

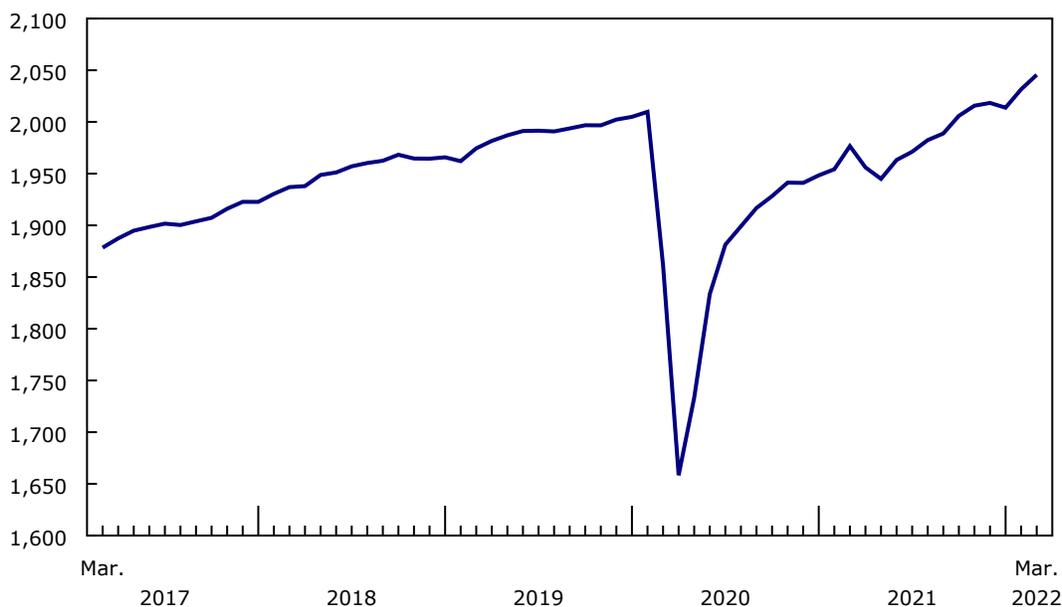
# Gross domestic product by industry, March 2022

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Tuesday, May 31, 2022

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.7% in March, following a 0.9% expansion in February. Broad-based increases across most sectors were led by client-facing industries.

## Chart 1 Real gross domestic product grows in March

billions of chained (2012) dollars — all industries



Source(s): Table 36-10-0434-01.

Both services-producing (+0.6%) and goods-producing (+0.9%) industries were up, as 14 of 20 industrial sectors expanded in March.

Advance information indicates that real GDP increased 0.2% in April. Output was up in the mining, quarrying and oil and gas, transportation and warehousing and wholesale trade sectors. Notable decreases were recorded in the real estate and rental and leasing, finance and insurance, manufacturing and construction sectors. Owing to its preliminary nature, this estimate will be updated on June 30 with the release of the official GDP data for April.

### Client-facing industries continue to lead the growth, benefiting from easing of public health restrictions

In March, the client-facing industries continued to recover ground lost in December 2021 and January 2022 when public health measures were put in place to dampen the spread of the Omicron variant.

### Accommodation and food services continue to grow

Following a 14.3% jump in February, the accommodation and food services sector rose 10.9% in March as both subsectors were up.

