

The Conference
Board of Canada

Territorial Outlook Economic Forecast

Report Summer 2019



Acknowledgements

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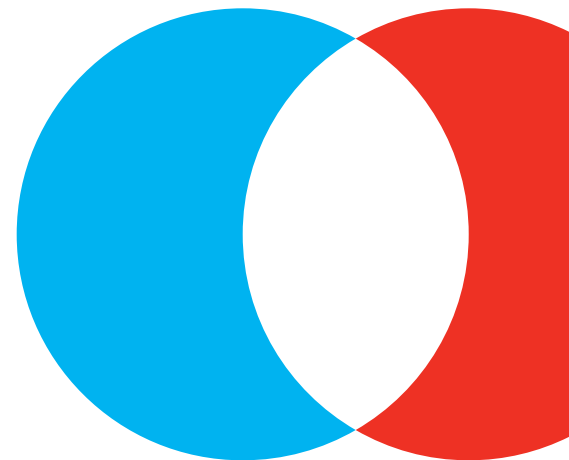
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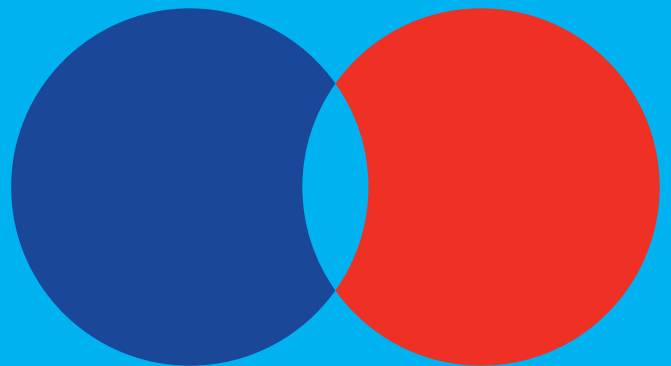
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Territorial Outlook Overview



New mines to propel growth in territorial economies

The setting in which the territorial economies find themselves today is one of a more sluggish Canadian economy due to a big contraction in exports and residential investment.

As well, the global economy is shifting gears. Weaker growth in global trade (a result of higher tariffs, capacity constraints, and tightening financial conditions in some countries) is the main factor behind our more sluggish outlook for global growth—less than 3 per cent this year and next. Also, higher geopolitical risks, including the uncertainty surrounding Brexit and the trade tensions between the United States and China, will continue to have an impact on the global economy.

On the positive side, ongoing strength in the U.S. economy should ensure that the world economy continues to expand. Although the impacts of the expansionary fiscal policies implemented last year by the Trump administration are waning, U.S. growth will still be strong enough to offset some of the weaker gains in Europe and China. As well, China's government, in response to slower growth, has implemented modest stimulus measures to make sure that real GDP growth in that country remains above the 6.0 per cent mark. Another positive for growth is that the more subdued global economic conditions have led most of the world's major central banks to reverse course and back away from tightening monetary conditions any further, at least for now.

Despite the weakening state of global and Canadian economic growth, the mining sector, seven years after the end of the last commodity super cycle, is getting back on its feet in Yukon and expanding in Nunavut, as more greenfield mining projects are planned. The exception is the Northwest Territories, where the diamond industry's more mature state leads to a cautious outlook. The diamond industry will be winding down over the next decade, and mining in the N.W.T. will focus on metals that will be in demand for batteries to power electric vehicles. After being on a declining trend or remaining at a standstill in the later part of last year, most metal and mineral prices have started to improve. That is encouraging news, and metal prices are expected to continue their recovery this year and in 2020. Mineral exploration investment in the three territories is expected to decline this year, according to Natural Resources Canada's latest (March 2019) Exploration and Deposit Appraisal Expenditures survey. Nevertheless, a number of mining projects are expected to propel the territorial economies going forward.

Nunavut's economy will post solid growth over the near and medium terms thanks to strength in the mining sector. The outlook for gold mining is bright amid high prices. In the next

two years, gold production will more than double. The Meliadine mine began commercial production in May and, along with the Amaruq satellite deposit and Sabina's Back River project, will help Nunavut to produce more than 1 million ounces of gold by 2022. Nunavut's economy grew by double digits last year and is set to grow by 10.3 per cent this year. In 2020, economic growth will slow to 3.0 per cent before accelerating again over the medium term. Most of the new jobs created in Nunavut's mining industry will, unfortunately, go to non-residents as companies are forced to bring in workers from other parts of Canada due to a lack of specific mining skills within the resident population and to the remoteness of the mine sites.

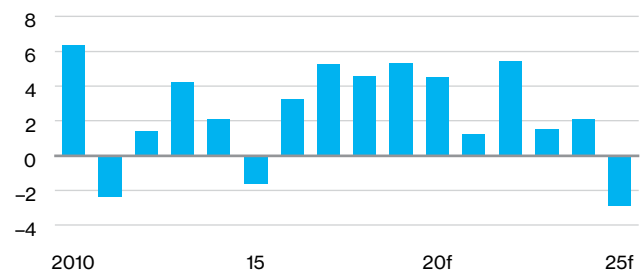
After the gradual shutdown of the last mine in operation in Yukon (Capstone's Minto mine), a new mining project—Victoria's Gold Eagle gold mine—will kick off a new mining era in the territory. The Eagle gold mine is expected to be in operation by September. With construction at Eagle set to wind down, Goldcorp is planning to begin building its Coffee gold mine, with first production there expected around 2022. Both Eagle and Coffee will be dwarfed by the third mine scheduled to be constructed in Yukon, the Casino mine. This \$2.5-billion mining project is under review and could become a reality in the next decade. Together, these projects will provide a significant boost to Yukon's economy, which is forecast to grow 2.2 per cent in 2019, 10.0 per cent in 2020, and by an average of 3.6 per cent annually between 2021 and 2025.

The economic outlook for the Northwest Territories is more modest due to the shutdowns of diamond mine projects over the next decade. Mining plans at Gahcho Kué, Diavik, and Ekati

indicate that the territory's diamond production has reached its peak. Diavik's operating life is scheduled to end in 2025 and Gahcho Kué's in 2028. Ekati will outlast them both and produce well into the 2030s, but that is contingent on developing the Jay pipe, something that remains uncertain. While there are plans for new metal mines in the medium term, they will not be enough to offset the shrinking of the diamond mining industry. The Northwest Territories' real GDP will grow by just over 2 per cent this year and next. Over the long term, growth will be uneven and will decline in some years due to mine closures.

Overall, looking at all three territorial economies combined, real growth is forecast to average a solid 5.3 per cent in 2019 and 4.4 per cent in 2020 before averaging 1.5 per cent a year between 2021 and 2025. (See Chart 1.)

Chart 1
Solid growth ahead for the territories
(real GDP, all three territorial economies, percentage change*)

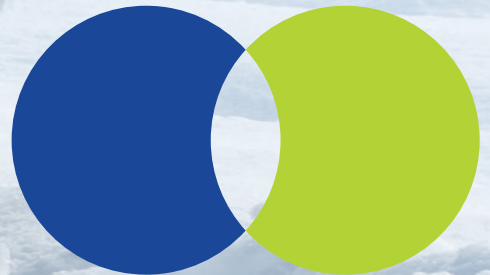


f = forecast

*based on 2012 \$

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Nunavut Mining sector in good shape



Highlights

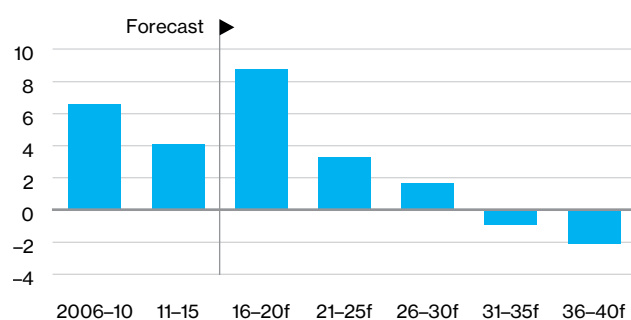
- Nunavut's economy will grow at a solid pace over the near and medium terms thanks to strength in the mining sector.
- The outlook for gold mining is optimistic, as prices remain at recent highs.
- Nunavut's population profile is different from what we see in other parts of the country. Fertility rates are high and labour force growth will be solid, but the unemployment rate will remain sharply higher than in Yukon or the Northwest Territories.
- Most of the new jobs created in Nunavut's mining industry will go to non-residents, as companies must bring in workers from other parts of Canada due to the shortage of specific mining skills in the resident population.



Nunavut's economy grew by double digits last year and is set to grow by 10.3 per cent this year. In 2020, economic growth will slow to 3.0 per cent before accelerating again over the medium term. (See Chart 1.)

As is generally the case, the ups and down of the territory's economy are closely linked to the health of the mining sector, which will remain in good shape over the next few years. The unemployment rate will remain at double-digit levels over the forecast period, sharply higher than in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. This is due to the low participation rate in Nunavut, a situation that is linked to the shortage of specific skills in the territory's young labour force.

Chart 1
Nunavut's real GDP growth
(average annual growth, per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The difficulty for Nunavut—one that also plagues the other territories—is that most of the workers who staff Nunavut's mining and construction

sites are brought in from other regions of the country. Consequently, much of the money that the workers earn ends up being spent outside the region, and the positive multiplier impacts on the local economy attributable to expenditures are absent. In addition, residents of Nunavut participate in the formal economy at lower rates than we see in other parts of Canada, which also lowers government revenues from tax collections.

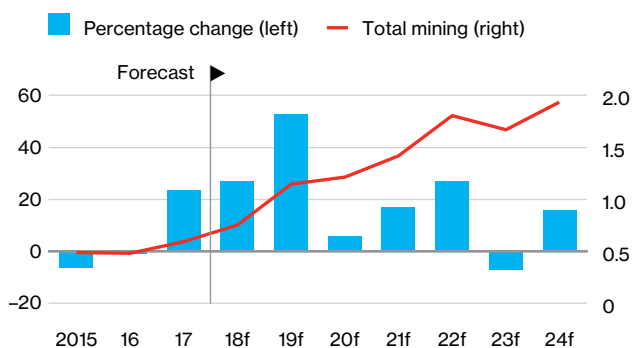
On the fiscal front, we expect program spending requirements to rise. Health care improvements are enabling Canadians to live longer than ever before, and Nunavut is no exception. While the territory's population of seniors will grow, Nunavut's higher fertility rate will ensure that the youth share of the population will stay steady. That combination will mean more spending on both health care and education.

Mining

Nunavut's existing mines at Meadowbank and Hope Bay produced a combined 408,000 ounces of gold last year, while an estimated 5.1 million tonnes of iron ore were shipped out of Mary River. In the next two years, gold production will more than double. Meliadine began commercial production in May and, along with the Amaruq satellite deposit and Sabina's Back River project,

will help Nunavut produce more than 1 million ounces of gold by 2022. Nunavut's mining industry expanded by more than 10 per cent last year, and another double-digit gain is anticipated this year as well. Growth is projected to slow down in 2020, in part because some of the anticipated production is still too uncertain to include in our forecast estimates. (See Chart 2.)

Chart 2
Mining is on the upswing
(2012 \$ billions)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Operating mines

Meadowbank

The most recent mine plans for Meadowbank will extend the mine's productive life into 2019, enough to keep Agnico Eagle's workers on-site until operations begin at the Amaruq satellite deposit. The Amaruq mine received its water licence in July of last year, allowing it to begin

preliminary construction work at the Whale Tail pit in the third quarter of 2018, as anticipated. The project remains on schedule and on budget, with commercial production slated to begin in the third quarter of 2019. Current plans call for production of 2.1 million ounces of gold from the Whale Tail deposit between 2019 and 2024.¹

Mary River

Last October, federal Northern Affairs Minister Dominic LeBlanc approved Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation's application to increase its annual allowable shipment volumes from 4.2 million tonnes to 6.0 million tonnes per year. Although it is separate, the application is a precursor to a more elaborate plan that is a key upside risk to Nunavut's outlook. The second plan calls for a further 12 million tonnes in annual shipments and would include the construction of a railway to Milne Inlet. Because this second plan has not yet been approved, it is not reflected in our current outlook.

Meliadine

Meliadine is Agnico Eagle's second major project in Nunavut. In May, and ahead of schedule, commercial production began at the mine, which has more potential than the Meadowbank site. The mine reached a major milestone, pouring its first gold bar in March of this year, and it is expected to be in production for 14 years, with an average annual gold production of more than 400,000 ounces throughout the mine's projected life.²

1 Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, "Agnico Eagle provides update on Nunavut projects—Type A water licence granted for Whale Tail deposit and production remains on schedule for third quarter 2019; Amaruq exploration continues to expand known mineralized zones; 2018 sealift season commences at Meliadine," news release, July 16, 2018.

2 Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, "Meliadine," accessed June 6, 2019, <https://www.agnicoeagle.com/English/operations-and-development-projects/development-projects/meliadine/default.aspx>.

Hope Bay

TMAC Resources had been experiencing capacity problems with its processing plant at Hope Bay, but the company now believes that these issues have been resolved. The mine managed to produce 40,050 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2019³ and is scheduled to ramp up its annual production to about 200,000 ounces per year by 2020.

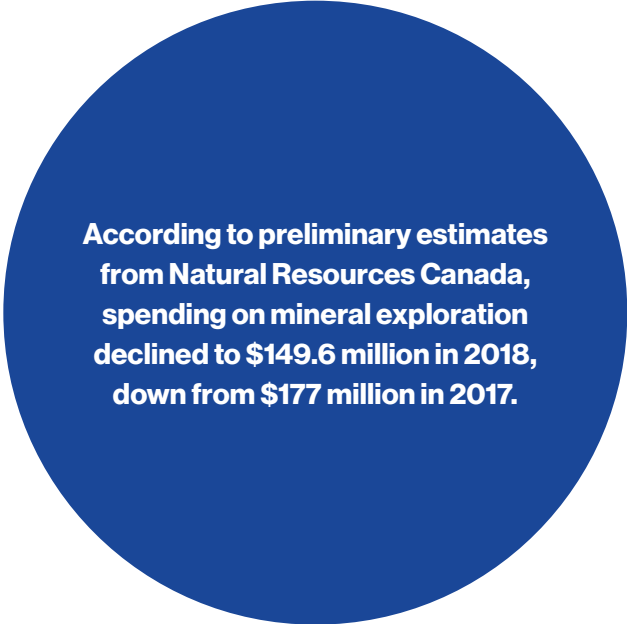
Developing mines

Back River

The Sabina site has come a long way since filing its first feasibility study in 2015. The project was initially halted by the Nunavut Impact Review Board, but this decision was overturned by the minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, Carolyn Bennett. For now, the project's proponents must wait longer before the mine ramps up production. Financing has taken longer than expected, meaning that the mine is now expected to begin operations one year later than anticipated—sometime before the end of 2022. However, this delay was announced after the forecast was completed and is, therefore, not reflected in our forecast. Back River will require an initial capital investment of approximately \$415 million and could produce an average of 200,000 ounces of gold annually for 11 years once production begins.⁴

Exploration

According to preliminary estimates from Natural Resources Canada, spending on mineral exploration declined to \$149.6 million in 2018, down from \$177 million in 2017. An additional drop in spending intentions to \$144.3 million is anticipated for 2019. (See Chart 3.) This is somewhat surprising, as gold prices, which support one of Nunavut's most important natural resources, have been generally increasing since the later part of 2018. While Nunavut is home to several promising projects, a lack of infrastructure makes it more difficult to develop new mines there than in other parts of Canada.



According to preliminary estimates from Natural Resources Canada, spending on mineral exploration declined to \$149.6 million in 2018, down from \$177 million in 2017.

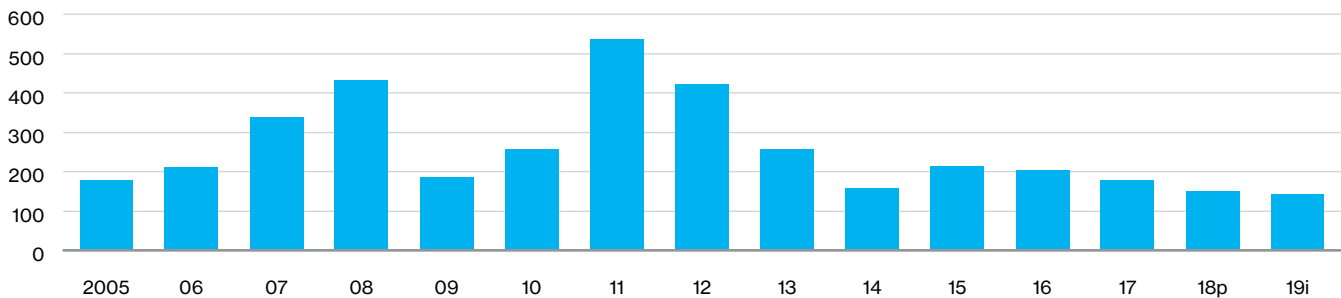
3 TMAC Resources Inc., "TMAC Resources announces record Q1 2019 production of 40,050 ounces and improved underground mine and plant performance," news release, April 7, 2019.

4 Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., *Technical report for the initial project feasibility study on the Back River gold property, Nunavut, Canada* (Vancouver: Sabina Gold & Silver, 2015).

Chart 3

Mining exploration remains subdued

(\$ millions)



p = preliminary estimates

i = spending intentions

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the federal-provincial-territorial Survey of Mineral Exploration, Deposit Appraisal and Mine Complex Development Expenditures.

Gold

Gold prices have generally been recovering from the slump that began in February and saw prices fall below US\$1,300 per ounce in April. Political uncertainty and the decision by many of the world's major central banks to hold off on further interest rate increases are the main factors behind the rebound in gold prices. This is encouraging for gold producers in Nunavut, although the latest Natural Resources Canada exploration survey showed no indication of any pickup in exploration for precious metals this year.

Diamonds

Diamonds have industrial and household uses, but a more temperate global economy will limit demand for them over the forecast period. Also, the industrial market for diamonds faces other challenges in addition to the current state of the global economy. The quality of synthetic

diamonds, an alternative to mined diamonds, is improving steadily, and they can be engineered to exhibit specific qualities that clients require. Consequently, they pose a major threat to the traditional diamond market. In addition, preferences among younger people have been shifting away from diamonds and, as the global population ages, the consumer base will shrink sharply.

Despite the ongoing challenges in the diamond business, there is still some potential for diamond producers in Nunavut. Its most promising project is the Chidliak diamond mine, north-east of Iqaluit. Chidliak was the focus of the Peregrine Diamonds company until it was taken over by DeBeers Canada in September 2018. Peregrine completed a new, preliminary economic assessment in May of last year, which revealed a potential of 17.96 million carats. However, as the economic viability of this site has yet to be established, this project is not yet included in our current territorial

forecast. Nonetheless, the project has some potential and could be brought into operation as soon as 2021.⁵

Other materials

Many of Nunavut's resource-rich areas are also some of the most remote areas in the world, leaving transportation as one of the most crucial logistical problems to solve before mining operations can begin. The underdeveloped state of Nunavut's infrastructure makes resource development even more challenging. Nunavut has mined diamonds and, more recently, iron ore, but gold is its most popular mined resource. Refining gold ore can be done at the mine itself and is less capital intensive than for many other commodities.

For mines such as MMG's Izok Corridor in the Slave Geological Province (which would produce copper, lead, zinc, and silver), infrastructure problems are delaying development. Izok would require a third party to build an all-weather road and port so that ores could be shipped to smelters and processing plants in other parts of the world.⁶ To date, the federal and territorial governments have backed away from the proposal.⁷ But in April of this year, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association re-applied for federal funding to build the road.⁸

Long-term production assumptions

The mine plan for Hope Bay extends to 2036, making it the longest active mine in Nunavut. It should outlast Agnico Eagle's plans for Meliadine and Amaruq, as well as Sabina's at Back River. Many of the mines in Nunavut will likely shut down operations before 2040, the final year for our long-term outlook. Consequently, real output growth in the mining industry will turn negative during the later years of the outlook for Nunavut.

Despite infrastructure and labour challenges, the long-term potential of Nunavut's mining industry is strong. (See Chart 4.) The territory is vast and geological mapping shows that there are still many potential new mining developments in the region. We have decided to include some of these operations in our long-term outlook for Nunavut even though they are not currently in the "committed" stage that is generally required before we include such projects in our forecasts.

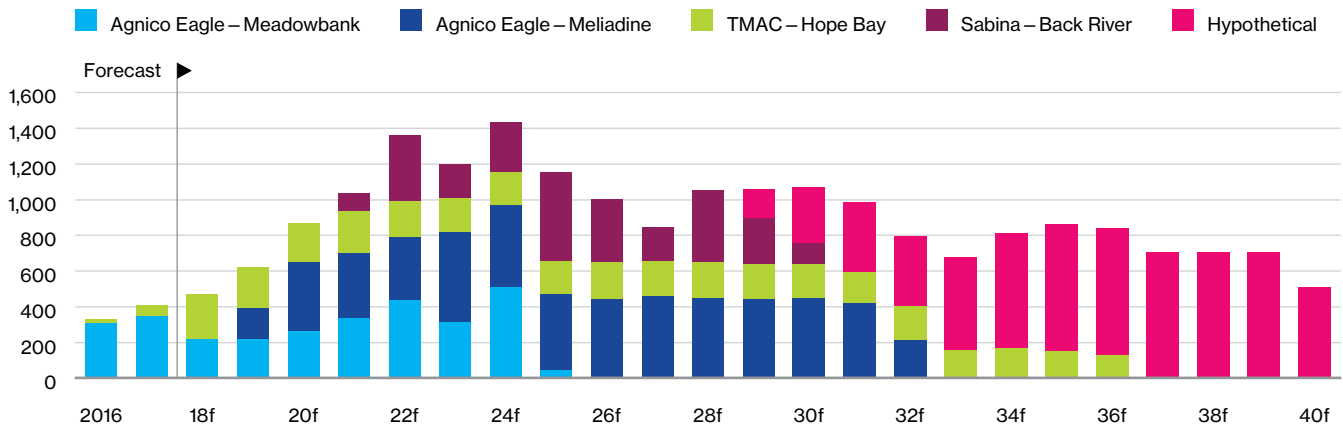
5 Peregrine Diamonds Ltd., "Peregrine files 2018 preliminary economic assessment technical report for the Chidliak project," news release, July 5, 2018.

6 Jim Bell, "Nunavut adds huge Grays Bay road-port scheme to its shopping list," *Nunatsiaq News*, February 29, 2016.

7 Nick Murray, "Grays Bay project dealt huge blow as federal funding denied," *CBC News*, April 16, 2018, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/grays-bay-project-funding-denied-1.4620802>.

8 Jane George, "Grays Bay road and port gets going again," *Nunatsiaq News*, April 9, 2019, <https://nunatsiaq.com/stories/article/grays-bay-road-and-port-gets-on-the-go-again/>.

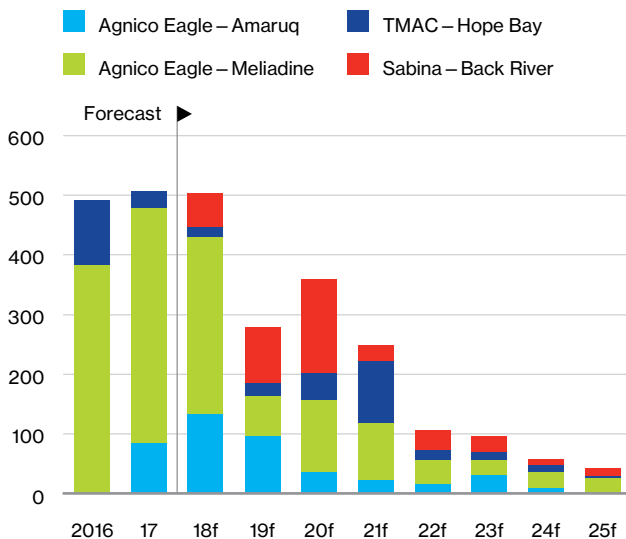
Chart 4
Hypothetical gold production
(ounces, 000s)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; financial reports.

Chart 5
Construction output to decline once mines enter operation
(2007 \$ millions)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; financial reports.

