	1.56
F0Y	FORESTRY-----	1.34	1.12	0.94	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.80	0.86
FSY	FISHING-----	17.66	17.32	16.87	16.66	16.24	15.83	15.67	15.41
MIY	MINING-----	2.45	2.43	2.37	2.33	2.35	2.29	2.12	2.63
MAY	MANUFACTURING-----	2.87	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.64	2.61	3.07	3.20
CONY	CONSTRUCTION-----	2.03	1.65	1.16	0.88	0.80	0.81	0.91	1.11
UTY	UTILITIES-----	1.33	1.35	1.32	1.28	1.27	1.23	1.30	1.33
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS-----	2.40	1.94	1.05	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.89	1.98
TRY	TRADE-----	2.32	2.28	2.22	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.31	2.44
IRY	IRKUSING-----	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE-----	0.64	0.76	0.88	0.99	1.10	1.16	1.27	1.32
CSY	SERVICES-----	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.05
ADY	ADMINISTRATION-----	1.77	1.88	1.85	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.97	1.96

TABLE: MPR10K 0  
 OUTPUT BY INDUSTRY - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
TEY	TOTAL-----	2.18	2.38
AGY	AGRICULTURE-----	1.68	1.73
FOY	FORESTRY-----	1.00	1.14
FSY	FISHING-----	15.34	15.22
MIY	MINING-----	2.83	3.04
MAY	MANUFACTURING-----	3.64	4.08
COY	CONSTRUCTION-----	1.34	1.61
UTY	UTILITIES-----	1.41	1.51
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS-----	2.16	2.37
TRY	TRADE-----	2.64	2.86
IGY	HOUSING-----	0.21	0.21
FIY	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE-----	1.39	1.45
CSY	SERVICES-----	1.10	1.16
ADY	ADMINISTRATION-----	2.02	2.09



TABLE: SPRI2K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS (11)  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MA00	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	0.24	0.76	1.34	2.09	2.82	3.34	3.39	3.23
MA00Y	NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	0.18	0.55	0.85	1.46	1.91	2.22	2.22	2.11
MA01Y	FOOD & BEVERAGES-----	0.64	1.20	1.83	2.86	3.78	4.09	4.20	4.28
MA011Y	MEAT INDUSTRY-----	0.15	0.46	0.86	1.42	2.03	2.44	2.71	2.96
MA012Y	DAIRY INDUSTRY-----	0.18	0.50	0.91	1.48	2.09	2.46	2.70	2.88
MA013Y	FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY-----	2.05	4.59	7.34	10.82	14.30	14.70	14.76	14.89
MA014Y	GRAIN MILLS-----	0.43	1.11	1.82	2.83	3.70	4.05	4.14	4.18
MA015Y	OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS-----	0.12	0.41	0.74	1.23	1.71	2.01	2.09	2.15
MA016Y	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-----	1.48	3.08	4.65	6.37	7.91	8.18	8.10	8.12
MA02Y	TOBACCO PRODUCTS-----	0.05	0.15	0.22	0.30	0.33	0.27	0.25	-0.12
MA03Y	RUBBER PRODUCTS-----	0.15	0.50	1.06	1.65	2.21	2.62	2.87	2.32
MA04Y	LEATHER PRODUCTS-----	0.24	0.61	1.01	1.49	2.05	2.48	2.67	2.72
MA05Y	TEXTILES-----	-0.28	-0.39	-0.57	-0.74	-1.01	-0.71	0.81	-1.19
MA07Y	KNITTING & CLOTHING-----	0.07	0.16	0.26	0.37	0.50	0.63	0.66	0.61
MA10Y	PAPER & ALLIED INDUSTRIES-----	0.14	0.44	0.77	1.20	1.61	1.85	1.86	1.75
MA101Y	PULP & PAPER-----	0.14	0.40	0.72	1.11	1.49	1.71	1.71	1.63
MA102Y	PAPER CONVERTERS-----	0.15	0.51	0.90	1.42	1.93	2.19	2.17	2.03
MA11Y	PRINTING & PUBLISHING-----	0.00	0.19	0.36	0.63	0.81	0.96	0.87	0.72
MA18Y	PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-----	0.33	0.94	1.53	2.21	2.70	2.82	2.19	2.00
MA19Y	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-----	0.20	0.63	1.13	1.72	2.32	2.71	2.81	2.11
MA191Y	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS-----	0.33	1.00	1.72	2.58	3.41	3.89	3.91	3.64
MA192Y	OTHER CHEMICALS-----	0.14	0.47	0.86	1.33	1.82	2.18	2.49	2.28
MA20Y	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACT. INDUSTRIES-----	-0.10	0.11	0.42	0.88	1.20	1.69	1.77	0.85

## TARIFF, NTB AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT

TABLE: SPRIZK O  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS (11)  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1986	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MAY	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	2.87	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.61	2.61	3.07	3.20
MANY	NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	1.85	1.78	1.65	1.47	1.41	1.31	1.43	1.38
MA01Y	FOOD & BEVERAGES-----	4.18	4.24	4.29	4.28	4.31	4.24	4.38	4.46
MA011Y	MEAT INDUSTRY-----	3.02	3.11	3.15	3.12	3.10	3.01	3.06	3.09
MA012Y	DAIRY INDUSTRY-----	2.89	2.95	2.89	2.97	2.96	2.88	2.91	3.00
MA013Y	FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY-----	14.56	14.49	14.32	14.08	13.80	13.82	13.51	13.37
MA014Y	GRAIN MILLS-----	3.85	3.84	3.85	3.77	3.79	3.66	3.81	3.86
MA015Y	OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS-----	2.07	2.15	2.22	2.21	2.26	2.20	2.36	2.43
MA016Y	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-----	7.93	7.95	8.02	8.07	8.21	8.25	8.51	8.69
MA02Y	TOBACCO PRODUCTS-----	-0.30	-0.30	-0.27	-0.25	-0.15	-0.10	0.06	0.15
MA03Y	RUBBER PRODUCTS-----	1.93	1.78	1.57	1.34	1.39	1.24	1.19	1.48
MA04Y	LEATHER PRODUCTS-----	2.60	2.57	2.50	2.38	2.32	2.26	2.28	2.24
MA05Y	TEXTILES-----	-1.69	-2.01	-2.44	-2.90	-3.27	-3.61	-3.55	-3.70
MA07Y	KNITTING & CLOTHING-----	0.51	0.44	0.36	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.16
MA10Y	PAPER & ALLIED INDUSTRIES-----	1.53	1.46	1.33	1.17	1.11	1.02	1.13	1.10
MA101Y	PULP & PAPER-----	1.42	1.33	1.17	1.00	0.91	0.82	0.87	0.83
MA102Y	PAPER CONVERTERS-----	1.77	1.75	1.69	1.56	1.56	1.49	1.71	1.72
MA11Y	PRINTING & PUBLISHING-----	0.51	0.63	0.60	0.49	0.49	0.39	0.62	0.49
MA18Y	PETROLEUM & CRUDE PRODUCTS-----	1.44	1.32	1.32	1.28	1.43	1.45	1.83	1.99
MA19Y	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-----	2.43	2.27	2.04	1.71	1.52	1.39	1.11	1.17
MA191Y	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS-----	3.10	2.60	2.06	1.42	0.97	0.71	0.42	0.07
MA192Y	OTHER CHEMICALS-----	2.13	2.10	2.02	1.86	1.81	1.75	1.82	1.78
MA20Y	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACT. INDUSTRIES-----	0.02	-0.26	-0.74	-1.21	-1.33	-1.54	-1.11	-1.28

TABLE 3 SPR12K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS (11)  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
MAY	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	3.64	4.08
MA00Y	NON-DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	1.47	1.54
MA01Y	FOOD & BEVERAGES-----	4.57	4.68
MA011Y	MEAT INDUSTRY-----	3.18	3.27
MA012Y	DAIRY INDUSTRY-----	3.08	3.18
MA013Y	FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY-----	13.40	13.37
MA014Y	GRAIN MILLS-----	3.96	4.05
MA015Y	OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS-----	2.53	2.63
MA016Y	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-----	8.88	8.08
MA02Y	TOBACCO PRODUCTS-----	0.23	0.31
MA03Y	RUBBER PRODUCTS-----	1.71	1.81
MA04Y	LEATHER PRODUCTS-----	2.27	2.31
MA05Y	TEXTILES-----	-3.72	-3.83
MA06Y	KNITTING & CLOTHING-----	0.18	0.14
MA10Y	PAPER & ALLIED INDUSTRIES-----	1.20	1.30
MA101Y	PULP & PAPER-----	0.91	0.89
MA102Y	PAPER CONVERTERS-----	1.47	2.02
MA11Y	PRINTING & PUBLISHING-----	0.60	0.66
MA18Y	PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS-----	2.17	2.24
MA19Y	CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS-----	1.13	1.11
MA191Y	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS-----	-0.12	-0.30
MA192Y	OTHER CHEMICALS-----	1.85	1.93
MA20Y	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACT. INDUSTRIES-----	-0.87	-0.76

