

Canadian economic accounts, second quarter 2013 and June 2013

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Real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded 0.4% in the second quarter, following 0.5% growth in the first quarter. On a monthly basis, real GDP by industry declined 0.5% in June.

Final domestic demand rose 0.6% in the second quarter. Household final consumption expenditure advanced 0.9%, led by higher spending on durable goods (+3.2%) and services (+0.7%).

Government final consumption expenditure rose 0.6%, the fourth consecutive quarterly gain.

Business gross fixed capital formation edged down 0.1% in the second quarter, despite a 1.3% increase in investment in residential structures.

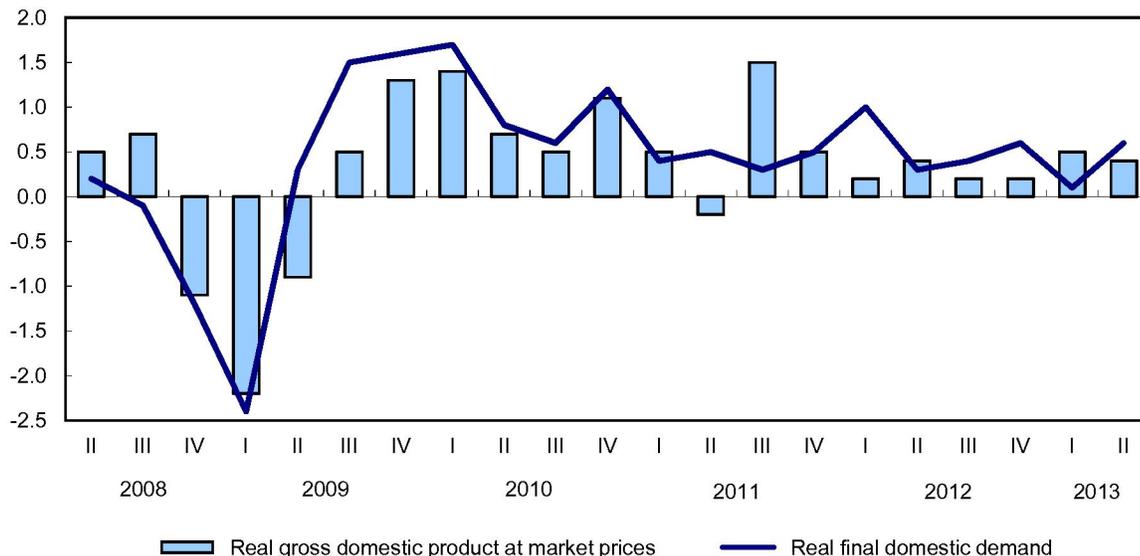
Investment in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment was 0.6% lower, while outlays on intellectual property products declined 2.3%.

Exports edged up 0.2% in the second quarter, after advancing 1.3% in the first quarter. Imports were up 0.4%, following a 0.6% gain in the first quarter.

Inventory accumulation slowed in the second quarter as businesses added \$5.2 billion worth of goods to inventories, down from the \$7.7 billion added in the first quarter. The economy-wide stock-to-sales ratio was unchanged from the previous quarter.

Chart 1
Gross domestic product and final domestic demand

quarterly % change, chained (2007) dollars



The output of service industries expanded 0.7% in the second quarter, while goods-producing industries fell 0.5%.