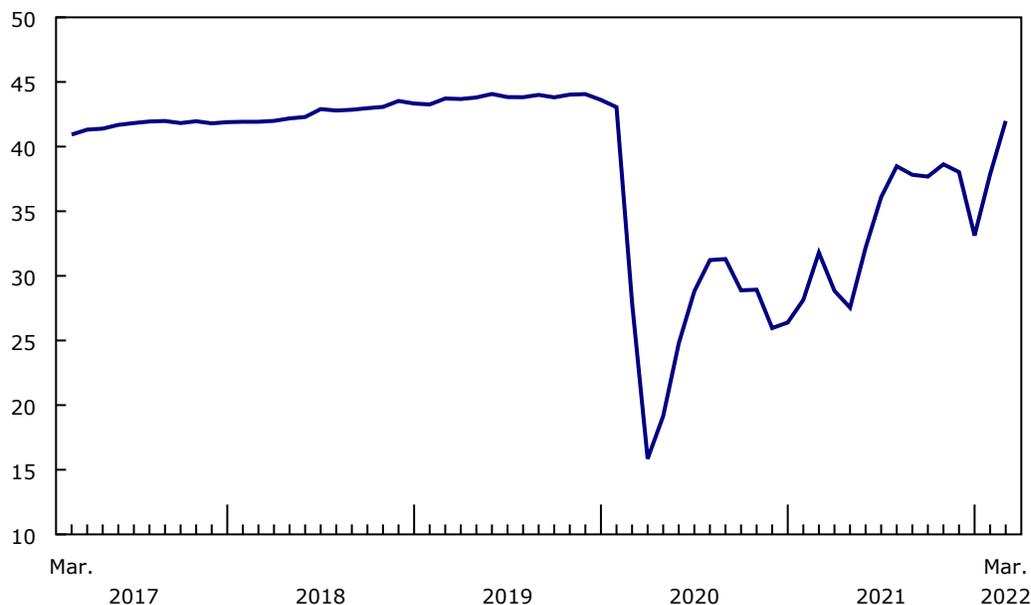


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## Chart 2 Accommodation and food services grow in March

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



Source(s): Table 36-10-0434-01.

Food services and drinking places (+8.5%) led the growth in March as capacity restrictions continued to be lifted and the proof of COVID-19 vaccination requirements were eliminated across several provinces during the month.

Accommodation services rose 17.3% in March, up for a second consecutive month. Traveller accommodation services led the growth, lifted by a [higher number of domestic and international travellers](#) in the month.

### Transportation and warehousing keeps rolling

Transportation and warehousing rose 3.2% in March, following a 2.4% growth in February, as 8 of 10 subsectors were up.

[Air transportation jumped 57.2%](#) in March as airlines carried more goods and passengers. The lifting of restrictions on international arrivals' landing ports along with pent-up demand for March break travel by the general public all positively contributed to the spike in activity.

Support activities rose 2.6% in March, up for a fifth time in six months, on a broad-based growth across most industries as only support activities for rail were down in the month.

Transit, ground passenger, and scenic and sightseeing transportation expanded 3.0% in March, up for the second month in a row, benefiting from an [increase in public transit ridership](#).

Pipeline transportation increased 1.8%, the highest monthly growth rate since November 2020, as pipeline movement of natural gas and crude oil and other transportation both rose in March 2022.

## Arts, entertainment and recreation performs well in March

The arts, entertainment and recreation sector increased 13.5% in March, the largest growth rate since July 2020, as many spectator sport venues, recreation centres and casinos allowed more patrons to attend their facilities.

Amusement, gambling and recreation industries (+14.7%) contributed the most to the growth in March as higher activity at casinos, bingo halls and other gaming terminals led the increase.

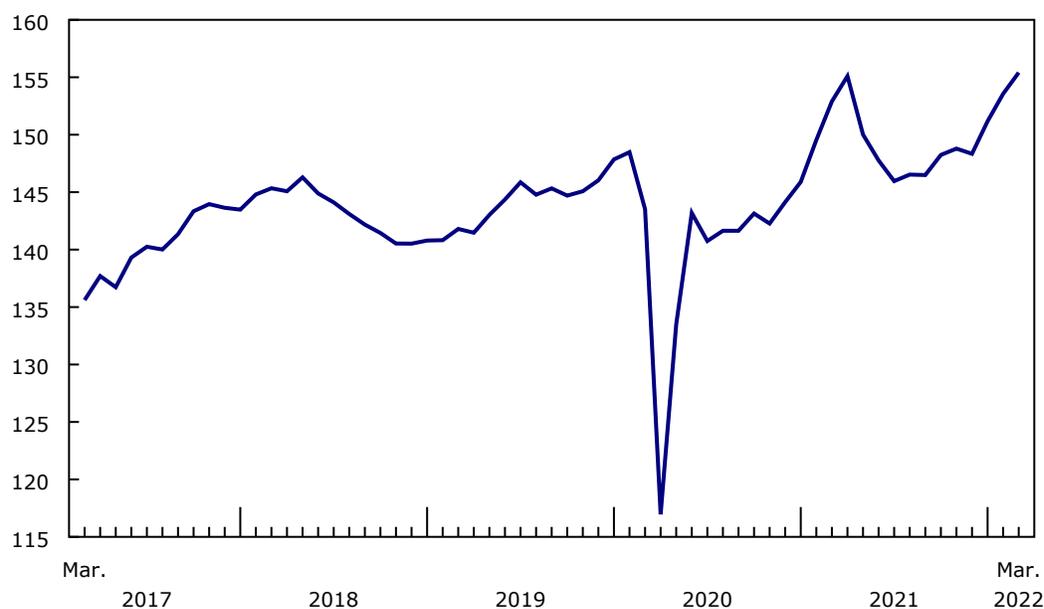
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions grew 11.9% in March as attendance at professional sporting and performing arts events increased.

