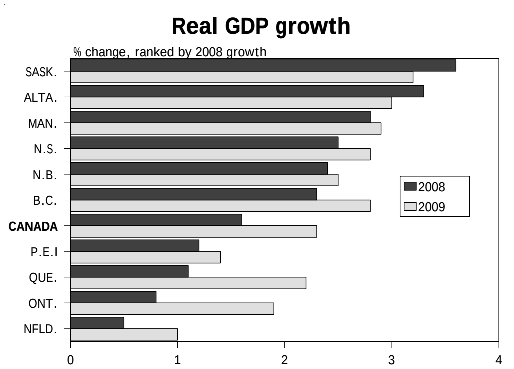
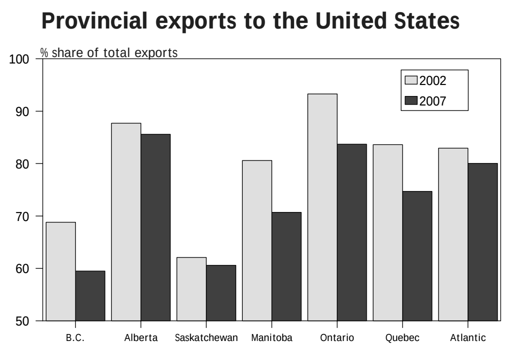
ECONOMICS | RESEARCH



Source: Statistics Canada, RBC Economics Research



Source: Statistics Canada, RBC Economics Research

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PROVINCIAL OUTLOOK

April 2008

No provincial economy immune from U.S. malady

▲ The growth gap between the commodity-rich western provinces and manufacturing-heavy central Canada is expected to persist in 2008, but narrow in 2009.

▲ All provinces have lessened their exposure to U.S demand by diversifying their exports to other international markets like China. Export diversification will help mitigate some of the impact of a weaker U.S. economy, but in no way will it provide immunity from the spillover effects of slower U.S. demand.

▲ The hit to exports will disproportionately affect Ontario both because of its relatively heavy reliance on U.S. demand for its products as well as the unfavourable composition of those exports - autos and forestry. The heavy drag from Ontario's trade sector will see the province teeter on the brink of recession through 2008.

▲ Saskatchewan is expected to be the growth leader in 2008 as its economy benefits from strength in energy, mining, and agriculture. Newfoundland is expected to be the laggard as waning oil production weighs on its growth.

▲ Provincial governments are approaching budget season with a more cautious tone this year as fiscal coffers, albeit still healthy, are not as rich as they have been in the last few years.

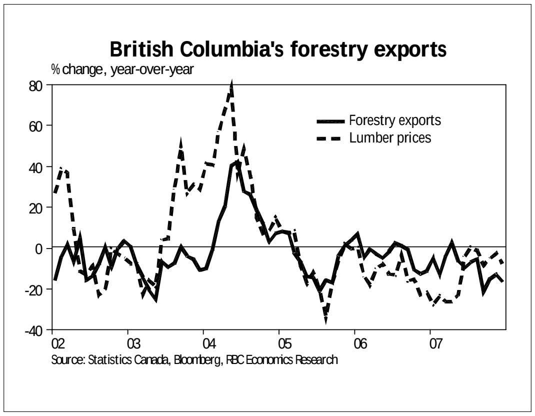
▲ Labour markets are still tight, but we expect some slack to emerge in 2008 as companies adjust to a slower growth environment and trim their operations. The domestic economy is expected to soften but remain healthy as income growth is likely to slow in almost every province.

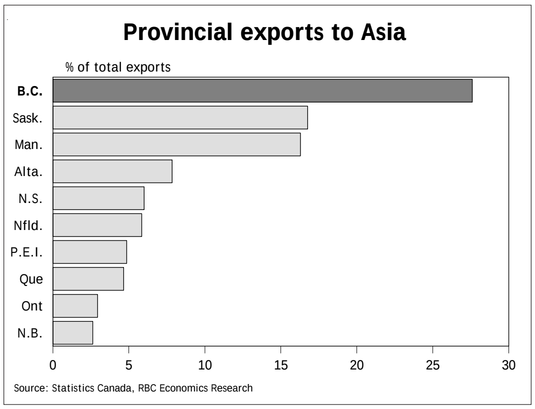
▲ Housing affordability is poised to improve across the country this year on the back of falling mortgage rates and cooler house price gains. House price growth is expected to move into the single-digit range in almost every province by year-end.

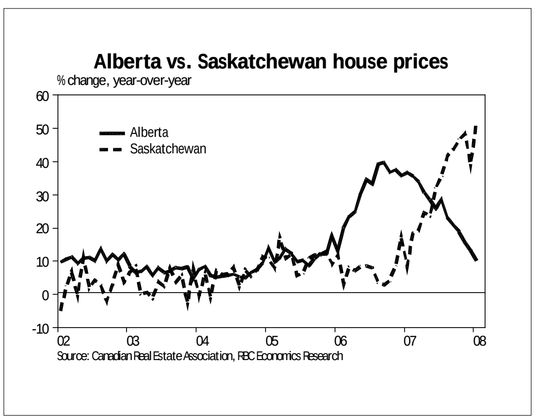
▲ Every province except Saskatchewan is likely to see a decline in new home construction in 2008. Saskatchewan will continue to benefit from last year's in-migration surge in 2008 before housing activity simmers down in 2009.

