

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 1, 2015
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined 0.1% in the second quarter, following a 0.2% decrease in the first quarter. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry rose 0.5% in June.
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After falling for five consecutive months, real gross domestic product rose 0.5% in June. The increase in June was broad based, led by mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser extent, wholesale trade, the finance and insurance sector as well as arts and entertainment.

New products and studies



Releases

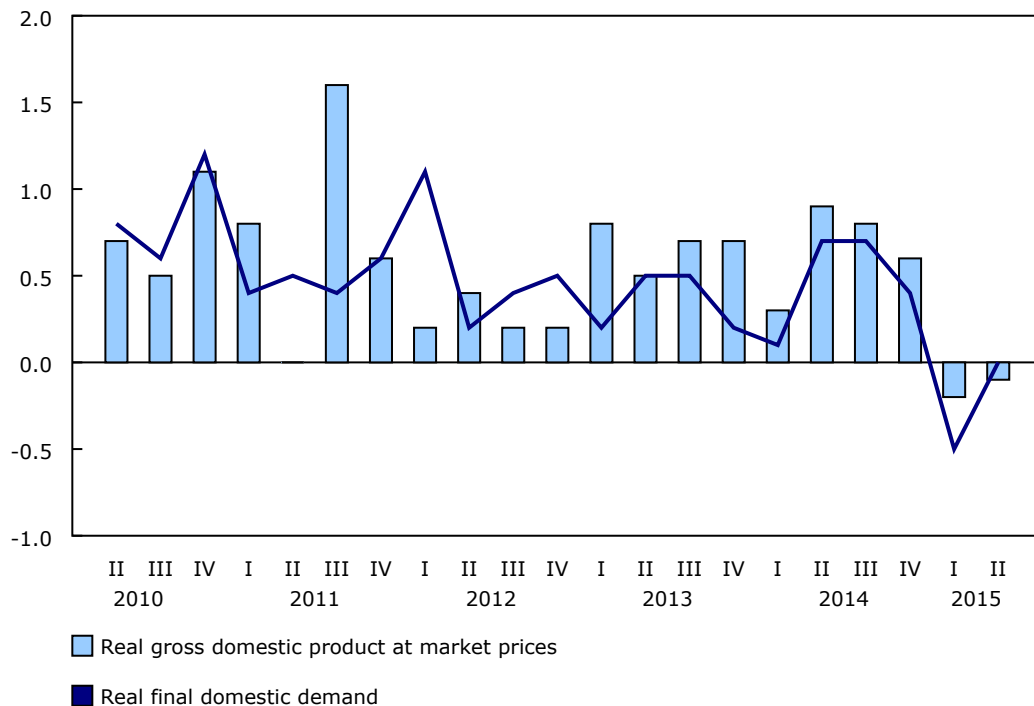
Gross domestic product, income and expenditure, second quarter 2015

Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined 0.1% in the second quarter, following a 0.2% decrease in the first quarter. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry rose 0.5% in June.

Final domestic demand was flat after declining 0.5% in the first quarter.

Chart 1 Gross domestic product and final domestic demand

quarterly % change, chained (2007) dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

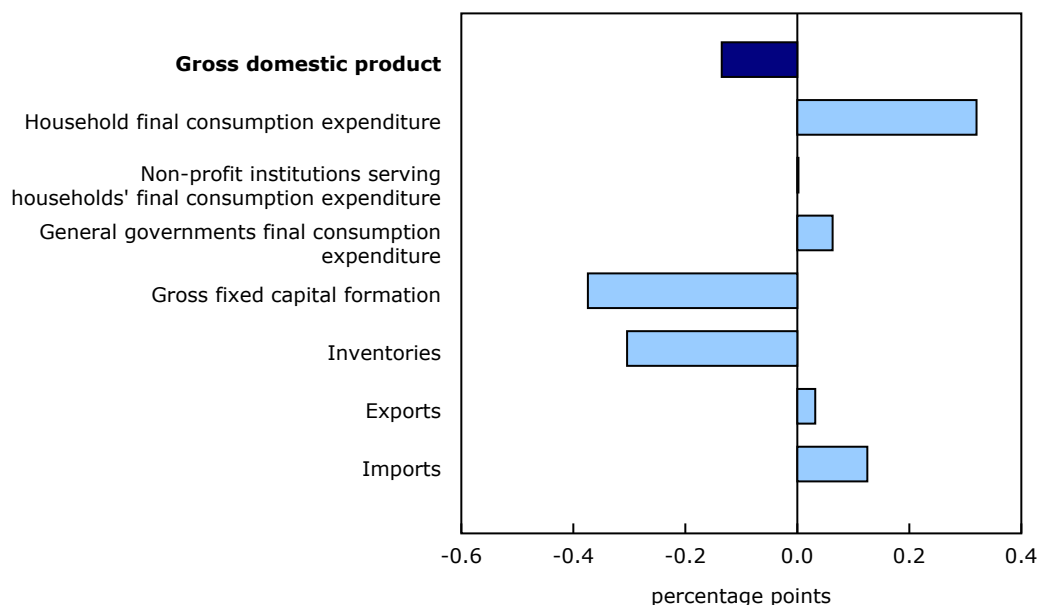
Business gross fixed capital formation decreased 2.0%, the second consecutive quarterly decline. Lower business investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment (-3.1%) were the main contributors to the decline. Other factors contributing to the decrease included a 4.1% decline in new housing construction and a 33.2% drop in business outlays on mineral exploration and evaluation.