## Construction up, building upon two months of growth

The construction sector rose 1.2% in March, with output surpassing April 2021 to reach an all-time high, with all subsectors contributing to the growth.

### Chart 3 Construction grows in March

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



Source(s): Table 36-10-0434-01.

In March, residential building construction (+1.8%) led the growth for the third month in a row, with home alterations and improvements and construction of single-detached homes contributing the most to the increase during the month.

Non-residential building construction rose 0.9% in March, up for the ninth consecutive month. All construction activities posted gains with [commercial building construction contributing the most to the increase, driven in part by a retail development in Mount Royal, Quebec.](#)

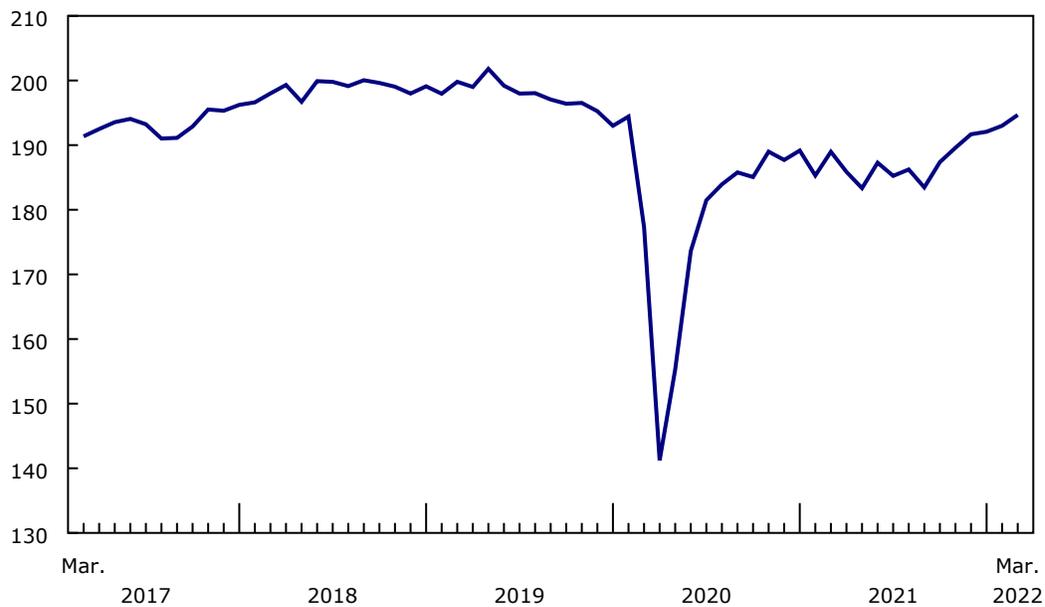
Engineering and other construction activities increased 0.6% in March, continuing an upward trend that began at the end of 2020 and is 1.9% below February 2020's pre-pandemic level of activity. Repair construction rose 1.2% in March 2022, up for the seventh time in eight months, as both the residential and non-residential segments expanded.

### Strength in manufacturing continues

Manufacturing rose 0.9% in March, surpassing the February 2020 pre-pandemic level of activity. Increases in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing contributed to the sixth consecutive monthly expansion in the sector.