TARIFF, NIB AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT

TABLE: SPRIJK O  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MAY TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	0.24	0.76	1.34	2.09	2.82	3.34	3.83	3.23
MADURY DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	0.29	0.94	1.70	2.63	3.58	4.31	4.31	4.20
MA08Y WOOD PRODUCTS-----	0.21	0.56	0.98	1.60	2.03	2.26	2.13	1.86
MA09Y FURNITURE & FIXTURES-----	0.15	0.49	0.95	1.62	2.30	2.89	3.09	3.03
MA12Y PRIMARY METALS-----	0.59	1.65	2.77	4.14	5.66	6.74	7.13	7.27
MA121Y IRON & STEEL-----	0.70	2.14	3.72	5.57	7.61	8.34	9.91	10.09
MA122Y PRIMARY NON-FERROUS METALS-----	0.44	0.97	1.51	2.19	2.90	3.17	3.27	3.31
MA13Y METAL FABRICATION-----	0.39	1.29	2.35	3.63	4.95	6.02	6.20	5.97
MA14Y MACHINERY-----	0.39	1.29	2.35	3.63	4.95	6.02	6.20	5.97
MA15Y TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	0.41	1.66	3.26	5.25	7.39	9.82	10.97	11.34
MA150Y MOTOR VEHICLES & TRAILERS-----	0.14	0.53	1.02	1.61	2.17	2.61	2.54	2.31
MA153Y MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES-----	0.06	0.26	0.55	0.91	1.26	1.55	1.52	1.36
MA154Y AIRCRAFT & PARTS-----	0.16	0.66	1.25	1.91	2.50	2.97	2.75	2.41
MA155Y RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK-----	0.09	0.31	0.58	0.93	1.24	1.45	1.30	1.23
MA156Y SHIPBUILDING-----	0.48	1.57	3.08	5.03	7.10	9.06	9.91	9.80
MA157Y MISC. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	0.61	1.67	2.81	4.44	5.91	6.70	6.55	5.90
MA16Y ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS-----	0.63	1.32	1.97	2.70	3.32	3.33	3.34	3.25
MA17Y NON-METAL MINERAL PRODUCTS-----	0.14	0.64	0.96	1.53	2.01	2.30	2.03	1.49
	0.40	1.12	1.99	2.98	3.95	4.48	4.37	3.86
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MAY TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	2.87	2.79	2.66	2.56	2.61	2.61	3.00	3.20
MADURY DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	3.75	3.65	3.50	3.46	3.65	3.70	4.33	4.68
MA08Y WOOD PRODUCTS-----	1.42	1.15	0.86	0.62	0.57	0.51	0.69	0.74
MA09Y FURNITURE & FIXTURES-----	2.74	2.53	2.27	2.05	2.01	2.03	2.27	2.40
MA12Y PRIMARY METALS-----	7.09	7.31	7.41	7.52	7.77	7.82	8.50	8.86
MA121Y IRON & STEEL-----	9.76	10.01	10.06	10.22	10.56	10.69	11.59	12.05
MA122Y PRIMARY NON-FERROUS METALS-----	3.32	3.40	3.44	3.47	3.52	3.51	3.72	3.86
MA13Y METAL FABRICATION-----	5.29	5.17	4.88	4.82	5.18	5.24	6.12	6.65
MA14Y MACHINERY-----	11.14	11.69	12.34	13.49	15.16	16.35	18.04	20.51
MA15Y TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	1.97	1.69	1.43	1.26	1.29	1.34	1.60	1.74
MA150Y MOTOR VEHICLES & TRAILERS-----	1.16	0.92	0.74	0.62	0.61	0.72	0.88	1.00
MA153Y MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES-----	1.95	1.68	1.43	1.26	1.33	1.38	1.75	1.89
MA154Y AIRCRAFT & PARTS-----	0.99	0.89	0.76	0.75	0.81	0.82	1.02	1.16
MA155Y RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK-----	9.10	8.23	7.08	6.27	5.81	5.54	5.60	5.86
MA156Y SHIPBUILDING-----	4.81	4.03	3.40	2.99	3.05	3.10	3.67	4.12
MA157Y MISC. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	3.08	3.10	3.00	2.89	2.85	2.78	2.92	2.84
MA16Y ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS-----	0.73	0.46	0.11	-0.07	-0.02	-0.14	0.47	0.64
MA17Y NON-METAL MINERAL PRODUCTS-----	3.25	2.83	2.39	2.01	1.92	1.70	2.10	2.16

TABLE: SPRIJK 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 DURABLES MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
MAN	TOTAL MANUFACTURING-----	3.64	4.08
MANRY	DURABLES MANUFACTURING-----	5.39	6.10
MANDY	WOOD PRODUCTS-----	0.07	0.15
MAN0Y	FURNITURE & FIXTURES-----	2.76	3.11
MA12Y	PRIMARY METALS-----	9.48	10.08
MA121Y	IRON & STEEL-----	12.02	13.72
MA122Y	PRIMARY NON-FERROUS METALS-----	4.07	4.30
MA13Y	METAL FABRICATION-----	7.67	8.68
MA14Y	MACHINERY-----	26.04	31.37
MA15Y	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	2.04	2.33
MA150Y	MOTOR VEHICLES & TRAILERS-----	1.17	1.22
MA153Y	OTHER VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES-----	2.24	2.60
MA154Y	AIRCRAFT & PARTS-----	1.45	1.66
MA155Y	RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK-----	6.67	7.42
MA156Y	SHIPBUILDING-----	4.85	5.67
MA157Y	MISC. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT-----	2.98	3.09
MA16Y	ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS-----	1.36	2.08
MA17Y	NON-METAL MINERAL PRODUCTS-----	2.45	2.71

TABLE: SPRI4K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	0.15	0.41	0.73	1.17	1.63	1.96	2.10	2.12
TSY	TRANSPORTATION-----	0.20	0.52	0.90	1.39	1.90	2.20	2.27	2.21
TAIRY	AIR TRANSPORTATION-----	0.15	0.35	0.56	0.83	1.06	1.12	1.04	0.79
TRALY	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION-----	0.19	0.55	0.99	1.56	2.18	2.62	2.79	2.81
TIPLY	PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION-----	0.36	0.91	1.52	2.24	3.03	3.31	3.21	3.01
TURBY	URBAN TRANSPORTATION-----	0.02	0.12	0.28	0.53	0.82	1.13	1.37	1.42
TWATY	WATER TRANSPORTATION-----	0.58	1.35	2.18	3.20	4.27	4.77	4.81	4.57
TMITY	MOTOR TRANSPORTATION-----	0.12	0.36	0.66	1.06	1.49	1.80	1.92	1.86
TSY	STORAGE-----	0.18	0.55	1.03	1.70	2.42	2.99	3.28	3.39
TSY	COMMUNICATIONS-----	0.07	0.24	0.47	0.81	1.20	1.55	1.79	1.93
TRIVY	BROADCASTING-----	0.13	0.39	0.70	1.12	1.60	1.98	2.19	2.27
TTELY	TELEPHONE-----	0.06	0.22	0.44	0.77	1.16	1.52	1.77	1.92
TPOSTY	POST OFFICE-----	0.06	0.20	0.38	0.64	0.94	1.21	1.38	1.50
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TSY	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	2.00	1.94	1.85	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.81	1.98
TSY	TRANSPORTATION-----	1.99	1.86	1.70	1.68	1.51	1.50	1.63	1.70
TAIRY	AIR TRANSPORTATION-----	0.47	0.19	-0.13	-0.39	-0.57	-0.68	-0.73	-0.87
TRALY	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION-----	2.65	2.56	2.45	2.35	2.35	2.31	2.52	2.66
TIPLY	PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION-----	2.57	2.36	2.15	1.99	1.98	1.95	2.18	2.32
TURBY	URBAN TRANSPORTATION-----	1.41	1.35	1.28	1.17	1.10	1.04	1.11	1.04
TWATY	WATER TRANSPORTATION-----	4.06	3.67	3.27	2.99	2.99	2.86	3.02	3.26
TMITY	MOTOR TRANSPORTATION-----	1.88	1.87	1.85	1.82	1.85	1.86	1.99	2.10
TSY	STORAGE-----	3.29	3.18	3.05	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.92	3.03
TSY	COMMUNICATIONS-----	1.95	2.00	2.01	2.01	2.05	2.08	2.21	2.33
TRIVY	BROADCASTING-----	2.21	2.21	2.16	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.21	2.32
TTELY	TELEPHONE-----	1.86	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.06	2.10	2.25	2.36
TPOSTY	POST OFFICE-----	1.55	1.64	1.71	1.77	1.85	1.91	2.01	2.13

TABLE: SPRI4K 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2014	2015
TSV	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	2.16	2.37
TSY	TRANSPORTATION-----	1.87	2.07
TATHY	AIR TRANSPORTATION-----	-0.89	-0.84
TRAY	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION-----	2.91	3.19
TPPY	PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION-----	2.58	2.88
TRHY	URBAN TRANSPORTATION-----	1.07	1.11
TRAY	WATER TRANSPORTATION-----	2.64	4.06
TRHY	WATER TRANSPORTATION-----	2.27	2.46
ISSY	STORAGE-----	3.25	3.60
ISY	COMMUNICATIONS-----	2.53	2.75
IRIVY	BROADCASTING-----	2.61	2.73
ITELY	TELEPHONE-----	2.56	2.78
IPOSY	POST OFFICE-----	2.28	2.44