Household final consumption expenditure rose 0.6%, following a 0.1% gain in the first quarter. Increased spending on durable goods and semi-durable goods more than offset decreased spending on non-durable goods. Outlays on services were up 0.8%.

Inventory accumulation slowed in the second quarter as businesses added \$7.1 billion worth of goods to inventories, down from the \$12.1 billion added in the first quarter.

Exports of goods and services edged up 0.1% after decreasing 0.3% in the first quarter. Exports of goods were 0.2% higher while services fell 0.3%. Imports of goods and services were down 0.4%.

Chart 2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, second quarter



Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

From an industry perspective, the value added of goods-producing industries decreased 2.0% in the second quarter, while that of service industries rose 0.6%.

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector (-4.5%) posted a notable decrease, down for a second consecutive quarter. The decrease was mostly a result of the decline in the non-conventional oil extraction industry (-5.7%), which experienced maintenance shutdowns and production difficulties in the second quarter. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction (-18%) declined for the second consecutive quarter. Manufacturing, construction and utilities also declined in the second quarter.

On the other hand, the output of real estate agents and brokers (+9.9%) as well as wholesale trade (+1.4%) posted notable increases. The finance and insurance sector and retail trade also rose, while the public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP contracted 0.5% in the second quarter and 0.8% in the first quarter. By comparison, real GDP in the United States grew 3.7% in the second quarter.

Business investment in plant and equipment falls

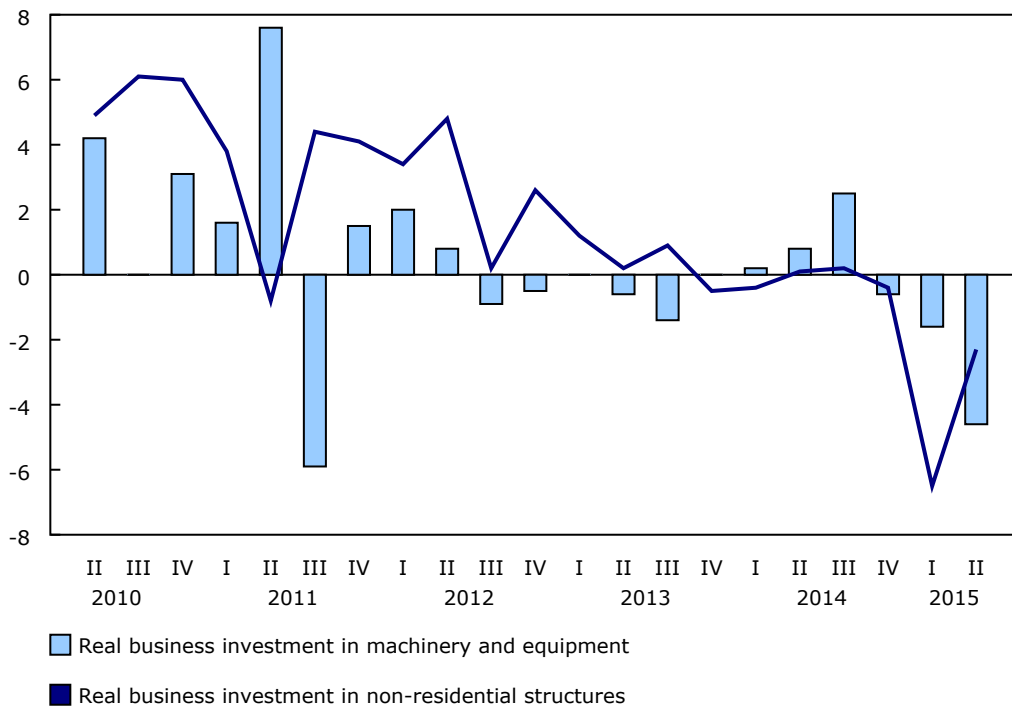
Business investment in non-residential structures decreased 2.3% in the second quarter, the third consecutive quarterly decline. Lower investment in both non-residential buildings (-1.8%) and engineering structures (-2.4%) contributed to the decline.

