

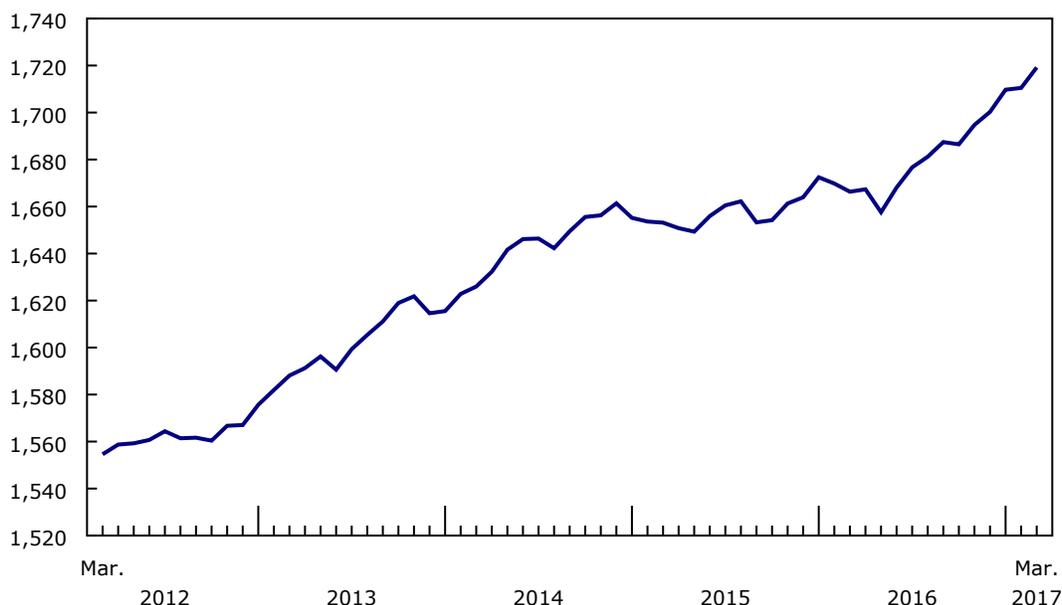
Gross domestic product by industry, March 2017

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Wednesday, May 31, 2017

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 0.5% in March, following no change in February. Growth was widespread across goods-producing and service-producing industries.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product increases in March

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Goods-producing industries grew for the fourth time in five months, increasing 0.9% in March, while service-producing industries rose 0.3% in March and have grown continuously since September 2015.

Manufacturing leads the growth

The manufacturing sector was the largest contributor to the growth in GDP in March, growing 1.6% and more than offsetting a 1.0% contraction in February.

Non-durable manufacturing (+1.7%) rose for the fourth time in the last five months based on widespread growth. With the exception of paper manufacturing, all subsectors posted gains, led by chemical products (+2.4%), petroleum and coal products (+2.6%) and plastic and rubber products (+2.4%). Food manufacturing rose 0.9% as seven of nine industry groups registered growth.

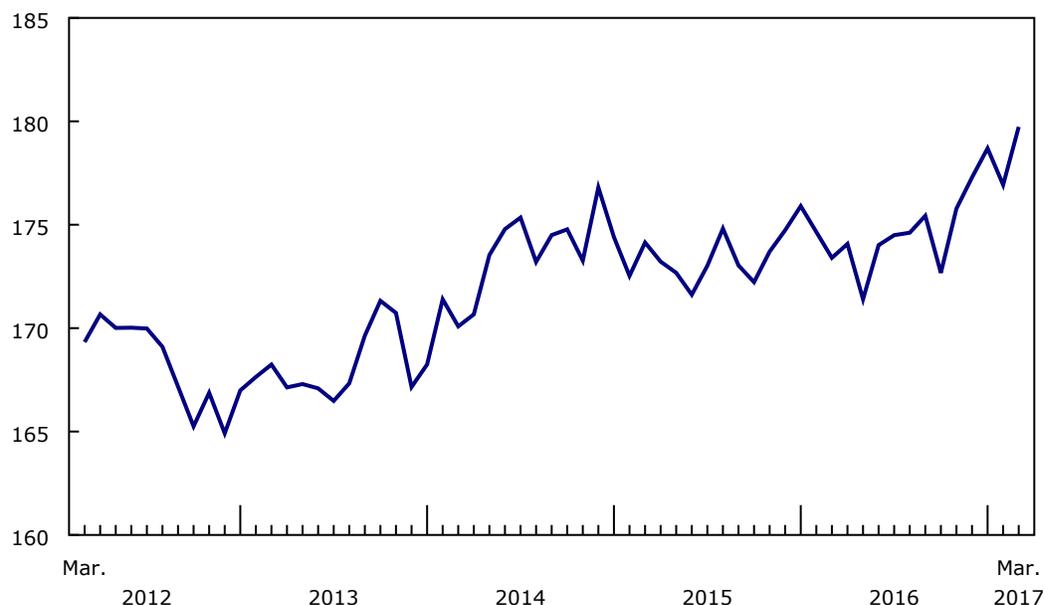
Durable manufacturing rose 1.5% in March as the majority of subsectors were up. Leading the growth in durable manufacturing were machinery manufacturing (+3.9%) and computer and electronic products (+4.8%). Transportation equipment increased 0.9%, reflecting growth in motor vehicle, motor vehicle body and trailer, motor