Construction

With production under way at Meliadine and set to begin soon at Amaruk, construction activity will wind down, and real output in the construction industry will drop by 14.2 per cent this year. (See Chart 5.) Thanks to ongoing work at Sabina's Back River project, growth in the construction industry will briefly return to positive territory in 2020 but will subsequently decline in 2021. At that point, the new mines will be up and running, and construction activity will come to an end.

Demographics

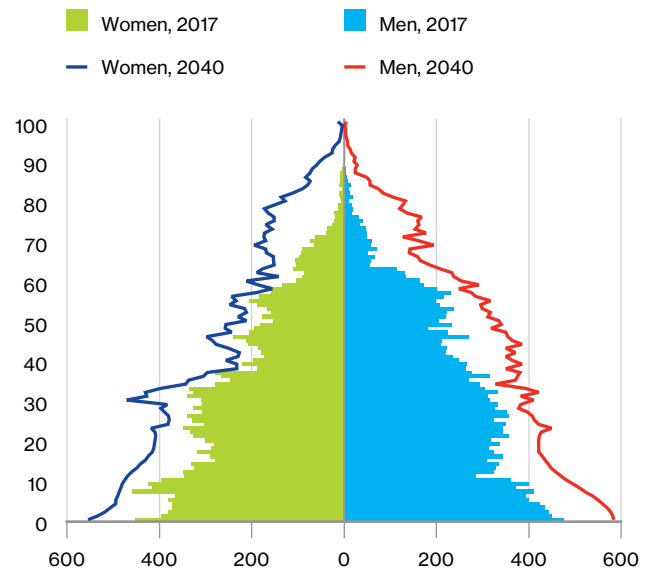
Nunavut is the only territory or province in Canada where fertility rates are elevated enough to ensure that the population can continue to

expand at a healthy pace. The fertility rate in Nunavut is 2.9, well above the replacement rate of 2.1 (the rate at which the population replaces itself from one generation to another). As a point of comparison, the fertility rate for Canada as a whole is 1.6. Nunavut's population is projected to reach 51,481 by the end of the forecast period, up from 39,004 in 2019. Population growth in Nunavut will increase at an average annual pace of about 1.3 per cent, well above the pace in the other two territories, both of which have far lower fertility rates. This increase in population will occur at the same time as Nunavut's typical migration flows subtract from population growth. (See Chart 6.)

The higher fertility rate in Nunavut implies that its population is younger than the rest of Canada. This trend will continue over the next two decades even though Nunavut's seniors are living longer. The number of people in Nunavut aged 65 and over, which now stands at around 1,827, will almost triple by 2030. (See Chart 7.)

Chart 7

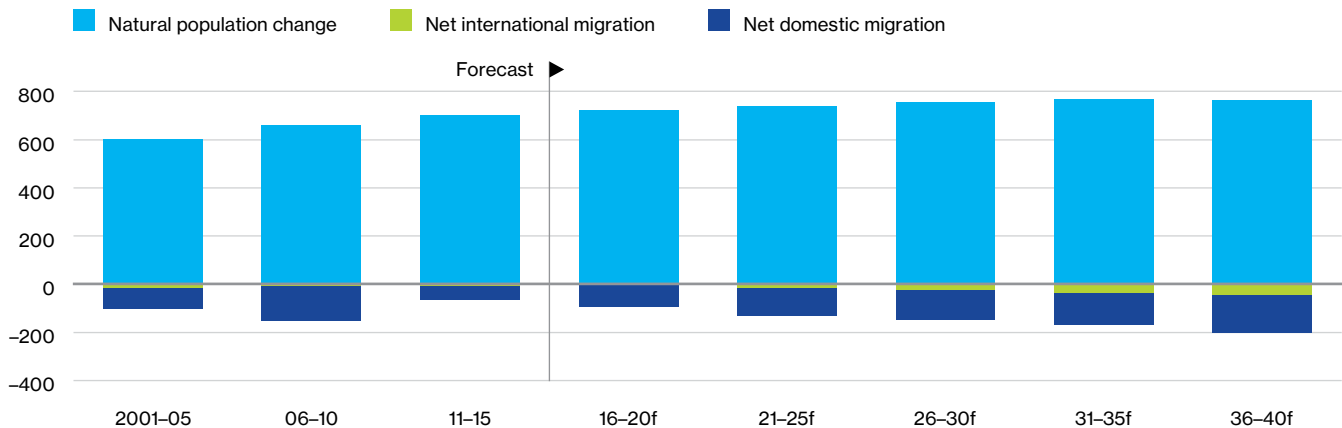
Nunavut's senior population will grow
(population by age)



Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 6

Nunavut's population growth depends on births
(contribution to population growth, annual average)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The larger number of seniors in Nunavut over the long term implies that working-age people will have to pay for a higher number of people who depend on government services. Today, for every 100 people aged 20 to 64, there are 8.8 people aged 65 or over. This will more than double by 2030, while the share of young people will remain steady. (See Chart 8.) These trends mean that Nunavut's total dependency ratio—youth and seniors combined as a share of the total population—will be higher than that of almost any other region in Canada. This will place an added burden on working-age people in Nunavut who will have to support a growing number of young people and seniors at a time when economic growth remains weak.

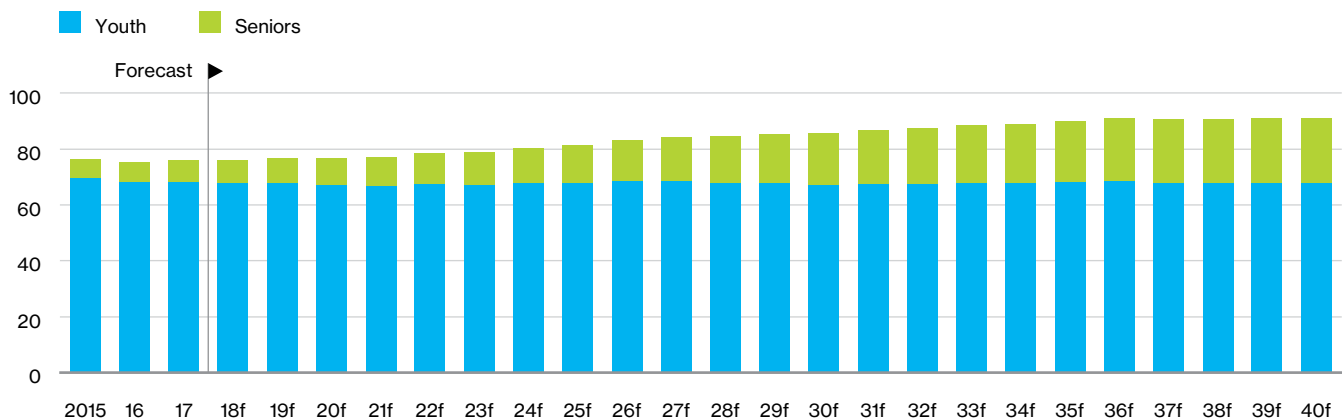
Labour market

Nunavut's unemployment rate is higher than in the rest of Canada—almost 2.5 times the national average. (See Chart 9.) As new mining production comes online over the near term, job growth will pick up significantly and expand by 3.4 per cent this year. However, this will not put much of a dent in Nunavut's unemployment rate. Around one-third of the jobs created in Nunavut are typically filled by people who live in other parts of Canada and, consequently, are not counted in the territory's job numbers. By 2025, the unemployment rate will drop to 12.7 per cent, down from current levels of close to 14 per cent, but will still be much higher than in the rest of the country.

Chart 8

Dependency ratios, Nunavut

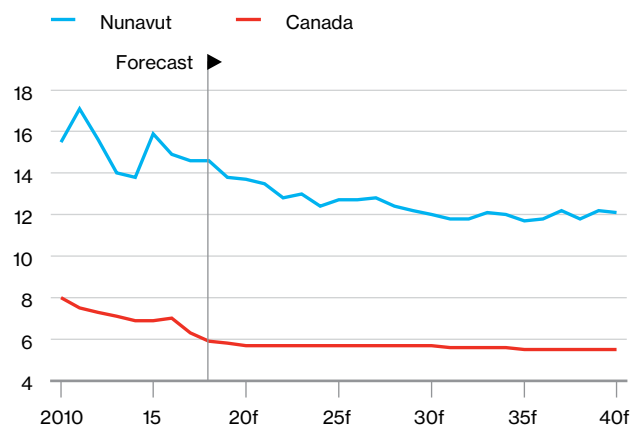
(number of dependants per 100 population of working age)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 9
Unemployment will fall steadily
(rate, per cent)



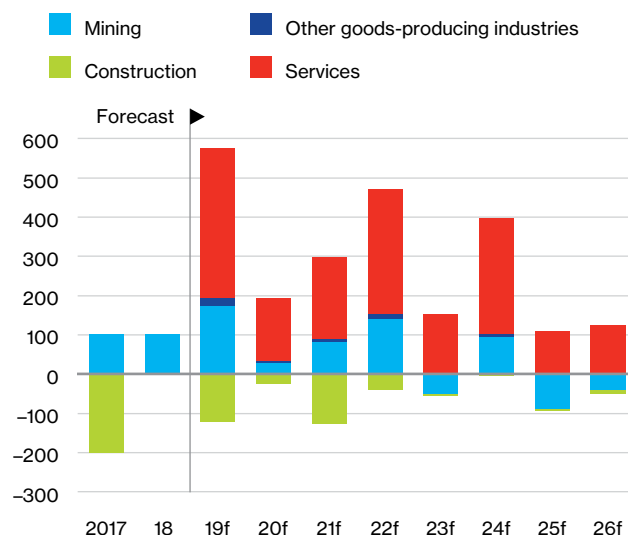
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

In addition to the fact that many of the jobs created in Nunavut's mining sector go to non-residents, the other factor that will keep the unemployment rate higher than in the other territories is the higher fertility rate. As women in Nunavut have more children, the labour force will grow much faster than in Yukon or the Northwest Territories. This will continue to put upward pressure on the unemployment rate, leaving many young people in Nunavut unable to find meaningful employment.

The other troubling development in Nunavut's labour force over the forecast period is that, with most of the new positions created in the mining sector going to non-residents, most of the new jobs that do go to residents will be in the transportation and retail sectors. (See Chart 10.) These jobs tend to pay less than jobs in mining.

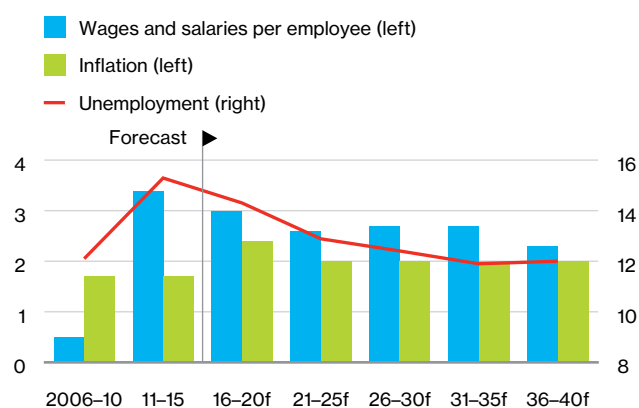
Chart 10
Employment growth by industry, Nunavut
(employment gains/losses)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 11
Wages will grow
(per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Many of the young people in Nunavut today don't have the skills needed to work in the mining industry, and they end up unemployed. Over the forecast, mining and construction companies will continue to bring in workers from other parts of Canada to meet their labour requirements.

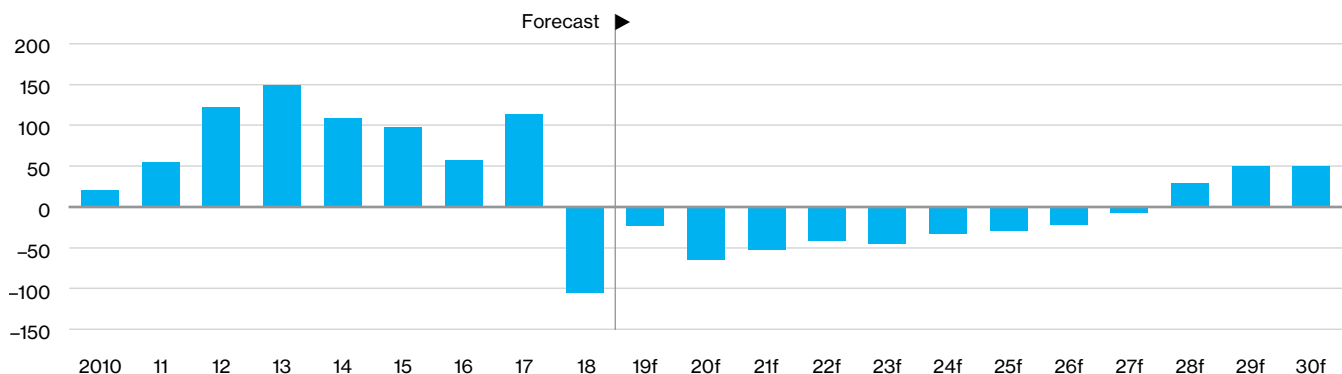
Public accounts

After nearly a decade of surpluses, Nunavut's government finds itself in a tough spot. The deficit for fiscal year 2018–19 was over \$100 million, a result of a surge in spending, particularly on health and community services. Spending requirements are not forecast to ease any time soon, but a boom in Nunavut's mining

sector will ensure that revenues eventually outpace spending. The territory's deficit will fade to black by 2028. (See Chart 12.)

Spending pressures in Nunavut are coming mainly from two sources—the senior and the school-aged populations. Both demographic groups are growing fast, exerting pressure on the high-cost areas of health care and education. Between now and 2030, spending on health care will grow at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent and education will grow at a 3.1 per cent pace. Combined, these two spending categories currently eat up 33 per cent of government revenues. That share will grow to around 38 per cent by 2030. (See Chart 13.)

Chart 12
Nunavut's budget balance
(\$ millions)



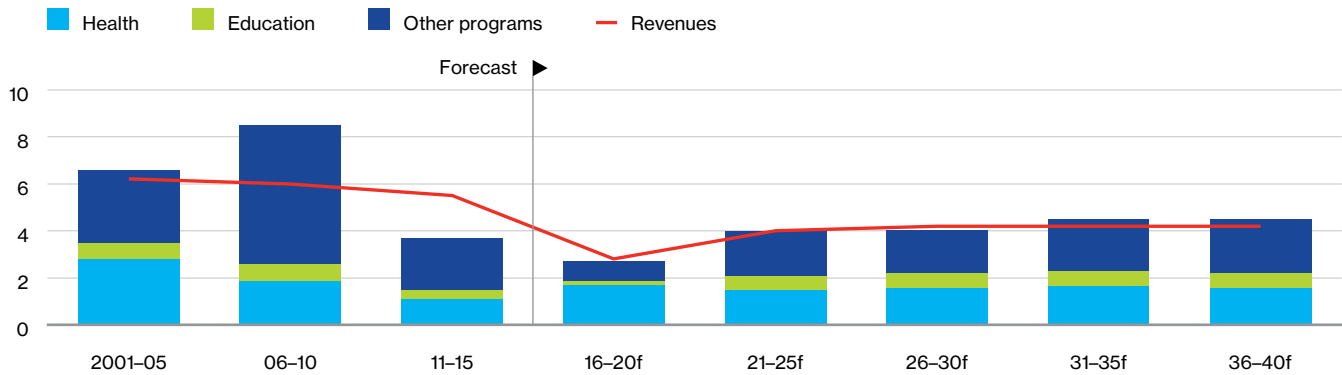
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Nunavut Department of Finance.

Chart 13

Rising dependency ratios all around

(average annual increase, per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Nunavut Department of Finance.

Fortunately, with new mines expected to enter operation in the next few years, revenues will be up able to keep up with the higher spending. Corporate and personal income taxes are forecast to rise at an average rate of 9.4 per cent per year between now and 2030. At the same

time, a slowdown in the outflow of people from Nunavut to other parts of Canada will help to boost population growth. That will lead to more generous transfers from the federal government. These transfers account for almost 90 per cent of the territory's revenues.

Table 1a

Key economic indicators: Nunavut, 2014–27

(forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP at basic prices (2012 \$ millions)	2,362 -1.3	2,352 -0.4	2,433 3.5	2,684 10.3	2,961 10.3	3,357 13.4	3,459 3.0	3,603 4.2	4,025 11.7	3,936 -2.2	4,265 8.4	4,065 -4.7	3,997 -1.7	3,933 -1.6
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	2,383 3.9	2,422 1.6	2,513 3.8	2,846 13.3	3,210 12.8	3,722 16.0	3,922 5.4	4,177 6.5	4,772 14.2	4,772 0.0	5,288 10.8	5,153 -2.6	5,181 0.5	5,212 0.6
Consumer price index, Iqaluit (2002 = 1.00)	1.18 1.2	1.20 2.0	1.23 2.5	1.25 1.7	1.29 3.0	1.32 2.1	1.35 2.1	1.37 2.0	1.40 2.0	1.43 2.0	1.46 2.0	1.49 2.0	1.52 2.0	1.55 2.0
Wages and salary per employee (\$ 000s)	99 9.1	101 3.0	100 -1.9	107 7.2	111 3.6	114 3.1	117 2.4	120 2.7	124 3.4	127 2.0	131 3.2	133 1.8	136 2.3	139 2.3
Primary household income (\$ millions)	1,264 5.8	1,312 3.8	1,336 1.8	1,416 6.0	1,584 11.9	1,712 8.1	1,797 4.9	1,892 5.3	2,043 8.0	2,121 3.8	2,273 7.2	2,339 2.9	2,425 3.7	2,511 3.6
Household disposable income (\$ millions)	1,071 4.3	1,107 3.4	1,158 4.6	1,221 5.4	1,346 10.3	1,438 6.8	1,498 4.2	1,565 4.5	1,670 6.7	1,725 3.3	1,828 6.0	1,874 2.5	1,932 3.1	1,990 3.0
Household savings rate (per cent)	35	35	35	37	39	38	39	39	40	40	41	42	42	43
Population (000s)	35.971 1.8	36.488 1.4	36.975 1.3	37.552 1.6	38.396 2.2	39.004 1.6	39.605 1.5	40.209 1.5	40.858 1.6	41.437 1.4	42.083 1.6	42.655 1.4	43.246 1.4	43.825 1.3
Labour force (000s)	14.268 -3.6	15.042 5.4	15.875 5.5	15.625 -1.6	15.800 1.1	16.181 2.4	16.359 1.1	16.518 1.0	16.890 2.2	17.032 0.8	17.373 2.0	17.453 0.5	17.546 0.5	17.628 0.5
Employment (000s)	12.300 -3.1	12.700 3.3	13.500 6.3	13.400 -0.7	13.500 0.7	13.952 3.4	14.120 1.2	14.292 1.2	14.725 3.0	14.823 0.7	15.217 2.7	15.233 0.1	15.310 0.5	15.372 0.4
Unemployment rate (per cent)	13.8	15.9	14.9	14.6	14.6	13.8	13.7	13.5	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.8
Retail sales (\$ millions)	358 1.2	401 11.9	432 7.7	442 2.4	456 3.1	516 13.3	541 4.7	568 5.0	608 7.1	632 4.0	673 6.4	696 3.4	724 4.0	752 3.9

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 1b**Key economic indicators: Nunavut, 2028–40**

(forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
GDP at basic prices (2012 \$ millions)	4,224 7.4	4,315 2.1	4,417 2.4	4,441 0.6	4,338 -2.3	4,087 -5.8	4,085 0.0	4,211 3.1	4,048 -3.9	3,778 -6.7	3,837 1.6	3,901 1.7	3,787 -2.9
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	5,725 9.8	5,980 4.5	6,260 4.7	6,436 2.8	6,428 -0.1	6,192 -3.7	6,329 2.2	6,672 5.4	6,558 -1.7	6,259 -4.6	6,500 3.9	6,758 4.0	6,709 -0.7
Consumer price index, Iqaluit (2002 = 1.00)	1.58 2.0	1.61 2.0	1.64 2.0	1.67 2.0	1.71 2.0	1.74 2.0	1.78 2.0	1.81 2.0	1.85 2.0	1.89 2.0	1.92 2.0	1.96 2.0	2.00 2.0
Wages and salary per employee (\$ 000s)	143 3.2	147 2.7	152 3.0	156 2.9	160 2.5	163 2.1	168 2.8	173 3.2	177 2.4	181 1.8	186 3.2	189 1.4	194 2.9
Primary household income (\$ millions)	2,662 6.0	2,786 4.6	2,933 5.3	3,077 4.9	3,194 3.8	3,277 2.6	3,419 4.3	3,600 5.3	3,723 3.4	3,798 2.0	3,991 5.1	4,060 1.7	4,220 3.9
Household disposable income (\$ millions)	2,090 5.0	2,170 3.8	2,264 4.3	2,354 3.9	2,423 3.0	2,469 1.9	2,550 3.3	2,653 4.0	2,718 2.4	2,749 1.1	2,849 3.6	2,872 0.8	2,945 2.5
Household savings rate (per cent)	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	53	54	56	57	59
Population (000s)	44.457 1.4	45.064 1.4	45.684 1.4	46.300 1.3	46.889 1.3	47.451 1.2	48.049 1.3	48.666 1.3	49.236 1.2	49.772 1.1	50.377 1.2	50.913 1.1	51.481 1.1
Labour force (000s)	17.898 1.5	18.076 1.0	18.290 1.2	18.472 1.0	18.564 0.5	18.556 0.0	18.682 0.7	18.881 1.1	18.928 0.2	18.849 -0.4	19.017 0.9	18.945 -0.4	18.997 0.3
Employment (000s)	15.685 2.0	15.865 1.1	16.101 1.5	16.297 1.2	16.370 0.4	16.309 -0.4	16.436 0.8	16.670 1.4	16.698 0.2	16.558 -0.8	16.765 1.3	16.641 -0.7	16.694 0.3
Unemployment rate (per cent)	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.8	12.2	11.8	12.2	12.1
Retail sales (\$ millions)	795 5.7	832 4.7	875 5.1	916 4.7	951 3.8	979 2.9	1,019 4.1	1,068 4.8	1,104 3.4	1,128 2.2	1,178 4.4	1,200 1.9	1,241 3.4

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 2a

Real gross domestic product: Nunavut, 2014–27

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Other primary sector	3 -40.0	3 0.0	3 3.0	3 0.0	4 3.4	4 3.2	4 3.1	4 2.9	4 2.8	4 2.6	4 2.5	4 2.4	4 2.2	4 2.1
Mining	518 6.0	485 -6.4	480 -1.0	592 23.4	751 26.8	1,148 52.8	1,213 5.7	1,419 16.9	1,803 27.1	1,672 -7.3	1,935 15.8	1,705 -11.9	1,598 -6.3	1,489 -6.8
Metal ore mining	480 8.2	459 -4.3	471 2.7	596 26.4	737 23.8	1,130 53.3	1,194 5.7	1,400 17.2	1,780 27.2	1,650 -7.3	1,911 15.8	1,683 -11.9	1,577 -6.3	1,468 -6.9
Non-metal mining	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.
Mining services	57 -1.2	47 -19.0	34 -27.1	31 -8.6	48 56.3	52 8.0	53 1.7	53 -0.5	57 7.1	56 -1.8	59 5.5	57 -3.5	56 -1.5	55 -1.5
Manufacturing	11 0.0	10 -7.3	12 13.7	13 15.5	7 -44.5	8 2.9	8 2.7	8 2.7	8 2.6	8 2.4	9 2.3	9 2.2	9 2.1	9 2.0
Construction	285 -15.2	277 -2.9	320 15.5	439 37.5	526 19.8	452 -14.2	454 0.5	347 -23.5	327 -6.0	340 4.1	353 3.9	362 2.4	371 2.5	384 3.4
Utilities	62 4.6	65 5.2	65 0.6	66 0.8	70 6.5	76 8.3	79 3.4	82 4.2	86 5.5	88 1.7	91 4.1	92 0.8	93 1.2	94 1.1
Goods-producing industries	876 -2.4	837 -4.5	872 4.2	1,096 25.7	1,340 22.3	1,669 24.5	1,739 4.2	1,841 5.9	2,209 20.0	2,093 -5.2	2,374 13.4	2,153 -9.3	2,057 -4.5	1,962 -4.6
Transportation and warehousing	56 7.0	57 1.6	60 5.2	64 6.0	68 6.7	77 13.2	78 1.4	81 4.2	87 6.8	85 -1.8	89 3.9	86 -3.0	85 -1.6	83 -1.7
Information and cultural industries	52 -0.6	52 1.0	53 1.2	53 0.4	56 5.5	58 4.7	61 4.4	64 4.2	66 4.1	69 3.8	71 3.8	74 3.5	76 3.4	79 3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	116 -11.6	110 -4.6	123 11.3	143 16.7	131 -8.7	142 8.5	145 2.5	150 3.0	157 5.0	161 2.4	168 4.3	170 1.5	174 2.1	178 2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, and renting, leasing, and management of companies and enterprises	306 -1.9	306 -0.1	315 2.9	317 0.9	332 4.7	355 6.7	362 1.9	373 3.0	388 4.1	390 0.5	401 2.9	401 0.0	403 0.6	405 0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	31 3.0	26 -13.8	27 3.4	29 8.1	31 6.9	34 8.7	35 3.8	37 4.8	39 5.8	40 2.1	42 4.5	43 1.4	43 2.0	44 1.8
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	52 -6.0	52 -1.0	53 1.9	52 -1.9	55 6.4	59 8.2	61 3.3	64 4.4	67 5.4	69 1.7	71 4.1	72 1.1	73 1.6	74 1.5

(continued ...)