Investment in machinery and equipment by businesses fell 4.6% in the second quarter. Lower investment in industrial machinery and equipment (-11.6%), communications and audio and video equipment (-4.7%) and furniture, fixtures and prefabricated structures (-3.0%) contributed to the decline.

Investment in intellectual property products declined 4.6% in the second quarter, following a 5.0% decrease in the first quarter. Business outlays in mineral exploration and evaluation fell 33.2% in the second quarter, after decreasing 19.6% in the first quarter.

**Chart 3
Business investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment**

quarterly % change, chained (2007) dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table 380-0064.

Investment in housing slows

Following a 0.9% increase in the first quarter, business investment in residential structures grew 0.3% in the second quarter. A decrease in new housing construction (-4.1%) was mitigated by an increase in renovations (+0.3%) and ownership transfer costs (+10.4%), indicating continued strength in housing resale activity.

Household spending increases

Household final consumption expenditure increased 0.6% in the second quarter, following a 0.1% gain in the first quarter. Consumers increased spending on goods by 0.3%, led by durable goods (+1.6%), while services grew 0.8%.

Transport purchases (+1.5%) contributed the most to the growth in household final consumption, boosted by a 2.9% increase in purchases of vehicles. Outlays on insurance and financial services (+1.2%) and food, beverage and accommodation services (+1.2%) also contributed to the growth in household spending. Electricity, gas and other fuels declined 4.6%, the largest decrease since the fourth quarter of 2011.

Business inventory accumulation falls

Businesses added \$10.2 billion to non-farm inventories in the second quarter, down from \$14.3 billion in the first quarter.

Inventories of retailers rose, mainly as a result of the increased inventory accumulation of motor vehicles (+\$4.5 billion). Wholesalers' inventories rose \$6.1 billion in the second quarter, reflecting a buildup of non-durable goods (+\$4.7 billion). Manufacturers' inventories of durable goods increased \$1.5 billion while non-durable goods declined \$1.4 billion. The stock-to-sales ratio increased from 0.733 in the first quarter to 0.743 in the second quarter.

Farm inventories declined \$1.7 billion, the sixth consecutive quarterly decrease.

Exports edge up

Exports of goods and services edged up 0.1% in the second quarter, following two quarters of decline.

Goods exports were up 0.2%, following a 0.5% decline in the first quarter. Exports of motor vehicles and parts increased 4.7%, led by tires, motor vehicle engines and motor vehicle parts (+11.2%), as were exports of crude oil and crude bitumen (+3.3%). Exports of consumer goods (+1.8%) also contributed to the increase. Declines were recorded in intermediate metal products (-3.4%) and metal ores and non-metallic minerals (-7.9%).

Exports of services fell 0.3%, compared with the first quarter gain of 0.6%. Exports of transportation services (-3.3%), commercial services (-0.6%) and general governments services (-1.4%) contributed to the decrease. Travel services exports increased 3.1%.

Imports decline

Imports of goods and services fell 0.4%, following a similar decline in the first quarter.

Imports of goods were down 0.3%. Industrial machinery, equipment and parts (-6.6%), metal and non-metallic mineral products (-6.3%), energy products (-8.5%) and electronic and electrical equipment and parts (-4.4%) contributed the most to the decrease. On the other hand, imports of motor vehicles and parts increased 8.1%.

Services imports fell 0.8%, following a 0.9% decline in the first quarter. Lower imports of commercial services (-1.7%) and transportation services (-1.1%) contributed to the decrease. Travel services (+0.8%) and general governments services (+0.4%) increased.

Slightly weaker terms of trade

Canada's terms of trade (-0.1%) declined for the fifth quarter in a row, as rising import prices slightly outpaced increasing export prices. Real gross domestic income declined 0.2% in the second quarter, compared with a 1.2% drop in the first quarter.

Export prices increased 0.4% while import prices grew 0.5%. The overall price level of goods and services produced in Canada grew 0.4% after two quarters of decline.

The price of final domestic demand grew 0.3%, following a 0.6% increase in the first quarter.

Growth in labour compensation slows

Nominal GDP grew 0.2% in the second quarter, after decreasing 0.6% in the first quarter.

Compensation of employees edged up 0.1%, following a 1.2% gain in the first quarter which was boosted by a special contribution to the federal government pension fund. Excluding employers' social contributions, the wages and salaries component of labour compensation increased 0.3%.

After two consecutive quarters of decline, wages and salaries were up 0.3% in goods-producing industries, mainly attributable to the manufacturing and construction industries. Growth in wages and salaries in service-producing industries slowed from 1.3% in the first quarter to 0.4% in the second quarter.

The gross operating surplus of non-financial corporations decreased 0.8%, a third consecutive quarter of decline. That was partially offset by a 2.7% increase in the gross operating surplus of financial corporations. Overall, the gross operating surplus declined (-0.3%) for a third quarter in a row.

