

Gross domestic product, income and expenditure, first quarter 2020

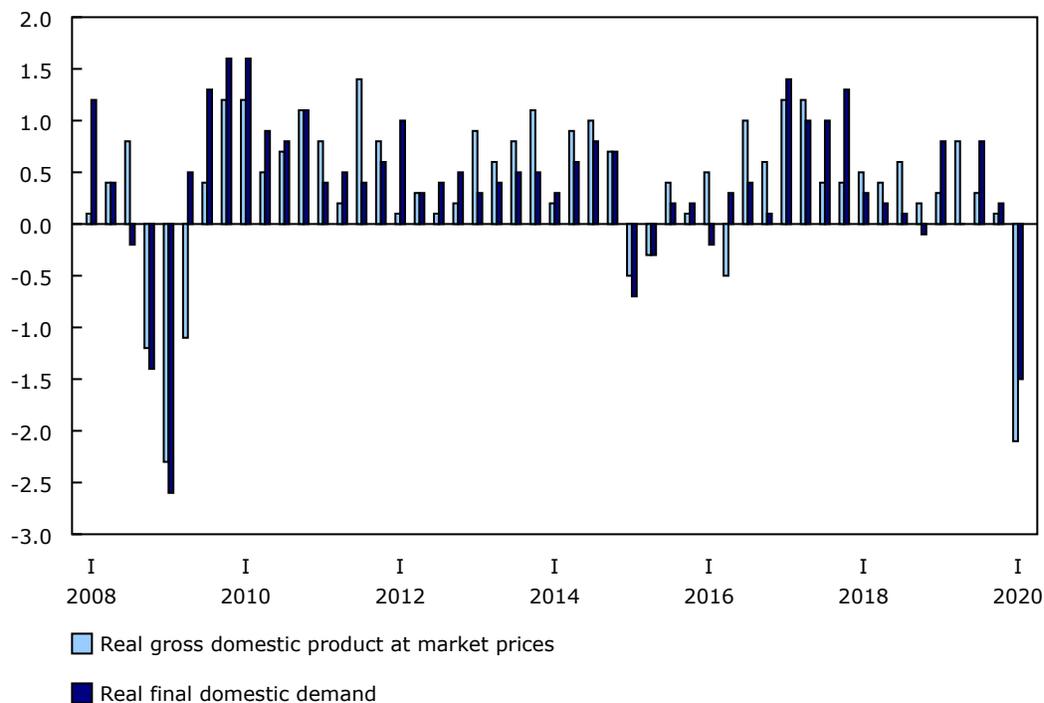
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, May 29, 2020

Real gross domestic product (GDP) fell 2.1% in the first quarter, owing to reduced household spending and widespread shutdowns of non-essential businesses in March, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Final domestic demand fell 1.5%.

Expressed at an annualized rate, real GDP fell 8.2% in the first quarter. By comparison, real GDP in the United States fell 5.0%.

Chart 1
Gross domestic product and final domestic demand

quarterly % change, chained (2012) dollars



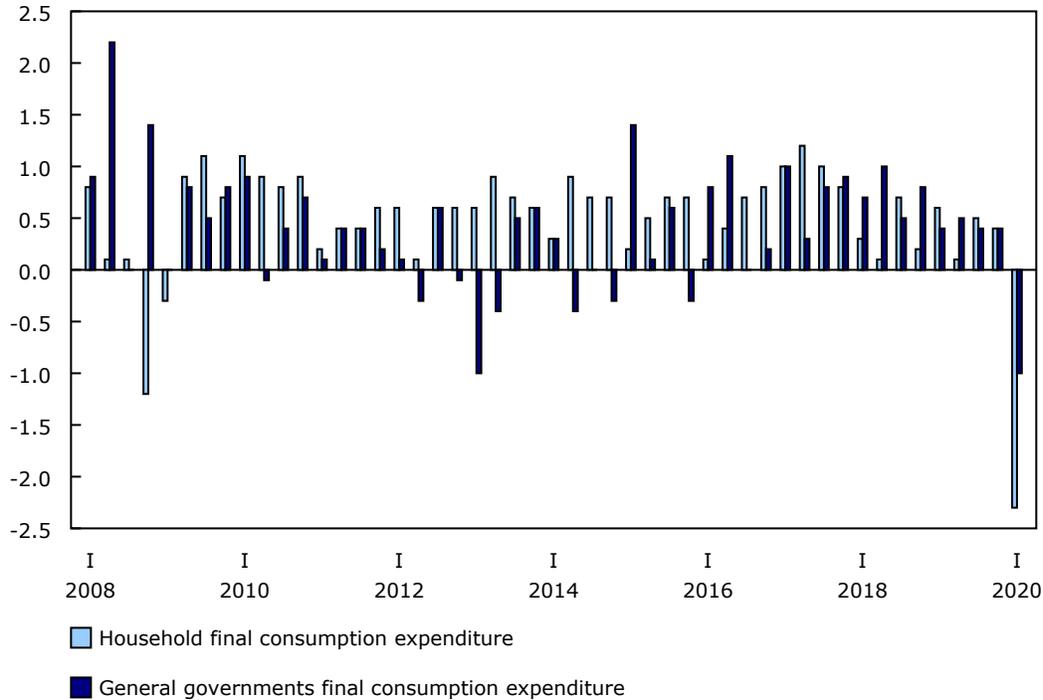
Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

