

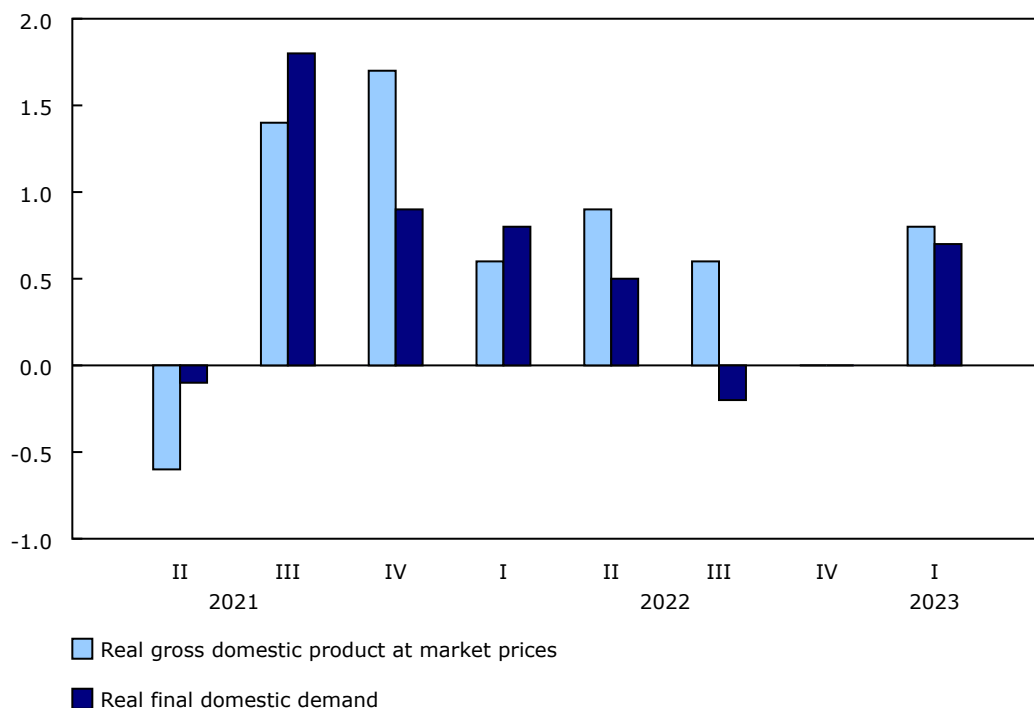
# Gross domestic product, income and expenditure, first quarter 2023

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Wednesday, May 31, 2023

Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 0.8% in the first quarter, after posting no change in the previous quarter. Favourable international trade and growth in household spending were moderated by slower inventory accumulations as well as declines in housing investment and business investment in machinery and equipment. Final domestic demand increased 0.7% in the first quarter of 2023 after remaining flat in the fourth quarter of 2022.

**Chart 1**  
**Real gross domestic product and final domestic demand**

quarterly change (%), chained (2012) dollars

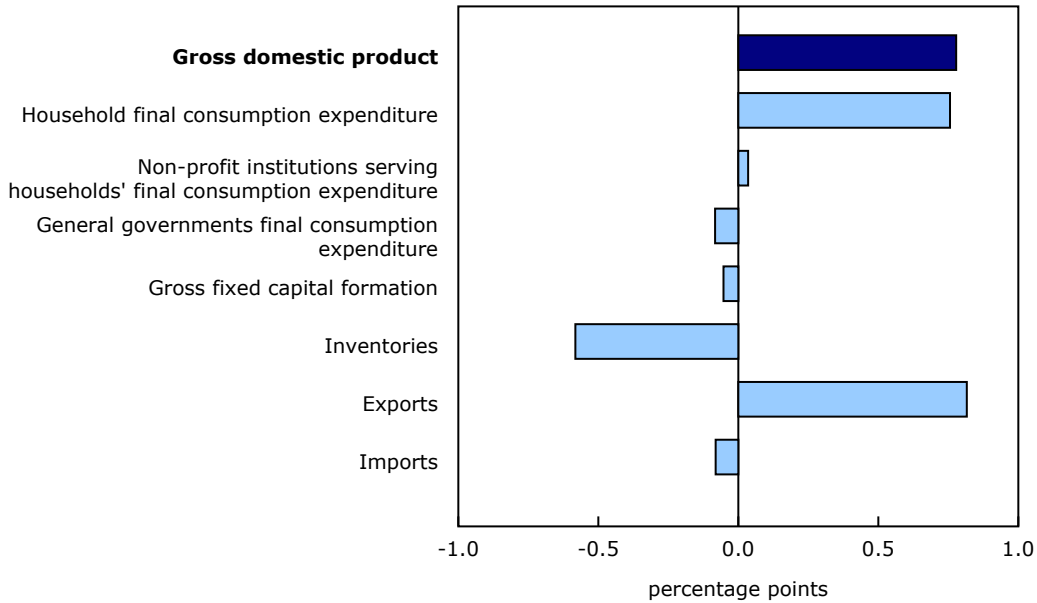


Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.



