

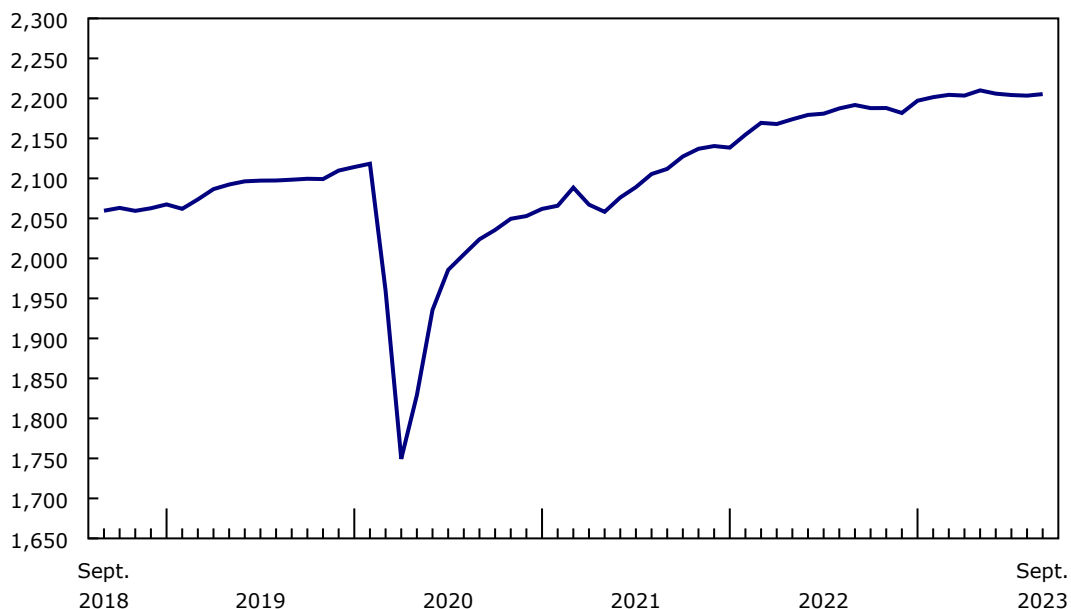
Gross domestic product by industry, September 2023

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, November 30, 2023

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in September. Goods-producing industries (+0.3%) led the growth with a first increase in six months, while services-producing industries were essentially unchanged. Overall, 10 of 20 industrial sectors increased.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product edges up in September

billions of chained (2017) dollars—all industries



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

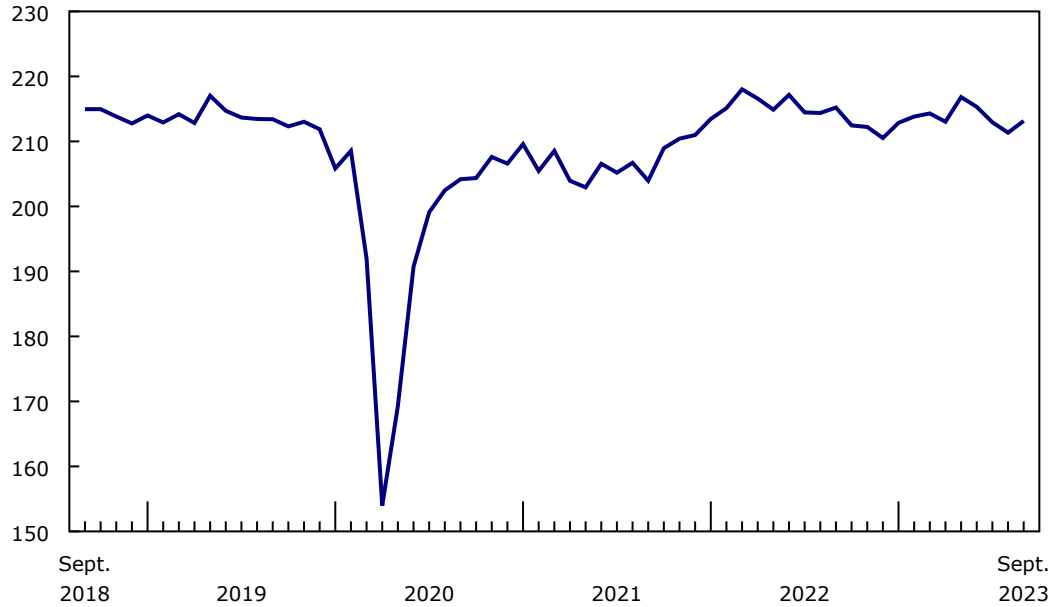
Manufacturing up after three consecutive monthly declines

