

## **Appendix: Decompositions of Aggregate Labour Productivity Growth**

A first step in the identification of the principal causes behind Canada's dismal productivity performance since 2000 is to decompose productivity growth into its main accounting components. Such an exercise provides important insights to guide a more behavioural analysis of factors affecting labour productivity. In this appendix we undertake three major decompositions. First, we decompose labour productivity growth into its main sources for both Canada and the United States using the standard neoclassical growth accounting framework. We then proceed to a provincial decomposition of Canada's labour productivity growth followed by an industry-based decomposition. A set of tables detailing the industry and provincial decompositions can be found at the end of the appendix.

### **Neoclassical Growth Accounting**

Using the neoclassical growth accounting framework and official estimates from Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), we examine the sources of productivity growth over the 1961-2006 period.<sup>1</sup> The first section focuses on the sources of productivity growth in Canada and the United States in recent years, focusing on the 1996-2000 and 2000-2006 sub-periods. It is followed by a detailed analysis of historical trends in Canada and the United States since 1961 over six sub-periods, with an emphasis on the contrast between trends since 2000 and long term trends established in the 1973-2000 period.

### **Growth Accounting in Canada and the United States since 1996**

Applying a growth accounting decomposition to both the 1996-2000 and 2000-2006 sub-periods reveals once again that while labour productivity in the two countries followed similar patterns in the 1996-2000 period, their post-2000 performance diverged significantly. In the 1996-2000 period, both Canada and the United States enjoyed strong productivity growth. In both countries, about half of productivity growth was explained by changes in measured productivity inputs, that is either by an improved labour composition<sup>2</sup> or an increase in the intensity of capital services (which includes both changes in capital stock and capital composition) (Table A).

---

<sup>1</sup> Baldwin and Gu (2007) have also done a growth accounting decomposition using these data focused on the 1996-2006 period rather than particularly on developments since 2000. Our analysis extends only to 2006 as Statistics Canada KLEMS data for 2007 are not yet available.

<sup>2</sup> Labour composition is the ratio of labour input to hours worked. As such, labour composition reflects the shifts in the educational attainment and work experience of the workforce. Labour input is calculated by aggregating the labour input of three broad categories of educational attainment (primary or secondary education, some or completed postsecondary certificate or diploma and university degree or above). The labour input of each educational category is a chained-Fisher aggregation of hours worked of those workers classified by work experience and class of workers (paid workers versus self-employed and unpaid family workers), using hourly compensation as weights. Note that hours worked are used to calculate labour productivity growth, not the adjusted labour input which includes changes in labour composition.

Between 2000 and 2006, however, Canada's labour productivity growth has been well below that of the United States (1.04 per cent versus 2.95 per cent). In Canada, labour composition contributed 0.32 percentage point, capital intensity contributed 0.84 percentage point and MFP contributed -0.10 percentage point. The contribution of each factor was larger in the United States, with labour composition contributing 0.38 percentage point, capital intensity 0.90 percentage point and MFP 1.66 percentage point.

Interestingly, the contribution of labour composition and capital services in absolute terms was almost identical in the United States and in Canada over the 2000-2006 period (1.28 point versus 1.16 point). Indeed, the key difference lies in the contribution of multifactor productivity (MFP), which is 1.76 percentage point larger in the United States than in Canada, accounting for almost all of the 1.91 percentage point labour productivity growth difference over the 2000-2006 period.

**Table A: Sources of Growth in the Business Sector in Canada and the United States 1996-2000 and 2000-2006**

	Canada		United States		Canada minus United States	
	1996-2000	2000-2006	1996-2000	2000-2006	1996-2000	2000-2006
<b>Average Annual Rate of Growth</b>						
Output	5.81	2.51	4.83	2.86	0.98	-0.34
Total Hours	2.69	1.45	2.10	-0.09	0.58	1.54
Labour Composition	0.70	0.53	0.38	0.55	0.32	-0.01
Capital Services	5.34	3.45	5.99	2.88	-0.65	0.56
Capital Services Intensity	2.59	1.97	3.81	2.98	-1.22	-1.01
<b>Average Annual Percentage Point Contributions to Labour Productivity Growth</b>						
Labour Productivity	3.05	1.04	2.67	2.95	0.38	-1.91
Labour Composition	0.41	0.32	0.26	0.38	0.15	-0.06
Capital Intensity	1.06	0.84	1.18	0.90	-0.12	-0.06
Multifactor Productivity	1.56	-0.10	1.22	1.66	0.35	-1.76

Source: Calculations from the Canadian Productivity Accounts from Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 383-0021 for Canada. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Multifactor Productivity Program for the United States. Note that the BLS data is not entirely consistent with previous estimates as the most recent revisions to output have not yet been integrated in the BLS MFP program.

Comparing periods, it is also mostly the change in MFP growth between 1996-2000 and 2000-2006, with 0.44 percentage point per year acceleration in the United States and a 1.66 percentage point deceleration in Canada, that accounts for how Canada went from a 0.38 percentage point labour productivity advantage in 1996-2000 to a 1.91 percentage point lag in the 2000-2006 period. Yet again, explaining the cross-country MFP growth differential appears to be the key to solving Canada's recent productivity puzzle.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> An interesting element to note, but which can explain only part of the cross-country difference in MFP growth, is the large implicit difference in capital share between Canada and the United States. In both sub-periods, capital services intensity in the United States has grown about 50 per cent faster than in Canada, yet it has only contributed slightly more to labour productivity than it has in Canada. These estimates

This growth accounting exercise, even though it identifies MFP as the main culprit for the dismal productivity growth in Canada since 2000 and for the Canada-US labour productivity growth gap, fails to identify the underlying reasons behind the diverging MFP growth rates. Even though MFP is often associated to technological progress, it is in fact a measure of our ignorance as it includes all effects which are not captured by either an improved labour force or an increase in capital services. As such, identifying MFP growth as the main driver of Canada-U.S. productivity differences is not particularly insightful.

### **A Long-term Growth Accounting Perspective of Productivity**

With Canada's productivity growth since 2000 falling below historical trend, it is useful to take a look at longer term productivity trends in Canada to identify potential sources for this falling productivity performance. Table B provides growth accounting estimates for Canada for selected sub-periods since 1961.

The 1961-1973 period, which is part of the golden era of productivity growth, clearly stands out from later periods. In this period, Canada benefited not only from strong growth in the quality of its labour force (contributing 0.65 percentage point per year) and in capital intensity (contributing 1.60 percentage point per year), but also from high MFP growth (contributing 1.36 percentage point per year). The strong growth of productivity inputs during that period was never to be matched in following periods.

Yet, probably more relevant for comparison to the current period is Canada's performance during the 1973-2000 period. Labour productivity growth between 1973 and 2000 averaged 1.69 per cent per year. The contribution of labour composition was 0.36 point, that of capital intensity 1.15 point and that of MFP's only 0.18 point.

Comparing the recent productivity performance to that of the 1973-2000 period reveals that the slowdown in labour productivity growth since 2000 is not the result of any one single factor. Over the 2000-2006 period, labour productivity growth was 1.06 per cent, down by 0.63 percentage point compared to 1973-2000. Growth in labour composition decreased, with its contribution to labour productivity falling marginally by 0.04 percentage point per year (from 0.36 to 0.32). More importantly, both capital intensity growth and MFP growth decreased, and their contribution to productivity growth fell by 0.31 percentage point each when compared to the 1973-2000 period. Moreover, the decrease in capital services intensity was due both to slower capital stock

---

suggest that Canada's capital share is around 41 per cent while it barely reaches 31 per cent in the United States. Yet, even if Canada's share were equal to that the United States, its MFP would have been only 0.25 percentage point larger in the 2000-2006 period and the lion's share of the gap between the two countries would have still stemmed from differences in MFP. MFP measures remain rife with measurement issues and methodological choices can create substantially different results. In general, researchers outside of Statistics Canada generally obtain larger estimates, even when they attempt to replicate the methodology used to create official measures. For example, Diewert (2008) estimates MFP growth in Canada in the 2000-2006 period to be 0.34 per cent per year instead of the official -0.10 per cent.

growth and to slower capital composition growth. Indeed, the shift towards ICT capital has slowed since 2000 compared to previous periods, driving the slowdown in the contribution of capital composition. The historical growth accounting exercise suggest that the lacklustre productivity performance of Canada since 2000 relative to the 1973-2000 period can hardly be attributed to one single factor, but is rather the result of slower growth of both productivity inputs and MFP.

**Table B: Sources of Labour Productivity Growth in the Canadian Business Sector Since 1961 Selected Periods**

	1961-1973	1973-2000	1973-1989	1989-1996	1996-2000	2000-2006
<b>Average Annual Rate of Growth</b>						
Output	5.60	3.35	3.56	1.48	5.81	2.51
Total Hours	1.99	1.66	1.95	0.42	2.69	1.45
Labour Composition	1.04	0.60	0.54	0.67	0.70	0.53
Capital Services	6.37	4.65	5.31	2.76	5.34	3.45
Capital Stock	4.56	2.85	3.55	1.14	3.04	2.33
Capital Composition	1.75	1.75	1.69	1.60	2.23	1.10
ICT Capital Services	7.32	19.56	21.93	14.31	19.54	9.47
Non-ICT Capital Services	6.23	3.52	4.30	1.64	3.76	2.81
Capital Services Intensity	4.29	2.94	3.30	2.33	2.59	1.97
ICT Cap. Serv. Intensity	5.33	17.90	19.98	13.89	16.86	8.02
Non-ICT Cap. Serv. Intensity	4.24	1.86	2.35	1.22	1.08	1.36
<b>Average Annual Percentage Point Contributions to Labour Productivity Growth</b>						
Labour Productivity	3.58	1.66	1.57	1.06	3.05	1.04
Labour Composition	0.65	0.36	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.32
Capital Services Intensity	1.60	1.15	1.28	0.87	1.06	0.84
Capital Stock	1.14	0.70	0.86	0.36	0.61	0.57
Capital Composition	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.51	0.44	0.27
ICT Cap. Serv. Intensity	0.09	0.47	0.42	0.46	0.66	0.31
Non-ICT Cap. Serv. Intensity	1.51	0.68	0.87	0.42	0.40	0.53
Multifactor Productivity	1.26	0.15	-0.03	-0.23	1.56	-0.10
<b>Average Annual Percent Contributions to Labour Productivity Growth</b>						
Labour Productivity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour Composition	18.1	21.8	20.7	39.2	13.3	30.3
Capital Services Intensity	44.7	69.1	81.7	82.0	34.8	80.5
Capital Stock	32.0	42.3	54.7	34.0	19.8	54.3
Capital Composition	12.3	26.0	26.1	47.7	14.5	25.8
ICT Capital Serv. Intensity	2.6	28.2	26.6	42.8	21.7	30.0
Non-ICT Cap. Serv. Intensity	42.1	40.9	55.1	39.2	13.1	50.4
Multifactor Productivity	35.4	9.2	-2.1	-21.3	51.2	-9.6

Source: CSLS Calculations based on the Canadian Productivity Accounts from Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 383-0021.

Turning to the United States, we can again confirm that the key difference between the two countries since 2000 is the sustained and accelerating growth of MFP in

the United States (Table C). Faster MFP growth in the United States than in Canada was already a feature in the 1961-1973 period, but it was more than outweighed by much faster growth in Canada for labour composition and capital services. Even though both countries experienced a significant slowdown in MFP growth in the 1973-2000 period, MFP in Canada still grew significantly slower than in the United States. Again, stronger growth in capital services intensity and labour composition in Canada partly offset weaker MFP growth.

**Table C: Sources of Labour Productivity Growth in the U.S. Business Sector Since 1961, Selected Periods**

	1961-1973	1973-2000	1973-1989	1989-1996	1996-2000	2000-2006
<b>Average Annual Rate of Growth</b>						
Output	4.88	3.39	3.23	2.94	4.83	2.86
Total Hours	1.52	1.60	1.69	1.10	2.10	-0.09
Labour Composition	0.12	0.40	0.32	0.59	0.38	0.55
Capital Services	4.41	4.24	4.22	3.30	5.99	2.88
Capital Services Intensity	2.85	2.60	2.49	2.18	3.81	2.98
<b>Average Annual Percentage Point Contributions to Labour Productivity Growth</b>						
Labour Productivity	3.31	1.77	1.52	1.83	2.67	2.95
Labour Composition	0.08	0.27	0.22	0.40	0.26	0.38
Capital Services Intensity	0.89	0.81	0.77	0.70	1.18	0.90
Multifactor Productivity	2.32	0.68	0.52	0.72	1.22	1.66
<b>Average Annual Percent Contributions to Labour Productivity Growth</b>						
Labour Productivity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour Composition	2.4	15.3	14.3	22.0	9.5	12.8
Capital Services Intensity	26.9	45.9	50.7	38.1	44.1	30.5
Multifactor Productivity	70.0	38.3	34.5	39.3	45.6	56.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Historical multifactor productivity measures.

The recent period spanning from 2000 to 2006 is notably different because the United States outperformed Canada in terms of MFP, labour composition and capital services contributions (Table A). In other words, Canada's historical advantage in productivity input growth, which generally offset its weaker MFP growth, seem to have come to an end. Most importantly, the United States significantly deepened the MFP growth gap with Canada compared to the 1973-2000 period. With Canada's productivity since 2000 suffering from a slowdown in both productivity inputs and MFP growth relative to 1973-2000, and with the United States instead experiencing a slight acceleration in productivity input growth and a significant increase in MFP growth, it is thus no surprise that a large labour productivity growth gap has opened between the two countries.

### iii. Trends in Factor Prices

Trends in factor prices in Canada have changed significantly in recent years when compared to earlier periods. Most significantly, there has been a clear downward trend in the cost of machinery and equipment, with the private M&E investment deflator falling

3.4 per cent per year between 2000 and 2007. In comparison, the M&E investment deflator increased on average by 2.7 per cent between 1973 and 2000. The latter increase, however, occurred mostly between 1973 and 1982 over which period the price of M&E doubled. Over the following 20 years, the price of M&E was largely stable. Since 2002, benefiting from a fast increasing exchange rate, M&E prices in the country have fallen 23 per cent in only five years.

In the United States, private M&E prices have also been falling 1.1 per cent per year between 2000 and 2007. The fall was not as large as in Canada, but it came on the tail of an average annual decrease of 1.4 per cent in the 1989-2000 period. In other words, M&E prices in the United States have been steadily falling since the early 1990s, a trend which continued, albeit less rapidly, in the 2000s. This is a stark contrast with Canada whose businesses faced stable M&E prices in 1990s and have benefited from falling prices only since 2002.

Trends in hourly labour compensation have been steadier in both countries. In both Canada and the United States, nominal hourly compensation has increased at about the same speed in the 2000-2007 period than in the 1981-2000 period. With labour compensation increasing at the same rate as in earlier period since 2000, and with M&E prices falling rapidly in Canada, we could reasonably expect acceleration in the rate of substitution of capital for labour. Similarly, with M&E prices in the United States since 2000 falling less rapidly than in the previous decades, and with labour compensation increasing at about the same rate, one could expect slower rate of substitution between capital and labour. Yet, capital services intensity has grown slower in Canada between 2000 and 2006 than in earlier period. Conversely, in the United States, capital services intensity growth between 2000 and 2006 was faster than in earlier periods. The discrepancy between trends in factor prices and trends in capital services intensity may be due to a time lag between new price signals and business reactions. It might also be in part due to the belief that M&E prices will continue to decrease significantly in Canada, thus leading to the postponement of investment. Even if these hypotheses are plausible, the discrepancy remains unusual.

## **Industry and Provincial Perspectives on Canadian Productivity**

Aggregate productivity levels can be expressed as the labour-input-weighted average of industry productivity. Aggregate productivity growth, however, is not simply a labour-weighted average of industry productivity growth as it is also affected by employment shifts and relative price shifts. The effect of reallocating labour across industries is straightforward; if labour is reallocated from below average productivity level industries to above average productivity level industries, the effect on aggregate productivity is positive. The effect of prices is not as obvious. In any given period, computing GDP (and thus productivity) requires aggregating heterogeneous and noncomparable units of output. To do so, they are weighted by their respective prices and we sum up each value to obtain an aggregate value. Then in order to obtain comparable values over time, the effect of prices is extracted by dividing by a general output price index. Yet, over time, prices in a given sector or industry might grow faster or slower



than that of the overall economy, and as such its weight in the future will be respectively larger or smaller. Since relative prices affect the weight of a given industry in nominal GDP, it is no surprise that they should in turn affect productivity levels and productivity growth. As such, if the output price of an above average productivity level industry is growing faster than that of the rest of the economy, ultimately the importance of that industry will be larger and aggregate productivity levels and productivity growth will be increased.

In this section, we used this basic intuition to decompose productivity growth in Canada since 1981 into its industrial and provincial components. Unlike in previous sections in which we compared Canada and the United States, we now focus only on Canada and we use total economy productivity measures as comprehensive business sector measures for productivity levels are not available for provinces and industries. We apply the decomposition formula developed by Tang and Wang (2004) which on one hand captures the effect of industry or provincial productivity growth and on the other measures the effect of changes in labour input shares and/or relative prices in that industry or province.

### Industry Decomposition

Our total economy measure of labour productivity growth in Canada between 1981 and 2004 grew 1.32 per cent on average each year (Summary Table 1). Between 2000 and 2004, labour productivity growth was almost identical at 1.30 per cent per year (Summary Table 5).<sup>4</sup> In 1981, the two industries with the largest nominal output share were manufacturing (17.5 per cent) and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (FIRE) and management (15.3 per cent), with construction (7.7 per cent) far behind. Both manufacturing and FIRE and management recorded above average productivity growth between 1981 and 2004, at 2.05 and 1.75 per cent respectively. Yet, the diminishing importance of manufacturing, as illustrated by its falling labour input share and relative prices, reduces its positive impact on productivity to 0.16 percentage point per year while FIRE and management, whose relative size increased slightly, contributed 0.41 percentage point per year. All industries contributed positively, to the exception of construction (-0.01 percentage point per year) which recorded very low productivity growth (0.16 per cent per year) and agriculture, forestry fishing and hunting (-0.05 percentage point per year) which falling relative size more than offset positive productivity growth (2.47 per cent). Also noteworthy is the mining and oil and gas sector which only contributed 0.11 percentage point per year, with its share of productivity growth over the period (8.0 per cent) accounting for little more than its output share in

---

<sup>4</sup> The decomposition requires estimates of current dollar GDP. Given that 2004 is the most recent year for which nominal GDP at the industry level are available, the analysis stops in 2004. Moreover, in order to obtain detailed estimates of labour input, labour shares and relative productivity levels, we must use our own estimates of labour productivity. Indeed, Statistics Canada does not provide level estimates of labour productivity, only indexes of productivity growth. To construct level estimates, we use data from the labour force survey for hours worked, which explain why our estimates for this decomposition differ slightly from both official business sector and official total economy labour productivity measures. Measures for hours worked do not differentiate between business and non-business sectors, so our measures of labour productivity are at the total economy level.

1981 (7.1 per cent). Five industries, all in services, recorded negative productivity growth, but they all benefited from an increase in their relative size, leading to low but positive contributions to aggregate productivity.

The picture emerging over the 2000-2004 period was relatively different. Over that period, a dramatic increase in the price of oil and in employment in mining and oil and gas transformed negative productivity growth in the sector (-2.88 per cent per year) into a strong positive contribution to aggregate productivity growth (0.35 percentage point or 26.8 per cent of aggregate productivity over the period). At the same time, the structural shift in manufacturing together with negative productivity growth in the sector (-0.51 per cent per year) translated into a -0.57 percentage point contribution to aggregated productivity from that sector. The structural shift towards mining and oil and gas (Bradley and Sharpe, 2008) and away from manufacturing (Sharpe, Arsenault and Lapointe, 2008) both seemed to have gained even more traction after 2004. All other industries, to the exception of utilities, contributed positively.

One of the key differences between the 2000-2004 period and previous periods is that sectors with high capital intensity, especially manufacturing and the mining, oil and gas sector, have experienced important relative size changes. In fact, taking the sum of squares of relative size change effect as an indicator, we find that in no previous periods was there an equivalently large change in the structure of the economy.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, previous shifts generally involved a sharp increase in the importance of services, especially FIRE and management. Since 2000, however, important positive relative size changes (mining and oil and gas and construction) and negative relative size changes (manufacturing) occurred mostly in the goods sector. Because these sectors are in general more capital intensive than services, it would be no surprise if these important shift lead to a lengthier and costlier adjustment period.

Finally, one can not overemphasize the impact of the manufacturing sector's dismal productivity growth between 2000 and 2004 (-0.51 per cent per year). Indeed, in addition to a shrinking labour force, the sector that used to be one of the strongest engines of Canada's aggregate productivity with consistent above average productivity growth has literally collapsed, instead recording negative productivity growth in the 2000-2004 period.<sup>6</sup>

### **Provincial decomposition**

The provincial decomposition reveals a similar story, with productivity growth between 2000 and 2006 accounted for mostly by the oil-rich province of Alberta while the manufacturing-intensive provinces of Ontario and Quebec recorded poor

---

<sup>5</sup> We used the relative size change effect reported on Appendix Tables 2-5 and computed a sum of squares of these effects at the 2-digits industry level. The periods covered are 1981-1989, 1989-1996, 1996-2000 and 2000-2004.

<sup>6</sup> The adjustment does seem to be taking place however, with manufacturing productivity growth in Canada rebounding in 2005 (3.8 per cent) due mostly to large lay-offs. Yet, the adjustment process has not yet come to an end as labour productivity in the sector declined in 2006 (-0.1 per cent per year) and then increased again in 2007 (1.9 per cent), still in the context of massive lay-offs.



performances (Summary Table 10). In Canada, only four provinces have a large enough size to significantly affect aggregate labour productivity: Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. British Columbia, despite a significant improvement in its recent productivity performance<sup>7</sup> (0.91 per cent in 2000-2006 compared to 0.44 per cent in 1981-2006) has had a relatively steady contribution to productivity growth in Canada as its stronger productivity performance in recent years was offset by a decline in relative size (Summary Table 6 and 10). Quebec has performed consistently below average, with labour productivity growth of 1.02 per cent per year between 1981 and 2006 and a slow but steady decrease in its relative size. These trends have also been observed in the shorter 2000-2006 period with labour productivity at 0.98 per cent and a continued decline in Quebec's employment share, leading to Quebec contributing -0.01 percentage point to aggregate productivity in Canada.

Yet, the core of the story is found in developments in Ontario and Alberta. Historically, Ontario has been the engine of productivity growth in Canada with productivity growth slightly over average (1.31 per cent over the 1981-2006 period) and increases in its national employment share. Between 1981 and 2006 Ontario contributed 0.62 percentage points to aggregate productivity in Canada, almost 50 per cent of the total. In recent years, however, Ontario suffered from a faltering manufacturing sector.<sup>8</sup> It has recorded much slower productivity growth over the 2000-2006 period (0.75 per cent) and has suffered from a falling labour input share and relative output price. Since 2000, its contribution to annual productivity growth has been only 0.02 percentage point.

With oil prices increasing at a breakneck pace and with the decline of the manufacturing sector, economic power in Canada has gradually shifted out away from Ontario and Quebec and towards oil-rich western provinces. Since 2000, Alberta with its growing share of national employment and increased relative prices of its output, along with its above average labour productivity level, has contributed 0.69 percentage point to aggregated productivity, more than three times its closest rival (British Columbia with 0.18 percentage point). Of course, this performance is driven largely by the structural shift towards the mining and oil and gas industry and likely will not be sustained in the long term. Moreover, while high oil prices have helped Alberta record a stunning performance, they have also put pressure on manufacturing-intensive provinces through their effect on the value of the Canadian dollar. In addition, by intensifying the restructuring of the economy, high oil prices might have inadvertently diverted firms' attention away from productivity enhancement and towards short-term structural adjustment.

