

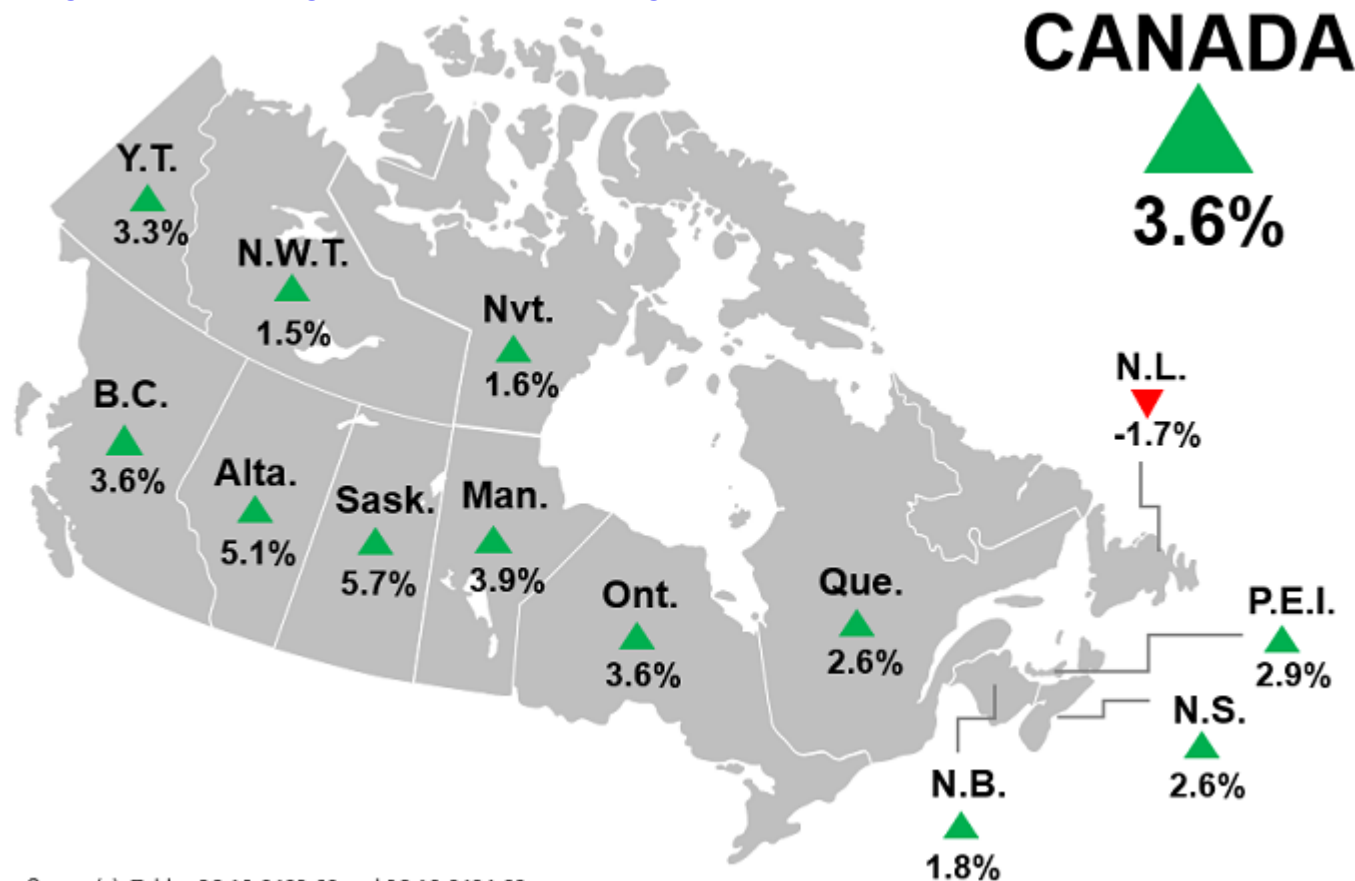
Gross domestic product by industry: Provinces and territories, 2022

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Monday, May 1, 2023

Gross domestic product for most jurisdictions in Canada now above pre-pandemic level

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose in every province and territory except Newfoundland and Labrador in 2022. Most jurisdictions saw a deceleration from the pandemic recovery-fueled growth observed in 2021 with notable exceptions in the Prairie provinces, as Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta all had higher growth than the previous year. Services-producing industries were buoyed by the removal of remaining COVID-19-related restrictions at the same time as improved growing conditions supported a rebound in agriculture for many regions. Overall, economic activity surpassed 2019 levels for all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, and Northwest Territories.

