

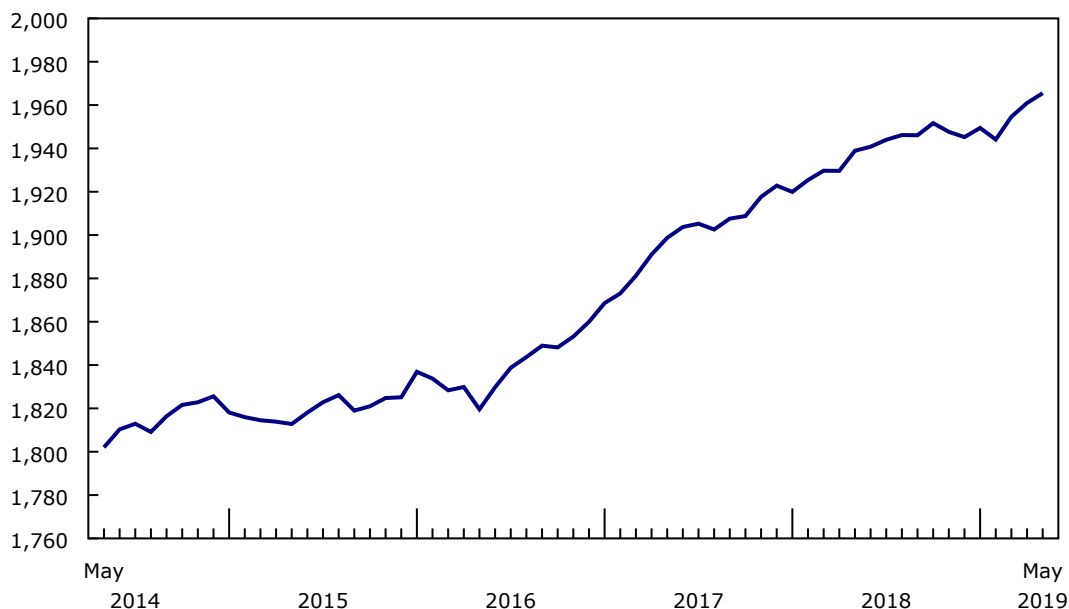
# Gross domestic product by industry, May 2019

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Wednesday, July 31, 2019

Real gross domestic product was up for a third consecutive month in May, rising 0.2%. The increase was led by a rebound in manufacturing with 13 out of 20 industrial sectors expanding. On a three-month rolling average basis, real gross domestic product increased 0.7%.

## Chart 1 Real gross domestic product increases in May

billions of chained (2012) dollars — all industries



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

Goods-producing industries rose 0.6%, up for a third month after declining since the third quarter of 2018. Services-producing industries edged up 0.1%.

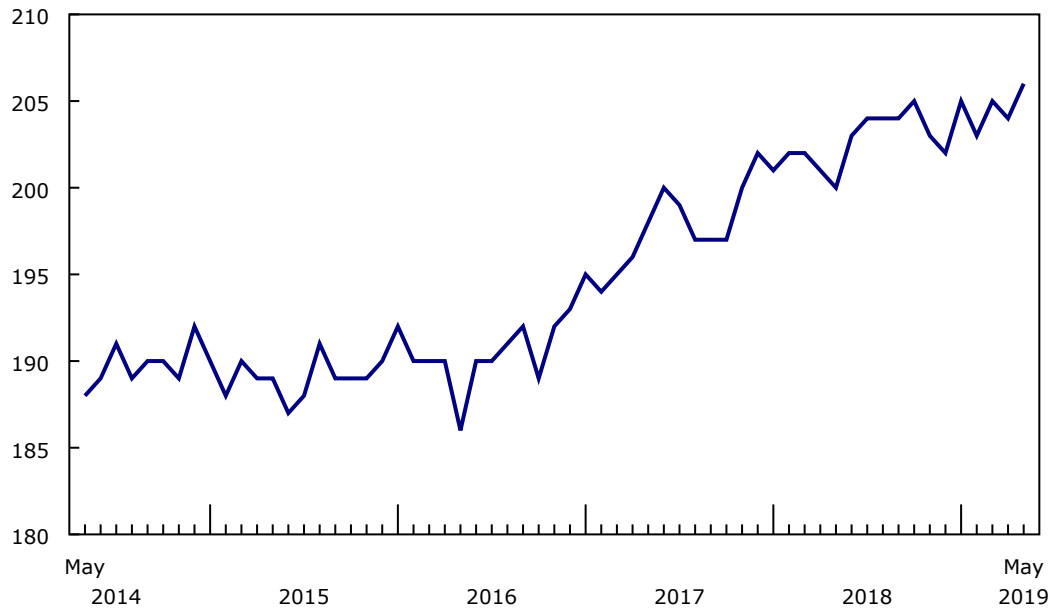
### Manufacturing up, fully offsetting the decline in April

Manufacturing expanded 1.2% in May, continuing its sequence of increases alternating with small declines seen since the end of 2018.



