

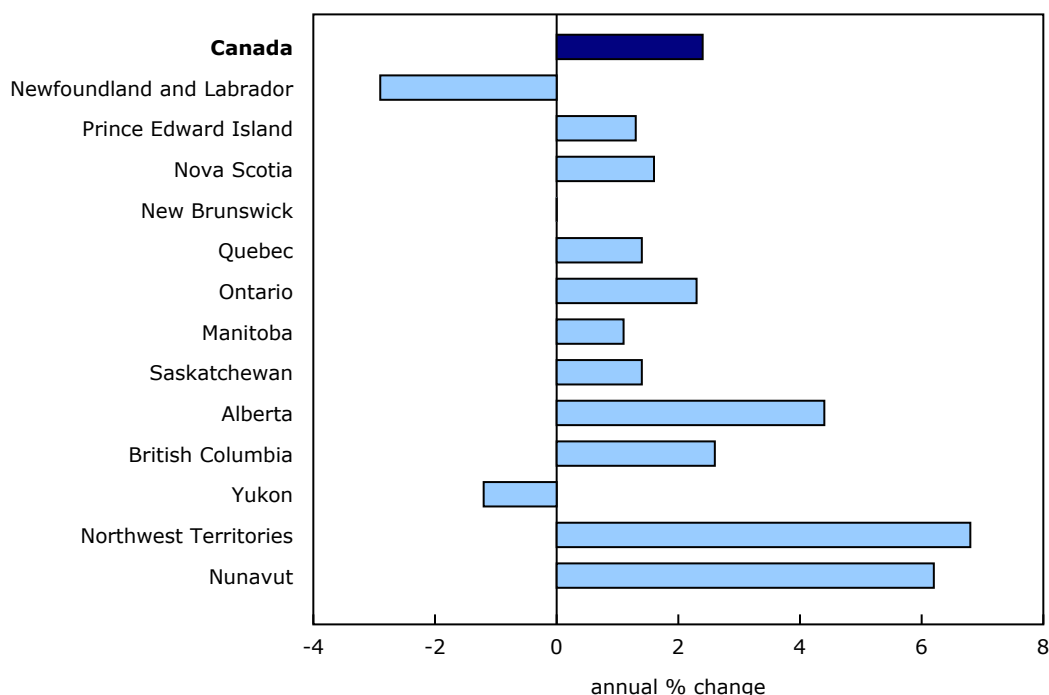
Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories, 2014

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Tuesday, April 28, 2015

Real gross domestic product (GDP) by industry increased in every province and territory except New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador and Yukon in 2014. Nationally, real GDP by industry rose 2.4% in 2014.

Alberta led the provinces in 2014 with GDP growth of 4.4%. British Columbia also surpassed the national growth rate, while every other province was below. Northwest Territories recorded the strongest growth of any region at 6.8%.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product, 2014



Source(s): CANSIM tables [379-0030](#) and [379-0031](#).

Atlantic provinces

In Newfoundland and Labrador, GDP fell 2.9% following a 7.3% increase in 2013. Goods production declined 6.6% (**correction**) as a result of lower output in metal ore mining, the energy sector, construction, manufacturing and utilities.

Service-producing industries advanced 1.0% (**correction**), as increases in financial investment services, legal and accounting services, retail and wholesale trade more than offset declines in federal government public administration and defence services.



In Prince Edward Island, GDP rose 1.3% in 2014 after growing 2.2% in 2013. Manufacturing increased 9.1%, largely driven by higher output of food products. Crop production increased 5.9%, owing to favourable growing conditions. Construction fell 6.0% as both residential building and engineering construction declined. Services output increased 0.8% (**correction**), as higher output in tourism-related industries and in wholesale and retail trade more than offset a decline in public administration services.

Nova Scotia's GDP grew 1.6% in 2014, following a 0.4% increase in 2013. Output in the energy sector increased 24% (**correction**), mainly as a result of the ramping up of an offshore energy project. Fishing, hunting and trapping increased 11%. Manufacturing output edged up 0.2% as gains in chemical products, seafood product preparation, wood products as well as ship and boat building were mostly offset by a significant decline in petroleum refinery products and, to a lesser extent, losses in dairy and meat products.