The downturn in GDP—the sharpest since the first quarter of 2009—reflects measures imposed in March to contain the pandemic, such as school and non-essential business closures, border shutdowns, and travel restrictions, as well as events earlier in the quarter, mainly the Ontario teachers' strike and rail blockades in February.



Chart 2
Household and general governments' final consumption expenditures

quarterly % change, chained (2012) dollars



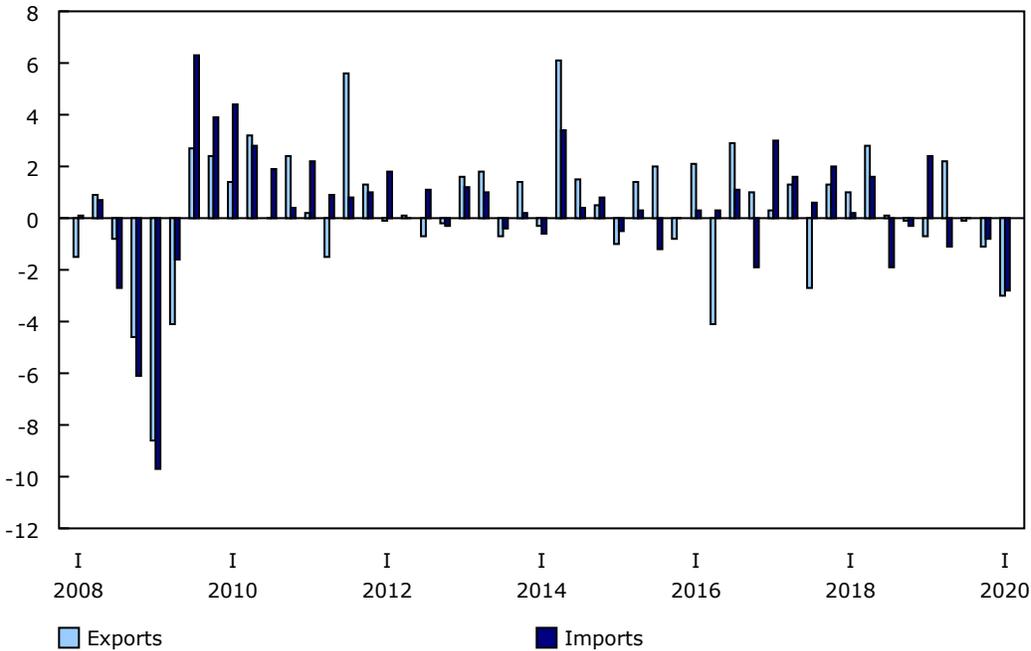
Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

Household spending was down 2.3% in the first quarter of 2020—the steepest quarterly drop ever recorded. Spending reductions were influenced by substantial job losses, income uncertainty, and limited opportunities to spend because of the mandatory closure of non-essential retail stores, restaurants and services, and restrictions on travel and tourism activities.

Governments' final consumption expenditure fell 1.0%, the largest decline since the first quarter of 2013, reflecting school closures and curtailed government administration.

Chart 3
Exports and imports

quarterly % change, chained (2012) dollars



Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

Exports fell 3.0%, and imports declined 2.8%, as major trading partners—notably, the United States, China, and most European countries—implemented similar public health measures.

Businesses drew down \$3.7 billion in non-farm inventories, owing to supply chain disruptions. Despite the inventory draw down, a substantial decline in sales volumes, which resulted from store closures and lower household demand, raised the economy-wide stock-to-sales ratio from 0.863 in the fourth quarter of 2019 to 0.872 in the first quarter of 2020.

