

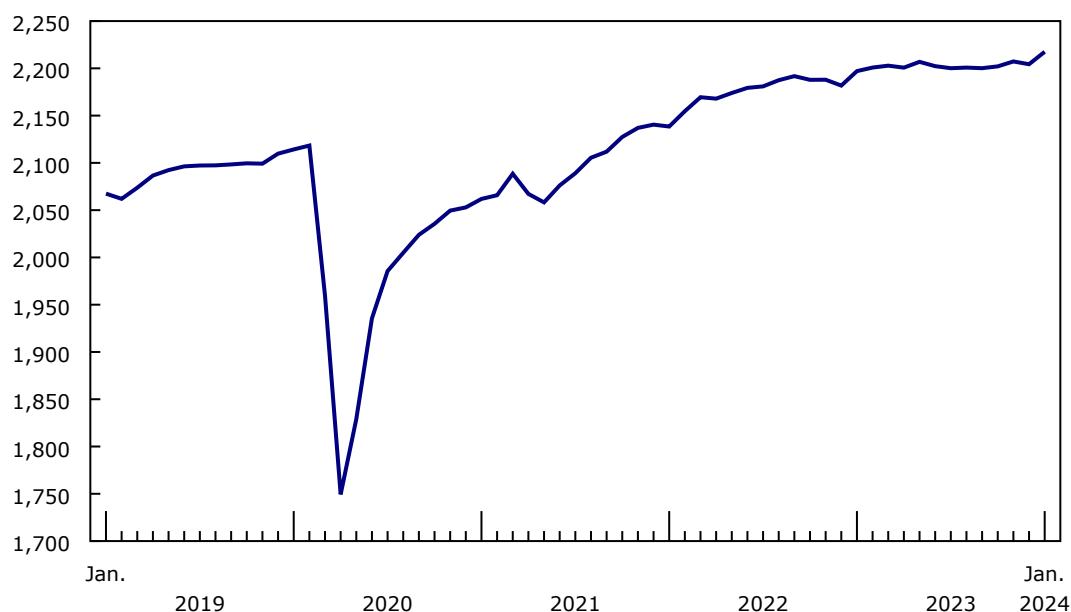
# Gross domestic product by industry, January 2024

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, March 28, 2024

Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew 0.6% in January. Services-producing industries increased 0.7% in January, led by a rebound in educational services following the resolution of the public sector strikes in Quebec in November and December. Goods-producing industries were up 0.2% in January 2024 with the utilities and manufacturing sectors rebounding from declines in the previous month. Overall, there was broad-based growth with 18 of 20 sectors increasing in January.

**Chart 1**  
**Real gross domestic product rises 0.6% in January**

billions of chained (2017) dollars—all industries



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

## Public sector rebounds from previous two months of declines

The public sector (consisting of educational services, health care and social assistance and public administration) increased 1.9% in January after two consecutive monthly declines.