#### Chart 4 Manufacturing sector grows in March

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



Source(s): Table 36-10-0434-01.

Durable goods manufacturing grew 1.2% in March as 6 of 10 subsectors were up. Transportation equipment manufacturing contributed the most to the growth as activity at motor vehicle (+8.8%) and motor vehicle parts (+6.7%) plants was less affected by the semiconductor chip related shortages in March. The computer and electronic products manufacturing subsector rose 8.4%, as all industries were up, while furniture and related products (-3.9%) and primary metal manufacturing (-1.5%) offset some of the growth.

Non-durable goods manufacturing grew 0.5% as five of nine subsectors were up in March. Leading the growth were plastics and rubber products (+5.5%), partly due to higher demand from motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts manufacturers, and food manufacturing (+1.3%) as the majority of industries expanded. Chemical manufacturing contracted 1.7%, reflecting lower pharmaceutical manufacturing (-9.8%) following a period of elevated activity.

### Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction continues to grow

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector rose 1.4% in March as all subsectors posted gains.

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Oil and gas extraction expanded 1.7% in March, rising for the second month in a row after three months of decline. Oil sands extraction grew 2.3% in March, [following a 2.0% growth in February](#), led by continued increases in crude bitumen and synthetic crude production in Alberta. Oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) rose 0.9% as growth in crude petroleum extraction more than offset lower natural gas extraction.

Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) increased 0.9% in March, as growth in metal ore mining more than offset declines in the other two subsectors.

Metal ore mining increased 4.4% in March, rising for the second month in a row, as all types of metal ore mining grew, led by gold and silver ore mining along with iron ore mining. [Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying](#) was down 1.7%, with potash mining contributing the most to the decline.

Coal mining contracted 5.6% in March following three months of strong growth. The elevated production in the previous three months was an effort by producers to make up for deliveries affected by flooding in British Columbia in late 2021.

Support activities for mining, and oil and gas extraction increased 0.8% in March 2022 on account of an increase in drilling and rigging services.

## Finance and insurance up as global instability creates market volatility

The finance and insurance sector increased 0.4% in March, up for a 10th month in a row, on a broad-based growth across the sector. The escalating conflict in Ukraine and the isolation of Russia from the global financial markets, contributed in part towards [an unprecedented net inflow of funds in the Canadian economy](#) in March, as the value of traded activity on the Toronto Stock Exchange climbed to the highest level since March 2020.

Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles rose at its fastest pace since November 2020, up 2.1% in March 2022.

## Wholesale trade declines

[Wholesale trade](#) contracted 0.7% in March, down for the third month in a row, as five of nine subsectors were down.

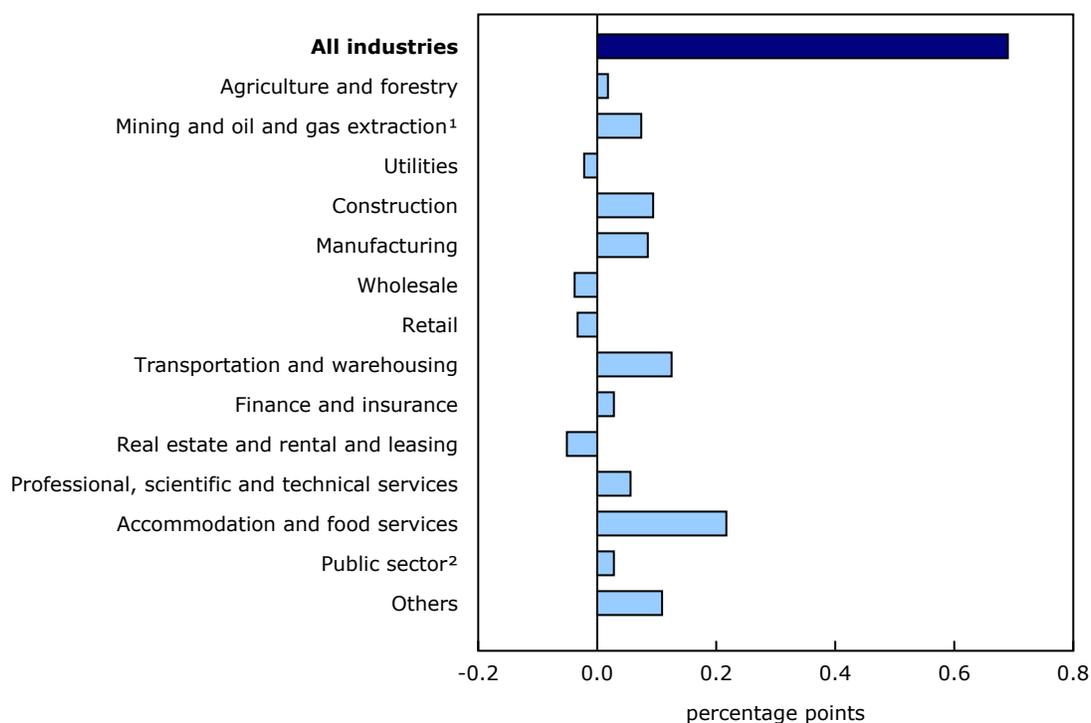
Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling (-3.9%) contributed the most to the decline in March, as all industries comprising the subsector were down. Farm products wholesaling contracted 15.1% in March as lower output of grain and oilseed dealers was reflected in lower exports of canola and other grains as supplies dwindled following a drought-stricken 2021 harvest.