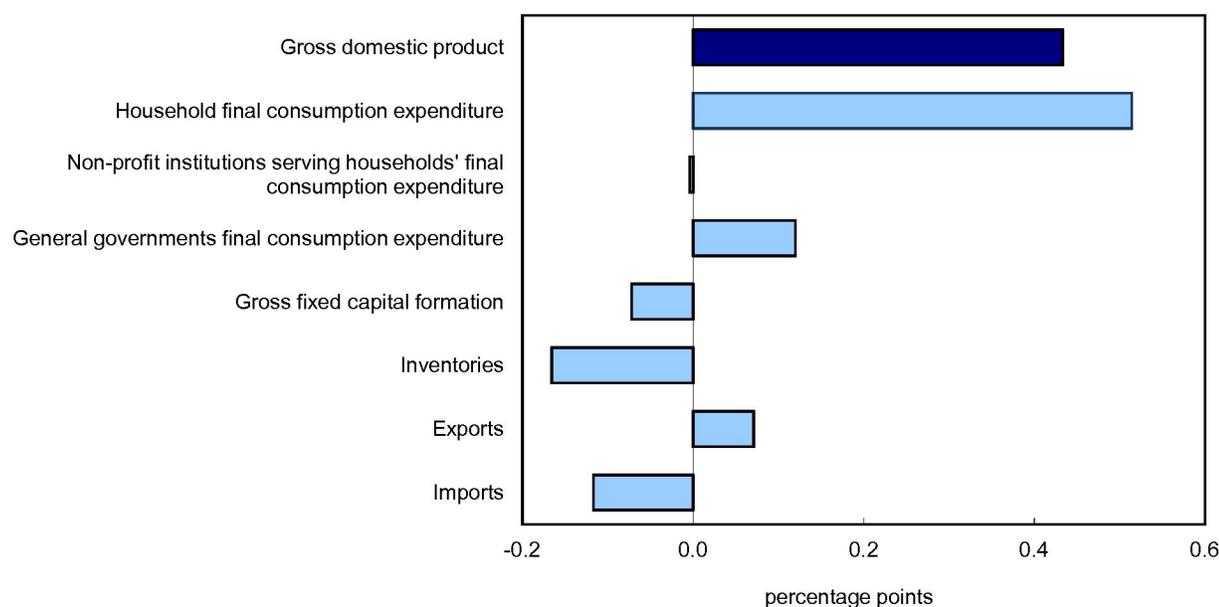


Notable increases were recorded in retail and wholesale trade, the finance and insurance sector, professional services, as well as in the output of real estate agents and brokers.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction decreased 1.7% in the second quarter, following two consecutive quarters of growth. Declines also occurred in manufacturing, the fourth quarterly decrease in a row, as well as in construction.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP expanded 1.7% in the second quarter. By comparison, real GDP in the United States rose 2.5%.

Chart 2
Contributions to percent change in real gross domestic product, second quarter 2013



Consumer spending boosted by vehicle purchases

Household final consumption expenditure advanced 0.9% in the second quarter, the strongest pace since the fourth quarter of 2010. Spending on goods was up 1.2%, led by durable goods (+3.2%). Spending on services was 0.7% higher.

Transport purchases, which contributed over one-third of the growth in household spending, were boosted by a 4.7% increase in purchases of vehicles in the second quarter. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase in vehicle purchases, and the strongest advance since the first quarter of 2012.

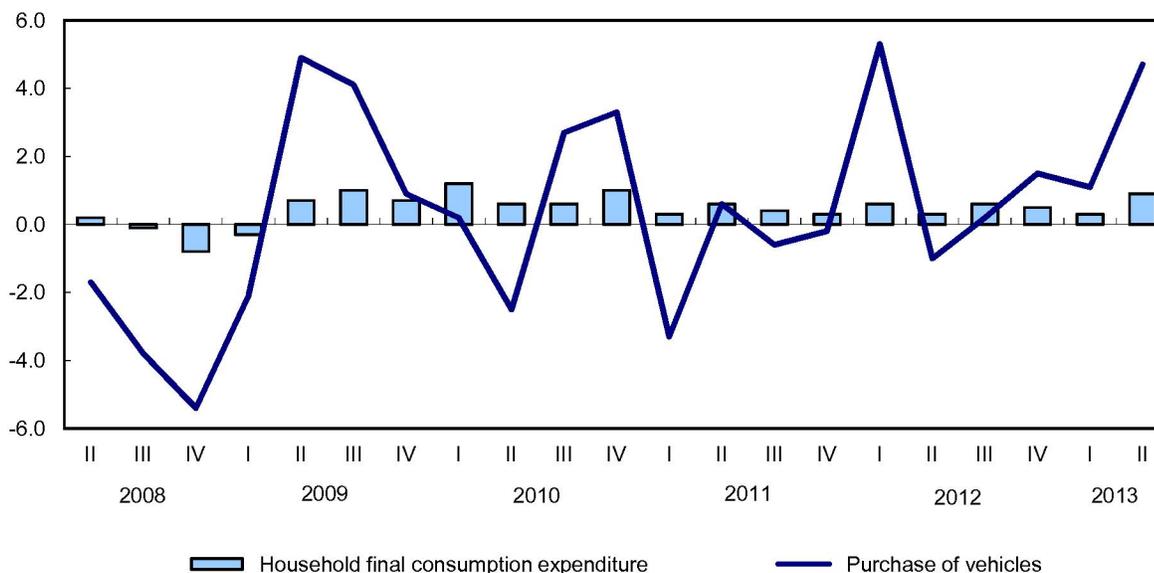
Spending on insurance and financial services increased 1.4%, reflecting in part higher claims as a result of extensive flooding in Southern Alberta in the second half of June.