Table 2a (cont'd)**Real gross domestic product: Nunavut, 2014–27**

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1 -47.6	1 -18.2	1 0.0	1 -22.2	1 -5.0	1 -5.7	1 -5.8	1 -5.8	1 -5.5	0 -5.3	0 -4.7	0 -4.1	0 -3.8	0 -3.7
Accommodation and food services	24 -10.4	27 10.0	30 12.8	32 5.7	33 2.9	34 3.8	34 1.4	35 1.9	36 2.5	36 0.6	37 1.8	37 0.3	37 1.2	38 1.1
Other services	27 -0.7	26 -2.6	26 -0.4	24 -5.8	25 2.9	25 2.1	26 2.0	26 1.9	27 2.0	27 1.8	28 1.9	28 1.7	29 1.7	29 1.6
Educational services	192 2.1	201 4.4	201 -0.1	203 1.3	216 6.5	219 1.0	220 0.4	221 0.5	223 1.3	226 1.4	229 1.3	231 0.9	234 1.2	238 1.8
Health care and social assistance	149 2.1	156 4.4	158 1.8	161 1.8	156 -3.1	165 5.9	172 3.9	178 3.5	184 3.6	191 3.9	200 4.4	208 4.0	216 3.9	224 3.7
Public administration	487 2.4	504 3.5	519 2.8	531 2.4	538 1.3	540 0.5	547 1.2	554 1.3	561 1.3	568 1.2	575 1.2	581 1.1	589 1.4	598 1.5
Services-producing industries	1,488 -0.6	1,512 1.6	1,560 3.1	1,605 2.9	1,637 2.0	1,704 4.1	1,736 1.9	1,778 2.4	1,832 3.1	1,859 1.4	1,907 2.6	1,928 1.1	1,956 1.5	1,987 1.6
GDP	2,362 -1.3	2,352 -0.4	2,433 3.5	2,684 10.3	2,961 10.3	3,357 13.4	3,459 3.0	3,603 4.2	4,025 11.7	3,936 -2.2	4,265 8.4	4,065 -4.7	3,997 -1.7	3,933 -1.6

n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

All data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 2b

Real gross domestic product: Nunavut, 2028–40

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Other primary sector	5 2.0	5 1.9	5 1.8	5 1.7	5 1.6	5 1.5	5 1.4	5 1.4	5 1.3	5 1.2	5 1.2	5 1.1	5 1.0
Mining	1,695 13.9	1,732 2.2	1,772 2.3	1,741 -1.8	1,596 -8.3	1,309 -18.0	1,268 -3.1	1,331 5.0	1,137 -14.6	850 -25.3	865 1.8	881 1.8	744 -15.5
Metal ore mining	1,671 13.8	1,708 2.2	1,747 2.3	1,715 -1.8	1,573 -8.3	1,287 -18.1	1,247 -3.1	1,309 5.0	1,117 -14.7	833 -25.4	848 1.8	864 1.8	729 -15.7
Non-metal mining	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.
Mining services	58 5.4	59 1.1	59 1.4	59 0.0	58 -2.1	56 -4.4	55 -0.8	56 1.9	54 -3.6	51 -5.9	51 0.2	52 0.9	50 -3.5
Manufacturing	9 2.0	10 1.8	10 1.7	10 1.7	10 1.6	10 1.5	10 1.5	11 1.4	11 1.4	11 1.3	11 1.3	11 1.2	11 1.2
Construction	415 8.3	428 3.0	446 4.3	461 3.3	470 1.9	486 3.5	488 0.3	504 3.4	508 0.8	513 1.0	513 -0.1	524 2.2	522 -0.4
Utilities	98 3.5	100 2.0	103 3.0	105 2.5	107 1.7	108 0.6	110 2.3	114 3.0	114 0.7	114 -0.6	116 2.3	119 2.2	119 0.3
Goods-producing industries	2,203 12.3	2,255 2.4	2,317 2.7	2,303 -0.6	2,170 -5.8	1,899 -12.5	1,863 -1.9	1,946 4.5	1,757 -9.7	1,474 -16.1	1,492 1.2	1,521 2.0	1,383 -9.1
Transportation and warehousing	86 3.5	87 0.6	87 0.6	87 -0.5	85 -2.1	81 -4.5	81 -0.8	82 1.2	79 -3.6	74 -6.3	74 0.5	74 0.5	71 -3.9
Information and cultural industries	81 3.2	84 3.0	86 2.9	89 2.8	91 2.7	93 2.5	96 2.5	98 2.4	100 2.2	102 2.1	104 2.1	106 1.9	108 1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	184 3.8	189 2.7	195 3.1	201 2.8	205 2.2	208 1.3	213 2.4	219 2.9	223 1.6	224 0.6	230 2.6	230 0.1	234 1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, and renting, leasing, and management of companies and enterprises	416 2.6	421 1.4	427 1.4	431 0.9	432 0.2	428 -0.8	431 0.7	438 1.5	435 -0.5	428 -1.7	433 1.1	437 1.0	434 -0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	46 3.9	47 2.6	48 2.5	49 2.0	50 1.3	50 0.2	51 1.7	52 2.5	52 0.4	52 -0.8	53 1.9	54 1.8	54 0.0
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	77 3.6	79 2.3	80 2.3	82 1.8	83 1.0	83 -0.1	84 1.4	86 2.2	86 0.2	85 -1.0	86 1.8	88 1.6	88 -0.1

(continued ...)

Table 2b (cont'd)**Real gross domestic product: Nunavut, 2028–40**

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0 -3.3	0 -3.1	0 -2.8	0 -2.5	0 -2.3	0 -2.1	0 -1.9	0 -1.6	0 -1.5	0 -1.4	0 -1.1	0 -1.1	0 -0.9
Accommodation and food services	39 3.2	40 1.9	40 1.9	41 1.5	41 0.7	41 -0.3	41 1.2	42 2.0	42 -0.1	42 -1.3	42 1.6	43 1.4	43 -0.3
Other services	30 1.7	30 1.6	31 1.6	31 1.6	32 1.5	32 1.4	33 1.4	33 1.5	34 1.3	34 1.2	35 1.4	35 1.2	35 1.2
Educational services	242 1.3	245 1.4	248 1.4	253 1.9	256 1.3	259 0.9	262 1.3	264 0.8	268 1.7	273 1.6	277 1.5	280 1.3	284 1.4
Health care and social assistance	232 3.6	240 3.5	248 3.2	256 3.2	263 2.8	271 2.9	277 2.5	284 2.5	292 2.6	298 2.1	304 2.0	310 1.9	315 1.8
Public administration	608 1.7	618 1.6	628 1.7	640 1.8	651 1.8	662 1.7	675 1.9	688 1.9	700 1.9	713 1.9	728 2.0	742 2.0	757 2.0
Services-producing industries	2,037 2.5	2,075 1.9	2,116 1.9	2,155 1.8	2,185 1.4	2,204 0.9	2,239 1.6	2,281 1.9	2,307 1.1	2,320 0.6	2,361 1.8	2,395 1.4	2,420 1.0
GDP	4,224 7.4	4,315 2.1	4,417 2.4	4,441 0.6	4,338 -2.3	4,087 -5.8	4,085 0.0	4,211 3.1	4,048 -3.9	3,778 -6.7	3,837 1.6	3,901 1.7	3,787 -2.9

n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

All data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 3a
Nunavut territorial government revenues, 2014–28
(\$ millions)

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28
Total revenues	1,795 2.3	1,862 3.7	1,912 2.7	2,100 9.8	2,199 4.7	2,174 -1.1	2,284 5.1	2,376 4.0	2,479 4.3	2,571 3.7	2,683 4.4	2,785 3.8	2,896 4.0	3,015 4.1
Own-source revenues	304 -3.9	202 -33.5	218 7.7	253 16.0	229 -9.4	235 2.9	247 4.9	260 5.2	280 8.0	289 2.9	309 7.0	314 1.8	324 3.0	334 3.0
Personal income taxes	28 -4.7	30 6.3	33 10.8	23 -29.6	34 43.1	38 12.7	41 7.5	44 8.1	50 12.7	52 5.6	58 11.3	61 4.0	64 5.3	67 5.1
Corporate taxes	15 5.4	19 28.0	13 -31.1	18 40.4	20 6.9	26 30.8	28 7.0	30 9.2	37 23.5	36 -3.5	42 16.1	38 -7.9	37 -2.6	36 -2.5
Tobacco taxes	16 1.8	17 2.1	18 6.3	21 20.2	23 5.7	24 4.8	25 4.6	26 4.0	27 3.3	28 3.9	29 3.6	30 3.6	31 3.4	32 3.7
Payroll taxes	25 5.6	25 2.8	26 1.1	29 14.1	33 13.1	36 8.5	38 5.0	40 5.4	43 8.4	45 3.7	48 7.5	50 2.7	51 3.5	53 3.4
Royalties	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Other own-source revenues	219 -5.8	111 -49.5	128 15.2	160 25.2	120 -25.2	112 -6.4	116 3.5	120 3.3	124 3.3	128 3.3	132 3.3	136 3.2	141 3.2	145 3.2
Transfers from Government of Canada	1,491 3.7	1,660 11.3	1,694 2.1	1,847 9.0	1,970 6.7	1,938 -1.6	2,037 5.1	2,116 3.9	2,198 3.9	2,283 3.8	2,374 4.0	2,470 4.0	2,572 4.1	2,681 4.3
Canada Health Transfer (CHT)	33 3.1	35 6.1	37 5.7	38 2.7	40 5.3	42 4.3	43 3.8	45 4.5	47 4.5	49 4.2	51 4.3	53 4.0	56 4.0	58 4.0
Canada Social Transfer (CST)	13 8.3	13 0.0	14 7.7	14 0.0	15 7.1	15 0.7	16 3.8	16 3.4	17 3.5	17 3.4	18 3.5	19 3.3	19 3.4	20 3.4
Territorial Formula Financing	36 -16.5	158 334.2	155 -1.8	265 71.3	336 26.8	240 -28.7	248 3.6	257 3.5	266 3.6	275 3.4	285 3.6	295 3.4	305 3.4	315 3.3
Other transfers from Government of Canada	1,409 4.3	1,454 3.2	1,489 2.4	1,530 2.8	1,579 3.2	1,642 4.0	1,730 5.4	1,798 3.9	1,868 3.9	1,941 3.9	2,020 4.1	2,103 4.1	2,193 4.2	2,289 4.4

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage change.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Nunavut Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.

Table 3b**Nunavut territorial government revenues, 2028–41**

(\$ millions)

	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
Total revenues	3,151 4.5	3,284 4.2	3,424 4.3	3,570 4.2	3,716 4.1	3,864 4.0	4,032 4.3	4,212 4.5	4,384 4.1	4,559 4.0	4,766 4.5	4,970 4.3	5,185 4.3
Own-source revenues	355 6.4	371 4.4	388 4.8	404 4.1	416 2.9	422 1.5	438 3.8	460 5.0	471 2.4	477 1.1	498 4.5	512 2.9	528 3.0
Personal income taxes	73 9.3	78 6.9	85 8.0	91 7.4	96 5.5	99 3.5	106 6.4	114 8.0	120 4.9	123 2.5	132 7.7	135 2.0	142 5.7
Corporate taxes	42 15.8	44 4.9	46 4.6	47 0.9	45 -4.5	39 -11.7	39 -0.4	42 6.4	38 -9.4	32 -16.0	32 2.1	35 9.3	32 -9.7
Tobacco taxes	33 3.9	34 3.7	36 3.8	37 3.4	38 3.4	39 3.4	41 3.4	42 3.3	44 3.3	45 3.2	46 3.2	48 3.1	49 3.0
Payroll taxes	56 6.2	59 4.6	62 5.4	65 4.9	68 3.7	69 2.3	72 4.3	76 5.3	78 3.3	80 1.7	84 5.1	85 1.3	88 3.8
Royalties	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Other own-source revenues	150 3.3	155 3.2	160 3.2	165 3.2	170 3.1	175 3.1	180 3.1	186 3.1	192 3.0	197 3.0	204 3.1	210 2.9	216 3.0
Transfers from Government of Canada	2,796 4.3	2,914 4.2	3,036 4.2	3,166 4.3	3,300 4.3	3,442 4.3	3,593 4.4	3,752 4.4	3,913 4.3	4,083 4.3	4,268 4.5	4,457 4.4	4,657 4.5
Canada Health Transfer	60 4.1	63 4.1	65 4.2	68 4.2	71 4.1	74 4.1	77 4.2	80 4.3	84 4.2	87 4.2	91 4.3	95 4.2	99 4.3
Canada Social Transfer	21 3.5	21 3.4	22 3.5	23 3.5	24 3.4	24 3.4	25 3.5	26 3.5	27 3.4	28 3.4	29 3.5	30 3.4	31 3.5
Territorial Formula Financing	326 3.4	337 3.4	348 3.4	360 3.4	372 3.3	383 3.2	396 3.3	409 3.3	422 3.2	435 3.1	449 3.2	463 3.1	477 3.1
Other transfers from Government of Canada	2,390 4.4	2,493 4.3	2,601 4.3	2,715 4.4	2,834 4.4	2,960 4.5	3,095 4.6	3,236 4.6	3,381 4.5	3,533 4.5	3,699 4.7	3,870 4.6	4,050 4.7

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage change.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Nunavut Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.

Table 4a

Nunavut territorial government expenditures, budgetary balance, and net debt, 2014–28

(\$ millions)

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28
Total expenditures	1,686 5.0	1,764 4.6	1,855 5.1	1,923 3.6	1,990 3.5	1,913 -3.9	2,117 10.7	2,198 3.8	2,290 4.2	2,386 4.2	2,486 4.2	2,583 3.9	2,687 4.0	2,791 3.9
Program spending*	1,775 4.8	1,837 3.5	1,918 4.4	2,048 6.8	2,099 2.5	1,928 -8.1	2,133 10.6	2,213 3.8	2,306 4.2	2,401 4.1	2,502 4.2	2,598 3.9	2,702 4.0	2,806 3.8
Health**	477 7.2	489 2.6	521 6.5	563 8.0	580 3.1	625 7.7	658 5.3	690 4.9	723 4.7	759 5.0	797 5.0	836 4.9	877 4.9	919 4.8
Share of total spending %	28.3	27.7	28.1	29.3	29.2	32.7	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.6	32.9
Education	246 3.1	261 5.9	274 5.0	294 7.2	303 3.2	274 -9.6	287 4.6	299 4.4	313 4.7	328 4.5	343 4.7	358 4.5	375 4.6	391 4.5
Share of total spending %	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.2	14.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0
Other program spending	1,052 4.2	1,087 3.3	1,123 3.3	1,191 6.1	1,216 2.0	1,029 -15.3	1,188 15.4	1,224 3.0	1,270 3.8	1,315 3.6	1,362 3.6	1,404 3.1	1,450 3.3	1,496 3.1
Debt service	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>
Budgetary balance***	109	98	57	113	-105	-23	-64	-52	-41	-45	-33	-28	-21	-6
Increase (decrease) of capital assets, net of amortization	89	90	63	116	110	15	14	13	11	10	9	8	7	7
Net debt (assets)	-295	-304	-297	-294	-79	-30	48	112	165	220	262	298	326	338

n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage change.

*Program spending differs from total expenditures due to net transfers to capital assets, as well as other contingencies.

**Includes both health and social services expenditures.

***Revenues minus expenditures does not match budgetary balance in 2015–16, 2016–17, or 2017–18 due to supplementary requirements.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Nunavut Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.

Table 4b**Nunavut territorial government expenditures, budgetary balance, and net debt, 2028–41**

(\$ millions)

	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
Total expenditures	2,893 3.7	3,005 3.9	3,146 4.7	3,290 4.6	3,436 4.4	3,593 4.6	3,758 4.6	3,926 4.5	4,111 4.7	4,287 4.3	4,471 4.3	4,658 4.2	4,868 4.5
Program spending*	2,908 3.7	3,020 3.8	3,161 4.7	3,306 4.6	3,451 4.4	3,609 4.6	3,773 4.6	3,942 4.5	4,127 4.7	4,303 4.3	4,486 4.3	4,674 4.2	4,884 4.5
Health**	963 4.8	1,012 5.1	1,062 4.9	1,116 5.1	1,172 5.0	1,229 4.9	1,294 5.3	1,359 5.0	1,425 4.8	1,488 4.5	1,554 4.4	1,626 4.6	1,697 4.4
Share of total spending %	33.3	33.7	33.8	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9
Education	407 4.0	424 4.2	441 4.0	462 4.6	481 4.2	500 3.9	520 4.0	540 3.8	563 4.2	586 4.1	609 4.0	633 3.9	658 3.9
Share of total spending %	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5
Other program spending	1,538 2.9	1,584 2.9	1,658 4.7	1,728 4.2	1,798 4.0	1,879 4.5	1,959 4.3	2,042 4.2	2,139 4.8	2,229 4.2	2,323 4.2	2,415 4.0	2,528 4.7
Debt service	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>
Budgetary balance***	28	50	49	50	51	41	44	56	43	42	65	82	87
Increase (decrease) of capital assets, net of amortization	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Net debt	316	272	228	183	136	99	58	5	–36	–76	–139	–219	–304

n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage change.

*Program spending differs from total expenditures due to net transfers to capital assets, as well as other contingencies.

**Includes both health and social services expenditures.

***Revenues minus expenditures does not match budgetary balance in 2015–16, 2016–17, or 2017–18 due to supplementary requirements.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Nunavut Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.

Northwest Territories **Challenging times for the Northwest Territories**



Highlights

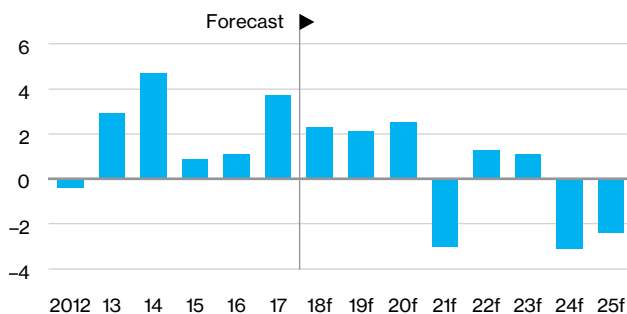
- Economic growth will be modest over the near term, hovering in the 2.0 per cent range, but will subsequently slump sharply over the long term due primarily to weaker investment in the mining sector.
- Diamond production has reached its peak and will decline for most of the forecast period. However, two new metal mines will open, offsetting some, but not all, of the losses in the mining sector.
- More tepid growth in mining will have repercussions on other areas of the economy, notably construction activity.
- Weaker economic growth will encourage more workers to exit the territory, leaving a smaller working-age population to cover the costs that come with growth in the number of seniors.
- The only sector of the economy that will record employment growth is non-commercial services, which includes the health care sector.



Mining plans at Gahcho Kué, Diavik, and Ekati indicate that the territory's diamond production has attained its high-water mark. While there are plans for new metal mining in the medium term, they will not be enough to offset the shrinking in the diamond mining industry, a crucial part of the economy in this region.

The Northwest Territories' real GDP will grow by just over 2 per cent this year and next. Over the long term, however, growth will be uneven and will decline in some years due to mine closures. (See Chart 1.)

Chart 1
Northwest Territories' real GDP growth
(per cent)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The Northwest Territories' employment picture over the forecast period is bleak, and the number of jobs will decline frequently. The unemployment

rate will fluctuate between 6.0 and 7.0 per cent over the near and medium terms, but this relatively low rate (in 2015, the unemployment rate was above 8.0 per cent) is the result mainly of discouraged workers leaving for other parts of Canada.

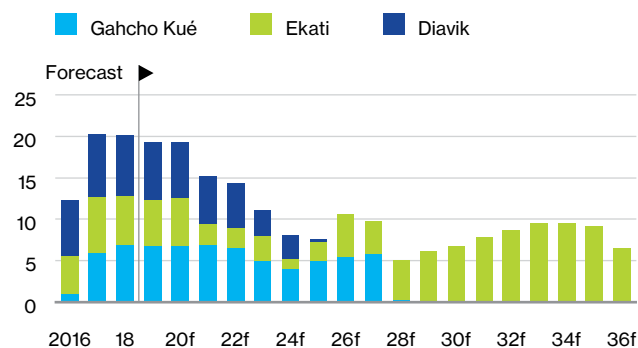
Mining

Diamond production at the Northwest Territories' three mines—Gahcho Kué, Diavik, and Ekati—once again topped the 20-million carat mark in 2018, but geotechnical studies indicate that production will be weaker over the forecast period. Diavik's operating life is scheduled to end in 2025, and Gahcho Kué's will wrap up in 2028. Ekati should outlast them both and produce well into the 2030s, but that is contingent on developing the Jay pipe, which remains uncertain. (See Chart 2.) New metal mining production will offset these losses somewhat, but not entirely. Diamond mining will decline by 2.6 per cent this year and further reductions are expected over the medium term. (See Chart 3.)

Chart 2

Diamonds aren't forever

(carats, millions)



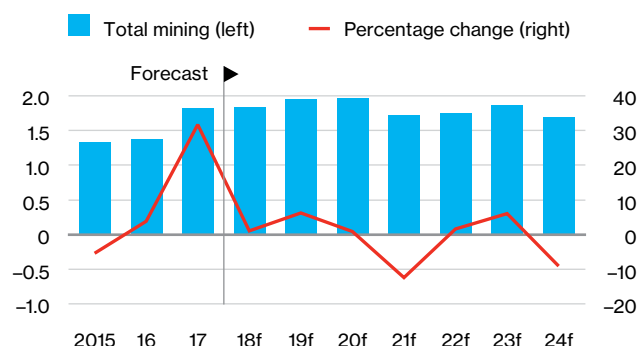
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Financial Reports.

Chart 3

Mining output heading lower

(output, 2012 \$ billions; change, per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Current operations

Gahcho Kué

News from Gahcho Kué has been positive so far. Compared with the original mine plan, production at Gahcho Kué handily beat expectations in 2018, and the most recent guidance indicates that it will continue to do so through 2021. Extraction rates will hold up; and, the two existing kimberlite pits, 5034 and Hearne, will be joined by a third in 2019. The new pipe, Tuzo, will ramp up just as activity on Hearne is winding down, allowing the mine to maintain annual extraction rates of about 3 million tonnes of ore per year. Ore grades will generally increase over the forecast period, particularly at the Gahcho Kué site where ore grades in the 1.8-to-2.0-carats-per-tonne range are anticipated. If the improved grades manage to continue to outperform over Gahcho Kué's mine life, we expect the direct impact to the Northwest Territories' economy to amount to \$240 million over the next 10 years, or about a 2 per cent boost to the mining industry's GDP.

Diavik

Diavik's A21 project began producing last August, well ahead of schedule.¹ The new production at the A21 pipe makes up for some, but not all, of the production declines from the A418 pit, which produced 55 per cent of the diamonds delivered to Diavik's plant in 2017. The A21 open pit will produce 9.4 million carats between 2019 and 2023. But, beyond 2023, production from this diamond mine will gradually slow down, and the last of its kimberlite pipes, A154N, will stop producing in 2025.

¹ Rio Tinto, "Rio Tinto announces \$7.2 billion of returns to shareholders comprising \$3.2 billion from operations and \$4.0 billion from asset disposals," news release, August 1, 2018.