The manufacturing sector increased 0.9% in September, after contracting for three months in a row, as both durable and non-durable manufacturing grew. September's increase largely stems from [higher inventory formation in the month](#).



Chart 2
Manufacturing sector increases in September

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2017) dollars



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

Non-durable manufacturing increased 0.8% in September as the majority of subsectors were up. Food manufacturing (+3.2%) led the increase as higher animal slaughtering and processing pushed up meat product manufacturing (+5.0%) to its highest level on record. Petroleum and coal product manufacturing (-1.0%) offset some of the gains as maintenance activities were performed at several refineries in September.

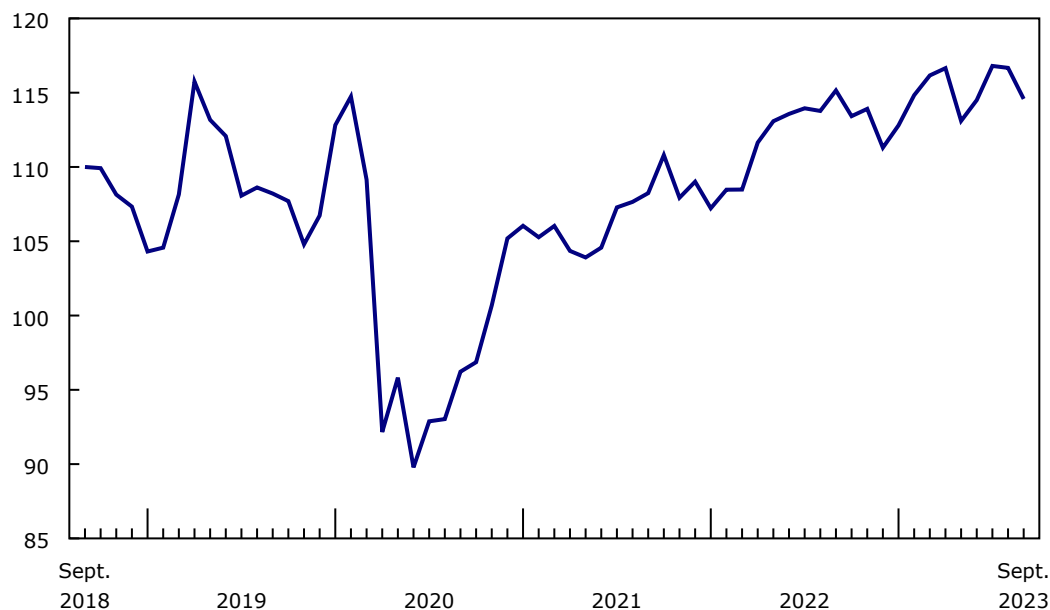
Durable manufacturing (+0.9%) was up for the first time in four months in September, on higher machinery manufacturing (+4.2%). The bulk of the gain in machinery manufacturing was in agriculture, construction, and mining machinery (+8.3%), coinciding with increases in the construction sector along with maintenance activities in the energy sector.

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction down on broad-based contractions

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector decreased 1.8% in September as all three subsectors contracted.