Household saving rate declines

The household saving rate decreased from 5.2% in the first quarter to 4.0% in the second quarter, as household final consumption expenditure (nominal terms) increased while household disposable income declined.

The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage payments divided by disposable income, was 14.07%, up from 13.90% in the first quarter.

The second quarter national saving rate was 2.9%, down from 3.6% in the first quarter, slowing for a third consecutive quarter. Higher corporate savings were mainly offset by lower savings of households.

Note to readers

For information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Percentage changes for expenditure-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, and imports) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based and flow-of-funds statistics (such as labour income, corporate profits, mortgage borrowing and total funds raised) are calculated from nominal values; that is, they are not adjusted for price variations.

There are two ways of expressing growth rates for gross domestic product (GDP) and other time series found in this release.

1. Unless otherwise stated, the growth rates in this release represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the first quarter of 2015 to the second quarter of 2015.

2. Quarterly growth can be expressed at an annual rate by using a compound growth formula, similar to the way in which a monthly interest rate can be expressed at an annual rate. Expressing growth at an annual rate facilitates comparisons with official GDP statistics from the United States. Both the quarterly growth rate and the annualized quarterly growth rate should be interpreted as an indication of the latest trend in GDP.

Next release

Data on gross domestic product by income and by expenditure for the third quarter will be released on December 1.

Table 1
Gross domestic product by income account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Compensation of employees	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	1,016,024	1,016,924
Gross operating surplus	3.0	1.5	1.6	-1.2	-5.3	-0.3	529,876	528,520
Gross mixed income	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.2	231,632	234,472
Taxes less subsidies on production	-0.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	-0.7	1.1	77,284	78,120
Taxes less subsidies, on products and imports	2.6	0.7	1.9	0.9	1.8	0.1	124,940	125,036
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	1,284	-828	-1,996	996	-376	-40	-1,104	-1,144
Gross domestic product at market prices	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	-0.6	0.2	1,978,652	1,981,928

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0063](#).

Table 2
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, quarterly change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	1,357,388	1,364,073
Household final consumption expenditure	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	984,045	989,747
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	0.8	-0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.2	25,268	25,308
General governments final consumption expenditure	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	349,374	350,393
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	-2.2	-1.6	400,446	394,150
Business gross fixed capital formation	-0.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	-2.8	-2.0	334,506	327,672
Residential structures	-0.6	2.5	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	118,491	118,873
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	-0.2	0.4	1.0	-0.5	-4.7	-3.1	185,580	179,758
Intellectual property products	0.3	-7.1	1.7	3.1	-5.0	-4.6	31,772	30,308
General governments gross fixed capital formation	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	63,802	64,334
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-2,566	-9,110	-4,491	7,341	3,503	-4,906	12,016	7,110
Exports of goods and services	0.1	4.6	2.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	558,280	558,854
Less: imports of goods and services	-1.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	577,439	575,275
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-1,139	733	1,759	-869	330	36	979	1,015
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	1,761,564	1,759,190
Final domestic demand	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.0	1,755,981	1,756,157

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 3
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, annualized change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2007) dollars

	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015
	quarter-to-quarter % change, annualized						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	0.8	3.6	1.7	1.8	0.3	2.0	1,357,388	1,364,073
Household final consumption expenditure	1.3	4.3	2.7	2.1	0.5	2.3	984,045	989,747
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	3.1	-0.1	1.9	0.6	-1.7	0.6	25,268	25,308
General governments final consumption expenditure	-0.7	2.2	-0.9	1.0	-0.2	1.2	349,374	350,393
Gross fixed capital formation	-1.4	0.4	5.7	1.0	-8.3	-6.1	400,446	394,150
Business gross fixed capital formation	-1.1	1.2	6.9	0.2	-10.9	-7.9	334,506	327,672
Residential structures	-2.4	10.2	11.8	0.3	3.5	1.3	118,491	118,873
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	-0.7	1.4	4.1	-2.0	-17.7	-12.0	185,580	179,758
Intellectual property products	1.0	-25.6	7.1	13.1	-18.6	-17.2	31,772	30,308
General governments gross fixed capital formation	-2.9	-3.5	-0.7	5.9	5.6	3.4	63,802	64,334
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-2,566	-9,110	-4,491	7,341	3,503	-4,906	12,016	7,110
Exports of goods and services	0.5	19.6	8.4	-1.7	-1.4	0.4	558,280	558,854
Less: imports of goods and services	-4.5	9.8	4.2	1.6	-1.4	-1.5	577,439	575,275
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-1,139	733	1,759	-869	330	36	979	1,015
Gross domestic product at market prices	1.0	3.4	3.2	2.2	-0.8	-0.5	1,761,564	1,759,190
Final domestic demand	0.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	-1.8	0.0	1,755,981	1,756,157

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#).

