

商工会事務局より:カナダ統計局より GDP データ発表: **2017年6月 産業別 GDP +0.3%**
<gross domestic product (GDP) by Industry **2017 June by Industry +0.3%**

8月31日 カナダ統計局(Statistics Canada)より、2017年6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。

- ◎ **6月度 GDP 対前月比 +0.3%**
- ◎ **産業別: サービス産業算出 +0.2% 製造産業算出 +0.5%**
- ◎ **主な増減: 建設 (+2.0%) 小売り (+0.8%) 運輸物流 (+0.6%) 宿泊飲食 (+0.8%) 製造 (+0.2%) 卸売り (-0.4%) 鉱石石油ガス産出 (-0.2%) 不動産賃貸リース (-0.1%)**
- ◎ **4-6月四半期速報ベース サービス産業算出 +0.9% 製造産業算出 +1.8%**

原文抜粋

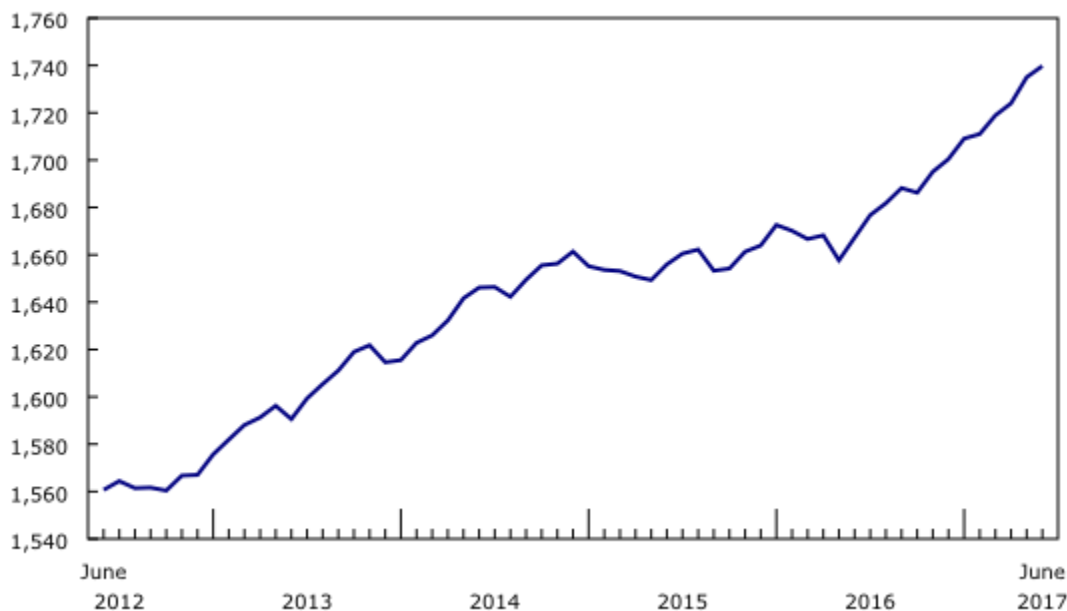
Gross domestic product by industry, June 2017

Real gross domestic product (GDP) **grew 0.3% in June**, rising for the eighth month in a row as 14 of 20 industrial sectors grew. With the exception of October, GDP has grown every month since June 2016. **Goods-producing industries rose 0.5% while service producing industries edged up 0.2%.**