TARIFF, NIB AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT

TABLE: SPRISK 0  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 OTHER NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MIV	MINING-----	0.31	0.74	1.21	1.82	2.42	2.67	2.70	2.64
MIO1Y	METAL MINES-----	0.61	1.37	2.15	3.20	4.23	4.58	4.65	4.62
MIO2Y	COAL-----	0.24	0.78	1.32	2.00	2.75	3.23	3.21	3.14
MIO3Y	PETROLEUM & GAS-----	0.10	0.26	0.48	0.77	1.04	1.27	1.31	1.33
MIO4Y	NON-METAL MINES-----	0.50	1.22	1.94	2.71	3.44	3.59	3.15	3.19
UIY	UTILITIES-----	0.07	0.23	0.43	0.70	0.99	1.21	1.32	1.37
CSELEY	ELECTRIC POWER-----	0.07	0.22	0.40	0.66	0.97	1.15	1.26	1.33
UI2Y	GAS DISTRIBUTION-----	0.08	0.31	0.59	0.93	1.26	1.44	1.40	1.25
UI3Y	WATER & OTHER UTILITIES-----	0.08	0.24	0.49	0.84	1.27	1.68	2.02	2.25
IRY	TRADE-----	0.68	0.30	0.62	1.07	1.57	2.04	2.29	2.37
TRWY	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	0.16	0.50	0.96	1.55	2.13	2.69	2.81	2.78
IRRY	RETAIL TRADE-----	0.02	0.16	0.39	0.74	1.15	1.60	1.91	2.10
CSY	SERVICES-----	0.03	0.11	0.22	0.38	0.56	0.74	0.87	0.86
CSE0Y	EDUCATION SERVICES-----	0.06	0.18	0.36	0.58	0.83	1.05	1.23	1.39
CSH0LY	HEALTH SERVICES-----	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.26
CSH0TY	HOTELS & RESTAURANTS-----	-0.03	-0.01	0.07	0.24	0.49	0.85	1.18	1.42
CSBUSY	BUSINESS SERVICES-----	0.09	0.26	0.45	0.69	0.92	1.05	1.01	0.98
CSOTHY	OTHER SERVICES-----	-0.01	0.01	0.05	0.15	0.30	0.51	0.72	0.89
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MIV	MINING-----	2.45	2.43	2.37	2.33	2.35	2.29	2.52	2.63
MIO1Y	METAL MINES-----	4.46	4.58	4.60	4.59	4.68	4.60	5.08	5.30
MIO2Y	COAL-----	2.84	2.94	3.01	3.05	3.20	3.19	3.69	3.96
MIO3Y	PETROLEUM & GAS-----	1.22	1.14	1.07	1.01	0.99	0.96	1.02	1.10
MIO4Y	NON-METAL MINES-----	2.84	2.73	2.56	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.22	2.11
UIY	UTILITIES-----	1.33	1.35	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.23	1.30	1.29
CSELEY	ELECTRIC POWER-----	1.30	1.33	1.32	1.28	1.26	1.21	1.28	1.28
UI2Y	GAS DISTRIBUTION-----	1.02	0.94	0.87	0.88	0.91	1.00	1.17	1.28
UI3Y	WATER & OTHER UTILITIES-----	2.37	2.36	2.32	2.21	2.10	1.98	1.89	1.88
IRY	TRADE-----	2.32	2.28	2.22	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.31	2.44
TRWY	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	2.53	2.35	2.19	2.07	2.08	2.11	2.32	2.50
IRRY	RETAIL TRADE-----	2.19	2.23	2.25	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.31	2.40
CSY	SERVICES-----	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.05
CSE0Y	EDUCATION SERVICES-----	1.49	1.55	1.59	1.59	1.57	1.52	1.54	1.51
CSH0LY	HEALTH SERVICES-----	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33
CSH0TY	HOTELS & RESTAURANTS-----	1.57	1.66	1.66	1.63	1.60	1.58	1.58	1.57
CSBUSY	BUSINESS SERVICES-----	0.86	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.86
CSOTHY	OTHER SERVICES-----	1.01	1.09	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.17



TABLE: SPR15K D  
 OUTPUT - REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 OTHER NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS  
 MILLIONS OF CONSTANT (1971) DOLLARS  
 (PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES)

		2004	2005
MIV	MINING-----	2.83	3.04
MIO1Y	METAL MINES-----	5.70	6.07
MIO2Y	COAL-----	4.31	4.67
MIO3Y	PETROLEUM & GAS-----	6.19	1.32
MIO4Y	NON-METAL MINES-----	2.16	2.13
UIY	UTILITIES-----	1.41	1.51
CSELEY	ELECTRIC POWER-----	1.37	1.46
UI2Y	GAS DISTRIBUTION-----	1.46	1.50
UI3Y	WATER & DRINK UTILITIES-----	1.91	2.00
IRY	TRADE-----	2.64	2.86
IRWY	WHOLESALE TRADE-----	2.80	3.11
IRRY	RETAIL TRADE-----	2.53	2.69
CSY	SERVICES-----	1.10	1.16
CSE10Y	EDUCATION SERVICES-----	1.54	1.60
CSE15Y	HEALTH SERVICES-----	0.31	0.36
CSE18Y	HOTELS & RESTAURANTS-----	1.62	1.69
CSE19Y	BUSINESS SERVICES-----	1.05	1.13
CSE21Y	OTHER SERVICES-----	1.22	1.28

APPENDIX F  
CASE IV IMPACTS ON PROVINCES

TABLE: DTOTYK10  
TOTAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS (RPI)  
(\$1971 MILLION)  
LEVEL DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MTOTYK	CANADA	174.1	564.4	1055.6	1769.1	2530.0	3119.3	3369.1	3454.6
ATOTYK	NEWFOUNDLAND	4.1	10.0	19.5	31.6	46.8	55.9	64.6	69.8
BTOTYK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.8	2.3	4.2	7.0	10.1	11.8	13.1	14.4
CTOTYK	NOVA SCOTIA	5.0	16.0	28.7	46.1	65.3	75.4	82.0	88.4
DTOTYK	NEW BRUNSWICK	9.3	14.6	26.7	43.4	61.9	73.5	78.9	80.7
ETOTYK	QUEBEC	34.8	113.6	213.6	357.0	512.5	636.8	690.7	709.9
FTOTYK	ONTARIO	74.0	261.0	491.5	825.3	1178.4	1464.8	1556.1	1552.8
GTOTYK	MANITOBA	6.7	21.3	40.6	68.6	98.7	120.9	132.3	138.7
HTOTYK	SASKATCHEWAN	5.8	18.2	33.2	56.0	80.1	97.0	106.6	114.6
ITOTYK	ALBERTA	12.7	40.5	78.2	134.3	186.5	248.5	282.7	310.4
STOTYK	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	23.1	66.2	119.5	195.7	279.7	334.0	361.7	375.0
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MTOTYK	CANADA	3285.0	3354.1	3352.8	3338.5	3455.3	3448.5	3895.1	4159.4
ATOTYK	NEWFOUNDLAND	69.2	69.7	71.3	71.7	71.8	71.0	72.8	74.1
BTOTYK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	15.1	16.0	16.6	17.0	17.4	17.3	17.9	18.1
CTOTYK	NOVA SCOTIA	90.3	95.7	99.6	102.1	104.4	104.3	109.4	111.8
DTOTYK	NEW BRUNSWICK	77.0	75.2	73.2	71.5	72.0	71.5	76.5	80.5
ETOTYK	QUEBEC	673.9	685.4	678.6	669.9	689.3	687.2	776.8	827.8
FTOTYK	ONTARIO	1421.8	1429.3	1407.5	1391.9	1464.1	1473.4	1750.8	1922.9
GTOTYK	MANITOBA	135.6	139.6	142.4	145.2	151.7	153.1	167.8	177.1
HTOTYK	SASKATCHEWAN	114.0	120.5	124.6	126.7	130.5	128.6	137.1	139.9
ITOTYK	ALBERTA	321.8	342.9	352.1	349.8	348.4	334.9	312.7	311.2
STOTYK	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	366.4	379.8	387.1	392.8	405.6	408.2	412.8	462.8
		2004	2005						
MTOTYK	CANADA	4654.3	5179.6						
ATOTYK	NEWFOUNDLAND	76.1	77.8						
BTOTYK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	18.7	19.2						
CTOTYK	NOVA SCOTIA	116.5	120.7						
DTOTYK	NEW BRUNSWICK	87.1	91.0						
ETOTYK	QUEBEC	930.1	1036.4						
FTOTYK	ONTARIO	2225.5	2546.6						
GTOTYK	MANITOBA	193.0	201.2						
HTOTYK	SASKATCHEWAN	118.0	155.8						
ITOTYK	ALBERTA	359.7	381.9						
STOTYK	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	499.6	530.0						

