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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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## Releases

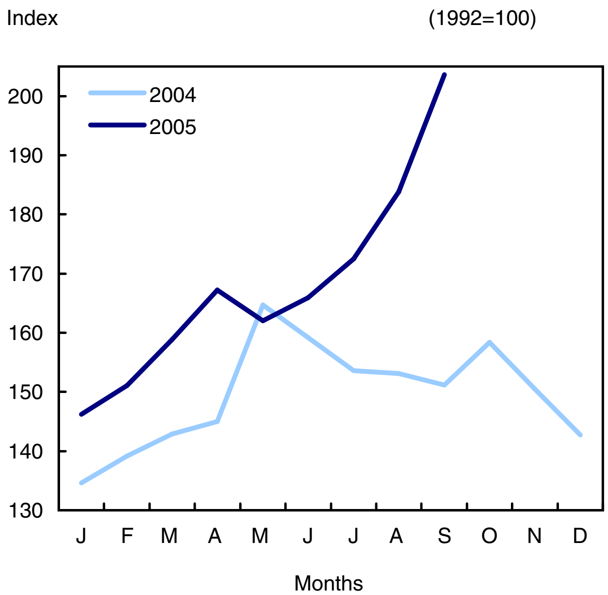
# Releases

## Consumer Price Index

September 2005

The 12-month change in the All-items index excluding energy remained stable at 1.6%, while the 12-month change in the All-items index (CPI) jumped to 3.4%. This 12-month change represents a significant increase compared to the 2.6% advance recorded in August 2005. For the past year, the 12-month change in the All-items index excluding energy has been between 1.4% and 1.7%.

**Gasoline**

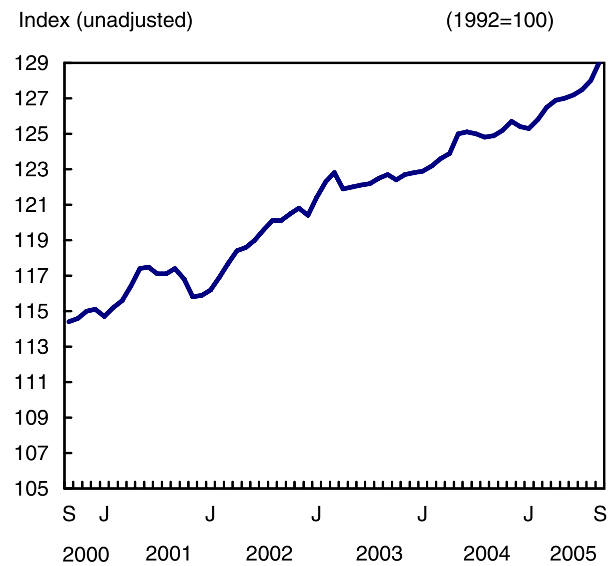



The strong increase in the 12-month change in the All-items index was due mostly to higher gasoline prices. A large price increase for gasoline played a substantial part in the rise in the 12-month percentage change to 34.7% compared with 20.1% in August.

Like the All-items index excluding energy, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components as defined by the Bank of Canada remained stable. The 12-month percentage change remained at 1.7% in September and has not risen above 2% since December 2003.

On a monthly basis, the CPI All-items index rose by 0.9% in September. There have been only three increases of comparable magnitude over the past 15 years. Not since the introduction of the GST in January 1991, and the increase in tobacco and gasoline taxes in May 1989, has a monthly increase exceeded 0.9%. Most of the monthly increase this September was due to higher prices for gasoline and men's and women's clothing.

**The Consumer Price Index**




The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada was up 0.3% in September, more than the 0.2% rise in August.