Infographic 1 – Real gross domestic product growth, Canada, provinces and territories, 2022



Source(s): Tables 36-10-0402-02 and 36-10-0434-03.

2022 was another year of strong growth for service industries across Canada

GDP increased for total services-producing industries in all provinces and territories, though at a slower rate than the previous year. Activity in service industries exceeded 2019 levels for all jurisdictions except Northwest Territories.



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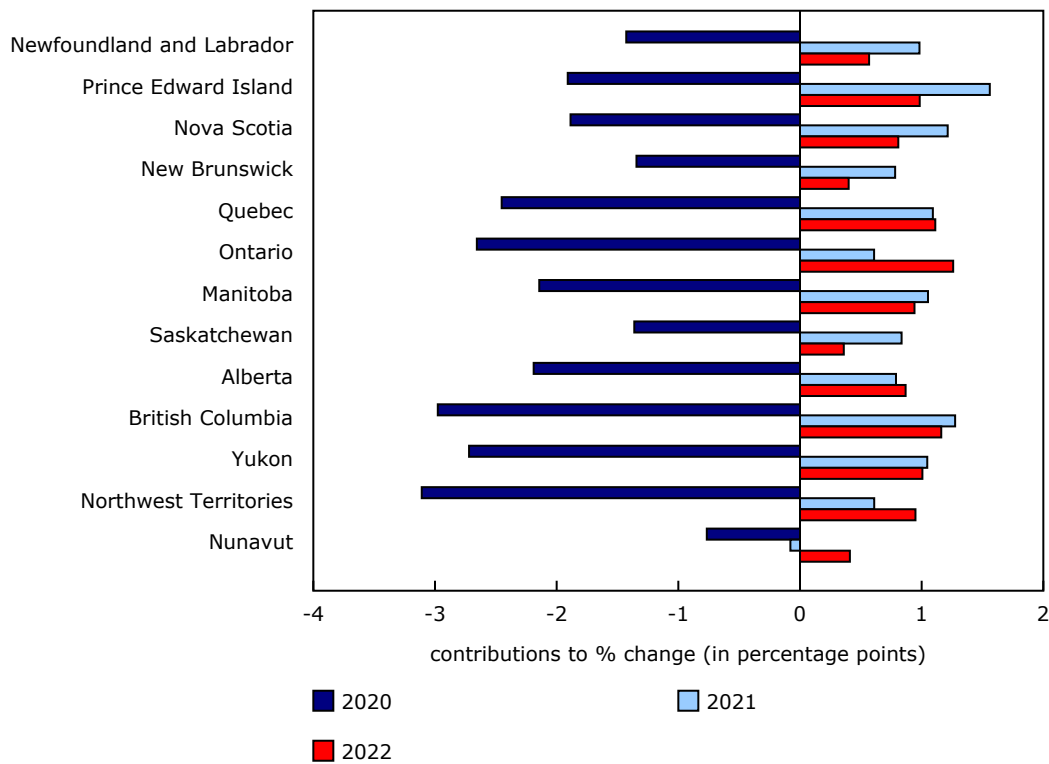
The professional, scientific and technical services sector saw robust growth again in 2022. This was especially notable in Ontario (+8.6%) and Quebec (+6.7%), where computer systems design and related services pushed the sector to being the top contributor to both province's total GDP growth.

Client-facing industries (as defined in Chart 1) were significant contributors to growth in 2022 for all provinces and territories, although for many industries, GDP remained well below 2019 levels. Growth was robust in all provinces and territories in the accommodation and food services sector.

Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions grew in all provinces, as the removal of capacity limits at amateur and professional sporting events boosted attendance. Meanwhile, in Ontario, the [opening of its online gambling market](#) contributed to 59.2% growth in gambling industries.