**Chart 2**

**Contributions to percentage change in real gross domestic product, first quarter of 2023**

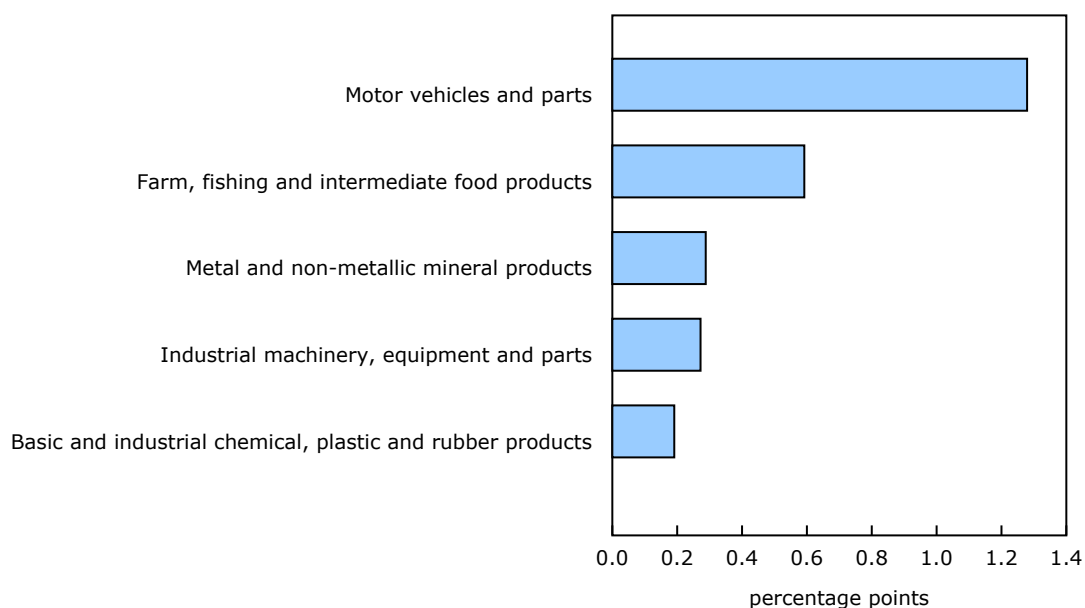


Source(s): Table 36-10-0104-01.

**Exports rise, imports edge up**

Exports of goods and services rose 2.4% in the first quarter of 2023, following a 0.5% increase in the fourth quarter of 2022. The increase in the first quarter was led by passenger cars and light trucks, unwrought gold, silver, and platinum group metals and their alloys, other crop products, and wheat.

**Chart 3**  
**Top contributors to real exports, first quarter of 2023**



Source(s): Table 12-10-0134-01.

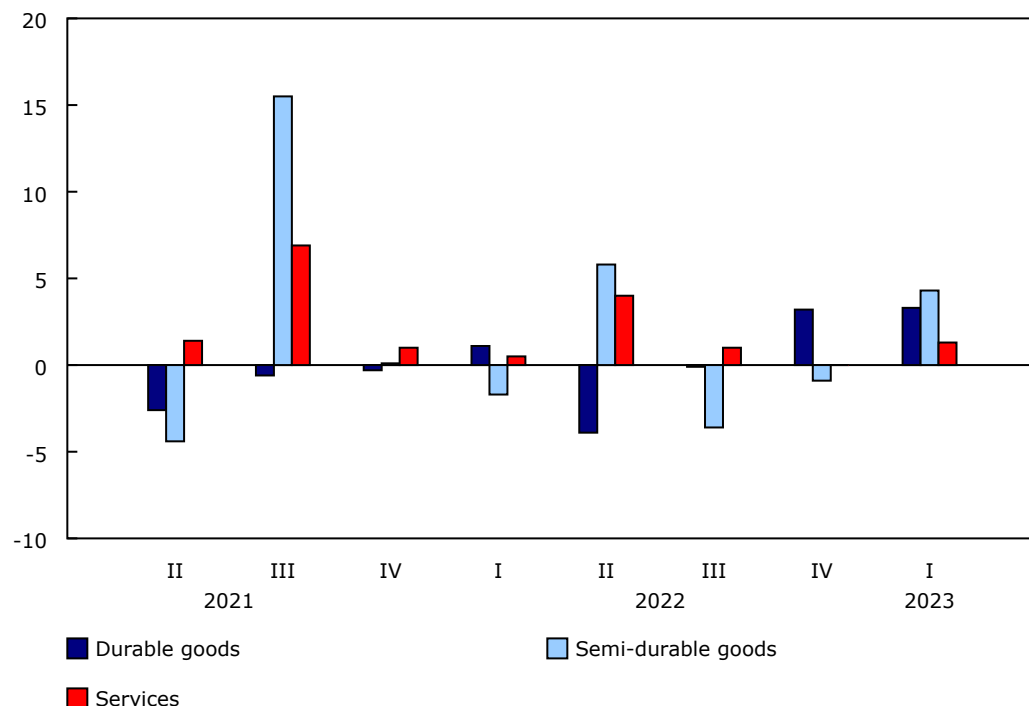
Imports of goods and services edged up 0.2% in the first quarter of 2023, following a 3.3% decline in the fourth quarter of 2022. Higher imports of crude oil and crude bitumen led the increase, followed by pharmaceutical and medicinal products, and travel service expenses by Canadians abroad. These gains were largely offset by declines in imports of passenger cars and light trucks, unwrought gold, silver, and platinum group metals and their alloys, and clothing, footwear, and accessories.

