

Gross domestic product by industry, January 2015

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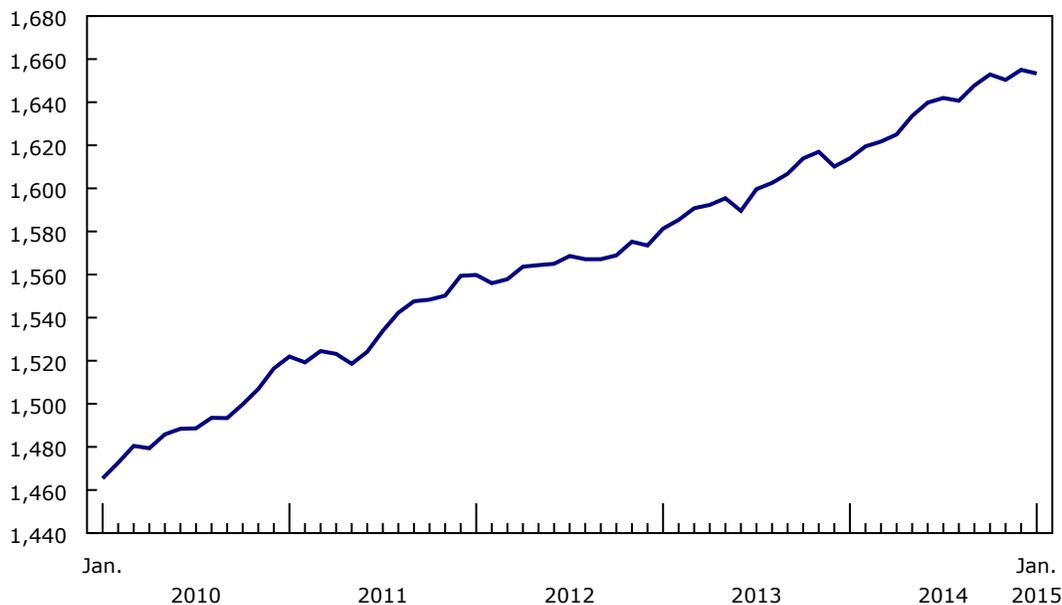
Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in January after increasing 0.3% in December and declining 0.2% in November.

The output of service industries decreased 0.3% in January, the first decline since February 2014. The decline was primarily due to decreases in wholesale and retail trade and, to a lesser extent, in transportation and warehousing services as well as accommodation and food services. In contrast, professional services and the finance and insurance sector increased. The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up.

Goods production rose 0.3% in January, following a 0.4% gain in December, primarily as a result of increases in oil and gas extraction, utilities and the agriculture and forestry sector. These gains were partly offset by declines in manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, construction.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product edges down in January

billions of chained (2007) dollars — All industries



Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Wholesale and retail trade decline

Wholesale trade fell 2.6% in January after rising 1.8% in December. The wholesaling of building materials and supplies as well as of motor vehicle and parts were major contributors to January's decline. The activities of miscellaneous wholesalers (which include agricultural supplies) and machinery, equipment and supplies wholesalers were also down.

