



# The Daily



In the news	Indicators	Releases by subject
Special interest	Release schedule	Information

## Gross domestic product by industry, January 2026

- Text
- Tables
- Related information
- Release schedule
- Previous release
- PDF (264 KB)

### Released: 2026-03-31

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in January, following 0.2% growth in December, driven by strength in goods-producing industries.

In January, goods-producing industries expanded by 0.2% for the second month in a row, as gains in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, construction and utilities more than offset a contraction in manufacturing. Meanwhile, services-producing industries were essentially unchanged in January, as increases in retail trade and finance and insurance were offset by declines in wholesale trade and

### Real GDP by industry

January 2026

**0.1%**

(monthly change)

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

### Chart 1

Real gross domestic product edges up in January



transportation and warehousing.

Overall, 9 of the 20 industrial sectors recorded growth in January.

## Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rebounds, driven by growth in oil and gas extraction

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expanded by 1.2% in January, fully offsetting December's decline, led by increased activity in oil and gas extraction.

Oil and gas extraction (+1.6%) more than offset December's contraction (-1.0%), with widespread increases in January across all industries. Growth of 2.8% in oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) reflected increased crude petroleum extraction in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan, as well as increased overall natural gas extraction. Oil sands extraction (+0.2%) further added to the growth.

Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) rose 0.4% in January, partially offsetting December's contraction. Coal mining (+4.1%) led the subsector's growth, coinciding with higher exports of coal. Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying rose 1.7%, following back-to-back monthly declines in November and December, as most activities grew in January, led by a 2.6% rise in potash mining.

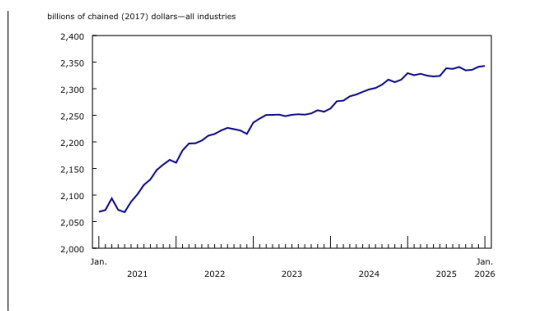
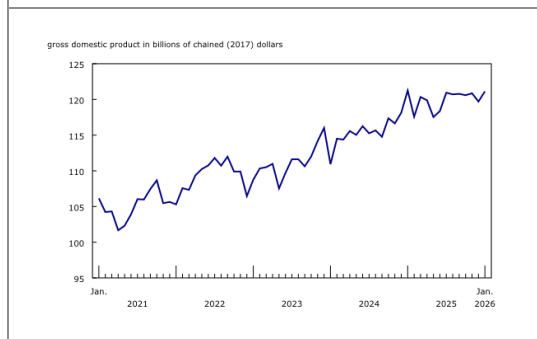


Chart 2

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector rebounds in January



# Manufacturing sector pulls back in January after leading December's expansion

The manufacturing sector contracted 1.4% in January, more than offsetting December's increase, on weaknesses in durable-goods and non-durable-goods manufacturing industries.

Durable-goods manufacturing industries, down for the third time in four months, decreased 2.0% in January, driven by contractions in transportation equipment manufacturing (-6.0%) and machinery manufacturing (-5.6%).

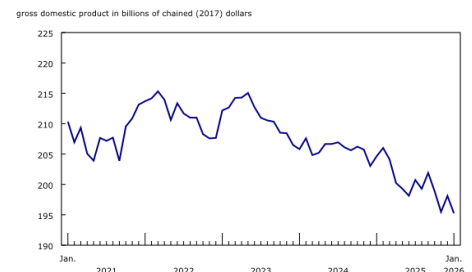
In January, motor vehicles and parts manufacturing (-10.8%) recorded its largest contraction since September 2021, on

weaknesses in motor vehicle manufacturing (-23.5%) and motor vehicle parts manufacturing (-4.5%). Winter shutdowns at automotive assembly plants in Ontario, that typically tend to occur around the holidays, extended into January. The retooling and maintenance related work hampered production and exports of motor vehicles in January. Further contributing to the decline was a contraction in machinery manufacturing, mainly concentrated in the industrial machinery manufacturing and agricultural, construction and mining machinery manufacturing industry groups.

## Wholesale trade down for third time in four months

Chart 3

Manufacturing sector contracts in January



The wholesale trade sector fell 1.2% in January, largely offsetting December's increase, with motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories merchant wholesalers leading the contraction.

Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories merchant wholesalers (-5.1%) drove the decline in January, after leading the sector's expansion in the prior month, reflecting a sharp fall in exports of passenger cars and light trucks and reduced auto production in January as a result of prolonged seasonal production stoppages in several auto plants for retooling and maintenance.

Following three consecutive monthly contractions, a rebound in building material and supplies merchant wholesalers (+1.3%) tempered the decline in the sector, reflecting increased activity in the construction sector.

