YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Economic Accounts 2013

Highlights:

- Yukon's real gross domestic product (GDP; expenditure-based) in 2013 was \$2,283.0 million (in chained (2007) dollars); a decrease of \$20.0 million, compared to the revised 2012 figure of \$2,303.0 million.
- Yukon's real GDP growth contracted 0.9% in 2013 following a revised increase of 2.6% in 2012.

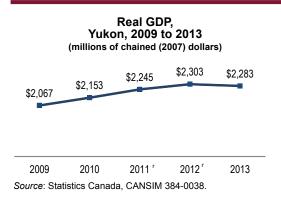
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total unduplicated value of the goods and services produced in the economic territory of a country or region during a given period. It is one of the primary indicators of the health of an economy. Economists, investors and policy makers monitor GDP to identify economic trends and assess sources of economic growth or decline.

The Provincial and Territorial Income and Expenditure Accounts measures the total production in two ways:

- **Income-based** accounts measure all sources of current income (production, receipts of property income and other transfers); and
- **Expenditure-based** accounts measure all current outlays (expenditure on goods and services, payments of property income and other transfers).

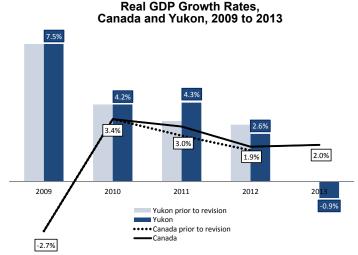
Note: Estimates are allocated by province and by territory to reflect where activity took place rather than where a head office is located.

Real GDP and GDP Growth (chained (2007) dollars), Yukon, 2009 to 2013



Prior to 2013, Yukon experienced substantial growth in real GDP, with rates ranging from a high of 7.5% (2009) to a low of 2.6% (2012).

In 2013, Yukon's real GDP declined 0.9% from 2012, the lowest growth rate amongst Canadian jurisdictions; Canada's real GDP growth rate was 2.0%. However, Yukon's GDP in current dollars grew 1.4% in 2013.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0038.

Note: Yukon can experience substantial revisions to estimated growth rates due to updates to the CSNA data. The graph above shows the previously published estimates of GDP growth along with the most recent revisions

Note: GDP calculated for a given year, using the prices of that year, is referred to as *current dollar* GDP or *nominal* GDP. When GDP is adjusted for inflation, it is referred to as *real* GDP. Real GDP is calculated using the prices observed in a fixed base year, which is changed periodically by Statistics Canada. In 2011, the base year for Statistics Canada's published real GDP figures was changed from 2002 to 2007. The GDP figures on this page refer to GDP in *chained 2007 dollars*, i.e. real GDP adjusted for inflation, using the Chained Fisher Volume Index at 2007 prices.

GDP, Income-based (current dollars), Yukon, 2009 to 2013

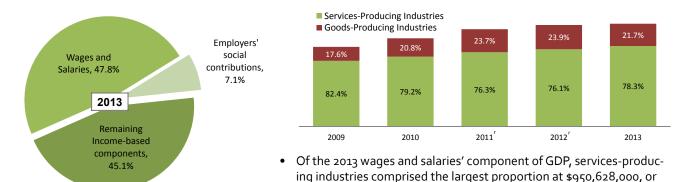
	2009	2010	2011 ^r (\$ millions)	2012 ^r	2013
Compensation of employees	1,089.0	1,190.0	1,317.0	1,377.0	1,395.0
Wages and salaries	941.0	1,042.0	1,150.0	1,200.0	1,214.0
Employers' social contributions	148.0	148.0	167.0	177.0	181.0
Gross operating surplus	637.0	706.0	719.0	647.0	638.0
Net operating surplus: corporations	228.0	267.0	223.0	90.0	38.0
Consumption of fixed capital: corporations	241.0	265.0	311.0	362.0	401.0
Consumption of fixed capital: general governments and non-profit institutions serving households	168.0	174.0	185.0	195.0	199.0
Gross mixed income	291.0	315.0	342.0	364.0	382.0
Net mixed income	229.0	251.0	276.0	294.0	309.0
Consumption of fixed capital: unincorporated businesses	62.0	64.0	66.0	70.0	73.0
Taxes less subsidies on production	40.0	45.0	44.0	41.0	43.0
Taxes less subsidies on products and imports	57.0	63.0	79.0	83.0	81.0
Statistical discrepancy	-7.0	-7.0	0.0	-9.0	0.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	2,107.0	2,313.0	2,501.0	2,503.0	2,539.0