Chart 3 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction down in September

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2017) dollars



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

After reaching an all-time high level in August, oil and gas extraction contracted 1.9% in September. Maintenance activities at numerous facilities across the country contributed to the subsector's decline in the month. Oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) contracted 3.6% in September as maintenance work at an oil platform off Canada's Atlantic coast contributed to the decline. Oil sands extraction edged down 0.1% as lower synthetic crude production, stemming from maintenance at a number of facilities, was largely offset by higher crude bitumen extraction.

Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) contracted 2.0% in September solely as a result of lower metal ore mining (-3.0%). Extraction of all forms of metal ores contracted in the month, with gold and silver ore mining contributing the most to the decline, coinciding with [declines in exports of unwrought gold to the United Kingdom and the United States](#).

Support activities for mining and oil and gas contracted 1.3%, reflecting lower drilling activities in September.

Construction activity continues to grow

The construction sector built on gains seen in August (+0.2%) with a 1.0% expansion in September.

Residential building construction increased 3.8% in September, the largest monthly gain since April 2021, with activity growing across all forms of structures. Multi-unit, single family homes and home alterations and improvements all contributed to the growth.

Partially offsetting the gains in September 2023 were engineering and other construction activities (-0.9%) which posted a third consecutive decline, following the upward trend in activity that began at the end of 2020.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting contracts for the 13th consecutive month

The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector decreased 1.4% in September as the majority of subsectors contracted.

Crop production (except cannabis) was down 2.9% in September, continuing the decline that began at the end of 2022 and reflecting lower expected yields for 2023, particularly for wheat and canola, which resulted from [dry conditions in the Prairies](#).

Wholesale trade up for third consecutive month

Wholesale trade was up 0.5% in September, as six of nine subsectors grew. Motor vehicle and parts wholesalers drove the increase in the month. Despite disruptions in the United States motor vehicle manufacturing industry, higher imports of passenger cars and light trucks from Mexico helped push motor vehicle and parts wholesaling up 2.5% in September.

Real estate down on lower home sales in September

Real estate and rental and leasing contracted for the second consecutive month, edging down 0.1% in September.

Activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers fell 4.1% in September, down for the third consecutive month. Home reselling activity contracted for the third month in a row across the country, with Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia contributing the most to September's decline.

Finance and insurance down in September

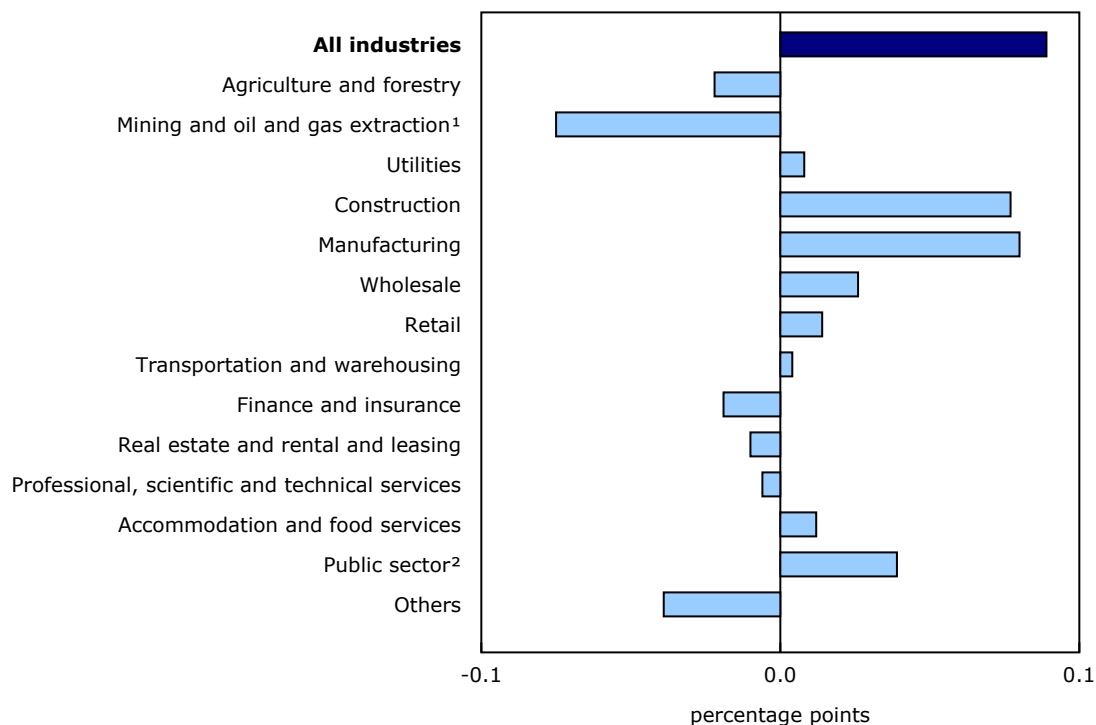
Finance and insurance contracted for the third time in four months, down 0.3% in September. Financial investment funds, services, and other financial vehicles (-1.4%) contributed the most to the decrease in large part due to declines in equity and fixed-income mutual fund assets as investors' expectations of an additional interest rate hike in the United States in 2023 weighed on equity and fixed income bond prices.

