

# Gross domestic product by industry, July 2019

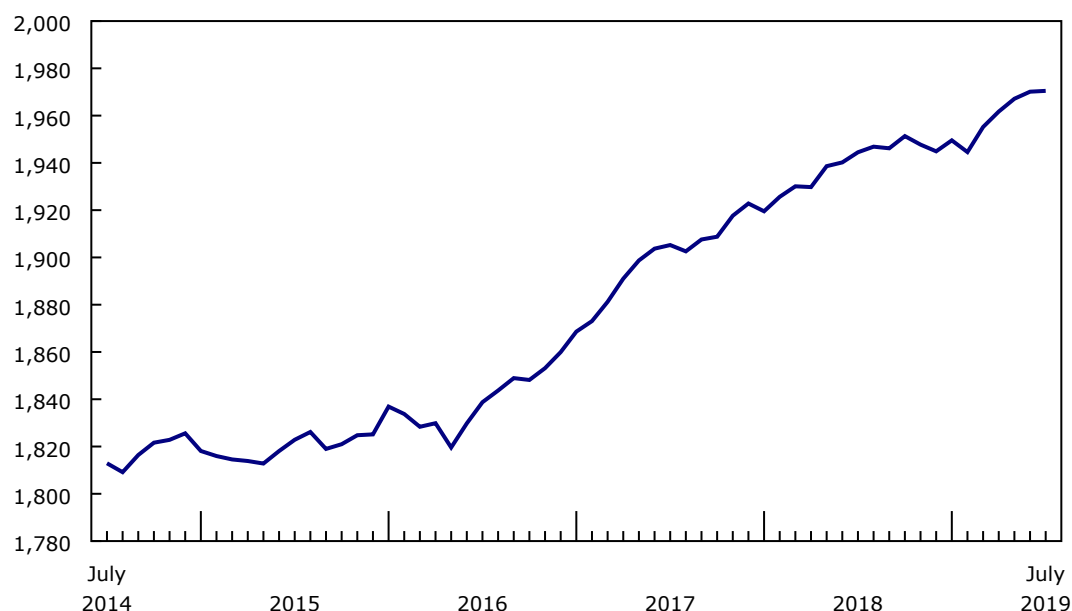
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Tuesday, October 1, 2019

Following four months of growth, real gross domestic product was essentially unchanged in July as a decline in goods-producing industries was offset by an increase in services-producing industries.

## Chart 1

### Real gross domestic product essentially unchanged in July

billions of chained (2012) dollars — all industries



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

Goods-producing industries were down 0.7% in July as output from all subsectors declined, with the exception of utilities. Services-producing industries were up for the fifth consecutive month, rising 0.3% as the majority of subsectors grew.

On a three-month rolling average basis, real gross domestic product increased 0.8%, the same growth rate as in June.

## Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction contracts

The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector contracted 3.5% in July, as activity across all subsectors declined. This was the largest decrease in the sector since May 2016.



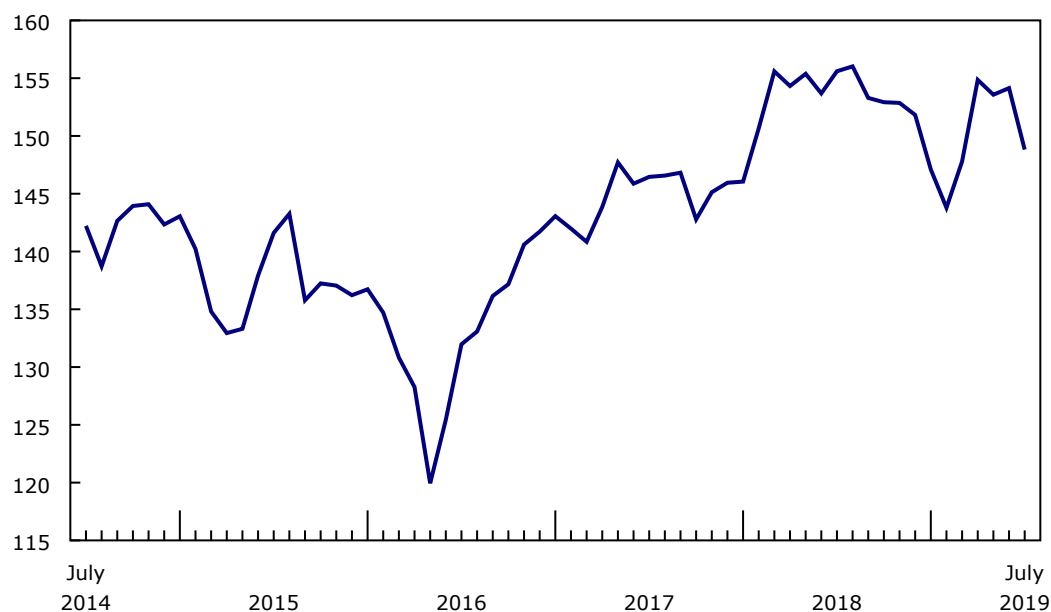
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**Chart 2****Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction declines in July**