Measurement impacts of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic impeded Statistics Canada's measurement activities. These include unforeseen constraints on data collection and statistical operations for essential source data, which, in turn, has necessitated modifications to standard conceptual treatments and compilation methods. The most important impacts of these modifications are outlined below, along with efforts to mitigate potential effects on data quality.

Data gaps and operational constraints

Building construction investment: Technical and operational delays were encountered in the production of source data on building construction investment, including work-put-in-place for residential and non-residential buildings. Because this information was not available in time for incorporation, first quarter results were estimated using proxy indicators of labour and material costs, as well as data from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Larger than usual revisions may be made in the future as the full range of information becomes available by province and type of structure.

Financial data on corporations: Starting with the first quarter of 2020, the Quarterly Survey of Financial Statements underwent a planned transition to a new design to better harmonize and integrate operations and update content. While survey response was not markedly impacted, unanticipated operational complexities resulted in delays for some sectors. Estimates of operating surplus were, therefore, based on in-progress estimates and do not incorporate the final results. Larger-than-usual revisions in the future may be anticipated.

Spending on motor vehicles: Estimates of household spending and business investment on new motor vehicles normally draw on data from the monthly New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey (NMVS). Due to operational constraints, data for the month of March were not available at the time of compilation of the first quarter. Results had to be estimated using alternative sources, including the volume of motor vehicle registrations combined with prices from the auto industry. Normal updates for 2019 were postponed, and larger-than-usual revisions may be made when NMVS data are incorporated later.

Government finance statistics: Operational delays with the onset of the pandemic led to later-than-usual receipt of data files for federal and provincial governments and created new complexities associated with estimation of current quarter results for Government Financial Statistics. Auxiliary information was incorporated wherever possible. The resulting estimates are likely to have larger-than-usual revisions as new information is received and validated at a detailed level.

Specific conceptual treatments and adjustments

In Canada, as in other countries, governments imposed wide-ranging restrictions and implemented support measures in response to COVID-19, generally beginning in mid-March 2020. To produce first quarter estimates, each of these support measures was examined, and the appropriate treatment in macroeconomic statistics was determined, in accordance with international standards. Several support measures were not implemented until April and therefore did not have an impact on the first quarter estimates. Two important exceptions are highlighted below.

Measuring the volume of government and non-profit services: Government and non-profit services are generally not provided in exchange for market prices. According to international conventions, the final consumption expenditure of governments and non-profit institutions in nominal terms is often estimated by the wage and material costs associated with their production. The volume of their activity is estimated using actual hours worked for the wage component. In cases where employees continue to be paid while activities are constrained (public education, for example), nominal values may be maintained while the volume of actual hours work declined, resulting in a short-term upward impact on implicit prices.

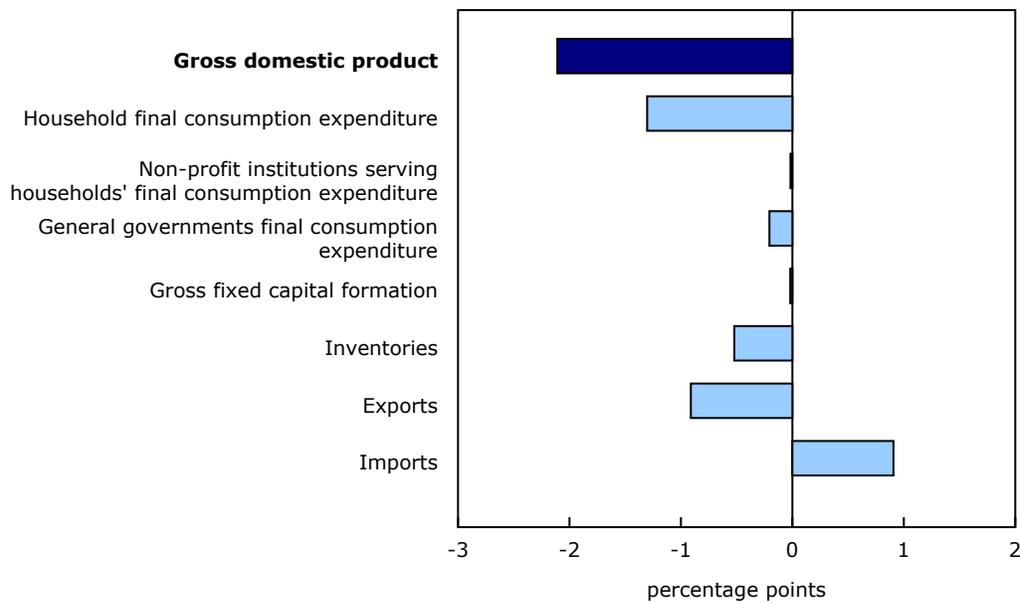
Recording the timing of subsidies on production: According to international standards, subsidies on production are recorded in the period to which they pertain, regardless of the timing of the cash payment. This treatment is necessary to avoid distortions in production measures, such as the GDP. Although Parliament approved the Canadian Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) in early April, entitlements could be applied

retroactively to wage costs incurred in the last two weeks of March. Therefore, an estimated amount of the subsidy pertaining to that period was included in the first quarter estimates, amounting to approximately \$10 billion at annual rates. This conceptual adjustment has no direct impact on GDP at market prices, as offsetting amounts are implicitly recorded in other components of the GDP.