vehicle parts and aerospace product and parts manufacturing. Miscellaneous transportation equipment manufacturing contracted 4.5%. Other subsectors posting declines were manufacturers of furniture (-2.8%) and non-metallic minerals (-2.4%).

Chart 2 Manufacturing output grows in March

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Retail trade and wholesale trade continue to grow

Retail trade grew for the eighth time in nine months, rising 1.0% in March. Eight of twelve subsectors registered higher activity. Leading the growth were motor vehicle and parts dealers (+4.2%), primarily on the strength of more activity at new car dealers, and general merchandise stores (+2.6%).

Wholesale trade increased for the sixth month in a row, up 0.7% in March from widespread growth across subsectors. With the exception of machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers, which contracted 1.9%, all other subsectors rose or were unchanged in March. Leading the growth was a 2.9% increase at building material and supplies wholesalers, reflecting the growth in lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies wholesaling as well as metal service centres.

Construction up for a fifth consecutive month

Construction increased for a fifth consecutive month, gaining 0.8% in March. Residential construction was up 1.2% in part due to increases in single, double and row housing construction, as well as in alterations and improvements. Engineering and other construction activities (+1.0%) and repair construction (+0.2%) also rose.

Non-residential construction contracted for the sixth month in a row, edging down 0.1% as institutional and governmental construction and industrial construction both declined.

Finance and insurance sector continues to grow

Finance and insurance rose 0.8% in March, growing for the sixth time in seven months. Depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities were up 1.3%. Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles grew 0.4% on the strength of increased market activity while insurance services and related activities remained unchanged.

Real estate and rental and leasing sector up

The output of the real estate and rental and leasing sector increased 0.3% in March. Activity by real estate agents and brokers grew 2.5% on the strength of continued higher home resale activity in Ontario and British Columbia.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction grows

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rose 0.3% in March following a 0.3% decline in February.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction grew for the eighth month in a row, up 9.9% in March, after declining for most of 2015 and the first half of 2016. There were increases in drilling and rigging services, as well as in support activities for mining and quarrying.

Oil and gas extraction declined 0.4% in March. Growth in conventional oil and gas extraction (+2.0%) was more than offset by a decline in non-conventional oil extraction (-3.1%), as a fire and explosion at an oil upgrader facility in the Fort McMurray area disrupted production.

After decreasing 3.5% in February, mining and quarrying excluding oil and gas extraction further declined 2.1% in March. The largest contributor to the decline was a 7.2% contraction in non-metallic mineral mining, as potash mining declined for a third consecutive month due in part to lower exports. Metal ore mining edged down 0.1% in March as an increase in iron ore extraction was offset by declines in other types of metal ore mining. Coal mining grew 4.5% in March after three months of declines in part due to higher exports to Asia.

Utilities up from higher demand for heating

Utilities rose 1.6% in March after edging down 0.1% in February. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution rose 1.4% in March, while natural gas distribution was up 4.1% as unusually low temperatures across the country increased the demand for heating.

Transportation and warehousing grows

Transportation and warehousing services rose 0.3% in March, led by growth in air transportation (+1.4%) as movement of both passengers and goods increased. Pipeline transportation was up 1.1% as the transportation of natural gas (+2.0%) and crude oil (+0.3%) grew in part because of higher exports. Growth was partly offset by a 1.4% decline in postal and courier services, as postal as well as courier and messenger services declined.

