

商工会事務局より:カナダ統計局より GDP データ発表: **2018年2月 産業別 GDP +0.4%**  
<gross domestic product (GDP) by Industry 2018 February by Industry +0.4%

5月1日 カナダ統計局(Statistics Canada)より、2018年2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。

◎ **2月度 GDP 対前月比 +0.4%**

◎ **産業別: サービス産業算出 +0.1% 製造産業算出 +1.2%**

◎ **主な増減: 鉱石炭鉱原油ガス産出 (+2.4%) 製造業 (+1.0%) 建設 (+0.7%) 金融保険 (+0.4%) 運輸物流 (+0.5%) 不動産賃貸リース (-0.2%) 卸売り (-0.5%)**

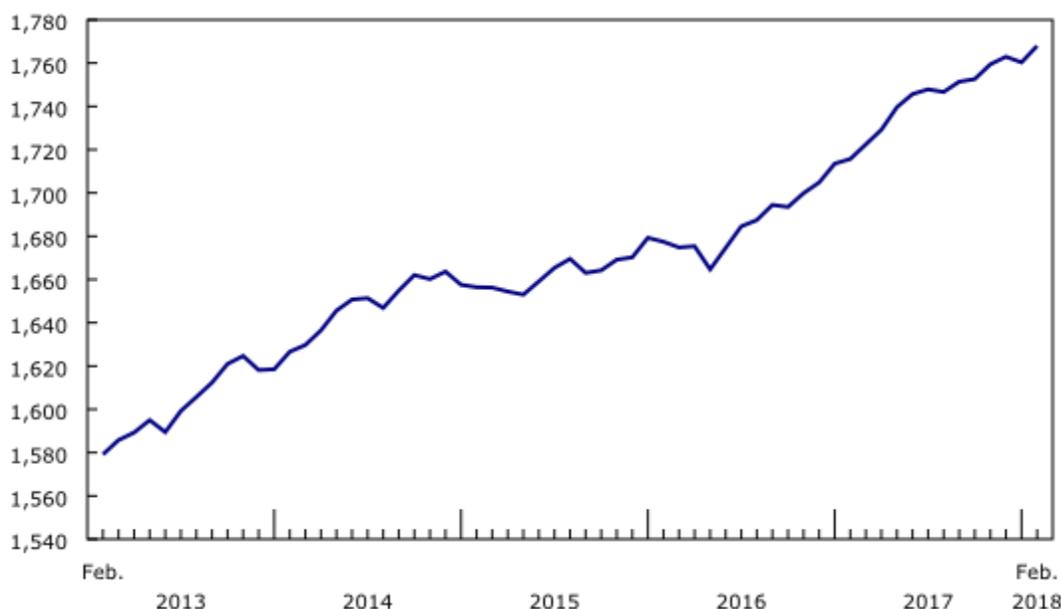
原文抜粋

## Gross domestic product by industry, February 2018

After a slight decline in January, real gross domestic product **rose 0.4% in February**, as 15 of 20 industrial sectors increased. The growth was led by a rebound in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector.

Real gross domestic product grows in February

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



The output of **goods-producing industries grew 1.2%** as manufacturing and construction rose in addition to the rebound in mining and oil and gas extraction.