## Construction maintains an upward trajectory, up for a third consecutive month

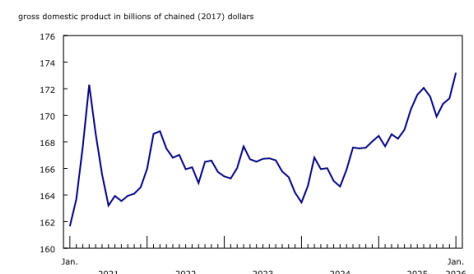
The construction sector expanded 1.1% in January, on widespread increases across all subsectors.

Engineering and other construction activities, up for a second month in a row, led the growth in January (+1.1%), followed by repair construction (+1.8%).

Expansion in residential building construction, recording its third consecutive monthly growth, further added to the increase in January, up 0.8% in the month, driven by increased investment in residential alterations and improvements as well as expansion in multi-unit dwellings construction. Non-residential

Chart 4

Construction peaks in January



building construction was up for a seventh consecutive month, increasing 1.1% in January, reflecting increased construction of institutional and commercial buildings.

## **Retail trade grows in January**

The retail trade sector expanded 0.8% as six of its nine subsectors were up in January.

General merchandise retailers (+3.0%) led the growth in January. Motor vehicle and parts dealers (+2.4%) was another large contributor to the increase, reflecting higher retailing activity at new car dealers.

## **Finance and insurance sector grows on record foreign acquisitions of Canadian bonds**

Finance and insurance grew 0.5% in January, marking its largest increase since September 2025.

A rebound in the other finance and insurance subsector (+1.2%) contributed the most to the increase in January. Higher-than-usual trading activity in both equity and fixed-income markets fuelled growth, with record foreign investment in Canadian bonds driving the gains in activity in January.

## **Extreme weather conditions weigh on transportation and warehousing in January**

Transportation and warehousing decreased 0.7% in January, following back-to-back monthly increases in November and December, with most subsectors recording declines in January.

Contraction in transit, ground passenger and scenic and sightseeing transportation (-1.4%) contributed the most to the decline in January, driven by a 2.6% decrease in urban transit systems. Severe winter storms and snowfalls in late January disrupted transit operations. Air transportation (-0.5%) was another contributor to the decline, as the winter storms at Canada's busiest airports caused many flight cancellations.

Support activities for transportation (-0.7%) and truck transportation (-0.4%) were down in January, negatively impacted by prolonged shutdowns at the automotive assembly plants.

Pipeline transportation (-1.7%) further added to the decline in January, driven by contractions in crude oil and other pipeline transportation (-2.2%) and pipeline transportation of natural gas (-1.2%).

## **Real estate and rental and leasing posts its first decline in 10 months**

Real estate and rental and leasing contracted 0.2% in January, the first decline for the sector since March 2025.

Lower activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers and activities related to real estate (-6.1%) contributed the most to the decline in January. It was the largest decrease since February 2025, reflecting falling national home resales in January across all provinces, especially in Ontario and British Columbia.

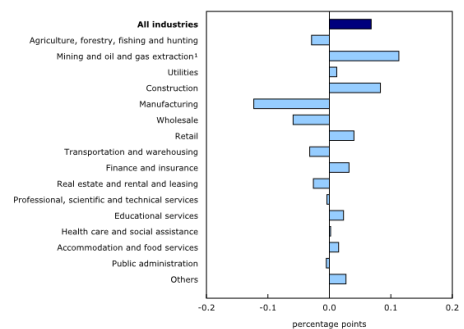
Legal services, which derives much of its operations from real estate transactions, contracted 1.1% in January, marking its strongest decline since March 2025.

# Advance estimate for real gross domestic product by industry for February 2026

Advance information indicates that real GDP increased 0.2% in February. Increases in manufacturing, in the mining, quarrying and support services subsector and in finance and insurance were partially offset by decreases in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Owing to its preliminary nature, this estimate will be updated on April 30, 2026, with the release of the official GDP by industry data for February.

**Chart 5**

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



**Table 1**

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

## 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

### General information

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 (SUTs) up to the latest SUTs year (2022).

For the period starting in January 2023, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2022 industry current price estimates.

Statistics Canada also produces expenditure-based GDP estimates at market prices, which are chained quarterly based on a Fisher volume index. Due to conceptual and statistical differences, GDP by industry and GDP by expenditure percent change estimates can diverge slightly.

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 2026 is available upon request.

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

For more information on the impact of tariffs on key economic statistics, please consult: "[How tariffs are conceptually reflected in key economic statistics](#)."

## 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 2025.

To satisfy the opposing goals for both timeliness and accuracy, Statistics Canada regularly updates (revises) its estimates of [GDP](#). For more information about [GDP](#) revision 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 13.

## Next release

Data on real GDP by industry for February 2026 will be released on April 30, including an advance estimate for the March 2026 reference month.

## Products

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.

## Contact information

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)).

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