Arts, entertainment and recreation falls for third time in four months

Arts, entertainment and recreation fell for the third time in four months, contracting 2.1% September.

Performing arts, sports, and heritage institutions contracted 3.4%, largely as a result of fewer National Hockey League (NHL) games played in the month as the pre-season began later than usual in September. The gambling industries fell 3.1%, their largest decline since January 2022, on lower expenditures at some casinos.

Chart 4
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product in September



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

Advance estimate for real gross domestic product by industry for October

Advance information indicates that real GDP increased 0.2% in October. Increases in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, retail trade, and construction were partially offset by decreases in the wholesale trade sector. Owing to its preliminary nature, this estimate will be updated on December 22, 2023, with the release of the official GDP by industry data for October.

Real gross domestic product by industry edges down 0.1% in the third quarter

Services-producing industries rose 0.2% in the third quarter, up for the ninth consecutive quarter, while goods-producing industries contracted 0.9%.

The public sector rose 0.9% in the third quarter, increasing for the 13th consecutive quarter and was the largest contributor to growth, in part stemming from the rebounding of activity in federal government public administration following the effect of the strike which occurred in the previous quarter.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+1.1%) was another top contributor to growth in the third quarter, driven by oil and gas extraction (+2.0%). Oil and gas extraction (excluding oil sands) rebounded from the effect of forest fires on natural gas extraction in the second quarter, while oil sands extraction continued to expand for the second consecutive quarter.