Ekati

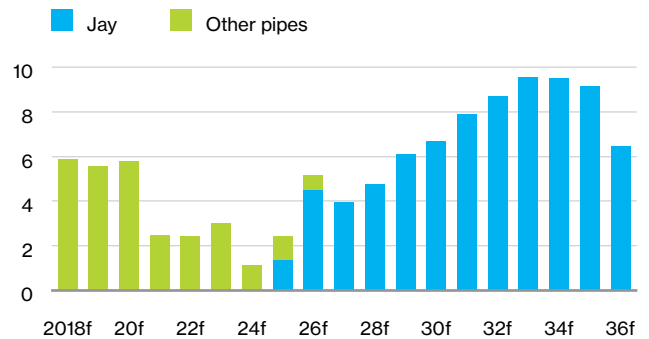
Both Gahcho Kué and Diavik will wind down operations in the 2020s, implying that the Ekati mine will be the only one still operating over the long term. Ekati is the oldest diamond mine in Canada and has been operating continuously since 1998. There are currently four kimberlite pipes in operation, with another one, Sable, scheduled to come online in 2020. The pipes at Sable will keep the mine open until 2026.

The outlook for a sixth kimberlite pipe, Jay, at the Ekati site is uncertain right now. There are potentially close to 80 million carats to be mined in the Jay pipe, making it almost eight times as large as the Sable pipe. Prior to being purchased by the Washington Companies, Dominion Diamond Mines (the owner of the Jay mine) stated that it would begin construction of the Jay pipe in 2017. However, the owners subsequently put the project on hold on two different occasions. We are currently including the Jay pipe in our Territorial economic outlook, but this could change when the company makes a final decision on whether to proceed with the project, something we expect to hear within the next few months. Without the Jay pipe, Ekati's diamond mining operations will end in 2026, 10 years sooner than the current projected mine life. (See Chart 4.) Although diamond exploration projects are ongoing at several sites in the Northwest Territories, so far none have turned out to be viable. If Jay is not approved, the Northwest Territories could be out of the diamond business entirely in about 10 years.

Chart 4

Jay pipe is a key risk

(carats, millions)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; financial reports.

Developing mines

The Northwest Territories has not mined metals since 2015, but that will change after 2021, when production ramps up again. Canadian Zinc's Prairie Creek and Fortune Minerals' NICO mines will bring a mix of different metals online, including zinc and cobalt—two commodities currently in high demand. These operations will sustain the territory's mining industry at a time when diamond production will no longer be a prominent source of growth for the mining sector. Real metal output is expected to expand by over 300 per cent in 2023.

Prairie Creek

Canadian Zinc is in the process of raising the \$280 million required to develop its Prairie Creek mine. The feasibility study, released in 2017, projected \$1.3 billion in earnings over the 15-year projected life of the mine. Production was originally expected to begin in 2020, but that has since been pushed back to 2022 as the company continues to raise funds and await final permits.

The process of gaining approval for an all-season road through the Nahanni National Park has entered the final stages. Construction of the road should begin in 2020, be completed by 2022, and take place in parallel with the development of the mine.²

NICO

Fortune Minerals is in the process of securing financing to begin construction of its NICO mine. The mine contains reserves of gold, bismuth, and copper, but the most important metal at the site is cobalt. The mine contains 82 million pounds of proven and probable cobalt reserves, a key component in lithium-ion battery technology—an important input in electric cars, which are growing in popularity.³ Construction is slated to begin in 2020 and take two years to complete.

The 2014 feasibility study projected a mine life of 21 years with the possibility of a three-year extension. Total capital costs for the project are \$589 million.⁴

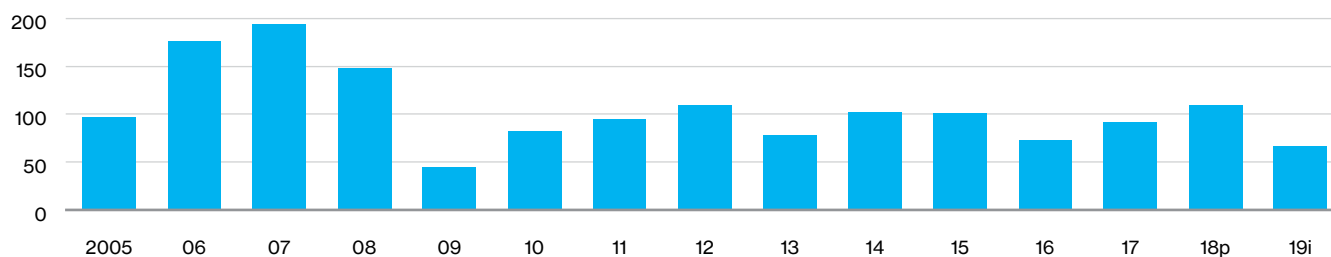
Exploration

Exploration spending in the Northwest Territories has shown little movement for most of the last 10 years, holding steady at around \$90 million. Last year, preliminary estimates indicate that exploration spending was \$109 million, but a drop to \$67.2 million is anticipated this year, according to the latest Natural Resources Canada survey. (See Chart 5.) While there are a handful of promising exploration projects in the Northwest Territories, because of the high risk attached to them, we have not included them in the forecast.

Chart 5

Mining exploration spending

(\$ millions)



p = preliminary estimates

i = spending intentions

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the federal-provincial-territorial Survey of Mineral Exploration, Deposit Appraisal and Mine Complex Development Expenditures.

² Canadian Zinc Corporation, "Canadian Zinc reports results for Q2 2018 & operations update," news release, August 10, 2018.

³ Fortune Minerals, "NICO cobalt-gold-bismuth-copper project," accessed June 10, 2019, www.fortuneminerals.com/assets/nico/nico-resources-reserves/default.aspx.

⁴ Fortune Minerals, *NICO project presentation: June 2018* (London, ON: Fortune Minerals, 2018), s1.q4cdn.com/337451660/files/doc_presentations/2018/06/180620-Fortune-Minerals-NICO-Project-Presentation.pdf.

Diamonds

Diamonds have industrial and household uses, but a more temperate global economy will limit demand for them over the forecast period. Also, the industrial market for diamonds faces other challenges in addition to the current state of the global economy. The quality of synthetic diamonds, an alternative to mined diamonds, is improving steadily, and they can be engineered to exhibit specific qualities that clients require. Consequently, they pose a major threat to the traditional diamond market. In addition, preferences among younger people have been shifting away from diamonds and, as the global population ages, the consumer base for diamonds will shrink sharply.

Gold

There haven't been any gold mining operations in the Northwest Territories in more than 10 years. Although the projects nearest completion do not focus exclusively on gold, a handful of sites are currently in the exploratory phase. Outside Yellowknife, TerraX Minerals is exploring what it considers to be a potentially high-grade site, immediately adjacent to the former Giant mine, which operated for 50 years. In addition, exploratory activities are ongoing at Seabridge Gold's Courageous Lake property and at Nighthawk Gold's Colomac Gold Project at Indin Lake. The current price of gold is above US\$1,300 an ounce, making these potential mine developments more enticing.

Other metals

The Northwest Territories is connected by both road and rail to the rest of North America, a major advantage over neighbouring Nunavut. This has allowed prospective miners in the territory to move forward with developments that capitalize on the generally positive price outlook for metals such as zinc, lead, copper, cobalt, and bismuth. The highway also adds to the potential for new mines. Zinc, in particular, is central to Osisko Metals' plans for its Pine Point property, which is an important upside risk to our outlook for the Northwest Territories. The mine could benefit from the railhead in Hay River (about 65 kilometres away), which can deliver zinc to Southern Canada. Osisko acquired the Pine Point property in December 2016 and has accelerated its exploratory drilling programs to take advantage of strong market conditions.⁵ Also, the positive price outlook for rare earth metals, such as zirconium, beryllium, tantalum, and niobium,⁶ led Avalon Advanced Materials to reactivate its Nechalacho project in May of last year.

Oil and gas

Oil production in the Northwest Territories came to a halt in 2017. Enbridge shut down its Line 21 pipeline from Norman Wells to Alberta due to concerns about land stability in the area where the pipeline crosses the Mackenzie River

5 Osisko Metals, "Summer drill campaign is accelerated at Pine Point as Osisko Metals increases the drill count," news release, July 24, 2018.

6 Avalon Advanced Materials Inc., "Avalon re-activates Nechalacho rare earth elements project, NWT, Canada on growing demand for neodymium," news release, May 15, 2018.

east of Fort Simpson. That forced Imperial Oil to suspend production at its Norman Wells oil field. The \$53-million repair project wrapped up last fall, and Imperial Oil restarted production in September. The return to operations is welcome news for the Northwest Territories' economy, but the field's most productive years are behind it. Oil and gas output will decline over the forecast period.

Construction

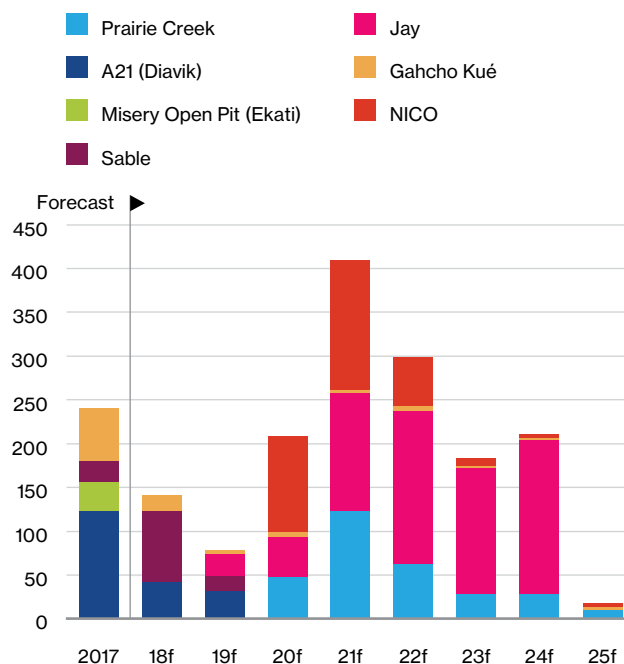
The boom in construction that came with the development of the Gahcho Kué mine is over, and this will leave a hole in the construction industry, which will contract by 10.4 per cent this year. Alleviating some of the sluggishness in this sector is investment at the Ekati site in the Sable kimberlite pipe. (See Chart 6.) The activity at Sable and some other projects will cause construction activity to expand by 16.1 per cent next year and 20.0 per cent in 2021. After the construction of these mines is completed, we expect real output in this sector to decline for the remainder of the forecast.

Unfortunately, the anticipated downturn in private sector construction activity beyond 2021 won't be offset by gains in the public sector. Growth in spending on construction by the government will remain well below 1.0 per cent per year over the long term. The completion of the Inuvik–Tuktoyaktuk Highway will mean less construction activity, although those losses will be offset somewhat by the start of construction of an all-season road to Whati. Slower population growth in the Northwest Territories will lead to weaker growth in nominal GDP and, consequently, less funding for the government to use to finance

Chart 6

New mining investment in the Northwest Territories

(2007 \$ millions)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; financial reports.

construction projects. The only upside risk to this outlook is the federal government's concerns about a lack of infrastructure in Canada's North. However, ongoing fiscal deficits in Canada could preclude higher infrastructure funding in the North.

Demographics

In many parts of Canada, population aging will make immigration a key pillar of population growth. But this is not the case in the Northwest Territories, as its harsh climate will continue to make it difficult to attract new residents.

(See Chart 7.) Population growth will be dismal beyond 2022, and turn negative after 2027. Flat and declining population growth, combined with a lack of new immigrants, implies that labour force and employment growth will also be weak or negative over the forecast period. At the same time, those residents of the Northwest Territories who decide not to leave tend to be older people who are close to their retirement years. This combination will force the government to somehow finance its public services from a much smaller tax base.

The challenges facing the Northwest Territories' economy over the forecast period implies that an average of 2,160 people will leave the territory for other parts of Canada each year—385 more than the number who will settle there. Meanwhile, the average woman in the Northwest Territories has 1.9 live births in her lifetime. Although that is slightly short of the 2.1 that is required to fully replace the population, it is enough to keep

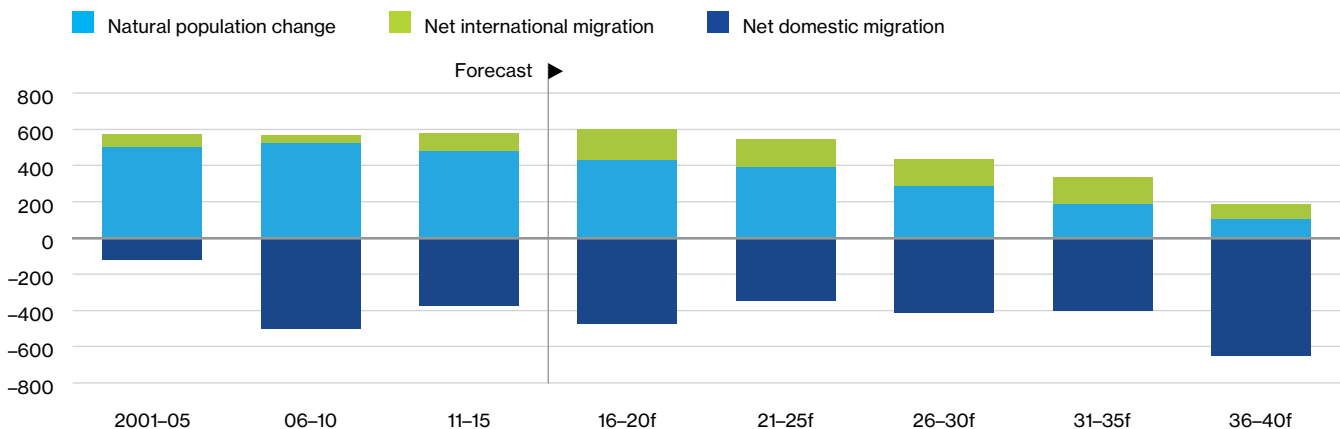
natural population changes—the number of births minus the number of deaths—in positive territory for the foreseeable future. Thanks to health care improvements, people live longer now than ever before. And that means that the population of the Northwest Territories, which is currently concentrated in younger age cohorts, will grow steadily older through 2040. (See Chart 8.)

Today, about 8.6 per cent of the population is over the age of 65. But an annual average of 270 residents will reach this milestone over the forecast period. Residents depend on the government for services, particularly health care, but funding these services will become increasingly challenging over the long term. For instance, in 2018, there were 13 seniors per 100 working-aged people in the Northwest Territories. By 2030, that number that will almost triple, placing additional pressures on government finances. (See Chart 9.)

Chart 7

Northwest Territories's population growth

(contribution to population growth, annual average)



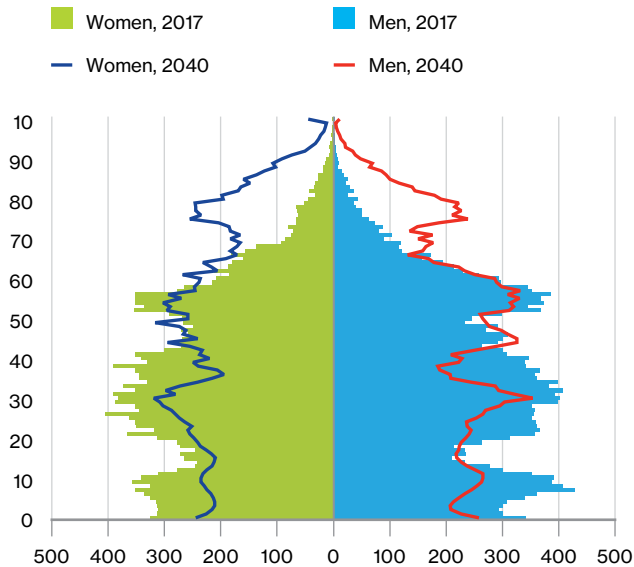
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Northwest Territories Department of Finance.

Chart 8

Northwest Territories' population is getting older

(population by age)



Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Labour markets

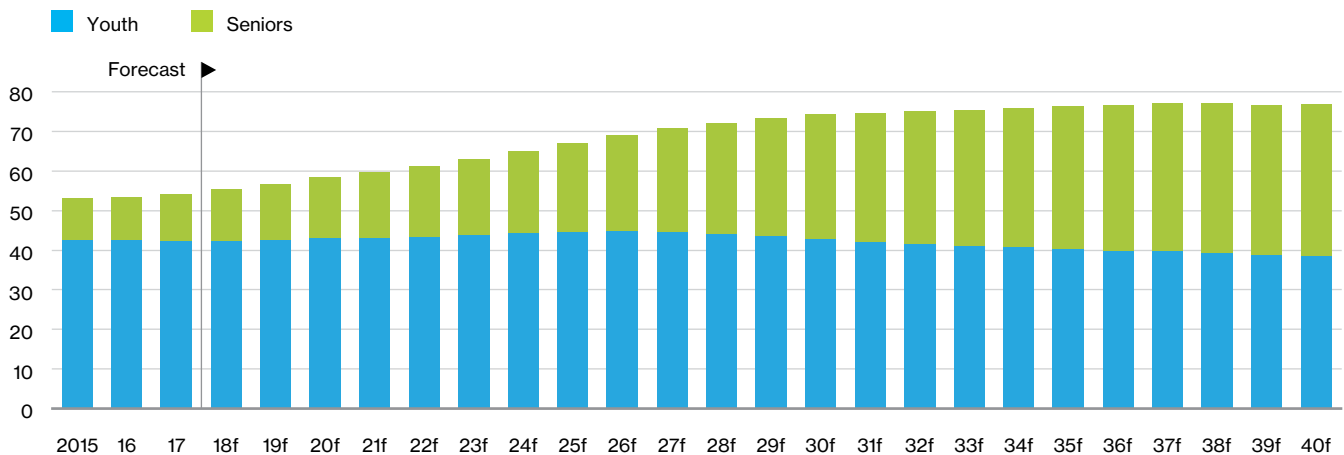
As diamond production at the Northwest Territories' three diamond mines wanes, fewer workers will be needed, and this will put a dent in job creation. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate will not rise substantially over the next 10 years, as the lack of employment growth will be partly offset by an increase in the number of people leaving the territory to seek work in other parts of Canada and abroad. The unemployment rate will hover between 6 and 7 per cent between now and 2030. But a lower unemployment rate that is attributable mainly to people leaving the area is not a positive development for the economy. (See Chart 10.)

Except for non-commercial services, every sector of the Northwest Territories economy faces declines in employment over the forecast period.

Chart 9

Dependency ratios, Northwest Territories

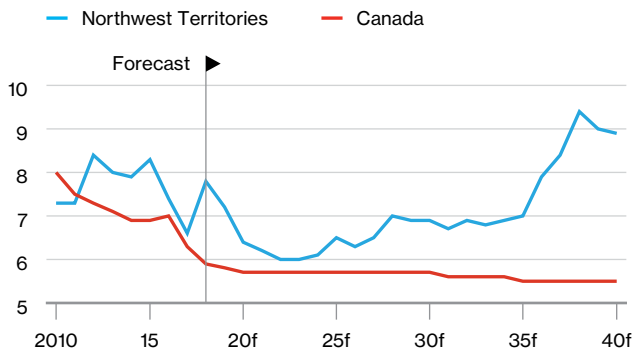
(number of dependants per 100 population of working age)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 10
Unemployment on the rise
(rate, per cent)

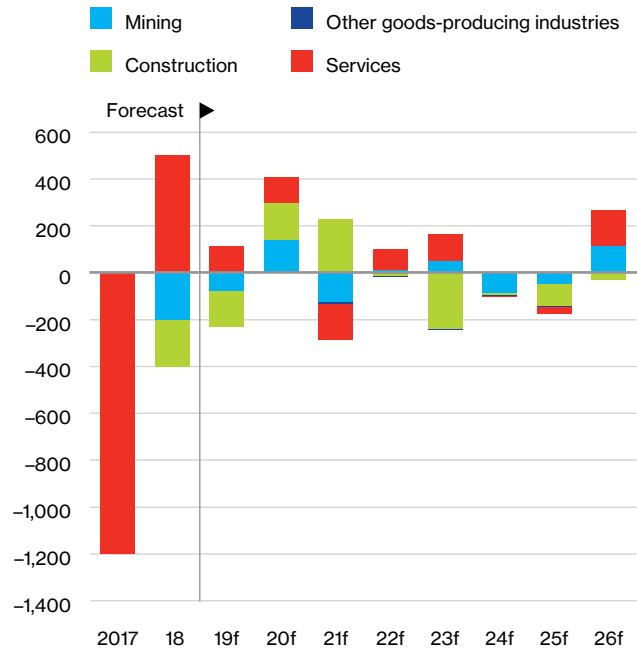


f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The situation is particularly grim in the construction sector, as the lack of mining activity beyond 2021 implies that employment will decline by about 40 per cent between 2021 and 2040. Even public sector employment will gradually drop, as cutbacks will be required due to the weakness in government tax revenues that comes with weaker economic growth. The gain in employment in non-commercial services is due to job increases in health care as demand from an aging population grows. (See Chart 11.)

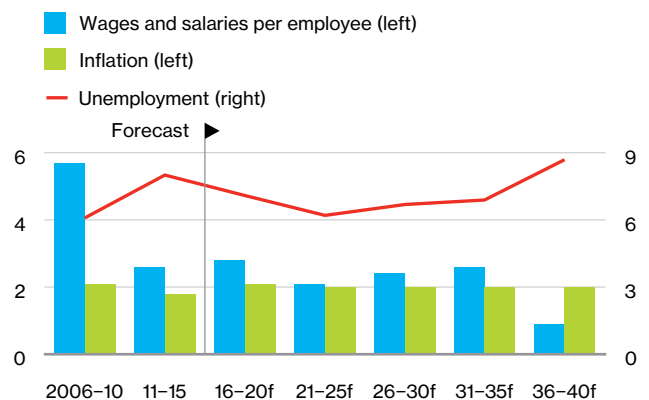
Wage increases will ramp up in the early 2020s as some new mines come on stream. This will force mine operators to raise wages in order to attract workers in an economy with weak labour force growth. However, as economic activity eases over the long term, wage increases per employee will average 2.0 per cent per year—equal to the increase in consumer prices. This implies that gains in discretionary income will be limited through 2040. (See Chart 12.)

Chart 11
Employment growth by industry, Northwest Territories
(employment gains/losses)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 12
Wages will struggle
(per cent)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Public accounts

Currently, the Northwest Territories is on solid fiscal ground. However, tepid economic growth going forward will constrict the tax base, temper population growth, and put pressure on the government for the delivery of services. As a result, the government will see its fiscal position erode over the next decade. Fortunately, the territory is in a good position to weather the anticipated tough times. And, despite the worsening of the fiscal situation, we do not expect the government to slip into deficit any time soon. (See Chart 13.)

Weakening economic growth will have a two-pronged effect on public spending in the Northwest Territories. Outmigration will lead to slower population growth, keeping demand for some government services in check. But the people who do leave are more likely to be younger workers. That means that there will be little in the way of reprieve for the territory

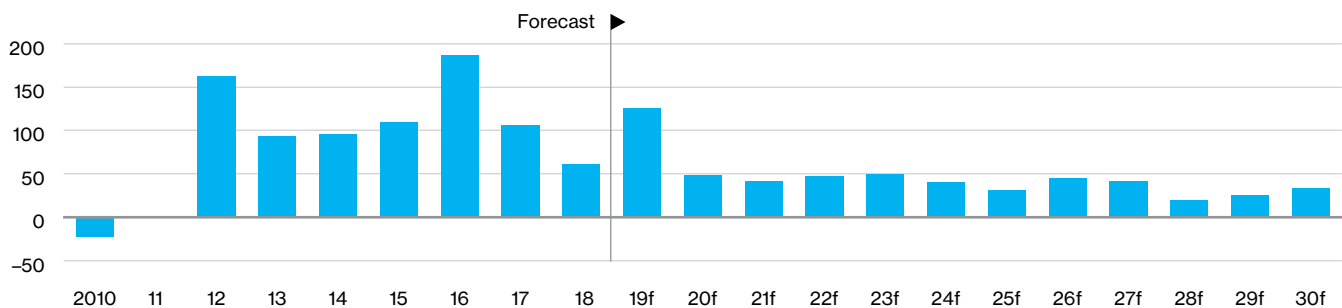
in terms of health care requirements. So, while government spending on education and some other programs will rise at a slower pace, growth in health care spending will accelerate.