TABLE: OTOTETIO  
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT  
(THOUSANDS)  
LEVEL DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
M10TET	CANADA	5.0	8.2	19.1	39.8	67.2	94.7	111.6	119.3
A10TET	NEWFOUNDLAND	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.3
B10TET	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4
C10TET	NOVA SCOTIA	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.2	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.8
D10TET	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.8	4.2	4.4
E10TET	QUEBEC	1.1	1.2	3.0	7.1	12.6	18.4	23.9	25.5
F10TET	ONTARIO	1.0	2.3	6.4	14.6	25.6	37.5	43.1	42.5
G10TET	MANITOBA	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.6	4.0	5.1	5.9	6.3
H10TET	SASKATCHEWAN	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.2
I10TET	ALBERTA	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.9	3.7	6.1	8.6	11.0
S10TET	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.7	1.5	2.9	5.2	8.3	10.6	12.5	13.9
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
M10TET	CANADA	114.6	107.4	96.3	94.5	94.9	94.9	103.7	111.8
A10TET	NEWFOUNDLAND	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
B10TET	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
C10TET	NOVA SCOTIA	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5
D10TET	NEW BRUNSWICK	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
E10TET	QUEBEC	21.9	19.9	16.8	16.2	16.1	15.9	18.2	20.2
F10TET	ONTARIO	35.5	27.8	18.6	15.8	15.8	16.5	21.0	29.3
G10TET	MANITOBA	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.9
H10TET	SASKATCHEWAN	4.7	5.1	6.5	6.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
I10TET	ALBERTA	13.0	14.1	14.5	14.6	14.1	13.3	12.9	11.3
S10TET	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	10.5	15.1	15.4	16.1	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.3
		2004	2005						
M10TET	CANADA	127.2	146.0						
A10TET	NEWFOUNDLAND	6.9	6.9						
B10TET	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1.8	1.8						
C10TET	NOVA SCOTIA	7.6	7.8						
D10TET	NEW BRUNSWICK	4.0	4.3						
E10TET	QUEBEC	24.1	28.7						
F10TET	ONTARIO	39.6	52.1						
G10TET	MANITOBA	8.6	9.3						
H10TET	SASKATCHEWAN	5.8	5.7						
I10TET	ALBERTA	10.7	10.6						
S10TET	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	18.1	18.8						

TABLE: ODLABT10  
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE  
(THOUSANDS)  
LEVEL DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MILABT	CANADA	4.3	12.8	23.0	34.3	45.7	51.1	50.1	53.0
ADLABT	NEWFOUNDLAND	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6
BDLABT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
CDLABT	NOVA SCOTIA	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0
DDLABT	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.7
EDLABT	QUEBEC	0.9	2.6	4.5	6.4	8.2	8.6	8.3	7.7
FDLABT	ONTARIO	1.6	4.3	8.1	12.7	17.5	20.8	21.0	18.3
GDLABT	MANITOBA	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3
HDLABT	SASKATCHEWAN	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
IDLABT	ALBERTA	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.6
SDLABT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.6	2.0	3.3	4.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MOLABT	CANADA	50.4	48.9	49.4	48.9	49.1	49.1	52.1	55.6
ADLABT	NEWFOUNDLAND	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
BDLABT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
CDLABT	NOVA SCOTIA	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4
DDLABT	NEW BRUNSWICK	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
EDLABT	QUEBEC	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.7	6.6
FDLABT	ONTARIO	13.3	8.2	3.8	0.8	-0.3	-0.7	2.1	6.1
GDLABT	MANITOBA	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3
HDLABT	SASKATCHEWAN	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6
IDLABT	ALBERTA	5.2	6.6	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.4	7.1	5.9
SDLABT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	6.7	7.8	9.4	10.3	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1
		2004	2005						
MOLABT	CANADA	59.4	63.6						
ADLABT	NEWFOUNDLAND	5.3	5.0						
BDLABT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1.7	1.7						
CDLABT	NOVA SCOTIA	6.4	6.3						
DDLABT	NEW BRUNSWICK	3.5	3.5						
EDLABT	QUEBEC	7.8	8.9						
FDLABT	ONTARIO	11.3	17.6						
GDLABT	MANITOBA	5.6	5.8						
HDLABT	SASKATCHEWAN	3.2	2.6						
IDLABT	ALBERTA	4.2	2.4						
SDLABT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	10.6	9.8						

TABLE: DOMESTIC  
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS  
(THOUSANDS)  
LEVEL DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
PROVINT	CANADA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALBERTA	NEWFOUNDLAND	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1
BRUNSWICK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
QUEBEC	NOVA SCOTIA	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
ONTARIO	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
MANITOBA	QUEBEC	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.1	-2.0	-2.6	-3.2
SASKATCHEWAN	ONTARIO	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.9
ALBERTA	MANITOBA	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	SASKATCHEWAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
	ALBERTA	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8
	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PROVINT	CANADA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALBERTA	NEWFOUNDLAND	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
BRUNSWICK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
QUEBEC	NOVA SCOTIA	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
ONTARIO	NEW BRUNSWICK	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
MANITOBA	QUEBEC	-3.6	-4.0	-4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-4.9	-5.0	-5.0
SASKATCHEWAN	ONTARIO	-2.2	-4.1	-6.5	-8.9	-11.0	-12.4	-12.9	-12.5
ALBERTA	MANITOBA	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1
BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	SASKATCHEWAN	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
	ALBERTA	-1.3	-0.5	0.4	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5
	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.1
		2004	2005						
PROVINT	CANADA	0.0	0.0						
ALBERTA	NEWFOUNDLAND	3.6	3.5						
BRUNSWICK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.9	0.9						
QUEBEC	NOVA SCOTIA	2.9	2.8						
ONTARIO	NEW BRUNSWICK	1.0	1.0						
MANITOBA	QUEBEC	-5.1	-5.0						
SASKATCHEWAN	ONTARIO	-11.3	9.2						
ALBERTA	MANITOBA	2.2	2.2						
BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	SASKATCHEWAN	1.1	0.8						
	ALBERTA	0.6	-0.6						
	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	4.0	3.7						

TABLE: AINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ATOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.22	0.55	0.97	1.54	2.09	2.38	2.54	2.61
AYTEVC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (%)	0.16	0.31	0.34	0.31	0.05	-0.54	-1.23	-1.92
ATOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.07	-0.28	-0.70	-1.33	-2.13	-2.98	-3.81	-4.53
ATOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.15	0.37	0.72	1.23	1.80	2.21	2.50	2.72
ATOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.07	0.18	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.17	0.01	-0.11
AYIWAC	LABOUR INCOME (%)	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.04	-0.26	-0.83	-1.42	-1.95
AYIWAG	PER PERSON	-0.06	-0.23	-0.59	-1.18	-2.02	-2.97	-3.81	-4.55
ADLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.08	0.27	0.49	0.75	1.01	1.17	1.31	1.47
ADLADT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.02	0.08	0.18	0.34	0.55	0.78	1.01	1.22
ADLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.06	0.19	0.31	0.41	0.46	0.38	0.30	0.24
AYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	0.10	0.59	0.77	1.17	1.30	1.15	0.28	-1.02
AYYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.02	-0.11	-0.32	-0.69	-1.20	-1.82	-2.31	-2.71
ATOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.17	0.40	0.82	1.36	1.95	2.33	2.47	2.27
AIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	-2.60	-14.67	19.21	13.98	13.12	12.08	10.80	9.26
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ATOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.56	2.56	2.49	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.39	2.39
AYTEVC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (%)	-2.60	-2.94	-3.26	-3.37	-3.40	-3.42	-3.35	-3.57
ATOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.14	-5.46	-5.70	-5.77	-5.75	-5.73	-5.68	-5.89
ATOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	2.84	2.93	2.91	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.82	2.80
ATOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	-0.27	-0.36	-0.40	-0.46	-0.46	-0.47	-0.42	-0.40
AYIWAC	LABOUR INCOME (%)	-2.41	-2.62	-2.74	-2.71	-2.70	-2.68	-2.66	-2.81
AYIWAG	PER PERSON	-5.11	-5.39	-5.49	-5.48	-5.43	-5.38	-5.31	-5.45
ADLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	1.63	1.81	1.97	2.05	2.09	2.09	2.06	2.02
ADLADT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	1.42	1.58	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.93	1.91	1.91
ADLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.11
AYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-2.71	-3.58	-4.89	-5.82	-6.41	-6.99	-7.07	-8.16
AYYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.05	-3.15	-3.07	-2.90	-2.76	-2.61	-2.58	-2.73
ATOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.79	1.21	0.77	0.46	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.62
AIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	7.52	6.51	5.97	5.68	5.13	4.30	3.20	2.10

TABLE: AINDIC10  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2014	2015
A01YK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.42	2.44
A1EYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-3.72	-4.02
A1U1P1	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-6.07	-6.38
A101E1	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	2.79	2.77
A101YQ	GDP(1971)/EMPLOYMENT	-0.35	-0.32
A1W1K	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.01	-3.34
A1W1Q	PER PERSON	-5.64	-5.95
A01A01	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	1.93	1.88
A1N1E1	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	1.87	1.79
A01A01	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.07	0.01
A1C1K	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.34	-0.84
A1C1R	PERSONAL INCOME	-2.85	-3.31
A101K	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.83	1.05
A0E1K	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.02	0.03