---

<sup>7</sup> See Sharpe and Arsenault (2008) for a review of the state of key productivity drivers in British Columbia.

<sup>8</sup> Productivity in manufacturing in Ontario fell by an average of 0.75 per cent per year between 2000 and 2004. It rebounded in 2005 and 2006, but the 2000-2006 average annual rate of growth remained well below average at 0.51 per cent per year (CSLS *Labour, Capital and Total Factor Productivity by Industry for Canada and the 10 Provinces Database* available at <http://www.csls.ca/data/ptabln.asp>).

## List of Tables

Summary Table 1: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-2004
Summary Table 2: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-1989
Summary Table 3: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1989-1996
Summary Table 4: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1996-2000
Summary Table 5: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 2000-2004
Summary Table 6: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-2006
Summary Table 7: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-1989
Summary Table 8: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1989-1996
Summary Table 9: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1986-2000
Summary Table 10: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 2000-2006
Table 1: Real GDP by Industry, Millions of Constant 2002 dollars, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006
Table 2: Nominal GDP by Industry, Millions of Current Dollars, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004
Table 3: Actual Hours Worked by Industry, in Thousands, NAICS based1, Canada, 1981-2007
Table 4: Implicit GDP Deflator by Industry, 2002=100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004
Table 5: Labour Productivity by Industry (Real Value Added per Hour Worked, \$2002), NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006
Table 6: Labour Productivity Growth by Industry, in Per Cent, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2006
Table 7: Nominal Output Share, in Per Cent, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004
Table 8: Relative Labour Productivity Levels, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006
Table 9: Relative Real Output Prices, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004
Table 10: Labour Input (Hours Worked) Share, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2007
Table 11: Relative Size of Industries, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004
Table 12: Pure Productivity Growth Effect by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, 1982-2004
Table 13: Relative Size Change Effect by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004
Table 14: Interaction Effect1 by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004
Table 15: Total Effect1 by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004
Table 1a: Real GDP by Province, Millions of Chained 2002 dollars, 1981-2006
Table 2a: Nominal GDP by Province, Millions of Current Dollars, 1981-2006
Table 3a: Actual Hours Worked by Province, in Thousands, 1981-2007
Table 4a: Implicit GDP Deflator by Province, 2002=100, 1981-2006
Table 5a: Labour Productivity by Province (Real Value Added per Hour Worked, \$2002), 1981-2006
Table 6a: Labour Productivity Growth by Province, in Per Cent, 1982-2006
Table 7a: Nominal Output Share, in Per Cent, 1981-2006
Table 8a: Relative Labour Productivity Levels, Canada = 100, 1981-2006
Table 9a: Relative Real Output Prices ,Canada = 100, 1981-2006
Table 10a: Labour Input (Hours Worked) Share, All Industries = 100, 1981-2007
Table 11a: Relative Size1 of Provinces, Canada = 100, 1981-2006
Table 12a: Pure Productivity Growth Effect1 by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006
Table 13a: Relative Size Change Effect1 by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006
Table 14a: Interaction Effect1 by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006
Table 15a: Total Effect1 by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006

**Summary Table 1: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-2004**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1981-2004					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1981	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
All industries	1.32	100.0	1.32	-	-	1.32
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2.47	4.2	0.14	-0.11	-0.27	-0.05
Mining and oil and gas	2.78	7.1	0.26	-0.09	-0.08	0.11
Utilities	1.45	2.7	0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.04
Construction	0.16	7.7	0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01
Manufacturing	2.05	17.5	0.43	-0.19	-0.11	0.16
Wholesale trade	3.19	4.5	0.20	-0.05	-0.05	0.11
Retail trade	1.48	5.9	0.10	-0.03	-0.01	0.06
Transportation and warehousing	1.65	5.6	0.11	-0.06	-0.03	0.02
Information and cultural industries	3.58	3.0	0.16	-0.04	-0.05	0.08
FIRE and Management	1.75	15.3	0.32	0.07	0.03	0.41
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.25	2.5	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.15
Administrative and support	-0.45	1.2	-0.01	0.10	-0.01	0.09
Educational services	-0.57	5.5	-0.03	0.08	-0.01	0.04
Health care and social assistance	-0.57	5.3	-0.03	0.19	-0.02	0.14
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-1.58	0.7	-0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.03
Accommodation and food services	-0.82	2.6	-0.02	0.05	-0.01	0.02
Other services	2.29	1.7	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.07
Public administration	1.21	6.8	0.09	-0.05	-0.02	0.03
<b>Relative Contributions to All Industries Growth (per cent)</b>						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	-	10.3	-8.4	-20.9	-4.1
Mining and oil and gas	-	-	20.1	-6.8	-5.9	8.0
Utilities	-	-	3.4	-0.5	-0.2	2.8
Construction	-	-	1.0	-1.5	-0.1	-0.6
Manufacturing	-	-	32.7	-14.1	-8.3	12.0
Wholesale trade	-	-	15.3	-3.5	-3.7	8.4
Retail trade	-	-	7.8	-2.1	-0.8	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	-	-	8.3	-4.7	-2.1	1.6
Information and cultural industries	-	-	12.2	-2.9	-3.6	5.9
FIRE and Management	-	-	23.9	5.2	2.6	31.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	-	-	2.7	6.9	2.3	11.7
Administrative and support	-	-	-0.4	7.7	-0.8	6.6
Educational services	-	-	-2.2	5.8	-0.7	2.9
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-2.2	14.7	-1.9	10.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-0.7	3.9	-1.2	2.0
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-1.5	3.5	-0.6	1.4
Other services	-	-	3.9	1.0	0.7	5.5
Public administration	-	-	7.1	-3.7	-1.2	2.4

Source: Table 12, 13, 14 and 15

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

\*\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 2: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-1989**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1981-1989					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1981	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
All industries	0.80	100.0	0.80	-	-	0.80
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.10	4.2	0.05	-0.17	-0.02	-0.13
Mining and oil and gas	3.85	7.1	0.31	-0.48	-0.17	-0.33
Utilities	1.19	2.7	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.06
Construction	-0.52	7.7	-0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.04
Manufacturing	2.05	17.5	0.38	-0.19	-0.03	0.16
Wholesale trade	4.75	4.5	0.25	-0.06	-0.03	0.16
Retail trade	0.70	5.9	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.08
Transportation and warehousing	2.11	5.6	0.13	-0.14	-0.03	-0.04
Information and cultural industries	1.18	3.0	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
FIRE and Management	-0.51	15.3	-0.08	0.50	-0.02	0.41
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.17	2.5	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
Administrative and support	1.17	1.2	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.10
Educational services	-1.53	5.5	-0.08	0.10	-0.01	0.01
Health care and social assistance	-0.34	5.3	-0.02	0.17	0.00	0.15
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-1.38	0.7	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Accommodation and food services	-1.62	2.6	-0.04	0.07	-0.01	0.02
Other services	0.56	1.7	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04
Public administration	0.00	6.8	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
<b>Relative Contributions to All Industries Growth (per cent)</b>						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	-	6.0	-20.9	-1.9	-16.7
Mining and oil and gas	-	-	39.0	-60.6	-21.1	-41.6
Utilities	-	-	4.1	3.5	0.3	8.0
Construction	-	-	-4.9	0.2	0.0	-4.7
Manufacturing	-	-	47.4	-24.0	-4.2	20.0
Wholesale trade	-	-	31.3	-7.8	-3.5	20.1
Retail trade	-	-	5.3	3.9	0.2	9.5
Transportation and warehousing	-	-	15.7	-17.6	-3.2	-4.9
Information and cultural industries	-	-	4.6	-0.2	0.0	4.4
FIRE and Management	-	-	-9.6	62.7	-2.6	51.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	-	-	-0.5	11.6	-0.2	10.9
Administrative and support	-	-	1.9	9.9	1.0	12.7
Educational services	-	-	-10.0	13.0	-1.5	1.5
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-2.2	21.9	-0.6	19.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-1.2	2.8	-0.3	1.4
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-5.0	9.1	-1.1	3.0
Other services	-	-	1.2	3.8	0.2	5.2
Public administration	-	-	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3

Source: Table 12, 13, 14 and 15

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

\*\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 3: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1989-1996**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1989-1996					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1989	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
All industries	1.43	100.0	1.43	-	-	1.43
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.79	3.0	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.05
Mining and oil and gas	3.82	4.2	0.18	-0.07	-0.02	0.09
Utilities	3.16	3.0	0.10	-0.01	0.00	0.09
Construction	0.01	7.0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	-0.22
Manufacturing	2.84	17.6	0.54	-0.26	-0.05	0.23
Wholesale trade	2.14	5.4	0.12	-0.07	-0.01	0.05
Retail trade	0.88	6.2	0.06	-0.10	-0.01	-0.05
Transportation and warehousing	2.17	4.9	0.11	-0.05	-0.01	0.06
Information and cultural industries	3.01	3.1	0.10	-0.04	-0.01	0.05
FIRE and Management	3.16	17.5	0.60	-0.03	-0.01	0.56
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.58	3.0	-0.02	0.11	0.00	0.09
Administrative and support	-0.86	1.9	-0.02	0.11	-0.01	0.09
Educational services	-0.03	5.3	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
Health care and social assistance	-0.78	6.2	-0.05	0.20	-0.01	0.14
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-2.81	0.7	-0.02	0.06	-0.01	0.03
Accommodation and food services	-1.64	2.6	-0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.01
Other services	0.03	1.9	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04
Public administration	1.09	6.5	0.07	-0.01	0.00	0.06
<b>Relative Contributions to All Industries Growth (per cent)</b>						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	-	3.9	-0.3	0.0	3.6
Mining and oil and gas	-	-	12.6	-4.8	-1.4	6.4
Utilities	-	-	7.2	-1.0	-0.3	5.9
Construction	-	-	0.0	-15.1	0.0	-15.0
Manufacturing	-	-	37.4	-17.8	-3.8	16.3
Wholesale trade	-	-	8.6	-4.7	-0.7	3.2
Retail trade	-	-	3.9	-7.2	-0.5	-3.7
Transportation and warehousing	-	-	7.9	-3.2	-0.5	4.3
Information and cultural industries	-	-	7.1	-3.0	-0.7	3.4
FIRE and Management	-	-	41.6	-1.8	-0.4	39.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	-	-	-1.2	7.7	-0.3	6.2
Administrative and support	-	-	-1.1	7.7	-0.5	6.1
Educational services	-	-	-0.1	8.4	0.0	8.2
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-3.3	14.0	-0.8	10.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-1.3	3.9	-0.7	1.8
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-2.9	3.7	-0.4	0.5
Other services	-	-	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.5
Public administration	-	-	5.1	-0.9	-0.1	4.1

Source: Table 12, 13, 14 and 15

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

\*\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 4: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1996-2000**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1996-2000					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1996	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
All industries	2.18	100.0	2.18	-	-	2.18
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4.50	3.0	0.14	-0.23	-0.04	-0.13
Mining and oil and gas	4.66	4.4	0.22	0.28	0.06	0.55
Utilities	2.56	3.2	0.09	-0.13	-0.01	-0.06
Construction	0.58	5.0	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.11
Manufacturing	3.28	17.4	0.59	0.13	0.02	0.74
Wholesale trade	1.96	5.2	0.10	-0.02	0.00	0.09
Retail trade	2.11	5.2	0.11	-0.02	0.00	0.09
Transportation and warehousing	0.41	4.8	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.05
Information and cultural industries	7.65	3.1	0.27	-0.09	-0.03	0.15
FIRE and Management	4.29	19.4	0.88	-0.60	-0.11	0.19
Professional, scientific and technical services	6.73	3.3	0.24	0.10	0.03	0.37
Administrative and support	-5.25	2.3	-0.11	0.11	-0.02	-0.02
Educational services	-1.81	5.5	-0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.10
Health care and social assistance	-0.97	6.5	-0.06	0.08	0.00	0.02
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.22	0.8	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03
Accommodation and food services	1.58	2.4	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.03
Other services	7.91	2.0	0.18	-0.02	-0.01	0.15
Public administration	3.11	6.3	0.20	-0.21	-0.03	-0.03
<b>Relative Contributions to All Industries Growth (per cent)</b>						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	-	6.6	-10.6	-2.0	-6.0
Mining and oil and gas	-	-	4.9	6.1	1.2	12.2
Utilities	-	-	1.8	-2.8	-0.3	-1.2
Construction	-	-	1.1	3.2	0.1	4.4
Manufacturing	-	-	103.0	23.3	3.2	129.0
Wholesale trade	-	-	3.2	-0.5	0.0	2.7
Retail trade	-	-	5.8	-1.0	-0.1	4.7
Transportation and warehousing	-	-	1.0	1.3	0.0	2.3
Information and cultural industries	-	-	64.5	-21.9	-7.5	35.3
FIRE and Management	-	-	11.5	-7.8	-1.4	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	-	-	5.7	2.3	0.7	8.7
Administrative and support	-	-	-1.7	1.7	-0.3	-0.3
Educational services	-	-	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance	-	-	3.4	-4.6	0.2	-1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-1.1	-2.1	-0.1	-3.3
Accommodation and food services	-	-	3.2	-0.6	0.0	2.6
Other services	-	-	11.1	-1.3	-0.5	9.3
Public administration	-	-	2.6	-2.6	-0.3	-0.4

Source: Table 12, 13, 14 and 15

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

\*\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.



**Summary Table 5: Industry Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 2000-2004**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	2000-2004					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 2000	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
All industries	1.30	100.0	1.30	-	-	1.30
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4.46	2.3	0.11	-0.08	-0.02	0.01
Mining and oil and gas	-2.88	6.1	-0.17	0.58	-0.06	0.35
Utilities	-2.03	2.8	-0.05	0.05	0.00	-0.01
Construction	1.38	5.0	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.23
Manufacturing	-0.51	18.7	-0.09	-0.48	0.01	-0.57
Wholesale trade	3.18	5.1	0.17	-0.06	-0.01	0.10
Retail trade	3.46	5.1	0.19	-0.02	0.00	0.17
Transportation and warehousing	1.07	4.6	0.05	-0.03	0.00	0.02
Information and cultural industries	5.47	3.4	0.20	-0.09	-0.02	0.09
FIRE and Management	1.37	18.5	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.27
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.99	4.4	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.10
Administrative and support	2.01	2.0	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.12
Educational services	1.73	4.7	0.08	-0.01	0.00	0.07
Health care and social assistance	-0.29	6.0	-0.02	0.20	0.00	0.18
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-2.55	0.9	-0.02	0.06	-0.01	0.03
Accommodation and food services	-0.14	2.3	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Other services	4.35	2.4	0.11	-0.03	-0.01	0.08
Public administration	1.99	5.7	0.12	-0.06	0.00	0.05
<b>Relative Contributions to All Industries Growth (per cent)</b>						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	-	8.3	-6.4	-1.2	0.7
Mining and oil and gas	-	-	-12.9	44.4	-4.9	26.8
Utilities	-	-	-4.2	3.9	-0.3	-0.6
Construction	-	-	5.4	11.8	0.7	17.8
Manufacturing	-	-	-7.3	-37.2	0.7	-43.8
Wholesale trade	-	-	13.0	-4.4	-0.6	8.0
Retail trade	-	-	14.3	-1.4	-0.2	12.8
Transportation and warehousing	-	-	3.9	-2.1	-0.1	1.7
Information and cultural industries	-	-	15.4	-7.0	-1.7	6.9
FIRE and Management	-	-	19.9	1.0	0.1	21.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	-	-	6.9	0.5	0.0	7.4
Administrative and support	-	-	3.2	5.8	0.5	9.5
Educational services	-	-	6.4	-0.7	-0.1	5.6
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-1.3	15.6	-0.2	14.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-1.7	4.8	-0.5	2.6
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.5
Other services	-	-	8.4	-2.2	-0.4	5.8
Public administration	-	-	8.9	-4.4	-0.4	4.2

Source: Table 12, 13, 14 and 15

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

\*\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 6: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-2006**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1981-2006					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1981	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
Canada	1.29	100.0	1.29	-	-	1.29
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.03	1.4	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
Prince Edward Island	1.24	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nova Scotia	1.32	2.2	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
New Brunswick	1.24	1.8	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Quebec	1.02	22.3	0.25	-0.06	-0.02	0.18
Ontario	1.31	36.4	0.52	0.08	0.03	0.62
Manitoba	1.20	3.8	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	0.02
Saskatchewan	1.61	4.1	0.08	-0.05	-0.02	0.01
Alberta	1.41	14.8	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.31
British Columbia	0.44	12.4	0.06	0.12	0.01	0.19
<b>Relative Contributions to Growth in Canada (per cent)</b>						
Canada	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.1
Prince Edward Island	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nova Scotia	-	-	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
New Brunswick	-	-	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Quebec	-	-	19.3	-4.4	-1.2	14.0
Ontario	-	-	40.5	6.4	2.3	48.2
Manitoba	-	-	4.0	-1.9	-0.6	1.5
Saskatchewan	-	-	6.1	-3.6	-1.7	0.9
Alberta	-	-	18.6	4.1	1.7	24.0
British Columbia	-	-	4.5	9.0	1.1	14.3

Source: Table 12a, 13a, 14a and 15a

\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 7: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1981-1989**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1981-1989					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1996	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
Canada	0.87	100.0	0.87	-	-	0.87
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.51	1.4	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.00
Prince Edward Island	0.93	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nova Scotia	0.90	2.2	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.06
New Brunswick	1.21	1.8	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.05
Quebec	0.34	22.3	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.23
Ontario	1.02	36.4	0.38	0.67	0.06	1.09
Manitoba	0.65	3.8	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.00
Saskatchewan	0.44	4.1	0.02	-0.12	0.00	-0.11
Alberta	1.16	14.8	0.18	-0.61	-0.06	-0.49
British Columbia	-0.42	12.4	-0.05	0.04	0.00	-0.02
<b>Relative Contributions to Growth in Canada (per cent)</b>						
Canada	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	-	2.6	-1.9	-0.2	0.5
Prince Edward Island	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	-	-	2.4	3.8	0.3	6.4
New Brunswick	-	-	2.5	2.6	0.3	5.4
Quebec	-	-	8.7	17.3	0.5	26.4
Ontario	-	-	43.6	77.3	6.7	125.1
Manitoba	-	-	2.9	-2.4	-0.1	0.4
Saskatchewan	-	-	2.1	-13.7	-0.5	-12.1
Alberta	-	-	20.4	-70.2	-6.7	-55.8
British Columbia	-	-	-5.9	4.2	-0.1	-1.8

Source: Table 12a, 13a, 14a and 15a

\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 8: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1989-1996**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1989-1996					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1989	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
Canada	1.37	100.0	1.37	-	-	1.37
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.96	1.4	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.00
Prince Edward Island	1.52	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Nova Scotia	1.15	2.5	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.01
New Brunswick	1.00	2.0	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03
Quebec	1.40	22.6	0.33	-0.15	-0.02	0.17
Ontario	1.37	42.4	0.60	-0.29	-0.03	0.29
Manitoba	1.18	3.6	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.03
Saskatchewan	2.67	3.0	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.11
Alberta	1.56	10.2	0.17	0.20	0.02	0.38
British Columbia	0.28	11.5	0.03	0.36	0.01	0.40
<b>Relative Contributions to Growth in Canada (per cent)</b>						
Canada	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	-	2.1	-1.8	-0.3	0.0
Prince Edward Island	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	-	-	2.2	-1.2	-0.1	0.9
New Brunswick	-	-	1.5	0.4	0.0	2.0
Quebec	-	-	23.8	-10.9	-1.1	12.0
Ontario	-	-	43.5	-20.9	-2.1	21.3
Manitoba	-	-	3.2	-1.1	-0.1	1.9
Saskatchewan	-	-	6.4	1.3	0.3	8.0
Alberta	-	-	12.1	14.4	1.7	28.0
British Columbia	-	-	2.3	26.2	0.5	29.0

Source: Table 12a, 13a, 14a and 15a

\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 9: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 1986-2000**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	1996-2000					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1996	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
Canada	2.37	100.0	2.37	-	-	2.37
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.40	1.2	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
Prince Edward Island	1.83	0.3	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nova Scotia	2.40	2.3	0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.05
New Brunswick	1.32	2.0	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.02
Quebec	1.78	21.6	0.39	-0.05	-0.01	0.34
Ontario	2.60	40.4	1.07	0.04	0.00	1.12
Manitoba	2.27	3.4	0.08	-0.06	0.00	0.02
Saskatchewan	2.59	3.5	0.09	-0.09	-0.01	0.00
Alberta	2.16	11.8	0.26	0.44	0.04	0.74
British Columbia	1.80	13.0	0.24	-0.13	-0.01	0.10
<b>Relative Contributions to Growth in Canada (per cent)</b>						
Canada	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	-	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.8
Prince Edward Island	-	-	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Nova Scotia	-	-	2.4	-0.5	0.0	1.9
New Brunswick	-	-	1.1	-0.4	0.0	0.7
Quebec	-	-	16.5	-2.0	-0.3	14.4
Ontario	-	-	45.3	1.8	0.2	47.2
Manitoba	-	-	3.4	-2.3	-0.1	0.8
Saskatchewan	-	-	3.9	-3.6	-0.3	-0.1
Alberta	-	-	11.0	18.6	1.5	31.1
British Columbia	-	-	10.1	-5.6	-0.3	4.1

Source: Table 12a, 13a, 14a and 15a

\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.

**Summary Table 10: Provincial Contributions to Output per Hour Growth in Canada, 2000-2006**

Average Annual Rates of Growth (per cent)

	2000-2006					
	Productivity Growth	Share of Nominal Output in 1996	Pure Productivity Effect	Relative Size Change Effect	Interaction Effect	Total Effect
	A	B	$C \approx A * B / 100$	D	E	$F \approx C + D + E$
Canada	1.04	100.0	1.04	-	-	1.04
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.54	1.3	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.10
Prince Edward Island	0.91	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nova Scotia	1.34	2.3	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.01
New Brunswick	1.52	1.9	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.00
Quebec	0.98	20.9	0.21	-0.21	-0.01	-0.01
Ontario	0.75	40.9	0.31	-0.29	-0.02	0.02
Manitoba	1.24	3.2	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.02
Saskatchewan	1.28	3.1	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
Alberta	1.05	13.4	0.15	0.52	0.04	0.69
British Columbia	0.91	12.2	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.18
<b>Relative Contributions to Growth in Canada (per cent)</b>						
Canada	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	-	3.4	5.2	0.9	9.4
Prince Edward Island	-	-	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Nova Scotia	-	-	3.0	-1.9	-0.2	1.0
New Brunswick	-	-	2.8	-2.6	-0.3	0.0
Quebec	-	-	20.0	-20.2	-1.1	-1.3
Ontario	-	-	29.8	-27.3	-1.9	1.7
Manitoba	-	-	3.9	-1.6	-0.2	2.2
Saskatchewan	-	-	4.0	-0.2	0.0	3.8
Alberta	-	-	13.9	49.4	4.1	66.1
British Columbia	-	-	10.8	5.9	0.4	17.0

Source: Table 12a, 13a, 14a and 15a

\* There might be rounding error as the decomposition is perfectly accurate only when using total growth rate, not average growth rates. As it is more convenient to compare average annual rates of growth across period, they are used here.