Table 4
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015		
	millions of chained (2007) dollars		Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product	Contributions to percent change in implicit price indexes	Annualized contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product
Final consumption expenditure	1,357,388	1,364,073	0.384	0.288	1.537
Household final consumption expenditure	984,045	989,747	0.320	0.324	1.278
Goods	452,439	453,677	0.066	0.218	0.268
Durable goods	141,134	143,378	0.109	0.069	0.435
Semi-durable goods	81,935	82,803	0.042	0.011	0.168
Non-durable goods	230,885	229,435	-0.084	0.138	-0.335
Services	531,316	535,665	0.253	0.106	1.010
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	25,268	25,308	0.002	0.016	0.008
General governments final consumption expenditure	349,374	350,393	0.063	-0.052	0.251
Gross fixed capital formation	400,446	394,150	-0.374	0.051	-1.496
Business gross fixed capital formation	334,506	327,672	-0.405	0.070	-1.616
Residential structures	118,491	118,873	0.023	0.031	0.092
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	185,580	179,758	-0.341	0.042	-1.361
Non-residential structures	107,274	104,836	-0.155	-0.001	-0.619
Machinery and equipment	76,018	72,528	-0.186	0.043	-0.742
Intellectual property products	31,772	30,308	-0.087	-0.002	-0.347
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	2,254	2,228	-0.002	0.001	-0.008
General governments gross fixed capital formation	63,802	64,334	0.032	-0.020	0.128
Investment in inventories	12,016	7,110	-0.304	0.003	-1.214
Exports of goods and services	558,280	558,854	0.032	0.123	0.128
Goods	474,713	475,552	0.046	0.091	0.184
Services	84,340	84,096	-0.014	0.033	-0.056
Less: imports of goods and services	577,439	575,275	-0.125	0.165	-0.499
Goods	470,653	469,316	-0.078	0.149	-0.311
Services	106,521	105,684	-0.047	0.016	-0.188
Statistical discrepancy	979	1,015	0.002	0.000	0.008
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,761,564	1,759,190	-0.135	0.301	-0.538
Final domestic demand	1,755,981	1,756,157	0.010	0.339	0.041

Source(s): CANSIM table [380-0064](#) and [380-0066](#).

Table 5
Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Third quarter 2014	Fourth quarter 2014	First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015
Economy-wide						
Real gross domestic income (index 2007=100)	111.1	111.4	112.0	111.9	110.5	110.3
Gross domestic product deflator (index 2007=100)	112.9	113.0	113.3	112.8	112.3	112.7
Terms of trade (index 2007=100)	103.2	101.5	100.7	98.5	95.4	95.3
Household sector						
Household disposable income (millions of dollars)	1,106,124	1,112,676	1,122,860	1,129,208	1,149,080	1,147,656
Household net saving (millions of dollars)	53,636	42,668	42,036	41,156	59,656	45,484
Household saving rate (%)	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	5.2	4.0
Household debt service ratio (%)	13.88	13.80	13.92	14.05	13.90	14.07
Government sector						
General government disposable income (millions of dollars)	387,980	389,148	398,580	397,556	394,584	394,208
General government net saving (millions of dollars)	-27,812	-27,672	-18,784	-22,364	-31,728	-32,316
Corporate sector						
Non-financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	245,504	249,288	251,644	244,396	214,372	213,616
Financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	26,920	29,028	32,772	31,220	31,768	33,060
Non-financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	22,180	29,008	21,352	12,992	-17,696	-11,120
Financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	39,336	45,284	52,388	55,180	49,448	47,776
National						
National net saving (millions of dollars)	87,432	88,480	94,196	84,328	57,456	47,064
National saving rate (%)	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.2	3.6	2.9

Source(s): CANSIM tables [380-0065](#), [380-0066](#), [380-0071](#), [380-0072](#), [380-0073](#), [380-0076](#) and [380-0079](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [380-0063 to 380-0076](#), [380-0078 to 380-0088](#) and [382-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1901](#) and [2602](#).

Data on gross domestic product for the second quarter have been released along with revised data for the first quarter. These data incorporate new and revised source data and updated data on seasonal patterns.

The article "[Household debt service ratio—Interest and principal](#)," which is part of the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* series ([13-605-X](#)) is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This article describes the new quarterly estimates of household sector debt payments (mortgage and non-mortgage), including both the interest and principal components.

The publication *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* ([13-010-X](#)) has been discontinued. Links to other releases from the national accounts can still be found on the *System of macroeconomic accounts* module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website.

The 2015 comprehensive revision to the gross domestic product, income and expenditure will be released with the third quarter estimates, on December 1. Additional information is available in the article "[A preview of the 2015 comprehensive revision of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts](#)."