## Chart 2 Manufacturing sector grows in May

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2012) dollars



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

Durable manufacturing grew 2.3% in May, more than offsetting the 1.7% decline recorded in April, as 8 of 10 subsectors expanded. The transportation equipment manufacturing subsector (+5.7%) led the increase, as motor vehicle production returned to normal levels, following temporary shutdowns and atypical production schedules at some plants in April.

Non-durable manufacturing edged down 0.1% as the nine subsectors were nearly evenly split between increases and decreases. There were gains in chemical (+1.7%), plastic and rubber products (+2.1%) and food (+0.2%) manufacturing, while decreases were posted by beverage and tobacco manufacturers (-3.5%), paper manufacturers (-2.2%) and printing and related support activities (-3.4%).

### Construction continues to grow

The construction sector was up 0.9% in May as nearly all types of construction increased. This was the fourth gain in five months for the sector, following a period of declining activity during the second half of 2018.

Residential construction (+2.2%) posted its strongest growth in more than a year, with double, row and other multi-unit dwelling construction expanding, along with home alterations and improvements. Engineering and other construction (+0.5%) and repair construction (+0.1%) were up. In contrast, non-residential construction (-0.1%) edged down after five months of increases, as public and industrial construction contracted.

Activity at offices of real estate agents and brokers was up 4.8% in May, the fourth gain in five months, as housing resale activity increased across most urban markets, led by the Greater Toronto and Greater Vancouver areas.

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## Transportation increases mainly on rail transportation

The transportation and warehousing sector was up 1.0% in May, led by a 4.9% increase in rail transportation, which fully offset the lower activity seen at the beginning of the year, in part due to harsh weather and other factors. Increased rail movement of coal, petroleum, chemicals, metals and minerals, as well as automotive products contributed to the growth in May.

Most other subsectors were also up, led by a 1.2% rise in truck transportation. In contrast, pipeline transportation was down 0.3% as a decrease in the movement of natural gas more than offset an increase in the movement of crude oil.

## Wholesale trade declines after four consecutive gains

After rising for four months in a row, wholesale trade fell 1.4% in May. All subsectors contracted with the exception of building material and supplies wholesaling (+0.4%). Wholesalers of motor vehicle and parts (-4.0%) and machinery, equipment and supplies (-0.8%) contributed the most to the decline. Miscellaneous wholesaling decreased 3.3%, mainly as a result of lower wholesaling of agricultural and other miscellaneous products.

## Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector declines

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector contracted 0.8% in May, following a 5.5% increase in April.

Oil and gas extraction decreased 2.5% in May, after two months of growth. Oil sands extraction declined 6.0%, following a 13% increase in April, when facilities scaled up production—instead of undertaking maintenance—to take advantage of easing production restrictions. Oil and gas extraction (except oil sands) rose 1.1%, as crude petroleum and natural gas extraction increased.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction (+2.7%) was up for the third consecutive month, with most industry groups expanding. Metal ore mining grew 2.6% as iron ore, copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining increased. Non-metallic mineral mining rose 2.1% as all industries expanded, led by an export-driven gain in potash mining (+3.0%). After three months of declines, coal mining was up 8.3% on higher exports of metallurgical coal overseas.

Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction increased 1.2% on higher activity in rigging services.

## First consecutive declines in nearly a year in retail trade

Retail trade contracted 0.4% in May, posting its first consecutive monthly declines since June and July 2018, with the 12 subsectors fairly evenly split between increases and decreases.

Food and beverage stores contributed the most to the decline, down 2.2%. Less favourable weather conditions in April for springtime purchases (such as clothing and garden supplies) continued into May, as clothing and clothing accessories stores (-2.4%) and general merchandise stores (-1.1%) recorded decreases. Meanwhile, building material and garden equipment and supplies stores edged up 0.1%. Gasoline stations (+2.6%) posted the largest increase in retail activity.

## Other industries

Agriculture, forestry and fishing grew 0.7% in May on increases in animal production, and forestry and logging.