Food, beverage and accommodation services (+1.0%) and recreation and culture (+0.8%) also contributed to the growth in household spending.

Expenditures were notably lower on clothing and footwear (-0.9%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (-0.5%).

Chart 3
Household spending on motor vehicles up strongly

quarterly % change, chained (2007) dollars



Housing up after three quarters of contraction

Business gross fixed capital formation in residential structures increased 1.3% in the second quarter, following three consecutive quarterly declines. The increase stemmed from higher resale activity, as ownership transfer costs went up 5.9%, and renovations increased 1.6%. The value of new home construction (-0.6%) declined for a second consecutive quarter.

Business outlays on plant and equipment turn down

Business gross fixed capital formation in non-residential structures and machinery and equipment fell 0.6% in the second quarter, following two consecutive quarterly increases. Investment in non-residential structures declined 0.7%. The decrease was driven by lower investment in non-residential buildings (-2.6%), due in part to the construction strike in Quebec during the last two weeks of June.

Business investment in machinery and equipment was down 0.5% in the second quarter, following a flat first quarter. Industrial machinery and equipment (-1.2%) and computers and computer peripheral equipment (-2.3%) were the main contributors to the decline. Outlays on communications and audio and video equipment (+5.7%) were notably higher.

Business inventory accumulation weaker than in the first quarter

Non-farm business inventories increased \$3.4 billion in the second quarter, down from the \$9.0 billion added in the first quarter.

There was a significant buildup of inventory at the wholesale level, as wholesalers added to their stocks of durable and non-durable goods during the quarter. Retailers ran down their inventories of motor vehicles and other durable goods. Manufacturers also depleted their inventories.

Farm inventories increased \$1.4 billion, reflecting good growing conditions for grains and other crops in the first half of the year. This increase followed declines in the previous six quarters.

Government spending continues to expand

Government real final consumption expenditure rose 0.6% in the second quarter, the fourth consecutive quarterly gain. Federal and local government spending were the main contributors to the increase in the second quarter.

Federal spending advanced 1.9%, the first increase since the fourth quarter of 2011. Local government spending (+1.0%) continued up.

Expenditures by provincial and territorial governments were flat, following three quarterly increases.

Exports edge up following a strong first quarter

Exports of goods and services edged up by 0.2% in the second quarter, following a 1.3% gain in the first quarter.

Exports of goods advanced 0.4%, after growing 1.2% in the first quarter. Metal and non-metallic mineral products (+4.8%), basic and industrial chemical, plastic and rubber products (+6.4%), and motor vehicles and parts (+3.2%) were among the major contributors to the increase.

Exports of energy products (-6.3%) and farm, fishing and intermediate food products (-6.5%) were notably lower.

Service exports decreased 0.8%, following a 1.7% gain in the first quarter. The decrease was driven by lower exports of commercial services (-1.8%).

Imports advance at a slower pace than in the first quarter

Imports of goods and services grew 0.4% in the second quarter, after increasing 0.6% in the first quarter. Imports have increased in all but one quarter since the second quarter of 2009. The exception was the fourth quarter of 2012 (-0.8%).

Imports of goods advanced 0.8%. Electronic and electrical equipment and parts (+7.9%), motor vehicles and parts (+3.0%) and metal and non-metallic mineral products (+1.6%) were among the main sources of strength.

Imports of metal ores and non-metallic minerals (-20.6%) and forestry products and building and packaging materials (-4.2%) were among the main sources of weakness.

Imports of services decreased 1.6%, the third consecutive quarterly decline. Imports of commercial services (-4.0%) also fell for a third consecutive quarter.