Construction declined 4.0% with lower output in residential and non-residential buildings. Service industries were up 1.1% (**correction**) as higher output in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, as well as finance and insurance services, more than offset declines in educational services and public administration.

In New Brunswick, GDP was unchanged in 2014 after contracting 0.6% in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction fell 10%, mainly the result of a mine closure in 2013. Manufacturing output declined 3.6%. However, manufacturing of seafood product preparations, meat products, wood products and non-metallic mineral products (excluding cement and concrete products) increased. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution increased 4.9% while construction output decreased 1.6%.

Services output grew 0.5% (**correction**) with increases in retail trade, office administration as well as accommodation and food services. Wholesale trade was down 5.3%, largely because of a decline in wholesaling of petroleum products. Output of rental and leasing services (except automotive equipment) and insurance carriers also declined. Higher output of federal government public administration as well as local, municipal, regional and aboriginal public administration was partly offset by a decline in defence services.

Central Canada

Quebec's GDP grew 1.4% in 2014, following a 1.1% gain in 2013. Metal ore mining increased 24%. Manufacturing output was up 3.1%, with contributions mainly from aerospace products, food products, wood products and chemical products. Engineering construction fell following the completion of a new electric power project. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution declined, largely because of lower export demand.

Services output advanced 1.3%, with increases in computer systems design services, financial investment services, legal services, transportation services and wholesale trade. Output of public administration services increased 1.7%, with higher output in local, municipal and regional public administration, as well as provincial public administration.

In Ontario, GDP rose 2.3% in 2014 after growing 1.2% in 2013. Manufacturing output grew 3.8%. The gains were widespread as 18 of 19 major industry subsectors increased output, led by motor vehicle parts, aerospace products, primary and fabricated metal products as well as food products. Gold and silver ore mining increased 19%. However, support activities for mining declined notably. Construction activity increased 0.6%.

Higher goods production contributed to higher output of wholesale trade and transportation services. Services output increased 2.4% (**correction**) with gains in finance and insurance services, retail trade, computer systems design services, food services and drinking places as well as offices of real estate agents and brokers. Health care and social assistance also contributed to the gain. Public administration services increased 0.5%, with higher output of provincial public administration and local, municipal and regional public administration partly offset by a decline in federal government public administration.

Western provinces

Manitoba's GDP increased 1.1% in 2014 following growth of 2.3% in 2013. Wholesale trade, transportation services, retail trade, finance and insurance, health care and social assistance as well as accommodation and food services contributed to the 2014 growth. Crop production fell 20% following two years of very good harvests. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction declined 7.8% and support activities for mining also fell.

Construction increased 1.8% as higher output of non-residential buildings and engineering structures was partly offset by lower residential building construction. Manufacturing output increased 2.6%. Output of transportation equipment, machinery, printing activities, furniture, primary and fabricated metals, and chemical products increased while output of meat products and wood products declined.

In Saskatchewan, GDP rose 1.4% in 2014 following a 5.0% increase in 2013. Oil and gas extraction increased 6.0% and support activities for oil and gas extraction increased significantly. Mining and quarrying output advanced 7.8%. Manufacturing output grew 1.5% with food products, fabricated metal products, wood products, basic chemical, and plastic and rubber products contributing to the increase. Utilities rose on higher demand for energy, partly because of unseasonably cold weather. Growth was partly offset by an 18% decline in crop production following a record harvest in 2013 and, to a lesser extent, a decrease in engineering construction.

Services output advanced 2.6% (**correction**), with increases in wholesale trade, pipeline transportation, retail trade, finance and insurance services and universities. Local, municipal, regional and aboriginal public administration also increased while federal government public administration declined.

Alberta's GDP grew 4.4% in 2014, leading all provinces. Growth was broad-based with 19 of 20 industrial sectors recording higher output. Despite a significant decline in oil prices over the second half of the year, oil and gas extraction increased 7.1% and pipeline transportation advanced 10%. Support activities for oil and gas extraction also increased. Residential building construction increased 8.7%. Crop production fell 11% following strong growth in 2013.