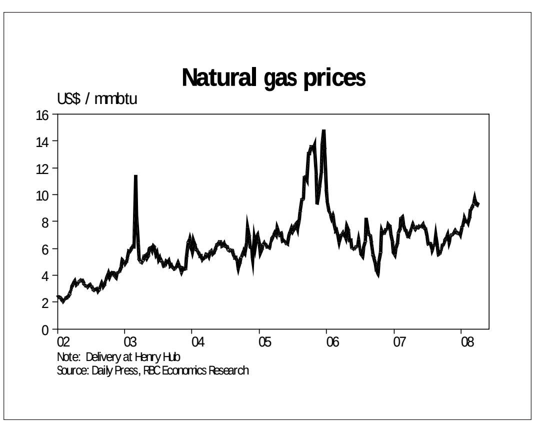
▲ The U.S. slowdown has not dented the bullish spending intentions of provincial governments and businesses across the country. Capital investment (private and public) is poised to rise a solid 5% in 2008.

▲ The high-growth provinces of the last few years — British Columbia and Alberta — are paring back their spending plans. The focus now shifts eastward to Manitoba and Saskatchewan with each expecting 18% gains in new spending initiatives in 2008.









British Columbia — Exposure to Asia helps offset U.S. weakness

British Columbia kicked off the budget season with the launch of a revenue-neutral carbon tax as the cornerstone of this year's environmentally focused budget. The tax is expected to generate about $1.8 billion in revenues over three years, with a pledge to return these funds back to taxpayers through tax cuts for businesses and individuals. Budget surpluses are forecast through to FY10/11 with more than $2 billion in cumulative reserves built in during the next three years to provide a buffer against potential risks to the outlook. The downside protection is prudent in the face of mounting economic risks — particularly related to the forestry sector. We expect growth of 2.3% in 2008 and 2.8% in 2009 as the lead-up to Vancouver's 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games stimulates growth via strong capital spending, increased tourism and retail sector gains.

The forestry sector is being squeezed on several fronts. The triple hit to industry revenues from weak lumber prices, down 40% from their peak two years ago, a strong Canadian dollar, which erode profit margins with revenues priced in U.S. dollars, and the U.S. housing market recession have forced many mills to scale back or close operations across the province. The lingering threat of pine beetle devastation across forests remains an added concern, with cold winter temperatures containing, but not eliminating, the infection. Forestry exports are down sharply particularly to the United States. Fortunately, compared to every other province, British Columbia has some protection against a slowing U.S. economy — it has the lowest exposure to U.S. demand (60% of B.C.'s exports) and the highest exposure to Asian demand (27% of B.C.'s exports).

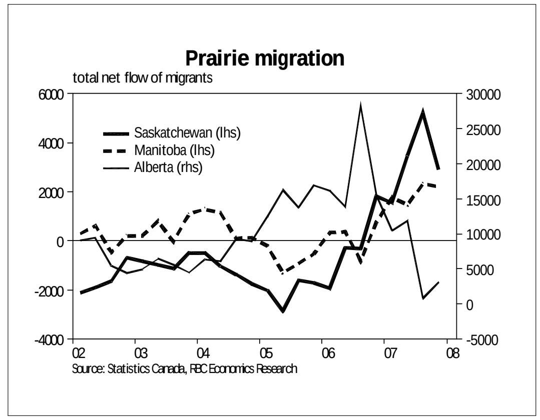
Alberta — Deceleration mode

After three years of chart-topping growth, the Alberta economy is starting to give the national numbers more meaning again as it shifts into slower gear. Growth in 2007 likely cooled to 4.3%, down from its peak of 6.6% in 2006, and is expected to continue to slow to the low-to-mid 3% range in 2008 and 2009. This is by no means slow growth — especially compared to the sub-1% growth expected in Ontario — but is sharply weaker than the pace of the last few years. Nonetheless, with oil still hovering in the $100/barrel range and natural gas prices picking up, the key fundamental supports are still intact to keep the province on the high-end of the provincial growth charts.

Automatic stabilizers have helped restrain growth across many sectors. First, a rapid run-up in house prices quickly pushed the market into overvalued territory and priced out prospective homeowners. Slower demand helped take some of the upward pressure off house prices, with growth rates now expected to sit in the mid single-digit range compared to the 30% gains witnessed in 2006 and 2007. Stabilization is also under way in the business sector as a higher cost of doing business through rising wages, higher input costs and royalty rate hikes has diminished the attractiveness of several proposed capital expansion plans. Multi-billion-dollar cost overruns have become commonplace and have forced many companies to scale-back and/or cancel potential projects. Inflation is still running at twice the national rate but is forecast to slow from 5% in 2007 to below 3% in 2008 as the economy settles down into a more comfortable cruising speed.

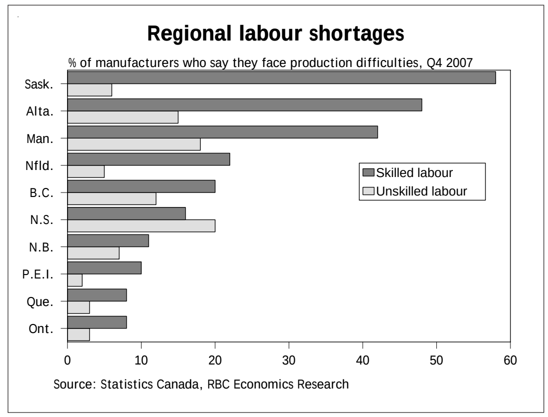
Saskatchewan — The new provincial growth leader

We expect Saskatchewan to be Canada's top growth performer this year, coming in at 3.6% in 2008 and 3.2% in 2009. Saskatchewan and Manitoba have become the new 'it' provinces with hot housing markets, big capital spending plans and tight labour conditions. Saskatchewan now ranks number-one across all key housing indicators that we track. House prices became overvalued in a very short time and it is likely only a matter of months before a decelerating trend sets in to bring markets back closer in line with underlying fundamentals. The cool-down is likely to be similar to what is currently going on in Alberta. On the business side, however, Saskatchewan has more upside potential than Alberta. Saskatchewan benefits from strong export volumes and high prices for oil, uranium, potash and grains. A surge in migration inflows confirm that these strengths are being noticed. The unemployment rate (4%) is holding at its lowest rate in 25 years and skilled labour shortages are a growing concern. Labour shortages are supporting the fastest wage growth in the country.

