

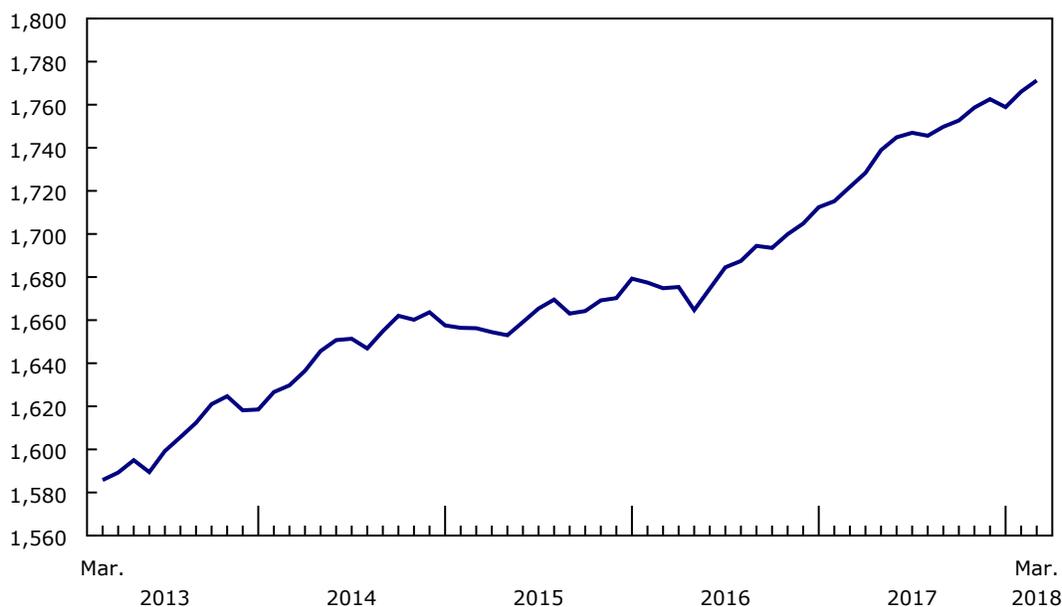
Gross domestic product by industry, March 2018

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, May 31, 2018

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.3% in March as 15 of 20 industrial sectors grew, led by the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product rises in March

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



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

The output of goods-producing industries expanded 0.6%, mostly attributable to mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. Manufacturing edged up while construction edged down.

Services-producing industries were up 0.2%, as increases in most sectors more than offset a decline in the finance and insurance sector.

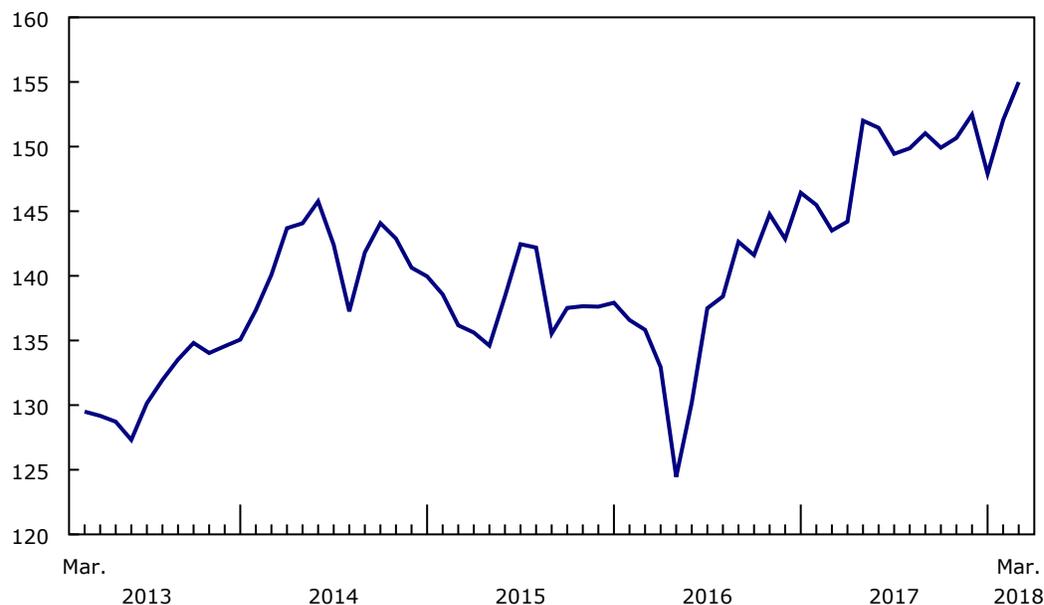
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction continues to lead growth

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector expanded 1.9% in March as all subsectors grew.