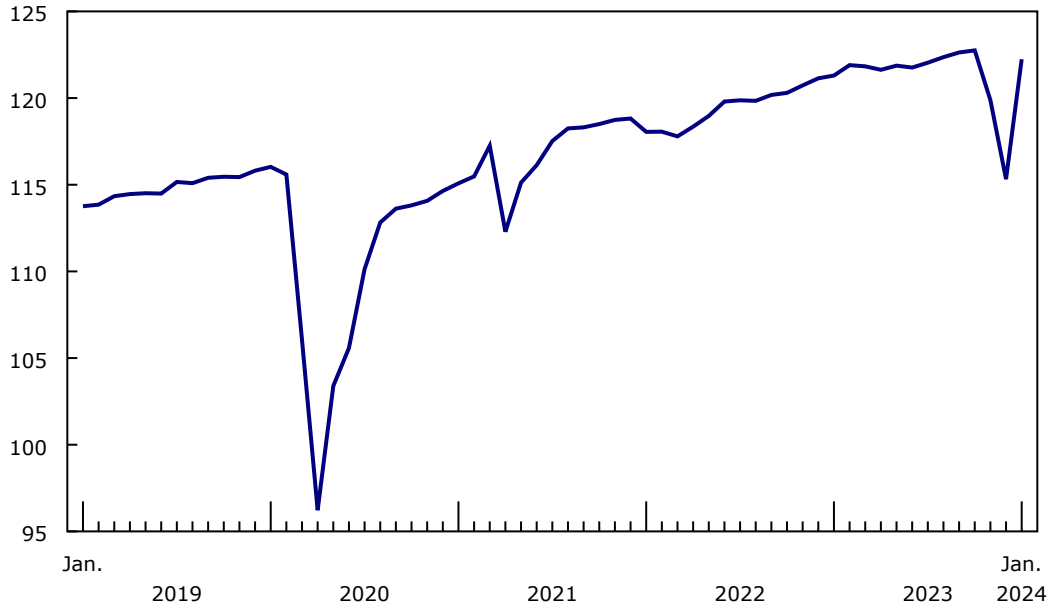


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**Chart 2**  
**The educational services sector rebounds in January**

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2017) dollars



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

The educational services sector (+6.0%) was the largest contributor to growth in January as activity rebounded from the declines recorded in November and December that resulted from the public sector workers' strikes in Quebec. The elementary and secondary schools industry group (+10.2%) was the largest contributor to growth in January 2024 after being the largest detractor to growth in December. The beginning of a strike by the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation, which represents around 13,500 Saskatchewan teachers, tempered some of the sector's growth in January.

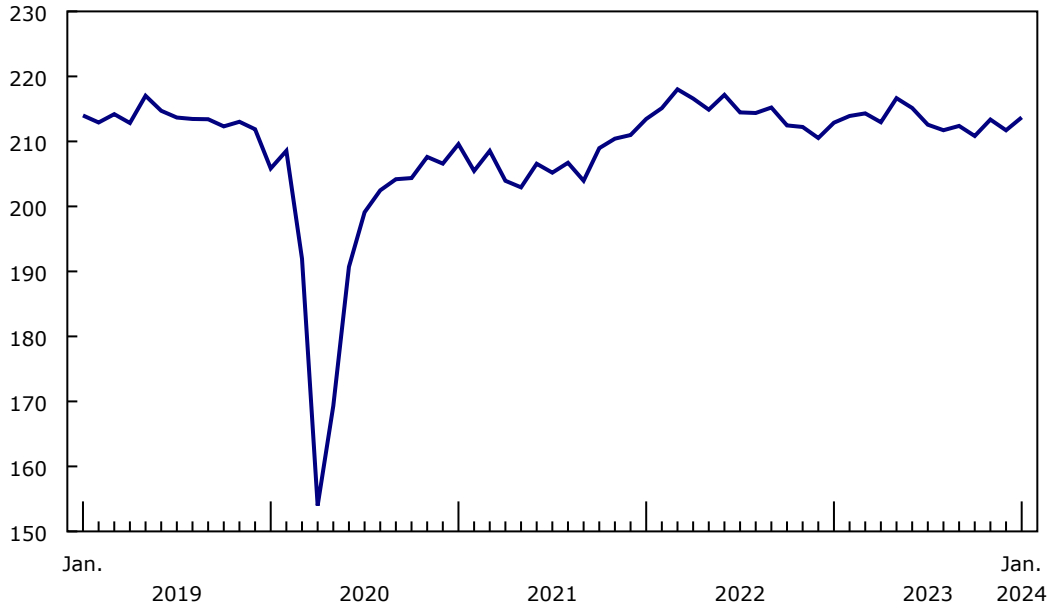
The health care and social assistance sector, which was also impacted by Quebec's public sector workers' strike in November and December, rose 0.8% in January. This was the largest growth rate since October 2020.

**Manufacturing fully recoups December's decline**

The manufacturing sector fully recouped December's decline with a 0.9% increase in January.

**Chart 3**  
**Manufacturing sector fully recoups December's decline**

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2017) dollars



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

Durable goods manufacturing (+0.9%) contributed the most to the increase in January and was largely a result of an increase in the transportation equipment manufacturing subsector (+3.0%). Following four consecutive monthly declines, the motor vehicle manufacturing industry increased 4.9% in January, as [production resumed at some auto assembly plants following retooling-induced partial shutdowns in the previous months](#). Motor vehicle parts (+3.5%) rebounded as well in January, following a 3.7% drop in December.