TARIFF, NIB AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT

TABLE: BINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
BIOIYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.19	0.50	0.91	1.47	2.06	2.37	2.50	2.78
BYIEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$)	0.20	0.38	0.46	0.50	0.35	-0.27	-0.92	-1.43
BIOIPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	0.01	-0.15	-0.48	-1.01	-1.75	-2.66	-3.50	-4.19
BIOIET	EMPLOYMENT (IFS, '000)	0.10	-0.28	0.57	0.99	1.47	1.83	2.12	2.37
BIOIYG	GNP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.08	0.21	0.33	0.48	0.58	0.54	0.46	0.40
BYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$)	0.06	0.09	0.07	-0.04	-0.36	-0.95	1.56	-2.01
BYTWAG	PER PERSON	-0.04	-0.19	-0.50	-1.02	-1.89	-2.73	-3.60	-4.28
BOLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.09	0.26	0.52	0.86	1.25	1.51	1.74	1.96
BOLABH	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.27	0.14	0.63	0.81	1.01
BOLABI	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.08	0.21	0.38	0.59	0.80	0.88	0.92	0.94
BYCPUC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.01	0.00	-0.28	-0.42	-1.15	-2.36	-3.86	-4.84
BYYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	0.03	-0.02	-0.18	-0.43	-0.85	-1.48	-2.01	-2.32
BTOICK	NON-RES. CONSTR INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.16	0.41	1.08	1.88	2.68	3.22	3.50	3.38
BHEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.28	1.46	3.79	7.07	10.14	11.64	11.51	11.12
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
BIOIYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.86	2.96	3.02	3.05	3.06	3.01	3.01	3.04
BYIEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$)	-1.87	-1.97	-2.04	-1.98	-1.92	-1.91	-1.87	-2.10
BIOIPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-4.68	-4.87	-5.00	-4.97	-4.91	-4.85	-4.85	-5.07
BIOIET	EMPLOYMENT (IFS, '000)	2.53	2.64	2.71	2.76	2.77	2.75	2.74	2.73
BIOIYG	GNP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.30
BYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$)	-2.36	-2.46	-2.48	-2.40	-2.36	-2.35	-2.35	-2.54
BYTWAG	PER PERSON	-4.77	-4.97	-5.05	-5.02	-4.99	-4.96	-4.95	-5.13
BOLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	2.12	2.26	2.38	2.46	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48
BOLABH	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	1.20	1.39	1.57	1.71	1.83	1.91	1.95	1.95
BOLABI	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.91	0.86	0.80	0.73	0.65	0.58	0.53	0.52
BYCPUC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-5.29	-4.12	-3.85	-2.82	-2.04	-1.73	-1.41	-3.28
BYYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-2.48	-2.40	-2.20	-2.06	-1.88	-1.75	-1.70	-1.90
BTOICK	NON-RES. CONSTR INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.97	2.41	1.95	1.64	1.19	1.45	1.54	1.71
BHEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	10.12	8.89	7.81	6.82	5.88	4.68	7.61	2.94

TABLE: BINDIC10  
 MAJOR INDICATORS FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2014	2005
BT01YK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	3.09	3.12
BT1EYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (IC)	-2.30	-2.67
BT01PI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFlator (1971=1.0)	-5.31	-5.70
BT01ET	EMPLOYMENT (1'S, '000)	2.73	2.74
BT01YQ	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.34	0.37
BT1WAC	LABOUR INCOME (IC)	-2.77	-3.45
BT1WAG	PER PERSON	-5.36	-5.74
BT1ALL	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	2.46	2.42
BT1R1E	UNEMPLOYEDS ('000)	1.97	1.87
BT1R1E	LABOUR FORCE/UNEMPLOYEDS	0.52	0.55
BT1CPC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-3.83	-5.59
BT1CPC	PERSONAL INCOME	-2.71	-2.48
BT01EK	NON-RES. CONST. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.96	2.26
BT01EK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.44	1.89

TABLE: CINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR NOVA SCOTIA  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CIOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.16	0.43	0.75	1.17	1.62	1.84	1.97	2.07
CYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (%)	0.05	0.01	-0.13	-0.41	-0.89	-1.61	-2.36	-2.95
CIOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.11	-0.39	-0.87	-1.56	-2.16	-3.39	-4.24	-4.82
CIOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.07	0.17	0.32	0.56	0.85	1.07	1.25	1.41
CIOTYG	GRP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.09	0.26	0.42	0.61	0.75	0.76	0.71	0.66
CYTMAC	LABOUR INCOME (%)	0.04	0.01	-0.11	-0.36	-0.80	-1.47	-2.15	-2.69
CYTMAG	PER PERSON	-0.03	-0.15	-0.43	-0.81	-1.64	-2.51	-3.36	-4.04
COLABF	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.05	0.16	0.29	0.44	0.62	0.71	0.80	0.89
COLXHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.21	0.27	0.33
COLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.05	0.13	0.23	0.34	0.46	0.50	0.53	0.56
CYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.65	-1.26	-2.74	-4.08	-6.44	-8.47	-10.72	-11.99
CYVPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.04	-0.18	-0.45	-0.87	-1.47	-2.17	-2.79	-3.19
CIOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.11	0.27	0.58	0.98	1.12	1.75	1.87	1.78
CIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.12	0.54	1.24	2.15	3.32	4.08	4.55	4.66
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
CIOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.09	2.16	2.21	2.23	2.24	2.21	2.28	2.29
CYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (%)	-3.41	-3.53	-3.57	-3.48	-3.38	-3.32	-3.26	-3.45
CIOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.38	-5.57	-5.65	-5.58	-5.50	-5.42	-5.41	-5.61
CIOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	1.50	1.57	1.60	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67
CIOTYG	GRP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.60	0.61
CYTMAC	LABOUR INCOME (%)	-3.11	-3.27	-3.34	-3.29	-3.24	-3.21	-3.17	-3.32
CYTMAG	PER PERSON	-4.54	-4.76	-4.86	-4.85	-4.82	-4.79	-4.76	-4.91
COLABF	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.97	1.06	1.15	1.22	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.31
COLXHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.69	0.77	0.83	0.86	0.87
COLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.49	0.45	0.44	0.43
CYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-12.21	-10.64	-9.89	-8.72	-7.81	-7.50	-6.80	-8.36
CYVPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.42	-3.40	-3.33	-3.13	-2.98	-2.86	-2.81	-2.99
CIOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.50	1.12	0.81	0.59	0.51	0.53	0.59	0.70
CIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	4.41	4.04	3.70	3.32	2.95	2.59	2.16	1.86

TABLE: CINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR NOVA SCOTIA  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2004	2005
C101YK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.35	2.40
CY1EYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (BC)	-3.65	-4.02
C101PE	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.86	-6.26
C101ET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	-1.70	1.72
C101YQ	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.64	0.66
CY1WAC	LABOUR INCOME (BC)	-3.51	-3.84
CY1WAD	PER PERSON	-5.12	-5.47
C101AB	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	1.30	1.27
C101BH	UNEMPLOYED ('000)	0.86	0.82
C101AH	LABOUR FORCE/UNEMPLOYED	0.44	0.45
CYCPIC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-8.35	-10.20
CYCPIC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.20	-3.56
C101CK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.87	1.04
C101KX	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.55	1.20

TABLE: DINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
DTOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.18	0.49	0.88	1.39	1.92	2.23	2.31	2.34
DYIEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	0.11	0.16	0.08	-0.08	-0.41	-1.08	-1.81	-2.52
DTOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.09	-0.36	-0.83	-1.50	-2.39	-3.32	-4.16	-4.83
DTOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.10	0.22	0.42	0.72	1.06	1.30	1.41	1.49
DTOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.08	0.27	0.45	0.67	0.85	0.92	0.89	0.84
DYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	0.06	0.06	-0.01	-0.18	-0.53	-1.13	-1.81	-2.43
DYTWAG	PER PERSON	-0.04	-0.16	-0.43	-0.89	-1.58	-2.40	-3.20	-3.87
DOLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.07	0.18	0.33	0.53	0.76	0.90	1.01	1.09
DDIHHI	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.34	0.41	0.47
DDLABI	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.06	0.14	0.24	0.37	0.50	0.56	0.60	0.61
DYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.62	-1.28	-2.62	-3.71	-5.84	-7.34	-9.36	-10.73
DYVPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.03	-0.16	-0.40	-0.75	-1.25	-1.84	-2.36	-2.74
DTOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.27	0.66	1.38	2.23	3.07	3.58	3.56	3.03
DIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.38	1.09	4.13	6.22	8.23	9.23	9.30	8.21
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
DTOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.19	2.10	2.00	1.82	1.90	1.87	1.95	2.02
DYIEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-3.13	-3.40	-3.58	-3.60	-3.53	-3.49	-3.30	-3.55
DTOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.29	-5.47	-5.55	-5.49	-5.11	-5.33	-5.32	-5.53
DTOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	1.43	1.34	1.23	1.19	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.18
DTOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.80	0.83
DYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.00	-3.31	-3.50	-3.53	-3.51	-3.48	-3.42	-3.51
DYTWAG	PER PERSON	-4.36	-4.59	-4.68	-4.66	-4.62	-4.57	-4.51	-4.63
DOLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	1.10	1.07	1.03	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.94
DDIHHI	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44
DDLABI	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.59	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.50
DYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-11.13	-10.12	-9.86	-8.97	-8.36	-8.05	-7.80	-8.74
DYVPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-2.01	-3.09	-3.14	-3.07	-3.01	-2.95	-2.85	-3.13
DTOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.15	1.21	0.48	0.00	-0.14	-0.13	0.03	0.33
DIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	5.46	2.41	-0.03	-1.13	-1.13	-0.82	-0.75	-0.03

TABLE: DINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2004	2005
D101YK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.14	2.27
DY1EYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (%C)	-3.69	-3.99
D101PI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.79	-6.20
D101EF	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	1.24	1.30
D101YD	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.00	0.06
DY1WAC	LABOUR INCOME (%C)	-3.63	-3.86
DY1WAG	PER PERSON	-4.80	-5.10
D11ABF	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.05	0.07
D11RAT	UNEMPLOYED (%00)	0.41	0.39
D11A1N1	LABOUR FORCE/UNEMPLOYED	0.64	0.58
DYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-8.00	-10.08
DY1PHC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.31	-3.61
D101CK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.72	1.11
D101XK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.21	0.32