Chart 2 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction grows in March

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



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

The oil and gas extraction subsector was up 2.1%, the fourth increase in five months. Non-conventional oil extraction rose 3.1% as crude bitumen extraction in Alberta reached a record high 8.9 million cubic metres. Conventional oil and gas extraction rose 1.3% as growth in natural gas extraction more than offset a decline in conventional crude petroleum extraction.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction (+0.8%) was up for a second month in a row after four months of declines. Non-metallic mineral mining rose 2.1% as all industries increased, led by potash mining (+2.8%). Metal ore mining edged up 0.1%, following four months of declines, as growth in iron ore (+8.9%) and gold and silver ore (+1.0%) mining more than offset a seventh consecutive decline in copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining (-4.7%) and other metal ore mining (-2.1%).

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction grew 2.1% in March as demand for drilling services increased.

Transportation and warehousing continues to grow

Higher output of natural gas and crude oil was a major contributor to the 0.8% increase in transportation and warehousing in March. Overall, seven of nine subsectors increased.

Pipeline transportation rose 5.6% in March, following a 0.8% decline in February. Pipeline transportation of natural gas (+7.9%) and crude oil and other pipeline transportation (+3.3%) both rose on higher exports to the United States.

Rail transportation increased 0.2% following two months of decline, as higher carloadings of grain and fertilizers and coal more than offset lower carloadings of metals and minerals and industrial and consumer products.

Air transportation (+0.5%) rose for a third consecutive month, while truck transportation increased 0.4%.

Wholesale and retail trade up

Wholesale trade rose 0.8% in March, offsetting the 0.8% decline in February, as six of nine subsectors grew. Building material and supplies wholesaling (+3.4%) led the growth, as all industry groups increased. Motor vehicle and parts wholesaling was up 2.9%, as motor vehicle wholesaling rose for the first time in four months on the strength of increased imports of passenger cars and light trucks.

Increased sales of imported motor vehicles contributed to the 0.6% rise in retail trade. Higher activity at new car dealers was the main reason for the gain. In retail trade, 7 of 12 subsectors were up, with notable increases in clothing and clothing accessories stores (+1.9%) and general merchandise stores (+1.6%). Gasoline stations (-1.9%) declined for a third consecutive month.

The largest monthly contraction in the finance and insurance sector in nine years

Following four months of growth, the finance and insurance sector declined 1.2% in March, the largest monthly contraction since November 2008.

An atypical decline in stock market trading activity in March was the main reason for the decreases in depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities (-1.0%) and financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles (-3.2%). Insurance carriers and related activities (-0.5%) declined for the first time since October 2017 on lower premium revenue.

Manufacturing edges up

The manufacturing sector edged up 0.1% in March. The 0.3% growth in non-durable manufacturing was mostly offset by a 0.1% decrease in durable manufacturing.

Growth in non-durable manufacturing was led by a 7.0% increase in plastic and rubber products as plastic manufacturers built up their inventories. Chemical products manufacturing rose 2.9% with increases in most industry groups. Food manufacturing was down 2.5% as most industry groups declined.

In durable manufacturing, 6 of 10 subsectors increased. Machinery (-4.1%) manufacturing declined for the first time in five months. There were also declines in computer and electronic products (-2.0%) and electrical equipment (-1.8%) manufacturing, while transportation equipment (+1.2%), primary metal (+1.3%), miscellaneous (+2.8%) and wood products (+0.7%) manufacturing increased.

Construction edges down

Construction (-0.1%) was down slightly in March as declines in residential (-0.7%) and repair (-0.3%) construction offset growth in engineering and other construction activities (+0.4%) and non-residential construction (+0.6%).