Tepid economic growth going forward will constrict the tax base, temper population growth, and put pressure on the government for the delivery of services.

Chart 13

Northwest Territories' budget balance

(\$ millions)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Northwest Territories Department of Finance.

(See Chart 14.) Health care already eats up just over a quarter of government revenues, and, by 2030, that will grow to over a third. Total spending will grow at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent over the forecast period.

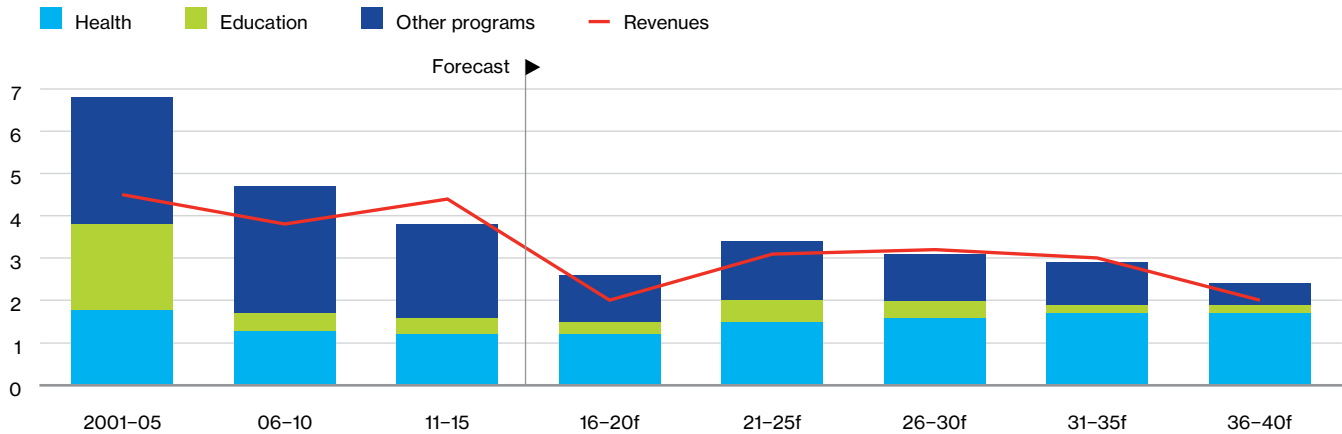
Overall, due to weakening revenue growth (revenues are expected to grow by an average of 2.9 per cent a year over the forecast period),

the recent string of surpluses over \$100 million will come to an end, fading to \$35 million by 2030. As such, the territory will feel a corresponding pressure on its ability to provide front-line services and invest in infrastructure, as well as to repay short-term borrowing and maintain total debt levels below the federally imposed borrowing limit.

Chart 14

Health care costs will rise

(average annual increase, per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Northwest Territories Department of Finance.

Table 1a**Key economic indicators: Northwest Territories, 2014–27**

(forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP at basic prices (2012 \$ millions)	4,574 4.7	4,620 1.0	4,679 1.3	4,860 3.9	4,970 2.3	5,073 2.1	5,199 2.5	5,043 -3.0	5,110 1.3	5,167 1.1	5,005 -3.1	4,887 -2.4	5,169 5.8	5,144 -0.5
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	4,781 6.7	4,721 -1.3	4,603 -2.5	4,856 5.5	5,057 4.1	5,254 3.9	5,484 4.4	5,417 -1.2	5,589 3.2	5,755 3.0	5,678 -1.4	5,645 -0.6	6,080 7.7	6,160 1.3
Consumer price index, Yellowknife (2002 = 1.00)	1.28 1.8	1.30 1.5	1.32 1.2	1.34 1.2	1.37 2.3	1.39 2.0	1.42 2.1	1.45 2.0	1.48 2.0	1.51 2.0	1.54 2.0	1.57 2.0	1.60 2.0	1.63 2.0
Wages and salary per employee (\$ 000s)	94 8.0	102 8.0	95 -6.4	101 5.7	103 2.5	105 1.3	109 4.5	112 2.6	115 2.5	117 1.9	119 1.8	121 1.5	125 3.3	128 2.2
Primary household income (\$ millions)	2,279 2.5	2,386 4.7	2,364 -0.9	2,388 1.0	2,479 3.8	2,522 1.8	2,705 7.2	2,791 3.2	2,901 3.9	2,969 2.3	3,036 2.3	3,080 1.5	3,234 5.0	3,313 2.4
Household disposable income (\$ millions)	1,765 2.3	1,831 3.7	1,873 2.3	1,892 1.0	1,954 3.3	1,984 1.5	2,110 6.4	2,171 2.9	2,251 3.7	2,309 2.6	2,361 2.2	2,403 1.8	2,516 4.7	2,583 2.6
Household savings rate (per cent)	15	16	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
Population (000s)	43.884 0.2	44.237 0.8	44.649 0.9	44.936 0.6	44.541 -0.9	44.614 0.2	44.875 0.6	44.896 0.0	45.261 0.8	45.546 0.6	45.813 0.6	45.862 0.1	45.987 0.3	46.035 0.1
Labour force (000s)	23.999 -4.4	24.000 0.0	24.310 1.3	22.907 -5.8	23.200 1.3	22.947 -1.1	23.178 1.0	23.057 -0.5	23.109 0.2	23.035 -0.3	22.938 -0.4	22.852 -0.4	23.054 0.9	23.022 -0.1
Employment (000s)	22.100 -4.7	21.900 -0.9	22.500 2.7	21.300 -5.3	21.400 0.5	21.284 -0.5	21.689 1.9	21.635 -0.2	21.720 0.4	21.643 -0.4	21.540 -0.5	21.364 -0.8	21.602 1.1	21.525 -0.4
Unemployment rate (per cent)	7.9	8.3	7.4	6.6	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.5
Retail sales (\$ millions)	781 2.8	822 5.3	754 -8.3	769 2.0	784 2.0	792 0.9	838 5.9	860 2.6	889 3.4	911 2.4	929 2.1	945 1.7	989 4.6	1,015 2.6

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 1b

Key economic indicators: Northwest Territories, 2028–40

(forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
GDP at basic prices (2012 \$ millions)	4,849 -5.7	4,962 2.3	5,037 1.5	5,158 2.4	5,124 -0.7	5,224 2.0	5,222 0.0	5,202 -0.4	5,001 -3.9	4,514 -9.7	3,771 -16.5	3,859 2.3	3,768 -2.4
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	5,912 -4.0	6,161 4.2	6,369 3.4	6,641 4.3	6,717 1.1	6,973 3.8	7,099 1.8	7,200 1.4	7,048 -2.1	6,478 -8.1	5,509 -15.0	5,740 4.2	5,707 -0.6
Consumer price index, Yellowknife (2002 = 1.00)	1.67 2.0	1.70 2.0	1.73 2.0	1.77 2.0	1.80 2.0	1.84 2.0	1.88 2.0	1.91 2.0	1.95 2.0	1.99 2.0	2.03 2.0	2.07 2.0	2.11 2.0
Wages and salary per employee (\$ 000s)	129 1.1	133 2.9	136 2.7	141 3.0	144 2.4	148 2.9	152 2.5	156 2.4	153 -1.4	155 1.0	154 -0.8	159 3.4	163 2.4
Primary household income (\$ millions)	3,323 0.3	3,444 3.6	3,560 3.4	3,688 3.6	3,772 2.3	3,897 3.3	3,995 2.5	4,091 2.4	3,958 -3.2	3,937 -0.5	3,792 -3.7	3,921 3.4	3,976 1.4
Household disposable income (\$ millions)	2,605 0.9	2,696 3.5	2,786 3.3	2,879 3.3	2,945 2.3	3,036 3.1	3,112 2.5	3,186 2.4	3,123 -2.0	3,124 0.0	3,050 -2.4	3,132 2.7	3,172 1.3
Household savings rate (per cent)	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	17	18	18
Population (000s)	45.971 -0.1	45.937 -0.1	45.954 0.0	45.876 -0.2	45.760 -0.3	45.744 0.0	45.672 -0.2	45.599 -0.2	45.336 -0.6	44.974 -0.8	44.441 -1.2	43.888 -1.2	43.287 -1.4
Labour force (000s)	22.768 -1.1	22.798 0.1	22.820 0.1	22.820 0.0	22.699 -0.5	22.683 -0.1	22.592 -0.4	22.487 -0.5	21.963 -2.3	21.559 -1.8	20.874 -3.2	20.747 -0.6	20.438 -1.5
Employment (000s)	21.177 -1.6	21.228 0.2	21.255 0.1	21.281 0.1	21.143 -0.6	21.132 -0.1	21.026 -0.5	20.902 -0.6	20.226 -3.2	19.750 -2.4	18.913 -4.2	18.889 -0.1	18.618 -1.4
Unemployment rate (per cent)	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.9	8.4	9.4	9.0	8.9
Retail sales (\$ millions)	1,024 0.9	1,058 3.4	1,093 3.2	1,128 3.2	1,153 2.2	1,187 3.0	1,215 2.4	1,243 2.2	1,219 -1.9	1,219 0.0	1,191 -2.3	1,220 2.4	1,233 1.1

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

For each indicator, the first line is the level and the second line is the percentage change from the previous period.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 2a**Real gross domestic product: Northwest Territories, 2014–27**

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Other primary sector	16 2.6	11 -28.8	11 0.9	12 2.7	11 -0.6	11 -0.6	11 -0.5	11 -0.5	11 -0.5	11 -0.5	11 -0.4	11 -0.4	11 -0.4	11 -0.3
Mining	1,403 14.4	1,327 -5.4	1,379 3.9	1,818 31.8	1,837 1.1	1,951 6.2	1,969 0.9	1,724 -12.4	1,752 1.6	1,859 6.1	1,690 -9.1	1,599 -5.3	1,833 14.6	1,789 -2.4
Metal ore mining	40 -3.1	21 -48.0	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	80 n.a.	382 378.2	408 6.7	343 -15.9	390 13.8	402 3.0
Non-metal mining	1,020 29.2	988 -3.2	1,101 11.4	1,813 64.7	1,812 -0.1	1,765 -2.6	1,770 0.3	1,527 -13.7	1,482 -3.0	1,292 -12.8	1,107 -14.4	1,089 -1.6	1,279 17.4	1,231 -3.8
Mining services	95 -6.9	93 -2.6	69 -25.1	77 10.5	91 18.0	89 -2.1	88 -1.0	84 -4.6	83 -1.3	82 -0.4	79 -4.0	76 -3.5	80 4.5	78 -1.6
Manufacturing	15 7.2	12 -22.8	15 31.3	25 64.2	31 24.7	31 1.5	32 1.5	32 1.7	33 1.6	33 1.4	34 1.3	34 1.4	35 1.5	35 1.4
Construction	438 5.4	566 29.1	509 -10.0	376 -26.2	431 14.7	386 -10.4	448 16.1	538 20.0	540 0.4	453 -16.1	449 -0.9	414 -7.9	405 -2.1	401 -0.9
Utilities	68 -0.7	67 -1.3	70 3.9	71 2.0	71 0.5	72 0.2	72 -0.1	71 -1.3	71 -0.1	70 -0.4	70 -1.0	69 -0.8	70 1.4	69 -0.9
Goods-producing industries	1,930 11.4	1,973 2.2	1,960 -0.7	2,163 10.3	2,243 3.7	2,313 3.1	2,393 3.4	2,238 -6.5	2,268 1.3	2,288 0.9	2,115 -7.6	1,989 -6.0	2,215 11.4	2,167 -2.2
Transportation and warehousing	270 6.3	256 -5.3	279 8.8	273 -2.1	273 0.3	278 1.6	278 0.2	270 -3.1	271 0.4	275 1.5	269 -2.3	265 -1.3	275 3.7	273 -0.6
Information and cultural industries	89 -6.2	91 1.5	91 0.8	89 -2.1	89 -0.2	90 0.9	91 1.3	92 0.7	93 1.4	94 1.2	95 1.0	95 0.5	96 0.6	96 0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	289 0.2	293 1.3	290 -1.1	290 0.2	307 5.5	308 0.6	323 4.6	327 1.4	334 2.2	337 0.8	339 0.5	339 0.0	350 3.2	354 1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, and renting, leasing, and management of companies and enterprises	517 0.0	527 2.1	543 2.9	555 2.3	553 -0.3	559 1.0	562 0.7	556 -1.1	561 0.8	568 1.2	565 -0.5	563 -0.4	572 1.7	572 -0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	101 4.7	89 -12.5	95 7.3	97 2.4	98 0.8	100 2.3	102 2.0	103 0.1	105 2.2	107 2.4	108 0.7	109 0.6	112 2.8	113 0.9
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	65 -5.9	64 -1.5	65 1.9	66 1.2	67 1.3	69 2.7	71 2.4	71 0.5	73 2.5	75 2.7	75 1.0	76 0.8	78 2.9	79 1.0

(continued ...)

Table 2a (cont'd)

Real gross domestic product: Northwest Territories, 2014–27

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	9 <i>-23.7</i>	7 <i>-24.4</i>	6 <i>-19.1</i>	6 <i>7.3</i>	6 <i>-2.6</i>	6 <i>-1.5</i>	6 <i>-1.0</i>	6 <i>-1.5</i>	5 <i>-0.7</i>	5 <i>-0.8</i>	5 <i>-0.8</i>	5 <i>-1.0</i>	5 <i>-0.8</i>	5 <i>-0.8</i>
Accommodation and food services	99 <i>-9.3</i>	93 <i>-6.3</i>	93 <i>0.0</i>	95 <i>1.6</i>	94 <i>-0.5</i>	95 <i>1.0</i>	96 <i>0.8</i>	95 <i>-1.1</i>	96 <i>1.0</i>	97 <i>1.3</i>	96 <i>-0.4</i>	96 <i>-0.4</i>	98 <i>1.7</i>	98 <i>-0.1</i>
Other services	58 <i>7.9</i>	58 <i>0.2</i>	58 <i>0.9</i>	59 <i>2.2</i>	59 <i>-1.4</i>	58 <i>-0.4</i>	58 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>-0.5</i>	58 <i>0.2</i>	58 <i>0.1</i>	58 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>-0.4</i>	58 <i>-0.2</i>	58 <i>-0.4</i>
Educational services	213 <i>0.1</i>	210 <i>-1.6</i>	211 <i>0.7</i>	213 <i>0.8</i>	216 <i>1.4</i>	210 <i>-2.6</i>	207 <i>-1.2</i>	205 <i>-1.4</i>	204 <i>-0.1</i>	205 <i>0.5</i>	207 <i>0.7</i>	208 <i>0.6</i>	209 <i>0.5</i>	211 <i>1.0</i>
Health care and social assistance	277 <i>4.2</i>	289 <i>4.4</i>	299 <i>3.4</i>	303 <i>1.4</i>	309 <i>2.0</i>	320 <i>3.6</i>	331 <i>3.5</i>	342 <i>3.3</i>	354 <i>3.5</i>	365 <i>3.2</i>	378 <i>3.5</i>	390 <i>3.2</i>	405 <i>3.8</i>	418 <i>3.4</i>
Public administration	670 <i>0.9</i>	692 <i>3.3</i>	701 <i>1.3</i>	705 <i>0.5</i>	710 <i>0.8</i>	720 <i>1.4</i>	734 <i>2.0</i>	735 <i>0.1</i>	741 <i>0.8</i>	745 <i>0.6</i>	748 <i>0.4</i>	748 <i>0.0</i>	750 <i>0.3</i>	752 <i>0.3</i>
Services-producing industries	2,659 <i>0.8</i>	2,666 <i>0.3</i>	2,728 <i>2.3</i>	2,748 <i>0.7</i>	2,778 <i>1.1</i>	2,810 <i>1.2</i>	2,857 <i>1.7</i>	2,855 <i>0.0</i>	2,892 <i>1.3</i>	2,929 <i>1.3</i>	2,941 <i>0.4</i>	2,949 <i>0.3</i>	3,004 <i>1.9</i>	3,027 <i>0.8</i>
GDP	4,574 <i>4.7</i>	4,620 <i>1.0</i>	4,679 <i>1.3</i>	4,860 <i>3.9</i>	4,970 <i>2.3</i>	5,073 <i>2.1</i>	5,199 <i>2.5</i>	5,043 <i>-3.0</i>	5,110 <i>1.3</i>	5,167 <i>1.1</i>	5,005 <i>-3.1</i>	4,887 <i>-2.4</i>	5,169 <i>5.8</i>	5,144 <i>-0.5</i>

n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: For each industry, the first line is the level and the italicized second line is the percentage

All data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 2b**Real gross domestic product: Northwest Territories, 2028–40**

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Other primary sector	11 -0.3	11 -0.3	11 -0.3	11 -0.3	11 -0.2	11 -0.2	11 -0.2	11 -0.2	11 -0.2	11 -0.2	11 -0.2	11 -0.2	11 -0.2
Mining	1,505 -15.9	1,585 5.4	1,629 2.7	1,719 5.6	1,670 -2.9	1,742 4.3	1,722 -1.1	1,687 -2.0	1,504 -10.8	1,049 -30.3	387 -63.1	446 15.5	374 -16.3
Metal ore mining	406 1.1	423 4.1	435 2.8	451 3.7	353 -21.8	371 5.2	353 -4.7	339 -4.0	320 -5.8	259 -19.0	261 0.7	321 23.2	254 -20.8
Non-metal mining	955 -22.4	1,025 7.2	1,062 3.6	1,140 7.4	1,196 4.8	1,252 4.7	1,256 0.3	1,241 -1.2	1,083 -12.7	701 -35.3	54 -92.2	55 0.5	55 0.5
Mining services	73 -6.4	74 1.2	75 0.3	76 1.3	74 -1.5	75 0.9	74 -0.8	74 -1.0	71 -4.2	63 -10.7	50 -20.7	52 4.3	50 -4.0
Manufacturing	36 1.6	36 1.5	37 1.4	37 1.5	38 1.5	39 1.4	39 1.5	40 1.5	40 1.5	41 1.5	42 1.5	42 1.5	43 1.5
Construction	398 -0.9	397 -0.2	396 -0.2	396 -0.1	398 0.6	399 0.3	402 0.7	405 0.7	406 0.1	402 -0.9	386 -4.0	393 1.8	391 -0.4
Utilities	68 -2.2	68 -0.3	68 0.8	69 0.7	68 -0.2	69 0.6	68 -0.6	68 -0.4	67 -1.7	64 -3.8	60 -7.2	60 -0.3	58 -3.4
Goods-producing industries	1,879 -13.3	1,959 4.3	2,003 2.2	2,094 4.5	2,047 -2.2	2,121 3.6	2,104 -0.8	2,073 -1.5	1,890 -8.8	1,429 -24.4	746 -47.8	814 9.0	738 -9.3
Transportation and warehousing	262 -4.0	266 1.3	267 0.7	271 1.4	270 -0.4	273 1.1	273 -0.1	272 -0.3	268 -1.4	258 -3.8	238 -7.9	247 3.9	242 -2.0
Information and cultural industries	97 0.3	97 0.3	97 0.4	98 0.2	98 0.1	98 0.3	98 0.1	98 0.1	98 -0.2	98 -0.3	97 -0.5	97 -0.5	96 -0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	353 -0.3	361 2.0	368 2.0	375 2.0	380 1.2	387 1.9	392 1.3	396 1.0	381 -3.7	377 -1.2	364 -3.4	369 1.3	368 -0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, and renting, leasing, and management of companies and enterprises	562 -1.6	566 0.6	568 0.4	571 0.5	570 -0.2	572 0.5	572 -0.1	571 -0.1	567 -0.7	557 -1.8	537 -3.5	541 0.7	534 -1.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	112 -0.7	114 1.5	115 1.3	117 1.4	117 0.4	119 1.3	120 0.7	120 0.5	120 -0.4	118 -1.5	114 -3.3	116 1.2	114 -1.0
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	79 -0.6	80 1.6	81 1.3	82 1.4	82 0.4	83 1.3	84 0.6	84 0.4	84 -0.4	83 -1.5	80 -3.4	81 1.1	80 -1.1

(continued ...)

Table 2b (cont'd)

Real gross domestic product: Northwest Territories, 2028–40

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5 -0.9	5 -0.8	5 -0.3	5 -0.3	5 -0.3	5 -0.2	5 -0.2	5 -0.2	5 -0.4	5 -0.4	5 -0.6	5 -0.6	5 -0.6
Accommodation and food services	96 -1.6	97 0.5	97 0.4	97 0.5	97 -0.2	98 0.5	97 -0.1	97 -0.1	97 -0.8	95 -1.9	91 -3.7	92 0.5	90 -1.4
Other services	57 -0.5	57 -0.4	57 -0.2	57 -0.3	57 -0.3	57 -0.2	56 -0.2	56 -0.2	56 -0.4	56 -0.5	55 -0.7	55 -0.7	55 -0.8
Educational services	214 1.2	216 0.9	217 0.5	217 0.3	217 -0.3	215 -0.6	214 -0.7	211 -1.3	209 -0.9	208 -0.8	207 -0.3	206 -0.4	206 -0.4
Health care and social assistance	432 3.2	444 2.7	457 2.9	466 2.2	475 1.7	482 1.6	490 1.6	497 1.5	505 1.5	512 1.3	518 1.3	523 0.9	528 1.1
Public administration	754 0.2	756 0.3	759 0.4	761 0.3	763 0.3	767 0.5	770 0.4	773 0.4	774 0.1	773 -0.1	770 -0.4	768 -0.4	764 -0.5
Services-producing industries	3,021 -0.2	3,054 1.1	3,085 1.0	3,115 1.0	3,127 0.4	3,153 0.8	3,168 0.5	3,180 0.4	3,161 -0.6	3,136 -0.8	3,075 -1.9	3,096 0.7	3,081 -0.5
GDP	4,849 -5.7	4,962 2.3	5,037 1.5	5,158 2.4	5,124 -0.7	5,224 2.0	5,222 0.0	5,202 -0.4	5,001 -3.9	4,514 -9.7	3,771 -16.5	3,859 2.3	3,768 -2.4

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: For each industry, the first line is the level and the italicized second line is the percentage

All data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 3a**Northwest Territories territorial government revenues, 2014–28**

(\$ millions)

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28
Total revenues	1,827 12.0	1,833 0.3	1,870 2.0	1,802 -3.6	1,792 -0.6	1,928 7.6	1,912 -0.9	1,959 2.5	2,032 3.7	2,104 3.6	2,170 3.1	2,232 2.8	2,320 4.0	2,390 3.0
Own-source revenues	407 7.5	406 -0.3	463 14.1	384 -17.2	387 0.9	385 -0.6	407 5.7	411 1.0	427 3.8	440 3.1	444 0.9	448 0.9	477 6.3	487 2.2
Personal income taxes	111 24.5	110 -0.9	122 11.4	84 -31.7	110 31.9	112 1.9	126 11.8	131 4.7	139 5.7	143 3.0	147 2.9	149 1.5	161 7.9	167 3.3
Corporate taxes	31 -61.4	25 -20.0	69 174.4	62 -9.9	-5 -108.8	23 -526.6	24 1.8	22 -7.5	23 3.0	24 4.8	22 -7.0	21 -4.0	24 14.5	24 -0.1
Tobacco taxes	0 0.0	16 n.a.	15 -5.3	16 6.1	17 3.2	17 2.5	18 2.6	18 2.5	19 2.3	19 2.3	19 2.1	20 2.2	20 2.3	21 2.5
Payroll taxes	42 1.8	42 0.2	44 3.7	44 0.8	46 3.9	46 1.3	50 7.9	51 3.1	53 3.8	55 2.0	56 1.9	56 1.0	59 5.3	60 2.2
Royalties	79 0.0	58 -26.1	64 9.1	35 -45.3	29 -15.4	47 57.9	47 1.0	42 -10.6	43 2.6	46 6.0	42 -8.3	40 -4.7	46 15.5	46 -1.2
Other own-source revenues	144 0.0	155 7.2	150 -3.1	143 -4.2	191 33.0	139 -26.9	143 2.7	146 2.2	150 2.7	154 2.6	158 2.6	162 2.3	166 2.4	170 2.4
Transfers from Government of Canada	1,420 13.3	1,427 0.5	1,407 -1.4	1,418 0.8	1,405 -1.0	1,543 9.9	1,505 -2.5	1,548 2.9	1,605 3.7	1,664 3.7	1,726 3.7	1,783 3.3	1,844 3.4	1,902 3.2
Canada Health Transfer	30 0.0	42 40.0	44 4.8	45 2.3	47 5.2	48 1.8	49 1.8	51 3.0	52 3.7	54 3.4	56 3.3	58 2.7	59 2.9	61 2.7
Canada Social Transfer	15 0.0	16 6.7	16 0.0	17 6.3	17 2.3	17 0.1	18 2.1	18 1.9	19 2.7	19 2.6	20 2.5	20 2.1	20 2.3	21 2.1
Other transfers from Government of Canada	166 90.6	136 -17.8	127 -6.9	100 -21.4	84 -16.3	168 101.2	103 -39.0	105 2.0	108 2.8	110 2.6	113 2.6	116 2.1	118 2.3	121 2.1
Territorial Formula Financing	1,209 7.8	1,233 2.0	1,220 -1.0	1,256 3.0	1,256 0.0	1,309 4.2	1,335 2.0	1,375 3.0	1,427 3.8	1,481 3.8	1,537 3.8	1,590 3.4	1,646 3.5	1,700 3.3

n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage change.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada, Northwest Territories Finance Public Accounts, Finance Canada.

