

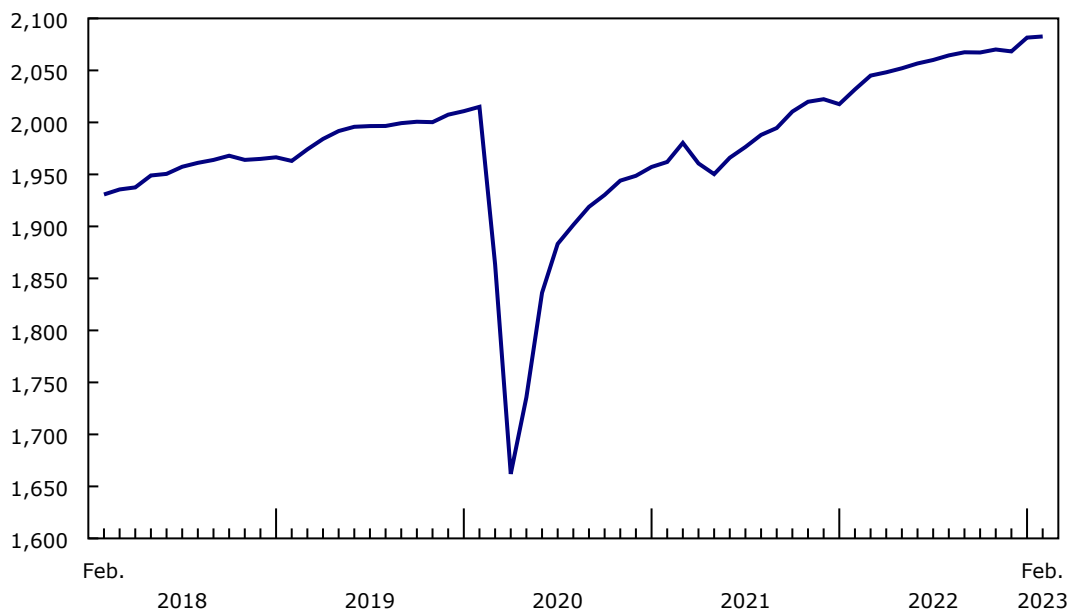
Gross domestic product by industry, February 2023

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, April 28, 2023

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in February, following a 0.6% increase in January. Both services-producing industries and goods-producing industries edged up 0.1%. Overall, 12 of 20 subsectors increased.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product rose in February

billions of chained (2012) dollars — all industries



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

Public sector expands

The public sector (educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration combined) expanded 0.2% in February, up for the thirteenth consecutive month, with increases in all three subsectors.

Professional, scientific, and technical services rise for the third consecutive month

The professional, scientific, and technical services sector rose 0.6% in February, as seven out of nine subsectors posted gains in the month. Computer systems design and related services (+0.9%) has posted uninterrupted gains since May 2021, and continues to be among the top contributors to growth in the sector.

Construction activity expands for a fifth consecutive month

The construction sector expanded 0.3% in February, as all subsectors were up for a second month in a row.



Residential building construction (+0.3%) was the top contributor to growth in the month, posting a second consecutive increase to start the year after declining in the last five months of 2022. Home alterations and improvement, which was a large contributor to the downward trend in residential building construction activity in 2022, drove the gains in both January and February 2023.

Engineering and other construction activities expanded 0.3% in February and continued the upward trend that began at the end of 2020. Non-residential building construction (+0.4%) posted a third consecutive increase, driven by gains in both new building construction and alterations and improvement.

