

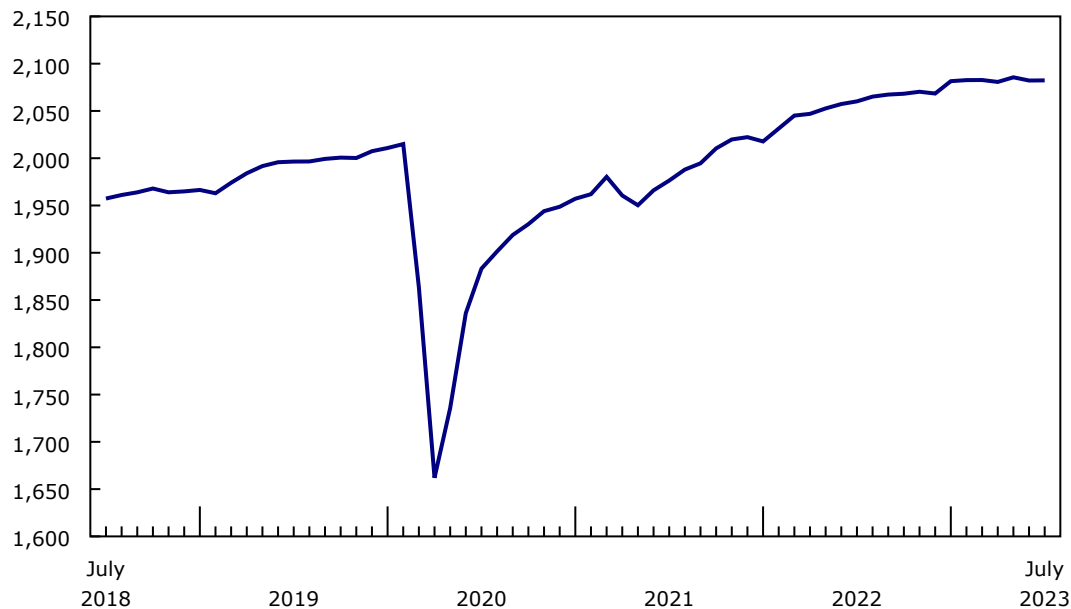
Gross domestic product by industry, July 2023

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, September 29, 2023

Real gross domestic product (GDP) was essentially unchanged in July, following a 0.2% decline in June. Services-producing industries edged up 0.1% in the month, while goods-producing industries contracted 0.3%. Overall, 9 of 20 industrial sectors posted increases.

Chart 1 Real gross domestic product essentially unchanged in July

billions of chained (2012) dollars — all industries



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

Manufacturing declines for a second consecutive month

The manufacturing sector (-1.5%) had the largest negative contribution in July, its largest since April 2021. This was the second consecutive monthly contraction for the sector. The July 2023 decline largely stems from lower inventory formation.

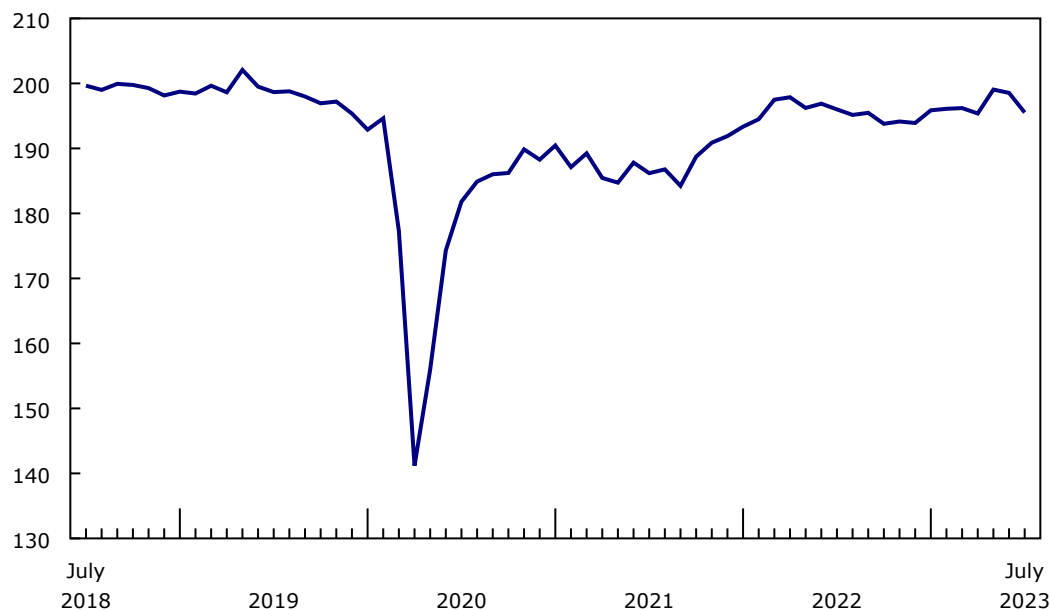
Non-durable manufacturing contracted for the third time in the last four months in July, as five of nine subsectors were down, with plastics and rubber products (-8.1%) and chemical manufacturing (-3.6%) contributing the most to the decrease. The port strike in British Columbia [impacted the chemical manufacturing subsector](#) the most.