**Table 1: Real GDP by Industry, Millions of Constant 2002 dollars, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	603,241	20,924	31,721	20,161	43,846	101,376	18,881	33,556	27,231	12,950	102,844
1982	587,497	21,224	31,217	19,683	43,187	90,291	17,473	32,739	26,056	12,849	103,247
1983	603,247	21,189	32,800	21,127	42,474	95,073	19,056	33,073	27,393	13,253	106,050
1984	636,141	20,849	36,931	22,521	40,517	107,831	20,589	36,264	30,005	13,869	105,769
1985	668,377	21,678	38,756	23,829	42,867	113,247	22,920	38,901	31,466	14,514	111,974
1986	686,789	23,367	36,515	24,280	44,500	114,456	25,175	40,438	31,758	15,238	116,983
1987	713,786	22,484	38,222	24,630	46,798	119,672	27,244	41,986	33,400	16,222	122,016
1988	745,372	21,737	41,736	25,474	48,146	127,481	30,155	42,493	35,202	17,670	123,624
1989	763,135	23,219	39,654	24,424	50,701	129,565	32,118	43,015	35,438	19,081	127,951
1990	767,172	24,804	39,618	24,099	50,939	124,810	31,854	41,029	35,495	19,992	132,897
1991	756,191	24,374	41,337	25,241	46,911	116,015	31,457	38,589	33,476	20,415	137,885
1992	762,635	22,505	42,559	24,566	43,445	117,760	32,977	38,952	35,184	20,696	141,310
1993	781,300	24,089	44,384	25,191	41,912	124,212	33,697	40,165	36,031	20,756	145,398
1994	816,442	24,428	46,321	25,824	43,190	133,564	36,463	42,434	38,882	21,423	153,505
1995	837,825	24,795	47,979	26,773	41,581	140,265	37,024	44,045	40,408	22,171	157,965
1996	849,715	25,073	48,489	27,248	43,068	141,798	38,572	44,835	41,625	22,492	161,906
1997	885,439	24,127	49,940	28,565	45,479	151,049	41,715	43,526	43,303	26,077	168,842
1998	920,346	25,626	50,714	27,982	46,911	158,595	45,064	46,812	44,053	27,836	174,103
1999	971,941	27,522	50,623	28,270	49,097	171,479	48,181	48,929	46,811	31,370	182,424
2000	1,025,570	27,053	52,183	28,369	51,655	190,628	51,264	51,808	49,129	33,885	189,822
2001	1,041,432	24,580	52,254	27,332	55,393	181,283	53,328	54,981	50,178	36,565	196,986
2002	1,068,768	23,293	53,487	28,883	57,776	182,736	55,226	58,483	50,067	38,229	202,959
2003	1,091,481	25,797	55,002	29,136	59,709	181,220	57,806	60,611	50,280	38,754	207,532
2004	1,127,345	28,176	55,982	29,239	63,230	185,713	60,358	62,773	52,010	40,343	215,015
2005	1,161,421	28,901	56,215	30,650	68,163	188,608	64,112	65,082	54,010	41,938	221,837
2006	1,195,470	28,276	57,164	30,217	73,718	186,920	68,826	69,018	55,769	43,214	230,292
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	2.76	1.30	2.50	1.63	1.60	2.67	5.18	2.76	2.85	5.06	3.26
81-89	2.98	1.31	2.83	2.43	1.83	3.11	6.87	3.15	3.35	4.96	2.77
89-96	1.55	1.10	2.92	1.58	-2.30	1.30	2.65	0.59	2.33	2.38	3.42
96-04	3.60	1.47	1.81	0.89	4.92	3.43	5.76	4.30	2.82	7.58	3.61
96-00	4.81	1.92	1.85	1.01	4.65	7.68	7.37	3.68	4.23	10.79	4.06
00-04	2.39	1.02	1.77	0.76	5.18	-0.65	4.17	4.92	1.43	4.46	3.16
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	86.9	34.7	76.5	45.0	44.2	83.2	219.7	87.1	91.0	211.5	109.1
96-04	32.7	12.4	15.5	7.3	46.8	31.0	56.5	40.0	24.9	79.4	32.8

**Source:** Statistics Canada National Accounts, CANSIM Table 379-0017. Annual average of monthly data.

**Note:** Real GDP is measured in 2002 constant dollars and is based on a Laspeyres index.

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 1 (continued): Real GDP by Industry, Millions of Constant 2002 dollars, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	15,377	10,446	42,751	45,295	6,722	20,562	13,105	43,886
1982	16,403	10,259	43,024	46,417	6,678	18,899	13,046	44,732
1983	15,328	10,258	44,169	47,475	6,553	18,478	13,304	45,284
1984	16,785	11,255	45,452	48,707	6,594	18,868	14,120	46,306
1985	16,823	12,429	46,814	50,455	6,696	19,582	15,212	46,805
1986	18,088	13,787	47,454	52,213	7,044	19,465	15,407	47,915
1987	20,144	14,544	47,348	54,298	6,993	19,872	15,615	48,192
1988	22,068	16,223	47,225	56,149	7,890	20,513	16,543	49,814
1989	22,793	17,540	47,347	57,456	7,373	21,726	16,559	50,767
1990	22,880	18,176	47,617	59,244	7,359	22,020	16,732	52,055
1991	22,930	17,540	48,641	60,888	7,092	19,009	16,164	53,911
1992	22,130	17,007	49,416	61,906	7,209	19,061	16,237	54,594
1993	23,435	17,858	49,936	61,879	7,066	19,505	16,675	54,627
1994	25,045	18,545	50,160	62,167	7,570	20,187	16,985	55,071
1995	26,430	20,275	50,571	62,276	7,755	20,912	17,301	55,002
1996	26,961	21,094	50,699	61,127	7,898	21,024	17,441	53,630
1997	33,581	17,541	48,826	61,523	8,433	21,651	21,336	54,029
1998	37,730	18,718	49,127	62,119	8,659	22,893	21,960	54,867
1999	41,629	20,895	50,270	63,927	9,093	23,830	23,320	56,590
2000	45,968	21,756	50,491	65,964	9,679	24,589	24,623	58,098
2001	47,264	22,787	50,739	67,186	10,151	24,966	26,221	59,718
2002	48,481	24,852	51,593	68,142	10,398	25,409	27,230	61,524
2003	50,782	25,711	52,558	70,304	10,349	24,865	27,782	63,283
2004	52,361	27,267	53,794	71,699	10,815	25,659	28,609	64,302
2005	53,819	28,679	54,982	72,758	10,909	26,380	29,126	65,252
2006	55,409	30,435	56,191	74,783	11,382	27,321	29,834	66,701
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	5.47	4.26	1.00	2.02	2.09	0.97	3.45	1.67
81-89	5.04	6.69	1.28	3.02	1.16	0.69	2.97	1.84
89-96	2.43	2.67	0.98	0.89	0.99	-0.47	0.74	0.79
96-04	8.65	3.26	0.74	2.01	4.01	2.52	6.38	2.29
96-00	14.27	0.77	-0.10	1.92	5.22	3.99	9.00	2.02
00-04	3.31	5.81	1.60	2.11	2.81	1.07	3.82	2.57
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	240.5	161.0	25.8	58.3	60.9	24.8	118.3	46.5
96-04	94.2	29.3	6.1	17.3	36.9	22.0	64.0	19.9

**Source:** Statistics Canada National Accounts, CANSIM Table 379-0017. Annual average of monthly data.

**Note:** Real GDP is measured in 2002 constant dollars and is based on a Laspeyres index.

**Table 2: Nominal GDP by Industry, Millions of Current Dollars, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	338,521	14,278	24,203	9,038	26,183	59,149	15,176	20,134	18,794	10,212	51,779
1982	357,273	13,853	26,112	10,368	26,506	55,775	15,282	20,988	19,422	11,313	56,870
1983	388,967	13,506	30,087	11,895	26,083	63,018	17,348	22,302	21,190	12,429	64,144
1984	425,295	14,826	34,312	13,638	25,649	73,547	19,282	25,184	23,470	13,542	66,577
1985	458,468	15,895	35,409	14,813	27,381	79,594	21,394	27,618	25,249	14,410	72,913
1986	479,533	16,919	22,661	15,780	29,450	84,811	24,136	29,773	26,240	15,301	81,346
1987	520,898	16,139	25,391	16,521	33,781	92,733	26,666	32,992	27,791	16,350	89,386
1988	568,889	17,033	25,698	17,708	37,800	103,819	30,369	35,398	28,824	17,310	97,706
1989	607,666	17,985	25,764	18,130	42,384	106,946	32,934	37,378	29,878	18,800	106,053
1990	631,404	18,074	27,451	18,529	42,990	103,090	33,530	38,592	30,077	19,974	113,156
1991	636,082	17,448	23,086	20,779	39,981	96,557	32,606	37,710	30,443	20,941	120,986
1992	649,097	17,723	23,386	21,859	38,677	96,105	31,825	37,037	31,029	21,792	125,680
1993	672,835	18,869	24,600	22,720	37,694	103,374	32,730	37,671	31,924	21,953	131,341
1994	714,151	19,626	27,625	23,285	38,627	118,523	35,592	39,120	34,931	22,719	138,304
1995	750,663	21,814	28,926	24,412	37,128	133,846	38,599	39,899	36,956	23,341	143,908
1996	775,817	23,295	34,313	25,153	38,466	135,187	40,337	40,568	37,567	24,157	150,817
1997	816,755	20,426	33,936	26,685	42,995	142,274	43,694	42,252	40,335	27,981	161,053
1998	846,533	21,809	27,434	26,211	44,158	150,086	45,452	45,594	41,919	30,120	167,606
1999	909,691	22,591	34,468	26,593	46,225	170,317	48,262	47,847	44,034	32,088	175,704
2000	999,929	22,760	60,906	27,661	49,648	187,473	50,939	51,353	46,209	33,910	185,341
2001	1,032,172	23,099	59,442	28,529	54,210	179,951	53,360	54,471	48,776	35,998	195,077
2002	1,068,767	23,294	53,488	28,883	57,775	182,736	55,226	58,483	50,066	38,229	202,959
2003	1,128,797	23,704	71,545	31,176	61,182	180,653	58,874	63,061	50,991	40,122	212,143
2004	1,200,992	26,397	85,475	31,223	67,215	188,067	62,883	66,170	53,705	42,757	223,900
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	5.66	2.71	5.64	5.54	4.18	5.16	6.38	5.31	4.67	6.42	6.57
81-89	7.59	2.93	0.78	9.09	6.21	7.68	10.17	8.04	5.97	7.93	9.38
89-96	3.55	3.76	4.18	4.79	-1.38	3.40	2.94	1.18	3.33	3.65	5.16
96-04	5.61	1.57	12.09	2.74	7.23	4.21	5.71	6.31	4.57	7.40	5.06
96-00	6.55	-0.58	15.43	2.40	6.59	8.52	6.01	6.07	5.31	8.85	5.29
00-04	4.69	3.78	8.84	3.07	7.87	0.08	5.41	6.54	3.83	5.97	4.84
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	254.8	84.9	253.2	245.5	156.7	218.0	314.4	228.6	185.8	318.7	332.4
96-04	54.8	13.3	149.1	24.1	74.7	39.1	55.9	63.1	43.0	77.0	48.5

Source: Statistics Canada National Accounts, CANSIM Table 379-0023.

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 2 (continued): Nominal GDP by Industry, Millions of Current Dollars, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	8,452	4,216	18,632	18,085	2,388	8,873	5,880	23,049
1982	9,855	4,584	20,811	21,030	2,667	9,277	6,489	26,071
1983	9,400	4,830	22,084	22,984	2,868	9,768	6,993	28,038
1984	10,688	5,443	23,343	24,956	2,985	10,282	7,737	29,834
1985	11,315	6,524	24,414	26,877	3,279	11,339	8,622	31,422
1986	12,396	7,696	25,784	28,915	3,911	12,111	9,095	33,208
1987	14,018	8,775	27,384	31,619	3,916	12,814	9,717	34,905
1988	16,450	10,402	29,515	34,343	4,712	14,187	10,824	36,791
1989	18,217	11,764	31,934	37,467	4,519	16,034	11,817	39,662
1990	19,226	12,839	34,844	41,307	4,920	16,831	12,618	43,356
1991	19,819	12,829	37,831	45,097	5,077	15,988	13,024	45,880
1992	19,798	13,117	40,351	47,678	5,356	16,534	13,415	47,735
1993	20,942	14,096	41,502	49,032	5,347	16,984	13,806	48,250
1994	22,602	14,774	42,000	49,854	5,780	17,691	14,409	48,689
1995	24,036	16,475	42,209	50,201	5,876	18,727	15,088	49,222
1996	25,404	17,898	42,719	50,410	6,524	18,849	15,404	48,749
1997	30,290	15,386	42,313	51,403	7,405	19,652	19,193	49,482
1998	34,649	16,718	43,495	52,994	7,514	20,738	20,065	49,971
1999	37,921	18,767	44,899	55,677	8,173	22,105	21,895	52,125
2000	43,792	20,422	46,792	60,249	8,886	23,437	23,654	56,497
2001	46,323	22,564	48,995	64,706	9,638	24,192	25,524	57,317
2002	48,481	24,853	51,593	68,142	10,398	25,408	27,230	61,523
2003	51,540	26,608	54,065	72,927	10,880	25,413	28,726	65,187
2004	54,354	28,920	56,690	77,124	11,704	27,058	30,446	66,904
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	8.43	8.73	4.96	6.51	7.16	4.97	7.41	4.74
81-89	10.08	13.69	6.97	9.53	8.30	7.68	9.12	7.02
89-96	4.87	6.18	4.24	4.33	5.39	2.34	3.86	2.99
96-04	9.97	6.18	3.60	5.46	7.58	4.62	8.89	4.04
96-00	14.58	3.35	2.30	4.56	8.03	5.60	11.32	3.76
00-04	5.55	9.09	4.91	6.37	7.13	3.66	6.51	4.32
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	543.1	586.0	204.3	326.5	390.1	204.9	417.8	190.3
96-04	114.0	61.6	32.7	53.0	79.4	43.6	97.6	37.2

Source: Statistics Canada National Accounts, CANSIM Table 379-0023.

**Table 3: Actual Hours Worked by Industry, in Thousands, NAICS based<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1981-2007**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	390,866	23,776	8,564	4,506	26,006	74,799	14,176	44,502	23,180	9,177	23,112
1982	376,801	24,144	7,287	4,392	22,775	67,804	13,896	43,624	22,012	9,522	23,772
1983	380,096	23,954	7,221	3,883	22,504	67,711	13,938	43,756	21,400	9,829	23,890
1984	390,311	23,280	7,748	3,812	22,080	70,303	14,602	45,838	22,408	9,617	25,170
1985	404,884	27,803	8,392	4,030	23,924	70,941	15,086	47,358	23,028	9,211	24,489
1986	416,832	25,122	7,270	4,124	24,617	73,971	15,692	49,261	23,178	10,413	26,259
1987	427,341	24,673	7,118	3,990	27,346	74,822	15,997	50,220	23,804	11,276	26,900
1988	447,819	24,228	7,736	4,445	29,386	79,350	16,484	53,106	24,769	11,152	28,422
1989	463,962	24,175	7,915	4,967	31,341	81,300	16,630	53,948	25,527	12,309	29,953
1990	460,283	24,207	7,743	5,191	30,677	76,715	16,737	53,795	24,458	11,684	30,504
1991	443,617	24,579	7,334	5,176	26,984	69,739	16,173	52,353	23,269	10,884	29,850
1992	432,273	23,607	6,617	5,071	25,429	66,366	15,543	51,792	22,453	9,949	29,150
1993	440,006	23,745	6,582	4,930	25,277	67,179	16,012	51,769	23,177	10,249	29,132
1994	454,993	23,990	6,908	4,627	27,379	69,410	16,653	52,396	24,739	10,979	29,258
1995	460,053	23,015	7,071	4,411	26,830	71,818	16,535	53,044	25,195	11,748	29,423
1996	467,670	23,061	7,444	4,457	26,606	73,149	17,225	52,875	25,795	11,786	30,483
1997	477,876	22,782	7,783	4,170	27,443	76,529	17,540	53,578	26,584	12,231	30,282
1998	485,315	23,203	7,244	4,213	27,654	78,780	17,366	53,648	27,424	12,983	29,462
1999	501,869	22,191	6,264	4,039	29,229	83,738	20,341	53,496	28,527	12,834	29,810
2000	517,832	20,865	6,677	4,194	31,185	86,442	21,182	56,202	29,948	13,224	30,211
2001	514,097	18,277	7,618	4,417	31,208	83,597	21,014	56,827	29,487	13,970	30,049
2002	522,876	18,057	7,105	4,753	32,518	85,848	20,711	58,020	29,039	12,739	30,602
2003	525,943	18,522	7,471	4,659	33,410	83,931	21,164	58,068	29,595	12,248	30,858
2004	540,552	18,249	8,050	4,692	36,132	85,943	22,008	59,439	30,385	12,722	32,403
2005	552,655	18,967	9,175	4,526	38,808	83,093	22,971	61,519	30,160	13,183	33,772
2006	559,203	18,850	10,299	4,334	40,118	79,413	22,902	62,378	30,462	13,371	35,525
2007	573,618	18,186	10,791	4,919	42,694	76,561	23,736	63,233	31,142	13,934	36,119
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	1.42	-1.14	-0.27	0.18	1.44	0.61	1.93	1.27	1.18	1.43	1.48
81-89	2.17	0.21	-0.98	1.23	2.36	1.05	2.02	2.44	1.21	3.74	3.29
89-96	0.11	-0.67	-0.87	-1.54	-2.31	-1.50	0.50	-0.29	0.15	-0.62	0.25
96-04	1.83	-2.88	0.98	0.64	3.90	2.04	3.11	1.47	2.07	0.96	0.77
96-00	2.58	-2.47	-2.68	-1.51	4.05	4.26	5.31	1.54	3.80	2.92	-0.22
00-04	1.08	-3.29	4.79	2.84	3.75	-0.14	0.96	1.41	0.36	-0.96	1.77
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	38.3	-23.2	-6.0	4.1	38.9	14.9	55.2	33.6	31.1	38.6	40.2
96-04	15.6	-20.9	8.1	5.3	35.8	17.5	27.8	12.4	17.8	7.9	6.3

**Source:** Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, Unpublished Data.

<sup>1</sup> Actual Hours Worked, All Jobs, Annual Averages. Data for 1987-2007 are actual LFS estimates for all two-digits industries. Data for 1981-1986 were estimated using growth rates of publicly available industry aggregates which differ from NAICS aggregates for the following industries: Agriculture [11], Mining and oil and gas [21], Wholesale Trade [41], Retail Trade [44-45], Information and Cultural Industries [51], FIRE and Management [5A], Administrative and Support [56] and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation [71]. The following aggregates were used, respectively, to extend each of these industries: Agriculture [11] but excluding Farming (n.e.c) [1100], Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Oil and Gas [21, 113, 114, 1153], Trade [41, 44-45], Trade [41, 44-45], Information, Cultural Industries and Recreation [51,71], FIRE [52,53], Business, Building and Other Support Services [55-56] and Industries and Recreation [51,71].

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 3 (continued): Actual Hours Worked by Industry, in Thousands, NAICS based1, Canada, 1981-2007**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	14,203	6,975	20,891	29,223	4,626	20,113	17,880	24,339
1982	13,921	6,884	20,655	29,839	4,800	19,515	17,521	24,277
1983	13,740	7,043	22,141	30,760	4,955	20,016	18,347	24,878
1984	15,043	7,651	21,777	31,379	4,848	20,161	18,661	25,535
1985	15,738	8,448	23,054	32,208	4,643	20,579	20,100	25,700
1986	17,163	9,276	22,574	33,615	5,249	22,401	20,720	25,878
1987	18,064	8,815	23,308	35,062	5,684	23,176	21,394	25,693
1988	20,090	9,536	25,296	36,892	5,700	23,360	20,854	27,017
1989	21,343	10,666	26,177	38,078	5,671	24,214	21,603	28,144
1990	21,746	10,692	25,746	39,820	5,892	24,652	21,049	28,976
1991	22,331	10,296	26,096	40,055	5,619	23,392	20,409	29,079
1992	21,365	10,098	26,452	40,048	5,877	23,435	19,942	29,078
1993	22,552	11,010	27,014	41,162	6,112	23,863	21,365	28,877
1994	24,059	11,931	28,397	41,840	6,672	24,973	22,433	28,351
1995	24,923	13,215	28,414	42,674	6,772	25,154	21,921	27,893
1996	26,296	13,630	28,090	42,787	7,415	26,312	22,705	27,556
1997	28,681	14,443	28,032	42,898	7,678	26,737	23,492	26,994
1998	30,889	15,438	27,674	43,643	7,155	28,620	23,965	25,955
1999	33,441	16,395	29,689	45,249	7,867	28,261	24,293	26,207
2000	34,545	17,440	30,101	48,004	8,659	28,900	23,642	26,413
2001	35,851	17,397	29,446	48,090	9,277	28,570	22,753	26,250
2002	35,588	18,621	30,481	50,139	10,046	29,204	23,011	26,392
2003	35,117	19,561	30,035	51,071	10,141	29,996	23,286	26,809
2004	36,366	20,189	29,949	52,785	10,729	30,323	23,170	27,022
2005	37,816	21,268	32,856	53,496	10,090	29,920	23,483	27,551
2006	38,866	22,273	33,925	54,811	9,987	30,323	23,605	27,763
2007	40,778	23,002	35,032	57,256	10,953	32,156	24,185	28,940
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	4.17	4.73	1.58	2.60	3.73	1.80	1.13	0.46
81-89	5.22	5.45	2.86	3.36	2.58	2.35	2.39	1.83
89-96	3.03	3.56	1.01	1.68	3.91	1.19	0.71	-0.30
96-04	4.14	5.03	0.80	2.66	4.73	1.79	0.25	-0.24
96-00	7.06	6.36	1.74	2.92	3.95	2.37	1.02	-1.05
00-04	1.29	3.73	-0.13	2.40	5.50	1.21	-0.50	0.57
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	156.0	189.5	43.4	80.6	131.9	50.8	29.6	11.0
96-04	38.3	48.1	6.6	23.4	44.7	15.2	2.0	-1.9

**Source:** Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, Unpublished Data.

<sup>1</sup> Actual Hours Worked, All Jobs, Annual Averages. Data for 1987-2007 are actual LFS estimates for all two-digits industries. Data for 1981-1986 were estimated using growth rates of publicly available industry aggregates which differ from NAICS aggregates for the following industries: Agriculture [11], Mining and oil and gas [21], Wholesale Trade [41], Retail Trade [44-45], Information and Cultural Industries [51], FIRE and Management [5A], Administrative and Support [56] and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation [71]. The following aggregates were used, respectively, to extend each of these industries: Agriculture [11] but excluding Farming (n.e.c) [1100], Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Oil and Gas [21, 113, 114, 1153], Trade [41, 44-45], Trade [41, 44-45], Information, Cultural Industries and Recreation [51,71], FIRE [52,53], Business, Building and Other Support Services [55-56] and Industries and Recreation [51,71].