Finance and insurance advances on non-mortgage debt

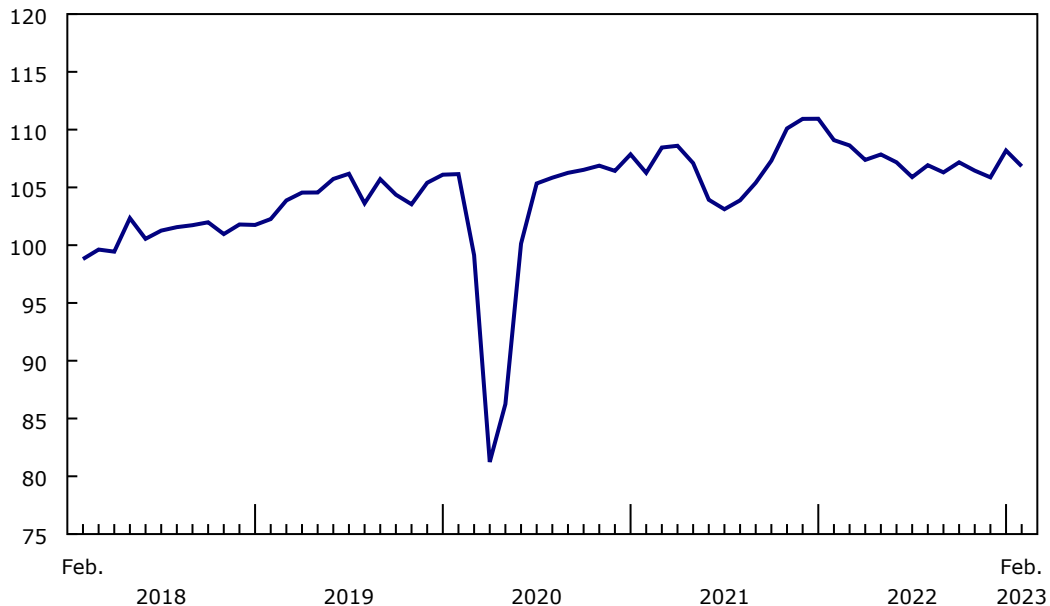
Finance and insurance increased 0.3% in February—its second consecutive monthly growth—as all subsectors advanced. Credit intermediation and monetary authorities (+0.3%) contributed the most to growth, driven by increases in [credit card debt at chartered banks](#) and personal loans. Financial investment services, funds, and other financial vehicles (+0.3%) and insurance carriers and related activities (+0.2%) also contributed to the gain.

Wholesale trade declines

Wholesale trade contracted 1.3% in February, partially offsetting the large January gain, with five of nine subsectors decreasing in the month. Lower activity in food, beverage and tobacco, building material and supplies, motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories, and personal and household goods wholesalers drove February's decline.

Chart 2
Wholesale trade partially offsets January gains

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



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

Building material and supplies wholesalers followed a downward trend during most of 2022 and was a large contributor to the downward trend in the overall sector. Yet, recent monthly movements suggest a flattening of the trend in the subsector, with February's decline the first downward movement in three months.

Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories wholesalers (-4.4%) reached its lowest level since June 2020, after posting its third consecutive decline, as [imports of motor vehicle engines and parts](#) and manufacturing activity contracted in the month.

Retail trade loses ground after gains in January

Retail trade retreated 0.5% in February, recording its first decline in three months. Activity at gasoline stations drove the decline (-5.3%), falling for a second consecutive month, as the [volume of sales declined](#).

General merchandise stores (-3.3%) also contributed to the decline while increased activity at clothing and clothing accessories stores (+3.8%) partially offset declines.

Manufacturing edges down

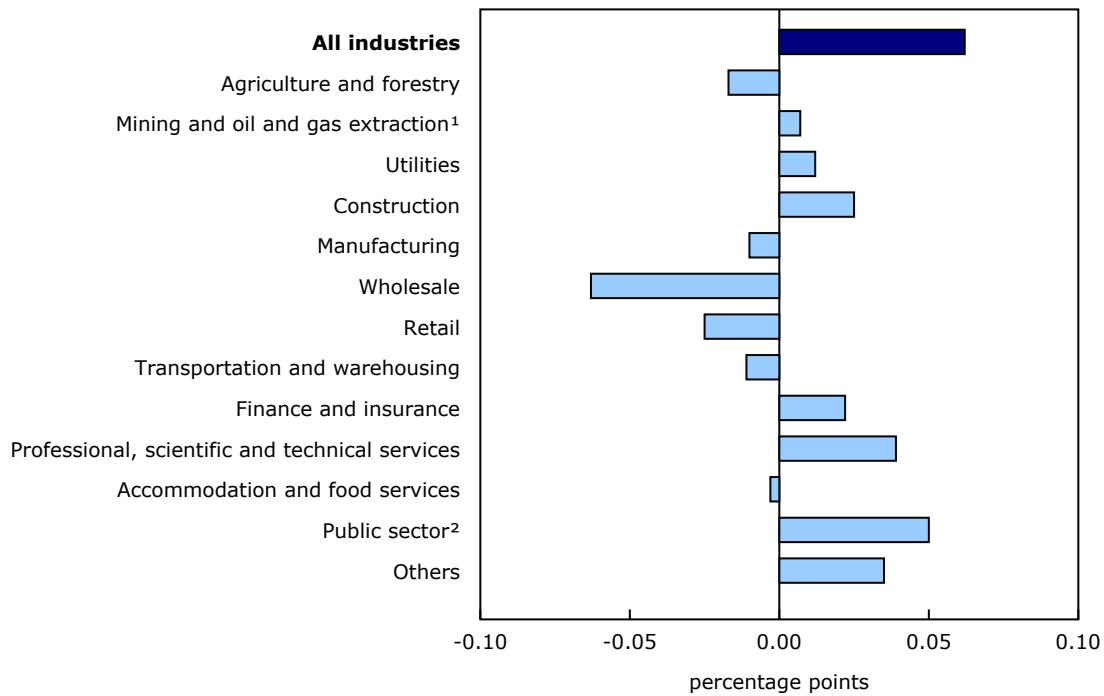
The manufacturing sector edged down 0.1% in February, as non-durable goods manufacturing (-0.3%) declined and durable goods manufacturing was essentially unchanged.