Miscellaneous wholesaling (+4.2%) rose for the second month in a row, and building materials and supplies wholesaling expanded 1.7% in March, benefiting from an increase in construction activity.

## Retail activity shrinks for the second month in a row

The [retail trade sector](#) contracted 0.6% in March, down for the second month in a row, as a decline in the motor vehicle and parts dealers subsector more than offset gains in the majority of other subsectors. Excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers, retail trade rose 0.7%. Motor vehicle and parts dealers dropped 7.7%, the largest monthly decline since December 2020, as activity at dealers' lots dipped for the second month in a row.

**Chart 5**  
**Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product in March**



1. Includes quarrying.  
 2. Educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration.  
**Source(s):** Gross domestic product by industry (1301).

### First quarter of 2022: A quarter of two tales

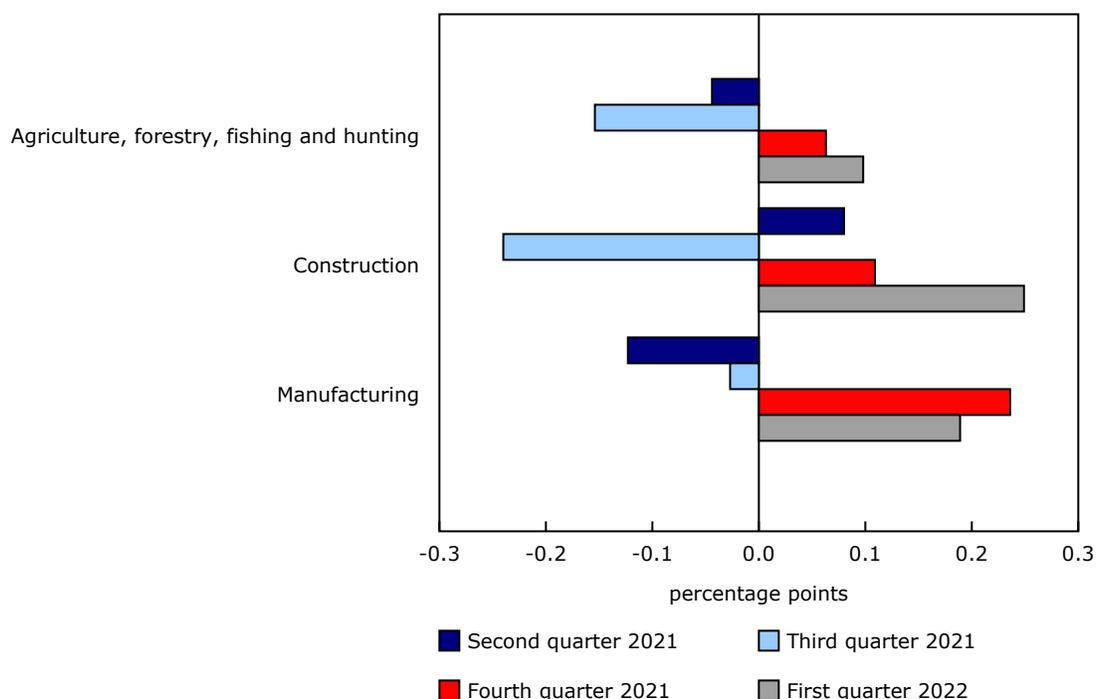
Economic activity expanded 0.8% in the first quarter of 2022, representing a third consecutive quarterly gain. Goods-producing sectors, specifically construction, manufacturing and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, were among the largest contributors to growth, as all continued to rebound for a second consecutive quarter from declines recorded earlier in the course of 2021. Several client-facing service industries were detractors to growth in the first quarter of 2022, in large part due to the impact of restrictions that were introduced or tightened in December 2021 and January 2022 to curb the spread of the Omicron variant.