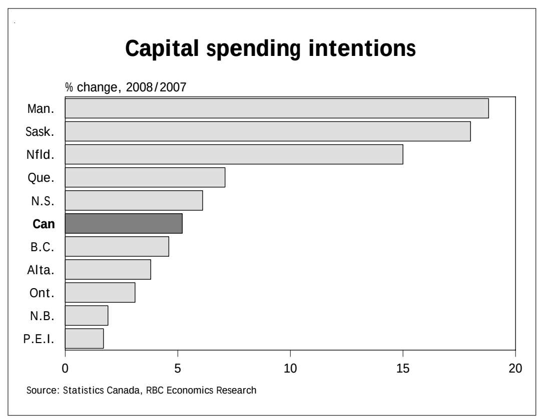


Manitoba — A new hot spot?

Manitoba likely reported another solid year of growth and is expected to continue to outperform the national average. The diversified composition of the economy traditionally keeps Manitoba's growth profile more stable compared to the other provinces. The province will continue to benefit from record-high grain prices, a diversified manufacturing sector, big capital spending plans in 2008 and a housing market that continues to heat up. All combined, Manitoba is one of the better-positioned provinces to weather a U.S. slowdown (third lowest exposure to U.S. exports) and should remain one of the fastest-growing provinces in 2008.

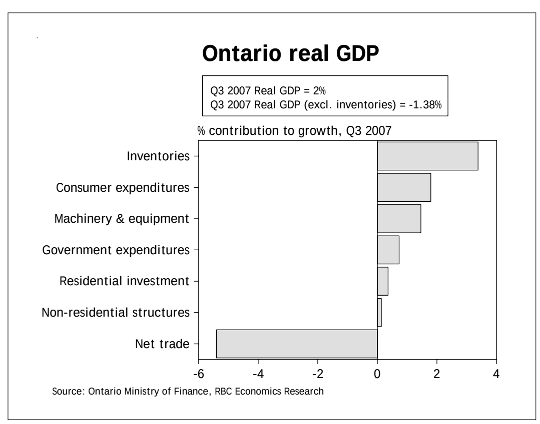


Private investment is projected to increase 22% and public investment 11% in 2008. A solid line-up of big-ticket capital projects currently under way include the Winnipeg Floodway expansion, the Wuskwatim hydroelectric dam and a new airport facility. Similar to Saskatchewan, Manitoba is also benefiting from a turn-around in migration inflows, which are putting a strain on existing housing capacity. Excess demand is driving 15% year-over-year home price gains. The domestic economy is on firm footing as solid real estate markets and tight labour conditions support a very strong retail sales profile and a significant pick-up in wages.



Ontario — On the brink of recession

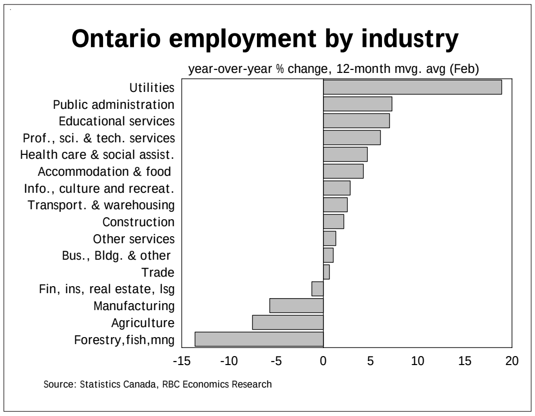
The nationwide hit to Canada's exports will disproportionately affect Ontario because of both its heavy reliance on U.S. demand for its products as well as the unfavorable composition of those exports that are largely focused on the auto and forestry sectors. Ontario's exports to the United States account for roughly 84% of its total exports and about 40% of its GDP. The heavy drag from Ontario's trade sector will see the province teeter on the brink of recession through 2008, delivering sub-1% growth this year followed by a modest pick-up to 1.9% in 2009 alongside a recovering U.S. economy.

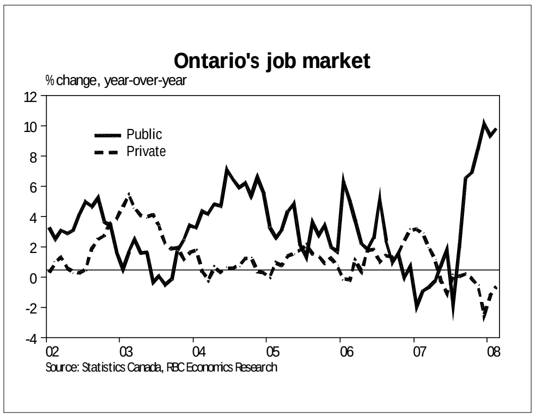


Confirmation of slower times ahead came in last month's budget when the McGuinty government tabled a balanced budget but indicated growing risks to key revenue drivers. Signficant year-end expenditures prohibited any meaningful, and much-needed, tax relief. The budget is expected to remain balanced through to FY10/11 with $3 billion in cumulative reserves built in to provide a buffer against mounting downside risks to economic growth.