### Higher household spending spurs growth

After two quarters of minimal growth, household spending rose for both goods (+1.5%) and services (+1.3%) in the first quarter of 2023. Expenditures on durable goods (+3.3%) were driven by motor vehicles including new trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles (+7.8%). Spending on semi-durables (+4.3%) was led by garments (+4.5%), while spending on non-durable goods (-0.2%) declined slightly.

**Chart 4**  
**Real household final consumption of durable goods, semi-durable goods, and services**

quarterly change (%), chained (2012) dollars



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

Service spending picked up in the first quarter of 2023, led by food and non-alcoholic beverage services (+4.4%), and alcoholic beverage services (+6.5%). Meanwhile, travel was on the rise with expenditures by Canadians abroad up 6.8% in the first quarter, compared with a 3.3% decrease in the previous quarter.

### Housing investment continues to decline

Coinciding with higher borrowing costs and [slowing mortgage borrowing](#), housing investment fell 3.9% in the first quarter of 2023, the fourth consecutive quarterly decrease. The decline in investment was widespread—as new construction (-6.0%), renovations (-2.1%), and ownership transfer costs (-1.5%), which represents resale activity, were all down. The decline in new construction was observed in every province and territory except Yukon.

### Business investment in machinery and equipment declines

Business investment in machinery and equipment fell 2.5% in the first quarter of 2023, the third consecutive quarterly decline. The decrease was led by lower spending on medium and heavy trucks, buses and other motor vehicles, and aircraft and other transportation equipment.

The declines in business investment were partly offset by increased investment in engineering structures by the oil and gas industry and higher business investment in intellectual property products, largely stemming from software.

## Inventory accumulation slows

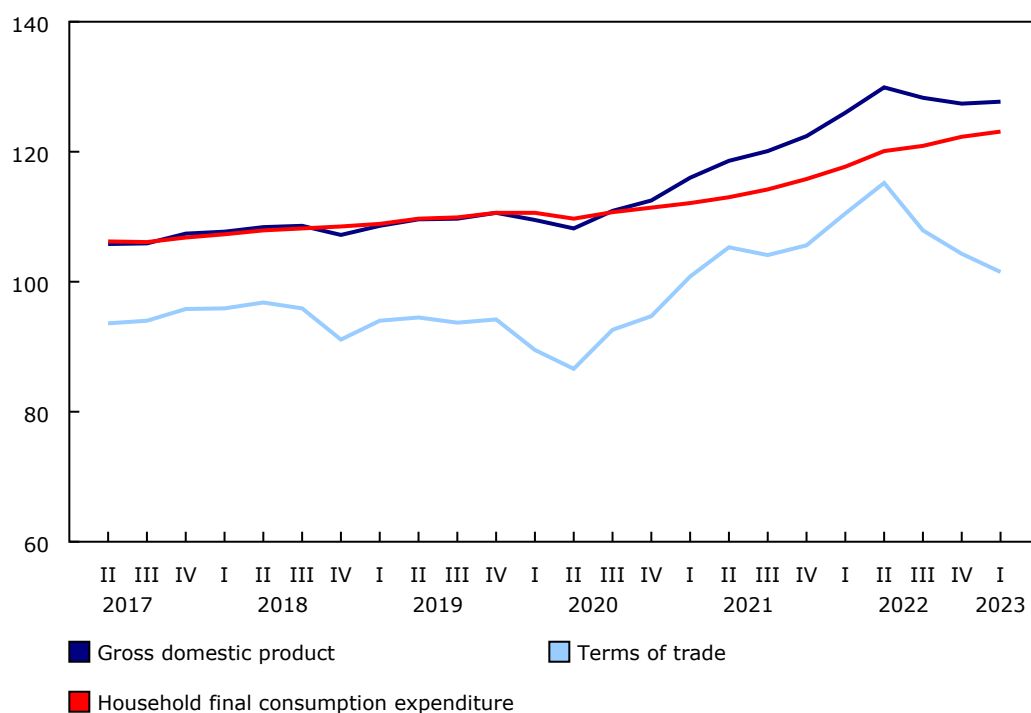
Lower inventory accumulations in the first quarter applied downward pressure on GDP growth, the smallest change in inventories since the fourth quarter of 2021. Declines in farm inventories as well as in the stock of durable goods, such as in motor vehicles, contributed to the limited inventory accumulation.

