

Gross domestic product by industry, July 2013

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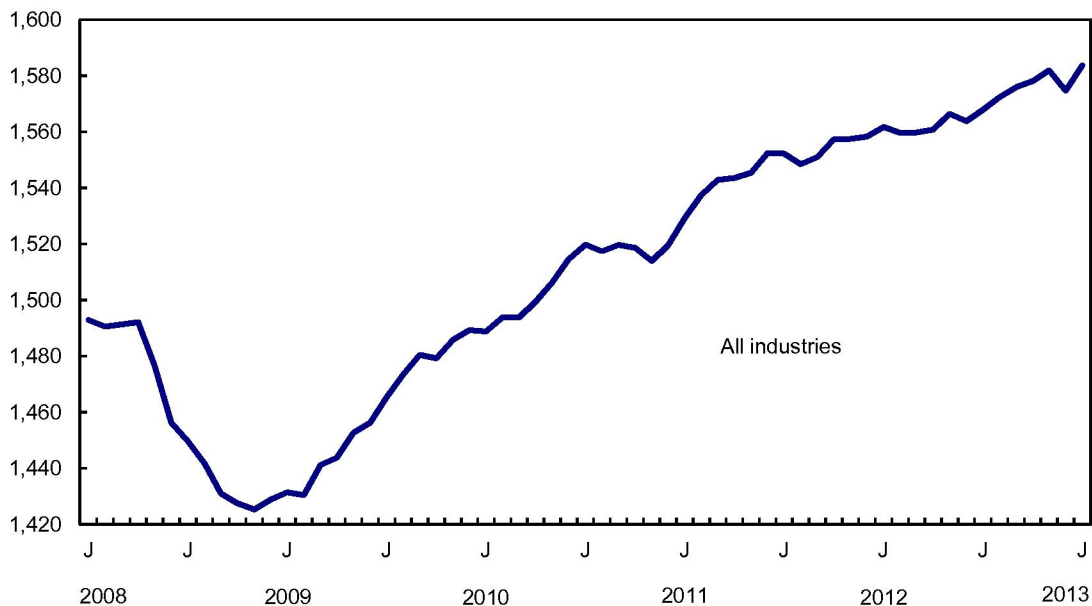
Real gross domestic product grew 0.6% in July, rebounding from a 0.5% decline in June.

Goods production rose 1.2% in July. Construction, manufacturing, as well as mining and oil and gas extraction all increased, while utilities and the agriculture and forestry sector declined.

Service industries increased 0.3% in July, as most major industrial groupings registered growth. Notable gains were recorded in wholesale and retail trade, the finance and insurance sector, and the arts and entertainment sector. The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged in July.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product grows in July

billions of chained (2007) dollars



Construction increases

Following a 2.1% decline in June, construction increased 1.9% in July, partly as a result of the end of a labour dispute in Quebec. Non-residential building construction rose 9.2%. Repair and engineering construction and residential building construction also grew.

The output of real estate agents and brokers rose 0.8% in July, up for a fifth consecutive month, as activity in the home resale market increased.



Manufacturing output rises

Manufacturing output rose 1.1% in July, after declining 1.0% in June. Durable goods production increased 1.4%, with gains in most major manufacturing sub-sectors. Notable increases occurred in miscellaneous manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing and fabricated metal products. In contrast, manufacturers of computer and electronic products and, to a lesser extent, wood products recorded declines.

Non-durable goods production was up 0.8% in July, led by increases in manufacturing of textile, clothing and leather products as well as printing and related support activities. Food manufacturing declined in July.

Chart 2 Manufacturing output rises in July

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction expands

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction expanded 1.4% in July.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) was up 3.5%, owing to significant increases in potash and coal mining.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction increased 4.7% in July, as both drilling and rigging services rose.

Oil and gas extraction edged up 0.2%, as the increase in crude petroleum more than offset the decrease in natural gas.

Wholesale and retail trade increase

Wholesale trade grew 1.6% in July, after declining 2.6% in June. Wholesaling of machinery, equipment and supplies and of building materials and supplies were the main contributors to the July increase. In contrast, farm products wholesaling declined.

Retail trade was up 0.6% in July, after decreasing 1.4% in June. Increases in activity were broad based, with notable gains at general merchandise stores (which includes department stores), food and beverage stores, as well as clothing and clothing accessories stores. In contrast, activity at motor vehicles and parts dealers and, to a lesser extent, electronics and appliances stores was down.