For a comprehensive explanation of the treatment of the broad range of government support measures in response to COVID-19, see, "[Recording COVID-19 measures in the national accounts.](#)"

In sum, the first quarter GDP estimates are likely to have larger than usual revisions in subsequent releases.

Chart 4
Contributions to percentage change in real gross domestic product, first quarter of 2020



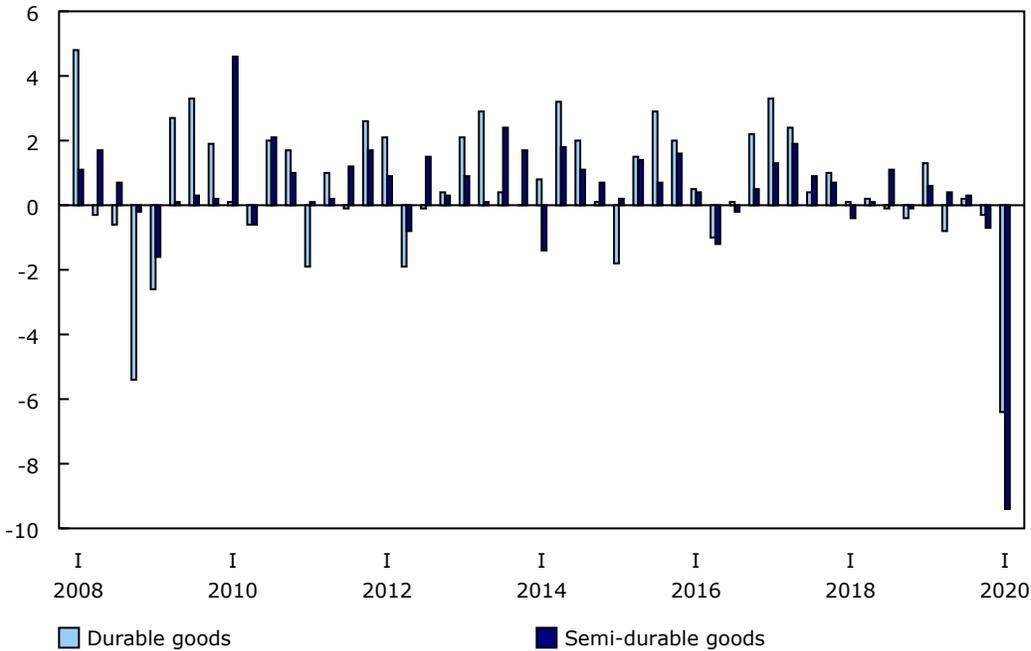
Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

Household spending falls

Declines in household spending were broad-based, affecting both goods (-1.7%) and services (-2.8%).

