

商工会事務局より:カナダ統計局より GDP データ発表: **2017年12月 産業別 GDP +0.1%**
<gross domestic product (GDP) by Industry 2017 December by Industry +0.1%

会員各位

3月2日 カナダ統計局(Statistics Canada)より、2017年12月度産業別 GDP データが発表になりました。概要ポイント(仮訳)とリンク先を御連絡いたします。ご参照ください。なお、仮訳は、あくまで商工会事務局で訳したものであり英語の微妙な表現を保証したものではありません。英語原文にて確認した上でご利用ください。

- ◎ **12月度 GDP 対前月比 +0.1%**
- ◎ **産業別: サービス産業算出 +0.1% 製造産業算出 -0.1%**
- ◎ **主な増減: 不動産賃貸リース (+0.5%) 鉱石炭鉱原油ガス産出 (+0.6%) 金融保険 (+0.5%) 製造業 (-0.7%) 小売り (-0.9%) 卸売り (-0.7%)**
- ◎ **10-12月四半期 サービス産業算出 +0.5% 製造産業算出 +0.5%**
- ◎ **2017年通年 サービス産業算出 +2.8% 製造産業算出 +4.6%**

原文抜粋

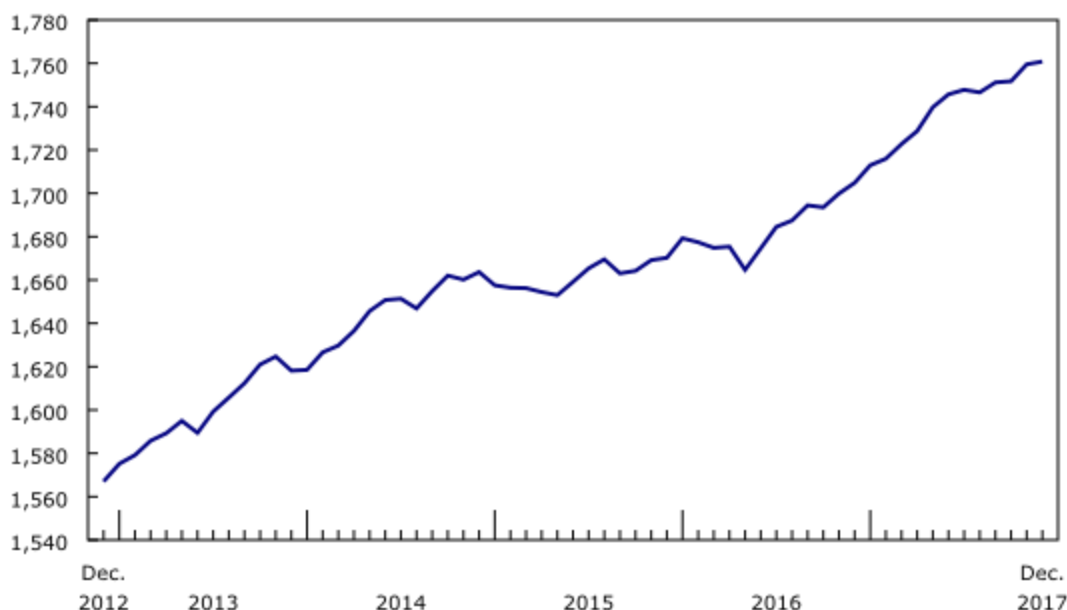
Gross domestic product by industry, December 2017

Real gross domestic product (GDP) **edged up 0.1% in December** as 13 of 20 industrial sectors increased. This followed a 0.4% gain in November.

Chart 1 

Real gross domestic product edges up in December

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



The output of **service-producing industries** edged up 0.1% in December, as increases in **real estate and rental and leasing, the public sector and finance and insurance** more than offset declines in wholesale and retail trade. The output of service-producing industries rose every month in 2017.

Goods-producing industries edged down 0.1% in December, following 1.0% growth in November. Declines in the **manufacturing and construction sectors** more than offset higher output from mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

Real estate and rental and leasing leads growth

Real estate and rental and leasing rose 0.5% in December, its highest monthly growth since March 2017.

The output of offices of real estate agents and brokers was up 5.9% in December, its largest monthly increase since June 2009. Home resale activity was up in most major Canadian markets. This came on the eve of the implementation of new mortgage rules, including stress-testing for uninsured mortgages, in January 2018.

The increased activity in real estate contributed to the 0.3% rise in professional services, as legal, accounting and related services increased 1.3%.