Further evidence of a slowdown is showing up in the province's labour markets. Digging beneath the headline numbers, Ontario's job market resilience now appears overstated. The year-long trend shows that the public sector has been doing the heavy lifting, while the private sector is in contraction, with declines led by key sectors including forestry, agriculture, manufacturing, finance, insurance and real estate. Some slack emerging in the labour market confirms that the province is gearing down as companies trim their operations .

On balance, the possibility of a technical recession in 2008 cannot yet be ruled out. However, we think that the slowdown will be short-lived with enough offsetting forces to push the economy through these tough times. Real estate markets are in healthy shape, real wages are still rising and a big dose of interest rate stimulus should provide a boost as it filters through the economy this year.

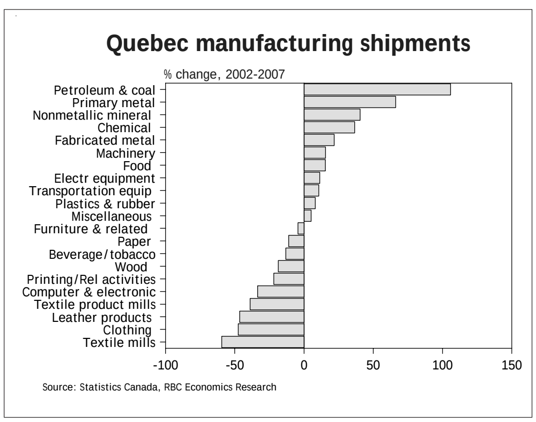




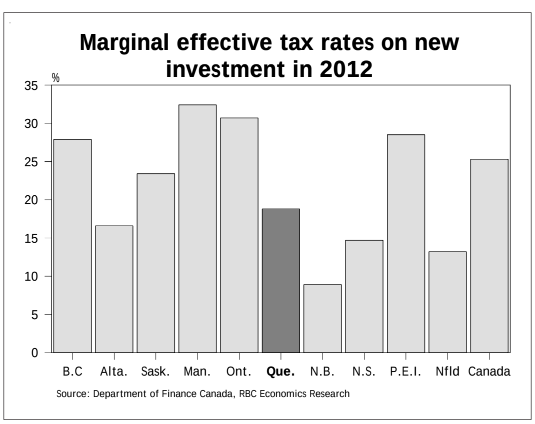
Quebec — Still vulnerable, but less so than Ontario

As Quebec's budget confirmed, there are presently downside risks to economic growth as a strong Canadian dollar, elevated energy prices and a slowing U.S. economy weigh on the province's critical manufacturing sector. The province was able to eat into its reserves to avoid a deficit, but key revenue drivers are expected to cool as central Canada remains under pressure. Real growth will slow to 1.1% in 2008, rising to 2.2% in 2009.

The composition of Quebec's manufacturing base, however, makes it less vulnerable than Ontario to slowing U.S demand. Quebec has very limited exposure to autos. Instead, strong gains in petroleum and coal, primary metals, chemicals and fabricated metals are supporting manufacturing shipments.



Efforts are under way to keep the investment climate competitive both within Canada and on the international stage. First, marginal effective tax rates on new investment will drop to 18.8% in 2012. Second, Quebec mirrored Ontario's announcement last fall to eliminate the capital tax for manufacturers, effective immediately and by 2010 for all businesses. Third, manufacturers will welcome further relief via a new investment tax credit of 5% for the purchase of manufacturing and processing equipment, which is then scaled higher to as much as 40% for businesses in depressed regions of the province. These efforts will continue to position Quebec as one of the more attractive provincial investment climates.



New Brunswick — Awaiting a big energy announcement

Prospects in New Brunswick are healthy in the near-term, with growth expected to remain at 2.5% during the next two years. The domestic economy is on firm footing, supported by healthy job markets and solid wage growth. The forestry sector remains under downward pressure, but strength in construction and service sector jobs are helping to offset the slump.

The freshly completed Canaport LNG terminal is expected to begin receiving supplies later this year. The development of a new $1.7 billion potash mine is expected to fill the void of the wrap-up of the LNG terminal. Longer-term potential is building in anticipation of a decision on whether a second major oil refinery will get approval to proceed. The decision is expected to be made in 2009. New Brunswick already has the country's biggest oil refinery, so the impact of a second one of equal capacity (estimated costs of $5-$7 billion) would have significant regional implications in the early part of the next decade when it begins construction. Investments of this size generate significant additional employment and business opportunity during both the construction and the operation stage. As well, spin-off effects include jobs in wholesale trade, transportation, ongoing construction maintenance and the retail services sector.

Nova Scotia — Big-ticket projects aligning

Healthy prospects for new developments in the non-residential sector are likely to support solid growth averaging 2.7% per year in 2008 and 2009. The federal government has given conditional environmental approval to a proposed $4.6 billion petrochemical and LNG terminal located in Goldboro. The facility is expected to generate about 3000 new construction jobs and 500 full-time positions once it shifts into production in 2012. The Deep Panuke project ($700 million) is still on track for production to begin in 2010. Similar to New Brunswick, these big-ticket projects provide significant upside potential to the province's growth outlook — particularly toward the end of the decade.

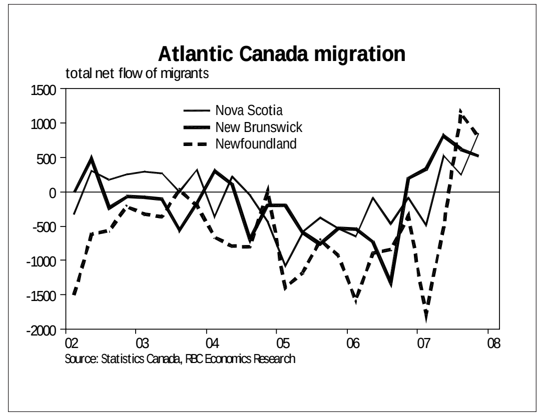
Housing markets are cooling off with housing starts down 3% last year and expected to drop a further 13% in 2008. House price gains have moderated from the 10% range reached last year down to a more moderate 5% year-over-year pace so far this year. Job markets are holding up and the unemployment rate is expected to continue to drift lower through 2008. Except for a few weak pockets in the labour numbers (forestry, public administration, professional services and tourism), most of the other sectors are still expanding.