TARIFF, NID AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPACT

TABLE: EINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR QUEBEC  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ETOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.10	0.33	0.60	0.97	1.36	1.66	1.77	1.78
EYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-0.03	-0.15	-0.45	-0.89	-1.51	-2.29	-3.13	-3.86
ETOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.12	-0.46	-1.01	-1.79	-2.80	-3.82	-4.74	-5.48
EIDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.22	0.39	0.55	0.66	0.69
ETOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.07	0.29	0.51	0.75	0.97	1.10	1.11	1.08
EYIWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-0.01	-0.13	-0.34	-0.68	-1.20	-1.84	-2.55	-3.19
EYIWAG	PER PERSON	-0.05	-0.17	-0.44	-0.90	-1.58	-2.38	-3.18	-3.86
EDLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.21
EIMKHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.08	-0.10	-0.12
EDLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.22	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.33
EYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.80	-1.98	-3.92	-5.79	-8.83	-10.84	-13.19	-14.50
EYVPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.09	-0.30	-0.63	-1.12	-1.79	-2.47	-3.13	-3.59
ETOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.20	0.53	1.12	1.89	2.72	3.36	3.53	3.27
EIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.02	0.12	0.28	0.50	0.70	0.79	0.77	0.70
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ETOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.66	1.64	1.58	1.53	1.54	1.52	1.07	1.75
EYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-4.48	-4.72	-4.88	-4.86	-4.77	-4.70	-4.56	-4.70
ETOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.98	-6.20	-6.30	-6.24	-6.16	-6.07	-6.07	-6.28
EIDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.64	0.57	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.54
ETOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.20
EYIWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.77	-4.09	-4.30	-4.33	-4.31	-4.28	-4.18	-4.25
EYIWAG	PER PERSON	-4.38	-4.63	-4.75	-4.76	-4.73	-4.69	-4.65	-4.77
EDLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.17
EIMKHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	-0.14	-0.15	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18
EDLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.35
EYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-14.60	-13.08	-12.22	-10.93	-9.87	-9.39	-8.43	-9.59
EYVPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.91	-3.97	-4.01	-3.90	-3.82	-3.76	-3.72	-3.83
ETOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.57	1.77	1.14	0.73	0.64	0.75	0.93	1.18
EIEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.48	0.09	-0.39	-0.71	-0.78	-0.72	-0.49	-0.15

TABLE: EINDICIO  
 MAJOR INDICATORS FOR QUEBEC  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2004	2005
EIDYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.04	2.13
EYBVC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-4.82	-5.09
EIDPE	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFATION (1971=1.0)	-6.56	-7.00
EIDEE	EMPLOYMENT (FTE, '000)	0.64	0.76
EIDYQ	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	1.79	1.36
EYVAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-4.33	-4.64
EYVAD	PER PERSON	-4.84	-5.24
EINAT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.19	0.22
EIKHIT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	-0.18	-0.18
EINAB1	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.37	0.40
EYCPDC	CONCENTRATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-9.68	-10.79
EYCPHC	PERSONAL INCOME	-4.10	-4.42
EIDICK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.52	1.86
EIKXIK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.27	0.69



TABLE: FINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR ONTARIO  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
FDTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.13	0.42	0.78	1.25	1.73	2.12	2.31	2.16
FYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	0.01	-0.05	-0.28	-0.63	-1.20	-1.90	-2.77	-3.57
FDTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.11	-0.46	-1.03	-1.83	-2.85	-3.90	-4.83	-5.57
FDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS.'000)	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.29	0.49	0.71	1.01	0.79
FDTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.09	0.37	0.65	0.96	1.23	1.39	1.31	1.36
FYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	0.01	-0.07	-0.21	-0.47	-0.92	-1.49	-2.22	-2.93
FYTWAG	PER PERSON	-0.03	-0.12	-0.31	-0.76	-1.10	-2.19	-3.00	-3.69
FDLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.24	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.33
FDMHIF	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03
FDLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.35
FYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.90	-1.99	-4.03	-5.93	-9.19	-11.30	-13.85	-15.24
FYYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.09	-0.28	-0.59	-1.04	-1.67	-2.28	-2.90	-3.39
FDTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.24	0.70	1.49	2.46	3.18	4.35	4.47	3.94
FHEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.06	0.23	0.51	0.88	1.10	1.93	2.20	1.70
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
FDTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.96	1.90	1.81	1.75	1.81	1.81	2.04	2.24
FYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-4.27	-4.55	-4.73	-4.72	-4.58	-4.48	-4.23	-4.30
FDTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-6.07	-6.30	-6.40	-6.33	-6.21	-6.15	-6.16	-6.36
FDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS.'000)	0.66	0.51	0.34	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.40	0.50
FDTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	1.29	1.38	1.47	1.47	1.53	1.52	1.68	1.73
FYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.59	-3.97	-4.22	-4.26	-4.21	-4.15	-3.95	-3.95
FYTWAG	PER PERSON	-4.22	-4.45	-4.54	-4.53	-4.48	-4.43	-4.31	-4.43
FDLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.24	0.14	0.07	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.10
FDMHIF	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	-0.06	-0.11	-0.17	-0.23	-0.28	-0.32	-0.31	-0.32
FDLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.37	0.42
FYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-15.28	-13.56	-12.54	-11.06	-9.81	-9.22	-7.56	-9.04
FYYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.75	-3.82	-3.89	-3.77	-3.66	-3.59	-3.47	-3.63
FDTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.96	1.84	1.23	0.78	0.70	0.97	1.36	1.87
FHEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.47	-1.16	-2.57	-3.26	-3.48	-2.35	-1.13	0.19

TABLE: FINDING  
 MAJOR INDICATORS FOR ONTARIO  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2004	2008
F101YK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.54	2.85
F101YC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (C)	-4.31	-4.47
F101PI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFATOR (1971=1.0)	-6.64	-7.08
F101EF	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.67	0.87
F101YU	GDP(1971)/EMPLOYMENT	1.86	1.96
F101AC	LABOUR TIME (C)	-3.97	-3.98
F101AG	PER PERSON	-4.56	-4.81
F01AB1	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.18	0.28
F01AB2	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	-0.26	-0.23
F01AB3	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.47	0.52
F101PC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-8.96	-9.98
F101PG	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.31	-3.94
F101CK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.40	2.89
F101XK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.60	2.74

TABLE: GINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR MANITOBA  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
GDTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.11	0.34	0.63	1.04	1.45	1.75	1.88	1.93
GYIEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	0.09	0.12	0.01	-0.17	-0.57	-1.23	-1.48	-2.64
GDTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.03	-0.24	-0.61	-1.23	-2.01	-2.99	-3.85	-4.51
GDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.05	0.13	0.26	0.47	0.71	0.90	1.07	1.10
GDTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.06	0.21	0.37	0.56	0.73	0.84	0.85	0.82
GYTWC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	0.00	-0.09	-0.26	-0.54	-1.01	-1.63	-2.11	-2.89
GYIWC	PER PERSON	-0.06	-0.22	-0.52	-1.01	-1.71	-2.51	-3.30	-3.95
GDLBT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.04	0.13	0.24	0.36	0.47	0.52	0.51	0.55
GDLHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18
GDLBT	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.04	0.11	0.20	0.28	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.37
GYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.42	-0.82	-1.74	-2.51	-4.16	-5.54	-7.41	-8.82
GYPPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.04	-0.19	-0.46	-0.85	-1.44	-2.11	-2.73	-3.15
GDTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.25	0.66	1.41	2.36	3.26	3.80	3.83	3.30
GHEXIK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.09	0.53	1.39	2.64	4.06	5.07	5.25	4.69
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
GDTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.89	1.89	2.02	2.10
GYIEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-3.22	-3.42	-3.57	-3.55	-3.47	-3.43	-3.71	-3.48
GDTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.04	-5.24	-5.38	-5.35	-5.31	-5.27	-5.28	-5.52
GDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.13	1.14	1.21	1.26
GDTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.81	0.83
GYTWC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.39	-3.62	-3.74	-3.70	-3.63	-3.57	-3.48	-3.57
GYIWC	PER PERSON	-4.43	-4.66	-4.76	-4.74	-4.70	-4.66	-4.63	-4.77
GDLBT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.56	0.58	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.83
GDLHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.47
GDLBT	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.36
GYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-9.42	-8.50	-8.40	-7.56	-6.91	-6.72	-6.71	-7.62
GYPPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.42	-3.38	-3.35	-3.16	-3.03	-2.95	-2.89	-3.13
GDTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.41	1.58	0.98	0.62	0.62	0.74	1.05	1.35
GHEXIK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	3.33	2.11	1.42	1.35	1.69	2.00	2.32	2.32

TABLE: GINDIC10  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR MANITOBA  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2001	2005
G10YK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.25	2.41
G10YC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (%)	-3.63	-3.92
G10PI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.80	-6.24
G10EY	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	1.35	1.45
G10EYD	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.89	0.95
G10WAC	LABOUR INCOME (%)	-3.66	-3.92
G10WAD	PER PERSON	-4.97	-5.29
G10LAB	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.85	0.87
G10HHD	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.48	0.49
G10LABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.37	0.38
G10CPIG	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-7.83	-9.09
G10CPIR	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.31	-3.72
G10TRK	NON-RES. CONST. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.74	2.14
G10TRK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.30	2.46

