

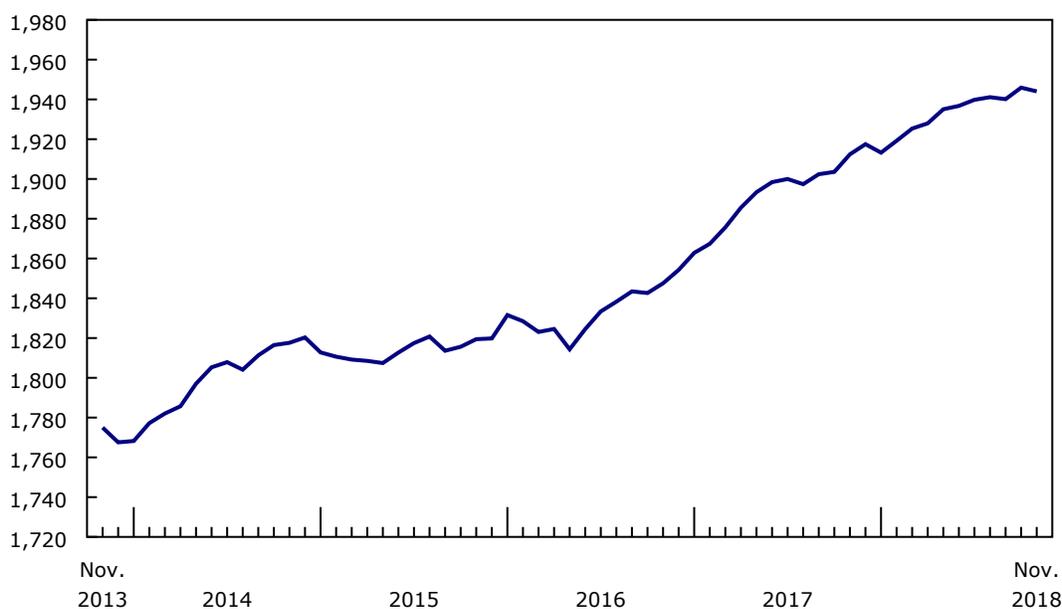
# Gross domestic product by industry, November 2018

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, January 31, 2019

Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in November, partly offsetting an increase of 0.3% in October. Decreases in wholesale trade, finance and insurance, manufacturing and construction more than offset gains in 13 of 20 industrial sectors. Goods-producing industries were down 0.3%, the third decline in four months, while services-producing industries were essentially unchanged.

## Chart 1 Real gross domestic product declines in November

billions of chained (2012) dollars — all industries



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

## Wholesale declines, offsetting October growth

The wholesale trade sector decreased 1.1% in November, more than offsetting October's growth, as six of the nine subsectors declined.

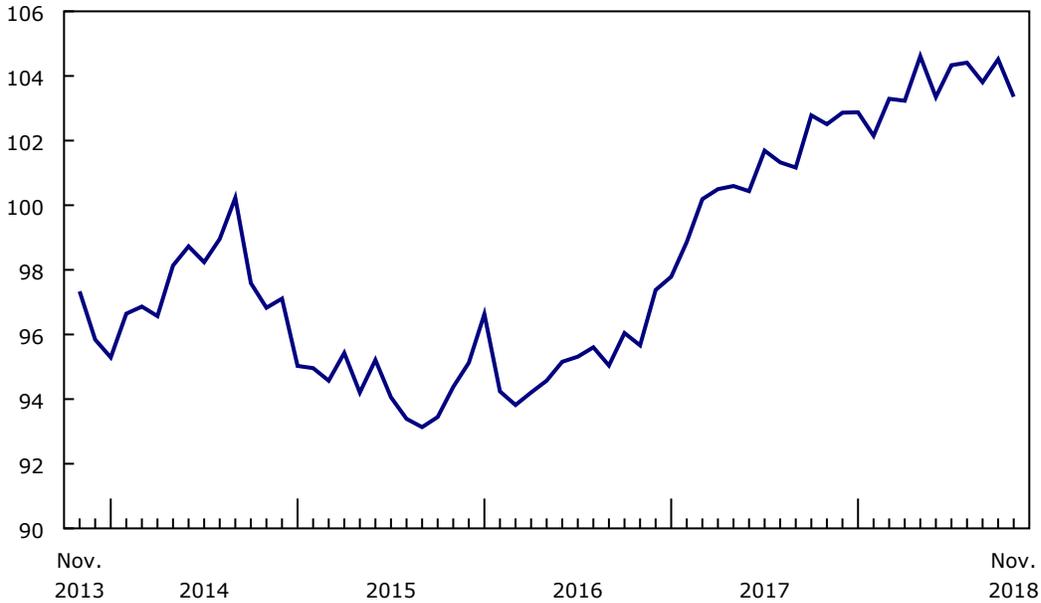


Statistics Canada  
Statistique Canada

Canada

**Chart 2**  
**Wholesale trade declines in November**

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



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

Down for the second time in the last three months, machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling contracted 2.1% in November as activity in the majority of wholesaling industries declined. Miscellaneous wholesaling was down 2.1% after three months of growth, on lower wholesaling of paper products and other miscellaneous products. The building material and supplies wholesaling subsector (-1.4%) decreased for the fifth time in six months, reflecting lower construction activity over this period.