## Terms of trade declines and gross domestic product implicit prices rise

The ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports—the terms of trade—fell 2.7% in the first quarter of 2023, primarily because of a 3.4% decline in prices of exported goods. This was the third consecutive quarterly decrease in the terms of trade, as prices of exported goods continued to fall after reaching a record high in the first two quarters of 2022.

**Chart 5**  
Gross domestic product price indexes, selected components

index (2012=100)



Source(s): Tables [36-10-0106-01](#) and [36-10-0105-01](#).

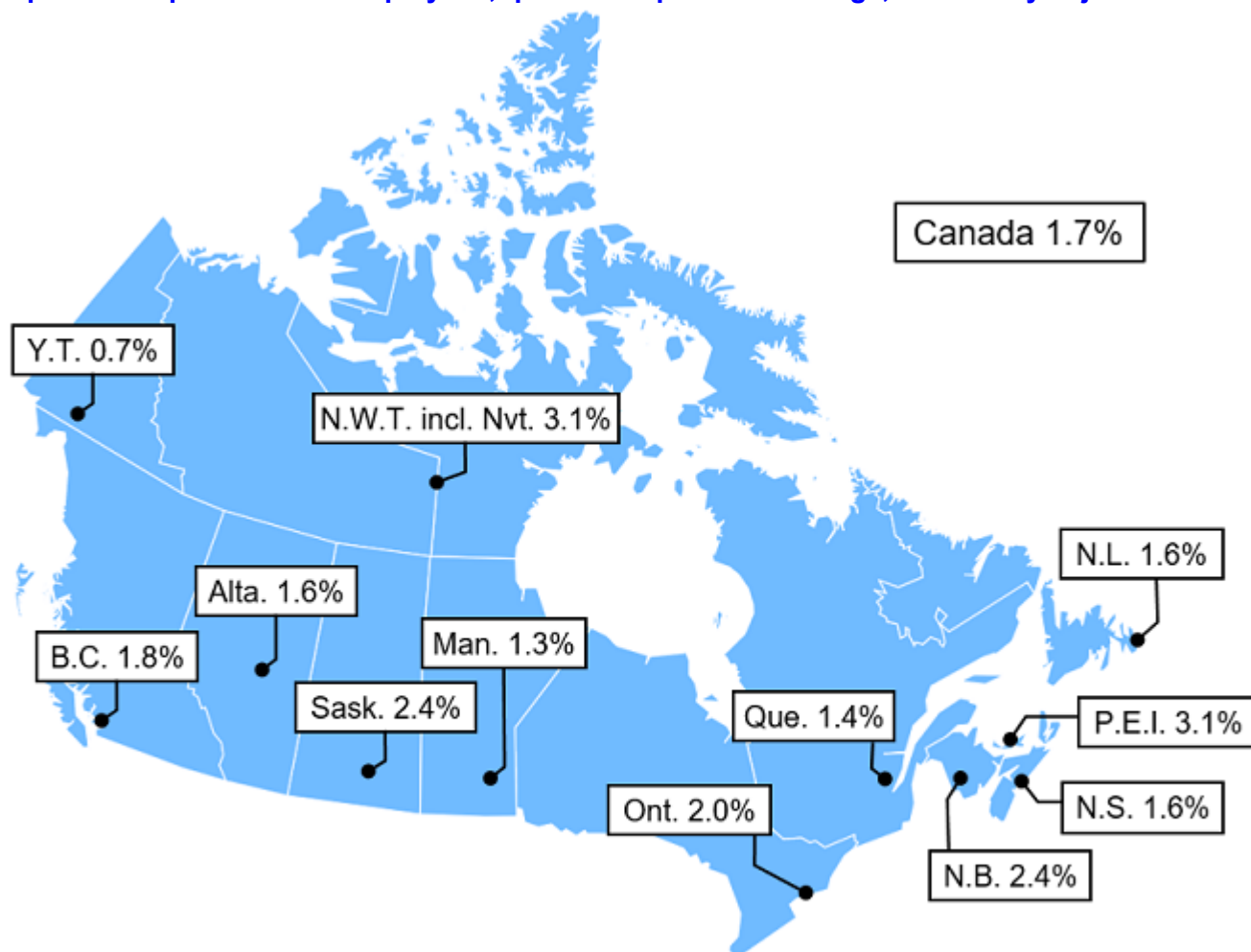
The GDP implicit price index—a measure of economy-wide prices—edged up 0.2% in the first quarter of 2023, primarily because of higher household expenditure prices. The price index for household final consumption expenditure (excluding food and energy) rose 1.0% in the first quarter, the 11th consecutive quarterly increase, as inflation remained elevated above the Bank of Canada's target.

## Compensation of employees up

Compensation of employees rose 1.7% in the first quarter, following a 1.2% increase in the previous quarter. This was the largest quarterly growth in compensation of employees since the second quarter of 2022.