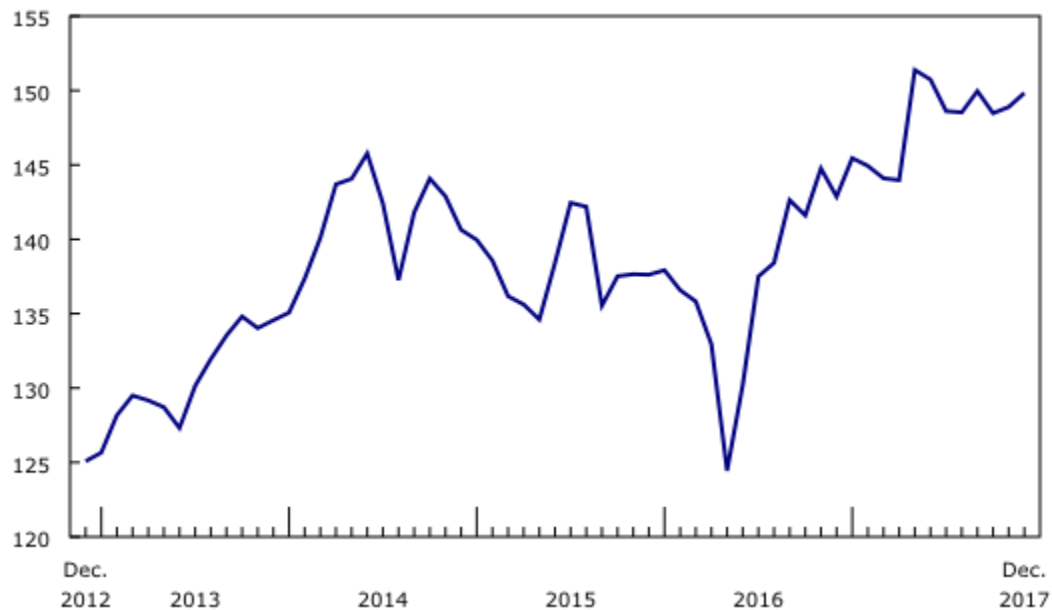
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increases

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increased 0.6% in December, rising for a second consecutive month after declining four of the previous five months.

Chart 2 

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction increases in December

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



The oil and gas extraction subsector was up 1.4%, led by a 4.6% gain in non-conventional oil extraction. A ramp-up in production continued in the industry following maintenance turnaround and capacity expansion at some facilities in the second half of 2017. Conventional oil and gas extraction was down 1.3%.

Mining excluding oil and gas extraction was down 1.8%, a third consecutive monthly decline after rising the six previous months. Metal ore mining was down 3.2% as every industry group declined except other metal ore mining (+1.6%). Non-metallic mineral mining contracted 0.9%, largely due to a 2.6% drop in potash mining. Coal mining grew 6.1% in December after three months of decline.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction fell 1.8%. This was an eighth consecutive decline for the subsector after a string of increases that began in the spring of 2016 and ended in April 2017.

Finance and insurance continues to grow

The **finance and insurance sector rose 0.5%** in December. Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles were up 2.3% as financial market activity increased. Depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities edged up 0.2%, while insurance carriers and related activities grew 0.3%

Public sector up as Ontario community college strike ends

The **public sector grew 0.2%** in December as **educational services rose 0.6%**. Community colleges and CEGEPs grew 5.2% following a return to classes for Ontario community college students. A five-week strike by faculty staff ended on November 19, 2017, with the government of Ontario passing back-to-work legislation.

Health care and social assistance was up 0.3% while public administration edged down 0.1%.

Manufacturing declines, following strong November

The **manufacturing sector contracted 0.7%** in December, giving back part of November's gains which reflected in part restored production capacity. Both non-durable and durable manufacturing declined.

Non-durable manufacturing contracted 0.9% as six of nine subsectors were down. The chemical manufacturing subsector declined 2.2% on lower output by manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medicine and pesticide, fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals.

Food manufacturing (-1.3%) and printing and related support activities (-5.5%) were down while plastic and rubber products (+1.5%) and paper manufacturing (+1.8%) increased.

Durable manufacturing contracted 0.5% in December as 6 of 10 subsectors decreased. Transportation equipment declined 1.4%, as most industry groups decreased. Machinery (-1.6%) and primary metal (-1.6%) manufacturing was down,

while there were gains in miscellaneous (+8.8%) and computer and electronic product (+4.0%) manufacturing.

Retail and wholesale trade decline

Retail trade contracted 0.9% in December as 8 of 12 subsectors declined. Retail activity at stores typically associated with holiday shopping was down, led by general merchandise (-4.9%), clothing and clothing accessories (-3.6%) and electronic and appliance (-3.2%) stores. These store types reported higher sales in November partly as a result of promotional events such as Black Friday combined with new product releases. There were also gains in December by food and beverage stores (+1.9%) and motor vehicle and parts dealers (+1.7%) on account of higher activities at new car dealers.