Other industries

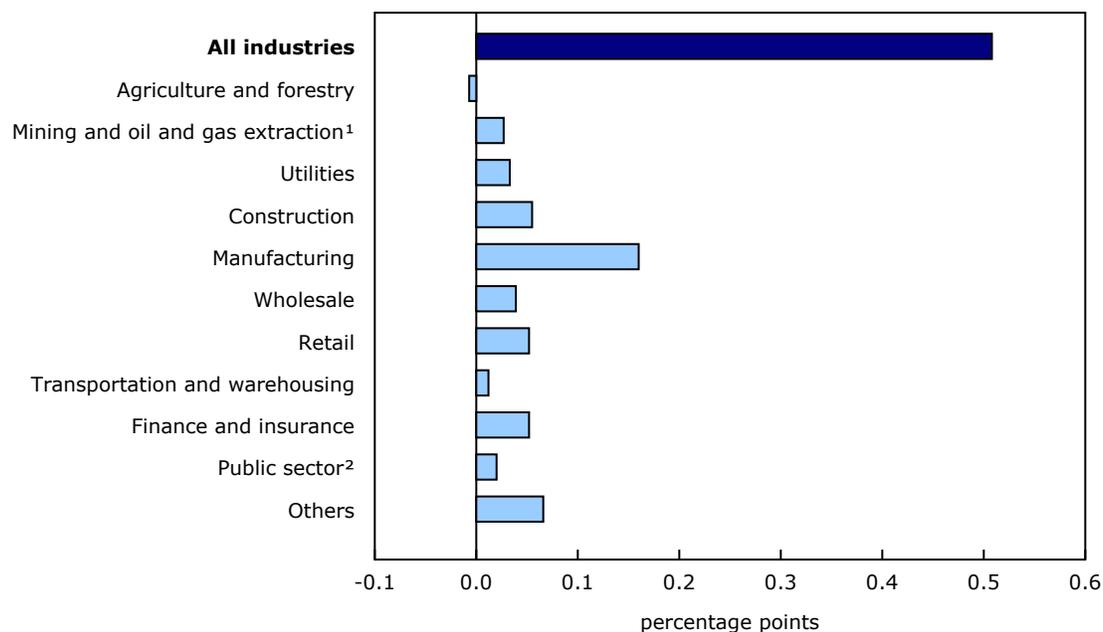
The public sector (education, health care and public administration) edged up 0.1% in March as education and healthcare rose, while public administration remained essentially unchanged.

Arts, entertainment and recreation services were up 0.6% in March. The 2.2% growth in performing arts, spectator sports and heritage institutions was partly offset by a 0.6% decline in amusement, gambling and recreation industries.

Accommodation and food services edged down 0.1% in March as growth in accommodation services was more than offset by a decline at food services and drinking places.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting was down for the fifth time in six months, declining 0.4% in March.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product in March



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

Source(s): Gross domestic product by industry (1301).

First quarter of 2017

The value added of goods-producing industries rose 1.7% in the first quarter of 2017, marking three consecutive quarters of growth. The value added of service-producing industries increased 0.9%. Growth in both goods-producing and service-producing industries was widespread, as all sectors recorded gains, with the exception of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and management of companies and enterprises.

The main contributor to growth in goods-producing industries was a 2.6% rise in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. This increase is attributable in large part to support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction, which grew 30%, following a 23% increase in the previous quarter, reversing a downward trend that started in mid-2014.

Manufacturing was up 1.8%. Gains were shared across durable (+1.9%) and non-durable (+1.7%) manufacturing, as most subsectors showed growth.

Construction grew 1.7% in the first quarter, led by an increase in residential construction (+3.0%), the largest gain since the first quarter of 2012. Non-residential construction was down for the sixth consecutive quarter.

The largest contributor to growth in service-producing industries in the first quarter was wholesale trade, which grew 3.0%, its highest level of growth since the fourth quarter of 2010. This was partly a result of increased activity by machinery, equipment, and supplies wholesalers (+5.4%) and motor vehicle and parts wholesalers (+7.3%).

Real estate and rental and leasing rose 0.8% as activity by real estate agents and brokers was up 2.2%. Retail trade (+1.9%) grew for a third consecutive quarter, with increases in 10 of 12 subsectors. Finance and insurance (+1.4%) increased for the seventh quarter in a row. The public sector (education, health and public administration) grew 0.3%.



In celebration of the country's 150th birthday, Statistics Canada is presenting snapshots from our rich statistical history.

Today we look at the evolution and contribution of the Canadian manufacturing sector to the overall economy.

From 1961 until 2013, the manufacturing sector's nominal gross domestic product (GDP) increased more than twentyfold while the overall economy experienced a more than forty-fivefold rise. The manufacturing sector represented 22% of the overall economy in 1961, reaching a high of 24% in 1965. Before the economic downturn at the end of 2008, the sector represented 13% of the overall economy, and stood at 10% in 2013.

It is the transportation equipment subsector that registered the largest increase in share within manufacturing during the period 1961 to 2013, going from 8.1% of total manufacturing in 1961 to 14.8% in 2013 and establishing itself as the largest subsector from the mid-1980s onward. There were also large share increases in machinery manufacturing (from 4.4% to 8.3%) and petroleum and coal product manufacturing (from 3.0% to 6.3%) during this period.

Paper manufacturing's share of the total manufacturing sector declined from 10.9% in 1961 to 4.1% in 2013. Other industries that saw large declines in share during this period are primary metals (from 9.1% to 5.3%) and clothing and leather products (from 6.0% to 0.6%).

Food manufacturing was the largest manufacturing subsector in 1961, accounting for 12.3% of its nominal GDP. This share has remained fairly consistent over the years, accounting for 12.5% of the total in 2013.