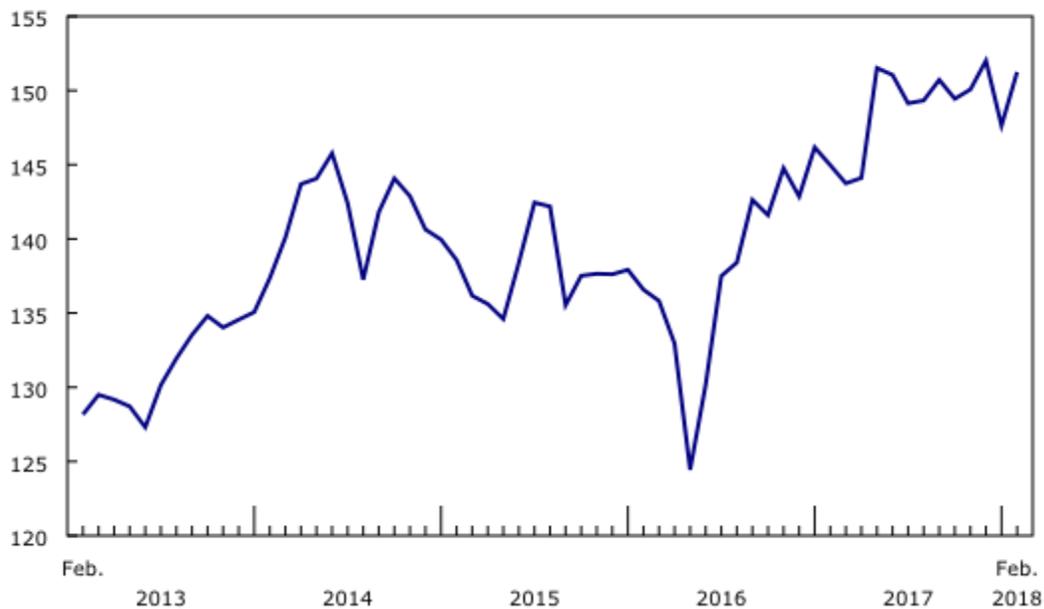
Services-producing industries edged up 0.1% as increases in most sectors more than offset declines in wholesale trade and in the real estate and rental and leasing sector.

## Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction leads the growth

The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction sector expanded 2.4% in February.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction grows in February

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Conventional oil and gas extraction rose 2.9% from increased crude petroleum and natural gas extraction. Non-conventional oil extraction was up 3.0%, offsetting some of January's decline, as production began returning to normal levels as some facilities experienced a number of issues affecting their capacity in January.

Mining excluding oil and gas grew 1.9% following four months of decline. Non-metallic mineral mining rose 6.3%, mainly as a result of increased potash production to supply export markets outside North America. Metal ore mining declined (-0.9%) for the fourth month in a row, as growth in iron ore (+8.2%) and gold and silver ore (+1.4%) mining was more than offset by a sixth consecutive decline in copper, nickel, lead and zinc mining (-6.2%) and lower other metal ore mining (-3.9%).

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction declined 0.9% as a result of lower rigging services in February.

## Manufacturing up from durables

The **manufacturing sector rose 1.0%** in February as durable manufacturing was up 1.8%, while non-durable manufacturing was essentially unchanged.

Durable manufacturing (+1.8%) was up for the third time in four months on broad-based growth as 8 of 10 subsectors grew. Transportation equipment led the growth, expanding 2.7%, as motor vehicle (+4.2%) and motor vehicle parts (+3.4%) manufacturing began returning to normal production following atypical plant shutdowns in January. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing rose 1.2% as exports of aircrafts contributed to growth. Fabricated metal products manufacturing grew 4.4% as the majority of industry groups expanded.

Non-durable manufacturing was essentially unchanged in February. Chemical manufacturing was down 1.6% as there were unscheduled plant shutdowns stretching from late January until mid-February. This decline was offset by increases in other subsectors, led by paper manufacturing (+1.9%) and petroleum and coal products (+0.8%), which rose for the first time following three consecutive monthly declines.

## Construction grows

The **construction sector was up 0.7%** as activity in the majority of subsectors increased. Residential construction grew 1.3% from increases in row, apartment-type dwellings, and home alterations and improvements. Non-residential construction expanded 0.6% as industrial, public and commercial construction increased. Repair construction rose 1.6%, while engineering and other construction activities declined 0.2%.

## Finance and insurance up

The **finance and insurance sector rose 0.4%** in February. Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles were up 2.0% from increased activity in bond and foreign securities markets. Depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities grew 0.2%, while insurance carriers and related activities edged up 0.1%.

## Most subsectors in transportation and warehousing show gains

**Transportation and warehousing rose 0.5%** in February as five of nine subsectors increased. Support activities for transportation (+1.5%), truck transportation (+1.0%) and air transportation (+0.9%) led the growth.

Pipeline transportation decreased 1.0%. Crude oil and other pipeline transportation increased 0.2%, as exports to the United States increased while domestic deliveries declined. Pipeline transportation of natural gas decreased 2.2% as exports and imports of natural gas declined.

Rail transportation edged down 0.1% after a 3.4% decline in January, as lower carloadings of grains and fertilizers were mainly offset by increased rail movement of other goods such as minerals and manufactured goods.