### Gasoline prices propel the 12-month All-items index to its biggest increase in 30 months

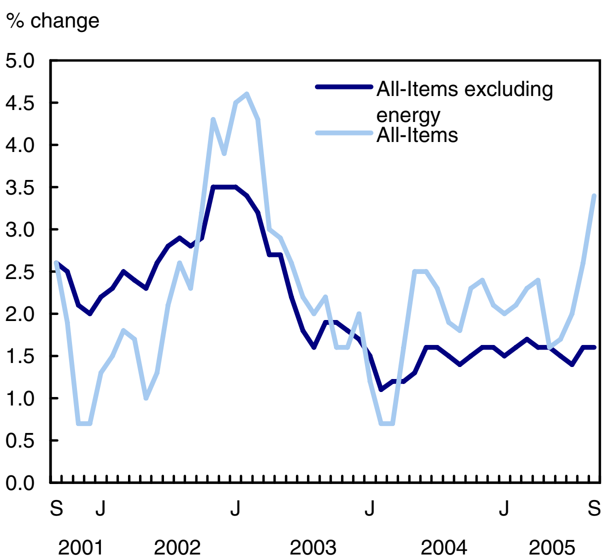
In September, the CPI posted a 3.4% increase over September 2004. Most of this increase can be attributed to higher gasoline prices. Over the past year, the rise in prices for fuel oil, the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles, restaurant meals and homeowners' replacement costs served to push up the CPI. Those increases were partly offset by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies.

Gasoline prices rose 34.7% and accounted for 1.5 percentage points of the 3.4% 12-month increase in the CPI. Gasoline price increases ranged from 20.3% in Yellowknife to 37.9% in Prince Edward Island.

Fuel oil prices were up 37.0% from one year ago. Concerns over supply capacity as well as the recent increases in world crude oil prices served to push up prices.

Prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles were up 2.3% between September 2004 and September 2005. The 6.4% increase in November 2004 (with the introduction of the new models), along with a lower monthly decrease compared to the same period last year, explains this 2.3% increase.

**Percentage change from the same month of the previous year**




Prices for restaurant meals rose 3.0% from September 2004. This index has risen continuously over the past year, with monthly increases of between 0.1% and 0.5%. Price increases calculated over 12 months ranged from 1.7% in Saskatchewan to 5.0% in Yellowknife.

Homeowners' replacement cost, which represents the worn out structural portion of housing and is estimated using new housing prices (excluding land), rose by 4.6% over September 2004. As in August, most of this increase was attributed to labour and material costs.

Students paid an average of 1.8% more for tuition fees this year, the weakest advance in the last 30 years. Increases in tuition fees varied from 0.3% for residents of Saskatchewan to 6.1% for those of New Brunswick. In Quebec, tuition fees were frozen for the eighth consecutive year.

Lower prices for computer equipment and supplies dampened the 12-month change in the All-items index by 0.1%. The computer equipment and supplies index plunged 21.6% compared to September 2004.

### Gasoline prices push up the CPI in September

With the upward pressure exerted by the substantial increase in gasoline prices, the CPI rose by 0.9% in September to 129.1 (1992=100). To a lesser extent, prices for women's clothing, fuel oil and natural gas also contributed to the rise in the All-items index. Lower prices for fresh vegetables and fresh fruit exerted a moderating effect on the increase.

In September, the gasoline index of 203.6 (1992=100) was 10.8% higher than that of August and was the fifth highest monthly increase since 1949. All provinces posted price increases that varied from 8.3% in Manitoba to 20.2% in Prince Edward Island. Higher crude oil prices, strong demand and uncertainty over future supply in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina pushed up prices at the pump. For example, the average price of regular unleaded gasoline at self-service stations in Montréal was 119.0 cents per litre in September compared with 107.4 in August. In Toronto, the average price was 108.1 cents per litre compared with 97.9, similar to Ottawa, where a litre was 112.6 cents compared with 97.6 in August. Vancouver posted 115.7 cents per litre, up from 105.3.

The introduction of the new fall-winter clothing collections in the stores pushed up the women's clothing index by 7.5%. This monthly increase was only slightly higher than those for September in the past three years, but was nonetheless the highest monthly increase since the introduction of the GST in January 1991.

Canadians paid 13.7% more for fuel oil in September 2005. Concerns over supply capacity, higher crude oil prices resulting from strong demand, and uncertainty over supply, pushed prices up.

Natural gas prices were up 7.4% in September. The 31.5% increase in Alberta was responsible for virtually all of the rise in the natural gas price index. The increase in Alberta was caused by higher commodity prices. With the cold weather approaching, higher demand and concerns over the ability to meet this demand cause prices to fluctuate upwards.

The exceptional weather in September was conducive to abundant local vegetable harvests, thus bringing down the fresh vegetable index by 7.9%.

The fresh fruits index was down 7.1%. Almost all categories of fruits showed decreases in September.