TABLE: HINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR SASKATCHEWAN  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
HTDTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.10	0.31	0.56	0.82	1.28	1.52	1.61	1.71
HTTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	0.22	0.44	0.53	0.58	0.41	-0.23	-1.01	-1.74
HTDTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	0.13	0.16	0.02	-0.27	-0.77	-1.63	-2.50	-3.29
HTDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.27	0.42	0.54	0.66	0.78
HTDTYQ	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.08	0.24	0.41	0.61	0.85	0.97	0.97	0.92
HTWTAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-0.01	-0.08	-0.25	-0.55	-1.04	-1.68	-2.35	-2.91
HTWTAG	PER PERSON	-0.03	-0.15	-0.40	-0.82	-1.46	-2.21	-2.83	-3.66
HTDLBT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.02	0.10	0.17	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.26
HTDKHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09	-0.10
HTDLBT	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.02	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.36
HTYPCD	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	0.52	1.30	2.01	2.89	3.74	3.53	2.45	0.60
HTYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	0.05	0.02	-0.15	-0.42	-0.92	-1.65	-2.31	-2.77
HTDTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.06	0.20	0.57	1.08	1.68	2.22	2.56	2.56
HTDKTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.02	0.26	0.75	1.54	2.56	2.94	2.31	1.84
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
HTDTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.67	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.68	1.71	1.73
HTTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-2.44	-2.74	-3.04	-3.19	-3.21	-3.33	-3.30	-3.60
HTDTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-3.96	-4.29	-4.61	-4.75	-4.82	-4.86	-4.89	-5.18
HTDTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.86	0.82	0.98	1.02	1.03	1.02	0.99	0.96
HTDTYQ	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.80	0.78	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.71	0.76
HTWTAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.36	-3.55	-3.62	-3.59	-3.55	-3.53	-3.51	-3.67
HTWTAG	PER PERSON	-4.19	-4.44	-4.56	-4.56	-4.53	-4.51	-4.46	-4.59
HTDLBT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.33	0.41	0.54	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.58
HTDKHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	-0.07	-0.02	0.06	0.14	0.22	0.28	0.31	0.30
HTDLBT	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.31	0.27
HTYPCD	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-1.22	-2.13	-3.59	-4.45	-5.01	-5.59	-5.67	-7.09
HTYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.07	-3.03	-3.00	-2.83	-2.73	-2.70	-2.61	-3.00
HTDTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.27	1.79	1.33	0.90	0.65	0.52	0.51	0.61
HTDKTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.35	1.51	2.35	3.53	4.12	4.09	2.62	0.76

TABLE: INDICIO  
 MAJOR INDICATORS FOR SASKATCHEWAN  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2004	2005
INDIYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.79	1.84
INDIYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (C)	-3.80	-4.15
INDIPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.43	-5.83
INDIET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.84	0.82
INDIYQ	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.84	0.82
INDIWA	LABOUR INCOME (C)	-3.86	-4.17
INDIWAQ	PER PERSON	-4.76	-5.04
INDIAB	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.60	0.41
INDIAN	IND/SEHOLS ('000)	0.26	0.19
INDIAH	LABOUR FORCE/IND/SEHOLS	0.24	0.22
INDIPC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-7.40	-8.27
INDYPC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.20	-3.76
INDIIC	NON-RES. CIVILIAN INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.81	1.08
INDIIC	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	-0.75	-1.81

TABLE: INDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR ALBERTA  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ITOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.08	0.25	0.46	0.76	1.08	1.34	1.50	1.60
IYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	0.10	0.16	0.08	-0.08	-0.44	-1.05	-1.77	-2.45
ITOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	0.02	-0.07	-0.35	-0.80	-1.46	-2.31	-3.16	-3.93
ITOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS.'000)	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.27	0.44	0.61	0.77
ITOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.07	0.24	0.41	0.62	0.81	0.90	0.88	0.82
IYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-0.04	-0.16	-0.37	-0.71	-1.24	-1.86	-2.50	-3.03
IYTWAG	PER PERSON	-0.01	-0.16	-0.42	-0.85	-1.51	-2.29	-3.09	-3.77
IDLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.01	0.05	0.09	-0.12	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.24
IDNHHH	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.08	-0.13	-0.18	-0.20	-0.19
IDLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.02	0.07	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.32	0.38	0.44
IYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	0.05	0.32	0.50	0.84	1.04	0.96	0.21	-1.13
IYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.08	-0.28	-0.59	-1.05	-1.72	-2.39	-2.99	-3.36
ITOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.15	0.42	0.93	1.64	2.41	3.31	3.86	4.06
IIEHTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	-0.02	0.07	0.19	0.19	0.12	-0.15	0.01	0.99
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ITOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.61	1.65	1.64	1.60	1.56	1.48	1.47	1.44
IYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-3.10	-3.40	-3.70	-3.86	-3.94	-4.02	-4.01	-4.28
ITOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-4.58	-4.92	-5.22	-5.33	-5.37	-5.38	-5.37	-5.61
ITOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS.'000)	0.89	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.84	0.75	0.69
ITOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.71	0.75
IYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.44	-3.64	-3.75	-3.77	-3.80	-3.83	-3.88	-4.07
IYTWAG	PER PERSON	-4.29	-4.54	-4.66	-4.67	-4.65	-4.63	-4.59	-4.73
IDLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.34	0.43	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.42	0.35
IDNHHH	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	-0.14	-0.06	0.04	0.13	0.19	0.23	0.21	0.15
IDLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.35	0.28	0.22	0.20
IYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-2.82	-3.82	-5.25	-6.21	-6.87	-7.49	-7.70	-8.88
IYPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.56	-3.49	-3.43	-3.27	-3.20	-3.19	-3.25	-3.66
ITOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	3.89	3.47	2.93	2.43	2.11	1.83	1.60	1.46
IIEHTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	3.23	5.13	6.86	5.39	3.90	1.58	-1.04	-2.93

TABLE: INDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR ALBERTA  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2001	2005
1001VK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.47	1.53
1016VC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-4.45	-4.74
1001PI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.81	-6.14
1001ET	EMPLOYMENT (1FS.'000)	0.65	0.63
1001VQ	GNP(1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.82	0.89
1016AC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-4.29	-4.60
1016AQ	PER PERSON	-4.81	-5.20
1016BT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.24	0.13
1016BT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.06	-0.05
1016BT	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.18	0.18
1001MC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-8.13	-9.77
1001PC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.87	-4.32
1016CK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.47	1.61
1016CK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	-4.02	-4.65



TABLE: SINDICIO  
 MAJOR INDICATORS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND TERRITORIES  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
STOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.14	0.38	0.68	1.07	1.49	1.74	1.03	1.85
SYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	0.07	0.07	-0.07	-0.31	-0.76	-1.45	-3.32	-2.80
STOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFULATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.06	-0.28	-0.69	-1.30	-2.12	-3.03	-3.87	-4.56
STOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.06	0.11	0.22	0.39	0.61	0.77	0.89	0.97
STOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.08	0.27	0.46	0.68	0.87	0.96	0.91	0.87
SYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	0.02	-0.04	-0.18	-0.44	-0.89	-1.53	-2.22	-2.84
SYTWAG	PER PERSON	-0.04	-0.15	-0.40	-0.83	-1.49	-2.28	-3.08	-3.77
SOLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.04	0.14	0.23	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.39
SOLBHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07
SOLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.04	0.13	0.20	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.32
SYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.30	-0.56	-1.41	-2.10	-3.54	-4.52	-6.02	-7.20
SYPPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.09	-0.29	-0.61	-1.09	-1.75	-2.43	-3.01	-3.44
STOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.11	0.33	0.70	1.19	1.74	2.25	2.53	2.60
STEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.08	0.47	1.21	2.20	3.18	3.69	3.56	2.67
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
STOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.86	1.91
SYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-3.48	-3.70	-3.86	-3.87	-3.82	-3.79	-3.70	-3.88
STOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFULATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.07	-5.20	-5.43	-5.43	-5.40	-5.37	-5.37	-5.60
STOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09
STOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.77	0.81
SYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.25	-3.58	-3.71	-3.68	-3.64	-3.60	-3.52	-3.61
SYTWAG	PER PERSON	-4.30	-4.56	-4.68	-4.68	-4.66	-4.61	-4.55	-4.65
SOLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.43	0.49	0.58	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.65
SOLBHT	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.35
SOLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.30
SYCPDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-7.83	-7.21	-7.41	-7.14	-6.91	-6.99	-6.62	-7.92
SYPPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.66	-3.60	-3.52	-3.31	-3.18	-3.08	-3.05	-3.27
STOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	2.47	2.21	1.93	1.68	1.51	1.42	1.40	1.46
STEXTK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.71	1.17	1.25	1.66	2.06	2.24	2.10	1.92

TABLE: SINDICIO  
 MAJOR INDICATORS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND TERRITORIES  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2004	2005
SY01YK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.03	2.15
SY1EYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-4.03	-4.33
SY01PI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFATION (1971=1.0)	-6.86	-6.26
SY01ET	EMPLOYMENT (1FS, '000)	1.13	1.17
SY01YO	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.90	0.97
SY1WAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.73	-3.95
SY1WAL	PER PERSON	-4.80	-5.06
SY1AB1	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.64	0.66
SY1KH1	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.34	0.30
SY1ALH1	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.20	0.26
SY1PDC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-8.15	-9.11
SY1PRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.48	-2.86
SY1DCK	NON-RES. CONST. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.59	1.75
SY1EKK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.71	1.40