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 (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Gross domestic product by industry, June 2015

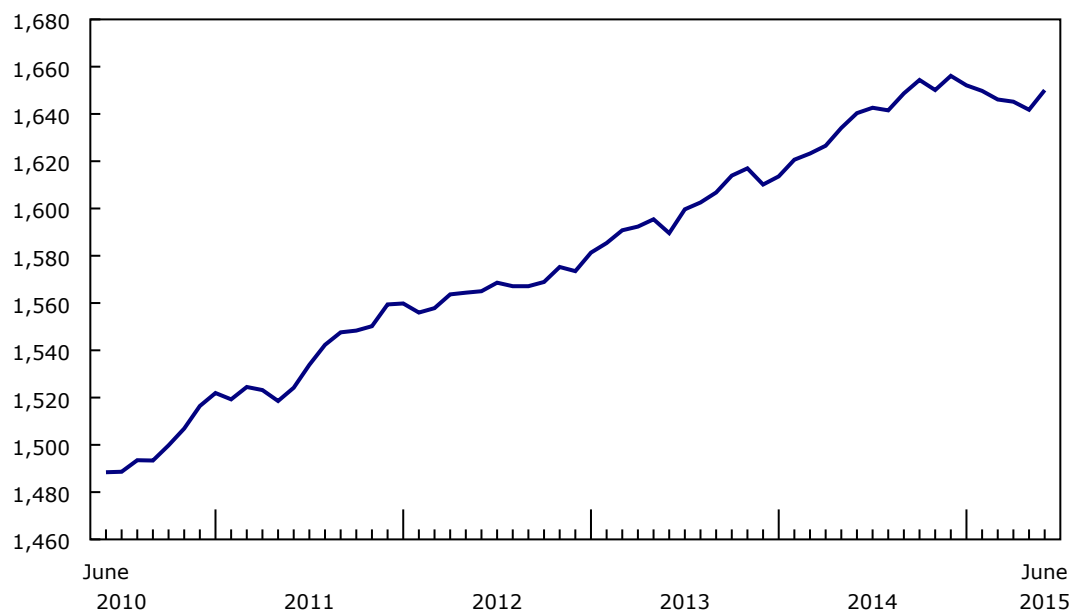
After falling for five consecutive months, real gross domestic product rose 0.5% in June. The increase in June was broad based, led by mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and, to a lesser extent, wholesale trade, the finance and insurance sector as well as arts and entertainment.

Following five consecutive monthly declines, the output of goods-producing industries advanced 0.9% in June, primarily as a result of an increase in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. Manufacturing, the agriculture and forestry sector and utilities were also up. In contrast, construction was down.

The output of service-producing industries increased 0.3% in June, following no growth in May. Gains were notable in wholesale trade, the finance and insurance sector, the arts and entertainment sector and the public sector (education, health and public administration combined). On the other hand, retail trade was unchanged and administrative services edged down.

Chart 1
Real gross domestic product rises in June

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



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

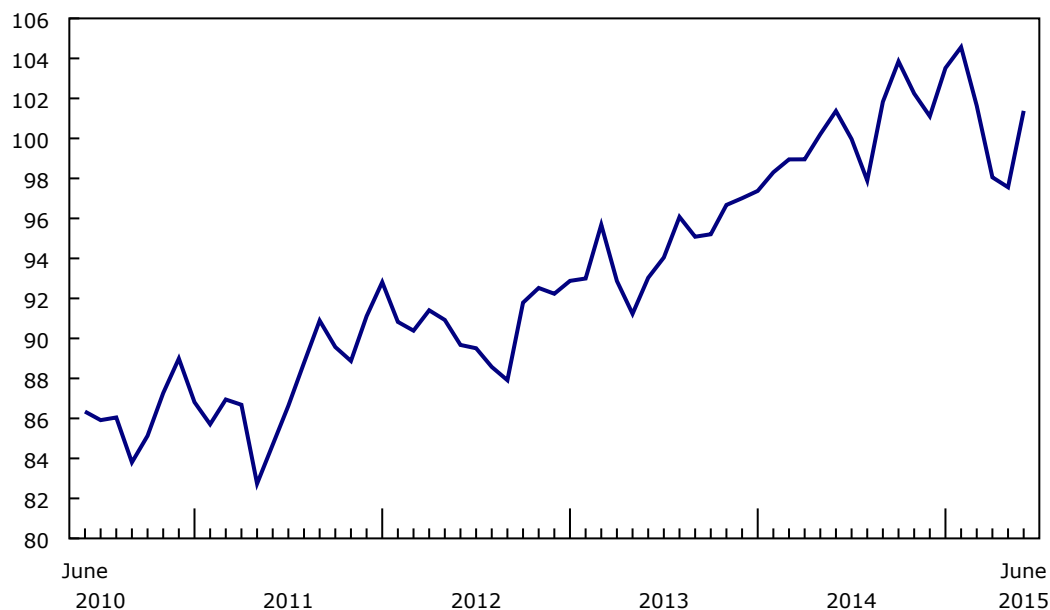
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expands

Following seven consecutive monthly contractions, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction expanded 3.1% in June.