**Manufacturing sector decline widespread**

The manufacturing sector contracted 0.5% in November, the third decline in four months, as the majority of subsectors were down.

Non-durable manufacturing declined 0.3% as five of the nine subsectors contracted. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (-2.2%) contributed the most to the decline as output of petroleum refineries decreased, from maintenance and turnaround work at some refineries and lower production at other refineries. Food manufacturing was up 0.9% as higher output of grain and oilseeds milling (+9.4%) contributed the most to the increase.

Durable manufacturing was down 0.7% in November, with declines largely concentrated in transportation equipment (-2.7%) and machinery manufacturing (-2.9%). In the transportation equipment subsector, motor vehicle assembly was down 5.9%, largely due to atypical retooling and production schedules at some assembly plants. The decrease in assembly activity was also a contributing factor to the 5.6% decline in motor vehicle parts manufacturing. The decline in machinery manufacturing came from lower output of other general purpose machinery manufacturing and agricultural, construction and mining machinery industries.

---

## Finance and insurance sector declines as bond and equity markets contract

The finance and insurance sector declined 0.7% in November, offsetting much of the 1.1% increase in October. Following high activity in October, bond and equity market activity declined in November, contributing to decreases in financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles (-3.5%) and depository credit intermediation services (-0.5%). Insurance carriers and related activities were essentially unchanged.

## Construction activity continues to decline

The construction sector declined for the sixth consecutive month in November, contracting 0.3% to fall to its lowest level since the middle of 2017. Residential construction fell 1.0% as construction of single and semi-detached housing units, along with home alterations and improvements, continued to decline, while there were gains in row and apartment-type dwellings. Non-residential construction was down 0.7% as growth in industrial and commercial construction was more than offset by declines in public and other non-residential construction. Engineering and other construction (+0.2%) and repair construction (+0.2%) were both up.

Activity at offices of real estate agents and brokers (-2.8%) decreased for the third consecutive month, on lower housing resale activity in Ontario and British Columbia.

## Transportation and warehousing declines

Transportation and warehousing declined 0.5% in November, the third decrease in the last four months. Following a 2.4% drop in October, the output of postal services and couriers further declined 4.5% in November, as rotating strikes at Canada Post continued until November 27 when employees were legislated back to work. Truck transportation was down 0.9%. Pipeline transportation decreased 1.0% on lower movement of natural gas as well as crude oil and other types of pipeline transportation. There were increases in rail transportation (+2.8%), warehousing and storage (+1.5%) and air transportation (+0.3%).

## Retail trade continues to soften

Retail trade decreased 0.3%, as 5 of 12 subsectors were down, continuing the weakness of recent months. The retail trade data in this release do not include the activity of cannabis retailers, which began operating following the legalization of retail sales of cannabis for recreational purposes on October 17, 2018.

Contributing the most to the decline was lower activity at motor vehicle and parts dealers (-2.0%) in November following two months of growth. Building materials and garden equipment supplies and dealers (-0.4%) posted a sixth consecutive decline. Activity at types of retailers generally associated with Black Friday and Cyber Monday promotions, such as general merchandise stores (+2.0%), electronics and appliance stores (+2.8%) and clothing and clothing accessories stores (+0.4%), was up. Non-store retailers declined 3.8% as reduced activity at fuel dealers offset the increase for electronic shopping and mail-order houses.

## Mining, quarrying and support activities expand while oil and gas extraction contracts

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector edged down 0.1% in November, as increases in mining excluding oil and gas extraction and supporting activities were more than offset by a reduction in oil and gas extraction.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction expanded 2.3% in November, partly offsetting the 4.6% decline in October. Non-metallic mineral mining was up 4.2%, largely as a result of a 5.2% increase in potash mining. Metal ore mining edged up 0.2%, as a 6.5% growth in copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining was partly offset by declines in other types of metal ore mining. Coal mining increased 5.2% in November, up for the fourth time in five months, driven by foreign demand.

Oil and gas extraction contracted 1.6% in November. Conventional oil and gas extraction was down 2.2% as both crude petroleum and natural gas extraction decreased. Crude petroleum extraction was affected by an intense storm off of Canada's East Coast which affected all offshore drilling activities and damaged some oil and gas production, storage and offloading facilities. Non-conventional oil extraction decreased 0.9%.

Following three months of decline, support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction were up 2.4% on account of higher drilling services.