### Most goods-producing sectors contributed to growth in the first quarter

Construction expanded 3.3% in the first quarter with gains across all subsectors. Residential building construction (+3.9%) was a significant contributor to growth, rebounding from the declines recorded in the previous two quarters, although still sitting 5.5% below its peak observed in the second quarter of 2021.

**Chart 6**

**Main industrial sectors driving growth in the first quarter of 2022 are up for a second consecutive quarter (contribution to the percentage change in gross domestic product)**



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

The manufacturing sector rose 1.9% in the first quarter of 2022, with transportation equipment manufacturing driving the gains for a second quarter in a row. Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing led growth as supply-chain issues and semi-conductor shortages abated in the Canadian market in the second half of the quarter and exports rose. Other transportation equipment manufacturing also grew strongly in the quarter.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting expanded 5.8% in the first quarter, as activity related to crop production continued to rebound following the low output levels from the 2021 harvest that were a result of record-setting heat, drought and forest fires in Western Canada.

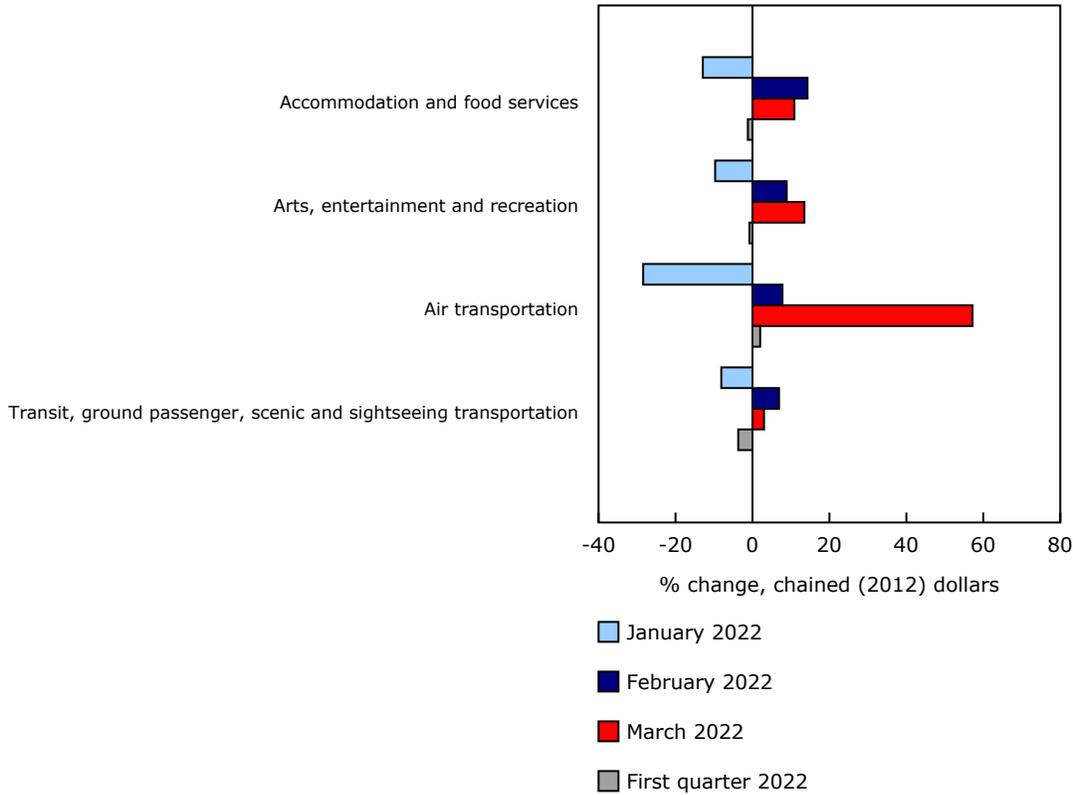
Detracting from the growth in goods-producing industries was the mining and quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector (-2.3%), as colder than usual temperatures, COVID-19 outbreaks, limited personnel and maintenance activities at oil sands facilities affected production.