Economy-wide income grows at slowest pace in four quarters

Nominal GDP grew 0.4% in the second quarter. This followed a 1.0% increase in the first quarter, and gains of 0.7% in the two previous quarters.

Compensation of employees rose 0.9%, following a 0.8% gain in the first quarter. Wages and salaries were up by 1.4% in goods-producing industries and by 0.8% in service-producing industries in the second quarter.

The net operating surplus of corporations fell 4.4% in the second quarter. That of non-financial corporations fell 5.1%, after gaining 0.7% in the first quarter. This was the fifth contraction in six quarters in this sector. However, financial corporations' net operating surplus increased 2.7% in the second quarter.

Household saving rate lower

Household final consumption expenditure (in current dollars) increased (+1.0%) at a faster pace than household disposable income (+0.8%) in the second quarter. The household saving rate was 5.1%, down from 5.3% in the first quarter.

The household debt service ratio, defined as household mortgage and non-mortgage interest paid divided by disposable income, was 7.15% in the second quarter, down from 7.26% in the first quarter and from the average rate of 7.3% recorded in 2012.

The national saving rate was 4.0% in the second quarter, down from 5.0% in the first quarter. The decrease stemmed mainly from the sharply lower savings of non-financial corporations.

Weaker terms of trade restrain gains in real domestic income

A weakening in Canada's terms of trade, resulting from lower prices for exports relative to imports, restrained the growth in real gross domestic income to 0.2% in the second quarter.

Export prices declined by 0.2% while import prices were 0.6% higher. The overall price of goods and services produced in Canada edged down 0.1%.

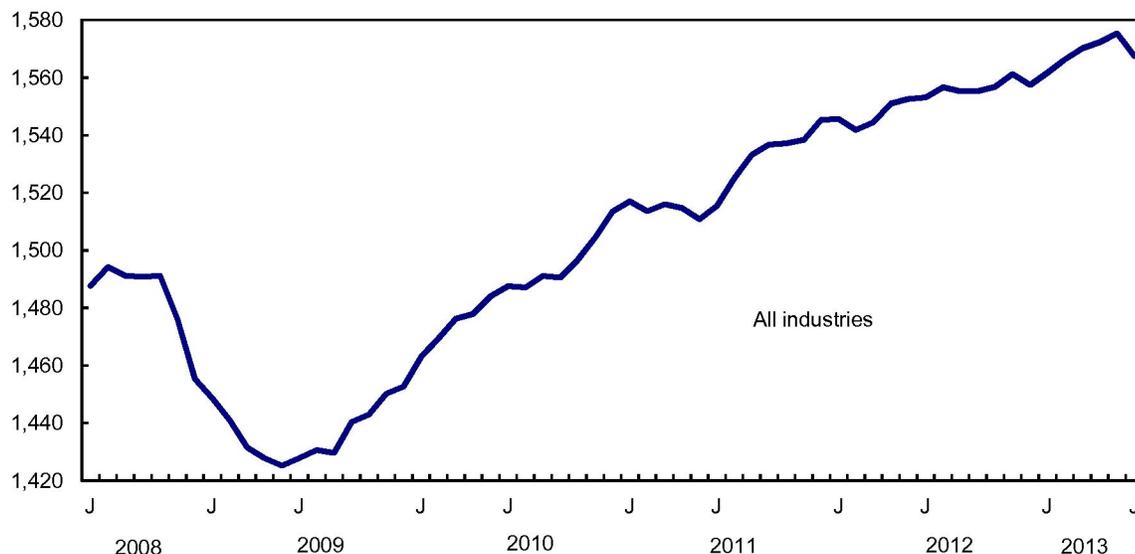
The price of final domestic demand rose 0.2%, after growing 0.5% in the first quarter.

Gross domestic product by industry, June 2013

Following five consecutive monthly increases, real gross domestic product fell 0.5% in June, as many major industrial sectors recorded lower production. Notable declines were recorded in construction, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, the arts and entertainment sector as well as transportation and accommodation services also decreased in June. However, the output of real estate agents and brokers and insurance carriers increased.

Chart 4
Real gross domestic product declines in June

billions of chained (2007) dollars



Construction declined 1.9% in June, partly because of a labour dispute in Quebec. Non-residential building construction fell 7.3%. Residential building construction, as well as repair and engineering construction, also declined.