### Seasonally adjusted CPI increases in September

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI was up 0.7% between August and September 2005.

Upward pressure came from the indexes for transportation (+2.5%), shelter (+0.6%), clothing and footwear (+0.5%), alcohol and tobacco (+0.4%) and household operations and furnishings (+0.1%). The seasonally adjusted indexes for recreation, leisure and reading, and food were unchanged.

The index for health and personal care (-0.1%) exerted slight downward pressure on the seasonally adjusted All-items index.

### All-items index excluding the eight most volatile components

The All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada rose by 1.7% between September 2004 and September 2005. The main contributors to this increase were prices for the purchase and leasing of automotive vehicles (+2.3%), restaurant meals (+3.0%), homeowners' replacement cost (+4.6%) and property taxes (+4.3%). The increase was offset by lower prices for computer equipment and supplies (-21.6%), traveller accommodation (-4.2%) and insurance premiums for automotive vehicles (-1.2%).

Between August and September 2005, the All-items index excluding the eight volatile components identified by the Bank of Canada rose by 0.3%. The main factor behind the upward pressure was the rise in prices for women's clothing (+7.5%), while most of the downward pressure was due to a 0.7% decrease in prices for homeowners' maintenance and repairs.

### Energy

After rising 12.5% between August 2004 and August 2005, the energy index climbed 21.4% between September 2004 and September 2005.

Higher gasoline prices (+34.7%) accounted for most of the 12-month increase, but prices for fuel oil (+37.0%), natural gas (+8.4%), electricity (+2.7%) also contributed.

On a monthly basis, the energy index was up 7.5%, largely under the influence of prices for gasoline (+10.8%) as well as for fuel oil (+13.7%) and natural gas (+7.4%). Electricity prices remained unchanged.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0002, 326-0009, 326-0012 and 326-0016 to 326-0018.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.**

More information about the concepts and use of the CPI are also available online in *Your Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (62-557-XIB, free).

Available at 7 a.m. online under *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index.*

The September issue of the *Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 84, no. 9 (62-001-XIB, $9/$83; 62-001-XPB, $12/$111) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The October Consumer Price Index will be released on November 22.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Mark Martin (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

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## Consumer Price Index and major components

(1992=100)

| | Relative importance[1] | September 2005 | August 2005 | September 2004 | August to September 2005 | September 2004 to September 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | unadjusted | | | | |
| | | | | | % change | |
| **All-items** | **100.00** | **129.1** | **128.0** | **124.9** | **0.9** | **3.4** |
| Food | 16.89 | 127.3 | 128.5 | 124.7 | -0.9 | 2.1 |
| Shelter | 26.75 | 125.2 | 124.4 | 121.2 | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Household operations and furnishings | 10.58 | 116.2 | 115.8 | 115.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 5.37 | 105.8 | 102.2 | 104.9 | 3.5 | 0.9 |
| Transportation | 19.79 | 157.0 | 153.1 | 143.7 | 2.5 | 9.3 |
| Health and personal care | 4.52 | 121.1 | 121.1 | 119.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Recreation, education and reading | 11.96 | 129.1 | 128.4 | 129.4 | 0.5 | -0.2 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 4.13 | 148.3 | 148.0 | 144.6 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| All-items (1986=100) | | 165.4 | | | | |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992 | | 77.5 | 78.1 | 80.1 | | |
| **Special aggregates** | | | | | | |
| Goods | 48.84 | 125.2 | 123.3 | 119.7 | 1.5 | 4.6 |
| Services | 51.16 | 133.5 | 133.3 | 130.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| All-items excluding food and energy | 74.27 | 124.2 | 123.7 | 122.3 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| Energy | 8.84 | 184.2 | 171.4 | 151.7 | 7.5 | 21.4 |
| All-items excluding the 8 most volatile components[3] | 82.75 | 127.2 | 126.8 | 125.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 |

1. *2001 CPI basket weights at June 2004 prices, Canada, effective July 2004. Detailed weights are available under the Documentation section of survey 2301 at (http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/index.htm).*
2. *Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.*
3. *Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site (www.bankofcanada.ca/en/inflation/index.htm).*

## Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit

(1992=100)

| | September 2005 | August 2005 | September 2004 | August to September 2005 | September 2004 to September 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | unadjusted | | | | |
| | | | | % change | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 128.5 | 126.7 | 123.8 | 1.4 | 3.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 131.6 | 128.6 | 125.2 | 2.3 | 5.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 132.3 | 130.4 | 126.8 | 1.5 | 4.3 |
| New Brunswick | 129.5 | 128.1 | 124.7 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| Quebec | 125.3 | 124.1 | 121.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Ontario | 130.0 | 129.1 | 125.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| Manitoba | 132.7 | 132.1 | 128.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 133.6 | 132.9 | 129.7 | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| Alberta | 136.6 | 135.0 | 132.0 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| British Columbia | 126.5 | 125.9 | 123.5 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Whitehorse | 125.6 | 124.4 | 121.6 | 1.0 | 3.3 |
| Yellowknife | 124.5 | 123.7 | 120.6 | 0.6 | 3.2 |
| Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100) | 103.8 | 103.4 | 101.6 | 0.4 | 2.2 |

1. *View the geographical details for the city of Whitehorse, the city of Yellowknife and the town of Iqaluit .*
2. *Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife All-items CPI and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all other provinces and territories were not affected.*

■

# Study: The socio-economic progress of the children of immigrants
2001

The earnings of second-generation Canadians is only loosely tied to the socio-economic status of their parents, according to a new study that investigates the link between the socio-economic status of immigrant fathers and their Canadian born sons and daughters.

In other words, low earnings in childhood on average does not imply low earnings in adulthood.

The study found only a loose association in earnings between the generations, implying that the children of immigrants with below average earnings can be expected to make significant gains in earnings in adulthood.

On average, only about one-fifth to one-quarter of any earnings advantage or disadvantage an immigrant father may have is passed on to his son, according to the study, which used data from the 2001 and 1981 censuses.

This is no different than among the Canadian population at large, and it is lower by half than in the United States.

Further, there is no correlation at all between paternal earnings and the adult earnings of daughters.

These findings suggest that notwithstanding the financial challenges that past groups of immigrants have faced, their children have on average done well.

**Note to readers**

*This report is based on the research paper "Intergenerational earnings mobility among the children of Canadian immigrants."*

*This research is the first to make use of information on a new question added to the 2001 Census. Past censuses have regularly asked Canadians the country of their birth, but the 2001 Census is the first to also ask them in which country their mothers and fathers were born.*

*The study takes this information as a starting point to paint a more detailed picture of the Canadian population, and in particular to look at a host of social and labour market outcomes of the Canadian born children of immigrants, so-called "second generation" Canadians.*

*The focus of the research is on a group of young adults aged 25 to 37 years whose parents were both born in a country other than Canada and immigrated here before 1981. It examines the strength of the tie between their education and earnings from the 2001 Census and the education and earnings of immigrants in the 1981 Census who are representative of their fathers.*

*The study analyses the extent to which the adult socio-economic status of Canadian born children of immigrants are tied to the status of their parents.*

### Second generation children more educated, earn more on average

Second-generation children in Canada are more educated and earn more on average than Canadians of a similar age whose parents were both born in Canada, according to the study.

Previous studies have shown that in Canada, recent groups of immigrants have earned as much as 50% to 60% less than their Canadian-born counterparts upon arrival in the country. The consequence of this is that low-income rates among recent immigrants are high, and getting higher.

A good deal of "generational mobility" in earnings may imply that disadvantages in childhood will not echo into adulthood. On the other hand, a lack of mobility between generations would suggest that the consequences of low income in the present would be even more costly, as the next generation would grow up to be low-income adults.

The results of the study refer to a group of young Canadians whose parents came to Canada before 1981 and who came of age in the context of the education system of the 1980s and the labour market of the 1990s. The study did not directly address the extent to which these patterns will continue to hold for more recent cohorts of immigrants and their children.

The study showed that Canadian-born men aged 25 to 37 who stated that their parents were born outside of Canada had more years of schooling and a greater likelihood of holding a university degree than Canadians of the same age whose parents were born in the country.

Except for those whose fathers were from the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Oceania, they also had higher weekly earnings. The earnings advantage was about 6%, except for those from the traditional source countries, where it was more than twice as great at 14%.

A similar picture emerged for daughters, though in this case there was an education and earnings advantage regardless of the origins of the parents.