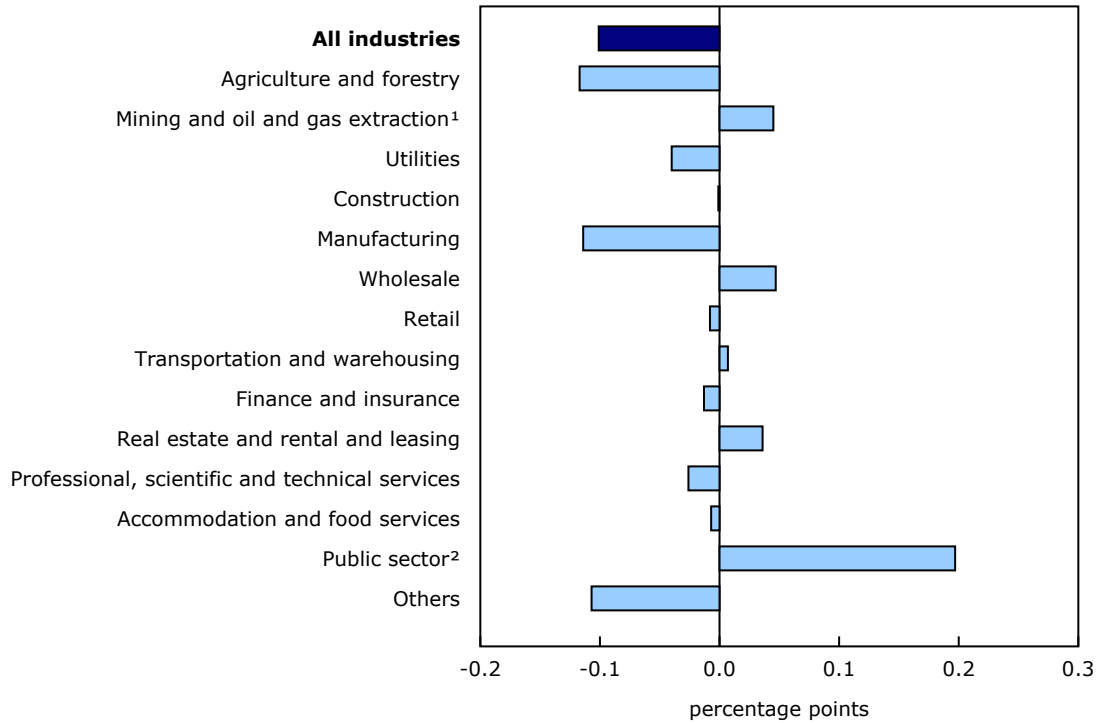
Wholesale trade (+1.0%) was among the top drivers of growth in the third quarter after being among the largest detractors to growth in the previous quarter, with several subsectors rebounding or growing at an accelerated pace. Motor vehicles and parts wholesalers and machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers were the largest drivers of growth in the sector. Building material and supplies wholesalers posted their second gain in six quarters as residential building construction resumed growth in the third quarter following five consecutive quarterly declines.

The overall construction sector was essentially unchanged in the third quarter as increased activity in residential building construction (+3.7%) was offset by declines in engineering and other construction activities (-2.4%), repairs (-1.5%) and non-residential building construction (-0.1%). Real estate and rental and leasing (+0.3%) rose for the third consecutive quarter and was among the top contributors to growth in the third quarter. At the same time, activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers and activities related to real estate (-2.9%) was down, as sales of homes fell from July to September, after posting a strong increase in the previous quarter.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (-6.9%) was the largest detractor to growth in the third quarter. The sector posted its fourth consecutive quarterly decline in large part due to weaker crop production (except cannabis) (-12.3%) resulting from drought conditions in many parts of the country. Support activities for the agriculture and forestry subsector (-3.2%) and the forestry and logging subsector (-2.7%) also contributed to the decline in the sector.

The manufacturing sector (-1.2%) also contracted in the third quarter, following two consecutive quarterly gains. Computer and electronic product manufacturing, which posted gains in the second half of 2020 and most of 2021 and 2022, has been declining since the first quarter of 2023, and was one of the largest drivers behind the sector's decline in the third quarter of 2023. Transportation equipment manufacturing tempered the decline in the sector, posting a fourth consecutive quarterly increase, mostly driven by a gain in motor vehicle manufacturing in the third quarter. Wood product manufacturing also helped temper the decline with its first increase in five quarters.

Chart 5
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product in the third quarter



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

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

Effective with this release, the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices will use 2017 instead of 2012 as the reference year for its chained volume estimates. 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 2017. 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 (2020).

For the period starting in January 2021, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the previous period. The fixed weights are 2020 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 October 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 1997, to improve the continuity of the time series and achieve greater coherence with expenditure-based GDP.

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 December 11.

Next release

Data on GDP by industry for October will be released on December 22.