**Table 4: Implicit GDP Deflator by Industry, 2002=100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	56.1	68.2	76.3	44.8	59.7	58.3	80.4	60.0	69.0	78.9	50.3
1982	60.8	65.3	83.6	52.7	61.4	61.8	87.5	64.1	74.5	88.0	55.1
1983	64.5	63.7	91.7	56.3	61.4	66.3	91.0	67.4	77.4	93.8	60.5
1984	66.9	71.1	92.9	60.6	63.3	68.2	93.7	69.4	78.2	97.6	62.9
1985	68.6	73.3	91.4	62.2	63.9	70.3	93.3	71.0	80.2	99.3	65.1
1986	69.8	72.4	62.1	65.0	66.2	74.1	95.9	73.6	82.6	100.4	69.5
1987	73.0	71.8	66.4	67.1	72.2	77.5	97.9	78.6	83.2	100.8	73.3
1988	76.3	78.4	61.6	69.5	78.5	81.4	100.7	83.3	81.9	98.0	79.0
1989	79.6	77.5	65.0	74.2	83.6	82.5	102.5	86.9	84.3	98.5	82.9
1990	82.3	72.9	69.3	76.9	84.4	82.6	105.3	94.1	84.7	99.9	85.1
1991	84.1	71.6	55.8	82.3	85.2	83.2	103.7	97.7	90.9	102.6	87.7
1992	85.1	78.8	55.0	89.0	89.0	81.6	96.5	95.1	88.2	105.3	88.9
1993	86.1	78.3	55.4	90.2	89.9	83.2	97.1	93.8	88.6	105.8	90.3
1994	87.5	80.3	59.6	90.2	89.4	88.7	97.6	92.2	89.8	106.1	90.1
1995	89.6	88.0	60.3	91.2	89.3	95.4	104.3	90.6	91.5	105.3	91.1
1996	91.3	92.9	70.8	92.3	89.3	95.3	104.6	90.5	90.3	107.4	93.2
1997	92.2	84.7	68.0	93.4	94.5	94.2	104.7	97.1	93.1	107.3	95.4
1998	92.0	85.1	54.1	93.7	94.1	94.6	100.9	97.4	95.2	108.2	96.3
1999	93.6	82.1	68.1	94.1	94.2	99.3	100.2	97.8	94.1	102.3	96.3
2000	97.5	84.1	116.7	97.5	96.1	98.3	99.4	99.1	94.1	100.1	97.6
2001	99.1	94.0	113.8	104.4	97.9	99.3	100.1	99.1	97.2	98.4	99.0
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	103.4	91.9	130.1	107.0	102.5	99.7	101.8	104.0	101.4	103.5	102.2
2004	106.5	93.7	152.7	106.8	106.3	101.3	104.2	105.4	103.3	106.0	104.1
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	2.83	1.39	3.06	3.85	2.54	2.43	1.13	2.48	1.77	1.29	3.21
81-89	4.47	1.60	-1.99	6.51	4.29	4.43	3.09	4.74	2.53	2.82	6.43
89-96	1.97	2.63	1.23	3.16	0.95	2.08	0.28	0.58	0.98	1.24	1.68
96-04	1.95	0.10	10.09	1.84	2.20	0.76	-0.05	1.93	1.70	-0.17	1.40
96-00	1.66	-2.45	13.33	1.38	1.85	0.78	-1.27	2.31	1.04	-1.75	1.18
00-04	2.24	2.73	6.95	2.30	2.55	0.73	1.19	1.55	2.36	1.44	1.62
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	89.8	37.3	100.1	138.2	78.0	73.6	29.6	75.7	49.6	34.4	106.8
96-04	16.7	0.8	115.8	15.7	19.0	6.2	-0.4	16.5	14.4	-1.3	11.8

Source: Table 1 and Table 2

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 4 (continued): Implicit GDP Deflator by Industry, 2002=100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	55.0	40.4	43.6	39.9	35.5	43.2	44.9	52.5
1982	60.1	44.7	48.4	45.3	39.9	49.1	49.7	58.3
1983	61.3	47.1	50.0	48.4	43.8	52.9	52.6	61.9
1984	63.7	48.4	51.4	51.2	45.3	54.5	54.8	64.4
1985	67.3	52.5	52.2	53.3	49.0	57.9	56.7	67.1
1986	68.5	55.8	54.3	55.4	55.5	62.2	59.0	69.3
1987	69.6	60.3	57.8	58.2	56.0	64.5	62.2	72.4
1988	74.5	64.1	62.5	61.2	59.7	69.2	65.4	73.9
1989	79.9	67.1	67.4	65.2	61.3	73.8	71.4	78.1
1990	84.0	70.6	73.2	69.7	66.9	76.4	75.4	83.3
1991	86.4	73.1	77.8	74.1	71.6	84.1	80.6	85.1
1992	89.5	77.1	81.7	77.0	74.3	86.7	82.6	87.4
1993	89.4	78.9	83.1	79.2	75.7	87.1	82.8	88.3
1994	90.2	79.7	83.7	80.2	76.4	87.6	84.8	88.4
1995	90.9	81.3	83.5	80.6	75.8	89.6	87.2	89.5
1996	94.2	84.8	84.3	82.5	82.6	89.7	88.3	90.9
1997	90.2	87.7	86.7	83.6	87.8	90.8	90.0	91.6
1998	91.8	89.3	88.5	85.3	86.8	90.6	91.4	91.1
1999	91.1	89.8	89.3	87.1	89.9	92.8	93.9	92.1
2000	95.3	93.9	92.7	91.3	91.8	95.3	96.1	97.2
2001	98.0	99.0	96.6	96.3	94.9	96.9	97.3	96.0
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	101.5	103.5	102.9	103.7	105.1	102.2	103.4	103.0
2004	103.8	106.1	105.4	107.6	108.2	105.5	106.4	104.0
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	2.80	4.29	3.91	4.40	4.96	3.96	3.83	3.02
81-89	4.79	6.55	5.61	6.32	7.05	6.94	5.97	5.09
89-96	2.38	3.42	3.23	3.41	4.36	2.82	3.09	2.19
96-04	1.22	2.83	2.84	3.38	3.43	2.05	2.36	1.70
96-00	0.27	2.56	2.41	2.59	2.68	1.54	2.12	1.70
00-04	2.17	3.10	3.27	4.17	4.20	2.56	2.59	1.70
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	88.9	162.8	141.8	169.4	204.6	144.4	137.2	98.1
96-04	10.2	25.0	25.1	30.4	31.0	17.6	20.5	14.5

Source: Table 1 and Table 2

**Table 5: Labour Productivity by Industry (Real Value Added per Hour Worked, \$2002), NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	29.7	16.9	71.2	86.0	32.4	26.1	25.6	14.5	22.6	27.1	85.6
1982	30.0	16.9	82.4	86.2	36.5	25.6	24.2	14.4	22.8	26.0	83.5
1983	30.5	17.0	87.4	104.6	36.3	27.0	26.3	14.5	24.6	25.9	85.4
1984	31.3	17.2	91.7	113.6	35.3	29.5	27.1	15.2	25.8	27.7	80.8
1985	31.7	15.0	88.8	113.7	34.5	30.7	29.2	15.8	26.3	30.3	87.9
1986	31.7	17.9	96.6	113.2	34.8	29.8	30.9	15.8	26.3	28.1	85.7
1987	32.1	17.5	103.3	118.7	32.9	30.8	32.8	16.1	27.0	27.7	87.2
1988	32.0	17.3	103.8	110.2	31.5	30.9	35.2	15.4	27.3	30.5	83.6
1989	31.6	18.5	96.3	94.6	31.1	30.6	37.1	15.3	26.7	29.8	82.1
1990	32.1	19.7	98.4	89.3	31.9	31.3	36.6	14.7	27.9	32.9	83.8
1991	32.8	19.1	108.4	93.8	33.4	32.0	37.4	14.2	27.7	36.1	88.8
1992	33.9	18.3	123.7	93.2	32.9	34.1	40.8	14.5	30.1	40.0	93.2
1993	34.1	19.5	129.7	98.3	31.9	35.6	40.5	14.9	29.9	38.9	96.0
1994	34.5	19.6	128.9	107.3	30.3	37.0	42.1	15.6	30.2	37.5	100.9
1995	35.0	20.7	130.5	116.7	29.8	37.6	43.1	16.0	30.8	36.3	103.2
1996	34.9	20.9	125.3	117.6	31.1	37.3	43.1	16.3	31.0	36.7	102.1
1997	35.6	20.4	123.4	131.7	31.9	38.0	45.7	15.6	31.3	41.0	107.2
1998	36.5	21.2	134.6	127.7	32.6	38.7	49.9	16.8	30.9	41.2	113.6
1999	37.2	23.9	155.4	134.6	32.3	39.4	45.6	17.6	31.6	47.0	117.7
2000	38.1	24.9	150.3	130.1	31.9	42.4	46.5	17.7	31.5	49.3	120.8
2001	39.0	25.9	131.9	119.0	34.1	41.7	48.8	18.6	32.7	50.3	126.1
2002	39.3	24.8	144.8	116.9	34.2	40.9	51.3	19.4	33.2	57.7	127.5
2003	39.9	26.8	141.6	120.3	34.4	41.5	52.5	20.1	32.7	60.8	129.3
2004	40.1	29.7	133.7	119.9	33.7	41.6	52.7	20.3	32.9	61.0	127.6
2005	40.4	29.3	117.8	130.2	33.8	43.7	53.7	20.3	34.4	61.2	126.3
2006	41.1	28.8	106.7	134.1	35.3	45.3	57.8	21.3	35.2	62.2	124.7
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	1.32	2.47	2.78	1.45	0.16	2.05	3.19	1.48	1.65	3.58	1.75
81-89	0.80	1.10	3.85	1.19	-0.52	2.05	4.75	0.70	2.11	1.18	-0.51
89-96	1.43	1.79	3.82	3.16	0.01	2.84	2.14	0.88	2.17	3.01	3.16
96-04	1.74	4.48	0.82	0.24	0.98	1.37	2.57	2.78	0.74	6.55	2.82
96-00	2.18	4.50	4.66	2.56	0.58	3.28	1.96	2.11	0.41	7.65	4.29
00-04	1.30	4.46	-2.88	-2.03	1.38	-0.51	3.18	3.46	1.07	5.47	1.37
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	35.1	75.4	87.8	39.3	3.8	59.4	105.9	40.1	45.7	124.7	49.1
81-89	6.6	9.1	35.3	9.9	-4.1	17.6	45.0	5.7	18.2	9.9	-4.0
89-96	10.5	13.2	30.0	24.3	0.1	21.6	15.9	6.3	16.2	23.1	24.3
96-04	14.8	42.0	6.8	1.9	8.1	11.5	22.5	24.5	6.1	66.2	24.9
96-00	9.0	19.2	20.0	10.6	2.3	13.8	8.1	8.7	1.7	34.3	18.3
00-04	5.3	19.1	-11.0	-7.9	5.6	-2.0	13.3	14.6	4.3	23.8	5.6

Source: Table 1 and Table 3

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 5 (continued): Labour Productivity by Industry (Real Value Added per Hour Worked, \$2002), NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	20.8	28.8	39.4	29.8	27.9	19.7	14.1	34.7
1982	22.7	28.7	40.1	29.9	26.8	18.6	14.3	35.4
1983	21.5	28.0	38.4	29.7	25.4	17.8	13.9	35.0
1984	21.5	28.3	40.1	29.9	26.2	18.0	14.6	34.9
1985	20.6	28.3	39.0	30.1	27.7	18.3	14.6	35.0
1986	20.3	28.6	40.4	29.9	25.8	16.7	14.3	35.6
1987	21.4	31.7	39.1	29.8	23.7	16.5	14.0	36.1
1988	21.1	32.7	35.9	29.3	26.6	16.9	15.3	35.5
1989	20.5	31.6	34.8	29.0	25.0	17.3	14.7	34.7
1990	20.2	32.7	35.6	28.6	24.0	17.2	15.3	34.5
1991	19.7	32.8	35.8	29.2	24.3	15.6	15.2	35.7
1992	19.9	32.4	35.9	29.7	23.6	15.6	15.7	36.1
1993	20.0	31.2	35.5	28.9	22.2	15.7	15.0	36.4
1994	20.0	29.9	34.0	28.6	21.8	15.5	14.6	37.4
1995	20.4	29.5	34.2	28.1	22.0	16.0	15.2	37.9
1996	19.7	29.8	34.7	27.5	20.5	15.4	14.8	37.4
1997	22.5	23.4	33.5	27.6	21.1	15.6	17.5	38.5
1998	23.5	23.3	34.1	27.4	23.3	15.4	17.6	40.7
1999	23.9	24.5	32.6	27.2	22.2	16.2	18.5	41.5
2000	25.6	24.0	32.3	26.4	21.5	16.4	20.0	42.3
2001	25.4	25.2	33.1	26.9	21.0	16.8	22.2	43.7
2002	26.2	25.7	32.6	26.1	19.9	16.7	22.8	44.8
2003	27.8	25.3	33.7	26.5	19.6	15.9	22.9	45.4
2004	27.7	26.0	34.5	26.1	19.4	16.3	23.7	45.8
2005	27.4	25.9	32.2	26.2	20.8	17.0	23.9	45.5
2006	27.4	26.3	31.9	26.2	21.9	17.3	24.3	46.2
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	1.25	-0.45	-0.57	-0.57	-1.58	-0.82	2.29	1.21
81-89	-0.17	1.17	-1.53	-0.34	-1.38	-1.62	0.56	0.00
89-96	-0.58	-0.86	-0.03	-0.78	-2.81	-1.64	0.03	1.09
96-04	4.34	-1.69	-0.06	-0.63	-0.69	0.72	6.11	2.55
96-00	6.73	-5.25	-1.81	-0.97	1.22	1.58	7.91	3.11
00-04	1.99	2.01	1.73	-0.29	-2.55	-0.14	4.35	1.99
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	33.0	-9.8	-12.2	-12.4	-30.6	-17.2	68.5	32.0
81-89	-1.4	9.8	-11.6	-2.6	-10.5	-12.2	4.6	0.0
89-96	-4.0	-5.9	-0.2	-5.3	-18.1	-10.9	0.2	7.9
96-04	40.4	-12.7	-0.5	-4.9	-5.4	5.9	60.7	22.3
96-00	29.8	-19.4	-7.1	-3.8	5.0	6.5	35.6	13.0
00-04	8.2	8.3	7.1	-1.1	-9.8	-0.5	18.6	8.2

Source: Table 1 and Table 3

**Table 6: Labour Productivity Growth by Industry, in Per Cent, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2006**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	1.0	-0.1	15.7	0.2	12.5	-1.7	-5.6	-0.5	0.8	-4.4	-2.4
1983	1.8	0.6	6.0	21.4	-0.5	5.4	8.7	0.7	8.1	-0.1	2.2
1984	2.7	1.2	4.9	8.6	-2.8	9.2	3.1	4.7	4.6	7.0	-5.3
1985	1.3	-12.9	-3.1	0.1	-2.4	4.1	7.7	3.8	2.0	9.3	8.8
1986	-0.2	19.3	8.8	-0.4	0.9	-3.1	5.6	-0.1	0.3	-7.1	-2.6
1987	1.4	-2.0	6.9	4.8	-5.3	3.4	6.2	1.8	2.4	-1.7	1.8
1988	-0.4	-1.5	0.5	-7.2	-4.3	0.4	7.4	-4.3	1.3	10.1	-4.1
1989	-1.2	7.0	-7.1	-14.2	-1.3	-0.8	5.6	-0.4	-2.3	-2.2	-1.8
1990	1.3	6.7	2.1	-5.6	2.6	2.1	-1.5	-4.3	4.5	10.4	2.0
1991	2.3	-3.2	10.2	5.0	4.7	2.3	2.2	-3.4	-0.9	9.6	6.0
1992	3.5	-3.9	14.1	-0.7	-1.7	6.7	9.1	2.0	8.9	10.9	4.9
1993	0.6	6.4	4.8	5.5	-2.9	4.2	-0.8	3.2	-0.8	-2.6	3.0
1994	1.1	0.4	-0.6	9.2	-4.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	1.1	-3.6	5.1
1995	1.5	5.8	1.2	8.8	-1.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.0	-3.3	2.3
1996	-0.2	0.9	-4.0	0.7	4.4	-0.7	0.0	2.1	0.6	1.1	-1.1
1997	2.0	-2.6	-1.5	12.0	2.4	1.8	6.2	-4.2	0.9	11.7	5.0
1998	2.3	4.3	9.1	-3.0	2.4	2.0	9.1	7.4	-1.4	0.6	6.0
1999	2.1	12.3	15.4	5.4	-1.0	1.7	-8.7	4.8	2.2	14.0	3.6
2000	2.3	4.5	-3.3	-3.4	-1.4	7.7	2.2	0.8	0.0	4.8	2.7
2001	2.3	3.7	-12.2	-8.5	7.2	-1.7	4.9	5.0	3.7	2.2	4.3
2002	0.9	-4.1	9.8	-1.8	0.1	-1.8	5.1	4.2	1.3	14.6	1.2
2003	1.5	8.0	-2.2	2.9	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.6	-1.5	5.4	1.4
2004	0.5	10.9	-5.5	-0.3	-2.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	-1.3
2005	0.8	-1.3	-11.9	8.6	0.4	5.0	1.8	0.2	4.6	0.3	-1.0
2006	1.7	-1.6	-9.4	3.0	4.6	3.7	7.7	4.6	2.2	1.6	-1.3
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	1.32	2.47	2.78	1.45	0.16	2.05	3.19	1.48	1.65	3.58	1.75
81-89	0.80	1.10	3.85	1.19	-0.52	2.05	4.75	0.70	2.11	1.18	-0.51
89-96	1.43	1.79	3.82	3.16	0.01	2.84	2.14	0.88	2.17	3.01	3.16
96-04	1.74	4.48	0.82	0.24	0.98	1.37	2.57	2.78	0.74	6.55	2.82
96-00	2.18	4.50	4.66	2.56	0.58	3.28	1.96	2.11	0.41	7.65	4.29
00-04	1.30	4.46	-2.88	-2.03	1.38	-0.51	3.18	3.46	1.07	5.47	1.37
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	35.1	75.4	87.8	39.3	3.8	59.4	105.9	40.1	45.7	124.7	49.1
81-89	6.6	9.1	35.3	9.9	-4.1	17.6	45.0	5.7	18.2	9.9	-4.0
89-96	10.5	13.2	30.0	24.3	0.1	21.6	15.9	6.3	16.2	23.1	24.3
96-04	14.8	42.0	6.8	1.9	8.1	11.5	22.5	24.5	6.1	66.2	24.9
96-00	9.0	19.2	20.0	10.6	2.3	13.8	8.1	8.7	1.7	34.3	18.3
00-04	5.3	19.1	-11.0	-7.9	5.6	-2.0	13.3	14.6	4.3	23.8	5.6

Source: Table 5

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 6 (continued): Labour Productivity Growth by Industry, in Per Cent, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2006**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	8.8	-0.5	1.8	0.4	-4.2	-5.3	1.6	2.2
1983	-5.3	-2.3	-4.2	-0.8	-4.9	-4.7	-2.6	-1.2
1984	0.0	1.0	4.6	0.6	2.8	1.4	4.3	-0.4
1985	-4.2	0.0	-2.7	0.9	6.0	1.7	0.0	0.4
1986	-1.4	1.0	3.5	-0.8	-6.9	-8.7	-1.7	1.7
1987	5.8	11.0	-3.4	-0.3	-8.3	-1.3	-1.8	1.3
1988	-1.5	3.1	-8.1	-1.7	12.5	2.4	8.7	-1.7
1989	-2.8	-3.3	-3.1	-0.9	-6.1	2.2	-3.4	-2.2
1990	-1.5	3.4	2.3	-1.4	-3.9	-0.4	3.7	-0.4
1991	-2.4	0.2	0.8	2.2	1.1	-9.0	-0.4	3.2
1992	0.9	-1.1	0.2	1.7	-2.8	0.1	2.8	1.3
1993	0.3	-3.7	-1.0	-2.8	-5.8	0.5	-4.1	0.8
1994	0.2	-4.2	-4.4	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1	-3.0	2.7
1995	1.9	-1.3	0.8	-1.8	0.9	2.8	4.2	1.5
1996	-3.3	0.9	1.4	-2.1	-7.0	-3.9	-2.7	-1.3
1997	14.2	-21.5	-3.5	0.4	3.1	1.3	18.2	2.8
1998	4.3	-0.2	1.9	-0.8	10.2	-1.2	0.9	5.6
1999	1.9	5.1	-4.6	-0.7	-4.5	5.4	4.8	2.1
2000	6.9	-2.1	-0.9	-2.7	-3.3	0.9	8.5	1.9
2001	-0.9	5.0	2.7	1.7	-2.1	2.7	10.6	3.4
2002	3.3	1.9	-1.8	-2.7	-5.4	-0.4	2.7	2.5
2003	6.1	-1.5	3.4	1.3	-1.4	-4.7	0.8	1.3
2004	-0.4	2.8	2.6	-1.3	-1.2	2.1	3.5	0.8
2005	-1.2	-0.2	-6.8	0.1	7.3	4.2	0.5	-0.5
2006	0.2	1.3	-1.0	0.3	5.4	2.2	1.9	1.4
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	1.25	-0.45	-0.57	-0.57	-1.58	-0.82	2.29	1.21
81-89	-0.17	1.17	-1.53	-0.34	-1.38	-1.62	0.56	0.00
89-96	-0.58	-0.86	-0.03	-0.78	-2.81	-1.64	0.03	1.09
96-04	4.34	-1.69	-0.06	-0.63	-0.69	0.72	6.11	2.55
96-00	6.73	-5.25	-1.81	-0.97	1.22	1.58	7.91	3.11
00-04	1.99	2.01	1.73	-0.29	-2.55	-0.14	4.35	1.99
81-04	33.0	-9.8	-12.2	-12.4	-30.6	-17.2	68.5	32.0
81-89	-1.4	9.8	-11.6	-2.6	-10.5	-12.2	4.6	0.0
89-96	-4.0	-5.9	-0.2	-5.3	-18.1	-10.9	0.2	7.9
96-04	40.4	-12.7	-0.5	-4.9	-5.4	5.9	60.7	22.3
96-00	29.8	-19.4	-7.1	-3.8	5.0	6.5	35.6	13.0
00-04	8.2	8.3	7.1	-1.1	-9.8	-0.5	18.6	8.2

Source: Table 5



**Table 7: Nominal Output Share, in Per Cent, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	100.0	4.2	7.1	2.7	7.7	17.5	4.5	5.9	5.6	3.0	15.3
1982	100.0	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.4	15.6	4.3	5.9	5.4	3.2	15.9
1983	100.0	3.5	7.7	3.1	6.7	16.2	4.5	5.7	5.4	3.2	16.5
1984	100.0	3.5	8.1	3.2	6.0	17.3	4.5	5.9	5.5	3.2	15.7
1985	100.0	3.5	7.7	3.2	6.0	17.4	4.7	6.0	5.5	3.1	15.9
1986	100.0	3.5	4.7	3.3	6.1	17.7	5.0	6.2	5.5	3.2	17.0
1987	100.0	3.1	4.9	3.2	6.5	17.8	5.1	6.3	5.3	3.1	17.2
1988	100.0	3.0	4.5	3.1	6.6	18.2	5.3	6.2	5.1	3.0	17.2
1989	100.0	3.0	4.2	3.0	7.0	17.6	5.4	6.2	4.9	3.1	17.5
1990	100.0	2.9	4.3	2.9	6.8	16.3	5.3	6.1	4.8	3.2	17.9
1991	100.0	2.7	3.6	3.3	6.3	15.2	5.1	5.9	4.8	3.3	19.0
1992	100.0	2.7	3.6	3.4	6.0	14.8	4.9	5.7	4.8	3.4	19.4
1993	100.0	2.8	3.7	3.4	5.6	15.4	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.3	19.5
1994	100.0	2.7	3.9	3.3	5.4	16.6	5.0	5.5	4.9	3.2	19.4
1995	100.0	2.9	3.9	3.3	4.9	17.8	5.1	5.3	4.9	3.1	19.2
1996	100.0	3.0	4.4	3.2	5.0	17.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	3.1	19.4
1997	100.0	2.5	4.2	3.3	5.3	17.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	3.4	19.7
1998	100.0	2.6	3.2	3.1	5.2	17.7	5.4	5.4	5.0	3.6	19.8
1999	100.0	2.5	3.8	2.9	5.1	18.7	5.3	5.3	4.8	3.5	19.3
2000	100.0	2.3	6.1	2.8	5.0	18.7	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.4	18.5
2001	100.0	2.2	5.8	2.8	5.3	17.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	3.5	18.9
2002	100.0	2.2	5.0	2.7	5.4	17.1	5.2	5.5	4.7	3.6	19.0
2003	100.0	2.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	16.0	5.2	5.6	4.5	3.6	18.8
2004	100.0	2.2	7.1	2.6	5.6	15.7	5.2	5.5	4.5	3.6	18.6
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 2