But there was a good deal of diversity underlying these average tendencies according to the country of the parents' origin. Immigrant fathers with below average earnings were born in every region of the world, and in many cases their sons had above average earnings as adults.

The study also found that even though paternal earnings were not strongly associated with the adult earnings of daughters, the fathers education was an important influence. Fathers from immigrant communities with high levels of education are able to promote the education and labour market success of their daughters.

**Second-generation Canadians have significant share of the population**

Second-generation Canadians are a significant proportion of the adult population. In 2001, just over 7% of the population was Canadian-born with both parents born in another country, and a further 7% to 8% had one parent born in another country.

Just over one-third (35%) of Canada's population aged 16 to 65 at that time consisted of immigrants or the children of immigrants.

Second generation Canadians with either one or both parents born elsewhere were less likely to lack high school credentials and more likely to have a university degree than Canadian-born individuals with Canadian-born parents.

The labour market engagement of second generation Canadians was not any different than for those with both parents born in the country. For women there was, in fact, a higher likelihood of working in paid employment. Average annual earnings tended to be higher among immigrant and second generation men, and noticeably more so for women.

Canadian-born women whose parents were born outside of Canada earned on average just over $27,000 in 2000 or about $630 per week. In contrast, those with Canadian-born parents made less than $25,000 or about $575 per week.

Rates of employment and unemployment were no different among the second generation population than among those with Canadian-born parents.

At the same time, reliance on Employment Insurance and other employment related government transfer payments was lower for second generation men and women.

About 15% of second generation Canadians received some Employment Insurance payments in 2000, compared to just over 20% of other Canadians born in the country with Canadian-born parents.

About 98% of second generation Canadians with one parent born elsewhere used either English or French at home. This was noticeably lower for Canadian-born individuals with both parents being immigrants. About 80% of these individuals used either English or French at home.

Further, those with both parents born outside of Canada were less likely to be married. If they were married, they were much more likely than their counterparts with Canadian-born parents to have a spouse who was either an immigrant or also a second generation Canadian.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.**

The research paper "Intergenerational earnings mobility among the children of Canadian immigrants" (11F0019MIE2005267) is now available for free online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Miles Corak (613-951-9047), Family and Labour Studies. ■

## Study: Taking stock of Canada's aquaculture industry

2004

Aquaculture represents a relatively small segment of agricultural production in Canada, but during the past five years, the industry has grown substantially.

And despite some reduction in the rate of growth recently, aquaculture has continued to show potential, according to a new study.

The study examines aquaculture in Canada during the past few years, as well as its place in world markets, the species that dominate our production and its importance for certain regions. It also examines challenges and opportunities within the industry.

In Canada, it is only during the past 30 years that this form of agriculture has become an important supplier of fish and other aquatic products. With the depletion of stocks available for traditional fishing activities, coastal areas turned to aquaculture as a means of economic stability.

In 2004, the value of the fish crop reached nearly $527 million despite a year-over-year decline in both production and exports. The value of aquaculture exports still surpassed $424 million.

Fish farms have become a mainstay in many coastal communities on both the east and west coasts. Salmon is the most prevalent species raised, although shellfish farming has also shown healthy growth.

Although farmed fish still represents only a small portion of fish consumed in Canada, it remains a reliable supply source. Its market share is expected to grow in importance over time.

The industry has also been subject to a good deal of controversy. The criticism relates to concerns about the environmental impacts of aquaculture operations, food safety and contamination of existing wild stocks, among others.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3479 and 4701.**

The study "Taking stock: A profile of Canada's aquaculture industry" is now available for free online in the October 2005 issue of *VISTA on the Agri-Food Industry and the Farm Community Newsletter* (21-004-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251, *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

## Employment Insurance

August 2005 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in August rose 7.7% from July. The increase, which was widespread across provinces and territories, marks a return to normal levels following a large drop in July.

The decline in July was primarily due to a timing issue caused by the Employment Insurance waiting period. An unusually large number of this year's new July claimants did not receive benefits until after the mid-month reference week used for Statistics Canada beneficiary counts. These new recipients have only been counted for the first time in the August figures, causing distortions in the seasonally adjusted estimates for both July and August. The mid-month reference week is used for consistency with the Labour Force Survey.