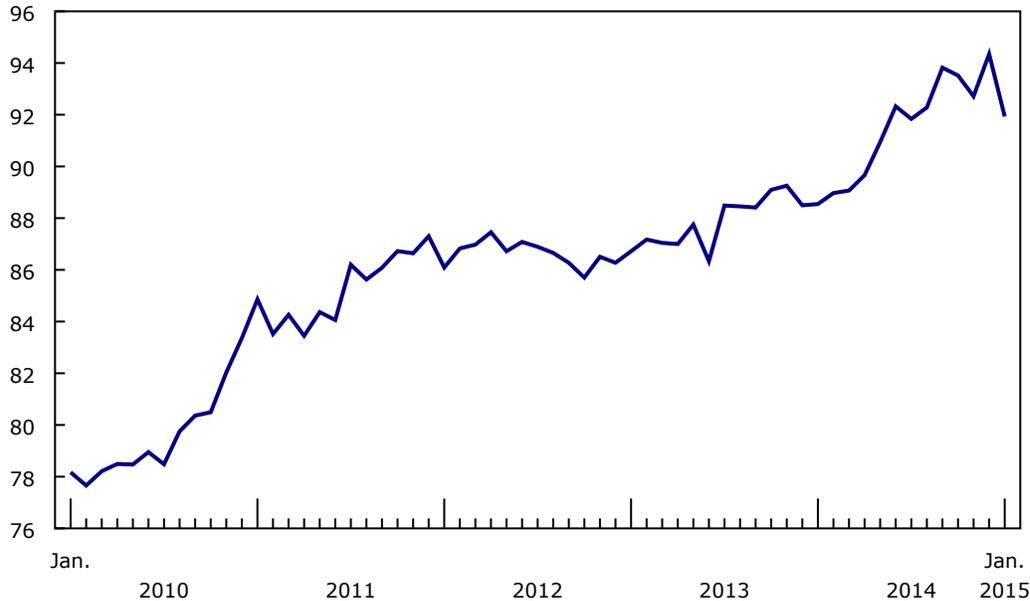


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Chart 2 Wholesale trade falls in January

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Retail trade decreased 1.0% in January, a second monthly decline. Notable decreases occurred in food and beverage stores, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores and motor vehicle and parts dealers. In contrast, retailing activities at clothing and clothing accessories stores as well as gasoline stations were up.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rises

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction rose 1.4% in January, after declining 0.9% in December, mainly because of an increase in non-conventional oil extraction.

Following a 2.1% decline in December, oil and gas extraction increased 2.6% in January. Non-conventional oil extraction posted a notable gain, following two consecutive monthly declines, as production rose following maintenance in the fourth quarter at some oil sands facilities. However, both conventional crude petroleum and natural gas extraction were down in January.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction fell 2.0% in January, as a result of declines in rigging services. Crude oil prices fell sharply in January and have been declining since July 2014. Natural gas prices were also down in January, their fifth decline since August 2014.

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) decreased 0.4% in January. Declines in metallic mineral and coal mining more than offset increases in potash mining.

Manufacturing output declines

Manufacturing output declined 0.7% in January after rising 2.1% in December.

Durable-goods manufacturing decreased 0.7% in January. Declines were recorded in the manufacturing of machinery and transportation equipment. On the other hand, increases were posted in the manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products, computer and electronic products and fabricated metal products.

Non-durable goods manufacturing decreased 0.7% in January, mainly a result of notable declines in chemical as well as plastic and rubber products manufacturing. Conversely, there were increases in beverage and tobacco manufacturing.

Construction falls

Construction fell 0.4% in January. Both residential and non-residential building construction were down, while engineering construction was up.

The output of real estate agents and brokers decreased 5.7% in January, a fifth consecutive monthly decline. The decline was mainly the result of weakness in the home resale market in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The finance and insurance sector is up

The finance and insurance sector was up 0.2% in January following a 1.3% gain in December. Both banking and insurance services increased while financial investment services declined.