Other industries

Real estate and rental and leasing edged up 0.1% in March following two months of declines. Activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers (-1.8%) decreased for the third month in a row, following the implementation of new mortgage lending rules in January, including stress-testing for uninsured mortgages.

Professional, scientific and technical services expanded 0.4% as most industries grew. Computer systems design (+1.2%) continued to be one of the fastest-growing industries in the economy. Legal services declined 2.0% in the wake of the cooling real estate market and lower stock market activity.

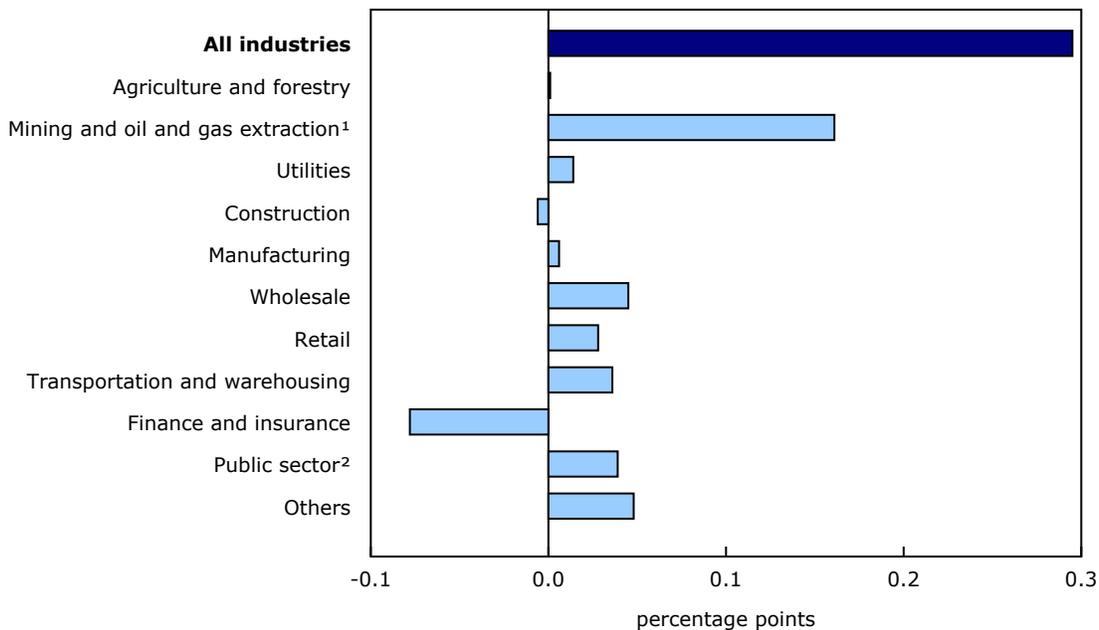
The public sector was up 0.2% with all three components (education, health care and public administration) increasing.

Utilities grew 0.6%. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution rose 0.8% while natural gas distribution edged down 0.1%. Temperatures were seasonal in Eastern Canada while Western Canada was cooler than usual.

Accommodation and food services rose 0.5% as both food services and drinking places (+0.4%) and accommodation services (+0.6%) increased.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting edged up 0.1%.

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 2018

The value added of goods-producing industries increased 0.6% in the first quarter, marking seven consecutive quarters of growth, while the value added of services-producing industries rose 0.3%. Growth in both goods-producing and services-producing industries was widespread as 14 of 20 sectors reported gains.

The main contributor to growth in the goods-producing industries was the construction sector (+1.4%), which rose for the sixth consecutive quarter. All components of the sector grew, with non-residential construction (+3.0%) growing at its fastest pace since the third quarter of 2013.

Manufacturing was up 0.4% as durable manufacturing rose 1.2%, while non-durable manufacturing declined 0.7%. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction was up 0.4%, marking the seventh consecutive quarter of growth. The gain stemmed from increased oil and gas extraction (+0.5%) and support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (+2.9%), while mining excluding oil and gas declined 1.4%. Utilities rose 0.3% on the strength of a 3.8% rise in natural gas distribution. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting declined 0.2%.