Chart 5
Household final consumption: durable and semi-durable goods

quarterly % change, chained (2012) dollars



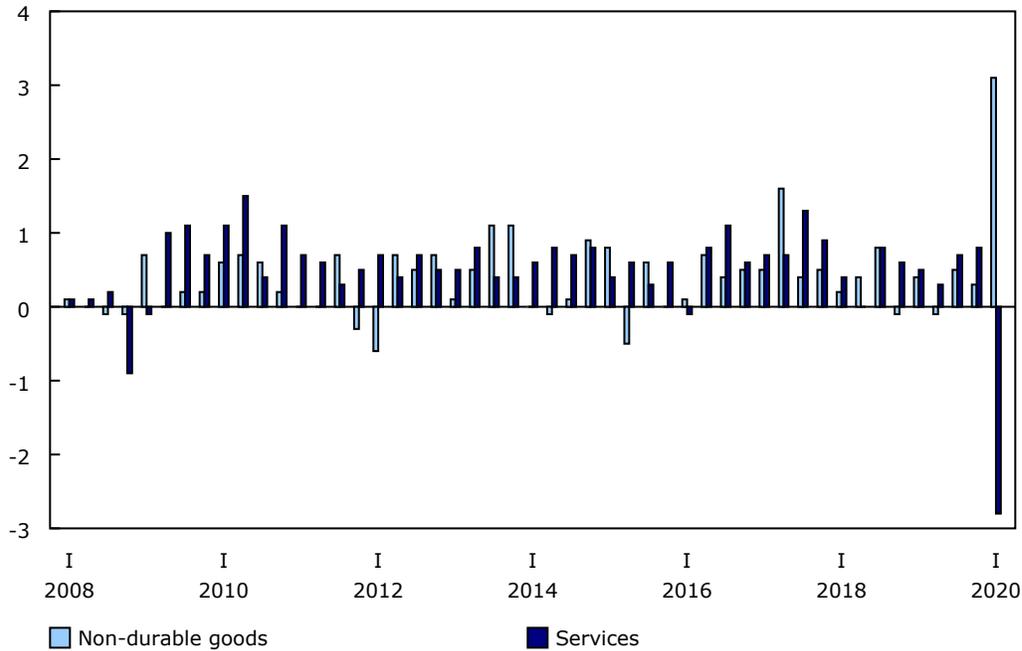
Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

Outlays on durable goods fell 6.4%, the sharpest drop since the first quarter of 1982. Substantial declines occurred in purchases of new trucks, vans and sport utility vehicles (-9.4%), used motor vehicles (-10.1%) and new passenger cars (-8.8%), reflecting income uncertainty and reduced transportation needs as remote working became more common, as well as closure of car dealerships in some provinces including Ontario and Quebec.

Outlays for semi-durable goods fell 9.4%—the largest quarterly decline ever recorded—led by lower household spending on clothing and footwear (-16.4%).

Chart 6
Household final consumption: non-durable goods and services

quarterly % change, chained (2012) dollars



Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

Outlays on non-durable goods rose 3.1%, as consumers stockpiled products, such as food and non-alcoholic beverages (+7.2%) and alcoholic beverages (+6.0%); to some extent, this reflects a transfer of these expenditures away from restaurants and bars.

Lower household spending on services was attributable to food, beverage, and accommodation services (-10.9%), and air transport (-15.7%), resulting from shutdowns of restaurants and bars and restrictions on travel and tourism. These declines were partly offset by increases in imputed rents of owner-occupied housing (+0.6%) and paid rents (+0.7%).

Housing investment edges down

Housing investment edged down 0.1%, after rising 0.3% in the previous quarter.

Both renovation activities (-0.8%) and ownership transfer costs (-2.3%) dropped, reflecting the need for physical distancing advocated by public health officials and enforced by governments. These declines were partly offset by a 1.6% increase in new construction; construction of single-unit dwellings rebounded slightly, and construction of multiple-unit dwellings continued to grow for the fifth consecutive quarter.

Export and import volumes continue to decline

Both export (-3.0%) and import (-2.8%) volumes declined, owing to factors such as rail blockades in February, and shutdowns of production plants, border closing for tourism and non-essential travel, and lower demand in March as a result of COVID-19.

The impact of these events on exports outweighed any positive influence of depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Declines in export volumes were widespread, including intermediate metal products (-9.6%), passenger cars and light trucks (-10.0%), refined petroleum and energy products (-14.5%) and travel services (-16.3%). These declines were moderated by increases in exports of crude oil and crude bitumen (+3.9%), farm and fishing products (+10.0%) and non-metallic minerals (+19.7%).

Drop in demand and depreciation of the Canadian dollar contributed to the drop in import volumes. Declines were substantial in travel services (-12.4%), tires, motor vehicle engines and parts (-11.3%), industrial machinery and equipment (-4.4%), and communication, and audio and video equipment (-17.9%). These declines were partly offset by increases in imports of passenger cars and light trucks (+6.7%) and aircraft (+17.4%).

Non-residential business investment falls

Business investment in machinery and equipment (-3.5%) fell for the fourth consecutive quarter. Decreases were notable in communications and audio and video equipment (-16.8%) and in industrial machinery and equipment (-3.6%), largely due to reduced imports. These declines were partly offset by a 12.9% increase in aircraft and other transportation equipment.

Investments rose 1.2% in engineering structures and were up 0.5% in non-residential buildings. Investment in intellectual property products edged up 0.3%, after falling 1.8% in the previous quarter.

Terms of trade deteriorate

Export prices edged down 0.3%, largely reflecting a 3.6% drop in prices of exported crude oil and crude bitumen, while import prices rose 0.4%, partly because of depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Consequently, the terms-of-trade—the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports—fell 0.7%. Decreased terms-of-trade contributed to lower real gross national income (-2.2%), which captures the real purchasing power of income earned by Canadian-owned production factors.