The total wages and salaries paid in the goods-producing industries rose 2.3% in the first quarter of 2023, while total wages and salaries paid in the service-producing industries grew by 1.6%. The major contributors to wage growth in the first quarter were professional and personal services (+3.2%), manufacturing (+2.8%) and construction (+2.0%).

**Map 1 – Compensation of employees, quarter-to-quarter % change, seasonally adjusted data**



**Source(s):** Table 36-10-0205-01, May 2023.

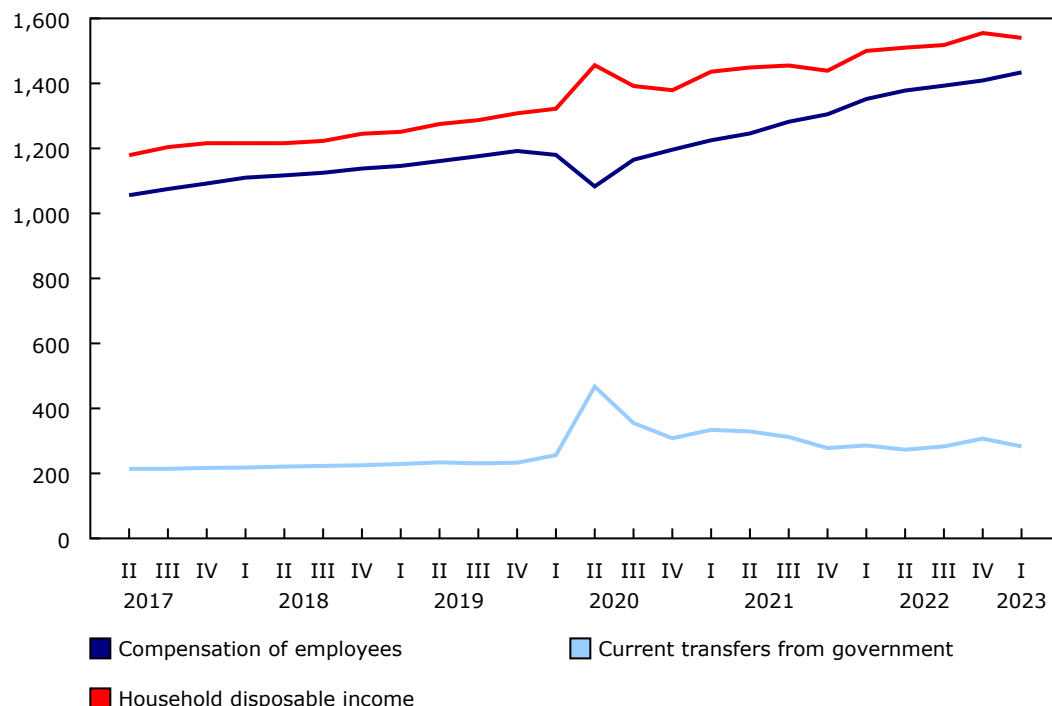
Compensation of employees increased in all provinces and territories in the first quarter of 2023. Growth was highest in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories (+3.1%) and Prince Edward Island (+3.1%), followed by New Brunswick (+2.4%) and Saskatchewan (+2.4%). Growth was lowest in Yukon (+0.7%).

### Household saving rate falls on lower disposable income

Household disposable income decreased by 1.0% in the first quarter, the first reduction since the fourth quarter of 2021. Although strong labour and housing market conditions had a positive impact on compensation of employees (+1.8%) and rental income (+4.7%), these gains were more than offset by decreases in current transfers received (-5.8%) and net property income (-2.4%).

**Chart 6**  
**Household sector, selected components, seasonally adjusted, annual rates**

billions of dollars



Source(s): Table 36-10-0112-01.

Current transfers received were lower in the first quarter of 2023 as the previous quarter included the GST top-up, as well as various provincial measures to ease the impact of inflation. The first quarter also reflected repayments of various COVID-19 support benefits. As well, persistently high interest rates had a predominantly negative effect on net property income, as increases in interest income (+6.4%), mainly from deposits, did not keep pace with higher interest payments on mortgages (+14.7%) and consumer credit (+10.9%).

In contrast with lower disposable income, consumption expenditures (in nominal terms) rose 2.1% in the first quarter of 2023. This was a faster pace than the 1.4% recorded in the fourth quarter of 2022 partly due to inflationary pressures. As a result, the household saving rate was 2.9% in the first quarter of 2023, down from 5.8% at the end of 2022. The household saving rate approached the pre-pandemic level, which averaged 2.1% in 2019.

### Corporate incomes weaker

After declining in the last half of 2022, the incomes of non-financial corporations continued to fall in the first quarter of 2023. Overall, gross operating surplus for the non-financial corporations was down 2.2% in the first quarter.

Weaker energy prices, and as a result, lower incomes among energy-related industries were largely responsible for the decline in gross operating surplus in the first quarter. The nominal value of energy exports fell 12.6% in the first quarter, following a 12.5% drop in the fourth quarter of 2022. Financing costs composed of interest paid to residents and non-residents represented almost one-fifth of operating surplus in the first quarter of 2023 and have increased 12.5% since the first quarter of 2022.