TABLE: MINDICIO  
MAJOR INDICATORS FOR CANADA  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MIOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	0.12	0.37	0.68	1.10	1.53	1.85	1.96	1.96
MYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	0.01	0.01	-0.17	-0.47	-0.97	-1.66	-2.47	-3.21
MIOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-0.08	-0.35	-0.82	-1.51	-2.42	-3.39	-4.29	-5.01
MIOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.31	0.51	0.70	0.82	0.87
MIOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	0.08	0.31	0.53	0.79	1.01	1.14	1.12	1.08
MYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	0.00	-0.08	-0.25	-0.53	-1.00	-1.61	-2.31	-2.96
MYTHAG	PER PERSON	-0.04	-0.15	-0.40	-0.84	-1.50	-2.29	-3.11	-3.79
MDLABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.36
MDLHII	HOUSEHOLDS ('000)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MDLABH	LABOUR FORCE/HOUSEHOLDS	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.36
MYCPOC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-0.47	-0.89	-1.83	-2.74	-4.32	-5.50	-7.17	-8.51
MYPPRC	PERSONAL INCOME	-0.08	-0.26	-0.57	-1.02	-1.65	-2.30	-2.93	-3.38
MIOTCK	NON-RES. CONSTR. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.17	0.49	1.04	1.76	2.54	3.20	3.43	3.25
MIEXIK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.05	0.26	0.62	1.09	1.65	2.10	2.31	2.09
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MIOTYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	1.83	1.81	1.76	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.84	1.98
MYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-3.85	-4.11	-4.30	-4.32	-4.25	-4.21	-4.07	-4.22
MIOTPI	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFLATOR (1971=1.0)	-5.53	-5.77	-5.91	-5.89	-5.85	-5.79	-5.81	-6.03
MIOTET	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.82	0.76	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.71
MIOTYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.01	1.23
MYTWAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.53	-3.84	-4.04	-4.08	-4.02	-3.98	-3.86	-3.93
MYTHAG	PER PERSON	-4.32	-4.57	-4.68	-4.68	-4.61	-4.59	-4.52	-4.63

TABLE: MINDICIO  
 MAJOR INDICATORS FOR CANADA  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		2004	2005
MIDIYK	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$1971)	2.17	2.30
MYTEYC	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (\$C)	-4.32	-4.56
MIDIPT	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT DEFATION (1971-1.0)	-6.31	-6.73
MIDTEI	EMPLOYMENT (LFS, '000)	0.83	0.95
MIDIYG	GDP(\$1971)/EMPLOYMENT	6.33	6.41
MYIMAC	LABOUR INCOME (\$C)	-3.99	-4.16
MYIMAG	PER PERSON	-4.79	-5.06
MYAABT	LABOUR FORCE ('000)	0.37	0.39
MYAABT	THOUSANDS ('000)	0.00	0.00
MYAABT	LABOUR FORCE/THOUSANDS	0.37	0.39
MYCPIC	CORPORATE PROFITS (DOMESTIC)	-8.89	-9.81
MYCPIC	PERSONAL INCOME	-3.73	-4.04
MYRICK	NON-RES. CONST. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	1.67	1.98
MYRICK	RESID. INVESTMENT (\$1971)	0.48	0.82

TABLE: DTOTVK10  
 TOTAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS (NDP)  
 (\$1971 MILLION)  
 PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MTOTYK	CANADA	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0
ATOTYK	NEWFOUNDLAND	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
BTOTYK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
CTOTYK	NOVA SCOTIA	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1
DTOTYK	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
ETOTYK	QUEBEC	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
FTOTYK	ONTARIO	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2
GTOTYK	MANITOBA	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9
HTOTYK	SASKATCHEWAN	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
ITOTYK	ALBERTA	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6
STOTYK	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MTOTYK	CANADA	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
ATOTYK	NEWFOUNDLAND	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
BTOTYK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
CTOTYK	NOVA SCOTIA	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
DTOTYK	NEW BRUNSWICK	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
ETOTYK	QUEBEC	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
FTOTYK	ONTARIO	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2
GTOTYK	MANITOBA	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
HTOTYK	SASKATCHEWAN	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
ITOTYK	ALBERTA	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
STOTYK	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
		2004	2005						
MTOTYK	CANADA	2.2	2.4						
ATOTYK	NEWFOUNDLAND	2.4	2.4						
BTOTYK	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	3.1	3.1						
CTOTYK	NOVA SCOTIA	2.4	2.4						
DTOTYK	NEW BRUNSWICK	2.1	2.3						
ETOTYK	QUEBEC	1.9	2.1						
FTOTYK	ONTARIO	2.5	2.9						
GTOTYK	MANITOBA	2.3	2.4						
HTOTYK	SASKATCHEWAN	1.8	1.8						
ITOTYK	ALBERTA	1.5	1.5						
STOTYK	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	2.0	2.2						

TABLE: TOTOTFID  
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT  
(THOUSANDS)  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
NDT01	CANADA	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
AT01E	NEWFOUNDLAND	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7
BT01E	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4
CT01E	NOVA SCOTIA	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
DT01E	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
ET01E	QUEBEC	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
FT01E	ONTARIO	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
GT01E	MANITоба	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
HT01E	SASKATCHEWAN	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
IT01E	ALBERTA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
ST01E	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
NDT01	CANADA	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
AT01E	NEWFOUNDLAND	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
BT01E	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
CT01E	NOVA SCOTIA	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
DT01E	NEW BRUNSWICK	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
ET01E	QUEBEC	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
FT01E	ONTARIO	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
GT01E	MANITоба	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
HT01E	SASKATCHEWAN	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
IT01E	ALBERTA	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
ST01E	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
		2004	2005						
NDT01	CANADA	0.8	0.9						
AT01E	NEWFOUNDLAND	2.8	2.8						
BT01E	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2.7	2.7						
CT01E	NOVA SCOTIA	1.7	1.7						
DT01E	NEW BRUNSWICK	1.3	1.3						
ET01E	QUEBEC	0.5	0.5						
FT01E	ONTARIO	0.7	0.8						
GT01E	MANITоба	1.4	1.4						
HT01E	SASKATCHEWAN	0.9	0.9						
IT01E	ALBERTA	0.5	0.5						
ST01E	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	1.1	1.2						

TABLE: DDLABT10  
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE  
(THOUSANDS)  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MDLABT	CANADA	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
ADLABT	NEWFOUNDLAND	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
BDLABT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0
CDLABT	NOVA SCOTIA	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
EDLABT	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
FDLABT	QUEBEC	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
GDLABT	ONTARIO	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
HDLABT	MANITOBA	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
IDLABT	SASKATCHEWAN	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
LDLABT	ALBERTA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
SDLABT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MDLABT	CANADA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
ADLABT	NEWFOUNDLAND	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
BDLABT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CDLABT	NOVA SCOTIA	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
EDLABT	NEW BRUNSWICK	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
FDLABT	QUEBEC	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
GDLABT	ONTARIO	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
HDLABT	MANITOBA	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
IDLABT	SASKATCHEWAN	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
LDLABT	ALBERTA	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
SDLABT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
		2004	2005						
MDLABT	CANADA	0.4	0.4						
ADLABT	NEWFOUNDLAND	1.9	1.8						
BDLABT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2.5	2.4						
CDLABT	NOVA SCOTIA	1.3	1.3						
EDLABT	NEW BRUNSWICK	1.0	1.0						
FDLABT	QUEBEC	0.2	0.2						
GDLABT	ONTARIO	0.2	0.3						
HDLABT	MANITOBA	0.9	0.9						
IDLABT	SASKATCHEWAN	0.5	0.4						
LDLABT	ALBERTA	0.2	0.1						
SDLABT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR	0.6	0.6						

TABLE 1: DOMESTIC  
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS  
(THOUSANDS)  
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCES

		1980	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
PERCENT	CANADA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERCENT	NEWFOUNDLAND	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2
PERCENT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
PERCENT	NOVA SCOTIA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
PERCENT	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
PERCENT	QUEBEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
PERCENT	ONTARIO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERCENT	MANITIBA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
PERCENT	SASKATCHEWAN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
PERCENT	ALBERTA	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2
PERCENT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
PERCENT	CANADA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERCENT	NEWFOUNDLAND	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
PERCENT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
PERCENT	NOVA SCOTIA	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
PERCENT	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
PERCENT	QUEBEC	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
PERCENT	ONTARIO	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
PERCENT	MANITIBA	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
PERCENT	SASKATCHEWAN	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
PERCENT	ALBERTA	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
PERCENT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
		2004	2005						
PERCENT	CANADA	0.0	0.0						
PERCENT	NEWFOUNDLAND	1.8	1.8						
PERCENT	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1.9	1.9						
PERCENT	NOVA SCOTIA	0.9	0.8						
PERCENT	NEW BRUNSWICK	0.4	0.4						
PERCENT	QUEBEC	-0.2	-0.2						
PERCENT	ONTARIO	-0.3	0.2						
PERCENT	MANITIBA	0.5	0.5						
PERCENT	SASKATCHEWAN	0.3	0.2						
PERCENT	ALBERTA	0.1	-0.1						
PERCENT	BRITISH COLUMBIA & TERR.	0.3	0.3						



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