Following two straight years of steep declines, output in the air transportation industry took off across the nation in 2022. Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec all outpaced the national growth rate for air travel (+204.1%), however all jurisdictions in Canada remained well below (37% on average) their pre-pandemic level of GDP.

Chart 1
Contributions to percentage change of selected client-facing industries, provinces and territories, 2020 to 2022



Note(s): Selected client-facing industries comprises retail trade (except non-store retailers); air transportation; urban transit systems; taxi and limousine service; other transit and ground passenger transportation and scenic and sightseeing transportation; motion picture and video exhibition; ambulatory health care services; arts, entertainment and recreation; accommodation and food services; travel arrangement and reservation services; and personal and laundry services.

Source(s): Table 36-10-0402-01.

Supply chain improvements support growth in manufacturing

Transportation equipment manufacturing increased in Ontario on the strength of motor vehicles and parts manufacturing (+12.9%), as supply chains improved in 2022. Hurricane Fiona negatively impacted seafood product preparation and packaging in all Atlantic provinces, erasing most of the gains seen in 2021.

Construction output varied across provinces and territories

Value-added in residential construction declined in both Quebec (-10.2%) and Ontario (-8.3%) as [both provinces saw a decrease in housing starts](#). Meanwhile, as population increased at its highest rate since 1976 in Newfoundland and Labrador, residential construction (+11.7%) growth outpaced all other jurisdictions.