**COVID-19 limits growth for client-facing industries**

Accommodation and food services (-1.2%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (-0.8%) recorded declines in the first quarter, despite gains observed in February and March as COVID-19 restrictions were loosened.

However, transportation and warehousing (+0.2%) was able to post a slight increase in the first quarter in large part due to the rebound observed at the end of the quarter as some international travel restrictions were loosened.

**Chart 7**  
**Several sectors and subsectors affected by COVID-19 restrictions in the first quarter of 2022**



Source(s): Tables [36-10-0434-01](#) and [36-10-0449-01](#).

Professional, scientific and technical services (+1.9%), up for a seventh consecutive quarter, were the strongest contributor to growth in services-producing industries in the first quarter of 2022. Computer systems and related services, which also expanded for a seventh consecutive quarter, led growth over that period.

**Table 1**  
**Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2012) dollars –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	October 2021 <sup>r</sup>	November 2021 <sup>r</sup>	December 2021 <sup>r</sup>	January 2022 <sup>r</sup>	February 2022 <sup>r</sup>	March 2022 <sup>p</sup>	March 2022 <sup>p</sup>	March 2021 <sup>r</sup> to March 2022 <sup>p</sup>
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2,045,544</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>586,036</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.9	4.2	4.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	41,593	0.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.0	-3.4	-1.0	-2.5	2.3	1.4	154,247	4.3
Utilities	0.6	-1.3	2.0	4.0	-2.6	-1.0	42,110	2.2
Construction	1.2	0.4	-0.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	155,408	1.6
Manufacturing	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	194,667	3.0
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,456,235</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Wholesale trade	1.6	2.6	0.5	-0.3	-1.2	-0.7	107,110	-0.5
Retail trade	0.7	0.3	-2.6	2.2	-0.3	-0.6	104,471	-4.6
Transportation and warehousing	1.4	0.9	-0.0	-2.8	2.4	3.2	78,184	9.4
Information and cultural industries	0.8	1.0	0.8	-0.8	1.2	0.3	72,225	7.6
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	153,299	3.5
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.4	269,923	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	135,028	7.8
Management of companies and enterprises	-3.9	-2.9	-3.1	-4.0	-2.4	-0.8	2,149	-29.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	49,162	4.5
Educational services	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.3	107,095	2.0
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.1	145,321	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.7	4.4	-3.5	-9.7	8.9	13.5	13,368	64.2
Accommodation and food services	-0.4	2.5	-1.6	-12.9	14.3	10.9	41,981	32.0
Other services (except public administration)	0.9	0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.6	37,588	8.6
Public administration	-0.7	0.4	0.3	-0.3	1.0	0.6	140,846	2.9
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	1.8	-0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.8	395,833	3.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.0	0.8	1.6	-0.8	0.2	0.5	91,854	3.0
Durable manufacturing industries	3.3	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	102,774	3.0
Information and communication technologies industries	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	112,704	8.9
Energy sector	0.8	-2.4	-0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	178,625	4.3
Public sector	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.1	393,368	2.5

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): Table 36-10-0434-01.