Notes: In 2013, the growth rate of GDP in current dollars was 1.4%.

Because components of income-based GDP cannot be split between a quantity value and a price value to allow for price adjustment, **real GDP** can only be calculated for expenditure accounts.

Source: Statistics $\dot{\text{Canada}}$, CANSIM 384-0037.

Wages and Salaries by Industry, Yukon, 2009 to 2013



78.3%; goods-producing industries comprised \$263,573,000, or 21.7%.

• Compared to figures for 2009, wages and salaries in 2013 increased for services-producing industries by \$174,905,000, or 22.5%; for goods-producing industries by \$98,340,000 or 59.5%.

	2009	2010	2011 ^r (\$ thousands)	2012 ^r	2013
Compensation of employees	1,089,086	1,190,313	1,316,865	1,377,222	1,395,353
Wages and salaries	940,956	1,042,281	1,149,966	1,199,760	1,214,201
All goods-producing industries Construction	165,233 88,354	216,756 117,177	272,489 121,688	287,162 122,617	263,573 113,724
All services-producing industries	775,723	825,525	877,477	912,598	950,628
Trade	74,214	84,764	92,386	98,650	99,972
Transportation and storage	36,201	40,620	50,170	47,812	51,714
Information and cultural industries	34,972	37,250	39,794	39,718	40,810
Finance, real estate and company management	39,089	42,600	48,771	49,704	48,676
Professional and personal services industries	171,992	189,083	202,715	210,264	216,472
Educational services	88,486	90,844	93,988	97,595	103,528
Health care and social assistance	113,386	118,399	116,001	125,522	133,328
Federal government public administration	51,983	50,469	54,036	52,343	53,676
Provincial and territorial government public administration	138,190	143,598	147,055	156,816	166,632
Local government public administration	27,210	27,898	32,561	34,174	35,820
Employers' social contributions	148,130	148,032	166,899	177,462	181,152

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 382-0006 (computed annual total).