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 7 (continued): Nominal Output Share, in Per Cent, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	2.5	1.2	5.5	5.3	0.7	2.6	1.7	6.8
1982	2.8	1.3	5.8	5.9	0.7	2.6	1.8	7.3
1983	2.4	1.2	5.7	5.9	0.7	2.5	1.8	7.2
1984	2.5	1.3	5.5	5.9	0.7	2.4	1.8	7.0
1985	2.5	1.4	5.3	5.9	0.7	2.5	1.9	6.9
1986	2.6	1.6	5.4	6.0	0.8	2.5	1.9	6.9
1987	2.7	1.7	5.3	6.1	0.8	2.5	1.9	6.7
1988	2.9	1.8	5.2	6.0	0.8	2.5	1.9	6.5
1989	3.0	1.9	5.3	6.2	0.7	2.6	1.9	6.5
1990	3.0	2.0	5.5	6.5	0.8	2.7	2.0	6.9
1991	3.1	2.0	5.9	7.1	0.8	2.5	2.0	7.2
1992	3.1	2.0	6.2	7.3	0.8	2.5	2.1	7.4
1993	3.1	2.1	6.2	7.3	0.8	2.5	2.1	7.2
1994	3.2	2.1	5.9	7.0	0.8	2.5	2.0	6.8
1995	3.2	2.2	5.6	6.7	0.8	2.5	2.0	6.6
1996	3.3	2.3	5.5	6.5	0.8	2.4	2.0	6.3
1997	3.7	1.9	5.2	6.3	0.9	2.4	2.3	6.1
1998	4.1	2.0	5.1	6.3	0.9	2.4	2.4	5.9
1999	4.2	2.1	4.9	6.1	0.9	2.4	2.4	5.7
2000	4.4	2.0	4.7	6.0	0.9	2.3	2.4	5.7
2001	4.5	2.2	4.7	6.3	0.9	2.3	2.5	5.6
2002	4.5	2.3	4.8	6.4	1.0	2.4	2.5	5.8
2003	4.6	2.4	4.8	6.5	1.0	2.3	2.5	5.8
2004	4.5	2.4	4.7	6.4	1.0	2.3	2.5	5.6
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 2

**Table 8: Relative Labour Productivity Levels, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	100.0	57.0	240.0	289.9	109.2	87.8	86.3	48.9	76.1	91.4	288.3
1982	100.0	56.4	274.8	287.5	121.6	85.4	80.6	48.1	75.9	86.5	278.6
1983	100.0	55.7	286.2	342.8	118.9	88.5	86.1	47.6	80.7	85.0	279.7
1984	100.0	54.9	292.5	362.5	112.6	94.1	86.5	48.5	82.2	88.5	257.8
1985	100.0	47.2	279.8	358.2	108.5	96.7	92.0	49.8	82.8	95.5	277.0
1986	100.0	56.5	304.8	357.3	109.7	93.9	97.4	49.8	83.2	88.8	270.4
1987	100.0	54.6	321.5	369.6	102.5	95.8	102.0	50.1	84.0	86.1	271.6
1988	100.0	53.9	324.1	344.3	98.4	96.5	109.9	48.1	85.4	95.2	261.3
1989	100.0	58.4	304.6	298.9	98.4	96.9	117.4	48.5	84.4	94.3	259.7
1990	100.0	61.5	307.0	278.6	99.6	97.6	114.2	45.8	87.1	102.7	261.4
1991	100.0	58.2	330.7	286.1	102.0	97.6	114.1	43.2	84.4	110.0	271.0
1992	100.0	54.0	364.6	274.6	96.8	100.6	120.3	42.6	88.8	117.9	274.8
1993	100.0	57.1	379.7	287.8	93.4	104.1	118.5	43.7	87.6	114.1	281.1
1994	100.0	56.7	373.7	311.0	87.9	107.2	122.0	45.1	87.6	108.7	292.4
1995	100.0	59.2	372.6	333.3	85.1	107.2	123.0	45.6	88.1	103.6	294.8
1996	100.0	59.8	358.5	336.5	89.1	106.7	123.2	46.7	88.8	105.0	292.3
1997	100.0	57.2	346.3	369.7	89.4	106.5	128.4	43.8	87.9	115.1	300.9
1998	100.0	58.2	369.1	350.2	89.5	106.2	136.8	46.0	84.7	113.1	311.6
1999	100.0	64.0	417.3	361.4	86.7	105.7	122.3	47.2	84.7	126.2	316.0
2000	100.0	65.5	394.6	341.5	83.6	111.3	122.2	46.5	82.8	129.4	317.3
2001	100.0	66.4	338.6	305.4	87.6	107.0	125.3	47.8	84.0	129.2	323.6
2002	100.0	63.1	368.3	297.3	86.9	104.1	130.5	49.3	84.4	146.8	324.5
2003	100.0	67.1	354.8	301.3	86.1	104.0	131.6	50.3	81.9	152.5	324.1
2004	100.0	74.0	333.5	298.8	83.9	103.6	131.5	50.6	82.1	152.1	318.2
2005	100.0	72.5	291.6	322.2	83.6	108.0	132.8	50.3	85.2	151.4	312.6
2006	100.0	70.2	259.6	326.1	86.0	110.1	140.6	51.8	85.6	151.2	303.2
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 5

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 8 (continued): Relative Labour Productivity Levels, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2006**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	70.1	97.0	132.6	100.4	94.1	66.2	47.5	116.8
1982	75.6	95.6	133.6	99.8	89.2	62.1	47.8	118.2
1983	70.3	91.8	125.7	97.2	83.3	58.2	45.7	114.7
1984	68.5	90.3	128.1	95.2	83.5	57.4	46.4	111.3
1985	64.8	89.1	123.0	94.9	87.4	57.6	45.8	110.3
1986	64.0	90.2	127.6	94.3	81.4	52.7	45.1	112.4
1987	66.8	98.8	121.6	92.7	73.7	51.3	43.7	112.3
1988	66.0	102.2	112.2	91.4	83.2	52.8	47.7	110.8
1989	64.9	100.0	110.0	91.7	79.0	54.5	46.6	109.7
1990	63.1	102.0	111.0	89.3	74.9	53.6	47.7	107.8
1991	60.2	99.9	109.3	89.2	74.0	47.7	46.5	108.8
1992	58.7	95.5	105.9	87.6	69.5	46.1	46.2	106.4
1993	58.5	91.3	104.1	84.7	65.1	46.0	44.0	106.5
1994	58.0	86.6	98.4	82.8	63.2	45.0	42.2	108.3
1995	58.2	84.2	97.7	80.1	62.9	45.6	43.3	108.3
1996	56.4	85.2	99.3	78.6	58.6	44.0	42.3	107.1
1997	63.2	65.5	94.0	77.4	59.3	43.7	49.0	108.0
1998	64.4	63.9	93.6	75.1	63.8	42.2	48.3	111.5
1999	64.3	65.8	87.4	72.9	59.7	43.5	49.6	111.5
2000	67.2	63.0	84.7	69.4	56.4	43.0	52.6	111.1
2001	65.1	64.7	85.1	69.0	54.0	43.1	56.9	112.3
2002	66.6	65.3	82.8	66.5	50.6	42.6	57.9	114.0
2003	69.7	63.3	84.3	66.3	49.2	39.9	57.5	113.7
2004	69.0	64.8	86.1	65.1	48.3	40.6	59.2	114.1
2005	67.7	64.2	79.6	64.7	51.4	42.0	59.0	112.7
2006	66.7	63.9	77.5	63.8	53.3	42.1	59.1	112.4
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 5

**Table 9: Relative Real Output Prices, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	100.0	121.6	136.0	79.9	106.4	104.0	143.2	106.9	123.0	140.5	89.7
1982	100.0	107.3	137.5	86.6	100.9	101.6	143.8	105.4	122.6	144.8	90.6
1983	100.0	98.9	142.3	87.3	95.2	102.8	141.2	104.6	120.0	145.4	93.8
1984	100.0	106.4	139.0	90.6	94.7	102.0	140.1	103.9	117.0	146.0	94.2
1985	100.0	106.9	133.2	90.6	93.1	102.5	136.1	103.5	117.0	144.7	94.9
1986	100.0	103.7	88.9	93.1	94.8	106.1	137.3	105.4	118.3	143.8	99.6
1987	100.0	98.4	91.0	91.9	98.9	106.2	134.1	107.7	114.0	138.1	100.4
1988	100.0	102.7	80.7	91.1	102.9	106.7	132.0	109.1	107.3	128.4	103.6
1989	100.0	97.3	81.6	93.2	105.0	103.7	128.8	109.1	105.9	123.7	104.1
1990	100.0	88.5	84.2	93.4	102.5	100.4	127.9	114.3	103.0	121.4	103.5
1991	100.0	85.1	66.4	97.9	101.3	98.9	123.2	116.2	108.1	121.9	104.3
1992	100.0	92.5	64.6	104.5	104.6	95.9	113.4	111.7	103.6	123.7	104.5
1993	100.0	91.0	64.4	104.7	104.4	96.6	112.8	108.9	102.9	122.8	104.9
1994	100.0	91.8	68.2	103.1	102.2	101.4	111.6	105.4	102.7	121.2	103.0
1995	100.0	98.2	67.3	101.8	99.7	106.5	116.4	101.1	102.1	117.5	101.7
1996	100.0	101.8	77.5	101.1	97.8	104.4	114.5	99.1	98.8	117.6	102.0
1997	100.0	91.8	73.7	101.3	102.5	102.1	113.6	105.2	101.0	116.3	103.4
1998	100.0	92.5	58.8	101.8	102.3	102.9	109.7	105.9	103.5	117.6	104.7
1999	100.0	87.7	72.7	100.5	100.6	106.1	107.0	104.5	100.5	109.3	102.9
2000	100.0	86.3	119.7	100.0	98.6	100.9	101.9	101.7	96.5	102.6	100.1
2001	100.0	94.8	114.8	105.3	98.7	100.2	101.0	100.0	98.1	99.3	99.9
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	100.0	88.8	125.8	103.5	99.1	96.4	98.5	100.6	98.1	100.1	98.8
2004	100.0	87.9	143.3	100.2	99.8	95.1	97.8	98.9	96.9	99.5	97.7
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 4

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 9 (continued): Relative Real Output Prices, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	97.9	71.9	77.7	71.2	63.3	76.9	80.0	93.6
1982	98.8	73.5	79.5	74.5	65.7	80.7	81.8	95.8
1983	95.1	73.0	77.5	75.1	67.9	82.0	81.5	96.0
1984	95.2	72.3	76.8	76.6	67.7	81.5	82.0	96.4
1985	98.1	76.5	76.0	77.7	71.4	84.4	82.6	97.9
1986	98.2	79.9	77.8	79.3	79.5	89.1	84.5	99.3
1987	95.4	82.7	79.3	79.8	76.7	88.4	85.3	99.2
1988	97.7	84.0	81.9	80.1	78.2	90.6	85.7	96.8
1989	100.4	84.2	84.7	81.9	77.0	92.7	89.6	98.1
1990	102.1	85.8	88.9	84.7	81.2	92.9	91.6	101.2
1991	102.8	87.0	92.5	88.1	85.1	100.0	95.8	101.2
1992	105.1	90.6	95.9	90.5	87.3	101.9	97.1	102.7
1993	103.8	91.7	96.5	92.0	87.9	101.1	96.1	102.6
1994	103.2	91.1	95.7	91.7	87.3	100.2	97.0	101.1
1995	101.5	90.7	93.2	90.0	84.6	100.0	97.3	99.9
1996	103.2	92.9	92.3	90.3	90.5	98.2	96.7	99.6
1997	97.8	95.1	93.9	90.6	95.2	98.4	97.5	99.3
1998	99.8	97.1	96.3	92.7	94.3	98.5	99.3	99.0
1999	97.3	96.0	95.4	93.1	96.0	99.1	100.3	98.4
2000	97.7	96.3	95.1	93.7	94.2	97.8	98.5	99.7
2001	98.9	99.9	97.4	97.2	95.8	97.8	98.2	96.8
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	98.1	100.1	99.5	100.3	101.7	98.8	100.0	99.6
2004	97.4	99.6	98.9	101.0	101.6	99.0	99.9	97.7
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 4

**Table 10: Labour Input (Hours Worked) Share, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2007**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	100.0	6.1	2.2	1.2	6.7	19.1	3.6	11.4	5.9	2.3	5.9
1982	100.0	6.4	1.9	1.2	6.0	18.0	3.7	11.6	5.8	2.5	6.3
1983	100.0	6.3	1.9	1.0	5.9	17.8	3.7	11.5	5.6	2.6	6.3
1984	100.0	6.0	2.0	1.0	5.7	18.0	3.7	11.7	5.7	2.5	6.4
1985	100.0	6.9	2.1	1.0	5.9	17.5	3.7	11.7	5.7	2.3	6.0
1986	100.0	6.0	1.7	1.0	5.9	17.7	3.8	11.8	5.6	2.5	6.3
1987	100.0	5.8	1.7	0.9	6.4	17.5	3.7	11.8	5.6	2.6	6.3
1988	100.0	5.4	1.7	1.0	6.6	17.7	3.7	11.9	5.5	2.5	6.3
1989	100.0	5.2	1.7	1.1	6.8	17.5	3.6	11.6	5.5	2.7	6.5
1990	100.0	5.3	1.7	1.1	6.7	16.7	3.6	11.7	5.3	2.5	6.6
1991	100.0	5.5	1.7	1.2	6.1	15.7	3.6	11.8	5.2	2.5	6.7
1992	100.0	5.5	1.5	1.2	5.9	15.4	3.6	12.0	5.2	2.3	6.7
1993	100.0	5.4	1.5	1.1	5.7	15.3	3.6	11.8	5.3	2.3	6.6
1994	100.0	5.3	1.5	1.0	6.0	15.3	3.7	11.5	5.4	2.4	6.4
1995	100.0	5.0	1.5	1.0	5.8	15.6	3.6	11.5	5.5	2.6	6.4
1996	100.0	4.9	1.6	1.0	5.7	15.6	3.7	11.3	5.5	2.5	6.5
1997	100.0	4.8	1.6	0.9	5.7	16.0	3.7	11.2	5.6	2.6	6.3
1998	100.0	4.8	1.5	0.9	5.7	16.2	3.6	11.1	5.7	2.7	6.1
1999	100.0	4.4	1.2	0.8	5.8	16.7	4.1	10.7	5.7	2.6	5.9
2000	100.0	4.0	1.3	0.8	6.0	16.7	4.1	10.9	5.8	2.6	5.8
2001	100.0	3.6	1.5	0.9	6.1	16.3	4.1	11.1	5.7	2.7	5.8
2002	100.0	3.5	1.4	0.9	6.2	16.4	4.0	11.1	5.6	2.4	5.9
2003	100.0	3.5	1.4	0.9	6.4	16.0	4.0	11.0	5.6	2.3	5.9
2004	100.0	3.4	1.5	0.9	6.7	15.9	4.1	11.0	5.6	2.4	6.0
2005	100.0	3.4	1.7	0.8	7.0	15.0	4.2	11.1	5.5	2.4	6.1
2006	100.0	3.4	1.8	0.8	7.2	14.2	4.1	11.2	5.4	2.4	6.4
2007	100.0	3.2	1.9	0.9	7.4	13.3	4.1	11.0	5.4	2.4	6.3

Source: Table 3

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 10 (continued): Labour Input (Hours Worked) Share, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2007**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	3.6	1.8	5.3	7.5	1.2	5.1	4.6	6.2
1982	3.7	1.8	5.5	7.9	1.3	5.2	4.6	6.4
1983	3.6	1.9	5.8	8.1	1.3	5.3	4.8	6.5
1984	3.9	2.0	5.6	8.0	1.2	5.2	4.8	6.5
1985	3.9	2.1	5.7	8.0	1.1	5.1	5.0	6.3
1986	4.1	2.2	5.4	8.1	1.3	5.4	5.0	6.2
1987	4.2	2.1	5.5	8.2	1.3	5.4	5.0	6.0
1988	4.5	2.1	5.6	8.2	1.3	5.2	4.7	6.0
1989	4.6	2.3	5.6	8.2	1.2	5.2	4.7	6.1
1990	4.7	2.3	5.6	8.7	1.3	5.4	4.6	6.3
1991	5.0	2.3	5.9	9.0	1.3	5.3	4.6	6.6
1992	4.9	2.3	6.1	9.3	1.4	5.4	4.6	6.7
1993	5.1	2.5	6.1	9.4	1.4	5.4	4.9	6.6
1994	5.3	2.6	6.2	9.2	1.5	5.5	4.9	6.2
1995	5.4	2.9	6.2	9.3	1.5	5.5	4.8	6.1
1996	5.6	2.9	6.0	9.1	1.6	5.6	4.9	5.9
1997	6.0	3.0	5.9	9.0	1.6	5.6	4.9	5.6
1998	6.4	3.2	5.7	9.0	1.5	5.9	4.9	5.3
1999	6.7	3.3	5.9	9.0	1.6	5.6	4.8	5.2
2000	6.7	3.4	5.8	9.3	1.7	5.6	4.6	5.1
2001	7.0	3.4	5.7	9.4	1.8	5.6	4.4	5.1
2002	6.8	3.6	5.8	9.6	1.9	5.6	4.4	5.0
2003	6.7	3.7	5.7	9.7	1.9	5.7	4.4	5.1
2004	6.7	3.7	5.5	9.8	2.0	5.6	4.3	5.0
2005	6.8	3.8	5.9	9.7	1.8	5.4	4.2	5.0
2006	7.0	4.0	6.1	9.8	1.8	5.4	4.2	5.0
2007	7.1	4.0	6.1	10.0	1.9	5.6	4.2	5.0

Source: Table 3



**Table 11: Relative Size<sup>1</sup> of Industries, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	100.0	7.4	3.0	0.9	7.1	19.9	5.2	12.2	7.3	3.3	5.3
1982	100.0	6.9	2.7	1.0	6.1	18.3	5.3	12.2	7.2	3.7	5.7
1983	100.0	6.2	2.7	0.9	5.6	18.3	5.2	12.0	6.8	3.8	5.9
1984	100.0	6.3	2.8	0.9	5.4	18.4	5.2	12.2	6.7	3.6	6.1
1985	100.0	7.3	2.8	0.9	5.5	18.0	5.1	12.1	6.7	3.3	5.7
1986	100.0	6.2	1.6	0.9	5.6	18.8	5.2	12.5	6.6	3.6	6.3
1987	100.0	5.7	1.5	0.9	6.3	18.6	5.0	12.7	6.4	3.6	6.3
1988	100.0	5.6	1.4	0.9	6.8	18.9	4.9	12.9	5.9	3.2	6.6
1989	100.0	5.1	1.4	1.0	7.1	18.2	4.6	12.7	5.8	3.3	6.7
1990	100.0	4.7	1.4	1.1	6.8	16.7	4.7	13.4	5.5	3.1	6.9
1991	100.0	4.7	1.1	1.1	6.2	15.6	4.5	13.7	5.7	3.0	7.0
1992	100.0	5.1	1.0	1.2	6.2	14.7	4.1	13.4	5.4	2.8	7.0
1993	100.0	4.9	1.0	1.2	6.0	14.8	4.1	12.8	5.4	2.9	6.9
1994	100.0	4.8	1.0	1.0	6.2	15.5	4.1	12.1	5.6	2.9	6.6
1995	100.0	4.9	1.0	1.0	5.8	16.6	4.2	11.7	5.6	3.0	6.5
1996	100.0	5.0	1.2	1.0	5.6	16.3	4.2	11.2	5.5	3.0	6.7
1997	100.0	4.4	1.2	0.9	5.9	16.4	4.2	11.8	5.6	3.0	6.6
1998	100.0	4.4	0.9	0.9	5.8	16.7	3.9	11.7	5.8	3.1	6.4
1999	100.0	3.9	0.9	0.8	5.9	17.7	4.3	11.1	5.7	2.8	6.1
2000	100.0	3.5	1.5	0.8	5.9	16.8	4.2	11.0	5.6	2.6	5.8
2001	100.0	3.4	1.7	0.9	6.0	16.3	4.1	11.0	5.6	2.7	5.8
2002	100.0	3.5	1.4	0.9	6.2	16.4	4.0	11.1	5.6	2.4	5.9
2003	100.0	3.1	1.8	0.9	6.3	15.4	4.0	11.1	5.5	2.3	5.8
2004	100.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	6.7	15.1	4.0	10.9	5.4	2.3	5.9
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 9 and Table 10

<sup>1</sup> The relative size of an industry is defined as the multiplication of its labour input share and its relative real output price.

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 11 (continued): Relative Size<sup>1</sup> of Industries, All Industries = 100, NAICS based, Canada, 1981-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	3.6	1.3	4.2	5.3	0.7	4.0	3.7	5.8
1982	3.6	1.3	4.4	5.9	0.8	4.2	3.8	6.2
1983	3.4	1.4	4.5	6.1	0.9	4.3	3.9	6.3
1984	3.7	1.4	4.3	6.2	0.8	4.2	3.9	6.3
1985	3.8	1.6	4.3	6.2	0.8	4.3	4.1	6.2
1986	4.0	1.8	4.2	6.4	1.0	4.8	4.2	6.2
1987	4.0	1.7	4.3	6.5	1.0	4.8	4.3	6.0
1988	4.4	1.8	4.6	6.6	1.0	4.7	4.0	5.8
1989	4.6	1.9	4.8	6.7	0.9	4.8	4.2	6.0
1990	4.8	2.0	5.0	7.3	1.0	5.0	4.2	6.4
1991	5.2	2.0	5.4	8.0	1.1	5.3	4.4	6.6
1992	5.2	2.1	5.9	8.4	1.2	5.5	4.5	6.9
1993	5.3	2.3	5.9	8.6	1.2	5.5	4.7	6.7
1994	5.5	2.4	6.0	8.4	1.3	5.5	4.8	6.3
1995	5.5	2.6	5.8	8.3	1.2	5.5	4.6	6.1
1996	5.8	2.7	5.5	8.3	1.4	5.5	4.7	5.9
1997	5.9	2.9	5.5	8.1	1.5	5.5	4.8	5.6
1998	6.4	3.1	5.5	8.3	1.4	5.8	4.9	5.3
1999	6.5	3.1	5.6	8.4	1.5	5.6	4.9	5.1
2000	6.5	3.2	5.5	8.7	1.6	5.5	4.5	5.1
2001	6.9	3.4	5.6	9.1	1.7	5.4	4.3	4.9
2002	6.8	3.6	5.8	9.6	1.9	5.6	4.4	5.0
2003	6.6	3.7	5.7	9.7	2.0	5.6	4.4	5.1
2004	6.6	3.7	5.5	9.9	2.0	5.6	4.3	4.9
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 9 and Table 10

<sup>1</sup> The relative size of an industry is defined as the multiplication of its labour input share and its relative real output price.