Table 1
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2017) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	April 2023 ^r	May 2023 ^f	June 2023 ^f	July 2023 ^f	August 2023 ^r	September 2023 ^p	September 2023 ^p	September 2022 ^f to September 2023 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	-0.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.1	2,205,382	0.6
Goods-producing industries	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	573,967	-2.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.2	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9	-3.2	-1.4	36,186	-18.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.4	-3.0	1.2	2.0	-0.1	-1.8	114,578	-0.5
Utilities	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	0.4	44,498	-4.8
Construction	0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.0	0.2	1.0	166,886	0.5
Manufacturing	-0.6	1.8	-0.7	-1.1	-0.8	0.9	213,147	-1.0
Services-producing industries	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,629,966	1.5
Wholesale trade	-1.3	2.7	-1.8	0.2	1.4	0.5	119,970	1.1
Retail trade	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3	115,070	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.1	90,823	3.0
Information and cultural industries	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	72,911	-2.2
Finance and insurance	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	156,661	0.1
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	292,242	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	157,590	1.1
Management of companies and enterprises	-3.6	-2.0	-4.5	-3.2	-3.5	-6.6	1,241	-35.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	55,437	-0.9
Educational services	-0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	122,985	2.3
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	174,849	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	0.8	-0.6	0.4	-1.0	-2.1	16,774	1.3
Accommodation and food services	0.2	-0.8	-1.2	1.2	-1.0	0.6	44,063	0.2
Other services (except public administration)	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	44,311	-0.1
Public administration	-1.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	166,254	4.5
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	378,212	-1.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.5	1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	0.8	95,039	-3.9
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.7	2.2	-0.8	-1.4	-0.5	0.9	118,036	1.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	-0.0	0.5	-1.0	0.1	-0.0	125,267	-0.7
Energy sector	0.9	-2.1	0.6	0.6	-1.4	-1.1	147,503	-3.4
Public sector	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	464,131	3.1

^r revised

^p 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 (2017) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	Second quarter 2022 ^r	Third quarter 2022 ^r	Fourth quarter 2022 ^r	First quarter 2023 ^r	Second quarter 2023 ^r	Third quarter 2023 ^p	Third quarter 2023 ^p
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars ¹
Goods-producing industries	0.9	0.4	-1.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.9	573,954
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.8	5.5	-1.5	-4.3	-4.3	-6.9	36,934
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	4.4	1.4	-1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	116,016
Utilities	-1.3	1.8	-1.9	-1.0	-0.2	-1.8	44,532
Construction	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.0	165,619
Manufacturing	0.3	-0.7	-1.4	0.9	0.7	-1.2	212,476
Services-producing industries	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	1,628,950
Wholesale trade	-2.5	-0.4	-0.8	1.2	-1.0	1.0	119,023
Retail trade	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	1.6	0.6	-0.2	115,023
Transportation and warehousing	7.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.1	90,559
Information and cultural industries	0.1	0.8	-0.5	0.1	0.4	-1.6	73,152
Finance and insurance	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.2	156,879
Real estate, and rental and leasing	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	292,435
Professional, scientific and technical services	1.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	-0.4	157,652
Management of companies and enterprises	-9.7	-8.5	-9.2	-11.2	-8.1	-10.9	1,316
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.9	55,532
Educational services	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	122,666
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	174,466
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26.1	5.5	3.7	1.3	0.5	-1.1	17,079
Accommodation and food services	12.5	2.9	-0.1	2.5	-1.5	-0.4	44,029
Other services (except public administration)	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.7	44,398
Public administration	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.6	165,963
Other aggregations							
Industrial production	1.0	0.2	-1.4	0.8	0.4	-0.7	378,766
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.9	-0.1	-2.3	-0.9	0.5	-1.2	94,877
Durable manufacturing industries	2.2	-1.2	-0.6	2.4	0.8	-1.2	117,530
Information and communication technologies industries	1.3	2.4	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.7	125,254
Energy sector	0.9	1.8	-1.8	0.4	0.9	-1.0	149,326
Public sector	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9	463,137

^r revised

^p 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](#).

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).