After posting strong increases in May, both wholesale and retail trade were down in June. Wholesale trade fell 2.4% as decreases were widespread. Notable declines were registered by miscellaneous wholesalers, which includes agricultural supplies, and in building materials and supplies. Retail trade was down 1.4% in June, following three consecutive monthly increases. Food and beverage stores, as well as motor vehicle and parts dealers contributed the most to the decline in June after having both increased in May.

Manufacturing production declined 1.3% in June, as durable goods fell 2.6% while non-durable goods increased 0.3%. Declines were recorded in 15 out of 19 major manufacturing sub-sectors, with notable decreases in machinery, fabricated metal products, and beverage and tobacco products. In contrast, output at refineries increased significantly in June, following the end of maintenance work at some facilities in April and May.

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction declined 0.3%. The increase in oil and gas production was outweighed by decreases in potash and coal mining as well as support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction.

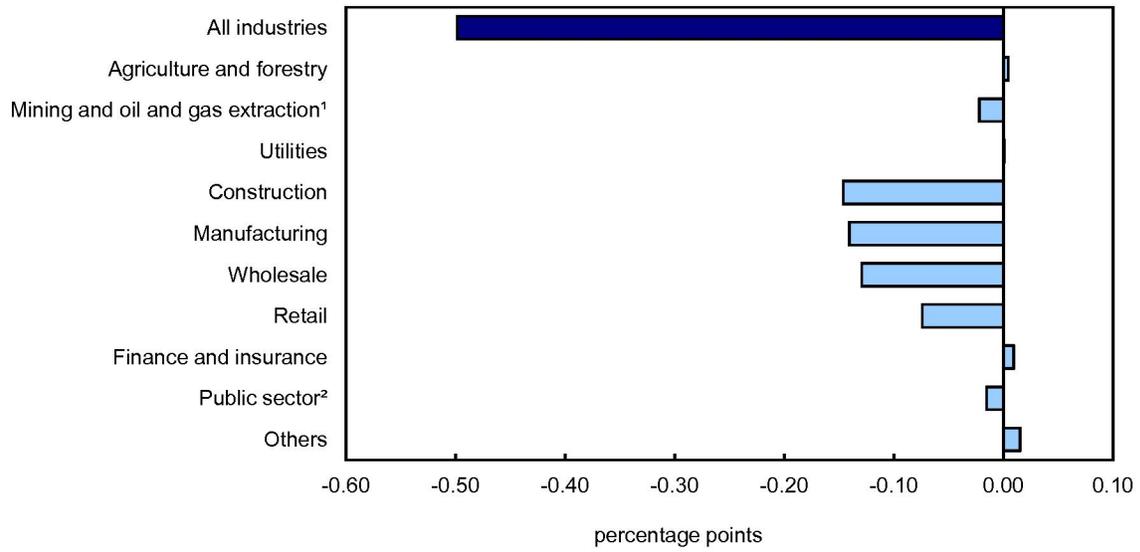
The arts and entertainment sector declined 4.3%, as attendance at sporting events was down in June.

The output of real estate agents and brokers was up for the fourth consecutive month, as activity in the home resale market increased in almost all major urban markets.

Services provided by insurance carriers increased in June, in part due to flooding in Alberta.

Chart 5

Main industrial sectors' contribution to the percent change in gross domestic product, June 2013



1. Includes quarrying.

2. Education, health and public administration.

Note to readers

For more information on seasonal adjustment, see *Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends*.

Percentage changes for expenditure-based and industry-based statistics (such as personal expenditures, investment, exports, imports and output) 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 four 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 of all quarterly data in this release represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the first quarter of 2013 to the second quarter of 2013.

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.

3. The year-over-year growth rate is the percentage change in GDP from a given quarter in one year to the same quarter one year later, such as from the second quarter of 2012 to the second quarter of 2013.

4. The growth rates of all monthly data in this article represent the percentage change in the series from one month to the next, such as from May to June 2013.

Products, services and contact information

Detailed analysis and tables

The [National economic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the second quarter 2013 issue of [Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review](#), Vol. 12, no. 2 (13-010-X). This publication is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This publication will be updated on September 13, at the time of the release of the financial flow and national balance sheet accounts.