**Table 12: Pure Productivity Growth Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	1.03	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.96	-0.31	-0.25	-0.03	0.04	-0.13	-0.37
1983	1.79	0.02	0.44	0.62	-0.03	0.85	0.37	0.04	0.44	0.00	0.35
1984	2.69	0.04	0.38	0.26	-0.19	1.50	0.14	0.27	0.25	0.22	-0.88
1985	1.29	-0.45	-0.25	0.00	-0.14	0.71	0.35	0.23	0.11	0.29	1.38
1986	-0.19	0.67	0.68	-0.01	0.05	-0.53	0.26	0.00	0.02	-0.22	-0.41
1987	1.38	-0.07	0.33	0.16	-0.33	0.60	0.31	0.11	0.13	-0.05	0.31
1988	-0.35	-0.05	0.02	-0.23	-0.28	0.08	0.38	-0.27	0.07	0.32	-0.70
1989	-1.18	0.21	-0.32	-0.44	-0.08	-0.15	0.30	-0.02	-0.12	-0.07	-0.31
1990	1.33	0.20	0.09	-0.17	0.18	0.37	-0.08	-0.27	0.22	0.32	0.35
1991	2.27	-0.09	0.44	0.15	0.32	0.37	0.12	-0.21	-0.04	0.30	1.08
1992	3.50	-0.11	0.51	-0.02	-0.11	1.01	0.47	0.12	0.43	0.36	0.94
1993	0.65	0.18	0.17	0.18	-0.18	0.62	-0.04	0.18	-0.04	-0.09	0.57
1994	1.06	0.01	-0.02	0.31	-0.27	0.63	0.20	0.25	0.05	-0.12	1.00
1995	1.49	0.16	0.05	0.29	-0.10	0.25	0.11	0.14	0.10	-0.10	0.45
1996	-0.23	0.03	-0.15	0.02	0.22	-0.13	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.03	-0.20
1997	1.98	-0.08	-0.07	0.39	0.12	0.32	0.32	-0.22	0.05	0.37	0.97
1998	2.35	0.11	0.38	-0.10	0.12	0.35	0.49	0.38	-0.07	0.02	1.18
1999	2.12	0.32	0.50	0.17	-0.05	0.31	-0.47	0.26	0.11	0.50	0.70
2000	2.26	0.11	-0.12	-0.10	-0.07	1.44	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.17	0.52
2001	2.28	0.08	-0.75	-0.24	0.36	-0.31	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.07	0.80
2002	0.90	-0.09	0.56	-0.05	0.01	-0.32	0.26	0.22	0.06	0.51	0.22
2003	1.53	0.17	-0.11	0.08	0.03	0.25	0.13	0.19	-0.07	0.19	0.27
2004	0.49	0.23	-0.35	-0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.01	-0.25
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	1.32	0.14	0.26	0.05	0.01	0.43	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.32
81-89	0.80	0.05	0.31	0.03	-0.04	0.38	0.25	0.04	0.13	0.04	-0.08
89-96	1.43	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.00	0.54	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.60
96-04	1.74	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.04	0.26	0.59
96-00	2.18	0.14	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.59	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.27	0.88
00-04	1.30	0.11	-0.17	-0.05	0.07	-0.09	0.17	0.19	0.05	0.20	0.26
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	35.1	3.2	6.3	1.0	0.3	10.4	4.7	2.4	2.5	3.8	7.5
81-89	6.6	0.4	2.5	0.3	-0.3	3.1	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	-0.6
89-96	10.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	4.2
96-04	14.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	2.1	4.8
96-00	9.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	3.6
00-04	5.3	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.0

Source: Table 6 and Table 7

<sup>1</sup> The pure productivity growth effect is defined as the multiplication of labour productivity growth at time  $t$  and the nominal output share at time  $t-1$

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 12 (continued): Pure Productivity Growth Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.22	-0.01	0.10	0.02	-0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.15
1983	-0.15	-0.03	-0.25	-0.05	-0.04	-0.12	-0.05	-0.09
1984	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.08	-0.03
1985	-0.11	0.00	-0.15	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.03
1986	-0.03	0.01	0.19	-0.05	-0.05	-0.21	-0.03	0.11
1987	0.15	0.18	-0.18	-0.02	-0.07	-0.03	-0.03	0.09
1988	-0.04	0.05	-0.43	-0.10	0.09	0.06	0.16	-0.11
1989	-0.08	-0.06	-0.16	-0.05	-0.05	0.05	-0.06	-0.14
1990	-0.04	0.07	0.12	-0.09	-0.03	-0.01	0.07	-0.03
1991	-0.07	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.01	-0.24	-0.01	0.22
1992	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.12	-0.02	0.00	0.06	0.09
1993	0.01	-0.07	-0.07	-0.20	-0.05	0.01	-0.09	0.06
1994	0.01	-0.09	-0.27	-0.08	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	0.19
1995	0.06	-0.03	0.04	-0.12	0.01	0.07	0.09	0.10
1996	-0.11	0.02	0.08	-0.14	-0.05	-0.10	-0.05	-0.09
1997	0.46	-0.50	-0.19	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.36	0.18
1998	0.16	0.00	0.10	-0.05	0.09	-0.03	0.02	0.34
1999	0.08	0.10	-0.24	-0.05	-0.04	0.13	0.11	0.13
2000	0.29	-0.04	-0.05	-0.17	-0.03	0.02	0.20	0.11
2001	-0.04	0.10	0.13	0.10	-0.02	0.06	0.25	0.19
2002	0.15	0.04	-0.08	-0.17	-0.05	-0.01	0.07	0.14
2003	0.28	-0.04	0.16	0.08	-0.01	-0.11	0.02	0.07
2004	-0.02	0.06	0.13	-0.09	-0.01	0.05	0.09	0.05
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.09
81-89	0.00	0.02	-0.08	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.00
89-96	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.05	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.07
96-04	0.16	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	0.15	0.17
96-00	0.24	-0.11	-0.10	-0.06	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.20
00-04	0.09	0.04	0.08	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.11	0.12
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	1.2	2.2
81-89	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0
89-96	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.5
96-04	1.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.4
96-00	1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8
00-04	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5

Source: Table 6 and Table 7

<sup>1</sup> The pure productivity growth effect is defined as the multiplication of labour productivity growth at time t and the nominal output share at time t-1

**Table 13: Relative Size Change Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.00	-0.30	-0.77	0.26	-1.07	-1.42	0.09	0.02	-0.10	0.33	1.18
1983	0.00	-0.37	0.12	-0.34	-0.56	0.03	-0.10	-0.08	-0.31	0.09	0.51
1984	0.00	0.06	0.16	-0.03	-0.34	0.06	0.05	0.08	-0.03	-0.14	0.49
1985	0.00	0.55	0.01	0.06	0.16	-0.40	-0.15	-0.05	-0.05	-0.27	-0.85
1986	0.00	-0.52	-3.39	0.07	0.10	0.85	0.09	0.18	-0.06	0.29	1.47
1987	0.00	-0.32	-0.10	-0.22	0.80	-0.23	-0.14	0.10	-0.19	0.05	0.12
1988	0.00	-0.07	-0.39	0.17	0.43	0.30	-0.17	0.14	-0.35	-0.39	0.69
1989	0.00	-0.26	-0.01	0.32	0.34	-0.72	-0.27	-0.12	-0.09	0.08	0.39
1990	0.00	-0.24	0.07	0.17	-0.25	-1.39	0.04	0.32	-0.30	-0.19	0.35
1991	0.00	0.04	-0.98	0.25	-0.67	-1.14	-0.18	0.16	0.17	-0.09	0.43
1992	0.00	0.20	-0.36	0.24	-0.01	-0.81	-0.47	-0.14	-0.24	-0.16	0.08
1993	0.00	-0.08	-0.09	-0.15	-0.15	0.03	0.03	-0.24	0.03	0.02	-0.28
1994	0.00	-0.04	0.27	-0.36	0.14	0.75	-0.02	-0.30	0.14	0.07	-0.90
1995	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.23	-0.30	1.23	0.12	-0.22	0.01	0.08	-0.35
1996	0.00	0.06	0.74	-0.04	-0.21	-0.31	0.04	-0.21	-0.12	-0.04	0.43
1997	0.00	-0.38	-0.12	-0.27	0.29	0.02	-0.06	0.28	0.15	0.01	-0.28
1998	0.00	0.03	-1.11	0.00	-0.05	0.37	-0.31	-0.04	0.20	0.20	-0.60
1999	0.00	-0.32	0.11	-0.26	0.02	1.07	0.57	-0.26	-0.11	-0.40	-0.75
2000	0.00	-0.26	2.65	0.00	0.07	-0.92	-0.21	-0.05	-0.11	-0.22	-0.85
2001	0.00	-0.07	0.62	0.32	0.05	-0.61	-0.05	0.01	0.04	0.10	-0.01
2002	0.00	0.05	-1.16	0.01	0.20	0.14	-0.21	0.02	-0.06	-0.34	0.04
2003	0.00	-0.20	1.58	0.02	0.07	-1.08	0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.15	-0.17
2004	0.00	-0.11	1.23	-0.14	0.32	-0.28	0.02	-0.11	-0.06	0.02	0.19
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	0.00	-0.11	-0.09	-0.01	-0.02	-0.19	-0.05	-0.03	-0.06	-0.04	0.07
81-89	0.00	-0.17	-0.48	0.03	0.00	-0.19	-0.06	0.03	-0.14	0.00	0.50
89-96	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.01	-0.22	-0.26	-0.07	-0.10	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03
96-04	0.00	-0.15	0.40	-0.04	0.12	-0.16	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	-0.08	-0.29
96-00	0.00	-0.23	0.28	-0.13	0.08	0.13	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	-0.09	-0.60
00-04	0.00	-0.08	0.58	0.05	0.15	-0.48	-0.06	-0.02	-0.03	-0.09	0.01
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	0.0	-2.5	-2.0	-0.1	-0.4	-4.2	-1.0	-0.6	-1.4	-0.9	1.6
81-89	0.0	-1.3	-3.8	0.2	0.0	-1.5	-0.5	0.3	-1.1	0.0	4.1
89-96	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-1.5	-1.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
96-04	0.0	-1.2	3.2	-0.3	1.0	-1.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-2.3
96-00	0.0	-0.9	1.1	-0.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	-2.4
00-04	0.0	-0.3	2.3	0.2	0.6	-1.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.1

Source: Table 8 and Table 11

<sup>1</sup> The relative size change effect is defined as the multiplication of relative labour productivity growth at time  $t-1$  and the change in the relative size of the industry between time  $t$  and time  $t-1$

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 13 (continued): Relative Size Change Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.06	0.06	0.28	0.58	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.41
1983	-0.16	0.01	0.21	0.18	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.13
1984	0.16	0.06	-0.29	0.08	-0.04	-0.06	-0.01	0.02
1985	0.10	0.16	0.06	0.02	-0.02	0.05	0.09	-0.10
1986	0.15	0.16	-0.14	0.21	0.16	0.29	0.05	-0.05
1987	-0.01	-0.07	0.14	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.03	-0.22
1988	0.23	0.08	0.37	0.05	-0.02	-0.03	-0.12	-0.15
1989	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.11	-0.05	0.06	0.09	0.13
1990	0.13	0.06	0.21	0.56	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.46
1991	0.22	0.02	0.52	0.55	0.03	0.16	0.10	0.28
1992	0.01	0.10	0.47	0.39	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.30
1993	0.07	0.17	0.06	0.20	0.02	-0.02	0.09	-0.19
1994	0.08	0.09	0.05	-0.15	0.04	0.01	0.05	-0.46
1995	0.03	0.19	-0.22	-0.07	-0.02	-0.02	-0.06	-0.26
1996	0.18	0.09	-0.21	-0.07	0.12	0.03	0.03	-0.21
1997	0.04	0.14	-0.03	-0.10	0.06	-0.01	0.04	-0.28
1998	0.31	0.14	-0.02	0.16	-0.08	0.13	0.05	-0.34
1999	0.08	0.03	0.15	0.04	0.07	-0.10	-0.02	-0.17
2000	0.02	0.07	-0.11	0.21	0.04	-0.05	-0.18	-0.06
2001	0.25	0.09	0.05	0.28	0.09	-0.01	-0.08	-0.16
2002	-0.06	0.12	0.21	0.34	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.12
2003	-0.17	0.10	-0.12	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
2004	0.00	0.00	-0.17	0.08	0.03	-0.03	-0.08	-0.22
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.05
81-89	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.17	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.02
89-96	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.20	0.06	0.05	0.03	-0.01
96-04	0.05	0.11	-0.01	0.16	0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.13
96-00	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.21
00-04	0.01	0.07	-0.01	0.20	0.06	0.01	-0.03	-0.06
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	2.1	2.4	1.8	4.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	-1.1
81-89	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
89-96	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1
96-04	0.4	0.9	-0.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.1
96-00	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.8
00-04	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2

Source: Table 8 and Table 11

<sup>1</sup> The relative size change effect is defined as the multiplication of relative labour productivity growth at time t-1 and the change in the relative size of the industry between time t and time t-1

**Table 14: Interaction Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.00	0.00	-0.12	0.00	-0.13	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03
1983	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.07	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.01
1984	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03
1985	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.07
1986	0.00	-0.10	-0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.04
1987	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1988	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.03
1989	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
1990	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.01
1991	0.00	0.00	-0.10	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.03
1992	0.00	-0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.00
1993	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.05
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
1996	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1997	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
1998	0.00	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04
1999	0.00	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	-0.06	-0.03
2000	0.00	-0.01	-0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02
2001	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2002	0.00	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.00
2003	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
2004	0.00	-0.01	-0.07	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	0.00	-0.27	-0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	0.03
81-89	0.00	-0.02	-0.17	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02
89-96	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
96-04	0.00	-0.06	0.03	0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.07
96-00	0.00	-0.04	0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.11
00-04	0.00	-0.02	-0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	0.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.1	0.0	-2.5	-1.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	0.8
81-89	0.0	-0.1	-1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
89-96	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
96-04	0.0	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6
96-00	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
00-04	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0

Source: Table 6 and Table 13

<sup>1</sup> The interaction effect captures the residual effect and is obtained by multiplying the relative size change effect and labour productivity growth at time *t*.

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 14 (continued): Interaction Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01
1983	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1984	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1985	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1986	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00
1987	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1988	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
1989	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1990	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1991	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1993	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1996	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
1997	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01
1998	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02
1999	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2003	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.02
81-89	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
89-96	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
96-04	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03
96-00	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03
00-04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.4
81-89	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
89-96	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
96-04	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
96-00	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
00-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Table 6 and Table 13

<sup>1</sup> The interaction effect captures the residual effect and is obtained by multiplying the relative size change effect and labour productivity growth at time t.



**Table 15: Total Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	All industries [T001]	Agriculture [11]	Mining and oil and gas [21]	Utilities [22]	Construction [23]	Manufacturing [31-33]	Wholesale trade [41]	Retail trade [44-45]	Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	Information and cultural industries [51]	FIRE and Management [5A]*
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	1.03	-0.30	0.23	0.26	-0.24	-1.70	-0.16	-0.01	-0.06	0.18	0.79
1983	1.79	-0.34	0.56	0.21	-0.59	0.88	0.26	-0.04	0.11	0.09	0.87
1984	2.69	0.11	0.55	0.23	-0.51	1.56	0.20	0.35	0.22	0.07	-0.41
1985	1.29	0.03	-0.25	0.07	0.02	0.29	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.45
1986	-0.19	0.05	-3.01	0.05	0.16	0.29	0.36	0.17	-0.05	0.04	1.03
1987	1.38	-0.39	0.22	-0.08	0.43	0.36	0.16	0.21	-0.06	-0.01	0.43
1988	-0.35	-0.11	-0.37	-0.07	0.14	0.38	0.20	-0.13	-0.29	-0.11	-0.05
1989	-1.18	-0.07	-0.33	-0.16	0.25	-0.86	0.02	-0.14	-0.21	0.01	0.07
1990	1.33	-0.06	0.17	-0.01	-0.08	-1.05	-0.04	0.04	-0.09	0.11	0.71
1991	2.27	-0.06	-0.64	0.41	-0.38	-0.80	-0.07	-0.05	0.13	0.20	1.53
1992	3.50	0.08	0.10	0.22	-0.12	0.14	-0.05	-0.02	0.16	0.18	1.02
1993	0.65	0.09	0.08	0.03	-0.32	0.66	-0.01	-0.07	0.00	-0.07	0.28
1994	1.06	-0.03	0.25	-0.08	-0.14	1.41	0.17	-0.06	0.20	-0.05	0.05
1995	1.49	0.20	0.04	0.04	-0.39	1.50	0.23	-0.08	0.11	-0.03	0.09
1996	-0.23	0.09	0.56	-0.02	0.00	-0.45	0.05	-0.10	-0.09	0.00	0.22
1997	1.98	-0.45	-0.19	0.09	0.41	0.34	0.26	0.05	0.19	0.38	0.67
1998	2.35	0.14	-0.84	-0.10	0.07	0.73	0.15	0.34	0.13	0.22	0.55
1999	2.12	-0.04	0.63	-0.11	-0.03	1.39	0.05	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	-0.07
2000	2.26	-0.16	2.44	-0.09	0.00	0.45	-0.10	-0.01	-0.11	-0.06	-0.36
2001	2.28	0.01	-0.20	0.06	0.41	-0.92	0.19	0.26	0.21	0.18	0.80
2002	0.90	-0.04	-0.71	-0.04	0.20	-0.18	0.04	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.26
2003	1.53	-0.05	1.43	0.10	0.10	-0.85	0.13	0.20	-0.10	0.03	0.09
2004	0.49	0.11	0.81	-0.15	0.20	-0.27	0.05	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	-0.06
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	1.32	-0.05	0.11	0.04	-0.01	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.41
81-89	0.80	-0.13	-0.33	0.06	-0.04	0.16	0.16	0.08	-0.04	0.04	0.41
89-96	1.43	0.05	0.09	0.09	-0.22	0.23	0.05	-0.05	0.06	0.05	0.56
96-04	1.74	-0.06	0.46	-0.03	0.18	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.12	0.24
96-00	2.18	-0.13	0.55	-0.06	0.11	0.74	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.15	0.19
00-04	1.30	0.01	0.35	-0.01	0.23	-0.57	0.10	0.17	0.02	0.09	0.27
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-04	35.1	-1.2	2.5	0.8	-0.2	3.7	2.6	1.5	0.5	1.8	9.9
81-89	6.6	-1.1	-2.6	0.5	-0.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	-0.3	0.3	3.3
89-00	10.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	-1.5	1.6	0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.3	4.0
96-04	14.8	-0.5	3.7	-0.3	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.0	2.0
96-00	9.0	-0.5	2.2	-0.2	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8
00-04	5.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	-2.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.1

Source: Table 12 , Table 13 and Table 14

<sup>1</sup> The total effect is the addition of the pure productivity effect, the relative size change effect and the interaction effect.

\*Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing and management of companies and enterprises

**Table 15 (continued): Total Effect<sup>1</sup> by Industry, in Percentage Point, NAICS based, Canada, 1982-2004**

	Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	Administrative and support [56]	Educational services [61]	Health care and social assistance [62]	Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	Accommodation and food services [72]	Other services [81]	Public administration [91]
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.29	0.05	0.38	0.60	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.56
1983	-0.30	-0.02	-0.05	0.13	0.00	-0.04	0.01	0.04
1984	0.16	0.07	-0.04	0.12	-0.02	-0.03	0.07	0.00
1985	-0.01	0.16	-0.10	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.09	-0.07
1986	0.11	0.18	0.04	0.16	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.06
1987	0.14	0.10	-0.05	0.12	-0.05	-0.03	-0.01	-0.13
1988	0.19	0.14	-0.09	-0.05	0.07	0.03	0.03	-0.26
1989	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.06	-0.09	0.11	0.02	-0.02
1990	0.09	0.12	0.34	0.46	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.43
1991	0.14	0.03	0.56	0.71	0.04	-0.10	0.10	0.51
1992	0.04	0.07	0.49	0.51	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.40
1993	0.08	0.09	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.14
1994	0.09	0.00	-0.23	-0.23	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.28
1995	0.08	0.16	-0.17	-0.19	-0.01	0.05	0.02	-0.16
1996	0.06	0.11	-0.13	-0.20	0.06	-0.07	-0.03	-0.29
1997	0.51	-0.39	-0.22	-0.08	0.08	0.02	0.41	-0.11
1998	0.48	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.08	-0.02
1999	0.16	0.13	-0.10	-0.01	0.03	0.03	0.09	-0.05
2000	0.31	0.03	-0.15	0.04	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.05
2001	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.39	0.07	0.05	0.16	0.03
2002	0.09	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.26
2003	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.18	0.01	-0.09	0.04	0.11
2004	-0.02	0.06	-0.05	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.18
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.03
81-89	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02
89-96	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.06
96-04	0.24	0.06	-0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.01
96-00	0.37	-0.02	-0.10	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.15	-0.03
00-04	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.05
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>								
81-04	3.6	2.0	0.9	3.3	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.7
81-89	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
89-00	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
96-04	1.9	0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1
96-00	1.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.1
00-04	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2

Source: Table 12 , Table 13 and Table 14

<sup>1</sup> The total effect is the addition of the pure productivity effect, the relative size change effect and the interaction effect.