### Other industries

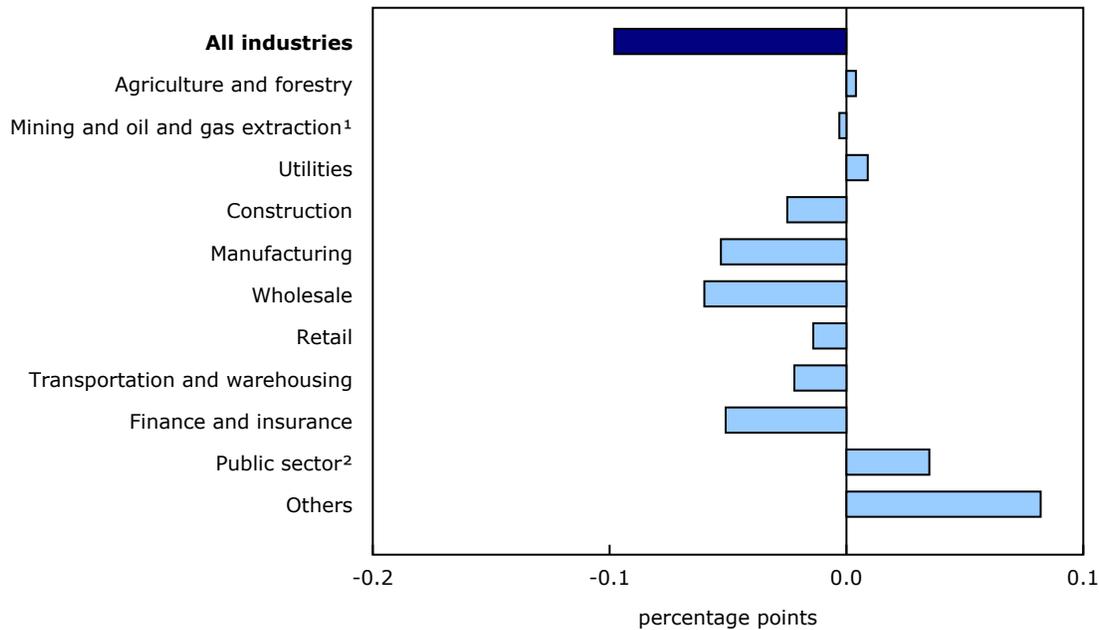
Accommodation and food services rose 0.6% in November, as both accommodation (+1.2%) and food services and drinking places (+0.4%) grew, led by full-service restaurants and special food services.

Professional services, which have increased every month since July 2017, edged up 0.2%, led by architectural, engineering and related services (+0.6%) and computer systems design and related services (+0.4%).

Utilities increased 0.4%, as a 0.5% gain in electric power generation, transmission and distribution was partly offset by a 0.2% decline in natural gas distribution.

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

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



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

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

## 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

Effective October 17, 2018, it became legal to sell cannabis for non-medical purposes in Canada. Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry will begin to reflect this activity and the legal production of cannabis, as well as the illegal production and sale of cannabis, with the December 2018 release on March 1, 2019. For more information, please consult the article ["Integrating the production, distribution and consumption of cannabis in the Canadian national economic accounts."](#)

The monthly GDP by industry data 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 (SUT) up to the latest SUT year (2015).

For the period starting with January 2016, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2015 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 2018.

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 table

Real-time table 36-10-0491 will be updated on February 11.

### Next release

Data on GDP by industry for December 2018 will be released on March 1, 2019.

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

	June 2018 <sup>r</sup>	July 2018 <sup>r</sup>	August 2018 <sup>r</sup>	September 2018 <sup>r</sup>	October 2018 <sup>r</sup>	November 2018 <sup>p</sup>	November 2018 <sup>p</sup>	November 2017 to November 2018 <sup>p</sup>
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1,944,042</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>571,005</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	-0.9	0.2	-0.8	-1.0	0.2	34,879	-1.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-2.0	0.1	0.3	-2.0	-0.3	-0.1	148,809	2.5
Utilities	-0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	44,078	3.2
Construction	-0.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	140,822	-2.6
Manufacturing	1.3	1.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	202,727	1.1
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>1,371,333</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Wholesale trade	-1.2	1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.7	-1.1	103,357	0.8
Retail trade	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	-0.0	-0.3	98,575	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	0.1	0.8	-0.4	1.0	-0.5	-0.5	88,115	2.7
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	58,638	0.5
Finance and insurance	-0.2	-0.4	1.3	-0.2	1.1	-0.7	128,956	1.9
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	247,730	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	113,560	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.0	0.1	10,818	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	52,440	3.6
Educational services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	104,737	3.3
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	137,485	3.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.3	-1.5	-0.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	15,519	3.1
Accommodation and food services	1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.6	44,281	2.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	37,863	1.8
Public administration	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	129,254	1.8
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	0.2	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	-0.2	402,723	1.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	2.4	2.0	0.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	94,270	1.8
Durable manufacturing industries	0.5	0.2	-1.0	0.1	1.4	-0.7	108,490	0.6
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.0	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.2	0.4	88,547	3.5
Energy sector	0.5	0.7	0.6	-1.4	1.0	-0.6	180,498	3.4
Public sector	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	371,450	2.8

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. At annual rates.

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

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

**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](mailto: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.