The **wholesale trade sector (-0.7%)** was down for the third time in 12 months in December, as six of nine subsectors contracted. Personal and household goods wholesaling (-3.1%) contributed the most to the decline. Miscellaneous wholesalers (-2.4%) registered their third decline in four months. Motor vehicle and parts wholesaling was down 2.5%, the largest decline in more than a year. Building materials and supplies (+3.0%) and machinery, equipment and supplies (+0.8%) wholesaling increased.

Construction down for the second time in 12 months

After six consecutive months of growth, the **construction sector contracted 0.3%** in December. Residential construction was down 0.7% as declines in double-type dwelling units and alterations and improvements more than offset growth in single, row and apartment-type dwelling units. Repair construction declined 1.0%, down for the second time in three months, while engineering and other construction activities was essentially unchanged.

For the seventh month in a row, non-residential construction was up as industrial, public and commercial construction all grew.

Other industries

Transportation and warehousing grew 0.2% as five of nine subsectors increased. Rail transportation was up 2.4% as movement of coal, grain and fertilizer, forest products and intermodal freight by rail increased. Pipeline transportation grew 0.6% as crude oil and other pipeline transportation was up 3.3%, regaining part of the decline in November that was influenced by a pipeline leak in the United States. Pipeline transportation of natural gas was down 2.1%. Truck transportation (-0.7%) declined for the second time in three months.

Utilities were up 0.6% in December. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution was up 0.5%, while natural gas distribution rose 2.0% on higher demand across all classes of customers. Temperatures in December were lower than usual east of Manitoba and warmer in the rest of the country.

Accommodation and food services were unchanged in December, as a slight decline in accommodation services (-0.2%) was offset by food services and drinking places edging up 0.1%.

Chart 3 

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



Fourth quarter of 2017

The value added of goods-producing industries increased 0.5% in the fourth quarter, marking six consecutive quarters of growth, while service-producing industries rose 0.5%. Growth in both goods-producing and service-producing industries were extensive as almost all sectors recorded gains.

The main contributor to growth in the goods-producing industries was the construction sector (+1.5%), which rose for the fifth consecutive quarter. All components of the sector grew, led by engineering construction (+1.9%).

Manufacturing was up 0.5% as durable manufacturing rose 1.1% while non-durable manufacturing declined 0.3%. The rise in durable manufacturing was widespread across most subsectors, while the decline in non-durable manufacturing was influenced by a 3.8% decrease in the chemical subsector. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction was unchanged as the increase in conventional oil and gas extraction (+2.1%) was offset by declines in mining except oil and gas extraction (-2.2%) and support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (-6.4%). Utilities (-0.3%) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (-1.0%) declined.

In service-producing industries, real estate and rental and leasing rose 0.7% as activity by real estate agents and brokers was up 7.7%. Wholesale trade (+1.0%) rose for a fifth consecutive quarter, led by machinery, equipment, and supplies wholesaler-distributors (+2.4%). Retail trade rose 1.0% on higher activity at motor vehicle and parts dealers, building materials and garden equipment and supplies stores and electronics and appliance stores.

Professional, scientific and technical services (+0.8%), finance and insurance (+0.2%) and transport and warehousing (+0.4%) all increased in the fourth quarter. The public sector (education, health and public administration) grew 0.4%.

Annual 2017

Growth was widespread in 2017, with 18 of 20 industrial sectors increasing. Goods-producing industries rose 4.6% in 2017, more than offsetting the declines in 2015 (-1.7%) and 2016 (-0.5%). The value added of service-producing industries rose 2.8%, the highest growth rate since 2011.

The largest contributor to the increase in goods-producing industries was the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector, which rose 7.8%. Oil and gas extraction grew 6.3% while mining (except oil and gas) rose 2.9%. Support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction rose 37%, following declines

of 34% in 2015 and 24% in 2016. Manufacturing was up 3.3%, as gains in non-durable manufacturing (+3.5%) outpaced those in durable manufacturing (+3.2%). Construction rose 3.9%, following declines of 4.6% in 2015 and 3.3% in 2016. Utilities rose 4.1%.

The value added of service-producing industries rose 2.8% in 2017, led by a 7.5% increase in the wholesale trade sector, with all subsectors recording increases above 3%. Real estate and rental and leasing was up 2.8%, Retail trade (+4.9%) posted its highest gains since 2013, in part from record sales for motor vehicles. Transportation and warehousing rose 4.8%, in part from higher growth in rail and truck transportation than in recent years. Growth in the finance and insurance sector (+2.7%) was the lowest since 2012. The public sector rose 1.7% with increases above 1% in all three components (educational services, health care and social assistance and public administration).

原文は以下のサイトを参照ください。

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/180302/dq180302b-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan>

トロント日本商工会
事務局