The gross operating surplus of financial corporations fell 1.3% in the first quarter of 2023, the sixth consecutive quarterly decline. Interest rates have been rising during the same period since the Bank of Canada began a course of monetary tightening in early 2022. Among deposit-taking institutions, record mortgage lending and rising interest rates contributed to rapid increases in interest revenues throughout 2022 and into 2023. At the same time, interest expenses also increased.

## Federal government debt charges climb

Overall general government, comprised of all levels of government, recorded a 1.6% increase in revenue in the first quarter of 2023, while expenditures declined 2.6%, largely because of lower transfers to households. Federal government property income payments, or the interest on outstanding debt, rose 9.2% in the first quarter and represented 8.3% of federal government expenditure. By comparison, this share was 6.7% in the last quarter of 2019. Overall, according to the [Securities statistics](#) program, there were roughly \$370 billion in federal government debt securities at the end of 2022 that will reach maturity by the end of 2023.

### 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 following 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 global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to measure the following goals:





## Note to readers

### Updates to data estimates

Gross domestic product (GDP) data for the first quarter of 2023 have been released along with updated data from the first quarter of 2022. Updates to the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2022 were due to the incorporation of updated source data. Data on targeted COVID-19 related government support measures were also revised for the first two quarters of 2022. A [new data table with housing stock in units](#) has been published with this release.

### Re-referencing of the volume and price estimates

Volume and price estimates for the quarterly GDP and accompanying set of accounts will be updated to 2017 (2017=100) reference year with the third quarter 2023 release in November 2023. Additionally, at that time, the international trade classification will be updated to the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) 2022. Given the inclusion of a more recent NAPCS and reference year, price baskets will also be updated.

This re-referencing exercise will be coordinated with re-referencing activities of other volume measures within the Canadian Macroeconomic Accounts, such as the Canadian International Merchandise Trade and the Stock and Consumption of Fixed Capital Program.

The provincial-territorial economic accounts for 2022, to be released on November 8, 2023, will also be on a 2017=100 basis for price and volume estimates.

### Accounting for e-commerce transactions with non-resident vendors

The indicators used to estimate Household Final Consumption Expenditure have been adjusted to account for non-resident e-commerce sales. The Monthly Retail Trade Survey collects data only on resident vendor e-commerce sales. The non-resident vendor e-commerce adjustment, which is applied to the indicators to estimate household consumption, mainly the Retail Commodity Survey, is a non-seasonally adjusted, quarterly value.

This adjustment has been in place since the fourth quarter of 2019. For the first quarter of 2023, the adjustment represents \$651.9 million compared with \$856.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2022, applied to the household consumption indicators. The adjustment is derived using sources such as details from customs transactions, Goods and Services Tax remittances and financial statements for certain enterprises. The 2022 total adjustment represents approximately \$3.2 billion, which is down compared with the approximately \$4.0 billion in 2021.

### Weapons systems

To account for the aid contributions that Canada has given to Ukraine throughout the ongoing conflict, estimates for disinvestment of assets in weapons systems have been implemented since the first quarter of 2022. Weapon systems include military equipment such as weapon platforms, vehicles, and other equipment, but exclude single use items such as ammunition, which are instead classified to government inventories. Disinvestment for the first quarter of 2023 totalled \$10 million compared with \$25 million in the fourth quarter of 2022.

### Support measures by governments

To alleviate the economic impact of the pandemic, governments implemented programs which supported households and businesses, such as the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy, and the Canada Recovery Benefit. A comprehensive explanation of how government support measures were treated in the compilation of the estimates is available in "[Recording COVID-19 measures in the national accounts](#)" and "[Recording new COVID measures in the national accounts](#)."

Details of the more significant federal government measures covering the period from the first quarter of 2020 to the first quarter of 2023 have been updated and are available in this release.

### General

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. Unless otherwise stated, growth rates represent the percentage change in the series from one quarter to the next: for instance, from the fourth quarter of 2022 to the first quarter of 2023.

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

***Real-time tables***

*Real-time tables 36-10-0430-01 and 36-10-0431-01 will be updated on June 5, 2023.*

***Next release***

*Data on GDP by income and expenditure for the second quarter of 2023 will be released on September 1, 2023.*

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

	Fourth quarter 2021	First quarter 2022	Second quarter 2022	Third quarter 2022	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023	
	quarter-to-quarter % change					millions of dollars			
Compensation of employees	1.8	3.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	1,415,340	1,440,052	
Gross operating surplus	5.6	3.3	7.0	-3.5	-5.8	-1.8	753,804	740,180	
Gross mixed income	1.6	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	335,384	342,316	
Taxes less subsidies on production	30.6	0.8	11.2	0.1	1.2	-0.6	111,876	111,200	
Taxes less subsidies, on products and imports	1.3	6.5	4.1	-6.0	1.6	6.2	170,224	180,756	
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-820	-1,016	-460	-360	192	820	-1,640	-820	
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2,784,988</b>	<b>2,813,684</b>	