Durable manufacturing, down for the fourth time in five months in July, contracted the most since July 2021 due to broad-based declines across the subsectors.



Chart 2 Manufacturing sector declines in July

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



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

Certain sectors impacted by wildfires in June bounce back in July

After experiencing declines in June due to forest fires, both mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) and accommodation and food services grew in July.

Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) increased 4.2% in July, more than offsetting June's decline. Metal ore mining (+4.1%) and non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying (+7.1%) led the increase, whereas setbacks in coal mining (-2.3%) tempered growth. Metal ore mining growth was led by a 25.6% jump in the iron ore mining subsector as production increased following the impact of wildfires in June. Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying was driven by an increase in potash mining.

Accommodation and food services rose 2.3% in July with both subsectors increasing, leading to its largest growth rate since January 2023.

The food services and drinking places subsector was the largest driver of growth in the accommodation and food services sector, rising 2.4% in July, which more than offset the decline recorded the previous month.

Accommodation services expanded 2.6% in July as traveller accommodation and recreational vehicle (RV) parks, camping grounds and rooming and boarding houses rose. Traveller accommodation posted a second consecutive monthly increase. RV parks, recreational camps and rooming and boarding houses expanded for the first time in three months in July, offsetting part of the declines recorded in the previous two months, as the risks associated with forest fires continued to limit activity in many parts of the country.

Transportation and warehousing down

The transportation and warehousing sector contracted 0.2% in July as 6 of 10 subsectors were down.

Air transportation (-2.1%) was the largest contributor to the sector's decline in July, contracting for the second consecutive month. Bad weather in the eastern United States over the Canada Day long weekend [caused multiple delays and flight cancellations](#) on both sides of the border.

Water transportation contracted 3.4% in July as closure of more than 30 British Columbia ports, including Canada's busiest—the Port of Vancouver—impacted the amount of trade that could move by ships. Significant [declines in both imports from and exports to countries other than the United States](#) impacted the sector, in particular a decrease in goods coming from China.

Despite the British Columbia port strike and inclement weather affecting a rail line in Nova Scotia, rail transportation rose 1.1% in July.

Grain terminals in British Columbia remained unaffected by the port strike, so canola and wheat were able to be exported, with canola more than doubling in July, resulting in higher carloadings of the commodities. Intermodal carloadings were the largest detractor to growth as the [port strike limited the number of containers moving in and out of ports](#). Rebounds in iron ore mining, after a significant decline in June, helped push up iron ore carloadings in July as various mining companies were able to increase their production.

Support activities for transportation fell 0.5% in July on lower support activities for freight, water and air transportation.

Energy sector increases in large part due to higher natural gas extraction

Oil and gas extraction rose 1.5% in July, up for the sixth time in the last seven months, as all industries were up in the month. Oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) expanded 2.4% in July, led by the continued ramp up of natural gas extraction in Western Canada, following a period of wildfires-induced contraction.

Oil sands extraction grew 0.8% in July. The growth was largely a result of higher synthetic crude oil production in Alberta as several facilities began ramping up production [following a period of maintenance in May and June](#).

Pipeline transportation declined 1.2% in July, partly offsetting an expansion of 2.3% in June, as lower crude oil and other pipeline transportation (-2.2%) contributed the most to the decline.

Petroleum refineries decreased 1.9% in July, down for a second month in a row, as lower production of motor gasoline, aviation fuel and petrochemical feedstock contributed to the decline.