GDP, Expenditure-based (Current Dollars), Yukon, 2009 to 2013

	2009	2010	2011 ^r (\$ millions)	2012 ^r	2013
Final consumption expenditure	2,121.0	2,335.0	2,462.0	2,560.0	2,624.0
Household final consumption expenditure	995.0	1,056.0	1,131.0	1,192.0	1,217.0
Goods	439.0	459.0	487.0	509.0	503.0
Durable goods	119.0	125.0	133.0	139.0	135.0
Semi-durable goods	69.0	71.0	69.0	69.0	67.0
Non-durable goods	251.0	263.0	285.0	301.0	301.0
Services	556.0	597.0	644.0	683.0	714.0
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	37.0	38.0	41.0	41.0	46.0
General governments final consumption expenditure	1,089.0	1,241.0	1,290.0	1,327.0	1,361.0
Gross fixed capital formation	653.0	903.0	1,147.0	893.0	811.0
Business gross fixed capital formation	431.0	726.0	875.0	663.0	541.0
Residential structures	147.0	170.0	179.0	189.0	151.0
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	191.0	388.0	351.0	227.0	235.0
Non-residential structures	111.0	284.0	253.0	134.0	106.0
Machinery and equipment	80.0	104.0	98.0	93.0	129.0
Intellectual property products	93.0	168.0	345.0	247.0	155.0
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	3.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0
General governments gross fixed capital formation	219.0	169.0	260.0	216.0	256.0
Investment in inventories	-1.0	-9.0	1.0	29.0	15.0
Of which: business investment in inventories	-1.0	-9.0	1.0	29.0	15.0
Non-farm	-1.0	-9.0	1.0	29.0	15.0
Farm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports of goods and services	607.0	667.0	729.0	831.0	810.0
Exports to other countries	285.0	327.0	292.0	327.0	315.0
Exports of goods to other countries	212.0	247.0	205.0	235.0	222.0
Exports of services to other countries	73.0	80.0	87.0	92.0	93.0
Exports to other provinces	322.0	340.0	437.0	504.0	495.0
Exports of goods to other provinces	74.0	74.0	123.0	179.0	178.0
Exports of services to other provinces	248.0	266.0	314.0	325.0	317.0
Less: imports of goods and services	1,280.0	1,590.0	1,838.0	1,819.0	1,721.0
Imports from other countries	354.0	411.0	435.0	473.0	488.0
Imports of goods from other countries	293.0	341.0	363.0	385.0	399.0
Imports of services from other countries	61.0	70.0	72.0	88.0	89.0
Imports from other provinces	926.0	1,179.0	1,403.0	1,346.0	1,233.0
Imports of goods from other provinces	322.0	378.0	410.0	424.0	417.0
Imports of services from other provinces	604.0	801.0	993.0	922.0	816.0
Statistical discrepancy	7.0	7.0	0.0	9.0	0.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	2,107.0	2,313.0	2,501.0	2,503.0	2,539.0
Final domestic demand	2,774.0	3,238.0	3,609.0	3,453.0	3,435.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0038.

Household Final Consumption Expenditures, Yukon, 2009 to 2013

2009	2010	2011 ^r (\$ millions)	2012 ^r	2013
995.0	1,056.0	1,131.0	1,192.0	1,217.0
94.9	98.0	104.2	105.7	108.5
47.9	51.2	46.8	47.4	48.0
31.5	32.9	30.6	29.5	27.6
308.4	325.5	358.0	384.5	406.3
49.1	50.7	52.0	53.9	53.2
30.1	30.5	31.7	31.7	31.6
138.7	150.6	172.2	190.2	187.0
22.3	22.7	23.3	25.3	26.9
90.6	94.0	97.0	99.5	98.6
3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1
111.8	123.8	131.9	136.5	138.1
56.1	61.0	61.4	61.7	66.1
44.1	46.0	48.6	49.1	50.3
-34.4	-35.1	-31.3	-27.8	-30.3
	995.0 94.9 47.9 31.5 308.4 49.1 30.1 138.7 22.3 90.6 3.9 111.8 56.1 44.1	995.0 1,056.0 94.9 98.0 47.9 51.2 31.5 32.9 308.4 325.5 49.1 50.7 30.1 30.5 138.7 150.6 22.3 22.7 90.6 94.0 3.9 4.2 111.8 123.8 56.1 61.0 44.1 46.0	(\$ millions) 995.0 1,056.0 1,131.0 94.9 98.0 104.2 47.9 51.2 46.8 31.5 32.9 30.6 308.4 325.5 358.0 49.1 50.7 52.0 30.1 30.5 31.7 138.7 150.6 172.2 22.3 22.7 23.3 90.6 94.0 97.0 3.9 4.2 4.5 111.8 123.8 131.9 56.1 61.0 61.4 44.1 46.0 48.6	(\$ millions) 995.0 1,056.0 1,131.0 1,192.0 94.9 98.0 104.2 105.7 47.9 51.2 46.8 47.4 31.5 32.9 30.6 29.5 308.4 325.5 358.0 384.5 49.1 50.7 52.0 53.9 30.1 30.5 31.7 31.7 138.7 150.6 172.2 190.2 22.3 22.7 23.3 25.3 90.6 94.0 97.0 99.5 3.9 4.2 4.5 4.8 111.8 123.8 131.9 136.5 56.1 61.0 61.4 61.7 44.1 46.0 48.6 49.1

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0041.

