

## Gross Domestic Product

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 2015 FINAL

#### OVERVIEW

Today, Statistics Canada released initial 2015 estimates of income and expenditure accounts and revised 2015 estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by industry for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Table 1 shows the chained (2007) dollar GDP at market prices for 2014 and 2015. Changes in chained dollar GDP estimates only reflect changes in the quantities of goods and services produced, not their prices. In 2015, the chained dollar GDP for the Northwest Territories rose by 1.3%. Most jurisdictions experienced positive growth, with only Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador declining between 2014 and 2015. Nationally, GDP for Canada rose by 0.9% over this period.

**Table 1 Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, 2015 and 2014**  
Canada, Provinces and Territories  
Millions of chained (2007) dollars

	2015	2014	Percent Change (%)
Canada	1,770,196	1,753,683	0.9
Northwest Territories	3,854	3,803	1.3
Nunavut	1,961	1,936	1.3
Yukon	2,291	2,438	-6.0
British Columbia	231,299	223,852	3.3
Alberta	310,640	322,237	-3.6
Saskatchewan	62,872	63,680	-1.3
Manitoba	59,395	58,117	2.2
Ontario	665,034	648,890	2.5
Quebec	337,911	333,830	1.2
New Brunswick	28,941	28,304	2.3
Nova Scotia	36,168	35,812	1.0
Prince Edward Island	5,196	5,128	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	27,277	27,838	-2.0

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

Table 2 shows GDP at market prices in current dollars for Canada, the provinces and territories for 2014 and 2015. This measure of GDP includes the impact of both volume and price changes. Compared to 2014, the GDP in Northwest Territories declined by 0.5%. Among the provinces and territories, Alberta experienced the largest decline, falling by 12.5%, while Newfoundland and Labrador decreased by 11.5%. The largest GDP increase was in Ontario at 4.9%.

**Table 2 Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, 2015 and 2014**  
**Canada, Provinces and Territories**  
**Millions of current dollars**

	2015	2014	Percent Change (%)
Canada	1,986,193	1,983,117	0.2
Northwest Territories	4,828	4,850	-0.5
Nunavut	2,447	2,386	2.6
Yukon	2,710	2,680	1.1
British Columbia	249,981	240,900	3.8
Alberta	326,433	372,880	-12.5
Saskatchewan	79,415	84,201	-5.7
Manitoba	65,862	63,855	3.1
Ontario	763,276	727,962	4.9
Quebec	380,972	371,311	2.6
New Brunswick	33,052	32,112	2.9
Nova Scotia	40,225	39,271	2.4
Prince Edward Island	6,186	5,955	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	30,100	34,022	-11.5

The detailed components of GDP can be shown through the income or expenditure side of the production process. Table 3 shows select income-side components of current dollar GDP for the Northwest Territories. The 0.5% fall in current dollar GDP was a result of an decrease in gross operating surplus, which includes profit earned by corporations. This decline was mostly offset by a rise in compensation of employees (labour income).

**Table 3 Select Income-Side Components of GDP Growth, 2015 and 2014**  
**Northwest Territories**  
**Millions of current dollars**

	2015	2014	Percent Change (%)
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,828	4,850	-0.5
Compensation of employees	2,472	2,367	4.4
Gross operating surplus	1,793	1,924	-6.8
Gross mixed income	351	338	3.8
Net mixed income	285	275	3.6
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	66	63	4.8
Taxes less subsidies on production	93	93	0.0
Taxes less subsidies on products and imports	122	124	-1.6

Table 4 shows select expenditure-side components of chained (2007) dollar GDP for the Northwest Territories. The 1.3% increase was a result of an increase in final consumption expenditures and gross fixed capital formation, partially offset by a decrease in exports and an increase in imports. Investment in inventories decreased by 50% from 2014, but makes up a relatively small component of GDP.

Final consumption expenditure increased by 2.7% while gross fixed capital formation, which includes construction activity at the mines and construction of other non-residential structures, increased by 17.2% between 2014 and 2015. Carat production from the diamond mines, which constitutes a significant portion of exports, was lower in 2015 than the previous year.

**Table 4 Select Expenditure-Side Components of GDP Growth, 2015 and 2014  
Northwest Territories  
Millions of chained (2007) dollars**

	2015	2014	Percent Change (%)
Gross domestic product (GDP)	3,854	3,803	1.3
Final domestic demand	4,813	4,502	6.9
Final consumption expenditure	3,297	3,209	2.7
Household expenditure	1,418	1,392	1.9
Non-profit institutions serving households exp.	50	50	0.0
Governments expenditure	1,826	1,765	3.5
Investment in inventories	34	68	-50.0
Gross fixed capital formation	1,523	1,300	17.2
Governments gross fixed capital formation	377	320	17.8
Business gross fixed capital formation	1,139	969	17.5
Residential structures	100	91	9.9
Non-residential structures	667	523	27.5
Machinery and equipment	225	222	1.4
Intellectual property products	133	128	3.9
Non-profit gross fixed capital formation	7	10	-30.0
Exports of goods and services	2,616	2,672	-2.1
Less: imports of goods and services	3,635	3,457	5.1

Table 5 shows GDP by industry for the Northwest Territories. Resource based industries such as diamond mining and oil and gas extraction declined in 2015. Decreased carat production in 2015 caused diamond mining to decline by 2.5%, while oil and gas extraction fell by 6.4%.

The construction industry experienced an overall increase of 19.8% primarily from an increase in engineering construction. Gahcho Kué, which is the territories newest diamond mine, continued construction last year as did other non-resource projects such as the Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk road. GDP also increased in other industries typically associated with construction projects such as transportation and warehousing.

Public administration GDP grew by 3.6%, with federal, territorial and local public administration all increasing between 2014 and 2015.

**Table 5 Gross Domestic Product at Basic Prices by Selected Industry, 2015 and 2014  
Northwest Territories  
Millions of chained (2007) dollars**

	2015	2014	Percent Change (%)
All industries	3,724.3	3,676.6	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20.7	23.4	-11.5
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	919.4	971.7	-5.4
Oil and gas extraction	276.5	295.5	-6.4
Diamond mining	570.4	584.8	-2.5
Utilities	47.3	48.7	-2.9
Construction	402.6	336.2	19.8
Residential building construction	21.7	19.7	10.2
Non-residential building construction	30.0	42.3	-29.1
Engineering construction	250.3	183.6	36.3
Repair construction	46.5	46.8	-0.6
Other activities of the construction industry	56.8	45.4	25.1
Manufacturing	11.3	10.9	3.7
Wholesale trade	131.1	141.0	-7.0
Retail trade	208.6	203.3	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	292.0	273.8	6.6
Information and cultural industries	87.7	87.9	-0.2
Finance and insurance	111.4	107.0	4.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	304.9	297.2	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	91.7	92.9	-1.3
Management of companies and enterprises	28.4	29.2	-2.7
Administrative and support, waste management, etc.	72.4	73.5	-1.5
Educational services	172.1	170.8	0.8
Health care and social assistance	232.5	228.4	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11.2	10.8	3.7
Accommodation and food services	81.4	89.7	-9.3
Other services (except public administration)	42.5	44.6	-4.7
Public administration	595.7	575.1	3.6
Federal government public administration	141.3	136.4	3.6
Provincial and territorial public administration	325.2	316.0	2.9
Local, municipal and regional public administration	75.3	69.0	9.1
Aboriginal public administration	52.3	52.5	-0.4

The next release of provincial/territorial economic accounts information will include preliminary 2016 estimates by industry and is scheduled to be available in April 2017.