Signal49
RESEARCH | RECHERCHE

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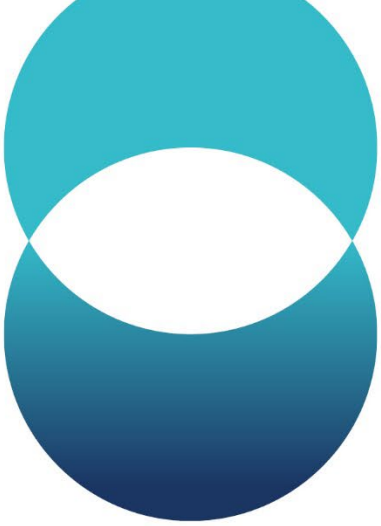
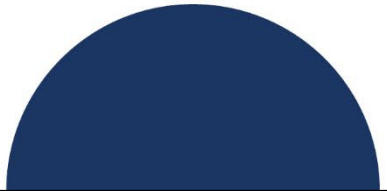
The Conference Board of Canada



How Canada Performs

Data Definitions and Sources

Prepared by
The Conference Board of Canada



Income per capita

This indicator is defined as a country's annual gross domestic product (GDP) divided by its total population. It is expressed in U.S. dollars, constant prices, constant purchasing power parities (PPPs), reference year 2015. PPPs are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries.

Data are from 2023 for all peer countries and provinces.

Sources:
- Peer countries: OECD, "National Accounts at a Glance," OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces:
    - Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0222-01, "Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based, Provincial and Territorial, Annual (x 1,000,000)," Statistics Canada, November 8, 2023.
    - Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0005-01, "Population Estimates on July 1, by Age and Gender," Statistics Canada, February 21, 2024.
    - The data are adjusted to reflect OECD constant prices and PPPs.

Data accessed July 2024.

Economic growth

This indicator is defined as the five-year compound annual growth rate in real GDP, 2019–2023 (U.S. dollars, constant prices, constant PPPs, 2015 OECD base year).

Data are from 2019–2023 for all peer countries and provinces.

Sources:
- Peer countries: OECD, "Annual GDP and Components – Expenditure Approach," OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces: OECD, "Economic Statistics – Regions (for 'Developer API')," OECD Data Explorer, 2024.

Data accessed July 2024.

Labour productivity growth

This indicator is defined as the five-year compound annual growth rate in labour productivity, 2019–2023. Labour productivity is defined as GDP (constant prices) per hour worked.

Data are from 2019–2023 for all provinces and peer countries except Switzerland (2019–2022).

Sources:
- Peer countries: OECD, "Productivity Database," OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces:
    - Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0222-01, "Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based, Provincial and Territorial, Annual (x 1,000,000)," Statistics Canada, November 8, 2023.
    - Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0489-01, "Labour Statistics Consistent With the System of National Accounts (SNA), by Job Category and Industry," Statistics Canada, May 21, 2024.
    - The data are adjusted to reflect OECD constant prices and PPPs.

Data accessed July 2024.

Unemployment rate

This indicator is defined as the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force, age group 15 years and over.

Data are from 2023 for all peer countries and provinces.

Sources:
- Peer countries: OECD, "Monthly Unemployment Rate," OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01, "Labour Force Characteristics by Industry, Annual (x 1,000)," Statistics Canada, January 5, 2024.

Data accessed July 2024.

Employment growth

This indicator is defined as the five-year compound annual growth rate in employment, 2019–2023.

Data are from 2019–2023 for all peer countries and provinces.

Sources:
- Peer countries: OECD, “Annual Labour Force Survey – Summary Tables,” OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces: OECD, “Labour Indicators Levels – Regions,” OECD Data Explorer, 2024.

Data accessed July 2024.

Inflation

This indicator is defined as the annual change in the consumer price index (CPI). The CPI is a measure of the cost of a typical market basket of goods and services that households consume. The typical market basket includes items such as food, clothing, transportation, homes, and recreation.

Data are from 2023 for all peer countries and provinces.

Sources:
- Peer countries: OECD, “Consumer Price Indices (CPIs, HICPs), COICOP 1999,” OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces: Statistics Canada, Table 18-10-0005-01, “Consumer Price Index, Annual Average, Not Seasonally Adjusted,” Statistics Canada, January 16, 2024.

Data accessed July 2024.

Government net debt

This indicator is defined as government net debt as a percentage of GDP.

Data are from 2023 for Canada, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Data are International Monetary Fund 2023 estimates for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States.

Data are from 2022 for all provinces.

Sources:

- Peer countries: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook Database," International Monetary Fund, April 2024.
- Provinces: Statistics Canada, "Consolidated Canadian Government Finance Statistics," Statistics Canada, 2022.

Data accessed July 2024.

Investment

This indicator is defined as gross fixed capital formation minus dwellings as a share of GDP.

Data are from 2023 for all peer countries but Australia (2022), Japan (2020), Switzerland (2022), and the United States (2022). Data are not available for Belgium.