Selected Indicators, Yukon, 2009 to 2013

	GDP (current \$ millions)	Population	GDP per Capita (current \$)	Household Saving Rate (%) ¹	Mineral Exploration (\$ million)	Mineral Production (\$ million)	Retail Sales (\$ millions)	Wholesale Sales (\$ millions)	Annual Inflation Rate - Whitehorse (%) ¹
Growth Rate									
'12 to '13	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3	-56.9%	1.9%	-2.6%	-3.8%	-0.6
2013	2,539.0	36,364	69,822	18.5	100.6	495.0	652.3	145.5	1.7
Growth Rate									
'11 to '12	0.1%	2.2%	-2.0%	-0.9	-29.7%	32.2%	2.8%	4.4%	-0.7
2012 ^r	2,503.0	36,166	69,209	18.2	233.2	485.6	670.0	151.3	2.3
Growth Rate									
'10 to '11	8.1%	2.3%	5.7%	0.8	111.4%	22.9%	8.7%	18.1%	2.2
2011 ^r	2,501.0	35,402	70,646	19.1	331.7	367.4	651.7	144.9	3.0
Growth Rate									
'09 to '10	9.8%	2.6%	7.0%	0.5	72.6%	24.4%	13.8%	1.9%	0.4
2010 ^r	2,313.0	34,596	66,857	18.3	156.9	298.8	599.3	122.7	0.8
Growth Rate									
'08 to '09	5.6%	1.9%	3.6%	-0.1	-32.2%	15.7%	-1.4%	-18.5%	-3.2
2009 ^r	2,107.0	33,732	62,463	17.8	90.9	240.3	526.8	120.4	0.4

growth rate expressed in percentage point change.

Note: all growth rates are calculated on unrounded figures.

Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 384-0037; 051-0001; 384-0040; 080-0020; 081-0011; and 326-0021. Natural Resources Canada.

Did You Know?

- In 2013, the household saving rate in Yukon (based on GDP) was second-highest in Canada at 18.5%. Nunavut had the highest rate at 34.8%. Nationally, the household savings rate was 5.2%.
- Yukon's household debt service ratio of 4.9% in 2013 ranked third-lowest among Canadian jurisdictions, higher only to the Northwest Territories at 4.2% and Nunavut at 2.1%. Nationally, the debt service ratio was 7.1%. Yukon's household debt service ratio remained almost unchanged at 4.9% in 2013.

Revisions to Canadian System of National Accounts

Statistical revisions are carried out regularly in the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA) in order to incorporate the most current information (from censuses, annual surveys, administrative statistics, public accounts, etc.) and to implement improved estimation methods. Regular annual revisions are limited to a few years.

In 2011, the CSNA underwent a historical or comprehensive revision (CSNA12). This historic revision incorporated: update of international national accounting standards; changes to classifications of sectors, industries and categories of transactions; changes to terminology and presentation formats; and modifications to basic definitions and concepts for a number of components. Future historic revisions will be implemented in a staggered fashion (generally every 2 to 3 years) rather than infrequent major overhauls.

The new CSNA12 more closely aligns with new international standards (SNA2008) to be more internationally comparable.

For complete analysis of the Canadian System of National Accounts 2012, please see: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/13-605-x/2012002/article/11718-eng.htm

This publication reports data for 2009 through 2013. Data for 1981 through 2009 are available upon request). Chain Fisher Volume Index is used to measure real GDP, expressed as chained (2007) dollars.



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Household savings rate is defined as the difference between a household's disposable income and its consumption (expenditures on goods and services).

Flousehold debt service ratio is an estimate of the ratio of interest expenses to household disposable income (measures how indebted households are relative to the size of the economy Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 384-0040 and 384-0042.