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 2021	First quarter 2022	Second quarter 2022	Third quarter 2022	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023	
	quarter-to-quarter % change					millions of dollars			
Final consumption expenditure	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1,733,537	1,749,485	
Household final consumption expenditure	0.3	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	1,231,439	1,248,630	
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	2.4	34,216	35,024	
General governments final consumption expenditure	0.7	0.8	-0.6	1.2	0.6	-0.4	467,115	465,302	
Gross fixed capital formation	2.3	1.7	-2.3	-2.2	-1.0	-0.2	451,535	450,484	
Business gross fixed capital formation	2.6	1.7	-2.6	-2.4	-1.7	-1.0	367,854	364,318	
Residential structures	2.8	1.7	-8.6	-5.0	-2.6	-3.9	139,982	134,577	
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	3.5	1.2	3.3	0.2	-1.3	0.5	189,622	190,538	
Intellectual property products	-1.8	4.0	1.1	-2.5	0.3	4.5	42,572	44,489	
General governments gross fixed capital formation	0.9	1.9	-0.5	-1.4	2.6	3.3	82,005	84,691	
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	19,800	11,949	40,144	-6,893	-29,056	-11,657	24,264	12,607	
Exports of goods and services	3.8	-2.1	2.0	2.7	0.5	2.4	665,426	681,562	
Less: imports of goods and services	4.7	0.5	6.6	-0.6	-3.3	0.2	699,941	701,580	
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	683	806	327	298	-138	-648	1,290	642	
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2,185,910</b>	<b>2,202,921</b>	
Final domestic demand	0.9	0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.7	2,179,795	2,194,090	

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 2021	First quarter 2022	Second quarter 2022	Third quarter 2022	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023	
	quarter-to-quarter % change, annualized					millions of dollars			
Final consumption expenditure	1.8	2.3	5.6	1.5	1.4	3.7	1,733,537	1,749,485	
Household final consumption expenditure	1.3	2.0	9.0	0.3	1.1	5.7	1,231,439	1,248,630	
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	8.3	3.6	5.9	2.9	1.7	9.8	34,216	35,024	
General governments final consumption expenditure	2.8	3.1	-2.5	4.7	2.3	-1.5	467,115	465,302	
Gross fixed capital formation	9.7	7.0	-8.8	-8.5	-3.9	-0.9	451,535	450,484	
Business gross fixed capital formation	11.0	6.8	-10.1	-9.1	-6.6	-3.8	367,854	364,318	
Residential structures	11.7	6.8	-30.3	-18.4	-9.9	-14.6	139,982	134,577	
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	14.7	4.7	13.9	1.0	-5.1	1.9	189,622	190,538	
Intellectual property products	-7.2	16.8	4.3	-9.6	1.2	19.3	42,572	44,489	
General governments gross fixed capital formation	3.8	7.9	-2.0	-5.3	10.6	13.8	82,005	84,691	
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	19,800	11,949	40,144	-6,893	-29,056	-11,657	24,264	12,607	
Exports of goods and services	16.2	-8.2	8.1	11.3	2.2	10.1	665,426	681,562	
Less: imports of goods and services	20.4	2.0	29.0	-2.3	-12.6	0.9	699,941	701,580	
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	683	806	327	298	-138	-648	1,290	642	
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2,185,910</b>	<b>2,202,921</b>	
Final domestic demand	3.7	3.4	2.0	-0.9	0.2	2.6	2,179,795	2,194,090	

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

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

	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023	First quarter 2023		
			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	1,733,537	1,749,485	0.708	0.416	2.865
Household final consumption expenditure	1,231,439	1,248,630	0.756	0.368	3.059
Goods	553,056	561,353	0.364	0.048	1.473
Durable goods	159,614	164,915	0.230	0.026	0.931
Semi-durable goods	98,408	102,595	0.159	0.019	0.643
Non-durable goods	295,606	295,057	-0.025	0.003	-0.101
Services	680,451	689,374	0.392	0.320	1.586
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	34,216	35,024	0.035	0.007	0.142
General governments final consumption expenditure	467,115	465,302	-0.083	0.040	-0.336
Gross fixed capital formation	451,535	450,484	-0.053	0.052	-0.215
Business gross fixed capital formation	367,854	364,318	-0.182	0.063	-0.733
Residential structures	139,982	134,577	-0.311	0.008	-1.259
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	189,622	190,538	0.043	0.027	0.174
Non-residential structures	119,581	122,108	0.121	0.001	0.490
Machinery and equipment	69,235	67,516	-0.078	0.027	-0.316
Intellectual property products	42,572	44,489	0.087	0.028	0.352
Non-profit institutions serving households' gross fixed capital formation	1,936	1,940	0.000	0.000	0.000
General governments gross fixed capital formation	82,005	84,691	0.128	-0.011	0.518
Investment in inventories	24,264	12,607	-0.582	0.720	-2.355
Exports of goods and services	665,426	681,562	0.816	-0.887	3.302
Goods	531,119	547,173	0.830	-0.967	3.359
Services	135,049	134,738	-0.014	0.080	-0.057
Less: imports of goods and services	699,941	701,580	0.081	0.051	0.324
Goods	566,930	565,562	-0.067	0.040	-0.271
Services	135,198	138,160	0.147	0.011	0.595
Statistical discrepancy	1,290	642	-0.030	0.000	-0.121
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>2,185,910</b>	<b>2,202,921</b>	<b>0.778</b>	<b>0.250</b>	<b>3.152</b>
Final domestic demand	2,179,795	2,194,090	0.655	0.468	2.650