The GDP implicit price index, which reflects the overall price of domestically produced goods and services, rose 0.5%. The increase was partly attributable to a 1.5% rise in governments' final consumption expenditure deflator, as nominal expenditure was relatively unchanged, but real expenditure—measured using the number of actual hours worked—declined.

Corporate earnings fall, but household savings rise

In nominal terms, the gross operating surplus of both non-financial corporations (-3.7%) and financial corporations (-3.2%) fell. The sharp drop in oil prices affected the revenue of businesses involved with the oil and gas sector; COVID-19 related restrictions affected all non-essential businesses including those involved with transportation, tourism and accommodation services. Further declines were mitigated by wage subsidies. Demand for financial products, such as stocks, bonds, and mortgages, fell owing to reduced profits and increased risk.

Compensation of employees decreased 0.9%—the first decline since the first quarter of 2016. The majority of industries experienced declines, led by manufacturing, trade (both wholesale and retail trade), and personal and professional services. These declines were mitigated slightly by initiation of the CEWS, retroactive to March 15, whereby government assistance made it possible for employers to continue to pay employees. This benefit will remain in effect for the entire second quarter.

Although compensation of employees declined, household disposable income increased 0.4%, because of higher property incomes and net government transfers (including sizeable federal fuel charge distributions to the household sector). Additionally, owing to travel and tourism restrictions and restaurant and retail closures, the decline in household spending (in nominal terms) was significant (-2.1%). Consequently, the household savings rate rose from 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2019 to 6.1% in the first quarter of 2020. The household savings rate is aggregated across all income brackets; in general, savings rates are higher for higher income brackets.

Note to readers

Percentage changes for expenditure-based statistics (such as household spending, investment, and exports) are calculated from volume measures that are adjusted for price variations. Percentage changes for income-based statistics (such as compensation of employees and operating surplus) 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:

1. Unless otherwise stated, growth rates represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next, such as from the fourth quarter of 2019 to the first quarter of 2020.
2. Quarterly growth can also 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. This growth rate is cited for comparisons with the United States. Both formulas represent the latest period-to-period quarterly growth.

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

For more information on GDP, see the video "[What is Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\)?](#)"

Revisions

Data on GDP for the first quarter have been released along with revised data from the first quarter of 2019. These data incorporate new and revised data, as well as updated data on seasonal trends.

Real-time tables

Real-time tables 36-10-0430-01 and 36-10-0431-01 will be updated on June 8.

Next release

Data on GDP by income and expenditure for the second quarter will be released on August 28.

Sustainable development goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementing the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

Data on gross domestic product, income and expenditure are an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to measure the following goals:



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

	Fourth quarter 2018	First quarter 2019	Second quarter 2019	Third quarter 2019	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Compensation of employees	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	-0.9	1,193,904	1,183,476
Gross operating surplus	-4.3	1.2	4.6	-2.5	0.7	-3.0	603,732	585,340
Gross mixed income	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	285,216	287,964
Taxes less subsidies on production	0.8	3.0	-0.8	2.5	0.3	-9.8	104,176	93,980
Taxes less subsidies, on products and imports	-4.7	5.1	-2.3	0.8	-1.0	-2.3	149,284	145,844
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	740	-600	1,100	-460	40	900	-612	288
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.7	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.0	-1.7	2,335,700	2,296,892

Source(s): Table 36-10-0103-01.

Table 2
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, quarterly change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2012) dollars

	Fourth quarter 2018	First quarter 2019	Second quarter 2019	Third quarter 2019	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020
	quarter-to-quarter % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	-1.9	1,646,529	1,614,736
Household final consumption expenditure	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	-2.3	1,187,398	1,159,845
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	0.7	1.3	-0.1	0.2	0.7	-1.1	30,560	30,224
General governments final consumption expenditure	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	-1.0	428,867	424,726
Gross fixed capital formation	-2.0	1.9	-0.6	1.8	-0.6	-0.1	439,158	438,786
Business gross fixed capital formation	-1.7	1.7	-0.3	1.7	-0.7	-0.4	358,534	357,254
Residential structures	-2.7	-1.0	1.8	3.3	0.3	-0.1	142,475	142,323
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	-1.2	5.0	-2.0	0.8	-1.2	-0.7	183,116	181,873
Intellectual property products	-0.1	-4.6	0.6	0.3	-1.8	0.3	33,071	33,156
General governments gross fixed capital formation	-3.5	2.7	-1.9	2.3	-0.3	1.1	78,748	79,643
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	7,211	9,263	-4,974	-10,372	953	-11,356	9,362	-1,994
Exports of goods and services	-0.1	-0.7	2.2	-0.1	-1.1	-3.0	668,361	648,615
Less: imports of goods and services	-0.3	2.4	-1.1	0.0	-0.8	-2.8	662,700	644,158
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-675	540	-1,015	424	-44	-809	551	-258
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	-2.1	2,101,480	2,057,160
Final domestic demand	-0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	-1.5	2,083,767	2,051,942

Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

Table 3
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, annualized change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2012) dollars

	Fourth quarter 2018	First quarter 2019	Second quarter 2019	Third quarter 2019	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020	
	quarter-to-quarter % change, annualized					millions of dollars			
Final consumption expenditure	1.6	2.2	0.8	2.0	1.7	-7.5	1,646,529	1,614,736	
Household final consumption expenditure	1.0	2.4	0.4	2.2	1.8	-9.0	1,187,398	1,159,845	
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	2.9	5.2	-0.5	0.9	2.8	-4.3	30,560	30,224	
General governments final consumption expenditure	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	-3.8	428,867	424,726	
Gross fixed capital formation	-7.8	7.6	-2.4	7.4	-2.4	-0.3	439,158	438,786	
Business gross fixed capital formation	-6.7	6.8	-1.2	7.1	-2.6	-1.4	358,534	357,254	
Residential structures	-10.4	-4.0	7.2	13.8	1.2	-0.4	142,475	142,323	
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	-4.8	21.5	-7.8	3.1	-4.8	-2.7	183,116	181,873	
Intellectual property products	-0.3	-17.0	2.4	1.1	-6.9	1.0	33,071	33,156	
General governments gross fixed capital formation	-13.1	11.1	-7.4	9.4	-1.4	4.6	78,748	79,643	
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	7,211	9,263	-4,974	-10,372	953	-11,356	9,362	-1,994	
Exports of goods and services	-0.4	-2.7	9.0	-0.4	-4.5	-11.3	668,361	648,615	
Less: imports of goods and services	-1.3	10.0	-4.4	0.2	-3.2	-10.7	662,700	644,158	
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-675	540	-1,015	424	-44	-809	551	-258	
Gross domestic product at market prices	1.0	1.2	3.2	1.1	0.6	-8.2	2,101,480	2,057,160	
Final domestic demand	-0.6	3.4	0.1	3.2	0.8	-6.0	2,083,767	2,051,942	

Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

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

	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020	First quarter 2020		
			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
	millions of chained (2012) dollars		percentage points		
Final consumption expenditure	1,646,529	1,614,736	-1.527	0.460	-5.914
Household final consumption expenditure	1,187,398	1,159,845	-1.303	0.132	-5.050
Goods	526,448	517,647	-0.405	-0.020	-1.570
Durable goods	155,418	145,452	-0.460	0.020	-1.783
Semi-durable goods	85,504	77,487	-0.355	0.026	-1.376
Non-durable goods	285,525	294,344	0.410	-0.066	1.589
Services	660,711	642,125	-0.898	0.153	-3.480
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	30,560	30,224	-0.017	0.020	-0.066
General governments final consumption expenditure	428,867	424,726	-0.206	0.307	-0.798
Gross fixed capital formation	439,158	438,786	-0.019	0.186	-0.073
Business gross fixed capital formation	358,534	357,254	-0.065	0.161	-0.251
Residential structures	142,475	142,323	-0.008	0.082	-0.031
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	183,116	181,873	-0.061	0.067	-0.236
Non-residential structures	114,945	116,103	0.056	0.018	0.217
Machinery and equipment	67,851	65,509	-0.117	0.049	-0.453
Intellectual property products	33,071	33,156	0.004	0.012	0.016
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	2,009	2,037	0.001	0.000	0.004
General governments gross fixed capital formation	78,748	79,643	0.045	0.025	0.174
Investment in inventories	9,362	-1,994	-0.521	0.034	-2.019
Exports of goods and services	668,361	648,615	-0.911	-0.091	-3.531
Goods	546,084	532,903	-0.605	-0.127	-2.345
Services	121,497	115,042	-0.306	0.036	-1.186
Less: imports of goods and services	662,700	644,158	-0.907	0.131	-3.511
Goods	534,987	518,640	-0.787	0.231	-3.050
Services	127,699	125,402	-0.119	-0.100	-0.461
Statistical discrepancy	551	-258	-0.039	0.000	-0.151
Gross domestic product at market prices	2,101,480	2,057,160	-2.109	0.457	-8.177
Final domestic demand	2,083,767	2,051,942	-1.545	0.645	-5.987

Source(s): Tables 36-10-0104-01 and 36-10-0106-01.