Oil and gas extraction grew 3.9% in June, after declining 3.5% in April and 0.5% in May. The increase in June was mainly the result of a 9.4% gain in non-conventional oil extraction. Non-conventional oil extraction rebounded in June from maintenance shutdowns and production difficulties in April and May. Conventional oil and gas extraction was unchanged in June.

Chart 2 Oil and gas extraction expands in June

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



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

Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) increased 2.6% in June. Metal ore, coal and non-metallic mineral mining all advanced in June.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction decreased 2.7%, after rising 4.6% in April and 1.9% in May.

Wholesale trade rises while retail trade is unchanged

Following a 1.6% increase in April and a 1.1% decline in May, wholesale trade rose 1.0% in June. Increases were notable in wholesaling of personal and household goods, motor vehicles and parts, machinery, equipment and parts as well as building materials and supplies. Conversely, activities at miscellaneous wholesalers, which include agricultural supplies, were down.

Retail trade was unchanged in June, after increasing 0.4% in May. There was increased activity at electronics and appliance stores as well as food and beverage stores in June. On the other hand, declines were posted at building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers and at clothing and clothing accessories stores.

The finance and insurance sector expands

The finance and insurance sector expanded 0.7% in June, mainly as a result of increases in banking services and, to a lesser extent, financial investment services. In contrast, insurance services were down.

The arts and entertainment sector increases

The arts and entertainment sector increased 6.4% in June, mainly as a result of the FIFA Women's Soccer World Cup that was hosted by Canada.

Manufacturing output grows

Following a 1.6% contraction in May, manufacturing output grew 0.4% in June.

Non-durable goods manufacturing advanced 0.9% in June, primarily because of increases in the manufacturing of chemical, food and textile, clothing and leather products. In contrast, decreases were posted in petroleum and coal product manufacturing, plastic and rubber product manufacturing and, to a lesser degree, beverage and tobacco manufacturing.

Durable-goods manufacturing was unchanged in June. Notable decreases were recorded in fabricated metal products, machinery, and primary metal manufacturing. On the other hand, miscellaneous manufacturing, computer and electronic product manufacturing, as well as wood product and non-metallic mineral products manufacturing were up.

Construction declines

Construction fell 0.6% in June. Residential and non-residential building and repair construction were down in June, while engineering construction edged up.

The output of real estate agents and brokers declined in June, after rising for four consecutive months.

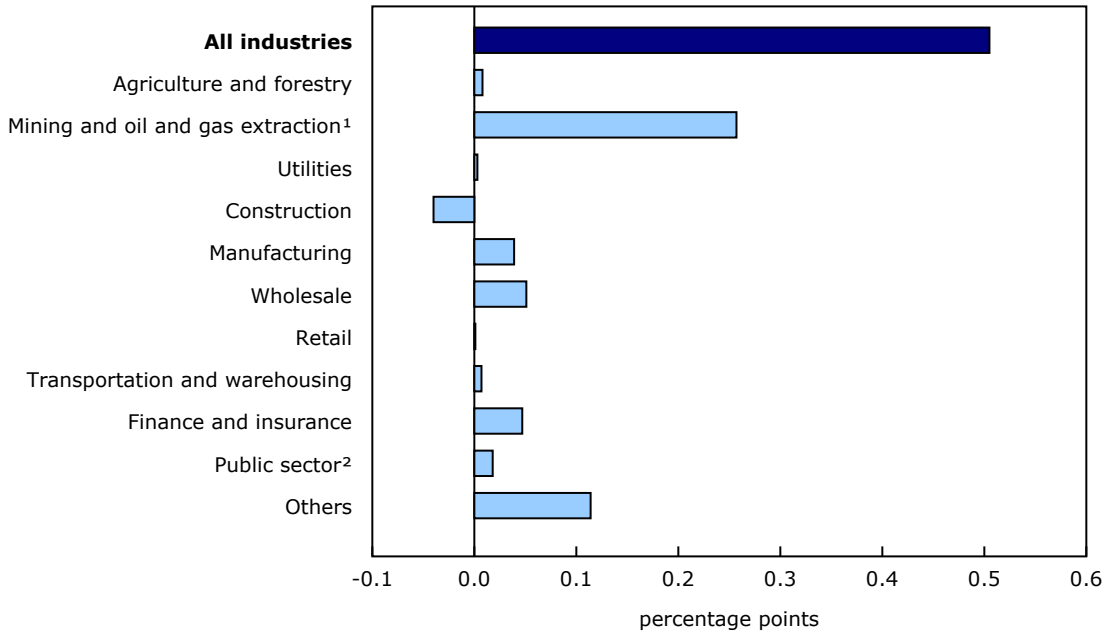
Other industries

The public sector (education, health and public administration combined) edged up 0.1% in June. Increases in education services outweighed declines in public administration.