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



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

Oil and gas extraction contracted 3.0% in July. Following four months of growth, oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) was down 4.7%, the largest monthly decline in a decade, as both natural gas and oil extraction were down. A major factor in the decline was the shutdown of some of Newfoundland and Labrador's offshore production facilities for a large part of the month as a result of maintenance issues. Oil sands extraction was down 1.0%, as it continued the sequence of expansions and contractions observed over the course of the last four months.

Following three consecutive months of growth, support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction dropped 11.5%, the largest decrease since December 2018, as a continued contraction in drilling services and lower rigging services both contributed to the drop.

Mining and quarrying, excluding oil and gas extraction, edged down 0.1% as declines in metal ore mining (-0.4%) and non-metallic minerals mining (-0.6%) were partly offset by a 5.3% increase in coal mining.

**Construction declines**

The construction sector contracted 0.7% in July, largely offsetting the growth observed in the previous two months. Residential construction was down 1.0% as an increase in single-house construction was offset by a decline in multi-unit dwellings construction and in home alterations and improvements. Engineering and other construction decreased 0.7% while repair construction was down 1.1%. Non-residential construction (+0.7%) was up for the seventh time in eight months as activity in the commercial, industrial and public sectors increased.

**Manufacturing down for the second consecutive month**

Manufacturing edged down 0.1% in July following a 1.3% decline in June, as an increase in inventory formation moderated some of the sales declines reported by the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing. A decrease in durable manufacturing (-0.9%) more than offset an increase in non-durable manufacturing (+0.7%).

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Durable manufacturing was down for the third time in four months with declines in six of ten subsectors. The largest decrease was observed in fabricated metal products (-6.0%). Transportation equipment was down 0.4% as a decline in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing more than offset an increase in aerospace product and parts manufacturing.

The expansion in non-durable manufacturing was broad-based, as seven of nine subsectors expanded. There were notable gains in food (+3.7%) and plastic and rubber products manufacturing (+3.0%), while declines were posted by manufacturers of chemical (-3.3%) and petroleum and coal products (-1.5%).

### **Wholesale trade up for the sixth time in seven months**

The wholesale sector was up for the sixth time in seven months in July, rising 1.1%. There were increases in five of nine subsectors, led by wholesalers of personal and household goods (+5.5%) and motor vehicles and parts (+3.9%). The expansion in personal and household goods wholesaling came in part from record-high imports of pharmaceutical products, mainly from Switzerland and Germany. The rise in motor vehicles and parts partly offset the declines of the previous two months, reflecting in part higher exports. The largest subsector in wholesale trade—machinery and equipment—was down 0.7%.

### **Real estate and related industries rise in July**

Activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers was up 4.2% in July, rising for the fifth consecutive month, mainly due to higher housing resale activity in the Greater Vancouver Area, the Greater Toronto Area, and the Fraser Valley.

The increase in real estate activity was a factor in the largest increase in professional, scientific and technical services (+0.8%) in five years. Legal services, which derive much of their activity from real estate transactions, were up 1.9%. The computer systems design and related services industry (+0.9%) continued its unabated growth of the past three years.

### **Retail trade edges up**

Following 0.6% growth in June, retail trade edged up 0.1% in July with increases in six of twelve subsectors. The largest gains were in health and personal care stores (+2.7%) and motor vehicle and parts dealers (+1.2%), while there were notable declines at building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers (-2.8%), clothing and clothing accessories stores (-1.5%) and gasoline stations (-1.8%).