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

	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Compensation of employees	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	944,584	953,556
Gross operating surplus	-0.5	-2.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	-1.2	502,252	496,336
Gross mixed income	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.8	216,900	220,888
Taxes less subsidies on production	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	-0.4	1.4	75,740	76,792
Taxes less subsidies, on products and imports	2.5	0.2	0.1	2.4	2.0	0.1	113,256	113,356
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-1,468	796	176	468	976	-1,604	1,080	-524
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	1,853,812	1,860,404

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

	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	1,306,959	1,317,594
Household final consumption expenditure	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	934,511	943,365
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	-1.1	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.7	-0.3	24,032	23,960
General governments final consumption expenditure	0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	348,624	350,547
Gross fixed capital formation	2.6	0.6	-0.0	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	400,155	398,958
Business gross fixed capital formation	2.6	0.3	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	-0.1	328,546	328,103
General governments gross fixed capital formation	3.0	2.3	0.6	0.7	-0.7	-1.1	69,428	68,663
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-118	5,237	6,793	-10,216	3,909	-2,682	7,784	5,102
Exports of goods and services	-1.7	-0.3	-0.9	0.2	1.3	0.2	510,986	512,193
Less: imports of goods and services	1.2	0.3	1.0	-0.8	0.6	0.4	554,733	556,769
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	1,340	-724	-163	-423	-886	1,451	-977	474
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	1,676,670	1,683,937
Final domestic demand	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	1,705,599	1,714,992

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

	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013
	quarter-to-quarter % change, annualized						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	2.3	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.3	3.3	1,306,959	1,317,594
Household final consumption expenditure	2.3	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.3	3.8	934,511	943,365
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	-4.4	6.2	0.0	6.8	2.9	-1.2	24,032	23,960
General governments final consumption expenditure	2.8	-0.6	0.3	2.0	1.2	2.2	348,624	350,547
Gross fixed capital formation	10.6	2.5	0.0	2.8	-1.5	-1.2	400,155	398,958
Business gross fixed capital formation	10.7	1.2	-0.4	2.9	-1.3	-0.5	328,546	328,103
General governments gross fixed capital formation	12.4	9.3	2.6	2.8	-2.6	-4.3	69,428	68,663
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-118	5,237	6,793	-10,216	3,909	-2,682	7,784	5,102
Exports of goods and services	-6.5	-1.2	-3.6	0.8	5.2	0.9	510,986	512,193
Less: imports of goods and services	5.0	1.1	4.1	-3.1	2.4	1.5	554,733	556,769
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	1,340	-724	-163	-423	-886	1,451	-977	474
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.7	1,676,670	1,683,937
Final domestic demand	4.2	1.1	1.5	2.4	0.6	2.2	1,705,599	1,714,992

Table 4
Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2012	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013
Economy-wide						
Real gross domestic income (index 2007=100)	106.3	106.0	106.6	107.3	107.7	107.9
Gross domestic product deflator (index 2007=100)	109.3	109.1	109.6	110.1	110.6	110.5
Terms of trade (index 2007=100)	102.9	100.7	101.8	103.1	102.8	101.9
Household sector						
Household disposable income (millions of dollars)	1,025,648	1,034,428	1,043,060	1,054,408	1,061,280	1,069,872
Household net saving (millions of dollars)	47,096	51,424	52,328	57,144	56,112	54,920
Household saving rate (%)	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.1
Household debt service ratio (%)	7.35	7.30	7.36	7.19	7.26	7.15
Government sector						
General government disposable income (millions of dollars)	350,124	351,320	354,952	356,064	363,396	366,444
General government net saving (millions of dollars)	-40,660	-41,496	-40,512	-42,868	-40,616	-41,388
Corporate sector						
Non-financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	242,388	222,760	217,860	213,568	215,092	204,020
Financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	21,436	22,340	21,732	20,996	21,144	21,712
Non-financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	49,144	32,256	26,496	13,460	18,156	3,136
Financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	24,172	35,660	26,392	29,712	40,812	43,348
National						
National net saving (millions of dollars)	78,960	79,836	64,768	57,800	75,656	60,368
National saving rate (%)	5.4	5.4	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.0

