

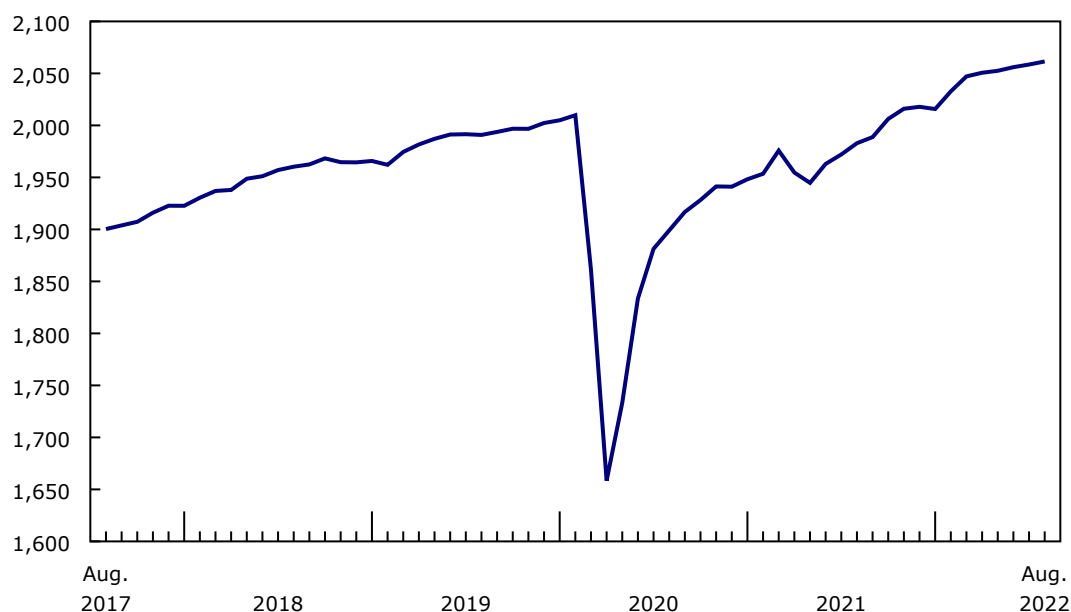
Gross domestic product by industry, August 2022

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, October 28, 2022

Real gross domestic product (GDP) edged up 0.1% in August, following a slight (+0.1%) increase in July. Growth in services-producing industries (+0.3%) was partially offset by a decline in goods-producing industries (-0.3%), as 14 of 20 industrial sectors increased in August.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product edges up in August

billions of chained (2012) dollars — all industries



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

Advance information indicates that real GDP increased 0.1% in September. Increases in the oil and gas extraction subsector, the manufacturing sector and the public sector were partially offset by declines in construction. Advance information for the third quarter indicates that real GDP increased 0.4%. Owing to their preliminary nature, these estimates will be updated on November 29 with the release of the official GDP data for September and the third quarter.

Services-producing industries recapture momentum, while output of goods contracts

Services-producing industries regained momentum in August following the first contraction in six months in July. Meanwhile, goods-producing industries were down, led by declines in manufacturing, oil and gas extraction, and construction activity.

Retail activity rebounds

The retail trade sector rose 1.2% in August, as 10 of 12 subsectors increased. This was a notable rebound from July when output fell back to its December 2021 level.



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Sales at gasoline stations increased 6.9%, following three consecutive monthly declines. Gasoline prices fell 9.6% on a monthly basis in August, stemming mainly from [higher global production by oil-producing countries](#).

Food and beverage stores rose 1.3% in August, following two consecutive monthly declines. Broad-based growth was observed across three of the four store types in the subsector, with the supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores along with beer, wine and liquor stores contributing the most to the subsector's growth.

Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores grew 5.4%, reaching their highest level of output since June 2021. The growth was mainly attributable to [sustained strength in sales of sporting equipment, in part due to many team sporting leagues resuming full capacity activities](#) over the summer.

Wholesale trade grows following pull back

Wholesale trade grew 0.9% in August, up for the second time in seven months, as five of nine subsectors increased.

Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling (+1.9%) contributed the most to the growth in August as three of four industries were up. Other machinery, equipment and supplies led the growth, as import levels have been elevated since the beginning of the year in support of the construction of a new liquefied natural gas terminal in British Columbia.

Building material and supplies merchant wholesalers recorded a notable increase, rising 2.6% in August. The increase in August largely offset a significant contraction in July.

Decreases in the farm product (-9.4%) and personal and household goods (-1.2%) merchant wholesalers subsectors tempered the overall growth in the wholesale trade sector.

Public sector growth continues

The public sector (educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration combined) expanded 0.3% in August, the fourth consecutive monthly increase, as all sectors were up.

Public administration (+0.5%) contributed the most to the growth in August as most subsectors were up. Leading the growth was the federal government subsector (+0.8%), up for the seventh time in eight months.

Agriculture grows, led by crop production

The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector rose 3.9% in August, led by an increase in crop production. Crop production (except cannabis) expanded 7.4%, driven mainly by an increase in volumes of wheat and other grains as [better growing conditions in Western Canada](#) led to higher than expected yields.