**Table 1a: Real GDP by Province, Millions of Chained 2002 dollars, 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	647,323	9,365	2,112	15,975	12,102	155,209	251,445	24,629	23,389	81,989	84,482
1982	628,816	9,458	2,131	16,571	12,330	149,611	244,652	23,981	22,953	79,381	79,324
1983	645,906	9,755	2,333	16,982	13,192	152,399	255,630	24,152	23,616	78,445	79,824
1984	683,462	10,024	2,386	18,043	13,471	158,970	275,906	26,144	24,099	81,781	80,440
1985	716,132	10,161	2,378	18,920	13,883	164,089	287,400	27,835	24,729	88,332	86,026
1986	733,468	10,168	2,481	19,300	14,841	167,354	299,125	27,897	26,144	86,340	86,187
1987	764,664	10,517	2,518	19,935	15,624	174,585	314,100	28,316	26,259	88,135	91,503
1988	802,702	11,172	2,600	20,175	15,717	182,548	330,988	28,167	25,362	95,173	96,824
1989	823,728	11,648	2,670	20,633	15,864	183,638	342,136	28,916	25,977	96,522	100,007
1990	825,318	11,662	2,687	20,576	15,772	184,297	336,227	29,629	27,793	98,683	101,408
1991	808,051	11,715	2,680	20,400	15,771	179,324	323,008	28,634	28,098	99,169	101,593
1992	815,123	11,541	2,753	20,687	16,027	180,068	325,941	28,933	27,020	100,085	104,216
1993	834,185	11,635	2,785	20,885	16,488	183,659	329,057	29,038	28,797	107,266	108,874
1994	874,261	12,137	2,922	20,972	16,837	191,774	348,503	30,171	30,047	113,942	111,945
1995	898,814	12,411	3,108	21,323	17,384	195,009	360,789	30,253	30,382	117,518	114,620
1996	913,364	11,835	3,201	21,454	17,509	196,932	364,762	31,182	31,267	119,905	117,442
1997	951,962	11,979	3,213	22,376	17,712	203,253	381,235	32,343	32,486	128,018	121,177
1998	990,968	12,631	3,360	23,210	18,361	209,715	399,655	33,716	33,868	134,750	122,766
1999	1,045,786	13,323	3,502	24,482	19,508	222,716	429,697	34,248	33,936	136,603	126,708
2000	1,100,515	14,013	3,570	25,234	19,917	232,378	455,234	35,708	34,820	144,886	132,578
2001	1,120,146	14,233	3,532	26,036	20,248	235,832	463,357	35,996	34,487	147,394	133,403
2002	1,152,905	16,457	3,701	27,082	21,169	241,448	477,763	36,559	34,343	150,594	138,193
2003	1,174,592	17,419	3,778	27,464	21,765	244,422	484,341	37,059	35,921	155,359	141,435
2004	1,210,656	17,117	3,893	27,836	22,069	250,673	496,208	38,033	37,303	163,457	146,629
2005	1,247,780	17,159	3,945	28,336	22,174	255,638	510,740	39,061	38,598	172,047	153,208
2006	1,282,204	17,719	4,049	28,597	22,843	259,895	521,648	40,323	38,433	183,372	158,335
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	2.77	2.58	2.64	2.36	2.57	2.08	2.96	1.99	2.01	3.27	2.54
81-89	3.06	2.76	2.97	3.25	3.44	2.12	3.92	2.03	1.32	2.06	2.13
89-96	1.49	0.23	2.63	0.56	1.42	1.00	0.92	1.08	2.68	3.15	2.32
96-06	3.45	4.12	2.38	2.92	2.69	2.81	3.64	2.60	2.08	4.34	3.03
96-00	4.77	4.31	2.77	4.14	3.27	4.22	5.70	3.45	2.73	4.84	3.08
00-06	2.58	3.99	2.12	2.11	2.31	1.88	2.30	2.05	1.66	4.00	3.00
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	98.1	89.2	91.7	79.0	88.8	67.4	107.5	63.7	64.3	123.7	87.4
96-06	40.4	49.7	26.5	33.3	30.5	32.0	43.0	29.3	22.9	52.9	34.8

**Source:** Statistics Canada National Accounts, CANSIM Table 384-0002.

**Note:** Real GDP is measured in 2002 chained dollars and is based on a Fisher index.

**Table 2a: Nominal GDP by Province, Millions of Current Dollars, 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	360,471	5,154	1,067	7,970	6,346	80,494	131,064	13,625	14,776	53,391	44,869
1982	379,859	5,609	1,153	9,186	7,052	85,218	138,741	14,053	15,008	56,803	45,024
1983	411,386	5,988	1,356	10,364	8,046	91,832	154,682	15,106	15,969	58,397	47,477
1984	449,582	6,373	1,389	11,437	8,818	100,292	172,842	16,998	17,031	62,282	49,840
1985	485,714	6,647	1,445	12,393	9,373	107,391	189,125	18,536	17,926	66,785	53,540
1986	512,541	7,244	1,630	13,403	10,462	117,156	208,460	19,260	17,772	57,961	56,547
1987	558,949	7,763	1,737	14,432	11,572	128,438	230,778	20,385	18,195	60,070	62,515
1988	613,094	8,467	1,911	15,294	12,438	140,845	256,441	22,016	18,850	63,936	69,408
1989	657,728	8,995	2,059	16,306	13,128	148,431	278,791	23,370	19,977	67,377	75,582
1990	679,921	9,219	2,169	16,993	13,458	153,330	282,834	24,193	21,227	73,257	79,350
1991	685,367	9,587	2,255	17,650	13,647	155,156	283,094	24,029	21,393	72,892	81,849
1992	700,480	9,549	2,345	18,094	14,038	158,362	286,493	24,434	21,220	74,936	87,242
1993	727,184	9,771	2,471	18,343	14,693	162,229	293,405	24,590	22,928	81,179	94,077
1994	770,873	10,264	2,521	18,667	15,286	170,478	311,096	25,958	24,480	88,041	100,512
1995	810,426	10,652	2,662	19,296	16,380	177,331	329,317	26,966	26,425	92,036	105,670
1996	836,864	10,417	2,823	19,512	16,626	180,526	338,173	28,434	28,944	98,634	108,865
1997	882,733	10,533	2,800	20,368	16,845	188,424	359,353	29,751	29,157	107,048	114,383
1998	914,973	11,176	2,981	21,401	17,633	196,258	377,897	30,972	29,550	107,439	115,641
1999	982,441	12,184	3,159	23,059	19,041	210,809	409,020	31,966	30,778	117,080	120,921
2000	1,076,577	13,922	3,366	24,658	20,085	224,928	440,759	34,057	33,828	144,789	131,333
2001	1,108,048	14,179	3,431	25,909	20,684	231,624	453,701	35,157	33,127	151,274	133,514
2002	1,152,905	16,457	3,701	27,082	21,169	241,448	477,763	36,559	34,343	150,594	138,193
2003	1,213,175	18,119	3,798	28,851	22,366	250,752	493,081	37,451	36,653	170,113	145,642
2004	1,290,828	19,302	3,994	30,014	23,534	262,890	516,792	39,859	40,417	189,521	157,365
2005	1,375,080	21,496	4,118	31,575	24,190	272,672	536,908	41,682	43,773	222,159	169,404
2006	1,446,307	25,608	4,304	31,997	25,346	282,841	557,784	44,851	45,922	240,025	180,328
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	5.71	6.62	5.74	5.72	5.70	5.16	5.96	4.88	4.64	6.20	5.72
81-89	7.81	7.21	8.56	9.36	9.51	7.95	9.89	6.98	3.84	2.95	6.74
89-96	3.50	2.12	4.61	2.60	3.43	2.84	2.80	2.84	5.44	5.60	5.35
96-06	5.62	9.41	4.31	5.07	4.31	4.59	5.13	4.66	4.72	9.30	5.18
96-00	6.50	7.52	4.50	6.03	4.84	5.65	6.85	4.61	3.98	10.07	4.80
00-06	5.04	10.69	4.18	4.44	3.95	3.89	4.00	4.70	5.23	8.79	5.43
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	301.2	396.9	303.4	301.5	299.4	251.4	325.6	229.2	210.8	349.6	301.9
96-06	72.8	145.8	52.5	64.0	52.4	56.7	64.9	57.7	58.7	143.3	65.6

Source: Statistics Canada National Accounts, CANSIM Table 384-0002.

**Table 3a: Actual Hours Worked by Province, in Thousands, 1981-2007**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	20,268,479	334,355	87,140	602,619	463,155	4,790,887	7,739,500	859,388	814,831	2,252,076	2,242,290
1982	19,539,123	324,443	84,427	587,251	448,400	4,514,245	7,548,523	834,746	809,104	2,199,778	2,112,067
1983	19,709,992	322,746	91,312	596,077	456,023	4,612,862	7,669,171	848,970	815,449	2,103,287	2,116,111
1984	20,239,684	318,391	92,689	627,711	463,490	4,704,259	7,999,759	878,719	821,727	2,111,940	2,142,791
1985	20,995,408	323,809	93,341	637,542	476,867	4,877,525	8,341,815	888,570	847,729	2,217,051	2,210,020
1986	21,614,955	335,429	96,872	650,051	491,319	5,018,309	8,629,397	911,950	864,908	2,217,436	2,315,207
1987	22,159,913	337,571	97,089	659,318	505,801	5,187,368	8,922,502	912,133	855,507	2,211,359	2,384,049
1988	23,221,822	361,418	102,416	700,252	531,860	5,415,850	9,384,758	923,338	856,976	2,303,936	2,549,872
1989	24,058,897	368,845	102,297	724,439	551,427	5,517,400	9,707,301	957,711	873,820	2,417,138	2,745,422
1990	23,868,152	370,174	104,104	721,916	550,846	5,423,035	9,514,640	948,116	866,867	2,479,201	2,797,317
1991	23,003,921	358,565	97,477	692,954	532,541	5,227,278	9,028,474	911,669	863,408	2,436,887	2,764,908
1992	22,415,658	332,218	95,484	666,334	533,766	5,097,701	8,704,588	888,945	837,498	2,372,868	2,797,676
1993	22,816,666	328,548	97,011	664,088	546,134	5,160,965	8,865,637	911,200	841,606	2,407,362	2,903,948
1994	23,593,812	330,235	101,634	685,496	552,825	5,379,721	9,090,243	930,427	864,321	2,526,926	3,037,357
1995	23,856,221	333,839	105,242	686,902	567,936	5,395,424	9,178,976	939,699	862,656	2,589,499	3,101,122
1996	24,251,177	327,137	110,321	695,115	567,690	5,367,326	9,406,308	951,577	874,577	2,695,115	3,162,431
1997	24,780,402	331,472	109,389	705,814	575,104	5,442,888	9,651,835	975,515	891,112	2,779,280	3,223,467
1998	25,327,286	339,958	110,733	726,120	584,251	5,587,894	9,975,489	983,611	894,212	2,847,365	3,187,399
1999	26,035,212	360,749	111,488	740,023	606,095	5,802,442	10,313,534	987,310	882,364	2,893,512	3,244,706
2000	26,606,054	352,266	114,408	743,491	612,741	5,902,486	10,595,550	995,995	879,323	2,989,786	3,324,645
2001	26,791,645	360,704	115,744	752,628	606,505	5,873,484	10,767,015	998,799	854,620	3,114,287	3,251,263
2002	27,188,517	363,412	117,224	759,699	631,261	6,033,468	10,866,542	1,006,507	852,646	3,123,915	3,330,495
2003	27,599,807	367,534	118,402	767,664	626,768	6,019,371	11,091,993	1,020,352	866,024	3,212,156	3,406,313
2004	28,379,090	373,222	117,154	770,316	632,194	6,169,007	11,386,042	1,036,526	875,176	3,342,854	3,572,658
2005	28,611,821	374,960	120,631	781,917	630,959	6,176,122	11,448,178	1,033,987	883,684	3,391,708	3,665,881
2006	29,125,632	383,114	122,893	777,996	642,088	6,226,961	11,607,433	1,044,708	899,201	3,553,194	3,761,158
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	1.46	0.55	1.38	1.03	1.32	1.05	1.63	0.78	0.39	1.84	2.09
81-89	2.17	1.23	2.02	2.33	2.20	1.78	2.87	1.36	0.88	0.89	2.56
89-96	0.11	-1.70	1.08	-0.59	0.42	-0.39	-0.45	-0.09	0.01	1.57	2.04
96-06	1.85	1.59	1.09	1.13	1.24	1.50	2.12	0.94	0.28	2.80	1.75
96-00	2.34	1.87	0.91	1.70	1.93	2.40	3.02	1.15	0.14	2.63	1.26
00-06	1.52	1.41	1.20	0.76	0.78	0.90	1.53	0.80	0.37	2.92	2.08
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	43.7	14.6	41.0	29.1	38.6	30.0	50.0	21.6	10.4	57.8	67.7
96-06	20.1	17.1	11.4	11.9	13.1	16.0	23.4	9.8	2.8	31.8	18.9

Source: Statistics Canada Cansim Table 383-0010 for 1997-2006. Labour Force Survey growth rates are used for years before 1997.

**Table 4a: Implicit GDP Deflator by Province, 2002=100, 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	55.7	55.0	50.5	49.9	52.4	51.9	52.1	55.3	63.2	65.1	53.1
1982	60.4	59.3	54.1	55.4	57.2	57.0	56.7	58.6	65.4	71.6	56.8
1983	63.7	61.4	58.1	61.0	61.0	60.3	60.5	62.5	67.6	74.4	59.5
1984	65.8	63.6	58.2	63.4	65.5	63.1	62.6	65.0	70.7	76.2	62.0
1985	67.8	65.4	60.8	65.5	67.5	65.4	65.8	66.6	72.5	75.6	62.2
1986	69.9	71.2	65.7	69.4	70.5	70.0	69.7	69.0	68.0	67.1	65.6
1987	73.1	73.8	69.0	72.4	74.1	73.6	73.5	72.0	69.3	68.2	68.3
1988	76.4	75.8	73.5	75.8	79.1	77.2	77.5	78.2	74.3	67.2	71.7
1989	79.8	77.2	77.1	79.0	82.8	80.8	81.5	80.8	76.9	69.8	75.6
1990	82.4	79.1	80.7	82.6	85.3	83.2	84.1	81.7	76.4	74.2	78.2
1991	84.8	81.8	84.1	86.5	86.5	86.5	87.6	83.9	76.1	73.5	80.6
1992	85.9	82.7	85.2	87.5	87.6	87.9	87.9	84.5	78.5	74.9	83.7
1993	87.2	84.0	88.7	87.8	89.1	88.3	89.2	84.7	79.6	75.7	86.4
1994	88.2	84.6	86.3	89.0	90.8	88.9	89.3	86.0	81.5	77.3	89.8
1995	90.2	85.8	85.6	90.5	94.2	90.9	91.3	89.1	87.0	78.3	92.2
1996	91.6	88.0	88.2	90.9	95.0	91.7	92.7	91.2	92.6	82.3	92.7
1997	92.7	87.9	87.1	91.0	95.1	92.7	94.3	92.0	89.8	83.6	94.4
1998	92.3	88.5	88.7	92.2	96.0	93.6	94.6	91.9	87.3	79.7	94.2
1999	93.9	91.5	90.2	94.2	97.6	94.7	95.2	93.3	90.7	85.7	95.4
2000	97.8	99.4	94.3	97.7	100.8	96.8	96.8	95.4	97.2	99.9	99.1
2001	98.9	99.6	97.1	99.5	102.2	98.2	97.9	97.7	96.1	102.6	100.1
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	103.3	104.0	100.5	105.1	102.8	102.6	101.8	101.1	102.0	109.5	103.0
2004	106.6	112.8	102.6	107.8	106.6	104.9	104.1	104.8	108.3	115.9	107.3
2005	110.2	125.3	104.4	111.4	109.1	106.7	105.1	106.7	113.4	129.1	110.6
2006	112.8	144.5	106.3	111.9	111.0	108.8	106.9	111.2	119.5	130.9	113.9
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	2.86	3.94	3.02	3.28	3.04	3.01	2.92	2.83	2.58	2.83	3.10
81-89	4.61	4.33	5.43	5.92	5.87	5.70	5.74	4.85	2.49	0.87	4.51
89-96	1.98	1.89	1.94	2.03	1.98	1.81	1.86	1.74	2.68	2.37	2.96
96-06	2.10	5.08	1.88	2.09	1.57	1.73	1.44	2.01	2.59	4.75	2.08
96-00	1.65	3.07	1.68	1.81	1.52	1.37	1.09	1.13	1.21	4.99	1.67
00-06	2.40	6.45	2.02	2.28	1.61	1.97	1.67	2.60	3.51	4.60	2.35
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	102.6	162.6	110.4	124.3	111.6	109.8	105.1	101.1	89.1	101.0	114.4
96-06	23.1	64.2	20.5	23.0	16.9	18.7	15.3	22.0	29.1	59.1	22.9

Source: Table 1a and Table 2a

**Table 5a: Labour Productivity by Province (Real Value Added per Hour Worked, \$2002), 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	31.9	28.0	24.2	26.5	26.1	32.4	32.5	28.7	28.7	36.4	37.7
1982	32.2	29.2	25.2	28.2	27.5	33.1	32.4	28.7	28.4	36.1	37.6
1983	32.8	30.2	25.5	28.5	28.9	33.0	33.3	28.4	29.0	37.3	37.7
1984	33.8	31.5	25.7	28.7	29.1	33.8	34.5	29.8	29.3	38.7	37.5
1985	34.1	31.4	25.5	29.7	29.1	33.6	34.5	31.3	29.2	39.8	38.9
1986	33.9	30.3	25.6	29.7	30.2	33.3	34.7	30.6	30.2	38.9	37.2
1987	34.5	31.2	25.9	30.2	30.9	33.7	35.2	31.0	30.7	39.9	38.4
1988	34.6	30.9	25.4	28.8	29.6	33.7	35.3	30.5	29.6	41.3	38.0
1989	34.2	31.6	26.1	28.5	28.8	33.3	35.2	30.2	29.7	39.9	36.4
1990	34.6	31.5	25.8	28.5	28.6	34.0	35.3	31.3	32.1	39.8	36.3
1991	35.1	32.7	27.5	29.4	29.6	34.3	35.8	31.4	32.5	40.7	36.7
1992	36.4	34.7	28.8	31.0	30.0	35.3	37.4	32.5	32.3	42.2	37.3
1993	36.6	35.4	28.7	31.4	30.2	35.6	37.1	31.9	34.2	44.6	37.5
1994	37.1	36.8	28.8	30.6	30.5	35.6	38.3	32.4	34.8	45.1	36.9
1995	37.7	37.2	29.5	31.0	30.6	36.1	39.3	32.2	35.2	45.4	37.0
1996	37.7	36.2	29.0	30.9	30.8	36.7	38.8	32.8	35.8	44.5	37.1
1997	38.4	36.1	29.4	31.7	30.8	37.3	39.5	33.2	36.5	46.1	37.6
1998	39.1	37.2	30.3	32.0	31.4	37.5	40.1	34.3	37.9	47.3	38.5
1999	40.2	36.9	31.4	33.1	32.2	38.4	41.7	34.7	38.5	47.2	39.1
2000	41.4	39.8	31.2	33.9	32.5	39.4	43.0	35.9	39.6	48.5	39.9
2001	41.8	39.5	30.5	34.6	33.4	40.2	43.0	36.0	40.4	47.3	41.0
2002	42.4	45.3	31.6	35.6	33.5	40.0	44.0	36.3	40.3	48.2	41.5
2003	42.6	47.4	31.9	35.8	34.7	40.6	43.7	36.3	41.5	48.4	41.5
2004	42.7	45.9	33.2	36.1	34.9	40.6	43.6	36.7	42.6	48.9	41.0
2005	43.6	45.8	32.7	36.2	35.1	41.4	44.6	37.8	43.7	50.7	41.8
2006	44.0	46.2	32.9	36.8	35.6	41.7	44.9	38.6	42.7	51.6	42.1
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	1.29	2.03	1.24	1.32	1.24	1.02	1.31	1.20	1.61	1.41	0.44
81-89	0.87	1.51	0.93	0.90	1.21	0.34	1.02	0.65	0.44	1.16	-0.42
89-96	1.37	1.96	1.52	1.15	1.00	1.40	1.37	1.18	2.67	1.56	0.28
96-06	1.57	2.49	1.28	1.76	1.44	1.30	1.49	1.65	1.80	1.50	1.26
96-00	2.37	2.40	1.83	2.40	1.32	1.78	2.60	2.27	2.59	2.16	1.80
00-06	1.04	2.54	0.91	1.34	1.52	0.98	0.75	1.24	1.28	1.05	0.91
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	37.8	65.1	35.9	38.7	36.2	28.8	38.3	34.7	48.9	41.8	11.7
81-89	7.2	12.7	7.7	7.4	10.1	2.7	8.5	5.4	3.6	9.7	-3.3
89-96	10.0	14.6	11.2	8.4	7.2	10.2	10.0	8.5	20.3	11.4	1.9
96-06	16.9	27.8	13.6	19.1	15.3	13.8	15.9	17.8	19.6	16.0	13.4
96-00	9.8	10.0	7.5	10.0	5.4	7.3	10.8	9.4	10.8	8.9	7.4
00-06	6.4	16.3	5.6	8.3	9.4	6.0	4.6	7.7	7.9	6.5	5.6

Source: Table 1a and Table 3a

**Table 6a: Labour Productivity Growth by Province, in Per Cent, 1982-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.8	4.1	4.1	6.4	5.2	2.3	-0.2	0.2	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3
1983	1.8	3.7	1.2	1.0	5.2	-0.3	2.8	-1.0	2.1	3.4	0.4
1984	3.0	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	2.3	3.5	4.6	1.3	3.8	-0.5
1985	1.0	-0.3	-1.0	3.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	5.3	-0.5	2.9	3.7
1986	-0.5	-3.4	0.5	0.0	3.8	-0.9	0.6	-2.3	3.6	-2.3	-4.4
1987	1.7	2.8	1.3	1.8	2.3	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.4	3.1
1988	0.2	-0.8	-2.1	-4.7	-4.3	0.1	0.2	-1.7	-3.6	3.6	-1.1
1989	-1.0	2.2	2.8	-1.1	-2.6	-1.3	-0.1	-1.0	0.5	-3.3	-4.1
1990	1.0	-0.2	-1.1	0.1	-0.5	2.1	0.3	3.5	7.8	-0.3	-0.5
1991	1.6	3.7	6.5	3.3	3.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.5	2.2	1.4
1992	3.5	6.3	4.9	5.5	1.4	3.0	4.7	3.6	-0.9	3.6	1.4
1993	0.5	1.9	-0.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	-0.9	-2.1	6.1	5.6	0.6
1994	1.4	3.8	0.1	-2.7	0.9	0.2	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	-1.7
1995	1.7	1.2	2.7	1.5	0.5	1.4	2.5	-0.7	1.3	0.6	0.3
1996	0.0	-2.7	-1.7	-0.6	0.8	1.5	-1.3	1.8	1.5	-2.0	0.5
1997	2.0	-0.1	1.2	2.7	-0.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	2.0	3.5	1.2
1998	1.8	2.8	3.3	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.4	3.4	3.9	2.7	2.5
1999	2.7	-0.6	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.3	4.0	1.2	1.5	-0.2	1.4
2000	3.0	7.7	-0.7	2.6	1.0	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.1
2001	1.1	-0.8	-2.2	1.9	2.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	-2.3	2.9
2002	1.4	14.8	3.5	3.0	0.4	-0.3	2.2	0.8	-0.2	1.9	1.1
2003	0.4	4.7	1.1	0.4	3.6	1.5	-0.7	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.1
2004	0.2	-3.2	4.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.2	1.0	2.8	1.1	-1.2
2005	2.2	-0.2	-1.6	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.7	1.8
2006	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.2	-2.1	1.7	0.7
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	1.29	2.03	1.24	1.32	1.24	1.02	1.31	1.20	1.61	1.41	0.44
81-89	0.87	1.51	0.93	0.90	1.21	0.34	1.02	0.65	0.44	1.16	-0.42
89-96	1.37	1.96	1.52	1.15	1.00	1.40	1.37	1.18	2.67	1.56	0.28
96-04	1.57	2.49	1.28	1.76	1.44	1.30	1.49	1.65	1.80	1.50	1.26
96-00	2.37	2.40	1.83	2.40	1.32	1.78	2.60	2.27	2.59	2.16	1.80
00-06	1.04	2.54	0.91	1.34	1.52	0.98	0.75	1.24	1.28	1.05	0.91
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	37.8	65.1	35.9	38.7	36.2	28.8	38.3	34.7	48.9	41.8	11.7
81-89	7.2	12.7	7.7	7.4	10.1	2.7	8.5	5.4	3.6	9.7	-3.3
89-96	10.0	14.6	11.2	8.4	7.2	10.2	10.0	8.5	20.3	11.4	1.9
96-04	16.9	27.8	13.6	19.1	15.3	13.8	15.9	17.8	19.6	16.0	13.4
96-00	9.8	10.0	7.5	10.0	5.4	7.3	10.8	9.4	10.8	8.9	7.4
00-06	6.4	16.3	5.6	8.3	9.4	6.0	4.6	7.7	7.9	6.5	5.6