Chart 1

Real gross domestic product grows in June

billions of chained (2007) dollars — all industries



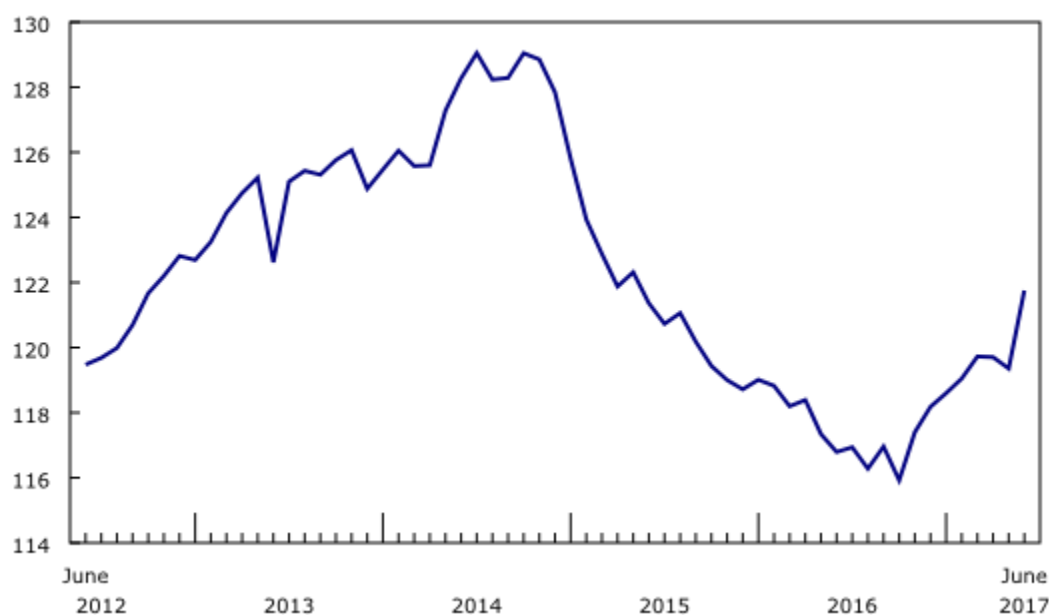
Construction leads the growth

The **construction sector (+2.0%)** was the main contributor to the increase in June, posting its largest gain since July 2013. The increase in the sector more than offset the decline in May, which was partly due to a strike in the last week of that month by unionized construction workers in Quebec.

Chart 2

Construction increases in June

gross domestic product in billions of chained (2007) dollars



Every component of the construction sector increased in June. Residential construction was up 2.7% in June, its largest increase since May 2014. There was higher output related to the construction of single, double, row and apartment housing along with increased activity related to home alterations and improvements.

Non-residential construction grew 2.9% in June, following a 2.0% decline in May, which was largely attributable to the Quebec labour strike. Repair construction was up 1.7% while engineering and other construction grew 1.1%.

Retail trade grows

The retail trade sector grew for the sixth month in a row, **up 0.8%** in June as 9 of 12 subsectors increased. The most significant gains in activity were at general merchandise stores, clothing and clothing accessories stores and building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers, store types whose month-to-month fluctuations are often influenced by the weather. Partly offsetting the growth was a 1.2% decline at motor vehicle and parts dealers, as activity at new and used car dealers declined.

Transportation and warehousing expands

The **transportation and warehousing sector (+0.6%)** expanded in June, up for the fourth month in a row, as the majority of subsectors grew. Rail transportation increased 3.9% on higher shipments of coal, grain and fertilizer, metal and minerals and intermodal freight. Air transportation grew 2.8%, as the numbers of Canadians returning home from trips to overseas countries and from trips to the United States by plane reached new highs for the month. Partly offsetting these gains was a 2.5% decline in pipeline transportation, mainly natural gas.

Accommodation and food services grow

Accommodation and food services **rose 0.8%** in June, led by 1.4% growth in accommodation services. Food services and drinking places expanded 0.6%.

Manufacturing edges up

Manufacturing edged **up 0.2%** in June. Durable manufacturing was up 0.9% as 6 of 10 subsectors grew, led by machinery (+3.9%), furniture and related products (+3.7%) and primary metal (+2.0%). Non-durable manufacturing continued its sequence of alternating increases and declines since the beginning of 2017 with a decline of 0.7%. Most subsectors declined, led by plastics and rubber products (-2.1%) and paper (-2.1%).

Wholesale trade declines

The wholesale trade sector **declined 0.4%** in June following six consecutive months of growth, as seven of nine subsectors contracted. Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaling (-0.8%), miscellaneous wholesaling (-1.3%) and food, beverage and tobacco wholesaling (-1.1%) contributed the most to the decline. There were increases at personal and household goods (+0.8%) and petroleum products (+1.0%) wholesalers.

Mining and quarrying edges down

Mining and quarrying edged **down 0.2%** in June following three months of increases. Oil and gas extraction contracted 0.4%, as a 2.0% decline in non-conventional oil extraction more than offset a 0.9% gain in conventional oil and gas extraction.

Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas) increased 1.2%. The 8.5% growth in non-metallic mineral mining came mainly from higher output from potash mines. Metal ore mining was down 2.7% as a result of lower output at copper, nickel, lead and zinc mines and iron ore mines as exports declined. Coal mining (-1.7%) declined for a second consecutive month following increases in March and April to meet a spike in foreign demand.

Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction (-1.4%) was down for a second consecutive month.

Real estate and rental and leasing declines

Real estate rental and leasing **declined for the second consecutive month, edging down 0.1%** in June.

Following a 6.2% decline in May, activity at offices of real estate agents and brokers declined a further 5.2%. Housing resale activity was down in most markets, led by continued strong declines in and around the Greater Toronto Area.

The decline in real estate activity was also reflected in legal services (-2.7%). As a sector, professional, scientific and technical services edged up 0.3%, as the decrease in legal services was more than offset by increases in other industries.