Construction activity slows again on broad-based declines

The construction sector contracted for the fifth consecutive month, down 0.7% in August as all subsectors recorded decreases.

Similar to July, engineering and other construction activities (-0.9%) was the main driver behind the sector's decline in August, contracting for a second month in a row.

Residential building construction was down for the fourth time in five months, contracting 0.7% in August, in large part due to lower activity in new construction of single-detached homes, row units and apartments. Nevertheless, the level of activity in August was more than 8% above the February 2020 pre-COVID-19 pandemic level, although it has fallen nearly 14% below the peak recorded in April 2021.

Non-residential building construction decreased 0.5% in August, the third decrease in four months. Lower activity in new construction of commercial and public buildings more than offset an increase in new construction of industrial buildings.

Repair construction (-0.4%) contracted for the third time in five months, as both residential and non-residential repair activities were down.

Manufacturing continues to contract, led by decline in durable goods industries

The manufacturing sector contracted 0.8% in August, the fourth decline in five months and the lowest output level since January 2022.

Durable goods manufacturing fell 1.4% in August, the largest decrease since September 2021 with 7 of 10 subsectors contracting. Miscellaneous manufacturing (-9.0%) posted a large decline, more than offsetting an increase recorded in July. Wood product manufacturing (-2.5%) and non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (-3.9%) also posted large declines. [The price of softwood lumber fell 7.5% in August](#), continuing the downward trend that started in April as reduced North American housing market activity has put downward pressure on lumber prices.

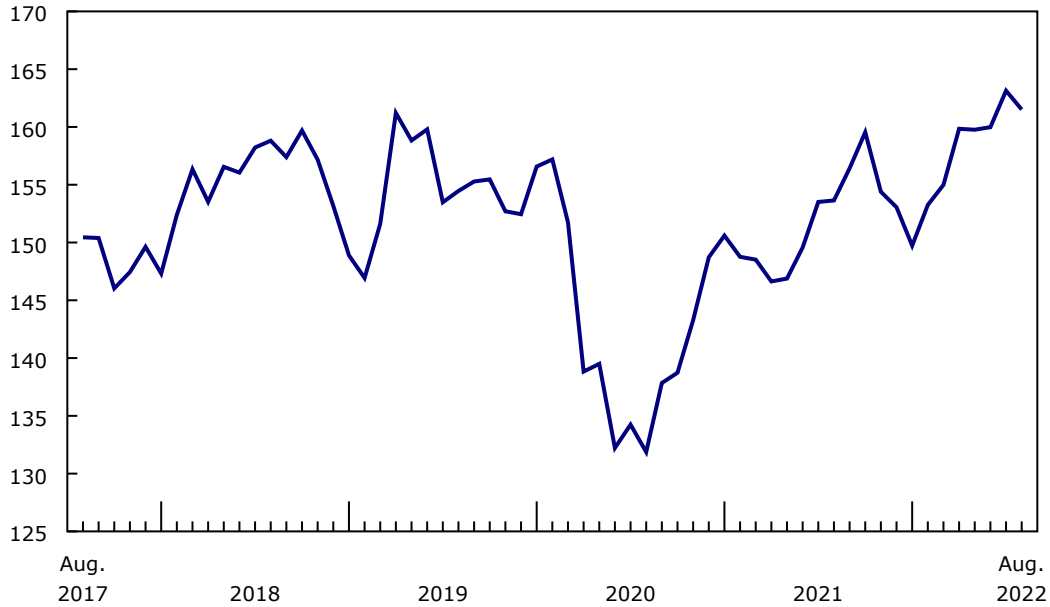
Non-durable goods manufacturing edged down 0.2% in August, as six of nine subsectors declined. Contributing the most to the decrease were paper (-4.1%), plastics and rubber products (-1.6%), and petroleum and coal products (-0.9%) manufacturing. Meanwhile, food product manufacturing (+1.5%), along with beverage and tobacco manufacturing (+2.4%), partially offset these declines.

Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction is disrupted by maintenance activity

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector contracted 1.0% in August, following a significant gain recorded the previous month.

Chart 2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction decreases in August

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



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

Oil and gas extraction contracted 2.0% in August, led by a decrease in oil sands extraction, following a large gain in July.

Oil sands extraction decreased 2.9% in August as lower synthetic oil production in Alberta contributed the most to the decline. Production was interrupted by the commencement of maintenance activity at a synthetic crude upgrader.

Oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) declined 0.8%, as both crude petroleum extraction and natural gas extraction decreased. Lower crude oil exports to the United States contributed to the decrease. Meanwhile, natural gas production and pipeline transportation were also down as export oriented pipeline maintenance constrained pipeline capacity in August, which in part led Canadian producers to curtail production in response.

Support activities for mining, and oil and gas extraction grew 3.3% in August, mainly as a result of increased drilling activity.