Growth in the services-producing industries was led by the public sector (+0.7%), finance and insurance (+0.8%) and professional, scientific and technical services (+0.9%). In finance and insurance, financial investment services were up 3.4% following declines in the previous two quarters. Transportation and warehousing rose 1.0% with increases in most subsectors. Wholesale trade (+0.4%) had its slowest growth in more than a year. Retail trade (-0.9%) registered its first quarterly decline since the second quarter of 2016. The output of real estate agents and brokers (-13.7%) fell to its lowest level since the first quarter of 2014.

Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

The release on gross domestic product by industry is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. This release will be used in helping to measure the following goal:



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 (2014).

For the period starting with January 2015, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2014 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 2017.

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 18. For more information, consult the document [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

Next release

Data on GDP by industry for April will be released on June 29.

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

	October 2017 ^r	November 2017 ^r	December 2017 ^r	January 2018 ^r	February 2018 ^r	March 2018 ^p	March 2018 ^p	March 2017 to March 2018 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.3	1,771,242	2.9
Goods-producing industries	-0.2	0.9	0.3	-0.9	1.1	0.6	533,479	4.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.4	0.8	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.1	27,951	-0.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.7	0.5	1.2	-3.0	2.8	1.9	154,987	8.0
Utilities	-2.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.9	0.6	39,914	3.9
Construction	0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.9	0.9	-0.1	127,110	5.1
Manufacturing	0.3	1.6	0.1	-0.6	0.5	0.1	183,005	2.5
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,238,862	2.1
Wholesale trade	2.7	-0.6	-0.3	1.1	-0.8	0.8	103,467	4.2
Retail trade	2.4	-0.9	-1.2	-0.2	0.4	0.6	97,344	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	80,483	4.1
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	52,715	-0.5
Finance and insurance	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	-1.2	123,241	0.8
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	227,155	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	98,644	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.1	10,828	-0.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	43,103	0.2
Educational services	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	91,523	2.2
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	117,368	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	1.0	0.9	-0.4	2.3	-0.2	13,794	4.8
Accommodation and food services	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	38,323	3.9
Other services (except public administration)	-0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.0	32,940	1.4
Public administration	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	110,207	2.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.5	1.0	0.6	-1.5	1.3	0.9	383,711	4.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.7	0.9	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	0.3	77,055	0.1
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.1	2.2	0.3	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	106,204	4.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	79,865	5.8
Energy sector	-1.0	0.0	1.4	-2.1	1.8	1.8	177,400	6.2
Public sector	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	319,022	2.5

^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 2016	First quarter 2017 ^r	Second quarter 2017 ^r	Third quarter 2017 ^r	Fourth quarter 2017 ^r	First quarter 2018 ^p	First quarter 2018 ^p
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars ¹
Goods-producing industries	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	529,375
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	27,917
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.6	1.4	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	151,650
Utilities	-1.7	-0.2	1.6	3.2	-1.1	0.3	39,862
Construction	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	126,799
Manufacturing	0.3	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	182,612
Services-producing industries	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1,237,024
Wholesale trade	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.7	0.4	103,156
Retail trade	1.7	2.2	1.8	0.0	1.0	-0.9	96,870
Transportation and warehousing	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	79,962
Information and cultural industries	-0.2	1.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.0	52,704
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.3	1.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.8	123,937
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	-0.3	227,200
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	98,184
Management of companies and enterprises	0.8	-2.6	-1.2	-0.2	-0.0	-0.3	10,822
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.5	43,054
Educational services	0.5	-0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	91,480
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	117,075
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.4	1.7	-0.8	1.4	1.9	13,711
Accommodation and food services	-1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	38,184
Other services (except public administration)	-0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	-0.1	32,980
Public administration	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	110,007
Other aggregations							
Industrial production	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	379,853
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.2	1.7	1.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	76,960
Durable manufacturing industries	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.4	1.2	1.2	105,897
Information and communication technologies industries	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.9	79,612
Energy sector	1.0	1.5	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	174,323
Public sector	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	318,480

^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 gross domestic product 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; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ederne Victor (613-863-6876), Industry Accounts Division.