Non-durable goods manufacturing increased 1.0% in January as five of nine subsectors expanded.

**Utilities up and rail transportation down amid severe winter conditions in parts of the country**

A sudden drop in temperatures mid-January in parts of the country contributed to increased activity in the utilities sector (+3.2%), posting its largest growth rate since January 2022. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution expanded 3.4% in January 2024. Surging demand in western parts of the country pushed the [generating capacity to the limit and even brought with it a potential of rotating blackouts](#). Natural gas distribution further contributed to the growth with a 3.4% increase.

Rail transportation fell for the second consecutive month, contracting 4.9% in January, as severe winter weather conditions in Western Canada forced train operators to adjust operations and restrict train lengths to maintain safety.

**The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector contracts in January**

Following three consecutive monthly increases, the mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector declined 1.9% in January, as two of three subsectors contracted.

Oil and gas extraction dropped 4.4% in January, after reaching a [record high level the month prior](#). Production declined as frigid temperatures impacted the Prairies during parts of January.

Oil sands extraction decreased 5.2% in January, the largest monthly contraction since August 2020 (-7.7%), as production of synthetic crude along with crude bitumen extraction in Alberta dropped in January 2024. Oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) contracted 3.6% in January, as lower crude oil extraction in Alberta along with lower production coming from Canada's North Atlantic coast contributed to the decline.

Pipeline transportation decreased 1.8% in January, its largest contraction since May 2023. Crude oil and other pipeline transportation was down 4.4% in January 2024 as exports to the United States contracted in the month. Pipeline transportation of natural gas was up 0.8%, despite a decrease in storage and exports. Natural gas distribution, particularly to residential consumers, rose in January, as increased demand for heating purposes in parts of the country contributed to the increase.

Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) declined 0.7% in January after three consecutive months of growth. Coal mining (-14.4%) contributed the most to the decline, with its largest monthly contraction since March 2022. Declines in January 2024 were largely concentrated in mines located in Nova Scotia and Alberta due to factors such as reclamation and a shift from coal to natural gas as input to an electricity generation plant.

### **The real estate and rental and leasing sector grows on higher resale activity**

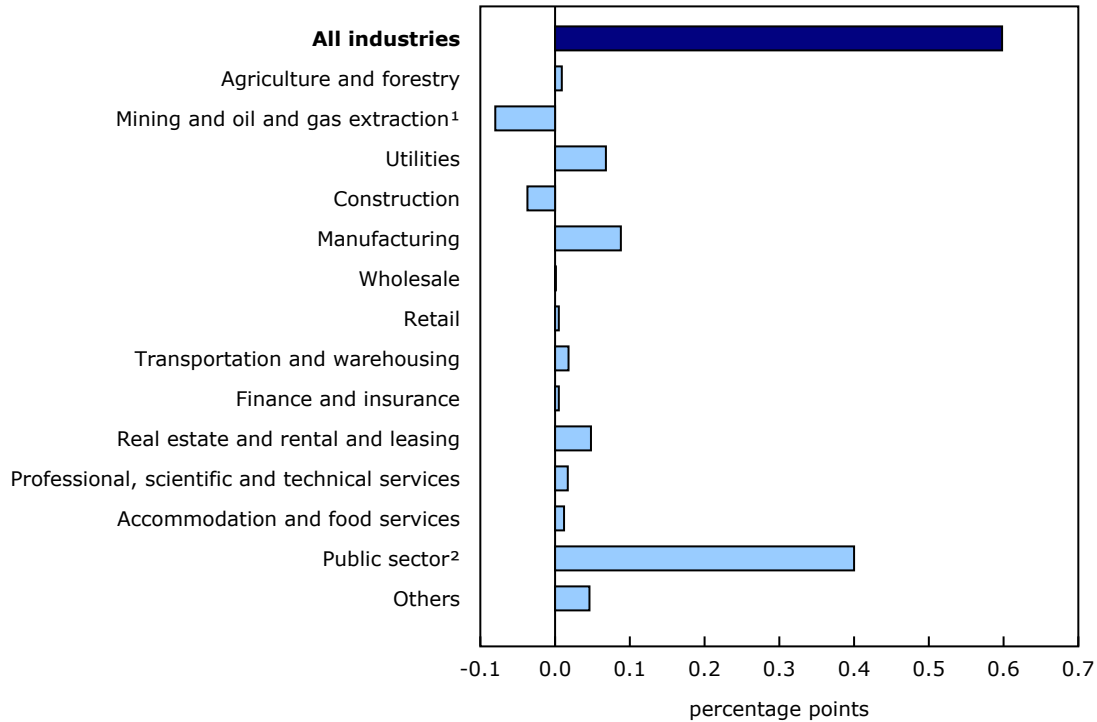
Real estate and rental and leasing (+0.4%) grew for the third consecutive month, as activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers (+4.0%) drove the gain in January. Higher activity in the Greater Toronto Area, Hamilton-Burlington and most markets in Ontario's Greater Golden Horseshoe contributed to the growth.