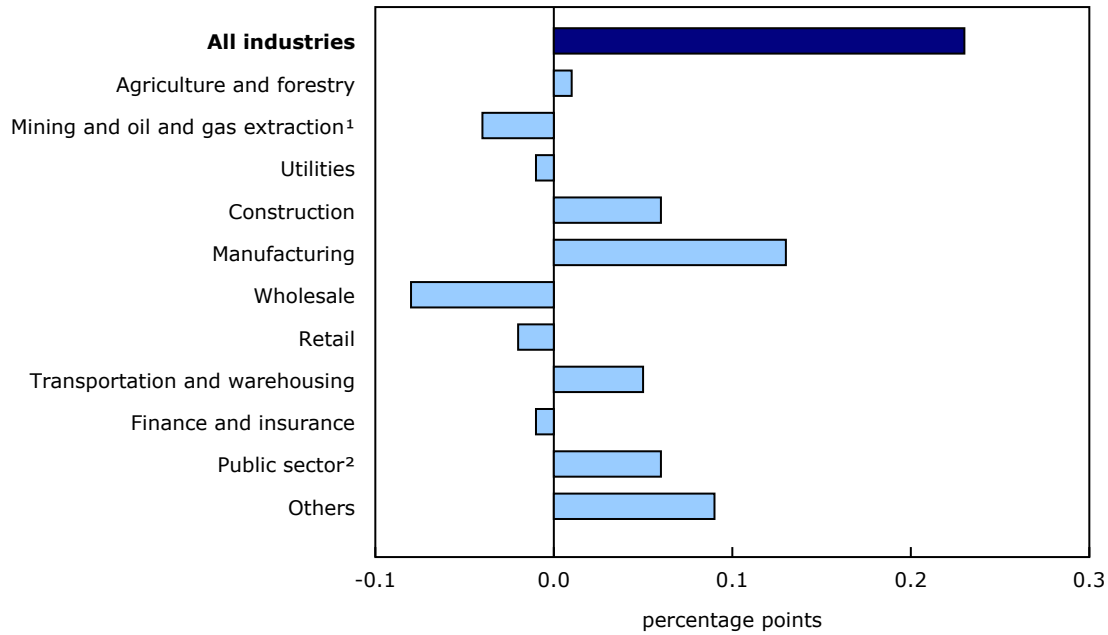
The finance and insurance sector decreased 0.2% in May, a third decline in four months. Depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities (-0.2%) and insurance carriers and related activities (-0.4%) were down, while financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles edged up 0.1%.

Utilities decreased 0.4%, as electric power generation, transmission and distribution and natural gas distribution were down.

Arts and entertainment grew 0.5%, in part because of higher attendance at spectator sports.

Accommodation and food services rose 0.4%, as accommodation services were up 0.9% and food services and drinking places edged up 0.1%.

**Chart 3**  
**Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percentage change in gross domestic product in May**



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:



### 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 with 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 August 12.

### Next release

Data on GDP by industry for June will be released on August 30.

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

	December 2018 <sup>r</sup>	January 2019 <sup>f</sup>	February 2019 <sup>f</sup>	March 2019 <sup>f</sup>	April 2019 <sup>r</sup>	May 2019 <sup>p</sup>	May 2019 <sup>p</sup>	May 2018 <sup>r</sup> to May 2019 <sup>p</sup>
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars <sup>1</sup>	% change
<b>All industries</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,965,486</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>578,332</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	40,605	0.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.6	-3.2	-2.1	2.9	5.5	-0.8	153,029	-0.9
Utilities	-2.3	0.8	1.8	-1.5	-0.9	-0.4	42,586	0.9
Construction	-1.3	1.1	-0.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	137,926	-4.9
Manufacturing	-0.6	1.2	-0.7	1.0	-0.6	1.2	206,292	3.0
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,384,958</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Wholesale trade	-0.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.4	-1.4	103,884	0.3
Retail trade	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	100,194	-1.5
Transportation and warehousing	0.7	-0.1	-1.7	1.7	0.4	1.0	89,569	2.5
Information and cultural industries	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	58,781	0.9
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.3	-0.7	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	129,889	2.0
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	250,691	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	114,068	3.6
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	10,949	1.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	52,626	2.1
Educational services	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	105,761	2.4
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	137,717	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	-0.6	0.2	0.6	-0.9	0.5	15,640	1.8
Accommodation and food services	1.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	44,964	3.5
Other services (except public administration)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	38,524	3.1
Public administration	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	131,926	2.4
<b>Other aggregations</b>								
Industrial production	-0.8	-0.0	-0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	408,115	1.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-1.2	1.0	-0.6	0.4	0.7	-0.1	95,565	3.8
Durable manufacturing industries	-0.1	1.3	-0.8	1.5	-1.7	2.3	110,660	2.4
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	89,895	4.2
Energy sector	-2.6	-0.8	0.0	1.1	3.3	-1.1	180,122	0.7
Public sector	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	375,365	2.2

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> 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 also available.

The *Methodological Guide: Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts* ([13-607-X](#)) is also available.

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