Utilities edged up 0.1% in June, after declining for three consecutive months. Natural gas distribution was up in June, while electricity generation, transmission and distribution was down.

Chart 3

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



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 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.

Each month, newly available administrative and survey data across various industries in the economy are integrated and result 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.

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

Next release

Data on GDP by industry for July will be released on September 30.

Real-time CANSIM tables

CANSIM table 379-8031 will be available on September 8. For more information, consult [Real-time CANSIM tables](#).

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

	January 2015 ^r	February 2015 ^r	March 2015 ^r	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^r	June 2015 ^p	June 2015 ^p	June 2014 to June 2015 ^p
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All industries	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	1,650,057	0.6
Goods-producing industries	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	485,860	-2.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	25,902	-2.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.1	-0.6	-3.2	-3.0	-0.3	3.1	133,563	-4.9
Utilities	1.4	3.0	-1.7	-0.9	-1.3	0.1	39,671	1.2
Construction	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.6	114,257	-3.1
Manufacturing	-0.6	-1.6	0.3	0.3	-1.6	0.4	171,563	-1.7
Services-producing industries	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.0	0.3	1,165,327	2.1
Wholesale trade	-2.6	-0.9	0.6	1.6	-1.1	1.0	94,249	1.4
Retail trade	-0.4	1.3	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.0	90,821	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	-0.9	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.2	69,062	-0.5
Information and cultural industries	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	52,243	-0.6
Finance and insurance	0.0	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	117,425	6.5
Real estate, and rental and leasing	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	212,465	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.0	0.2	88,641	1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	-0.3	-0.9	2.5	1.5	1.5	12,419	7.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	40,864	-1.0
Educational services	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.5	86,065	3.8
Health care and social assistance	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	111,893	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	-0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	6.4	12,413	10.1
Accommodation and food services	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	34,552	1.4
Other services (except public administration)	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.0	0.0	32,824	0.6
Public administration	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	110,416	0.1
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-0.2	-0.7	-1.4	-1.1	-1.0	1.4	350,850	-2.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-1.1	0.9	72,892	0.2
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.3	-3.0	0.6	0.3	-2.0	0.0	98,805	-3.1
Information and communication technologies industries	-0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	74,266	3.1
Energy sector	0.5	0.0	-2.9	-1.8	-0.1	2.4	155,933	-4.1
Public sector	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	308,398	1.5

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

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

Table 2
Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2014 ^r	Second quarter 2014 ^r	Third quarter 2014 ^r	Fourth quarter 2014 ^r	First quarter 2015 ^r	Second quarter 2015 ^p	Second quarter 2015 ^p
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars ¹
Goods-producing industries	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	-1.2	-2.0	484,077
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-2.3	-2.0	-4.4	-1.4	0.7	0.8	25,785
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3.2	1.7	-1.1	2.0	-2.4	-4.5	131,001
Utilities	0.0	-1.2	-0.9	1.3	2.6	-1.9	39,815
Construction	-0.3	0.7	1.1	0.1	-1.9	-1.3	114,630
Manufacturing	0.2	1.8	1.2	0.1	-0.8	-1.0	172,039
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	1,162,727
Wholesale trade	0.3	2.6	2.3	0.6	-1.6	1.4	93,986
Retail trade	-0.1	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	90,684
Transportation and warehousing	0.6	2.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	68,981
Information and cultural industries	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	52,217
Finance and insurance	0.0	0.5	2.2	2.4	1.4	0.5	116,952
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	211,860
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.2	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	88,506
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5	1.6	0.6	3.3	12,239
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.1	0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	40,873
Educational services	-0.2	-0.9	0.2	1.7	0.4	-0.0	85,910
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	111,888
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-2.8	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.4	3.0	11,907
Accommodation and food services	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.5	-1.5	1.1	34,364
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	-0.4	0.3	32,826
Public administration	0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.0	110,538
Other aggregations							
Industrial production	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.0	-1.1	-2.5	348,776
Non-durable manufacturing industries	0.1	2.1	0.7	-0.1	1.1	-0.3	72,754
Durable manufacturing industries	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.2	-2.4	-1.6	99,460
Information and communication technologies industries	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	-0.1	0.7	73,969
Energy sector	2.3	1.8	-1.9	1.1	-1.4	-3.1	153,562
Public sector	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	308,362

^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](#).

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.

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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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