### **Information and cultural services**

Information and cultural services (+1.0%) grew for the third consecutive month in January and posted its largest growth rate since August 2021.

The motion picture and sound recording industry (+12.0%) contributed the most to the increase in January 2024, as activity continued to ramp up following the end of the Screen Actors Guild – American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) strike in November. A number of television shows and other productions started or resumed in Toronto and Vancouver areas in the month.

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



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 February 2024**

Advance information indicates that real GDP rose 0.4% in February. Broad-based increases, with main contributions from mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, manufacturing, and finance and insurance, were partially offset by decreases in utilities. Owing to its preliminary nature, this estimate will be updated on April 30, 2024, with the release of the official GDP by industry data for February.

## 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:



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## Note to readers

Monthly data on gross domestic product (GDP) by industry at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2017 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 2017. 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 (2020).

For the period starting in January 2021, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior 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 February 2024 is available upon request.

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

## Revisions

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, and standard changes to seasonal adjustment calculations are incorporated with each release.

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2023.

The January advance estimate presented in the previous release was updated in the current reference month. Updated data for the manufacturing, transportation and utilities sectors contributed the most to the estimate update.

To satisfy the opposing goals for both timeliness and accuracy, Statistics Canada regularly updates (revises) its estimates of GDP. For more information about GDP revisions cycles, please consult the "[Revisions to Canada's GDP](#)" article in the Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts ([13-605-X](#)).

## Real-time table

Real-time table 36-10-0491-01 will be updated on April 8, 2024.

## Next release

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

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

	August 2023 <sup>r</sup>	September 2023 <sup>f</sup>	October 2023 <sup>f</sup>	November 2023 <sup>f</sup>	December 2023 <sup>r</sup>	January 2024 <sup>p</sup>	January 2024 <sup>p</sup>	January 2023 <sup>f</sup> to January 2024 <sup>p</sup>
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,217,503</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>572,938</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.5	-1.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	40,445	-4.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.2	-1.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	-1.9	113,645	0.5
Utilities	-0.9	0.4	0.2	2.1	-3.7	3.2	45,327	0.3
Construction	-0.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	161,094	-3.5
Manufacturing	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	1.2	-0.8	0.9	213,686	0.4
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1,642,851</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wholesale trade	1.0	-0.6	0.3	1.1	-0.1	0.0	120,563	0.3
Retail trade	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	116,676	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.4	92,499	3.6
Information and cultural industries	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	74,069	0.4
Finance and insurance	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.1	158,115	1.0
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	295,455	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	157,804	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	-2.5	-3.8	-4.0	-5.3	-1.3	0.3	1,174	-30.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	55,795	-0.2
Educational services	0.3	0.2	0.1	-2.3	-3.8	6.0	122,237	0.8
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.8	176,044	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.8	-2.0	-0.1	1.0	-0.1	1.0	17,158	-2.1
Accommodation and food services	-1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	45,256	0.2
Other services (except public administration)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	45,052	1.3
Public administration	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	166,108	2.3
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.3	-0.5	0.5	379,137	0.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.6	0.5	0.3	1.5	-0.7	1.0	97,308	1.6
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.3	0.1	-1.5	0.9	-0.9	0.9	116,343	-0.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	125,389	-0.1
Energy sector	-1.1	-1.2	1.1	2.0	-0.2	-0.7	149,487	1.0
Public sector	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-1.0	1.9	464,448	1.9

<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](#).

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)).