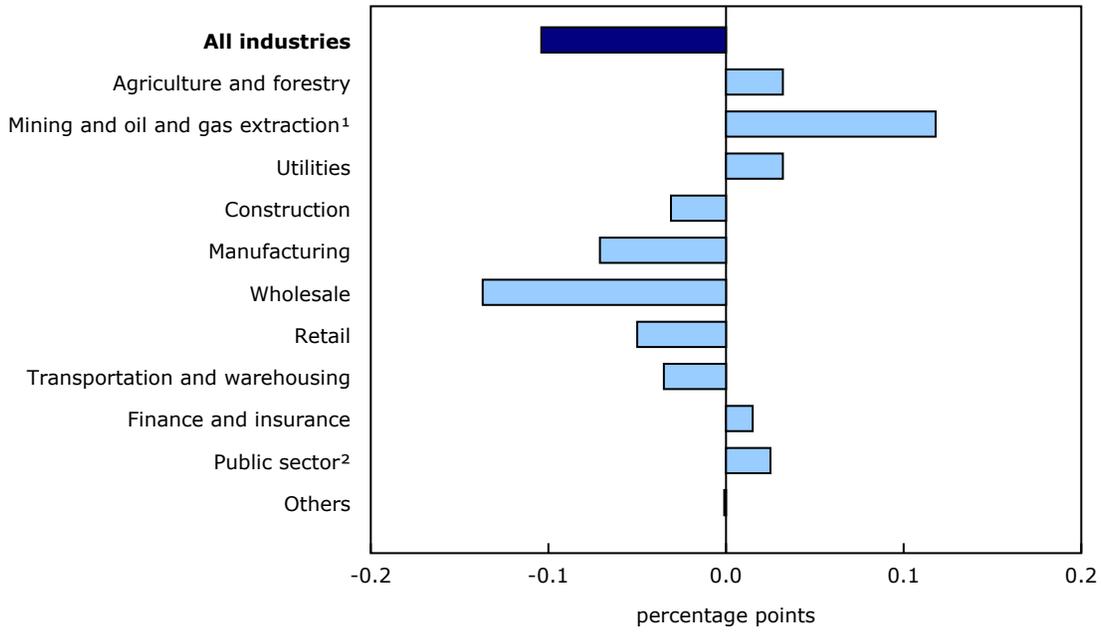
Other industries

Utilities increased 1.4% in January, as a result of gains in electricity generation, transmission and distribution as well as natural gas distribution.

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

The agriculture and forestry sector was up 1.9% in January, as crop and animal production and the forestry sector grew.

Chart 3
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, January 2015



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

Source(s): Gross domestic product by industry (1301).

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 (2011).

For the period starting with January 2012, the data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2011 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 [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2014.

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

The Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA) is a source of invaluable information for business, governments and Canadians. For these accounts to remain relevant, the underlying concepts, methods, classification systems and data sources need to be periodically updated.

The next CSMA comprehensive revision is planned for late 2015. "A preview of the 2015 comprehensive revision of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts" ([13-605-X](#)), which provides an overview of the proposed changes, is now available. Users are encouraged to consult this document to prepare their systems and analytical frameworks for the new concepts, methods, classification systems and data sources that will be integrated into the CSMA.

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

	August 2014 ^r	September 2014 ^r	October 2014 ^r	November 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^r	January 2015 ^p	January 2015 ^p	January 2014 to January 2015 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	-0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	1,653,319	2.4
Goods-producing industries	-1.0	1.0	0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.3	501,984	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.6	-0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.9	26,333	-4.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-1.7	2.4	1.1	-0.8	-0.9	1.4	140,833	4.8
Utilities	1.3	1.4	-1.2	2.8	-1.6	1.4	40,002	0.5
Construction	-0.5	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	118,073	1.8
Manufacturing	-1.1	0.8	0.3	-1.5	2.1	-0.7	175,677	4.4
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.3	1,152,250	2.2
Wholesale trade	0.5	1.7	-0.3	-0.9	1.8	-2.6	91,932	3.8
Retail trade	0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.6	-1.4	-1.0	88,539	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	0.0	-0.4	-0.0	-0.3	1.2	-0.8	68,890	2.6
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	52,157	-1.2
Finance and insurance	0.9	0.8	0.5	-0.1	1.3	0.2	115,048	4.8
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	207,992	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	88,538	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	12,079	2.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	41,226	0.7
Educational services	0.5	-1.0	2.4	0.5	-0.1	0.2	86,363	2.1
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.1	111,463	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	-0.6	-0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.7	11,482	1.7
Accommodation and food services	1.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.8	34,405	2.9
Other services (except public administration)	-0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	32,895	2.0
Public administration	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	109,939	-0.2
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-1.1	1.5	0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.4	362,739	4.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.0	-0.4	0.7	-1.8	2.1	-0.7	71,911	2.8
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.2	1.6	0.0	-1.2	2.0	-0.7	104,226	5.6
Information and communication technologies industries	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.6	72,684	2.1
Energy sector	-1.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	-1.5	1.3	161,170	2.4
Public sector	0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.1	307,779	1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Source(s): CANSIM table [379-0031](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [379-0031](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [1301](#).

Data on gross domestic product by industry for February will be released on April 30.

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 (613-790-6570), Industry Accounts Division.