Other industries

Utilities grew 0.7% as electric power generation, transmission and distribution was up 1.1%, while natural gas distribution declined 1.7%.

The finance and insurance sector edged up 0.1%, with every subsector up slightly.

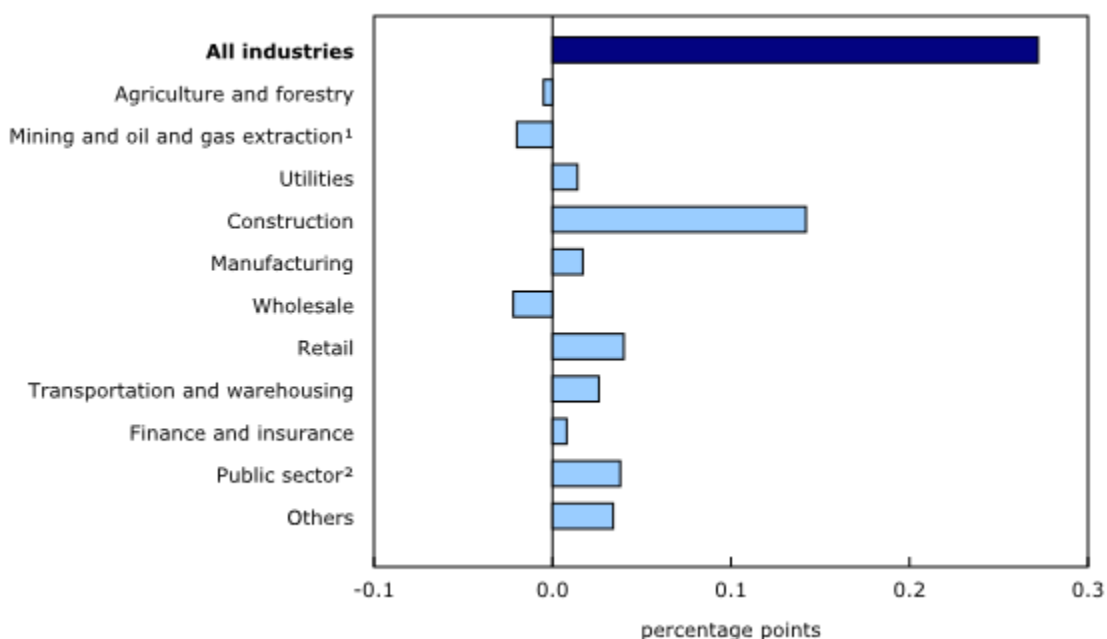
The public sector (education, health care and public administration) rose 0.2% as education, health care and public administration all increased.

Arts, entertainment and recreation edged up 0.1% as growth in amusement, gambling and recreation industries (+0.6%) more than offset declines in performing arts, spectator sports and related industries, and heritage institutions (-0.6%).

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting was down for the eighth time in nine months, declining 0.3% in June.

Chart 3

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



Second quarter of 2017

The value added of **goods-producing industries increased for the fourth consecutive quarter, up 1.8%** in the second quarter of 2017. The output of **service-producing industries rose 0.9%**. Growth in both goods-producing and service-producing industries was **widespread**, as every sector except agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and management of companies and enterprises reported gains.

The **main contributor to growth in goods-producing industries was mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (+4.1%)**. Conventional oil and gas extraction was up 5.1%, its highest rate of growth since the fourth quarter of 2012, as both crude petroleum and natural gas extraction activities increased. Non-conventional oil extraction (+1.2%) was up as production resumed following a fire and explosion at an upgrader facility in Alberta in March. Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction increased 16%, its fourth consecutive quarterly increase.

Manufacturing rose 0.9%, led mainly by hikes in machinery (+6.3%), petroleum and coal products (+2.8%) and computer and electronic products (+5.0%).

Construction grew 1.0% in the second quarter. The largest contribution to this increase came from engineering and other construction (+1.6%), followed by repair construction (+2.1%) and, to a lesser extent, residential building construction (+0.5%). Non-residential construction (-0.6%) declined for a seventh consecutive quarter.

Finance and insurance (+1.6%) rose for the eighth consecutive quarter and was the largest contributor to growth in service-producing industries. Retail trade (+1.9%) and wholesale trade (+1.3%) both increased for a fourth consecutive quarter. Transportation and warehousing was up 1.7%, the largest increase since the third quarter of 2015, from gains in most subsectors. The public sector (education, health and public administration) grew 0.4%.

Offices of real estate agents and brokers declined 3.5%, the industry's largest decline since the first quarter of 2015, mainly due to lower housing resale activities in and around the Greater Toronto Area.

原文は以下のサイトを参照ください。

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/170831/dq170831b-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan>

トロント日本商工会
事務局