### **Other industries**

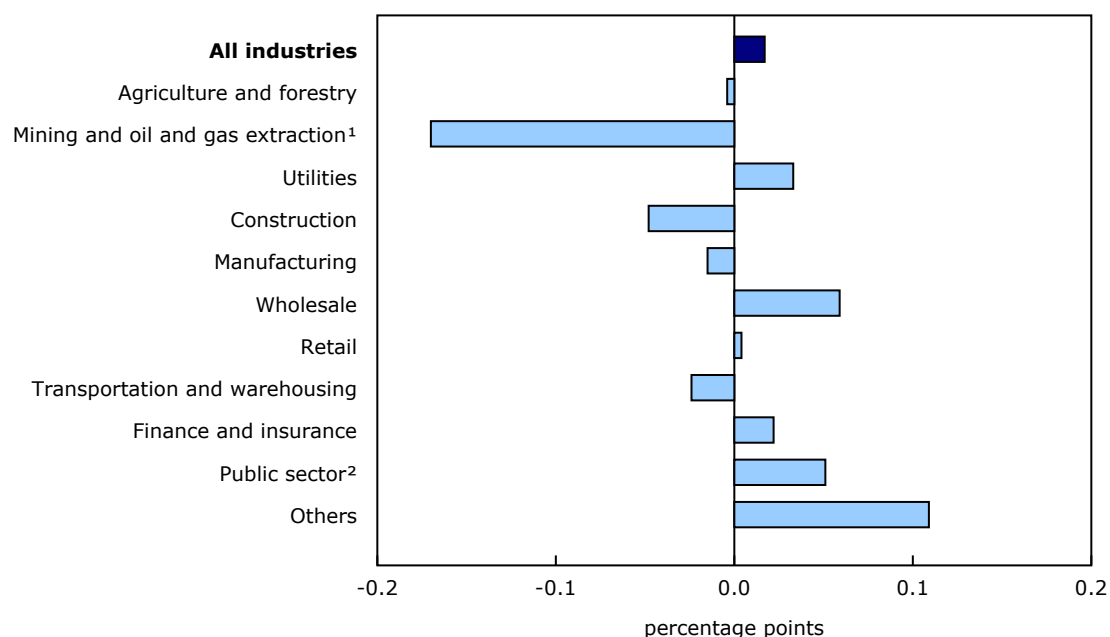
Utilities rose 1.5% in July, as electric power generation, transmission and distribution was up 1.4% after four consecutive declines, while natural gas distribution rose 2.8%.

The finance and insurance sector increased 0.3% in July. Depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities (+0.6%) and financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles (+0.7%) were up, while insurance carriers and related activities (-0.4%) were down.

The transportation and warehousing sector contracted 0.5% in July as the majority of subsectors were down. Rail transportation (-3.1%) contributed the most to the decline, reflecting lower movement by rail of petroleum and chemical products and metals and minerals.

**Chart 3**

**Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percentage change in gross domestic product in July**



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

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

## Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 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 the reporting on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. This release will be used in helping to 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 2012 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 2012. 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 (2015).

For the period starting in January 2016, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the prior period. The fixed weights are 2015 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](#).

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

### Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2018.

Each month, newly available administrative and survey data from various industries in the economy are integrated, and this results 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.

### Real-time table

Real-time table 36-10-0491-01 will be updated on October 7.

### Next release

Data on GDP by industry for August will be released on October 31.

**Table 1**  
**Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2012) dollars –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	February 2019 <sup>r</sup>	March 2019 <sup>r</sup>	April 2019 <sup>r</sup>	May 2019 <sup>r</sup>	June 2019 <sup>r</sup>	July 2019 <sup>p</sup>	July 2019 <sup>p</sup>	July 2018 <sup>r</sup> to July 2019 <sup>p</sup>
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,970,466</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>573,438</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.2	-0.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	-0.2	42,265	4.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-2.3	2.8	4.8	-0.8	0.4	-3.5	148,819	-4.4
Utilities	1.7	-1.5	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	1.5	43,436	1.8
Construction	-0.9	0.1	-0.4	1.0	0.6	-0.7	137,465	-3.7
Manufacturing	-0.4	0.7	-0.9	1.2	-1.3	-0.1	202,491	-1.2
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,394,150</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Wholesale trade	0.4	1.2	1.5	-1.4	1.0	1.1	105,419	3.3
Retail trade	0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.1	101,309	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	-1.8	1.7	0.4	1.0	-0.3	-0.5	88,815	0.6
Information and cultural industries	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.3	59,018	1.1
Finance and insurance	-0.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	131,078	3.5
Real estate, and rental and leasing	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	252,255	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	115,767	4.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.0	11,337	4.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.5	53,080	2.3
Educational services	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	106,268	2.3
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	138,847	2.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.2	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.6	15,465	2.2
Accommodation and food services	-0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	45,030	2.1
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	38,322	2.0
Public administration	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	132,427	2.4
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	-0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	401,603	-1.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-2.1	0.7	93,644	-3.0
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.7	1.0	-1.9	2.6	-0.6	-0.9	108,780	0.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	89,884	4.2
Energy sector	0.0	1.0	2.6	-0.8	0.7	-2.0	177,233	-3.4
Public sector	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	377,510	2.4

r revised

p 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.

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; [STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca](mailto:STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca](mailto:STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca)).