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

**Table 5**  
**Canadian economic accounts key indicators – Seasonally adjusted**

	Fourth quarter 2021	First quarter 2022	Second quarter 2022	Third quarter 2022	Fourth quarter 2022	First quarter 2023
<b>Economy-wide</b>						
Real gross domestic income (index 2012=100)	118.9	121.4	124.2	122.2	120.7	120.5
Gross domestic product deflator (index 2012=100)	122.4	126.0	129.9	128.3	127.4	127.7
Terms of trade (index 2012=100)	105.6	110.5	115.2	107.9	104.3	101.5
<b>Household sector</b>						
Household disposable income (millions of dollars)	1,438,768	1,499,864	1,510,360	1,517,652	1,554,892	1,539,588
Household net saving (millions of dollars)	93,200	132,076	77,072	71,068	90,512	44,824
Household saving rate (%)	6.5	8.8	5.1	4.7	5.8	2.9
<b>Government sector</b>						
General government disposable income (millions of dollars)	552,312	563,680	615,052	604,684	581,052	626,592
General government net saving (millions of dollars)	-8,064	-16,312	38,332	19,204	-13,584	33,136
<b>Corporate sector</b>						
Non-financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	357,228	375,552	421,072	386,012	335,896	321,392
Financial corporations' net operating surplus (millions of dollars)	48,172	48,016	46,364	43,752	40,200	39,276
Non-financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	75,820	73,704	105,132	59,472	-7,052	-18,504
Financial corporations' net saving (millions of dollars)	34,272	31,024	42,620	52,780	63,056	74,868
<b>National</b>						
National net saving (millions of dollars)	196,000	220,060	261,652	199,440	130,900	132,008
National saving rate (%)	9.0	9.8	11.1	8.6	5.8	5.7

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**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021	2022
	year-over-year % change						millions of dollars	
Final consumption expenditure	3.3	2.8	1.4	-4.1	5.4	4.0	1,653,999	1,719,817
Household final consumption expenditure	3.8	2.6	1.5	-6.3	5.1	4.8	1,166,504	1,221,985
Non-profit institutions serving households' final consumption expenditure	0.4	2.6	3.2	0.5	1.6	5.1	32,219	33,866
General governments final consumption expenditure	2.1	3.2	1.0	1.3	6.4	2.0	454,021	463,185
Gross fixed capital formation	3.3	2.5	0.8	-2.4	7.4	-1.5	469,675	462,754
Business gross fixed capital formation	2.7	2.5	1.7	-4.0	8.7	-2.1	388,051	379,713
Residential structures	2.3	-1.1	-0.7	5.0	14.9	-11.2	168,927	150,062
Non-residential structures, machinery and equipment	1.9	3.5	3.2	-11.6	4.3	8.0	175,726	189,739
Intellectual property products	8.8	12.4	3.7	-2.4	4.0	0.7	42,597	42,905
General governments gross fixed capital formation	6.5	2.7	-3.1	5.5	0.9	2.1	79,435	81,124
Investment in inventories (millions of dollars)	18,014	-2,590	-3,093	-37,010	19,345	43,615	-4,148	39,467
Exports of goods and services	1.4	3.8	2.7	-8.9	1.4	2.8	633,271	650,873
Less: imports of goods and services	4.6	3.3	0.4	-9.3	7.8	7.5	659,006	708,724
Statistical discrepancy (millions of dollars)	-2,039	838	52	-431	-158	1,626	-463	1,163
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2,103,305</b>	<b>2,175,617</b>
Final domestic demand	3.3	2.7	1.3	-3.8	5.8	2.7	2,122,456	2,178,901

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](#), [36-10-0484-01](#), [36-10-0687-01](#) and [36-10-0688-01](#).

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

The data visualization product "[Gross Domestic Product by Income and Expenditure: Interactive tool](#)," which is part of the *Statistics Canada – Data Visualization Products* series ([71-607-X](#)), is now available.

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

The data visualization product "[Overview of the stock and consumption of fixed capital program: Interactive tool](#)," which is part of *Statistics Canada – Data Visualization Products* ([71-607-X](#)), is now available.

The [Economic accounts statistics](#) portal, accessible from the *Subjects* module of the Statistics Canada 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; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).