Table 3b

Northwest Territories territorial government revenues, 2028–41

(\$ millions)

	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
Total revenues	2,442 2.2	2,525 3.4	2,612 3.4	2,693 3.1	2,766 2.7	2,858 3.3	2,944 3.0	3,032 3.0	3,087 1.8	3,144 1.8	3,179 1.1	3,272 2.9	3,343 2.2
Own-source revenues	481 -1.3	501 4.1	519 3.6	540 4.1	551 2.1	572 3.7	586 2.5	600 2.3	582 -2.9	563 -3.3	520 -7.6	540 3.8	545 1.0
Personal income taxes	166 -0.5	175 5.6	184 5.1	194 5.5	200 3.2	210 4.9	217 3.6	225 3.3	209 -7.1	205 -2.0	189 -7.8	199 5.5	203 1.8
Corporate taxes	21 -12.0	23 6.4	24 4.2	25 6.6	25 -0.6	26 5.7	27 1.0	27 0.1	27 -0.3	20 -23.1	11 -44.7	12 9.6	11 -8.2
Tobacco taxes	21 2.5	22 2.4	22 2.5	23 2.4	23 2.3	24 2.0	24 2.0	25 2.0	25 1.9	26 1.8	26 1.7	27 1.7	27 1.6
Payroll taxes	60 -0.3	62 3.7	65 3.4	67 3.7	68 2.1	71 3.3	72 2.4	74 2.2	70 -4.7	69 -1.3	66 -5.2	68 3.7	69 1.2
Royalties	39 -14.3	42 6.4	43 3.8	46 6.5	45 -1.6	48 5.2	48 0.1	47 -0.9	44 -5.7	32 -27.3	14 -56.0	16 14.4	14 -12.9
Other own-source revenues	173 2.2	177 2.3	181 2.3	186 2.2	190 2.2	194 2.3	198 2.2	203 2.2	207 2.0	210 1.9	214 1.6	217 1.6	221 1.6
Transfers from Government of Canada	1,961 3.1	2,025 3.3	2,093 3.4	2,153 2.9	2,215 2.9	2,286 3.2	2,358 3.1	2,432 3.2	2,505 3.0	2,581 3.0	2,659 3.0	2,732 2.7	2,798 2.4
Canada Health Transfer	62 2.5	64 2.6	66 2.8	67 2.6	69 2.5	71 2.8	73 2.8	75 2.8	77 2.4	79 2.2	80 1.8	82 1.8	83 1.7
Canada Social Transfer	21 1.9	22 2.0	22 2.1	23 1.9	23 1.9	23 2.1	24 2.0	24 2.0	25 1.6	25 1.4	25 1.1	26 1.0	26 0.9
Other transfers from Government of Canada	123 1.9	125 1.9	128 2.0	130 1.8	132 1.8	135 2.0	138 1.8	140 1.8	142 1.4	144 1.2	145 0.8	146 0.8	147 0.6
Territorial Formula Financing	1,754 3.2	1,814 3.4	1,877 3.5	1,933 3.0	1,990 3.0	2,056 3.3	2,123 3.3	2,193 3.3	2,261 3.1	2,334 3.2	2,409 3.2	2,479 2.9	2,542 2.5

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage change.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada, Northwest Territories Finance Public Accounts, Finance Canada.

Table 4a**Northwest Territories territorial government expenditures, budgetary balance, and net debt, 2014–28**

(\$ millions)

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28
Total expenditures	1,732 12.7	1,723 –0.5	1,683 –2.3	1,696 0.8	1,731 2.1	1,802 4.1	1,864 3.4	1,918 2.9	1,985 3.5	2,055 3.5	2,130 3.6	2,200 3.3	2,276 3.4	2,349 3.2
Program spending*	1,719 12.7	1,710 –0.5	1,672 –2.2	1,685 0.8	1,720 2.0	1,791 4.1	1,852 3.4	1,906 2.9	1,973 3.5	2,043 3.5	2,117 3.6	2,187 3.3	2,262 3.4	2,335 3.2
Health**	402 2.9	425 5.7	442 3.9	446 0.9	464 4.1	496 6.9	522 5.2	549 5.1	576 5.1	607 5.3	640 5.5	674 5.2	711 5.5	746 4.9
Share of total spending %	23.2	24.7	26.2	26.3	26.8	27.5	28.0	28.6	29.0	29.5	30.1	30.6	31.2	31.8
Education	310 3.3	313 0.9	319 1.9	322 1.1	327 1.6	332 1.5	340 2.2	345 1.7	354 2.5	364 2.9	376 3.1	387 2.9	397 2.7	408 2.7
Share of total spending %	17.9	18.1	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.4
Other program spending	1,007 20.7	972 –3.4	912 –6.2	918 0.6	929 1.2	963 3.6	991 2.9	1,012 2.2	1,043 3.0	1,072 2.8	1,101 2.8	1,127 2.3	1,155 2.5	1,181 2.3
Debt service	13 8	13 0	11 –18	11 3.1	11 3.7	12 2.0	12 2.1	12 2.0	12 2.0	13 2.0	13 2.0	13 2.0	13 2.0	14 2.0
Budgetary balance	95	110	187	106	61	126	48	41	47	49	40	31	45	41
Increase (decrease) of capital assets, net of amortization	156	204	263	240	149	248	223	201	181	163	146	132	119	107
Net debt (assets)	573	666	743	877	967	1,084	1,259	1,420	1,554	1,667	1,774	1,874	1,948	2,014

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage

*Program spending differs from total expenditures due to net transfers to capital assets, as well as other contingencies.

**Includes both health and social services expenditures.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada, Northwest Territories Finance Public Accounts, Finance Canada.

Table 4b

Northwest Territories territorial government expenditures, budgetary balance, and net debt, 2028–41

(\$ millions)

	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
Total expenditures	2,422 3.1	2,499 3.2	2,577 3.1	2,656 3.1	2,730 2.8	2,810 2.9	2,892 2.9	2,974 2.9	3,054 2.7	3,130 2.5	3,202 2.3	3,277 2.3	3,352 2.3
Program spending*	2,408 3.2	2,485 3.2	2,563 3.1	2,642 3.1	2,715 2.8	2,794 2.9	2,876 2.9	2,958 2.9	3,037 2.7	3,113 2.5	3,185 2.3	3,259 2.3	3,334 2.3
Health**	784 5.1	824 5.1	865 5.0	909 5.1	951 4.6	995 4.7	1,043 4.8	1,093 4.8	1,145 4.7	1,196 4.5	1,247 4.3	1,301 4.4	1,358 4.3
Share of total spending %	32.4	33.0	33.5	34.2	34.8	35.4	36.1	36.8	37.5	38.2	38.9	39.7	40.5
Education	419 2.7	430 2.6	439 2.2	448 2.0	454 1.5	461 1.5	467 1.3	471 0.9	476 1.1	481 1.1	488 1.3	493 1.2	499 1.2
Share of total spending %	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.9
Other program spending	1,206 2.1	1,231 2.1	1,259 2.2	1,285 2.0	1,310 2.0	1,338 2.2	1,366 2.0	1,394 2.0	1,416 1.6	1,436 1.4	1,451 1.0	1,465 1.0	1,477 0.8
Debt service	14 2.0	14 2.0	15 2.0	15 2.0	15 2.0	15 2.0	16 2.0	16 2.0	16 2.0	17 2.0	17 2.0	17 2.0	18 2.0
Budgetary balance	19	26	34	37	37	48	52	58	34	14	–23	–5	–9
Increase (decrease) of capital assets, net of amortization	96	87	78	70	63	57	51	46	41	37	34	30	27
Net debt	2,091	2,151	2,194	2,228	2,254	2,263	2,262	2,250	2,258	2,281	2,337	2,372	2,408

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, for each indicator, the first line represents the level at the end of the period, and the second line the annual percentage

*Program spending differs from total expenditures due to net transfers to capital assets, as well as other contingencies.

**Includes both health and social services expenditures.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada, Northwest Territories Finance Public Accounts, Finance Canada.

Yukon

Weaker growth in Yukon this year but rebound expected in 2020



Highlights

- Economic growth in Yukon will slow this year but then rebound in 2020.
- New mines coming online will drive growth in 2020.
- The unemployment rate will remain well below 4.0 per cent over the forecast period, and labour shortages will become a problem.
- Wages will grow at an average annual pace of 3.0 per cent between now and 2025, much faster than inflation.
- Yukoners are older than their Northern neighbours, and domestic migration will account for most of the population growth over the forecast.

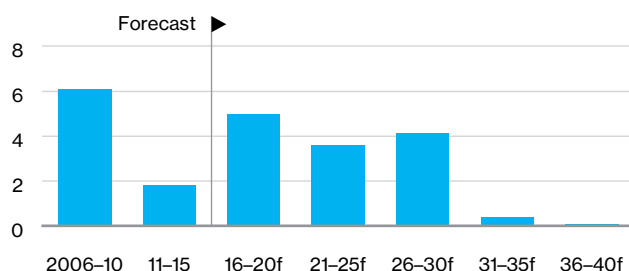


Overview

Yukon's last major mining operation closed in 2018, but any difficulties that this may create for Yukon's economy will be short-lived. A new mine is nearly ready to come online before the year is over, and another is slated to begin construction soon. Those projects will help propel Yukon's economy, which is forecast to grow 2.2 per cent in 2019 and 10.0 per cent in 2020, and then to average 3.6 per cent annual growth from 2021 to 2025. (See Chart 1.)

Chart 1

Yukon's real GDP growth
(annual average, percentage change)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Data from Yukon's labour force survey suggest that there are currently only about 900 unemployed people in Yukon. With two new mines scheduled to open in the next few years, a challenge for Yukon will be finding the people required to staff them, as well as to fill other

indirect jobs created in the economy. The aging of Yukon's population will make that even more difficult. Demographically, Yukon is the oldest of the three territories, with a median age of 38.9 years—just below the Canadian average of 40.8 years—meaning that more and more workers will be looking to retire and leave the labour force.¹ Yukon's unemployment rate will drop from an estimated 3.1 per cent this year to 2.5 per cent in 2020. That is lower than anywhere else in Canada, indicating just how tight labour markets are in Yukon.

At the same time, the aging population will rely more heavily on government for services, most notably, health care. A lack of available workers will limit the government's tax base, while the rising number of seniors will exert more pressure on government spending. Health care spending already eats up the biggest part of the Yukon

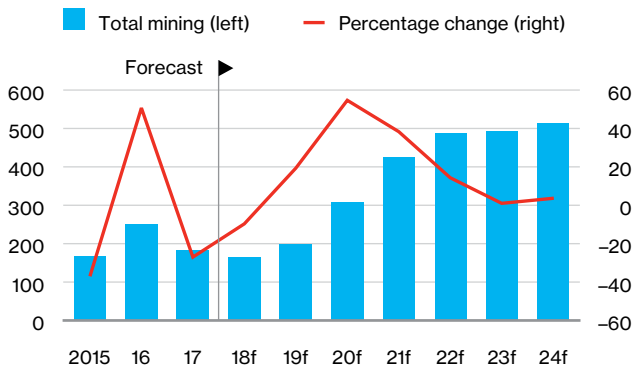
¹ Statistics Canada population estimates. Data are for 2018.

government's budget. And, with the territory's population aging steadily, health care costs can only grow over the forecast period.

Mining

Mineral production slumped in the last few months of 2018, and this trend will continue in 2019 as well. The Minto gold and copper mine was the last remaining hardrock mine in the territory before it ceased production in October 2018. There will be no other large-scale mining operations in Yukon until Victoria Gold's Eagle project begins operating in the second half of this year. Since 2010, Yukon's mining production has been trending downward, including a drop of close to 30 per cent in 2018. However, the

Chart 2
Mining industry gaining ground
(2012 \$ millions)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

opening of some new mines over the near and medium terms will lead to a strong rebound in activity. Real mineral production is expected to increase by 31.3 per cent this year and 81.1 per cent in 2020. (See Chart 2.)

Current operations

Minto

Prior to the suspension of production in the fourth quarter of 2018, Capstone's Minto mine was the only major mining operation in Yukon. The decision to suspend operations came after the mine's sale to Pembroke Resources failed to pan out,² and the company announced last October that it would transition the mine to care and maintenance. Minto produced 9,251 ounces of gold and 10,421 tonnes of copper in 2018, and its closure will hurt an otherwise bright year for the mining industry. When production ceased, the mine still had an estimated three years of operating life remaining, but we do not anticipate a return to full production over the forecast period.

Placer mining

Placer mining, which involves recovering gold from gravel and dirt that lies on the surface, contributes to Yukon's economy, although the operations are small. We expect annual placer production in 2019 and beyond to be similar to the approximately 72,000 ounces of gold recovered in 2018.

² Capstone Mining, "Capstone mining places Minto mine on temporary care and maintenance," news release, October 11, 2018, <https://capstonemining.com/news/news-details/2018/Capstone-Mining-Places-Minto-Mine-on-Temporary-Care-and-Maintenance/default.aspx>.

Developing projects

Eagle

Construction is nearing completion at the Eagle Gold site, where owner Victoria Gold expects to pour its first gold bar in the second half of this year.³ The project will cause Yukon's total mining output to surge by 81.1 per cent in 2020. The open pit operation will continue to ramp up its production to a peak of 213,000 ounces of gold per year in 2021–22.

Coffee

Just as construction at Eagle Gold begins winding down, Newmont Goldcorp plans to begin construction at its Coffee mine. Last year, Goldcorp signed a collaboration agreement with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation.⁴ This is an important step forward, as one of the major stumbling blocks for Goldcorp had been its consultations with First Nations. Newmont recently acquired Goldcorp and has promised to honour all agreements in place between Goldcorp and First Nations. Goldcorp had signalled its intentions to begin construction of a plant and access road sometime in 2019, with the mine turning out its first gold ingots about two years after that. In addition, infrastructure is an advantage here; the territorial and federal governments have committed a combined \$360 million for projects in this area of Yukon.

Newmont Mining paid US\$10 billion to acquire all of Goldcorp's outstanding shares while, at the same time, dealing with a hostile takeover

bid from Barrick Gold. Barrick later withdrew its takeover bid. The new company—Newmont Goldcorp—says it still plans to begin commercial production at the Coffee mine in 2021.

Casino

Both Eagle and Coffee will be dwarfed by the third and largest mine that will be constructed in Yukon. The Casino mine will employ 1,000 people at peak construction and 600 people at peak production and produce for 22 years. Construction costs are estimated at about US\$2.45 billion,⁵ with building to begin in the early 2020s. After about five years of construction, Casino will begin producing in 2026. Over its lifetime, it will produce an average of 130 million pounds of copper annually, doubling the territory's gold production.

Casino's project application has been referred to a full panel review by the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board (YESAB), the first such review in the Board's history. Western Copper and Gold now plans to submit its Environmental and Socio-economic Effects Statement to the YESAB by the end of 2019. Once received, the YESAB will establish a panel within one month. The YESAB processed 135 project applications in 2017 and has experience with routine reviews and smaller mineral development projects. But Casino's unprecedented size and the complexity for the assessor mean that the project could face hurdles on the path to obtaining approval on a basis that is competitive with other leading mineral

3 Victoria Gold Corp, "Victoria Gold: Eagle Mine construction update, Dublin Gulch, Yukon," news release, February 25, 2019.

4 Goldcorp Inc., "Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Goldcorp sign collaboration agreement," news release, April 30, 2018.

5 Western Copper and Gold Corporation, *Casino Project Form 43-101F1 Technical Report Feasibility Study* (Tucson, AZ: M3 Engineering & Technology Corporation, January 2013).

jurisdictions in terms of cost and timelines for review. As well, Western Copper and Gold will require time to finance and design the project. Consequently, the timing of the development of the Casino project remains uncertain.

Exploration

After hovering around the \$100-million mark for four straight years, preliminary numbers from Natural Resources Canada's survey of mineral exploration intentions show that Yukon's exploration spending jumped to \$169 million in 2017 and hit \$186 million in 2018. However, exploration intentions are forecast to slow to \$129 million in 2019. (See Chart 3.)

Precious metals

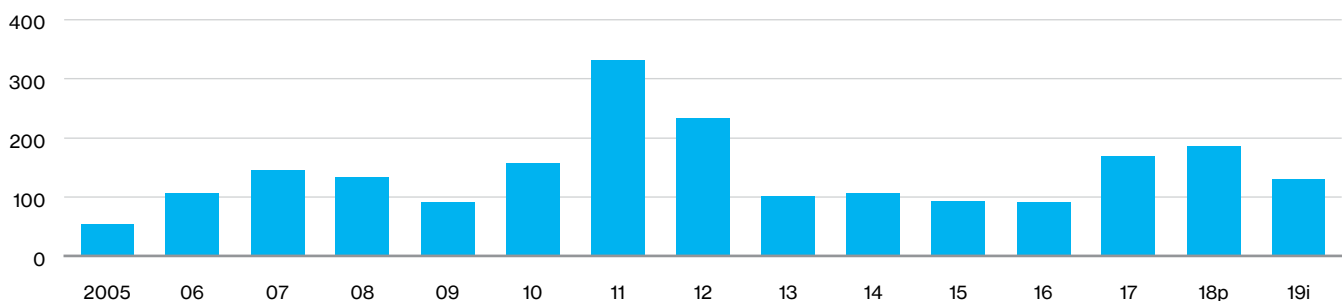
Gold and silver prices slumped in the second half of 2018 but have trended upward since the beginning of 2019. Uncertainty in the global

economy and the fact that the U.S. Federal Reserve is backing away from additional interest rate increases over the near term are the main factors behind the rebound in gold prices. This is encouraging for companies such as Golden Predator, which is in the early stages of developing its 3 Aces deposit and bringing back production at Brewery Creek. Although silver prices have not increased as much as gold prices since the start of this year current silver prices of around US\$15 per ounce, could be enough to entice Alexco to revive the Keno Hill mine. Keno Hill shut down five years ago amid low commodity prices. The company had originally expected to deliver a pre-feasibility study by the end of 2018, but this has been postponed into this year due to permitting delays.⁶

Chart 3

Mining exploration expected to decline

(\$ millions)



p = preliminary estimates

i = spending intentions

Source: Natural Resources Canada, from the federal-provincial-territorial Survey of Mineral Exploration, Deposit Appraisal and Mine Complex Development Expenditures.

6 Alexco Resource Corp., "Alexco Reports Second Quarter 2018 Results," news release, August 13, 2018.

Other metals

Demand is outstripping supply for several other metals, putting Yukon in a position to capitalize on rising mineral prices. In particular, zinc prices are set to rise over the near term. They slumped throughout much of 2018 and dropped to near the US\$1.00 per pound mark last autumn. However, they have subsequently rebounded to around US\$1.30 due to a lack of supply in global markets. This could be a key factor in BMC's Kudz Ze Kayah project, which is already midway through its YESAB review. The company believes it is on track for a 2021 start date.⁷ For now, however, this project is not included in The Conference Board of Canada's territorial outlook.

Construction

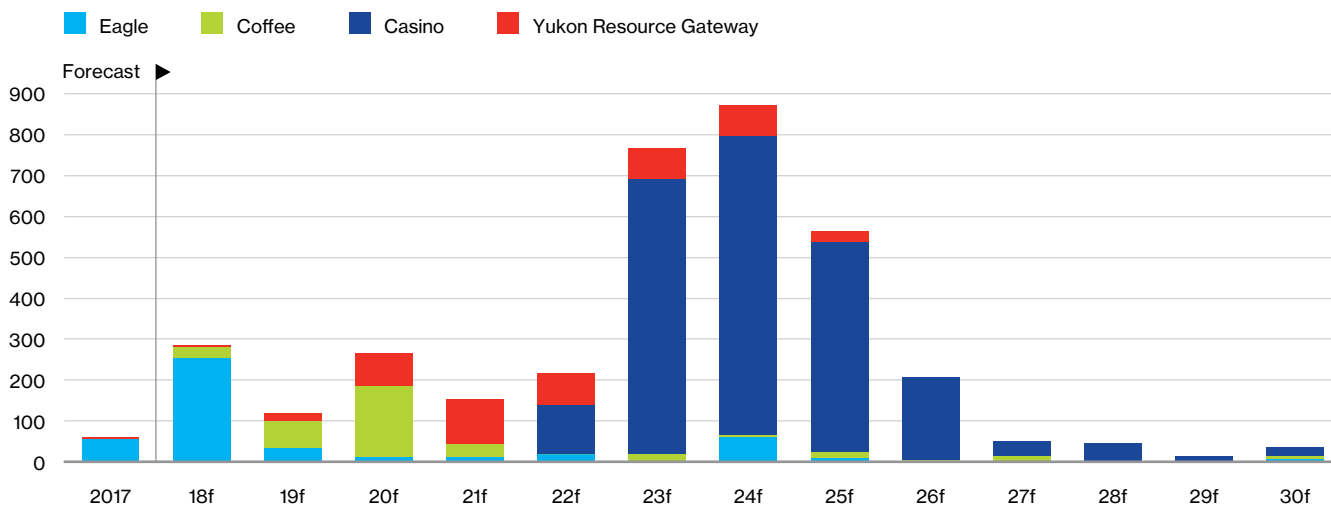
The outlook for the construction industry in Yukon is mixed, as employment will decline this year but rebound sharply in 2020. The federal and territorial governments have partnered with the private sector to build \$470 million worth of infrastructure through the Yukon Resource Gateway project, and the Coffee and Casino mines are both slated to be built in the next 10 years. (See Chart 4.)

Construction of the Eagle Gold mine is now winding down and Newmont Goldcorp expects to break ground on its Coffee project in 2020. In the next decade, Western Copper and Gold's massive Casino projects will dominate the construction outlook.

Chart 4

Construction output to decline as mines enter operation

(2012 \$ millions)



f = forecast

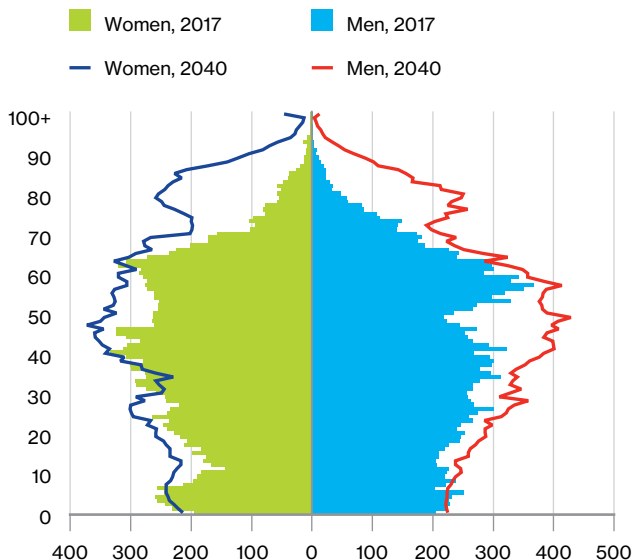
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

⁷ BMC Minerals, "BMC completes major debt facility," news release, February 1, 2018.