Manufacturing advanced 3.3% with gains in machinery, petroleum and coal products, food products, plastic products and basic chemicals. Pesticides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals manufacturing declined. Wholesale trade and transportation services grew in tandem with higher goods production.

Service-producing industries increased 3.9% with higher output in retail trade, banking services, real estate and rental and leasing services, professional, scientific and technical services, and administrative and support services. Education and health care services also contributed to the increase, as did provincial public administration as well as local, municipal, regional and aboriginal public administration.

In British Columbia, GDP rose 2.6% in 2014 following growth of 2.1% in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increased 4.6%. Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining rose 27%, mainly because of a new mine. Residential building construction increased 7.3% while non-residential building activity declined. Manufacturing advanced 3.0% as gains in wood products, machinery, paper products and other electronic products more than offset losses in primary metal products and motor vehicle parts.

Services output increased 2.6% (**correction**) with widespread growth in retail trade, wholesale trade, banking services, transportation services, financial investment services, accommodation and food services as well as health care and social assistance. Strong sales of existing homes contributed to a 17% increase in offices of real estate agents and brokers. Output of elementary and secondary schools declined 10% as a result of a labour dispute.

The territories

In Yukon, GDP fell 1.2% in 2014 following a 0.7% decline in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction fell 7.3%. Construction declined 5.8% with losses in residential building and engineering construction, while non-residential building activity increased. Wholesale trade declined with lower goods production. Health care and social assistance increased, while accommodation services declined.

In Northwest Territories, GDP grew 6.8% after 3.9% growth in 2013. Diamond mining increased 21%. Construction advanced 22% and wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies increased as work on a new mine continued. Service industries rose 1.1% with gains in retail trade, transportation services, accommodation services, and public administration.

In Nunavut, GDP grew 6.2% in 2014, following growth of 12% in 2013. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increased 9.9%. Engineering construction rose significantly as the development of a new mine progressed. Services output fell 1.5%, mainly because of a large decline in wholesale trade following deliveries to a mine site in 2013. In contrast, transportation and warehousing, health care and social assistance, as well as public administration increased.

Note to readers

The provincial and territorial gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 as their reference year. This means that the data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2007.

Percentage changes for GDP by industry are calculated using volume measures, that is, adjusted for price variations.

Estimates of provincial and territorial GDP by industry for 2014 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates of provincial-territorial GDP by industry, and by income and expenditure for 2007 to 2014 will be published in November 2015.

Corrections

On June 22, 2015, corrections were made to selected data series of the 2014 provincial and territorial GDP by industry. Economy-wide growth rates by province and territory, detailed industry estimates and industrial aggregations, as well as data for years prior to 2014 were not affected.

Corrections were made to growth rates of the following special aggregates: goods-producing industries, service-producing industries, industrial production, non-durable manufacturing industries, durable manufacturing industries, the information and communication technology sector (including its "manufacturing" and "services" sub-aggregates) and the energy sector.

Table 1
Gross domestic product by industry, millions of chained (2007) dollars

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^P
	annual % change					
Canada	-3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	-10.3	5.6	3.1	-4.6	7.3	-2.9
Prince Edward Island	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.3
Nova Scotia	0.1	2.8	0.5	-0.1	0.4	1.6
New Brunswick	-1.2	2.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.0
Quebec	-0.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.4
Ontario	-3.2	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.3
Manitoba	-0.4	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.1
Saskatchewan	-4.6	4.4	5.8	2.9	5.0	1.4
Alberta	-4.2	4.8	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.4
British Columbia	-2.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6
Yukon	7.7	4.4	4.1	2.5	-0.7	-1.2
Northwest Territories	-12.6	2.5	-8.2	2.3	3.9	6.8
Nunavut	-7.4	21.2	4.6	1.1	11.5	6.2

^P preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM tables [379-0030](#) and [379-0031](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [379-0028](#) and [379-0030](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1303](#).

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