Table 5
Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	January 2013 ^r	February 2013 ^r	March 2013 ^r	April 2013 ^r	May 2013 ^r	June 2013 ^p	June 2013	June 2012 to June 2013
	month-to-month % change						millions of dollars ¹	% change
All Industries	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5	1,567,585	0.9
Goods-producing industries	0.1	0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.1	464,819	-0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	25,092	1.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.8	2.7	0.9	-1.8	-1.9	-0.3	126,445	2.2
Utilities	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.0	39,547	3.5
Construction	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-1.9	110,300	-0.8
Manufacturing	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-1.3	163,446	-3.1
Services-producing industries	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.3	1,103,713	1.5
Wholesale trade	1.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.9	1.5	-2.4	83,105	-1.2
Retail trade	1.1	-0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	-1.4	85,419	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.5	-0.7	64,675	-0.9
Information and cultural industries	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	52,185	1.5
Finance and insurance	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	105,475	3.7
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	197,438	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.1	-0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	82,381	1.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0.8	-0.1	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	12,166	3.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.5	0.2	40,453	0.9
Educational services	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	86,364	3.3
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1	111,300	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.9	3.6	0.0	3.0	-0.1	-4.3	11,490	-1.3
Accommodation and food services	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.3	-0.0	33,485	2.8
Other services (except public administration)	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	-0.2	32,474	2.5
Public administration	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	105,566	-1.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	0.2	1.1	0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	333,904	-0.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.8	0.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	68,727	0.6
Durable manufacturing industries	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-2.6	94,849	-5.8
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	1.2	-0.4	-0.3	1.5	-0.1	-0.6	68,751	1.4
Energy sector	0.4	0.9	1.2	-1.5	-1.8	0.8	150,513	2.8
Public sector	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	303,150	1.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Table 6
Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars –
Seasonally adjusted

	First quarter 2012 ^r	Second quarter 2012 ^r	Third quarter 2012 ^r	Fourth quarter 2012 ^r	First quarter 2013 ^r	Second quarter 2013 ^p	Second quarter 2013 ^p
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars ¹
Goods-producing industries	0.3	0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.7	-0.5	468,683
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-0.5	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	2.2	24,940
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-0.9	-0.7	-1.9	2.6	3.7	-1.7	127,547
Utilities	-0.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.0	39,557
Construction	2.0	1.7	0.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.6	111,677
Manufacturing	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	164,936
Services-producing industries	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	1,104,175
Wholesale trade	-0.1	1.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7	84,035
Retail trade	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.1	1.3	85,813
Transportation and warehousing	0.6	0.5	0.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	65,080
Information and cultural industries	0.3	0.6	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.6	52,074
Finance and insurance	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	105,357
Real estate, and rental and leasing	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	196,640
Professional, scientific and technical services	-0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	82,198
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.8	-0.4	0.5	-1.2	0.5	2.7	12,070
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.1	40,321
Educational services	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	86,255
Health care and social assistance	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	111,249
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	-1.8	0.4	-5.3	5.8	2.7	11,839
Accommodation and food services	-0.2	0.1	0.8	-0.3	0.7	1.3	33,350
Other services (except public administration)	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	32,440
Public administration	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	105,703
Other aggregations							
Industrial production	-0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.1	1.0	-0.6	336,474
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.0	0.1	68,656
Durable manufacturing industries	0.7	0.8	-0.5	-2.6	-0.7	-0.8	96,465
Information and communication technologies (ICT) industries	-0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	69,056
Energy sector	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	2.2	1.7	-1.4	150,618
Public sector	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	303,131

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. At annual rates.

Gross domestic product by industry

Available in CANSIM: table 379-0031.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 1301.

Data on gross domestic product by industry for July will be released on September 30.

For more information, or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Allan Tomas (613-951-9277), Industry Accounts Division.

Gross domestic product by income and by expenditure accounts

Available in CANSIM: tables 026-0009, 380-0063 to 380-0076, 380-0078 to 380-0088, 380-0100 to 380-0107 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. Revised data on current transfers between non-residents and the corporate sector for the period 1981 to 2012 have also been released, to align with the Balance of Payments program.

Data on gross domestic product by income and by expenditure for the third quarter will be released on November 29. For more information, consult the *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-017-X).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).