Note to readers

Monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 as the reference year. This means that data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index, multiplied by the industry's value added in 2007. Monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price supply and use tables (SUT) up to the latest SUT year (2013).

For the period starting with January 2014, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2013 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with expenditure-based GDP data, which are chained quarterly.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

For more information on GDP, see the video "[What is Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\)?](#)"

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2016.

Each month, newly available administrative and survey data from various industries in the economy are integrated and result in statistical revisions. Updated and revised administrative data (including taxation statistics), new information provided by respondents to industry surveys, and standard changes to seasonal adjustment calculations are incorporated with each release.

Real-time CANSIM tables

Real-time CANSIM table 379-8031 will be updated on June 12. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Next release

Data on GDP by industry for April will be released on June 30.

Table 1
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	October 2016 ^r	November 2016 ^r	December 2016 ^r	January 2017 ^r	February 2017 ^r	March 2017 ^p	March 2017 ^p	March 2016 to March 2017 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	1,719,184	3.2
Goods-producing industries	-0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	-0.4	0.9	507,925	4.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.5	-0.0	0.2	-0.9	-1.2	-0.4	27,995	-0.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.1	2.1	-0.7	2.4	-0.3	0.3	142,648	8.3
Utilities	-1.6	-3.8	3.7	-1.2	-0.1	1.6	37,391	4.0
Construction	-0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	119,831	1.5
Manufacturing	-1.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	-1.0	1.6	179,731	3.7
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1,212,091	2.8
Wholesale trade	1.9	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.7	102,588	7.0
Retail trade	1.6	0.5	-0.7	1.7	0.1	1.0	96,526	4.7
Transportation and warehousing	-0.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	-0.3	0.3	76,883	3.9
Information and cultural industries	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	51,138	0.6
Finance and insurance	-0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	124,691	5.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	224,502	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	92,868	2.5
Management of companies and enterprises	0.2	0.6	0.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.2	12,086	-1.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.1	42,339	-0.2
Educational services	-0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.2	88,895	1.4
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.1	113,692	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.7	-0.8	0.6	12,614	2.4
Accommodation and food services	-1.1	-0.2	-0.5	1.6	-0.4	-0.1	35,785	1.6
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	32,428	0.2
Public administration	-0.2	-0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.0	108,234	1.4
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-1.0	1.3	0.5	1.2	-0.6	1.1	365,284	5.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.6	1.9	0.1	1.0	-0.7	1.7	76,753	4.7
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.5	1.7	1.5	0.6	-1.2	1.5	103,027	2.7
Information and communication technologies industries	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	74,428	4.3
Energy sector	-1.3	1.0	-0.3	1.9	0.1	1.3	164,964	9.2
Public sector	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	310,763	1.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Table 2
Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2015	First quarter 2016 ^r	Second quarter 2016 ^r	Third quarter 2016 ^r	Fourth quarter 2016 ^r	First quarter 2017 ^p	First quarter 2017 ^p
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars ¹
Goods-producing industries	-1.1	0.4	-2.2	2.4	0.9	1.7	505,503
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	-1.7	28,193
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-2.6	0.3	-6.7	7.8	3.5	2.6	142,442
Utilities	-1.4	1.1	1.4	2.8	-2.4	0.4	37,015
Construction	-1.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	1.7	119,084
Manufacturing	-0.0	0.6	-0.9	1.0	0.2	1.8	178,450
Services-producing industries	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1,208,431
Wholesale trade	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.5	1.6	3.0	101,988
Retail trade	0.6	1.0	-0.1	0.2	1.9	1.9	95,853
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	0.9	-0.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	76,828
Information and cultural industries	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	51,092
Finance and insurance	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.4	123,800
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	223,641
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	92,537
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1	-1.3	-1.5	-0.2	0.9	-1.0	12,114
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.4	42,348
Educational services	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	88,690
Health care and social assistance	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	113,543
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	1.2	-0.7	1.9	1.4	0.4	12,598
Accommodation and food services	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.0	-1.3	0.9	35,848
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.4	32,391
Public administration	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	108,190
Other aggregations							
Industrial production	-1.1	0.5	-2.8	3.6	1.1	2.0	363,377
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.4	1.2	0.1	2.2	-0.1	1.7	76,083
Durable manufacturing industries	0.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.1	0.5	1.9	102,435
Information and communication technologies industries	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.8	74,168
Energy sector	-2.0	0.1	-4.6	8.2	1.4	2.5	163,531
Public sector	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	310,371

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [379-0031](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1301](#).

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the [System of Macroeconomic Accounts](#) module on our website.

The *User Guide: Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (13-606-G)* is also available.

The *Methodological Guide: Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (13-607-X)* is also available.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300;
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To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-790-6570), Industry Accounts Division.