Data are from 2022 for all provinces.

Sources:

- Peer countries: OECD, "Annual GDP and Components – Expenditure Approach, US $, Volume, Constant PPPs, Reference Year 2015, Millions," OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces: Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0222-01, "Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based, Provincial and Territorial, Annual (x 1,000,000)," Statistics Canada, November 8, 2023.

Data accessed July 2024.

Income inequality

This indicator is measured by the Gini coefficient, after taxes and transfers. The Gini coefficient calculates the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals within a country or province deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini coefficient of 0 represents exact equality; a Gini coefficient of 1 represents exact inequality.

Data are from 2022 for Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States. Data are from 2021 for Austria, Belgium, France, Ireland, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Data are from 2020 for Australia, Germany, and Switzerland. Data are from 2019 for Denmark.

Data are from 2022 for all provinces.

Sources:

- Peer countries: OECD, “Income Distribution Database,” OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces: Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0134-01, “Gini Coefficients of Adjusted Market, Total and After-Tax Income,” Statistics Canada, April 26, 2024.

Data accessed July 2024.

Poverty

This indicator measures the poverty rate for the total population, after taxes and transfers. The poverty rate is defined as the share of people living with less than half the region’s median disposable income.

Data are from 2022 for Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States. Data are from 2021 for Austria, Belgium, France, Ireland, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Data are from 2020 for Australia, Germany, and Switzerland. Data are from 2019 for Denmark.

Data are from 2022 for all provinces.

Sources:

- Peer countries: OECD, “Income Distribution Database,” OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces and Canada: Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0135-01, “Low Income Statistics by Age, Sex and Economic Family Type,” Statistics Canada, April 26, 2024.

Data accessed July 2024.

Intergenerational income mobility

This indicator is defined as the expected number of generations it would take for children from low-income families to approach the average income in their country.

Provincial intergenerational income mobility is measured by the probability that a child in the bottom 20 per cent of the parental income distribution remained in the bottom quintile in adulthood.

Data are from 2019 for all peer countries.

Data are from 2021 for all provinces.

Sources:

- Peer countries: OECD, "A Broken Social Elevator? How to Promote Social Mobility," June 15, 2018, Figure 1.5.
- Provinces: Marie Connolly, Catherine Haeck, and David Lapierre, "Trends in Intergenerational Income Mobility and Income Inequality in Canada," Statistics Canada, February 18, 2021.

Data accessed July 2024.

Gender wage gap

This indicator is defined as the difference between median earnings of men and women relative to median earnings of men for full-time workers.

Data are from 2023 for all provinces and Australia, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Data are from 2022 for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, and Switzerland.

Sources:

- Peer countries: OECD, "Gender Wage Gap," OECD Data Explorer.
- Provinces: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0064-01, "Employee Wages by Industry, Annual," Statistics Canada, January 5, 2024.

Data accessed July 2024.

Wealth distribution

This indicator is defined as the share of net personal wealth owned by the top 10 per cent of the wealth distribution. For the provinces, it is defined as the share of net personal wealth owned by the top 20 per cent of the wealth distribution.

Data are from 2022 for all peer countries.

Data are from 2019 for all provinces.

Sources:

- Peer countries: World Inequality Database.
- Provinces: Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0049-01, "Assets and Debts by Net Worth Quintile, Canada, Provinces and Selected Census Metropolitan Areas, Survey of Financial Security (x 1,000,000)," Statistics Canada, December 22, 2020.

Data accessed July 2024.

Backward participation in global supply chains

This indicator is defined as the share of foreign value-added content embodied in the exports of a country.

Data are from 2020 for all peer countries and provinces.

Source:
- Peer countries: OECD, “Trade in Value Added (TiVA) 2023 Edition: Principal Indicators, Shares,” OECD Data Explorer, 2024.

Data accessed March 2024.

Forward participation in global supply chains

This indicator is defined as the domestic value-added embodied in foreign exports, as a share of total gross exports of the value-added source country.

Data are from 2020 for all peer countries and provinces.

Source:
- Peer countries: OECD, “Trade in Value Added (TiVA) 2023 Edition: Principal Indicators, Shares,” OECD Data Explorer.

Data accessed March 2024.

Inward foreign direct investment stock

This indicator is defined as the value of the stock of inward foreign direct investment as a share of GDP.

Data are from 2023 for all peer countries except for Australia (2022), Belgium (2022), Finland (2022), and Norway (2022).

Source:
- OECD, “FDI Positions Main Aggregates, BMD4,” OECD Data Explorer.

Data accessed July 2024.

Outward foreign direct investment stock

This indicator is defined as the value of the stock of outward foreign direct investment as a share of GDP.

Data are from 2023 for all peer countries except for Australia (2022), Belgium (2022), Finland (2022), and Norway (2022).

Source:
- OECD, “FDI Positions Main Aggregates, BMD4,” OECD Data Explorer.

Data accessed July 2024.

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