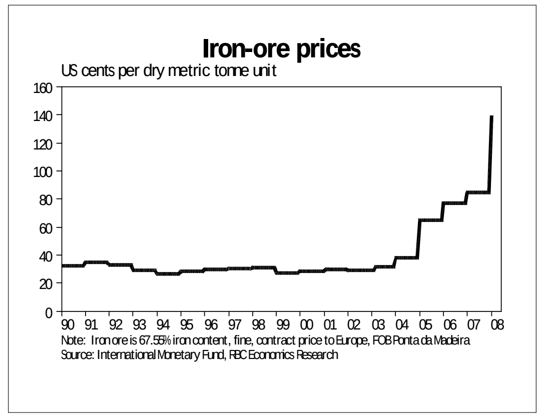
Newfoundland and Labrador — Waning oil production

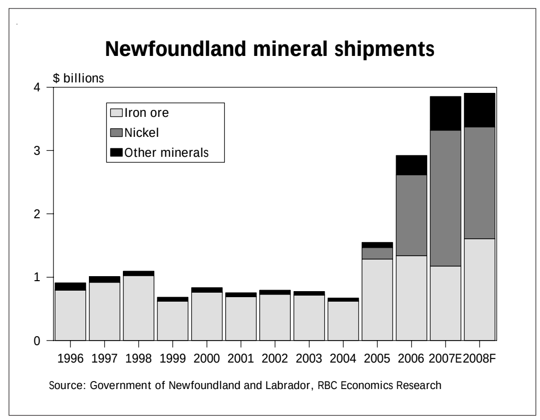
Newfoundland topped the growth charts last year — growth is expected to have come in at about 9% — but is set to slip to last place in 2008 as oil production declines. Offshore oil production is expected to drop 15% in 2008 as all three oil producing fields face falling production volumes. Prospects for expansions at existing oilfields leave the door open for upside potential in the early part of the next decade. Potential projects include the Hebron development, the Hibernia Southern Extension and an expansion at White Rose. The province's mining sector (mostly made up of nickel and iron ore) is offsetting some of the weakness on the oil front. Iron ore prices have soared by 66% since 2007 and are expected to keep the value of shipments at an elevated $4 billion in 2008 for a second consecutive year.

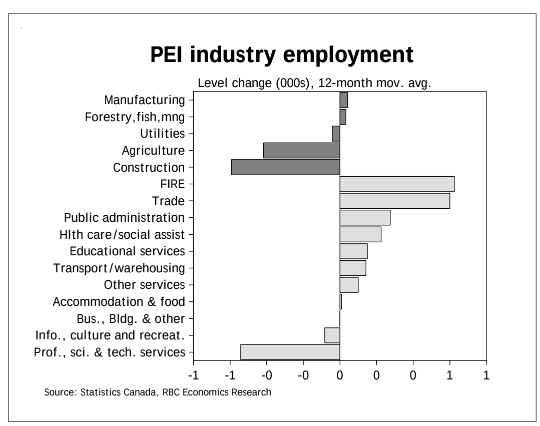
Prince Edward Island — Construction activity gears down

Moderate growth in the low-to-mid 1% range is expected to set in this year and continue through 2009 as investment activity gears down and labour markets soften. Both non-residential and residential construction markets are off their peaks and expected to cool further this year. The province's manufacturing sector is coming under downward pressure amid the challenges facing the entire country, including the sustained strength in the Canadian dollar and softer U.S. demand for exports. The Island's exposure to U.S. demand, however, is on the low end of the scale relative to other provinces, which provides some cushion against U.S. weakness. Exports to the United States account for about 13% of the province's GDP. The tourism industry has held up in spite of a difficult economic climate. A decline in U.S. tourists last year was offset by increased toursim from countries overseas.









Forecast detail

Average annual % change unless otherwise indicated

	Real GDP			Nominal GDP			Employment			Labour force			Unemployment rate %			Personal disposable income			Housing starts Thousands			Retail sales			CPI		
	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09
NFLD.	9.0	0.5	1.0	14.0	4.5	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	-0.8	-0.9	0.4	13.6	12.6	12.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.0	9.5	5.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.3
P.E.I	1.9	1.2	1.4	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	4.6	2.0	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	8.2	4.4	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.6
N.S.	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	8.0	7.1	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	6.5	1.9	1.1	2.0
N.B.	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	7.5	6.6	6.9	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.4	6.2	4.4	4.0	1.9	1.2	1.7
QUE.	2.1	1.1	2.2	3.6	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	5.1	4.4	5.4	48.6	47.1	40.0	4.4	4.1	4.4	1.6	1.2	1.8
ONT.	1.8	0.8	1.9	3.8	2.1	3.6	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	6.4	6.7	7.2	4.6	4.3	5.1	68.1	66.8	59.4	3.9	3.8	4.5	1.8	1.4	1.8
MAN.	3.5	2.8	2.9	4.5	3.8	3.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	6.6	8.0	6.2	5.7	5.6	4.5	9.5	8.1	7.6	2.0	1.8	2.1
SASK.	4.6	3.6	3.2	9.5	6.8	4.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	4.2	3.8	4.0	7.7	8.4	6.4	6.0	6.1	4.5	12.7	9.0	8.0	2.8	3.3	2.9
ALTA.	4.3	3.3	3.0	12.4	7.5	5.5	4.7	2.2	1.8	4.8	2.8	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.7	8.1	6.0	5.6	48.3	41.6	35.3	9.0	7.4	7.0	5.0	2.9	2.8
B.C.	3.1	2.3	2.8	6.2	4.5	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.2	4.4	4.9	6.3	5.5	6.5	39.2	37.2	30.5	7.1	6.2	7.5	1.8	1.1	1.6
CANADA	2.7	1.6	2.3	5.9	3.8	4.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	5.6	4.9	5.4	228	216	184	5.8	5.1	5.5	2.1	1.4	1.9