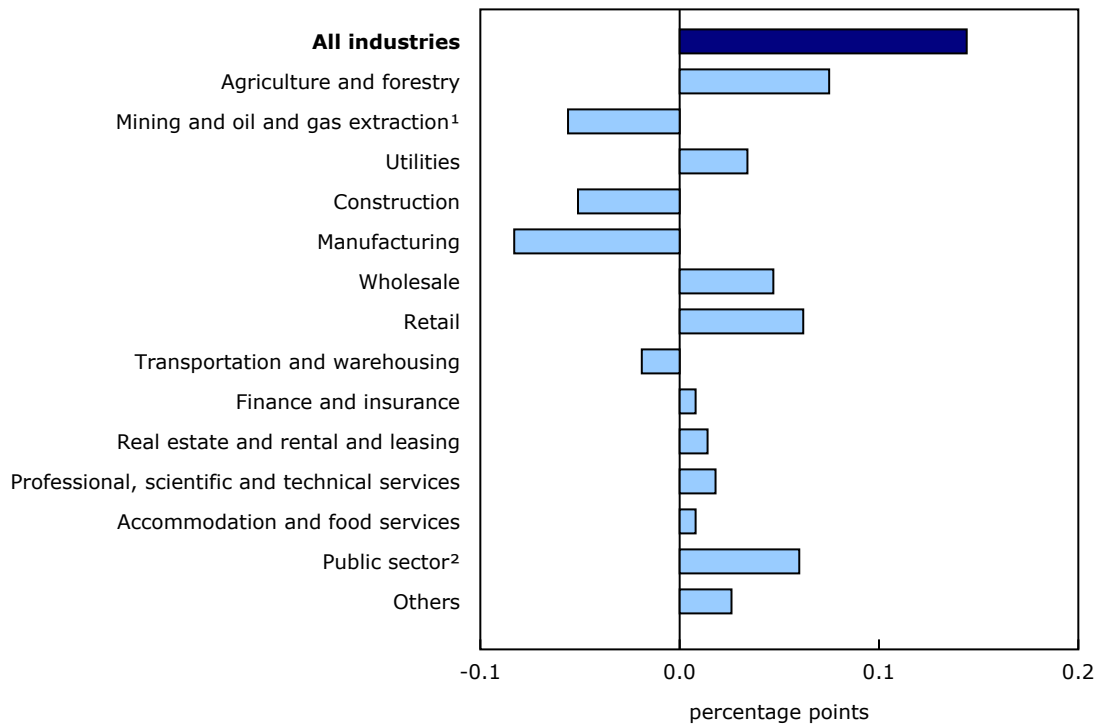
The mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) subsector contracted 0.8% in August as a result of a decrease in metal-ore mining. All metal-ore mining industries decreased, with the largest decline posted in copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining (-4.6%).

Utilities rise

Utilities rose 1.5% in August, led by an increase in electric power generation, transmission and distribution (+1.6%), while natural gas distribution increased 2.1%, led by industrial sales.

Chart 3

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



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration.

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

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

	March 2022 ^r	April 2022 ^r	May 2022 ^r	June 2022 ^r	July 2022 ^r	August 2022 ^p	August 2022 ^p	August 2021 ^r to August 2022 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2,061,474	4.0
Goods-producing industries	1.1	0.6	-0.8	0.2	0.6	-0.3	589,199	4.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.2	3.9	46,653	26.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.1	3.1	-0.1	0.1	2.0	-1.0	161,511	5.1
Utilities	-0.6	1.0	-0.4	0.1	1.0	1.5	43,716	5.1
Construction	0.9	-0.4	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	149,580	2.0
Manufacturing	1.6	-0.1	-1.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	192,413	3.3
Services-producing industries	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.3	1,468,932	3.6
Wholesale trade	-0.4	-1.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.7	0.9	106,644	2.9
Retail trade	0.1	-0.2	1.0	0.0	-1.7	1.2	106,967	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	2.2	1.8	1.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	80,131	8.4
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	72,650	4.5
Finance and insurance	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	151,191	0.9
Real estate, and rental and leasing	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	267,283	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	136,928	7.3
Management of companies and enterprises	-2.8	-3.0	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-2.2	1,815	-31.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	49,476	4.5
Educational services	-0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	109,752	2.8
Health care and social assistance	0.2	-0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	147,348	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11.7	6.9	2.2	1.9	0.4	1.5	14,502	39.8
Accommodation and food services	10.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	-1.2	0.4	42,846	11.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	39,571	9.0
Public administration	0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	143,005	4.2
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.2	1.0	-0.7	0.3	0.6	-0.6	400,771	4.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1.0	-1.2	-1.7	0.0	0.8	-0.2	90,317	0.4
Durable manufacturing industries	2.3	0.9	-0.9	0.7	-1.1	-1.4	102,073	6.1
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	-0.1	114,609	8.6
Energy sector	0.5	2.4	-1.0	-0.4	2.4	-0.0	185,448	4.7
Public sector	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	400,175	2.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

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

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

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 (SUTs) up to the latest SUT year (2018).

For the period starting in January 2019, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the previous period. The fixed weights are 2018 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](#).

An advance estimate of industrial production for September 2022 is available upon request.

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 2021.

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, data confrontation and reconciliation process 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 November 7.

Next release

Data on GDP by industry for September will be released on November 29.

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.

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.

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) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).