Demographics

While still favourably positioned against many of the provinces, Yukon has the oldest population among Canada's three territories. The Conference Board's demographic projections show that this ranking will not change over the forecast period. (See Chart 5.) For young people, the growing number of retirements linked to an aging population should make it easier to find jobs. This is partially reflected in the fact that Yukon's unemployment rate is expected to remain well below 3.5 per cent over the near term. On the other hand, an aging population will also make it harder for employers in Yukon to fill jobs and could force them to look to other parts of Canada, or possibly abroad, for prospective employees. As is the case in most other parts

Chart 5
Yukon's population is getting older
(population by age)



Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

About 11.8 per cent of the population is 65 or older—lower than the Canadian average of 17.2 per cent, but much higher than both the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

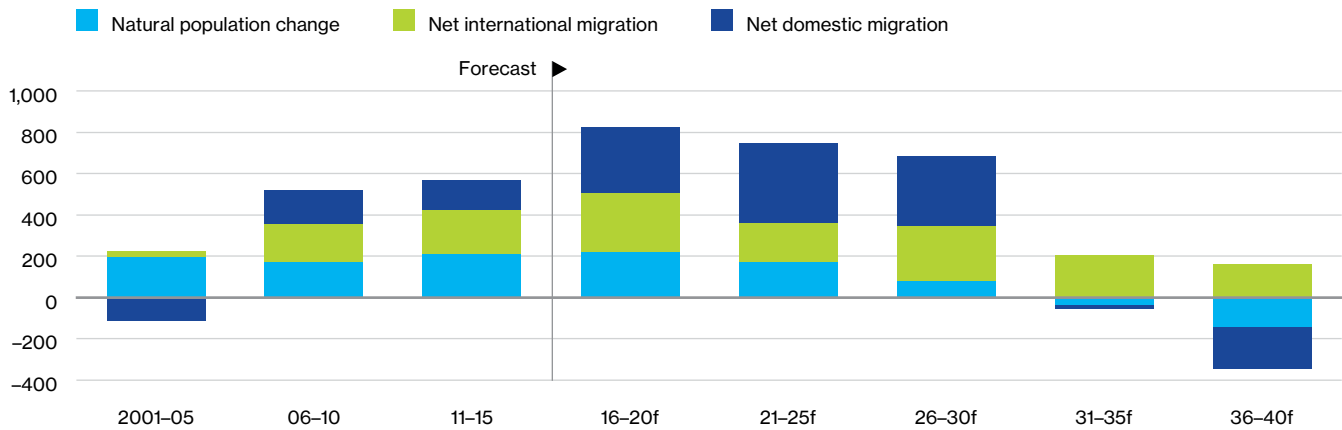
of Canada, the fertility rate in Yukon, at 1.6, is well below the 2.1 rate required to replace the existing population. The trend toward a lower fertility rate is due in part to greater urbanization. While less densely populated than other parts of Canada, more Yukoners are living in urban areas than in the past. Migrants also tend to move to urban areas, and migration will account for most of Yukon's population growth. (See Chart 6.)

Despite high immigration levels, the proportion of Yukoners aged 65 and over will grow over the forecast period. About 11.8 per cent of the population is 65 or older. That is lower than the Canadian average of 17.2 per cent, but much higher than both the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Improvements in health care delivery in Yukon have enabled residents to live longer than was the case a few decades ago. Within 10 years, there will be 36 retired people in Yukon for every 100 working-aged individuals. (See Chart 7.) This increase will place a greater burden on the working-age population as it supports the ever-expanding number of retired people in Yukon and their much higher needs for health care.

Chart 6

Migration accounts for most of Yukon's population growth

(contribution to population growth, annual average)



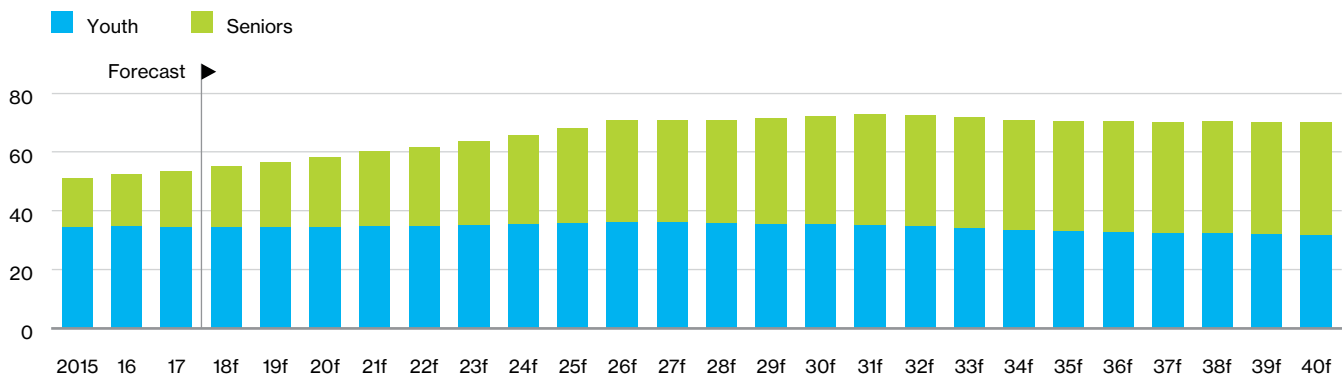
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 7

Dependency ratios, Yukon

(number of dependants per 100 population of working age)



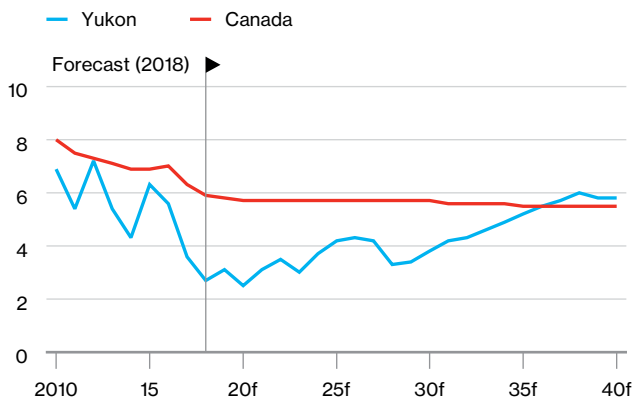
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Labour markets

There is not much room to breathe in Yukon's labour markets. From the last quarter of 2016 to the final quarter of 2018, 700 more people found jobs. At the same time, the territory's aging population helped bring the participation rate down from 74.5 in 2016 to 74.1 in 2019. These developments have helped keep the unemployment rate low—it was over 6.0 per cent in 2015 but dropped to below 3.0 per cent last year, and will be in the 3.0 per cent range this year, due in part to the lower participation rate. (See Chart 8.)

Chart 8
Unemployment rate to remain low
(per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

The new mine developments that are planned or under way will keep the labour market in good shape over the forecast period. But the nature of mining activity, which can be volatile, means that

large swings in employment are expected across not only the mining sector but the construction sector as well. (See Chart 9.) That's because as new mines are built, employment in construction expands. For example, as construction of the Coffee mine gets under way, the construction sector will create about 260 jobs in 2020. Total employment in Yukon will increase by 1.0 per cent this year but then surge by close to 5.0 per cent growth in 2020, mainly because of developments in the mining sector. Employment in mining is forecast to increase by 14.4 per cent this year and 29.1 per cent in 2020.

As mining projects move to the commercial production phase, jobs are lost in the construction sector but gained in the mining sector. For instance, employment in the construction industry is expected to decline by 14.4 per cent in 2019 while employment in the mining sector will surge at a double-digit pace. Large gains in mining employment, however, don't necessarily benefit the local economy significantly because a large proportion of staff in this sector are fly-in/fly-out workers who do not take up residency in Yukon. Consequently, a high portion of their earnings is likely to be spent outside of Yukon.

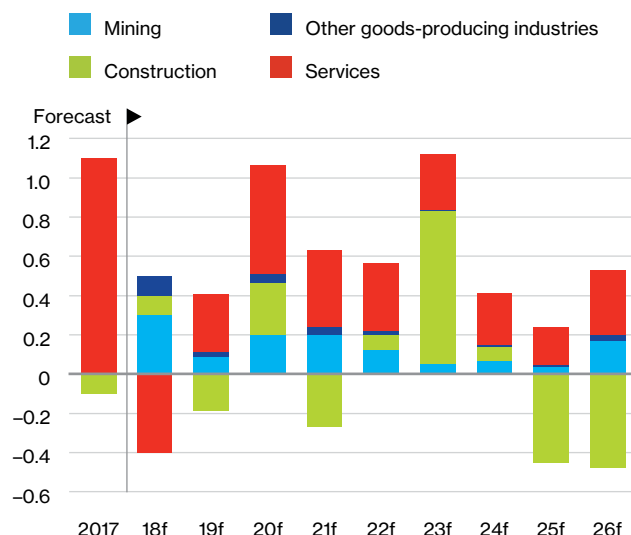
In addition to mining, Yukon labour markets will get some support from the tourism sector. Overnight travel to Yukon will continue to benefit from the increasing popularity of outdoor activities in the region, and significant new funding will be provided to promote tourism and develop internal capacity.⁸ Both of these factors will contribute to solid gains in overnight visits this year and trickle down to support sectors, such as accommodation and food services.

⁸ Greg Hermus, Ryan Zhuang, *Travel Markets Outlook: National Focus—Autumn 2018/Winter 2019* (Ottawa: The Conference Board of Canada, January 10, 2019).

Chart 9

Employment growth by industry, Yukon

(change in employment, 000s)



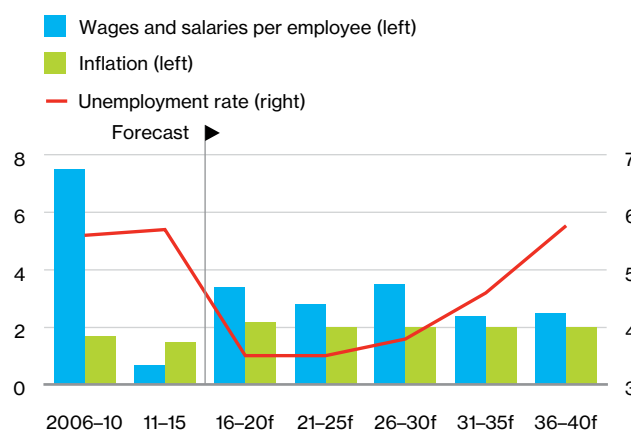
f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Chart 10

Wages will post solid growth

(per cent)



f = forecast

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

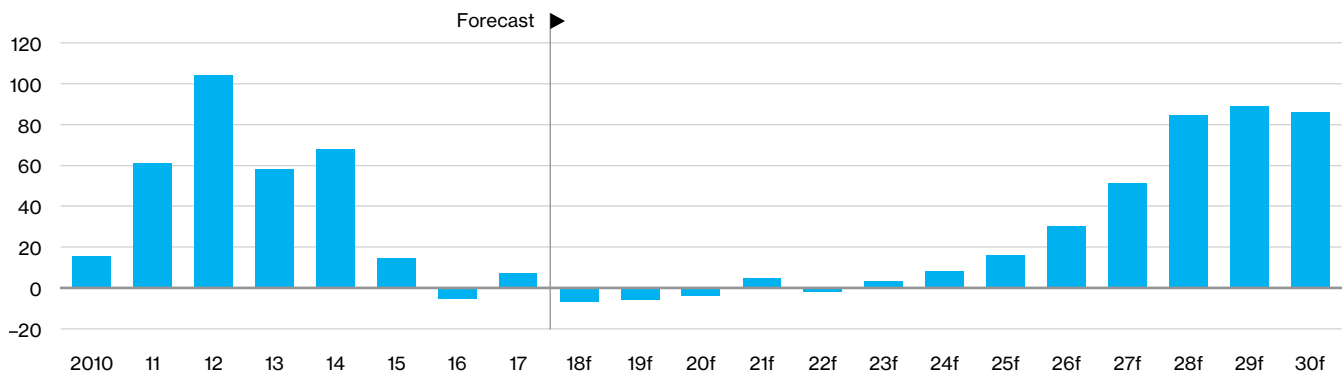
Overall, Yukon's unemployment rate will stay below 4 per cent over the near and medium terms, and this will put upward pressure on wages. Wages and salaries per employee are forecast to increase by 2.6 per cent this year and 4.3 per cent in 2020. Average wages and salaries per employee will grow at a more rapid pace than inflation through the medium term, implying that residents of Yukon should have more discretionary income to spend. (See Chart 10.)

Public accounts

The strong economic growth expected in Yukon will benefit the government's balance sheet over the forecast period. Although Yukon's population is the oldest of the three territories, the opening of three new mines will attract new workers and lift the territorial economy. As such, steady gains in employment and wages will arrive at the same time as the steady rise in health care costs that come with a growing and aging population. On net, the fiscal health of the territory is positive. (See Chart 11.)

Between now and 2030, revenues will grow faster than spending. Most of Yukon's budget comes from federal transfers under the Territorial Financing Formula, which will get a boost from population growth. Own-source revenues, which currently make up around 15 per cent of government revenues, will grow at a faster clip and make up over 18 per cent of revenues by 2030. Most of the growth here comes from strong gains in corporate taxation and in personal income taxes from the stronger wage and employment gains.

Chart 11
Yukon's budget balance
(\$ millions)

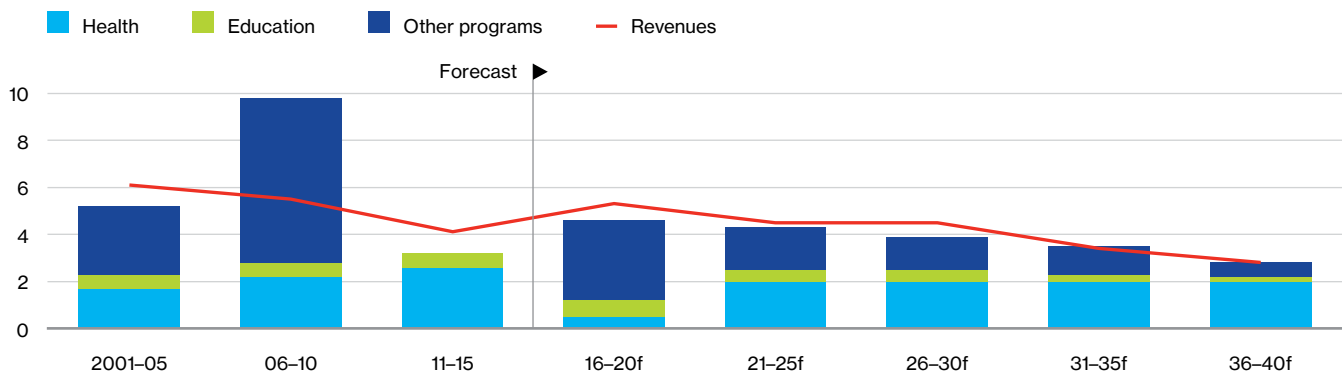


f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Finance Yukon.

The aging of Yukon's population will have effects on government spending priorities. As is typical with an aging population, spending shifts from education to health care. Over the next decade, health care will grow at an annual pace of around 4.5 per cent, while education will grow by just

under 4 per cent. By 2030, health care spending will eat up 37.5 per cent of the government's revenues, which is more than five percentage points higher than what is expected in 2018–19. (See Chart 12.)

Chart 12
Health care costs will rise
(average annual increase, per cent)



f = forecast
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Yukon Department of Finance.

Table 1a**Key economic indicators: Yukon, 2014–27**

(forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP at basic prices (2012 \$ millions)	2,510 0.6	2,319 -7.6	2,481 7.0	2,553 2.9	2,627 2.9	2,685 2.2	2,953 10.0	3,110 5.3	3,257 4.7	3,481 6.9	3,575 2.7	3,530 -1.3	3,641 3.2	3,969 9.0
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	2,744 3.5	2,632 -4.1	2,715 3.2	2,895 6.6	3,029 4.6	3,148 3.9	3,522 11.9	3,774 7.2	4,020 6.5	4,369 8.7	4,565 4.5	4,584 0.4	4,810 4.9	5,334 10.9
Consumer price index, Whitehorse (2002 = 1.00)	1.24 1.3	1.24 -0.2	1.25 1.1	1.28 1.7	1.31 2.4	1.33 2.1	1.36 2.1	1.39 2.0	1.42 2.0	1.45 2.0	1.48 2.0	1.51 2.1	1.54 2.1	1.57 2.0
Wages and salary per employee (\$ 000s)	61 -2.1	62 1.9	61 -0.6	63 2.3	65 3.3	67 2.6	69 4.3	72 3.5	74 2.8	76 2.8	78 2.2	80 2.6	83 3.9	86 4.7
Primary household income (\$ millions)	1,738 3.6	1,810 4.1	1,856 2.5	1,987 7.1	2,070 4.2	2,148 3.8	2,336 8.7	2,466 5.6	2,609 5.8	2,797 7.2	2,926 4.6	2,998 2.5	3,125 4.2	3,326 6.4
Household disposable income (\$ millions)	1,485 4.3	1,559 5.0	1,620 3.9	1,742 7.5	1,806 3.7	1,873 3.7	2,017 7.7	2,127 5.5	2,246 5.6	2,393 6.5	2,505 4.7	2,579 2.9	2,688 4.2	2,847 5.9
Household savings rate (per cent)	18	20	19	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Population (000s)	37,137 1.7	37,690 1.5	38,547 2.3	39,628 2.8	40,476 2.1	41,165 1.7	41,879 1.7	42,531 1.6	43,267 1.7	44,004 1.7	44,803 1.8	45,607 1.8	46,395 1.7	47,081 1.5
Labour force (000s)	20,692 1.5	20,710 0.1	21,395 3.3	22,003 2.8	21,900 -0.5	22,204 1.4	23,166 4.3	23,689 2.3	24,370 2.9	25,395 4.2	26,021 2.5	25,940 -0.3	26,017 0.3	26,560 2.1
Employment (000s)	19,800 2.6	19,400 -2.0	20,200 4.1	21,200 5.0	21,300 0.5	21,523 1.0	22,587 4.9	22,948 1.6	23,510 2.4	24,633 4.8	25,050 1.7	24,842 -0.8	24,897 0.2	25,456 2.2
Unemployment rate (per cent)	4.3	6.3	5.6	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.2
Retail sales (\$ millions)	663 1.6	698 5.2	751 7.7	800 6.4	834 4.3	848 1.7	911 7.4	959 5.2	1,010 5.3	1,074 6.4	1,123 4.6	1,156 2.9	1,205 4.2	1,277 6.0

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 1b

Key economic indicators: Yukon, 2028–40

(forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
GDP at basic prices (2012 \$ millions)	4,549 14.6	4,521 -0.6	4,319 -4.5	4,153 -3.8	4,248 2.3	4,316 1.6	4,371 1.3	4,415 1.0	4,401 -0.3	4,429 0.6	4,406 -0.5	4,440 0.8	4,438 0.0
GDP at market prices (\$ millions)	6,220 16.6	6,288 1.1	6,110 -2.8	5,976 -2.2	6,216 4.0	6,426 3.4	6,618 3.0	6,799 2.7	6,894 1.4	7,057 2.4	7,140 1.2	7,319 2.5	7,441 1.7
Consumer price index, Whitehorse (2002 = 1.00)	1.60 2.0	1.63 2.1	1.67 2.1	1.70 2.1	1.74 2.0	1.77 2.0	1.81 2.0	1.84 2.0	1.88 2.0	1.92 2.0	1.96 2.0	2.00 2.0	2.04 2.0
Wages and salary per employee (\$ 000s)	91 5.7	94 2.3	95 1.1	96 1.4	99 2.8	101 2.6	104 2.5	106 2.5	109 2.1	111 2.5	114 2.1	117 2.8	120 2.7
Primary household income (\$ millions)	3,614 8.6	3,711 2.7	3,745 0.9	3,783 1.0	3,906 3.3	4,019 2.9	4,125 2.6	4,226 2.5	4,316 2.1	4,420 2.4	4,506 2.0	4,621 2.5	4,717 2.1
Household disposable income (\$ millions)	3,059 7.4	3,145 2.8	3,192 1.5	3,237 1.4	3,340 3.2	3,436 2.9	3,527 2.6	3,614 2.5	3,694 2.2	3,783 2.4	3,860 2.0	3,948 2.3	4,026 2.0
Household savings rate (per cent)	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	25
Population (000s)	47,792 1.5	48,444 1.4	49,006 1.2	49,349 0.7	49,554 0.4	49,708 0.3	49,804 0.2	49,787 0.0	49,710 -0.2	49,594 -0.2	49,409 -0.4	49,165 -0.5	48,872 -0.6
Labour force (000s)	27,375 3.1	27,350 -0.1	27,127 -0.8	26,832 -1.1	26,951 0.4	27,010 0.2	27,019 0.0	26,982 -0.1	26,924 -0.2	26,858 -0.2	26,740 -0.4	26,566 -0.7	26,312 -1.0
Employment (000s)	26,473 4.0	26,421 -0.2	26,084 -1.3	25,717 -1.4	25,789 0.3	25,772 -0.1	25,699 -0.3	25,584 -0.4	25,451 -0.5	25,328 -0.5	25,143 -0.7	25,013 -0.5	24,773 -1.0
Unemployment rate (per cent)	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8
Retail sales (\$ millions)	1,373 7.5	1,411 2.8	1,431 1.4	1,451 1.4	1,497 3.1	1,539 2.8	1,579 2.6	1,617 2.4	1,652 2.1	1,690 2.3	1,723 1.9	1,760 2.2	1,793 1.9

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 2a**Real gross domestic product: Yukon, 2014–27**

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Other primary sector	4 -14.6	5 17.1	6 14.6	5 -1.8	5 -2.0	5 -1.2	5 -1.1	5 -1.1	5 -1.0	5 -1.0	5 -0.9	5 -0.9	5 -0.8	5 -0.8
Mining	265 -4.7	167 -37.0	252 50.6	184 -26.9	166 -9.7	199 19.5	308 54.8	426 38.5	488 14.5	494 1.2	513 3.8	510 -0.5	638 25.0	897 40.6
Metal ore mining	182 -7.8	103 -43.3	173 67.3	118 -31.5	83 -29.4	110 31.3	198 81.1	312 57.4	364 16.5	348 -4.5	361 3.8	363 0.6	491 35.4	738 50.2
Non-metal mining	8 n.a.	8 1.3	7 -12.7	29 314.5	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0
Mining services	77 -0.1	65 -15.5	71 8.8	40 -42.9	57 41.8	64 11.1	84 31.5	88 5.6	99 11.5	121 22.5	126 4.8	122 -3.7	121 -0.6	133 10.2
Manufacturing	16 -7.5	17 4.4	19 11.4	19 3.8	15 -20.3	16 4.3	18 10.0	19 9.2	20 3.7	20 0.1	20 1.5	21 1.0	22 7.0	24 10.3
Construction	262 9.0	196 -25.1	209 6.7	310 48.3	367 18.2	339 -7.5	398 17.4	355 -10.8	378 6.4	547 44.6	574 4.9	491 -14.4	399 -18.7	368 -7.9
Utilities	41 -1.4	44 7.6	46 5.0	48 2.8	49 2.5	51 4.0	55 7.8	58 6.1	60 3.8	62 2.8	64 3.3	65 2.5	68 4.6	72 6.0
Goods-producing industries	585 -0.3	420 -28.3	531 26.6	544 2.4	579 6.6	587 1.3	760 29.5	841 10.6	928 10.4	1,104 19.0	1,152 4.3	1,069 -7.2	1,109 3.8	1,343 21.1
Transportation and warehousing	77 2.4	75 -1.6	87 15.1	100 14.8	97 -2.4	102 4.9	116 13.7	127 9.6	132 3.6	132 0.3	133 1.0	133 -0.1	141 6.3	156 10.1
Information and cultural industries	73 1.8	74 1.4	78 5.4	79 0.1	81 3.6	84 3.1	86 3.0	89 2.8	91 2.9	94 2.8	97 2.9	99 2.8	102 2.6	104 2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	168 -4.3	156 -6.9	169 8.1	174 3.1	181 3.6	182 0.8	193 5.8	201 4.1	209 4.3	221 5.5	228 3.3	231 1.3	238 2.8	249 4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and renting, leasing, and management of companies and enterprises	436 1.9	443 1.6	453 2.3	467 3.1	472 1.0	489 3.6	523 7.1	551 5.3	568 3.0	577 1.6	589 2.0	597 1.5	621 4.0	654 5.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	97 6.3	88 -8.5	81 -7.9	78 -3.6	79 0.9	82 3.4	88 7.0	92 5.2	95 2.9	96 1.6	98 1.9	100 1.5	104 4.0	109 5.3
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	31 1.0	30 -3.8	30 -0.3	31 4.0	32 1.8	33 3.6	35 6.2	37 4.8	38 3.1	38 2.0	39 2.3	40 1.9	41 3.7	43 4.7

(continued ...)