Key provincial comparisons

2007 unless otherwise indicated

	NFLD	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK	ALTA	B.C.
Population (000s)	507	139	935	751	7,720	12,851	1,190	1,003	3,487	4,403
Gross domestic product ($ billions, 2006)	25.6	4.3	32.0	25.3	282.8	557.8	44.9	45.9	240.0	180.3
Real GDP ($1997 billions, 2006)	17.7	4.0	28.6	22.8	259.9	521.6	40.3	38.4	183.4	158.3
Share of Canada real GDP (%, 2006)	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.8	20.3	40.7	3.1	3.0	14.3	12.3
Real GDP growth (CAR, last five years 01-06, %)	4.5	2.8	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.5	3.5
Real GDP per capita ($, 2006)	34,707	29,332	30,581	30,475	34,001	41,132	34,252	38,912	54,528	36,715
Real GDP growth rate per capita (CAR, last five years 01-06, %)	5.0	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.3
Personal disposable income per capita ($, 2006)	25,076	21,653	23,221	22,712	23,290	26,493	23,541	23,138	32,630	25,409
Employment growth (CAR, last five years 02-07, %)	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.4	3.2	2.9
Employment rate (Feb 2008, %)	48.9	57.6	56.4	57.4	60.1	63.1	65.6	65.7	71.1	63.0
Discomfort index (inflation + unemp. Rates, latest)	15.2	12.4	10.3	10.0	8.6	7.6	5.8	7.5	7.0	5.2
Manufacturing industry output (% of real GDP, 2006)	6.5	11.4	8.9	15.5	20.1	18.8	11.6	7.5	9.8	11.0
Personal expenditures goods & services (% of real GDP, 2006)	59.1	72.2	70.3	63.7	61.5	55.9	62.3	57.3	52.9	64.5
International exports (% of real GDP, 2006)	33.7	30.4	26.1	42.2	38.1	48.8	31.9	40.6	34.9	30.6

Source: Statistics Canada, RBC Economics Research

British Columbia

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	138,193	145,642	157,365	169,404	180,328	191,508	200,126	208,532
product	% change	3.5	5.4	8.0	7.7	6.4	6.2	4.5	4.2
Real GDP	$1997 millions	138,193	141,435	146,629	153,208	158,335	163,243	166,998	171,674
	% change	3.6	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.8
Employment	thousands	1,965.0	2,014.7	2,062.7	2,130.5	2,195.5	2,266.3	2,312.5	2,363.4
	% change	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.0	2.2
Labour force	thousands	2,147.6	2,190.7	2,221.9	2,263.4	2,305.1	2,366.4	2,419.4	2,485.7
	% change	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.7
Unemployment rate	%	8.5	8.0	7.2	5.9	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.9
Personal disposable	$ millions	88,594	91,505	96,714	101,559	109,579	116,526	122,935	130,926
income	% change	3.8	3.3	5.7	5.0	7.9	6.3	5.5	6.5
Retail sales	$ millions	43,265	44,421	47,217	49,286	52,627	56,381	59,876	64,367
	% change	6.3	2.7	6.3	4.4	6.8	7.1	6.2	7.5
Housing starts	units	21,625	26,174	32,925	34,667	36,443	39,195	37,235	30,533
	% change	25.5	21.0	25.8	5.3	5.1	7.6	-5.0	-18.0
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	102.2	104.2	106.3	108.1	110.0	111.2	113.0
index	% change	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.6

Alberta

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	150,594	170,113	189,521	222,159	240,025	269,788	290,022	305,973
product	% change	-0.4	13.0	11.4	17.2	8.0	12.4	7.5	5.5
Real GDP	$1997 millions	150,594	155,359	163,457	172,047	183,372	191,257	197,568	203,496
	% change	2.2	3.2	5.2	5.3	6.6	4.3	3.3	3.0
Employment	thousands	1,670.8	1,716.7	1,757.5	1,784.4	1,870.7	1,959.4	2,003.3	2,039.3
	% change	2.4	2.7	2.4	1.5	4.8	4.7	2.2	1.8
Labour force	thousands	1,764.2	1,808.8	1,842.4	1,857.5	1,937.5	2,030.6	2,087.1	2,140.1
	% change	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.8	4.3	4.8	2.8	2.5
Unemployment rate	%	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.7
Personal disposable	$ millions	78,323	81,942	89,308	97,528	109,732	118,620	125,738	132,779
income	% change	3.7	4.6	9.0	9.2	12.5	8.1	6.0	5.6
Retail sales	$ millions	37,663	39,318	43,372	48,493	56,047	61,101	65,622	70,216
	% change	9.0	4.4	10.3	11.8	15.6	9.0	7.4	7.0
Housing starts	units	38,754	36,171	36,270	40,847	48,962	48,336	41,569	35,334
	% change	32.8	-6.7	0.3	12.6	19.9	-1.3	-14.0	-15.0
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	104.4	105.9	108.1	112.3	117.9	121.3	124.7
index	% change	3.4	4.4	1.4	2.1	3.9	5.0	2.9	2.8