## **First back-to-back declines in the real estate and rental and leasing sector since the summer of 2010**

Following a 0.5% decline in January, **real estate and rental and leasing was down 0.2%** in February, the first back-to-back declines since the summer of 2010. The output of offices of real estate agents and brokers fell 7.9% in February after a 12.9% drop in January. Home resale activity declined in the majority of Canadian markets in the aftermath of the implementation of new mortgage lending rules in January 2018, including stress-testing for uninsured mortgages.

## **Wholesale trade declines while retail trade grows**

**Wholesale trade declined 0.5%** in February, continuing its sequence of offsetting increases and decreases since November 2017. Seven of nine subsectors declined. Contributing most to the decline were miscellaneous wholesaling (-2.2%) on account of lower agricultural supplies wholesaling, and wholesalers of farm products (-4.9%) as a result of lower exports of wheat, canola, and other farming and intermediate food products. Motor vehicle and parts wholesaling (-2.3%) declined for the third consecutive month.

The retail trade sector grew 0.3% in February after three consecutive monthly declines. Increases in building material and garden equipment and supplies (+3.1%), general merchandise stores (+2.6%), motor vehicle and parts dealers (+0.7%) and health and personal care stores (+0.2%) more than offset declines in other subsectors.

## **Other industries**

Professional, scientific and technical services were up 0.6% in February, the third increase in four months, with gains in most industry groups.

The public sector edged up 0.1%, with all three components (education, health care and public administration) showing increases.

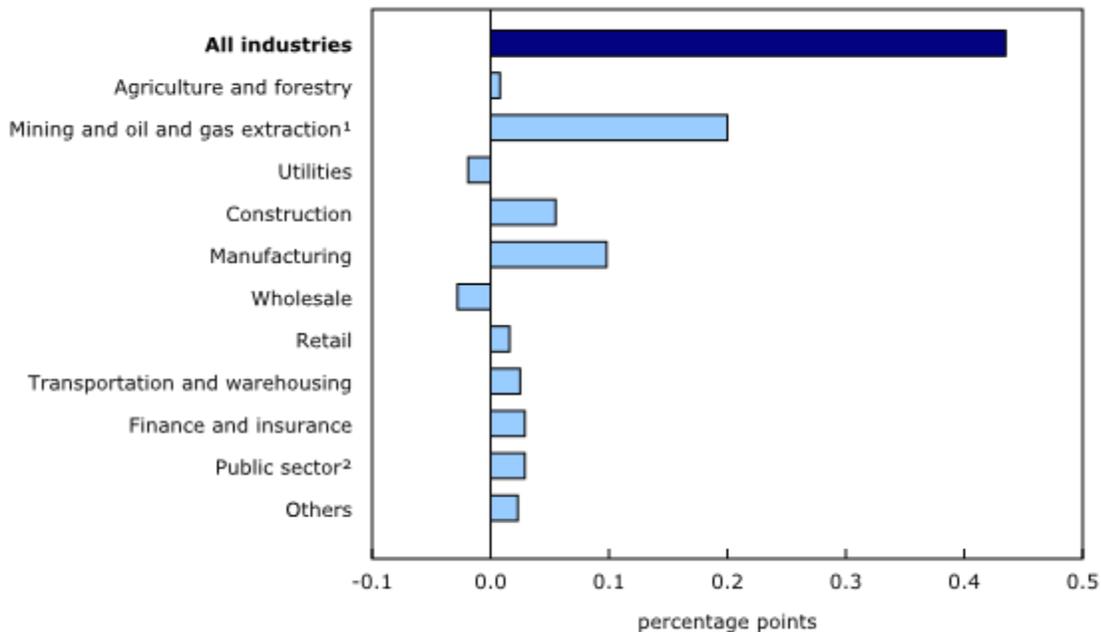
Information and cultural industries rose 0.4%, partly as a result of increased advertising revenue earned by the radio and television broadcasting industry largely related to the airing of the 2018 Winter Olympics.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting increased 0.5%.

Accommodation and food services was unchanged as growth of 0.2% in food services and drinking places was offset by a 0.6% decline in accommodation services.

Utilities declined 0.9%. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution decreased 1.2%, as an unseasonably warm February in Central and Eastern Canada lowered demand for heating. Natural gas distribution rose 0.9% on higher demand across all classes of customers.

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



原文は以下のサイトを参照ください。

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/180501/dq180501a-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan>

トロント日本商工会  
事務局