Table 2a (cont'd)

Real gross domestic product: Yukon, 2014–27

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12 <i>2.6</i>	11 <i>-5.1</i>	12 <i>3.6</i>	12 <i>3.4</i>	12 <i>1.0</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	12 <i>0.5</i>	12 <i>0.8</i>	13 <i>0.9</i>	13 <i>1.1</i>	13 <i>1.3</i>	13 <i>1.3</i>	13 <i>1.1</i>
Accommodation and food services	75 <i>-3.6</i>	75 <i>-0.3</i>	76 <i>1.7</i>	78 <i>2.2</i>	78 <i>0.3</i>	80 <i>2.2</i>	84 <i>4.9</i>	87 <i>3.6</i>	88 <i>1.9</i>	89 <i>0.9</i>	90 <i>1.2</i>	91 <i>0.9</i>	93 <i>2.7</i>	97 <i>3.7</i>
Other services	38 <i>-0.8</i>	35 <i>-8.2</i>	35 <i>-0.3</i>	35 <i>-0.9</i>	35 <i>1.2</i>	35 <i>0.8</i>	35 <i>0.8</i>	36 <i>0.7</i>	36 <i>0.9</i>	36 <i>0.9</i>	37 <i>1.0</i>	37 <i>1.1</i>	38 <i>1.0</i>	38 <i>0.8</i>
Educational services	130 <i>2.0</i>	131 <i>0.7</i>	133 <i>1.6</i>	134 <i>0.2</i>	138 <i>3.0</i>	140 <i>2.0</i>	142 <i>1.4</i>	143 <i>0.4</i>	145 <i>1.7</i>	146 <i>0.8</i>	147 <i>0.3</i>	147 <i>0.3</i>	149 <i>0.9</i>	150 <i>1.0</i>
Health care and social assistance	209 <i>2.1</i>	210 <i>0.8</i>	218 <i>3.9</i>	226 <i>3.4</i>	236 <i>4.8</i>	245 <i>3.7</i>	256 <i>4.4</i>	265 <i>3.6</i>	275 <i>3.5</i>	285 <i>3.6</i>	294 <i>3.2</i>	303 <i>3.1</i>	311 <i>2.8</i>	319 <i>2.6</i>
Public administration	580 <i>0.7</i>	583 <i>0.4</i>	581 <i>-0.3</i>	600 <i>3.3</i>	610 <i>1.6</i>	617 <i>1.1</i>	625 <i>1.4</i>	634 <i>1.4</i>	643 <i>1.5</i>	653 <i>1.5</i>	662 <i>1.5</i>	673 <i>1.6</i>	684 <i>1.7</i>	696 <i>1.6</i>
Services-producing industries	1,928 <i>1.0</i>	1,915 <i>-0.6</i>	1,956 <i>2.1</i>	2,016 <i>3.1</i>	2,054 <i>1.9</i>	2,104 <i>2.4</i>	2,199 <i>4.5</i>	2,276 <i>3.5</i>	2,335 <i>2.6</i>	2,383 <i>2.0</i>	2,430 <i>1.9</i>	2,467 <i>1.6</i>	2,539 <i>2.9</i>	2,632 <i>3.7</i>
GDP	2,510 <i>0.6</i>	2,319 <i>-7.6</i>	2,481 <i>7.0</i>	2,553 <i>2.9</i>	2,627 <i>2.9</i>	2,685 <i>2.2</i>	2,953 <i>10.0</i>	3,110 <i>5.3</i>	3,257 <i>4.7</i>	3,481 <i>6.9</i>	3,575 <i>2.7</i>	3,530 <i>-1.3</i>	3,641 <i>3.2</i>	3,969 <i>9.0</i>

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

All data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 2b**Real gross domestic product: Yukon, 2028–40**

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Other primary sector	5 -0.7	5 -0.7	5 -0.7	5 -0.6	5 -0.6	5 -0.6	5 -0.5	5 -0.5	5 -0.5	5 -0.4	5 -0.4	5 -0.4	5 -0.4
Mining	1,331 48.5	1,276 -4.1	1,063 -16.7	897 -15.6	948 5.7	992 4.6	1,015 2.3	1,037 2.2	1,010 -2.6	1,031 2.1	1,003 -2.8	1,019 1.6	1,024 0.5
Metal ore mining	1,147 55.5	1,092 -4.7	886 -18.9	726 -18.0	772 6.3	812 5.2	831 2.4	851 2.4	823 -3.3	842 2.3	814 -3.4	826 1.6	831 0.6
Non-metal mining	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0	29 0.0
Mining services	159 19.0	158 -0.4	151 -4.4	145 -4.2	150 3.7	154 2.4	158 2.4	161 2.0	161 0.4	163 1.3	163 0.0	167 2.0	167 0.3
Manufacturing	27 12.7	27 -0.4	26 -3.7	25 -3.1	26 2.3	26 2.0	27 1.4	27 1.4	27 0.2	28 1.4	28 0.3	28 1.3	28 1.1
Construction	393 6.7	387 -1.4	392 1.4	391 -0.4	401 2.5	398 -0.8	407 2.3	411 1.0	416 1.2	409 -1.7	410 0.3	420 2.3	407 -3.1
Utilities	77 6.7	78 1.2	78 0.4	78 0.0	80 1.8	81 1.6	82 1.2	83 1.0	83 0.2	83 0.4	83 -0.3	83 0.0	83 -0.3
Goods-producing industries	1,810 34.8	1,750 -3.3	1,542 -11.9	1,373 -10.9	1,436 4.6	1,479 2.9	1,512 2.3	1,540 1.8	1,518 -1.4	1,533 1.0	1,505 -1.8	1,531 1.7	1,524 -0.5
Transportation and warehousing	175 12.1	173 -1.0	165 -4.2	159 -3.9	161 1.4	163 1.2	164 0.6	165 0.6	164 -0.7	165 0.5	164 -0.7	164 0.4	165 0.1
Information and cultural industries	107 2.3	109 2.1	111 1.8	112 1.3	114 1.0	115 0.8	115 0.7	116 0.4	116 0.3	116 0.2	116 0.0	116 -0.2	116 -0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	266 6.6	269 1.4	269 -0.1	269 0.0	275 2.1	280 1.8	284 1.5	287 1.2	290 1.0	294 1.2	296 0.8	299 1.1	301 0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, and renting, leasing, and management of companies and enterprises	695 6.1	700 0.7	695 -0.7	689 -0.9	696 1.0	701 0.8	705 0.5	707 0.3	705 -0.3	706 0.1	702 -0.5	702 -0.1	699 -0.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	116 6.1	116 0.7	116 -0.8	114 -1.1	115 0.8	116 0.6	116 0.3	116 0.1	116 -0.5	116 -0.1	115 -0.7	114 -0.4	114 -0.6
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	46 5.2	46 1.1	46 0.0	46 -0.2	47 1.1	47 0.9	47 0.7	48 0.5	48 0.0	48 0.3	48 -0.2	48 0.0	48 -0.1

(continued ...)

Table 2b (cont'd)

Real gross domestic product: Yukon, 2028–40

(2012 \$ millions; forecast completed March 18, 2019)

	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13 <i>1.3</i>	13 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	14 <i>0.5</i>	14 <i>0.4</i>	14 <i>0.4</i>	14 <i>0.2</i>	14 <i>0.1</i>	14 <i>0.1</i>	14 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>-0.1</i>
Accommodation and food services	101 <i>4.4</i>	101 <i>0.3</i>	101 <i>-0.8</i>	100 <i>-1.0</i>	100 <i>0.4</i>	100 <i>0.3</i>	100 <i>0.0</i>	100 <i>-0.1</i>	100 <i>-0.5</i>	100 <i>-0.2</i>	99 <i>-0.7</i>	98 <i>-0.4</i>	98 <i>-0.6</i>
Other services	38 <i>0.9</i>	38 <i>0.7</i>	39 <i>0.5</i>	39 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>-0.1</i>	39 <i>-0.1</i>	39 <i>-0.1</i>	38 <i>-0.2</i>	38 <i>-0.2</i>	38 <i>-0.2</i>	38 <i>-0.2</i>	38 <i>-0.3</i>
Educational services	152 <i>1.2</i>	153 <i>1.0</i>	155 <i>1.0</i>	157 <i>1.1</i>	158 <i>0.8</i>	159 <i>0.6</i>	160 <i>0.3</i>	160 <i>0.3</i>	160 <i>0.0</i>	159 <i>-0.6</i>	158 <i>-0.4</i>	158 <i>-0.4</i>	157 <i>-0.5</i>
Health care and social assistance	327 <i>2.5</i>	335 <i>2.3</i>	341 <i>1.8</i>	347 <i>1.7</i>	352 <i>1.5</i>	356 <i>1.3</i>	361 <i>1.2</i>	365 <i>1.2</i>	370 <i>1.5</i>	375 <i>1.3</i>	380 <i>1.3</i>	385 <i>1.2</i>	390 <i>1.4</i>
Public administration	708 <i>1.7</i>	719 <i>1.6</i>	730 <i>1.5</i>	738 <i>1.1</i>	745 <i>0.9</i>	751 <i>0.8</i>	757 <i>0.8</i>	761 <i>0.6</i>	765 <i>0.5</i>	770 <i>0.5</i>	773 <i>0.5</i>	776 <i>0.4</i>	779 <i>0.3</i>
Services-producing industries	2,746 <i>4.3</i>	2,778 <i>1.2</i>	2,784 <i>0.2</i>	2,786 <i>0.1</i>	2,818 <i>1.1</i>	2,844 <i>0.9</i>	2,865 <i>0.7</i>	2,881 <i>0.6</i>	2,890 <i>0.3</i>	2,903 <i>0.5</i>	2,907 <i>0.1</i>	2,916 <i>0.3</i>	2,921 <i>0.2</i>
GDP	4,549 <i>14.6</i>	4,521 <i>-0.6</i>	4,319 <i>-4.5</i>	4,153 <i>-3.8</i>	4,248 <i>2.3</i>	4,316 <i>1.6</i>	4,371 <i>1.3</i>	4,415 <i>1.0</i>	4,401 <i>-0.3</i>	4,429 <i>0.6</i>	4,406 <i>-0.5</i>	4,440 <i>0.8</i>	4,438 <i>0.0</i>

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

All data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada.

Table 3a
Yukon territorial government revenues, 2014–28
(\$ millions)

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28
Total revenues	1,210 2.6	1,215 0.4	1,250 2.9	1,288 3.1	1,341 4.1	1,430 6.6	1,505 5.2	1,568 4.2	1,639 4.5	1,718 4.8	1,797 4.6	1,877 4.4	1,968 4.8	2,066 5.0
Own-source revenues	184 -8.8	174 -5.6	200 14.9	189 -5.7	204 8.4	221 8.0	241 9.0	256 6.2	271 6.3	292 7.4	306 5.1	315 2.8	331 5.2	358 8.0
Personal income taxes	64 -11.0	57 -12.0	71 25.2	66 -6.6	72 8.1	75 4.5	86 15.0	94 8.9	103 9.4	115 12.1	123 7.2	127 3.2	135 6.5	150 10.7
Corporate taxes	16 -49.5	8 -51.4	10 25.2	15 45.1	19 30.0	12 -36.6	15 21.5	16 11.7	18 8.6	20 12.4	21 4.4	20 -3.9	21 6.9	26 21.2
Tobacco taxes	10 -1.9	10 -4.1	10 2.0	11 12.1	13 17.5	13 -0.9	14 5.0	14 2.8	15 4.4	16 3.4	16 3.1	17 2.9	17 2.8	17 2.9
Payroll taxes	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Royalties	0 13.1	3 577.5	2 -18.4	2 2.3	2 -20.1	2 17.8	3 42.9	4 31.0	5 11.9	5 4.1	5 3.9	5 -1.7	6 19.8	8 34.3
Other own-source revenues	93 7.4	97 4.3	107 10.4	94 -11.8	99 4.9	118 20.1	123 3.8	127 3.4	132 3.7	136 3.6	141 3.7	147 3.6	152 3.6	157 3.4
Transfers from Government of Canada	1,026 5.0	1,041 1.5	1,050 0.9	1,100 4.7	1,137 3.4	1,209 6.4	1,264 4.5	1,313 3.8	1,368 4.2	1,426 4.3	1,491 4.6	1,562 4.7	1,636 4.8	1,708 4.4
Canada Health Transfer	32 7.8	38 18.9	38 0.6	40 3.7	43 9.1	44 2.9	46 3.2	48 4.5	50 4.6	52 4.5	55 4.6	57 4.5	60 4.4	62 4.1
Canada Social Transfer	13 -0.1	14 7.4	14 3.0	15 3.7	15 0.2	16 9.3	17 3.4	17 3.5	18 3.7	18 3.7	19 3.8	20 3.8	21 3.7	21 3.5
Other transfers from Government of Canada	130 10.1	127 -2.0	126 -0.7	126 -0.3	129 2.0	151 17.7	157 3.8	163 3.6	169 3.8	175 3.7	182 3.9	189 3.8	196 3.8	203 3.5
Territorial Formula Financing	851 4.2	874 2.7	895 2.3	919 2.8	950 3.3	997 5.0	1,044 4.7	1,085 3.9	1,131 4.2	1,180 4.4	1,235 4.7	1,296 4.9	1,360 4.9	1,422 4.6

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Yukon Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.

Table 3b
Yukon territorial government revenues, 2028–41
(\$ millions)

	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
Total revenues	2,177 <i>5.4</i>	2,263 <i>3.9</i>	2,343 <i>3.6</i>	2,425 <i>3.5</i>	2,516 <i>3.7</i>	2,604 <i>3.5</i>	2,690 <i>3.3</i>	2,772 <i>3.1</i>	2,853 <i>2.9</i>	2,938 <i>3.0</i>	3,020 <i>2.8</i>	3,106 <i>2.9</i>	3,190 <i>2.7</i>
Own-source revenues	398 <i>11.1</i>	409 <i>2.9</i>	411 <i>0.5</i>	414 <i>0.7</i>	430 <i>3.9</i>	445 <i>3.5</i>	459 <i>3.1</i>	472 <i>2.9</i>	483 <i>2.3</i>	496 <i>2.7</i>	507 <i>2.1</i>	521 <i>2.8</i>	533 <i>2.3</i>
Personal income taxes	172 <i>14.8</i>	179 <i>3.8</i>	180 <i>0.6</i>	181 <i>0.8</i>	190 <i>5.1</i>	199 <i>4.5</i>	207 <i>4.0</i>	215 <i>3.8</i>	221 <i>3.1</i>	230 <i>3.7</i>	236 <i>2.9</i>	246 <i>4.1</i>	254 <i>3.2</i>
Corporate taxes	34 <i>32.6</i>	34 <i>-1.4</i>	31 <i>-9.1</i>	28 <i>-8.1</i>	30 <i>5.7</i>	31 <i>4.3</i>	32 <i>3.8</i>	33 <i>3.3</i>	33 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>2.3</i>	34 <i>-0.4</i>	35 <i>2.4</i>	35 <i>0.8</i>
Tobacco taxes	18 <i>2.8</i>	18 <i>2.7</i>	19 <i>2.6</i>	19 <i>2.5</i>	20 <i>2.6</i>	20 <i>2.4</i>	21 <i>2.3</i>	21 <i>2.2</i>	22 <i>2.1</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	23 <i>1.9</i>	23 <i>1.8</i>	23 <i>1.7</i>
Payroll taxes	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>
Royalties	11 <i>43.0</i>	11 <i>-3.0</i>	9 <i>-13.7</i>	8 <i>-12.8</i>	9 <i>5.9</i>	9 <i>4.7</i>	9 <i>3.0</i>	9 <i>2.8</i>	9 <i>-1.6</i>	10 <i>2.3</i>	9 <i>-1.8</i>	10 <i>2.0</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>
Other own-source revenues	162 <i>3.4</i>	168 <i>3.3</i>	173 <i>3.1</i>	177 <i>2.7</i>	182 <i>2.4</i>	186 <i>2.3</i>	190 <i>2.2</i>	194 <i>2.0</i>	198 <i>1.9</i>	201 <i>1.8</i>	205 <i>1.7</i>	208 <i>1.6</i>	211 <i>1.5</i>
Transfers from Government of Canada	1,780 <i>4.2</i>	1,854 <i>4.2</i>	1,932 <i>4.2</i>	2,011 <i>4.1</i>	2,086 <i>3.7</i>	2,159 <i>3.5</i>	2,231 <i>3.3</i>	2,300 <i>3.1</i>	2,370 <i>3.0</i>	2,442 <i>3.0</i>	2,513 <i>2.9</i>	2,585 <i>2.9</i>	2,657 <i>2.8</i>
Canada Health Transfer	65 <i>4.2</i>	67 <i>4.1</i>	70 <i>3.9</i>	73 <i>3.5</i>	75 <i>3.2</i>	77 <i>3.2</i>	80 <i>3.1</i>	82 <i>3.0</i>	84 <i>2.9</i>	87 <i>2.8</i>	89 <i>2.7</i>	91 <i>2.6</i>	94 <i>2.5</i>
Canada Social Transfer	22 <i>3.6</i>	23 <i>3.4</i>	24 <i>3.3</i>	24 <i>2.8</i>	25 <i>2.6</i>	25 <i>2.5</i>	26 <i>2.4</i>	27 <i>2.2</i>	27 <i>2.1</i>	28 <i>2.0</i>	28 <i>1.9</i>	29 <i>1.8</i>	29 <i>1.7</i>
Other transfers from Government of Canada	210 <i>3.6</i>	218 <i>3.4</i>	224 <i>3.2</i>	231 <i>2.8</i>	236 <i>2.5</i>	242 <i>2.4</i>	247 <i>2.2</i>	252 <i>2.0</i>	257 <i>1.9</i>	262 <i>1.8</i>	266 <i>1.7</i>	270 <i>1.5</i>	274 <i>1.4</i>
Territorial Formula Financing	1,483 <i>4.3</i>	1,546 <i>4.3</i>	1,614 <i>4.4</i>	1,684 <i>4.3</i>	1,750 <i>3.9</i>	1,815 <i>3.7</i>	1,878 <i>3.5</i>	1,939 <i>3.3</i>	2,001 <i>3.2</i>	2,065 <i>3.2</i>	2,130 <i>3.1</i>	2,195 <i>3.0</i>	2,260 <i>3.0</i>

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Yukon Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.

Table 4a**Yukon territorial government expenditures, budgetary balance, and net debt, 2014–28**

(\$ millions)

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28
Total expenditures	1,145 <i>1.6</i>	1,227 <i>7.1</i>	1,260 <i>2.7</i>	1,281 <i>1.7</i>	1,348 <i>5.2</i>	1,436 <i>6.5</i>	1,509 <i>5.1</i>	1,564 <i>3.6</i>	1,641 <i>4.9</i>	1,715 <i>4.5</i>	1,789 <i>4.4</i>	1,861 <i>4.0</i>	1,937 <i>4.1</i>	2,015 <i>4.0</i>
Program spending	1,145 <i>1.6</i>	1,227 <i>7.1</i>	1,260 <i>2.7</i>	1,281 <i>1.7</i>	1,348 <i>5.2</i>	1,436 <i>6.5</i>	1,509 <i>5.1</i>	1,564 <i>3.6</i>	1,641 <i>4.9</i>	1,715 <i>4.5</i>	1,789 <i>4.4</i>	1,861 <i>4.0</i>	1,937 <i>4.1</i>	2,015 <i>4.0</i>
Health*	323 <i>-5.6</i>	396 <i>22.6</i>	449 <i>13.4</i>	475 <i>5.8</i>	433 <i>-8.8</i>	443 <i>2.4</i>	477 <i>7.5</i>	503 <i>5.5</i>	538 <i>7.0</i>	572 <i>6.3</i>	606 <i>6.0</i>	642 <i>5.9</i>	679 <i>5.6</i>	718 <i>5.8</i>
Share of total spending %	28.2	32.3	35.6	37.1	32.1	30.9	31.6	32.2	32.8	33.4	33.9	34.5	35.0	35.6
Education	165 <i>0.6</i>	168 <i>1.8</i>	189 <i>12.5</i>	192 <i>1.6</i>	193 <i>0.3</i>	215 <i>11.4</i>	224 <i>4.6</i>	231 <i>2.7</i>	240 <i>4.2</i>	249 <i>3.5</i>	257 <i>3.2</i>	266 <i>3.3</i>	275 <i>3.6</i>	284 <i>3.3</i>
Share of total spending %	14.4	13.7	15.0	15.0	14.3	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1
Other program spending	657 <i>5.8</i>	663 <i>0.9</i>	622 <i>-6.1</i>	614 <i>-1.3</i>	722 <i>17.6</i>	778 <i>7.7</i>	807 <i>3.8</i>	830 <i>2.8</i>	862 <i>3.9</i>	894 <i>3.6</i>	926 <i>3.6</i>	953 <i>3.0</i>	984 <i>3.2</i>	1,013 <i>3.0</i>
Debt service	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>
Budgetary balance**	68	14	-5	7	-7	-6	-4	5	-2	3	8	15	30	51
Increase (decrease) of capital assets, net of amortization	40	84	60	65	44	40	36	32	29	26	23	21	19	17
Net debt	-223	-153	-88	-30	21	66	106	133	164	187	202	207	196	162

n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

*Includes both health and social services expenditures.

**Includes other adjustments in 2015–16 of 25.9 million and 4.5 million in 2016–17.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Yukon Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.

Table 4b

Yukon territorial government expenditures, budgetary balance, and net debt, 2028–41

(\$ millions)

	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35	2035–36	2036–37	2037–38	2038–39	2039–40	2040–41
Total expenditures	2,093 3.9	2,174 3.9	2,257 3.8	2,340 3.7	2,424 3.6	2,514 3.7	2,603 3.6	2,694 3.5	2,780 3.2	2,860 2.9	2,937 2.7	3,015 2.7	3,092 2.6
Program spending	2,093 3.9	2,174 3.9	2,257 3.8	2,340 3.7	2,424 3.6	2,514 3.7	2,603 3.6	2,694 3.5	2,780 3.2	2,860 2.9	2,937 2.7	3,015 2.7	3,092 2.6
Health*	760 5.8	803 5.7	847 5.4	892 5.3	940 5.4	990 5.3	1,042 5.2	1,095 5.0	1,149 4.9	1,202 4.7	1,259 4.8	1,319 4.7	1,379 4.6
Share of total spending %	36.3	37.0	37.5	38.1	38.8	39.4	40.0	40.6	41.3	42.0	42.9	43.7	44.6
Education	294 3.4	303 3.2	313 3.2	322 2.9	330 2.4	338 2.4	345 2.2	352 2.1	358 1.8	364 1.4	369 1.4	374 1.4	378 1.2
Share of total spending %	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.2
Other program spending	1,039 2.6	1,067 2.7	1,098 2.9	1,126 2.6	1,154 2.5	1,186 2.8	1,216 2.6	1,248 2.6	1,273 2.0	1,294 1.7	1,309 1.1	1,323 1.1	1,335 0.9
Debt service	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>	0 <i>n.a</i>
Budgetary balance**	84	89	86	86	93	91	86	78	74	78	83	91	98
Increase (decrease) of capital assets, net of amortization	15	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	6	5	5	4
Net debt	93	18	–56	–130	–213	–295	–373	–444	–511	–583	–660	–747	–840

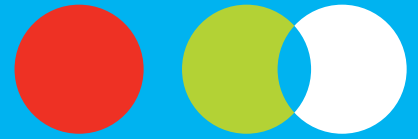
n.a. = not applicable

Shaded area represents forecast data; *italics indicate percentage change*.

*Includes both health and social services expenditures.

**Revenues minus expenditures does not match budgetary balance in 2015–16, 2016–17, or 2017–18 due to supplementary requirements.

Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Yukon Finance Public Accounts; Finance Canada.



Where insights meet impact

Territorial Outlook Economic Forecast

The Conference Board of Canada

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