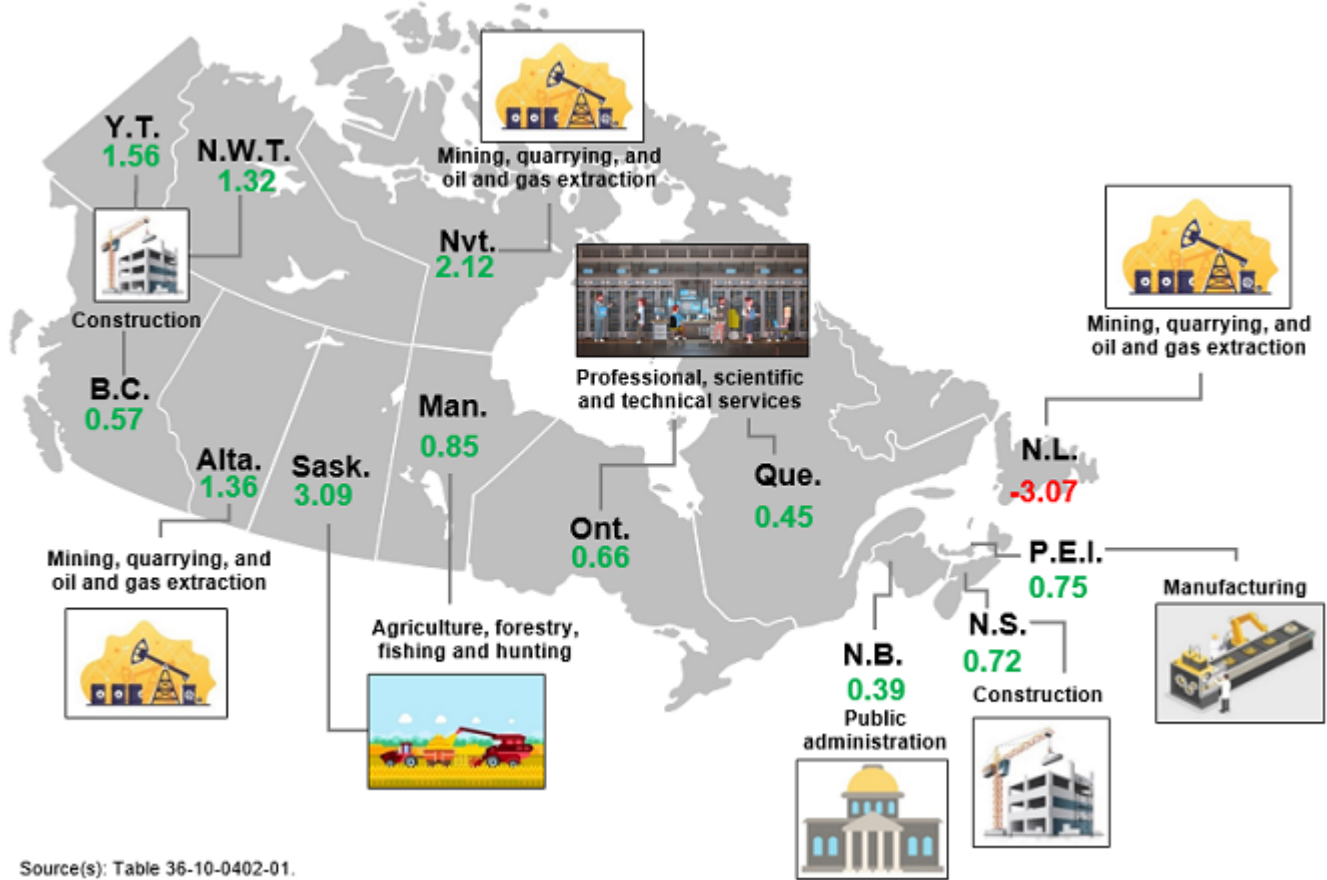
Mixed results in oil and gas extraction

The oil and gas extraction subsector had another strong year in Western Canada, as increased oil prices spurred higher output in Alberta (+4.8%) and Saskatchewan (+1.9%). In Newfoundland and Labrador, a second consecutive year of decline in oil and gas extraction (-10.4%) resulted from a reduction in offshore production.

Improved weather helped industries that depend on Mother Nature

For goods-producing industries in 2022, Saskatchewan (+10.3%) and Manitoba (+7.8%) both bounced back from three straight years of declines, owing to significantly improved conditions for crop production. Crop production flourished in the Prairies, which had its largest increases in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta since 2017, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Infographic 2 – Top contributing sectors to the percentage change in provincial and territorial gross domestic product in 2022



Source(s): Table 36-10-0402-01.

Table 1
Gross domestic product by industry, millions of chained (2012) dollars

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	annual % change				
Canada	2.9	2.0	-5.1	5.0	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2.8	4.0	-4.7	0.6	-1.7
Prince Edward Island	1.7	4.6	-1.7	7.9	2.9
Nova Scotia	1.7	3.4	-3.6	6.2	2.6
New Brunswick	1.3	1.3	-2.8	5.8	1.8
Quebec	3.1	2.9	-5.1	6.0	2.6
Ontario	3.4	2.2	-4.8	5.1	3.6
Manitoba	2.0	1.2	-4.4	1.7	3.9
Saskatchewan	1.6	-0.5	-5.0	-0.7	5.7
Alberta	2.0	0.1	-8.1	4.9	5.1
British Columbia	3.7	2.8	-3.1	6.2	3.6
Yukon	2.7	-1.3	3.7	10.0	3.3
Northwest Territories	1.3	-4.1	-10.2	4.8	1.5
Nunavut	4.5	7.8	1.2	7.9	1.6

Source(s): Tables [36-10-0402-01](#) and [36-10-0434-03](#).

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 real gross domestic product by industry for provinces and territories 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

The provincial and territorial gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2012 as their reference year. This means data for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's gross value-added in 2012. For the November 2023 release, provincial and territorial GDP by industry will update the reference year from 2012 to 2017.

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

Statistics Canada compiles "[Contributions to Percentage Change](#)" and "Contribution to National Percentage Change" figures, which provide users with additional dimensions for their analysis by delineating, respectively, how industries in the provinces or territories contribute to their own relative total economy and in turn how provinces and territories contribute to the real growth of the Canadian economy.

The provincial and territorial GDP by industry program will publish "Gross domestic product, 2022: An in-depth look at provincial and territorial economies" in [Analysis in Brief](#) at a later date.

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

Revisions

Estimates of provincial and territorial GDP by industry for 2022 are included with this release. No revisions have been made to data for previous years. Revised estimates of provincial-territorial GDP by industry for 1997 to 2022 period will be published in November 2023 with the incorporation of the new benchmark Supply and Use Tables for reference year 2020 and the re-referencing of estimates to 2017.

Available tables: [36-10-0400-01](#), [36-10-0402-01](#) and [36-10-0658-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1301](#), [1303](#) and [1401](#).

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) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).