Source: Table 5a



**Table 7a: Nominal Output Share, in Per Cent, 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.8	22.3	36.4	3.8	4.1	14.8	12.4
1982	100.0	1.5	0.3	2.4	1.9	22.4	36.5	3.7	4.0	15.0	11.9
1983	100.0	1.5	0.3	2.5	2.0	22.3	37.6	3.7	3.9	14.2	11.5
1984	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.0	22.3	38.4	3.8	3.8	13.9	11.1
1985	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.6	1.9	22.1	38.9	3.8	3.7	13.7	11.0
1986	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.6	2.0	22.9	40.7	3.8	3.5	11.3	11.0
1987	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.6	2.1	23.0	41.3	3.6	3.3	10.7	11.2
1988	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.0	23.0	41.8	3.6	3.1	10.4	11.3
1989	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.0	22.6	42.4	3.6	3.0	10.2	11.5
1990	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.0	22.6	41.6	3.6	3.1	10.8	11.7
1991	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.6	2.0	22.6	41.3	3.5	3.1	10.6	11.9
1992	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.6	2.0	22.6	40.9	3.5	3.0	10.7	12.5
1993	100.0	1.3	0.3	2.5	2.0	22.3	40.3	3.4	3.2	11.2	12.9
1994	100.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.0	22.1	40.4	3.4	3.2	11.4	13.0
1995	100.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.0	21.9	40.6	3.3	3.3	11.4	13.0
1996	100.0	1.2	0.3	2.3	2.0	21.6	40.4	3.4	3.5	11.8	13.0
1997	100.0	1.2	0.3	2.3	1.9	21.3	40.7	3.4	3.3	12.1	13.0
1998	100.0	1.2	0.3	2.3	1.9	21.4	41.3	3.4	3.2	11.7	12.6
1999	100.0	1.2	0.3	2.3	1.9	21.5	41.6	3.3	3.1	11.9	12.3
2000	100.0	1.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	20.9	40.9	3.2	3.1	13.4	12.2
2001	100.0	1.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	20.9	40.9	3.2	3.0	13.7	12.0
2002	100.0	1.4	0.3	2.3	1.8	20.9	41.4	3.2	3.0	13.1	12.0
2003	100.0	1.5	0.3	2.4	1.8	20.7	40.6	3.1	3.0	14.0	12.0
2004	100.0	1.5	0.3	2.3	1.8	20.4	40.0	3.1	3.1	14.7	12.2
2005	100.0	1.6	0.3	2.3	1.8	19.8	39.0	3.0	3.2	16.2	12.3
2006	100.0	1.8	0.3	2.2	1.8	19.6	38.6	3.1	3.2	16.6	12.5
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 2a

**Table 8a: Relative Labour Productivity Levels, Canada = 100, 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	100.0	87.7	75.9	83.0	81.8	101.4	101.7	89.7	89.9	114.0	118.0
1982	100.0	90.6	78.4	87.7	85.4	103.0	100.7	89.3	88.1	112.1	116.7
1983	100.0	92.2	78.0	86.9	88.3	100.8	101.7	86.8	88.4	113.8	115.1
1984	100.0	93.2	76.2	85.1	86.1	100.1	102.1	88.1	86.8	114.7	111.2
1985	100.0	92.0	74.7	87.0	85.4	98.6	101.0	91.8	85.5	116.8	114.1
1986	100.0	89.3	75.5	87.5	89.0	98.3	102.2	90.1	89.1	114.7	109.7
1987	100.0	90.3	75.2	87.6	89.5	97.5	102.0	90.0	89.0	115.5	111.2
1988	100.0	89.4	73.4	83.3	85.5	97.5	102.0	88.3	85.6	119.5	109.9
1989	100.0	92.2	76.2	83.2	84.0	97.2	102.9	88.2	86.8	116.6	106.4
1990	100.0	91.1	74.6	82.4	82.8	98.3	102.2	90.4	92.7	115.1	104.8
1991	100.0	93.0	78.3	83.8	84.3	97.7	101.9	89.4	92.6	115.9	104.6
1992	100.0	95.5	79.3	85.4	82.6	97.1	103.0	89.5	88.7	116.0	102.4
1993	100.0	96.9	78.5	86.0	82.6	97.3	101.5	87.2	93.6	121.9	102.5
1994	100.0	99.2	77.6	82.6	82.2	96.2	103.5	87.5	93.8	121.7	99.5
1995	100.0	98.7	78.4	82.4	81.2	95.9	104.3	85.4	93.5	120.5	98.1
1996	100.0	96.1	77.0	81.9	81.9	97.4	103.0	87.0	94.9	118.1	98.6
1997	100.0	94.1	76.5	82.5	80.2	97.2	102.8	86.3	94.9	119.9	97.9
1998	100.0	95.0	77.6	81.7	80.3	95.9	102.4	87.6	96.8	121.0	98.4
1999	100.0	91.9	78.2	82.4	80.1	95.6	103.7	86.4	95.7	117.5	97.2
2000	100.0	96.2	75.4	82.1	78.6	95.2	103.9	86.7	95.7	117.2	96.4
2001	100.0	94.4	73.0	82.7	79.8	96.0	102.9	86.2	96.5	113.2	98.1
2002	100.0	106.8	74.5	84.1	79.1	94.4	103.7	85.7	95.0	113.7	97.9
2003	100.0	111.4	75.0	84.1	81.6	95.4	102.6	85.3	97.5	113.6	97.6
2004	100.0	107.5	77.9	84.7	81.8	95.3	102.2	86.0	99.9	114.6	96.2
2005	100.0	104.9	75.0	83.1	80.6	94.9	102.3	86.6	100.2	116.3	95.8
2006	100.0	105.1	74.8	83.5	80.8	94.8	102.1	87.7	97.1	117.2	95.6
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 5a

**Table 9a: Relative Real Output Prices ,Canada = 100, 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	100.0	98.8	90.7	89.6	94.2	93.1	93.6	99.3	113.4	116.9	95.4
1982	100.0	98.2	89.6	91.8	94.7	94.3	93.9	97.0	108.2	118.5	94.0
1983	100.0	96.4	91.3	95.8	95.8	94.6	95.0	98.2	106.2	116.9	93.4
1984	100.0	96.7	88.5	96.4	99.5	95.9	95.2	98.8	107.4	115.8	94.2
1985	100.0	96.4	89.6	96.6	99.5	96.5	97.0	98.2	106.9	111.5	91.8
1986	100.0	102.0	94.0	99.4	100.9	100.2	99.7	98.8	97.3	96.1	93.9
1987	100.0	101.0	94.4	99.0	101.3	100.6	100.5	98.5	94.8	93.2	93.5
1988	100.0	99.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	101.0	101.4	102.3	97.3	88.0	93.9
1989	100.0	96.7	96.6	99.0	103.6	101.2	102.1	101.2	96.3	87.4	94.7
1990	100.0	96.0	98.0	100.2	103.6	101.0	102.1	99.1	92.7	90.1	95.0
1991	100.0	96.5	99.2	102.0	102.0	102.0	103.3	98.9	89.8	86.7	95.0
1992	100.0	96.3	99.1	101.8	101.9	102.3	102.3	98.3	91.4	87.1	97.4
1993	100.0	96.3	101.8	100.8	102.2	101.3	102.3	97.1	91.3	86.8	99.1
1994	100.0	95.9	97.8	100.9	103.0	100.8	101.2	97.6	92.4	87.6	101.8
1995	100.0	95.2	95.0	100.4	104.5	100.9	101.2	98.9	96.5	86.9	102.2
1996	100.0	96.1	96.3	99.3	103.6	100.0	101.2	99.5	101.0	89.8	101.2
1997	100.0	94.8	94.0	98.2	102.6	100.0	101.7	99.2	96.8	90.2	101.8
1998	100.0	95.8	96.1	99.9	104.0	101.4	102.4	99.5	94.5	86.4	102.0
1999	100.0	97.3	96.0	100.3	103.9	100.8	101.3	99.4	96.5	91.2	101.6
2000	100.0	101.6	96.4	99.9	103.1	98.9	99.0	97.5	99.3	102.2	101.3
2001	100.0	100.7	98.2	100.6	103.3	99.3	99.0	98.7	97.1	103.8	101.2
2002	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	100.0	100.7	97.3	101.7	99.5	99.3	98.6	97.8	98.8	106.0	99.7
2004	100.0	105.8	96.2	101.1	100.0	98.4	97.7	98.3	101.6	108.7	100.7
2005	100.0	113.7	94.7	101.1	99.0	96.8	95.4	96.8	102.9	117.2	100.3
2006	100.0	128.1	94.2	99.2	98.4	96.5	94.8	98.6	105.9	116.0	101.0
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 4a

**Table 10a: Labour Input (Hours Worked) Share, All Industries = 100, 1981-2007**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	100.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.3	23.6	38.2	4.2	4.0	11.1	11.1
1982	100.0	1.7	0.4	3.0	2.3	23.1	38.6	4.3	4.1	11.3	10.8
1983	100.0	1.6	0.5	3.0	2.3	23.4	38.9	4.3	4.1	10.7	10.7
1984	100.0	1.6	0.5	3.1	2.3	23.2	39.5	4.3	4.1	10.4	10.6
1985	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.3	23.2	39.7	4.2	4.0	10.6	10.5
1986	100.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.3	23.2	39.9	4.2	4.0	10.3	10.7
1987	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.3	23.4	40.3	4.1	3.9	10.0	10.8
1988	100.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.3	23.3	40.4	4.0	3.7	9.9	11.0
1989	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.3	22.9	40.3	4.0	3.6	10.0	11.4
1990	100.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.3	22.7	39.9	4.0	3.6	10.4	11.7
1991	100.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.3	22.7	39.2	4.0	3.8	10.6	12.0
1992	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.4	22.7	38.8	4.0	3.7	10.6	12.5
1993	100.0	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.4	22.6	38.9	4.0	3.7	10.6	12.7
1994	100.0	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.3	22.8	38.5	3.9	3.7	10.7	12.9
1995	100.0	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.4	22.6	38.5	3.9	3.6	10.9	13.0
1996	100.0	1.3	0.5	2.9	2.3	22.1	38.8	3.9	3.6	11.1	13.0
1997	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	22.0	38.9	3.9	3.6	11.2	13.0
1998	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.9	2.3	22.1	39.4	3.9	3.5	11.2	12.6
1999	100.0	1.4	0.4	2.8	2.3	22.3	39.6	3.8	3.4	11.1	12.5
2000	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	22.2	39.8	3.7	3.3	11.2	12.5
2001	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	21.9	40.2	3.7	3.2	11.6	12.1
2002	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	22.2	40.0	3.7	3.1	11.5	12.2
2003	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	21.8	40.2	3.7	3.1	11.6	12.3
2004	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.7	2.2	21.7	40.1	3.7	3.1	11.8	12.6
2005	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.7	2.2	21.6	40.0	3.6	3.1	11.9	12.8
2006	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.7	2.2	21.4	39.9	3.6	3.1	12.2	12.9
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 3a

**Table 11a: Relative Size<sup>1</sup> of Provinces, Canada = 100, 1981-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	100.0	1.6	0.4	2.7	2.2	22.0	35.7	4.2	4.6	13.0	10.6
1982	100.0	1.6	0.4	2.8	2.2	21.8	36.3	4.1	4.5	13.3	10.2
1983	100.0	1.6	0.4	2.9	2.2	22.1	37.0	4.2	4.4	12.5	10.0
1984	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.3	22.3	37.6	4.3	4.4	12.1	10.0
1985	100.0	1.5	0.4	2.9	2.3	22.4	38.5	4.2	4.3	11.8	9.7
1986	100.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.3	23.3	39.8	4.2	3.9	9.9	10.1
1987	100.0	1.5	0.4	2.9	2.3	23.6	40.5	4.1	3.7	9.3	10.1
1988	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.4	23.6	41.0	4.1	3.6	8.7	10.3
1989	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.4	23.2	41.2	4.0	3.5	8.8	10.8
1990	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.4	22.9	40.7	3.9	3.4	9.4	11.1
1991	100.0	1.5	0.4	3.1	2.4	23.2	40.6	3.9	3.4	9.2	11.4
1992	100.0	1.4	0.4	3.0	2.4	23.3	39.7	3.9	3.4	9.2	12.2
1993	100.0	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.4	22.9	39.7	3.9	3.4	9.2	12.6
1994	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.9	2.4	23.0	39.0	3.8	3.4	9.4	13.1
1995	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.9	2.5	22.8	39.0	3.9	3.5	9.4	13.3
1996	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.4	22.1	39.2	3.9	3.6	10.0	13.2
1997	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.4	22.0	39.6	3.9	3.5	10.1	13.2
1998	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.9	2.4	22.4	40.3	3.9	3.3	9.7	12.8
1999	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.4	22.5	40.1	3.8	3.3	10.1	12.7
2000	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.4	22.0	39.4	3.6	3.3	11.5	12.7
2001	100.0	1.4	0.4	2.8	2.3	21.8	39.8	3.7	3.1	12.1	12.3
2002	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	22.2	40.0	3.7	3.1	11.5	12.2
2003	100.0	1.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	21.7	39.6	3.6	3.1	12.3	12.3
2004	100.0	1.4	0.4	2.7	2.2	21.4	39.2	3.6	3.1	12.8	12.7
2005	100.0	1.5	0.4	2.8	2.2	20.9	38.2	3.5	3.2	13.9	12.9
2006	100.0	1.7	0.4	2.6	2.2	20.6	37.8	3.5	3.3	14.2	13.0
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Table 9a and Table 10a

<sup>1</sup> The relative size of an industry is defined as the multiplication of its labour input share and its relative real output price.

**Table 12a: Pure Productivity Growth Effect<sup>1</sup> by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.77	0.06	0.01	0.14	0.09	0.51	-0.09	0.01	-0.05	-0.13	-0.04
1983	1.83	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.10	-0.07	1.04	-0.04	0.08	0.50	0.05
1984	3.05	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.51	1.31	0.17	0.05	0.54	-0.06
1985	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	-0.10	-0.04	0.20	-0.02	0.40	0.41
1986	-0.51	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.07	-0.19	0.24	-0.09	0.13	-0.31	-0.48
1987	1.69	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.21	0.63	0.06	0.05	0.27	0.34
1988	0.17	-0.01	-0.01	-0.12	-0.09	0.03	0.08	-0.06	-0.12	0.39	-0.12
1989	-0.95	0.03	0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.29	-0.03	-0.04	0.01	-0.35	-0.46
1990	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.48	0.11	0.12	0.24	-0.03	-0.06
1991	1.59	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.21	0.52	0.02	0.05	0.24	0.16
1992	3.52	0.09	0.02	0.14	0.03	0.67	1.93	0.13	-0.03	0.39	0.16
1993	0.54	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.17	-0.36	-0.07	0.18	0.60	0.08
1994	1.35	0.05	0.00	-0.07	0.02	0.04	1.33	0.06	0.05	0.13	-0.22
1995	1.68	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.31	1.02	-0.02	0.04	0.07	0.04
1996	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.33	-0.55	0.06	0.05	-0.22	0.06
1997	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.38	0.75	0.04	0.07	0.42	0.16
1998	1.85	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.58	0.11	0.13	0.33	0.32
1999	2.66	-0.01	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.49	1.65	0.04	0.05	-0.03	0.18
2000	2.98	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.55	1.30	0.11	0.09	0.32	0.26
2001	1.08	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.42	0.07	0.02	0.06	-0.31	0.35
2002	1.42	0.19	0.01	0.07	0.01	-0.07	0.89	0.02	-0.01	0.25	0.14
2003	0.36	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.31	-0.28	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.01
2004	0.24	-0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.08	0.03	0.08	0.15	-0.14
2005	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.38	0.95	0.09	0.08	0.55	0.22
2006	0.95	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.29	0.07	-0.07	0.28	0.09
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	1.29	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.52	0.05	0.08	0.24	0.06
81-89	0.87	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.38	0.03	0.02	0.18	-0.05
89-96	1.37	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.33	0.60	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.03
96-06	1.57	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.29	0.62	0.06	0.07	0.19	0.17
96-00	2.37	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.39	1.07	0.08	0.09	0.26	0.24
00-06	1.04	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.31	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.11
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	37.8	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.6	6.4	13.9	1.3	2.0	6.2	1.5
81-89	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	-0.4
89-96	10.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.3	4.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.2
96-06	16.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.0	6.4	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.7
96-00	9.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	4.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0
00-06	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7

Source: Table 6a and Table 7a

<sup>1</sup> The pure productivity growth effect is defined as the multiplication of labour productivity growth at time  $t$  and the nominal output share at time  $t-1$

**Table 13a: Relative Size Change Effect<sup>1</sup> by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.02	-0.23	0.53	-0.06	-0.07	0.39	-0.47
1983	0.00	-0.05	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.37	0.70	0.08	-0.08	-0.97	-0.15
1984	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.69	0.05	-0.03	-0.45	-0.06
1985	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.05	-0.02	0.13	0.93	-0.12	-0.04	-0.35	-0.35
1986	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.83	1.28	0.01	-0.36	-2.24	0.45
1987	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.30	0.67	-0.10	-0.21	-0.63	0.00
1988	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.53	0.01	-0.06	-0.67	0.28
1989	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.34	0.18	-0.04	-0.08	0.07	0.54
1990	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.26	-0.49	-0.08	-0.11	0.67	0.35
1991	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.23	-0.15	-0.01	0.00	-0.21	0.30
1992	0.00	-0.07	0.00	-0.04	0.06	0.09	-0.85	-0.02	0.04	0.05	0.78
1993	0.00	-0.04	0.01	-0.08	0.02	-0.34	0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.07	0.47
1994	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.07	-0.75	-0.03	0.01	0.27	0.51
1995	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	0.06	-0.17	-0.06	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.18
1996	0.00	-0.04	0.01	-0.04	-0.05	-0.64	0.31	0.01	0.15	0.66	-0.10
1997	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	-0.18	0.36	0.00	-0.15	0.16	0.05
1998	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.39	0.76	-0.04	-0.14	-0.49	-0.39
1999	0.00	0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.09	-0.20	-0.08	-0.06	0.52	-0.18
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.04	-0.48	-0.75	-0.10	0.01	1.57	-0.01
2001	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.03	-0.18	0.38	0.03	-0.18	0.68	-0.36
2002	0.00	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.41	0.19	0.02	0.04	-0.65	-0.03
2003	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.03	-0.05	-0.50	-0.37	-0.07	-0.03	0.96	0.05
2004	0.00	0.06	-0.02	-0.07	-0.03	-0.27	-0.43	-0.02	0.03	0.54	0.36
2005	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.02	-0.04	-0.47	-1.04	-0.08	0.04	1.24	0.18
2006	0.00	0.21	0.00	-0.09	-0.01	-0.25	-0.40	0.03	0.09	0.31	0.18
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.08	-0.02	-0.05	0.05	0.12
81-89	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.67	-0.02	-0.12	-0.61	0.04
89-96	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.01	-0.15	-0.29	-0.02	0.02	0.20	0.36
96-06	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.15	-0.15	-0.03	-0.04	0.48	-0.02
96-00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.04	-0.06	-0.09	0.44	-0.13
00-06	0.00	0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.21	-0.29	-0.02	0.00	0.52	0.06
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	2.1	-0.6	-1.2	1.3	2.9
81-89	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	5.5	-0.2	-1.0	-4.8	0.3
89-96	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-2.0	-0.1	0.1	1.4	2.5
96-06	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-1.5	-1.5	-0.3	-0.4	4.9	-0.2
96-00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	1.8	-0.5
00-06	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-1.3	-1.7	-0.1	0.0	3.1	0.4

Source: Table 8a and Table 11a

<sup>1</sup> The relative size change effect is defined as the multiplication of relative labour productivity growth at time  $t-1$  and the change in the relative size of the industry between time  $t$  and time  $t-1$

**Table 14a: Interaction Effect<sup>1</sup> by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1983	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00
1984	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
1985	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
1986	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.05	-0.02
1987	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
1988	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02
1990	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
1991	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
2001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.01
81-89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.00
89-96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
96-06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.08	0.00
96-00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.04	-0.01
00-06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.3
81-89	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0
89-96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
96-06	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.0
96-00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
00-06	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: Table 6a and Table 13a

<sup>1</sup> The interaction effect captures the residual effect and is obtained by multiplying the relative size change effect and labour productivity growth at time  $t$ .



**Table 15a: Total Effect<sup>1</sup> by Province, in Percentage Point, 1982-2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	0.77	0.06	0.01	0.23	0.11	0.28	0.45	-0.05	-0.12	0.26	-0.50
1983	1.83	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.14	0.30	1.76	0.04	0.00	-0.50	-0.10
1984	3.05	0.01	-0.01	0.10	0.07	0.66	2.02	0.22	0.02	0.08	-0.12
1985	1.01	-0.04	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.89	0.07	-0.06	0.04	0.05
1986	-0.51	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.63	1.52	-0.08	-0.24	-2.50	-0.05
1987	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.51	1.31	-0.05	-0.16	-0.38	0.34
1988	0.17	-0.01	0.00	-0.08	-0.04	0.03	0.61	-0.05	-0.18	-0.30	0.16
1989	-0.95	-0.03	0.00	-0.04	-0.05	-0.62	0.16	-0.07	-0.07	-0.28	0.06
1990	0.99	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.21	-0.38	0.04	0.12	0.64	0.30
1991	1.59	0.07	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.45	0.36	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.46
1992	3.52	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.77	1.03	0.11	0.01	0.44	0.95
1993	0.54	-0.01	0.01	-0.05	0.03	-0.18	-0.33	-0.09	0.14	0.53	0.55
1994	1.35	0.01	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.10	0.55	0.03	0.07	0.41	0.28
1995	1.68	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.96	0.02	0.14	0.13	0.22
1996	-0.04	-0.07	0.01	-0.05	-0.04	-0.32	-0.24	0.07	0.20	0.43	-0.03
1997	2.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	0.20	1.11	0.04	-0.09	0.58	0.21
1998	1.85	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.50	1.36	0.08	-0.01	-0.17	-0.09
1999	2.66	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.58	1.44	-0.04	-0.01	0.49	0.00
2000	2.98	0.09	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.06	0.53	0.00	0.10	1.93	0.25
2001	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.45	0.04	-0.12	0.35	-0.02
2002	1.42	0.17	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.34	1.08	0.04	0.03	-0.40	0.11
2003	0.36	0.07	-0.01	0.04	0.01	-0.20	-0.65	-0.07	0.05	1.01	0.06
2004	0.24	0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.02	-0.25	-0.51	0.01	0.12	0.70	0.22
2005	2.23	0.10	0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.09	-0.12	0.01	0.12	1.83	0.40
2006	0.95	0.22	0.00	-0.06	0.01	-0.09	-0.11	0.10	0.02	0.60	0.27
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% Average Annual Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	1.29	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.62	0.02	0.01	0.31	0.19
81-89	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.23	1.09	0.00	-0.11	-0.49	-0.02
89-96	1.37	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.38	0.40
96-06	1.57	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.13	0.46	0.02	0.03	0.74	0.16
96-00	2.37	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.34	1.12	0.02	0.00	0.74	0.10
00-06	1.04	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.69	0.18
<b>% Total Growth Rate</b>											
81-06	37.8	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.7	4.6	16.8	0.5	0.3	8.1	4.7
81-89	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	9.1	0.0	-0.8	-3.8	-0.1
89-96	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.8	2.7	2.8
96-06	16.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.7	0.2	0.3	7.6	1.6
96-00	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	4.6	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.4
00-06	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.2	1.1

Source: Table 12a , Table 13a and Table 14a

<sup>1</sup> The total effect is the addition of the pure productivity effect, the relative size change effect and the interaction effect.