**Table 2**  
**Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2012) dollars –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2020	First quarter 2021 <sup>r</sup>	Second quarter 2021 <sup>r</sup>	Third quarter 2021 <sup>r</sup>	Fourth quarter 2021 <sup>r</sup>	First quarter 2022 <sup>p</sup>	First quarter 2022 <sup>p</sup>
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>580,702</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.6	-2.8	-2.3	-8.4	3.8	5.8	41,190
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	6.6	3.5	-0.3	4.5	0.2	-2.3	151,688
Utilities	-1.8	-0.6	1.1	-0.4	0.2	2.7	42,788
Construction	1.3	4.4	1.0	-3.1	1.5	3.3	153,379
Manufacturing	1.9	0.3	-1.2	-0.3	2.5	1.9	193,246
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,446,247</b>
Wholesale trade	1.1	0.2	-0.8	-1.9	4.4	-0.2	108,052
Retail trade	2.8	0.6	-2.6	3.0	0.3	0.1	105,029
Transportation and warehousing	4.5	-0.1	-1.6	4.1	3.3	0.2	75,961
Information and cultural industries	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.6	2.6	1.1	71,770
Finance and insurance	2.3	0.7	-1.1	2.0	1.5	0.6	152,813
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.6	1.4	-0.5	0.2	1.2	0.7	270,283
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.5	1.1	0.1	2.2	2.7	1.9	133,892
Management of companies and enterprises	-3.0	-6.7	-9.2	-8.8	-9.5	-8.7	2,178
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	4.9	-0.3	-1.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	48,882
Educational services	2.0	1.6	-0.7	3.4	0.8	-0.3	107,184
Health care and social assistance	2.7	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	145,086
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.0	-3.8	2.8	25.2	17.1	-0.8	11,985
Accommodation and food services	-8.3	3.1	2.6	26.9	1.7	-1.2	37,653
Other services (except public administration)	3.7	0.5	0.4	4.4	2.8	0.6	37,377
Public administration	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	139,853
<b>Other aggregations</b>							
Industrial production	2.8	1.1	-0.6	1.2	1.5	0.7	393,011
Non-durable manufacturing industries	3.3	-0.8	-0.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	91,464
Durable manufacturing industries	0.7	1.4	-2.1	-1.5	3.4	3.0	101,734
Information and communication technologies industries	1.9	1.1	-0.0	1.6	3.4	2.6	112,035
Energy sector	5.3	2.4	0.2	3.1	0.1	-0.2	177,532
Public sector	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	392,212

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): Table 36-10-0434-01.

## Sustainable development goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementing the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the following 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 global sustainable development goal reporting. This release will be used to help measure the following goal:



### **Note to readers**

Monthly data on gross domestic product (GDP) by industry at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2012 as the reference year. This means that the data for each industry and each aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 2012. The monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price supply and use tables (SUTs) up to the latest SUT year (2018).

For the period starting in January 2019, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2018 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](#).

An advance estimate of industrial production for April 2022 is available upon request.

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

### **Revisions**

The initial advance GDP by industry estimate for the first quarter of 2022 was revised down (from +1.4% to +0.8%) with the official GDP by industry release this month. Revisions were made across several industrial sectors within the quarter and included the incorporation of revised prior period data, including greater than usual upward revisions to price data, notably in retail and wholesale trade, and new complete data for the month of March.

Quarterly data such as that used in finance and insurance, construction and support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction available for the first time have also been incorporated with this release.

Growth in both January (from +0.2% to -0.2%) and February (from +1.1% to +0.9%) was revised down in large part as a result of new information and updated data in the mining, quarrying and oil and gas, construction, wholesale and retail trade sectors.

Additionally, a number of Statistics Canada survey programs published revised data from annual revision exercises either with the reference month of March or first quarter of 2022 for which revised data were incorporated into estimates of GDP.

### **Real-time table**

Real-time table 36-10-0491-01 will be updated on June 6.

### **Next release**

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

**Available tables:** [36-10-0434-01](#) and [36-10-0449-01](#).

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

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

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

The [Economic accounts statistics](#) portal, accessible from the *Subjects* module of the Statistics Canada website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).