Other industries

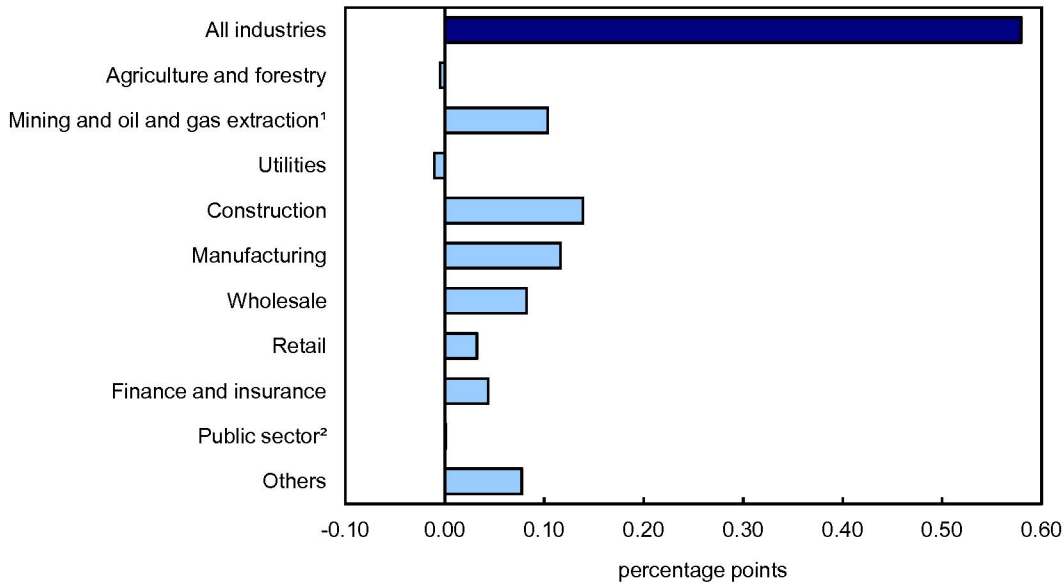
The finance and insurance sector increased 0.7% in July. Banking, financial investment services and insurance services all rose.

Utilities declined 0.4% in July, as the demand for both electricity and natural gas decreased.

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) was unchanged overall in July, as declines in education services and public administration offset gains in health services.

Chart 3

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, July 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 (2010).

For the period starting with January 2011, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2010 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](#).

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, the data incorporate the revised 2009 and new 2010 input-output annual benchmarks, revised source data, improved methodologies and revised seasonal adjustment factors. As a result, the monthly series have been revised back to January 2007.

Revisions for the January 1997 to December 2006 period are planned for release on October 31, 2013.

For more information about monthly national GDP by industry, see the [System of national economic accounts](#) module on our website.

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

	February 2013 ^r	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^r	May 2013 ^r	June 2013 ^r	July 2013 ^p	July 2013	July 2012 to July 2013
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.6	1,583,785	1.4
Goods-producing industries	0.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9	1.2	473,621	0.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.3	26,226	4.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.5	0.5	-1.9	-1.6	-0.0	1.4	127,758	4.3
Utilities	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.4	39,233	1.9
Construction	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-2.1	1.9	113,827	1.2
Manufacturing	0.8	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.0	1.1	165,892	-2.6
Services-producing industries	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.3	1,111,153	1.7
Wholesale trade	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	-2.6	1.6	85,448	0.4
Retail trade	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	-1.4	0.6	85,546	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	-0.0	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	64,663	-0.7
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	53,151	1.4
Finance and insurance	0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.0	0.1	0.7	106,857	3.5
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	201,103	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.0	0.1	83,695	1.5
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.3	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	12,118	4.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	40,360	0.8
Educational services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.0	-0.2	85,065	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	108,775	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.8	-3.1	2.5	11,451	0.7
Accommodation and food services	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	33,166	3.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.2	31,668	2.5
Public administration	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	108,338	-0.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	1.0	337,977	0.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.9	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.8	69,339	-0.5
Durable manufacturing industries	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.6	-1.4	1.4	96,753	-4.1
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	-0.5	0.5	69,693	2.2
Energy sector	0.8	0.8	-1.3	-1.7	0.6	0.5	151,511	2.7
Public sector	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	302,221	0.9

^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 August will be released on October 31.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; 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.