Finance and insurance increases on buying activity

Finance and insurance rose for the third consecutive month, up 0.3% in July. Buying activity on the equity market in July helped the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) increase 2.3%. Major buying of resource-related sectors was the driver of the gain which in turn boosted financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles (+1.9%).

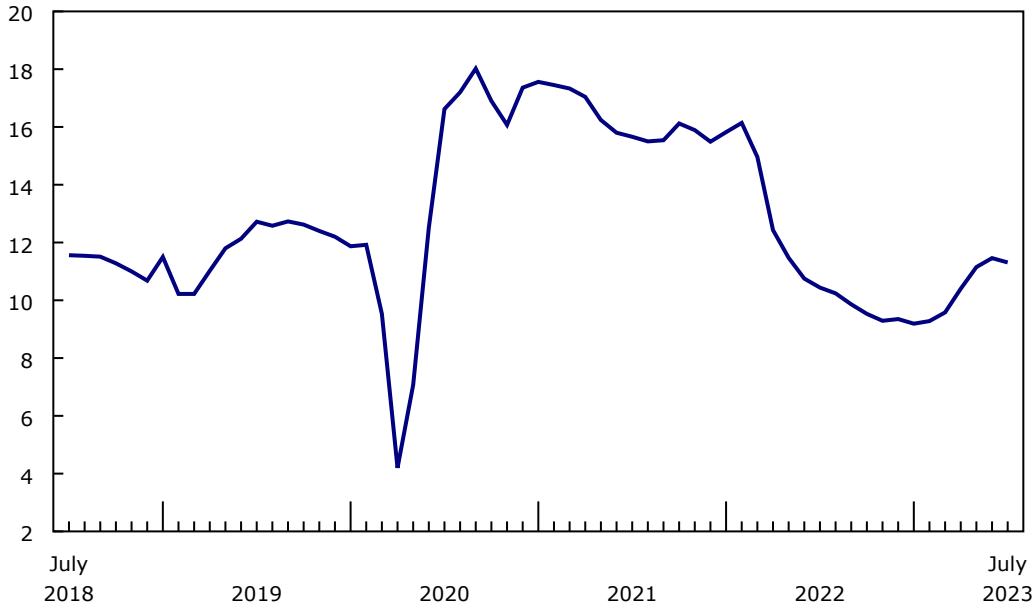
Real estate and rental and leasing continues to grow

Real estate and rental and leasing edged up 0.1% in July, continuing growth since November 2022.

Offsetting some of the growth were offices of real estate agents and brokers and activities related to real estate (-1.3%), which fell for the first time in six months in July 2023. Interest rate hikes in both June and July may have deterred some buyers in the month. Despite increasing activity in the majority of markets in July, declines in the Greater Toronto Area along with the Fraser Valley more than offset those increases.

Chart 3
Activity at the offices of real estate agents and brokers falls in July

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



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

Legal services, which derive much of their activity from real estate transactions, contracted 0.4% in July.