Saskatchewan

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	34,343	36,653	40,417	43,773	45,922	50,285	53,704	56,282
product	% change	3.7	6.7	10.3	8.3	4.9	9.5	6.8	4.8
Real GDP	$1997 millions	34,343	35,921	37,303	38,598	38,433	40,201	41,648	42,981
	% change	-0.4	4.6	3.8	3.5	-0.4	4.6	3.6	3.2
Employment	thousands	468.3	476.1	479.7	483.5	491.6	501.8	514.0	523.8
	% change	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9
Labour force	thousands	496.4	504.3	506.7	509.4	515.6	523.8	534.6	545.5
	% change	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.0
Unemployment rate	%	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.0
Personal disposable	$ millions	19,049	20,238	21,797	21,998	22,853	24,613	26,680	28,388
income	% change	3.0	6.2	7.7	0.9	3.9	7.7	8.4	6.4
Retail sales	$ millions	9,389	9,858	10,259	10,796	11,495	12,951	14,117	15,246
	% change	7.6	5.0	4.1	5.2	6.5	12.7	9.0	8.0
Housing starts	units	2,963	3,315	3,781	3,437	3,715	6,007	6,127	4,534
	% change	24.4	11.9	14.1	-9.1	8.1	61.7	2.0	-26.0
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	102.3	104.6	106.9	109.1	112.2	115.9	119.3
index	% change	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.9

Manitoba

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	36,559	37,451	39,859	41,682	44,851	46,871	48,637	50,350
product	% change	4.0	2.4	6.4	4.6	7.6	4.5	3.8	3.5
Real GDP	$1997 millions	36,559	37,059	38,033	39,061	40,323	41,726	42,875	44,131
	% change	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.9
Employment	thousands	567.2	570.3	576.6	580.3	587.0	596.5	609.2	619.4
	% change	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.7
Labour force	thousands	597.8	600.3	608.9	609.4	613.5	623.9	634.6	647.4
	% change	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
Unemployment rate	%	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.3
Personal disposable	$ millions	23,678	24,436	25,670	26,326	27,713	29,547	31,919	33,903
income	% change	3.1	3.2	5.0	2.6	5.3	6.6	8.0	6.2
Retail sales	$ millions	10,570	10,953	11,692	12,381	12,938	14,167	15,312	16,475
	% change	7.0	3.6	6.7	5.9	4.5	9.5	8.1	7.6
Housing starts	units	3,617	4,206	4,440	4,731	5,028	5,738	5,593	4,478
	% change	22.1	16.3	5.6	6.6	6.3	14.1	-2.5	-19.9
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	101.8	103.8	106.6	108.7	110.9	112.9	115.3
index	% change	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1

Ontario

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	477,763	493,081	516,792	536,908	557,784	578,980	591,370	612,659
product	% change	5.3	3.2	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.1	3.6
Real GDP	$1997 millions	477,763	484,341	496,208	510,740	521,648	531,038	535,127	545,401
	% change	3.1	1.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.9
Employment	thousands	6,031.4	6,213.2	6,316.5	6,397.7	6,492.7	6,593.8	6,653.8	6,723.0
	% change	1.8	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.0
Labour force	thousands	6,493.7	6,676.2	6,775.4	6,849.1	6,927.3	7,043.5	7,135.1	7,241.4
	% change	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5
Unemployment rate	%	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2
Personal disposable	$ millions	284,156	293,943	307,170	319,255	335,990	351,580	366,839	385,584
income	% change	3.5	3.4	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.3	5.1
Retail sales	$ millions	120,992	125,122	129,086	135,321	140,835	146,279	151,838	158,670
	% change	5.9	3.4	3.2	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.5
Housing starts	units	83,597	85,180	85,114	78,795	73,417	68,123	66,761	59,417
	% change	14.1	1.9	-0.1	-7.4	-6.8	-7.2	-2.0	-11.0
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	102.7	104.6	106.9	108.8	110.8	112.4	114.4
index	% change	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8

Quebec

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	241,448	250,752	262,890	272,672	282,841	293,136	301,637	312,798
product	% change	4.2	3.9	4.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.7
Real GDP	$1997 millions	241,448	244,422	250,673	255,638	259,895	265,353	268,166	273,958
	% change	2.4	1.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.2
Employment	thousands	3,569.9	3,628.8	3,680.5	3,717.3	3,765.4	3,851.7	3,894.1	3,938.5
	% change	3.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.1
Labour force	thousands	3,907.7	3,992.8	4,024.1	4,052.7	4,094.2	4,150.1	4,198.2	4,248.6
	% change	3.6	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
Unemployment rate	%	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.2	7.3
Personal disposable	$ millions	151,871	158,823	165,727	170,612	178,028	187,179	195,489	206,124
income	% change	4.4	4.6	4.3	2.9	4.3	5.1	4.4	5.4
Retail sales	$ millions	72,099	75,326	78,518	82,533	86,763	90,619	94,334	98,485
	% change	6.1	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.4
Housing starts	units	42,452	50,289	58,448	50,910	47,877	48,553	47,096	40,013
	% change	53.4	18.5	16.2	-12.9	-6.0	1.4	-3.0	-15.0
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	102.5	104.5	106.9	108.7	110.4	111.7	113.7
index	% change	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.8