Beverage and tobacco manufacturing (-2.1%) contributed the most to the decrease in non-durable goods manufacturing. Lower activity in the petroleum and coal product manufacturing subsector (-1.3%) was another large driver behind the decline. [Maintenance turnaround as well as lower demand](#) for heating fuel, likely due to mild weather in several European countries and the United States, contributed to this decrease.

Advance real gross domestic product for March and the first quarter of 2023

Advance information indicates that real GDP edged down 0.1% in March. Decreases in retail and wholesale trade sectors, as well as in the mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) subsector were partially offset by increases in the public sector, in professional, scientific and technical services, and in administrative and support, waste management and remediation services. This advance information indicates a 0.6% increase in real GDP by industry in the first quarter of 2023. Owing to its preliminary nature, these estimates will be updated on May 31, 2023, with the release of the official GDP data for March and the first quarter of 2023.

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



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration.

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

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

	September 2022 ^r	October 2022 ^r	November 2022 ^r	December 2022 ^r	January 2023 ^r	February 2023 ^p	February 2023 ^p	February 2022 ^r to February 2023 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.1	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.1	2,082,634	2.5
Goods-producing industries	0.3	-0.8	0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.1	587,377	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.5	-0.2	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	43,106	7.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.4	-2.1	0.3	-3.0	1.2	0.1	155,323	2.9
Utilities	-1.7	-1.5	0.6	0.3	-1.7	0.6	42,950	-0.1
Construction	-0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	153,199	0.6
Manufacturing	0.4	-0.9	0.2	-0.3	1.0	-0.1	195,053	0.4
Services-producing industries	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	1,490,584	2.9
Wholesale trade	-0.6	0.8	-0.7	-0.5	2.2	-1.3	106,831	-2.1
Retail trade	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	1.4	1.3	-0.5	108,484	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	0.8	0.9	0.9	-1.0	1.6	-0.2	85,633	9.2
Information and cultural industries	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.4	73,197	1.3
Finance and insurance	0.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.3	153,216	0.6
Real estate, and rental and leasing	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	267,827	-0.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	138,213	5.6
Management of companies and enterprises	-3.4	-2.5	-3.4	-2.5	-3.6	-2.4	1,646	-31.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	50,329	3.1
Educational services	-0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	112,073	3.7
Health care and social assistance	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	152,119	3.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.0	1.5	0.9	-0.3	2.3	-1.4	14,195	28.5
Accommodation and food services	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.2	3.8	-0.1	41,490	16.6
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	40,256	6.4
Public administration	-0.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	145,998	4.0
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.4	-1.3	0.3	-1.1	0.7	0.1	398,536	1.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.0	-0.3	88,856	-3.4
Durable manufacturing industries	1.0	-1.3	1.0	-0.2	1.8	0.0	106,251	3.9
Information and communication technologies industries	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	116,519	4.6
Energy sector	0.5	-1.8	-0.1	-2.0	0.7	0.4	180,995	0.9
Public sector	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	410,306	3.6

^r revised

^p 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 monitoring the progress of global sustainable development goals. 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 (2019).

For the period starting in January 2020, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the previous period. The fixed weights are 2019 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 March 2023 is available upon request.

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 2022.

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

Real-time table

Real-time table 36-10-0491-01 will be updated on May 8, 2023.

Next release

Data on GDP by industry for March will be released on May 31.

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