Gross domestic product by industry, February 2013

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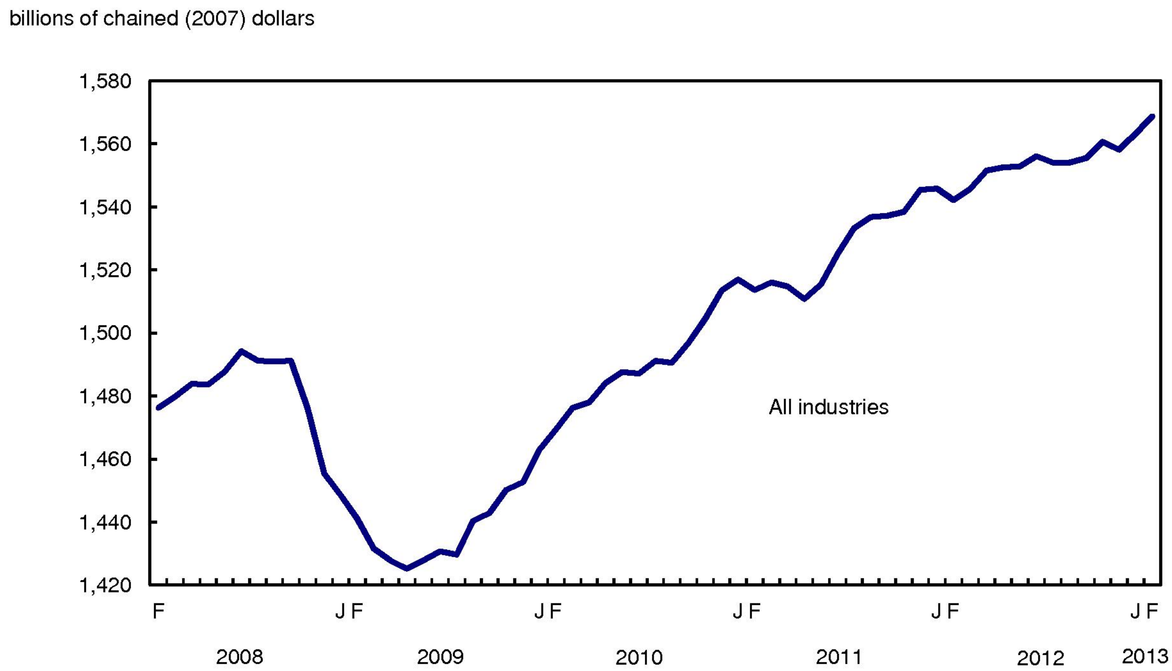
Real gross domestic product grew 0.3% in February, the same pace as in January. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction was the main source of growth in February.

Goods production expanded 0.9% in February, owing mainly to increases in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and in manufacturing. Construction, utilities, as well as the agriculture and forestry sector also grew. The output of service industries edged up 0.1%, mainly as a result of gains in arts and entertainment, the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) and the finance and insurance sector. In contrast, accommodation and food services, administrative and professional services and wholesale trade declined.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product rises in February



Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expands

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expanded 2.2% in February, a fifth consecutive monthly increase.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) grew 6.4% as a result of a significant increase in output at potash mines. Metallic mineral and coal mining were also up in February.

Oil and gas extraction rose 1.0%, as a result of increases in oil production. This follows a 0.2% decline in January.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (+1.2%) also advanced, with increases in drilling and, to a lesser extent, rigging services.

Chart 2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expands in February

Manufacturing output increases again

Manufacturing output was up 0.8% in February, following a 0.6% gain in January. Durable goods production grew 0.7% with increases in transportation equipment, non-metallic mineral products, and computer and electronic products. Non-durable goods production increased 1.0% in February. Growth in chemical, food as well as clothing and leather products more than offset declines in paper and petroleum and coal products manufacturing.

Construction increases

Construction increased 0.2% in February. Engineering and repair construction advanced, as did residential and non-residential building construction.

The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased 0.8% in February, as activity in the home resale market was down.

The finance and insurance sector advances

The finance and insurance sector rose 0.2% in February, mainly as a result of an increase in financial investment services.

Wholesale trade declines while retail trade edges up

Wholesale trade was down 0.2% in February, after rising 0.5% in January. The main declines were in the wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies, of personal and household goods and of farm products. These declines outweighed gains in the wholesaling of motor vehicles and parts as well as of food, beverage and tobacco products.

Retail trade edged up 0.1% in February. Increased activity at general merchandise stores and at motor vehicles and parts dealers was almost offset by declines at clothing and clothing accessories stores, gasoline stations, as well as furniture and home furnishings stores.