Table 5
Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted

	Fourth quarter 2018	First quarter 2019	Second quarter 2019	Third quarter 2019	Fourth quarter 2019	First quarter 2020
Economy-wide						
Real gross domestic income (index 2012=100)	110.1	111.3	112.6	112.6	112.9	110.3
Gross domestic product deflator (index 2012=100)	107.7	109.0	110.2	110.2	111.1	111.7
Terms of trade (index 2012=100)	91.8	94.2	95.2	94.3	94.7	94.0
Household sector						
Household disposable income (millions of dollars)	1,250,684	1,265,284	1,287,444	1,294,624	1,313,832	1,319,436
Household net saving (millions of dollars)	23,808	28,680	40,028	39,380	47,268	80,792
Household saving rate (%)	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.6	6.1
Government sector						
General government disposable income (millions of dollars)	483,928	496,216	493,356	500,568	507,508	473,868
General government net saving (millions of dollars)	8,728	16,660	8,464	10,720	11,204	-24,704
Corporate sector						
Non-financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	233,020	237,872	258,456	243,272	244,288	227,240
Financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	38,248	38,160	42,272	41,488	41,928	40,236
Non-financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	-5,980	-6,012	19,360	4,812	2,276	-13,784
Financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	22,844	29,172	28,872	26,488	28,660	30,728
National						
National net saving (millions of dollars)	44,580	61,408	90,232	74,976	84,064	68,188
National saving rate (%)	2.4	3.3	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.6

Source(s): Tables [36-10-0105-01](#), [36-10-0106-01](#), [36-10-0111-01](#), [36-10-0112-01](#), [36-10-0118-01](#) and [36-10-0116-01](#).

Table 6
Real gross domestic product by expenditure account, year-over-year change – Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, chained (2012) dollars

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019
	year-over-year % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.4	1.8	1,607,972	1,636,445
Household final consumption expenditure	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.7	2.2	1.6	1,161,173	1,180,022
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	-0.8	4.7	9.0	-1.3	1.4	2.3	29,706	30,376
General governments final consumption expenditure	0.6	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.1	417,433	426,337
Gross fixed capital formation	2.3	-5.2	-4.7	3.6	1.2	-0.4	439,842	437,929
Business gross fixed capital formation	3.3	-6.4	-5.4	3.0	0.4	-0.5	359,249	357,538
Residential structures	1.6	3.8	3.9	2.2	-1.6	-0.6	140,128	139,323
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	4.7	-11.3	-12.3	3.9	1.4	0.4	184,330	185,088
Intellectual property products	0.8	-11.5	-1.7	2.1	3.9	-4.8	35,111	33,421
General governments gross fixed capital formation	-3.4	1.5	-0.1	6.3	5.2	-0.3	78,664	78,454
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	-6,662	-9,178	-779	16,765	-4,926	2,052	13,025	15,077
Exports of goods and services	6.3	3.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.3	662,381	670,867
Less: imports of goods and services	2.5	0.8	0.1	4.2	2.6	0.6	664,754	668,468
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-432	-300	2,116	-1,202	-130	683	-57	626
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.9	0.7	1.0	3.2	2.0	1.7	2,058,117	2,092,200
Final domestic demand	2.1	0.3	0.5	3.3	2.1	1.3	2,046,321	2,072,520

Source(s): Table [36-10-0104-01](#).

Available tables: [12-10-0134-01](#), [12-10-0135-01](#), [34-10-0163-01](#), [36-10-0103-01](#) to [36-10-0109-01](#) , [36-10-0111-01](#), [36-10-0112-01](#), [36-10-0114-01](#) to [36-10-0118-01](#) , [36-10-0121-01](#) to [36-10-0132-01](#) , [36-10-0135-01](#), [36-10-0205-01](#), [36-10-0369-01](#), [36-10-0477-01](#) and [36-10-0484-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [1901](#), [2602](#), [2820](#) and [5169](#).

The document, "[Recording COVID-19 measures in the national accounts](#)," which is part of *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* ([13-605-X](#)), is now available.

The product *Cannabis Stats Hub* ([13-610-X](#)) is now available.

The [Economic Accounts Statistics Portal](#), accessible from the *Subjects* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

The *User Guide: Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts* ([13-606-G](#)) is available.

The *Methodological Guide: Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts* ([13-607-X](#)) is available.

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; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).