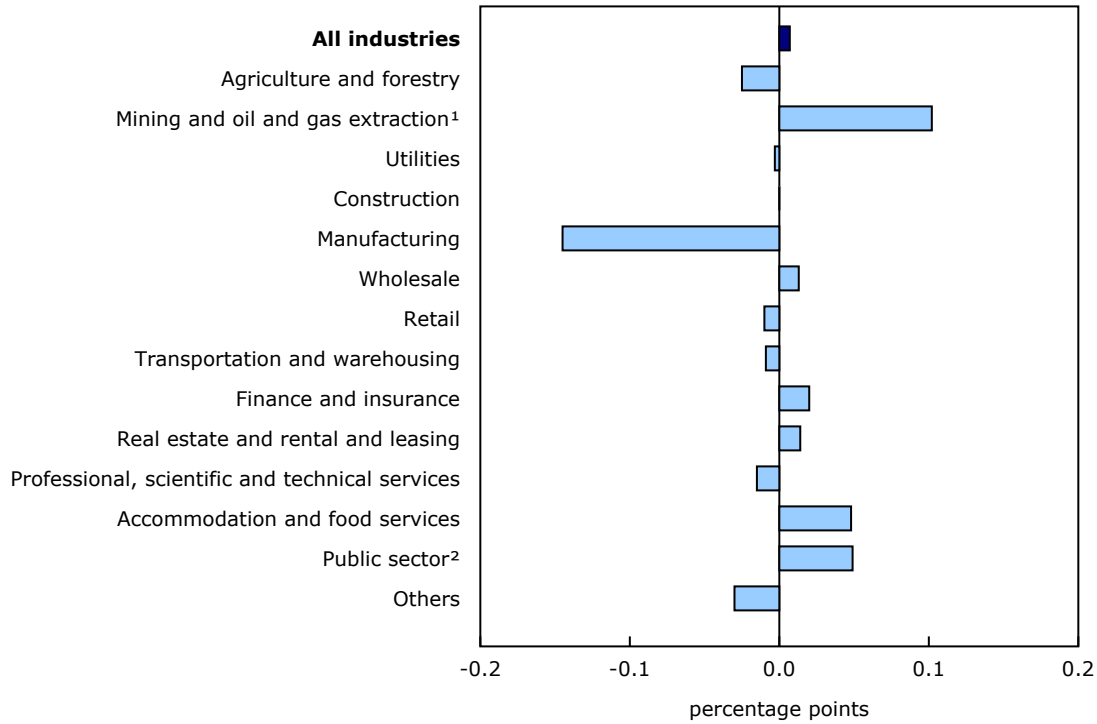
Professional, scientific and technical services contract for the first time in eight months

The majority of industries that comprise the professional, scientific and technical services sector were down in July, resulting in the overall decrease in the sector (-0.2%). Computer systems design and related services (-0.5%) and accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services (-0.4%) contributed the most to the decline.

Advance estimate for real gross domestic product for August 2023

Advance information indicates that real GDP edged up 0.1% in August. Increases in the wholesale trade and finance and insurance sectors were partly offset by decreases in the retail trade and oil and gas extraction sectors. Owing to its preliminary nature, these estimates will be updated on October 31, 2023, with the release of the official GDP by industry data for August.

Chart 4
Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product in July



1. Includes quarrying.
2. Educational services, health care and social assistance, and public administration.
Source(s): Gross domestic product by industry (1301).

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 (2019).

For the period starting in January 2020, data are derived by chaining a fixed-weight Laspeyres volume index to the previous period. The fixed weights are 2019 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 August 2023 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 2022.

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 October 16.

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 2023 ^r	March 2023 ^r	April 2023 ^r	May 2023 ^r	June 2023 ^r	July 2023 ^p	July 2023 ^p	July 2022 ^r to July 2023 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	2,082,323	1.1
Goods-producing industries	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	581,922	-1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-0.9	-1.5	40,208	-7.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.1	1.2	0.4	-2.7	0.6	1.8	159,353	-0.6
Utilities	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-1.1	-0.2	42,259	-2.6
Construction	-1.0	0.1	0.2	-1.0	-0.6	-0.0	148,083	-1.6
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	-0.4	1.9	-0.3	-1.5	195,518	-0.2
Services-producing industries	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.1	1,495,668	2.0
Wholesale trade	-0.6	-1.3	-1.6	2.7	-1.8	0.3	105,977	-0.4
Retail trade	-0.4	-1.3	-0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	106,162	-0.7
Transportation and warehousing	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	86,241	3.2
Information and cultural industries	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	73,160	0.3
Finance and insurance	-0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	153,258	0.8
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	272,571	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2	138,319	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	-2.7	-1.8	-2.7	-3.3	-3.4	-0.6	1,460	-27.6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	50,062	0.5
Educational services	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	112,650	2.6
Health care and social assistance	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	153,304	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-2.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	-0.1	0.5	14,587	8.3
Accommodation and food services	-0.2	-2.1	0.5	-0.8	-0.9	2.3	41,175	3.4
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	40,031	2.0
Public administration	0.3	0.3	-1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	147,359	3.8
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	401,578	-0.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.2	1.1	-0.8	1.5	-0.3	-1.4	88,245	-3.4
Durable manufacturing industries	1.3	-0.8	-0.1	2.2	-0.2	-1.7	107,327	2.5
Information and communication technologies industries	0.4	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.8	115,636	0.4
Energy sector	1.0	1.2	0.6	-2.0	0.5	0.3	183,751	-0.8
Public sector	0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	413,440	3.1

^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.

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).