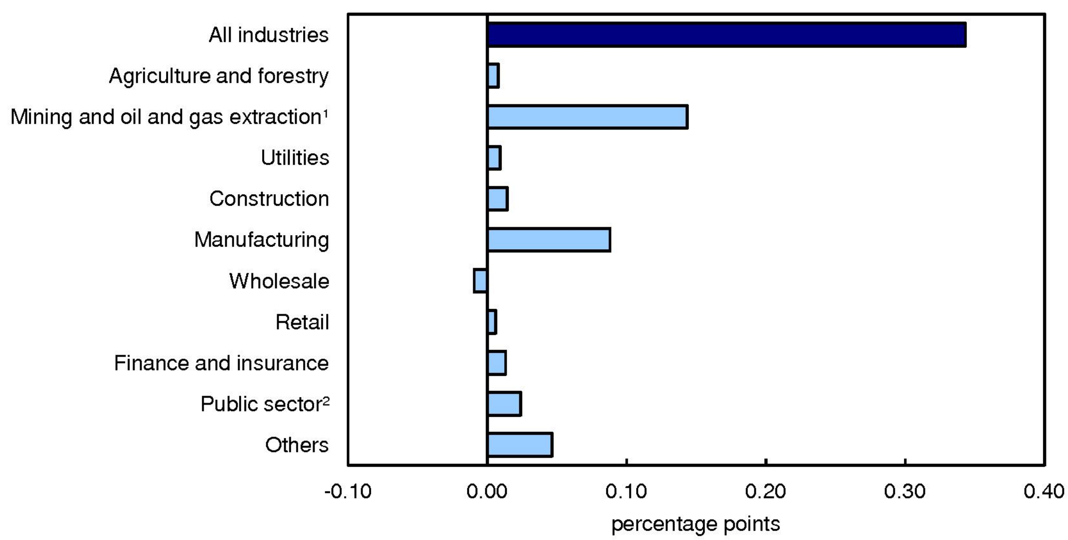
Other industries

The arts and entertainment sector increased 3.3% in February after growing 4.0% in January, mainly the result of a continued rebound following the end of a labour dispute in professional hockey. In contrast, accommodation and food services were down 1.0%, in parallel with a decrease in the number of international travellers to Canada.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up 0.1%.

Utilities rose 0.4%, with increases in the demand for both electricity and natural gas.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, February 2013



1. Includes quarrying.
2. Education, health and public administration.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data at basic prices are chained volume estimates with 2007 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 2007. The monthly data are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables up to the latest input-output tables year (2009).

For the period starting with January 2010, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2009 industry prices.

This approach makes the monthly GDP by industry data more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the National economic accounts module on our website.

Table 1
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2012[r]	October 2012[r]	November 2012[r]	December 2012[r]	January 2013[r]	February 2013[p]	February 2013	February 2012 to February 2013
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars[1]	% change
All industries	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1,568,582**	**1.7**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.3**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**-0.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**473,147**	**2.4**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	24,316	-0.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.4	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.2	129,075	4.0
Utilities	0.4	1.8	0.6	-2.0	0.1	0.4	38,800	4.9
Construction	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	112,002	3.2
Manufacturing	-0.7	-1.4	1.3	-1.2	0.6	0.8	168,957	0.7
Services-producing industries	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1,096,853**	**1.4**
Wholesale trade	-0.6	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.5	-0.2	83,206	0.1
Retail trade	0.3	0.2	1.3	-1.9	1.3	0.1	84,930	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	0.5	-1.1	0.7	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	65,071	0.7
Information and cultural industries	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	51,880	1.5
Finance and insurance	0.4	0.1	-0.4	1.0	-0.1	0.2	103,741	3.2
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	195,198	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	-0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	81,179	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	12,215	0.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.0	0.4	-0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	40,140	0.7
Educational services	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	85,495	3.4
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	111,059	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-3.4	-2.1	-0.5	-0.8	4.0	3.3	11,642	0.2
Accommodation and food services	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.5	1.2	-1.0	32,846	1.0
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.4	0.5	32,227	1.8
Public administration	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	106,202	-0.9
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.5	0.2	1.1	-0.7	0.5	1.2	341,316	2.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.0	-0.9	0.8	-0.8	0.7	1.0	70,326	2.4
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.4	-1.7	1.6	-1.6	0.5	0.7	98,822	-0.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	-0.0	0.6	-0.6	0.6	0.1	68,182	1.0
Energy sector	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	152,018	3.4
Public sector	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	302,695	1.4

r *revised*

p *preliminary*

1. *At annual rates.*

Available in CANSIM: table 379-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1301.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for March will be released on May 31.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.