New Brunswick

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic product	$ millions	21,169	22,366	23,534	24,190	25,346	26,233	27,230	28,265
	% change	2.3	5.7	5.2	2.8	4.8	3.5	3.8	3.8
Real GDP	$1997 millions	21,169	21,765	22,069	22,174	22,843	23,414	23,976	24,575
	% change	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.5	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.5
Employment	thousands	343.1	343.1	350.1	350.5	355.4	362.8	369.7	373.0
	% change	3.9	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.4	2.1	1.9	0.9
Labour force	thousands	382.0	382.4	388.0	388.2	389.6	392.4	395.8	400.5
	% change	2.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2
Unemployment rate	%	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.7	8.8	7.5	6.6	6.9
Personal disposable income	$ millions	14,480	15,027	15,789	16,308	17,024	17,807	18,430	19,204
	% change	2.2	3.8	5.1	3.3	4.4	4.6	3.5	4.2
Retail sales	$ millions	7,787	7,827	7,963	8,326	8,835	9,379	9,792	10,183
	% change	3.9	0.5	1.7	4.6	6.1	6.2	4.4	4.0
Housing starts	units	3,862	4,489	3,947	3,959	4,085	4,242	4,030	3,385
	% change	11.6	16.2	-12.1	0.3	3.2	3.8	-5.0	-16.0
Consumer price index	1992=100	100.0	103.4	104.9	107.4	109.2	111.3	112.6	114.6
	% change	3.3	3.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.7

Nova Scotia

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic product	$ millions	27,082	28,851	30,014	31,575	31,997	33,085	34,375	36,025
	% change	4.5	6.5	4.0	5.2	1.3	3.4	3.9	4.8
Real GDP	$1997 millions	27,082	27,464	27,836	28,336	28,597	29,295	30,027	30,868
	% change	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.8
Employment	thousands	422.9	431.2	442.2	443.1	441.8	447.6	456.6	465.7
	% change	1.9	2.0	2.6	0.2	-0.3	1.3	2.0	2.0
Labour force	thousands	467.7	474.6	485.0	483.9	480.0	486.7	491.4	499.7
	% change	1.7	1.5	2.2	-0.2	-0.8	1.4	1.0	1.7
Unemployment rate	%	9.6	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.9	8.0	7.1	6.8
Personal disposable income	$ millions	18,674	19,202	20,062	20,872	21,714	22,648	23,531	24,646
	% change	3.0	2.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.7
Retail sales	$ millions	9,840	10,015	10,297	10,527	11,192	11,640	12,187	12,979
	% change	6.1	1.8	2.8	2.2	6.3	4.0	4.7	6.5
Housing starts	units	4,970	5,096	4,717	4,775	4,896	4,750	4,608	4,009
	% change	21.5	2.5	-7.4	1.2	2.5	-3.0	-3.0	-13.0
Consumer price index	1992=100	100.0	103.4	105.3	108.2	110.4	112.5	113.7	116.0
	% change	3.0	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.1	2.0

Newfoundland and Labrador

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	16,457	18,119	19,302	21,496	25,608	29,193	30,507	31,422
product	% change	16.1	10.1	6.5	11.4	19.1	14.0	4.5	3.0
Real GDP	$1997 millions	16,457	17,419	17,117	17,159	17,719	19,314	19,410	19,604
	% change	15.6	5.8	-1.7	0.2	3.3	9.0	0.5	1.0
Employment	thousands	207.2	212.3	214.3	214.1	215.7	217.1	217.5	218.2
	% change	1.7	2.5	0.9	-0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3
Labour force	thousands	248.5	254.1	254.3	252.5	253.1	251.2	248.9	250.0
	% change	2.4	2.3	0.1	-0.7	0.2	-0.8	-0.9	0.4
Unemployment rate	%	16.7	16.5	15.7	15.2	14.8	13.6	12.6	12.7
Personal disposable	$ millions	9,381	9,773	10,041	10,397	12,802	13,224	13,608	13,989
income	% change	2.9	4.2	2.7	3.5	23.1	3.3	2.9	2.8
Retail sales	$ millions	5,407	5,736	5,755	5,826	6,042	6,619	6,983	7,123
	% change	4.0	6.1	0.3	1.2	3.7	9.5	5.5	2.0
Housing starts	units	2,419	2,692	2,870	2,498	2,234	2,649	2,464	2,020
	% change	35.3	11.3	6.6	-13.0	-10.6	18.6	-7.0	-18.0
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	102.9	104.8	107.6	109.5	111.1	112.2	113.7
index	% change	2.4	2.9	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.3

Prince Edward Island

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross domestic	$ millions	3,701	3,798	3,994	4,118	4,304	4,437	4,563	4,659
product	% change	7.9	2.6	5.2	3.1	4.5	3.1	2.8	2.1
Real GDP	$1997 millions	3,701	3,778	3,893	3,945	4,049	4,128	4,177	4,236
	% change	4.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.4
Employment	thousands	64.7	66.1	66.9	68.2	68.6	69.3	69.6	69.8
	% change	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
Labour force	thousands	73.5	74.3	75.4	76.5	77.1	77.3	77.7	78.2
	% change	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
Unemployment rate	%	12.0	11.0	11.3	10.8	11.0	10.3	10.3	10.7
Personal disposable	$ millions	2,606	2,635	2,769	2,865	2,989	3,126	3,189	3,272
income	% change	5.6	1.1	5.1	3.5	4.3	4.6	2.0	2.6
Retail sales	$ millions	1,369	1,383	1,385	1,424	1,481	1,603	1,673	1,735
	% change	3.4	1.0	0.1	2.8	4.0	8.2	4.4	3.7
Housing starts	units	775	814	919	862	738	750	698	607
	% change	14.8	5.0	12.9	-6.2	-14.4	1.6	-7.0	-13.0
Consumer price	1992=100	100.0	103.5	105.8	109.1	111.6	113.6	115.1	116.9
index	% change	2.7	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.6