### Employment Insurance statistics

| | August 2005 | July 2005 | August 2004 | July to August 2005 | August 2004 to August 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | | | | % change | |
| Regular beneficiaries | 528,790[p] | 490,790[r] | 550,890 | 7.7 | -4.0 |
| Regular benefits paid ($ millions) | 738.2[p] | 717.9[r] | 795.9 | 2.8 | -7.3 |
| Initial and renewal claims received ('000) | 247.1[p] | 248.8[r] | 247.0 | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| | unadjusted | | | | |
| All beneficiaries ('000)[1] | 780.5[p] | 711.5[p] | 792.8 | | |
| Regular beneficiaries ('000) | 511.4[p] | 448.7[p] | 523.4 | | |
| Initial and renewal claims received ('000) | 205.8 | 310.3 | 192.9 | | |
| Payments ($ millions) | 1,304.4 | 984.3 | 1,328.0 | | |
| | year-to-date (January to August) | | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 to 2005 |
| | | | | | % change |
| Claims received ('000) | | | 1,809.6 | 1,794.9 | 0.8 |
| Payments ($ millions) | | | 10,355.7 | 10,525.4 | -1.6 |

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1. *"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15 day of the month.*

Regular benefit payments in August totalled $738.2 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 247,050. These seasonally adjusted estimates are not affected by the timing issue mentioned above.

**Note:** Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the 15 day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

**Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits**

| | August 2005^p | July to August 2005 | August 2004 to August 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | seasonally adjusted | | |
| | | % change | |
| **Canada** | **528,790** | **7.7** | **-4.0** |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 39,790 | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 8,590 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 30,160 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| New Brunswick | 34,660 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| Quebec | 176,610 | 4.9 | -3.2 |
| Ontario | 137,570 | 15.3 | -0.5 |
| Manitoba | 13,250 | 16.2 | -5.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 11,490 | 7.2 | -4.9 |
| Alberta | 23,910 | 17.8 | -18.7 |
| British Columbia | 51,090 | 6.9 | -13.5 |
| Yukon Territory | 940 | -1.1 | 2.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 790 | 3.9 | -3.7 |
| Nunavut | 370 | 2.8 | 0.0 |

p *Preliminary.*
***Note:*** *The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15 day of the month.*

**Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.**

Data on Employment Insurance for September will be released on November 29.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090; toll free: 1-866-873-8788; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. ■

## Innovation in information and communication technology service industries: Results from the Survey of Innovation

2003

A working paper highlighting aspects of innovation in information and communication technology (ICT) service industries is now available. It is based on data from the 2003 Survey of Innovation, which covered all ICT service industries; selected professional, scientific and technical service industries; selected transportation industries; and support industries for the mining and forestry sectors. The survey is a collaborative project undertaken with Industry Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Transport Canada.

The survey adopts the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development Oslo Manual guidelines for measuring innovation. Innovation is defined as bringing a new or significantly improved product to market, or introducing a new or significantly improved process to the production process within a specified three year interval. The 2003 Survey of Innovation covers innovation carried out from 2001 to 2003.

Aspects of innovation included in the working paper include incidence of innovation, types of innovation, sources of information for innovation, innovation activities, cooperation and collaboration for innovation, types of partners for collaboration, problems and obstacles which hindered innovation, impacts of innovation, government support for innovation and finally, why some establishments choose not to innovate.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4218.**

This, first of four, working papers on innovation in selected service industries, *Innovation in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Sector Service Industries: Results from the Survey of Innovation 2003* (88F0006XIE2005012, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, contact Charlene Lonmo (613-951-6617; *charlene.lonmo@statcan.ca*) or Frances Anderson (613-951-6307; *frances.anderson@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## North American Transportation Statistics

The *North American Transportation Statistics* (NATS) database, a unique online source for comprehensive information on transportation activity, is officially updated today with the most recent data available. The database is the result of a tripartite initiative representing the transportation and statistical agencies of Canada, United States and Mexico.

The database covers 12 specific areas of interest, including transportation and the economy, passenger and freight transportation, transportation and energy consumption, as well as transportation safety.

The NATS database provides consistent and comparable data across modes of transportation and countries to help evaluate transportation benefits and impacts. It helps in understanding changes in dynamic transportation markets in this era of global economic growth.

Written in English, French and Spanish, the NATS database is available online (*http://nats.sct.gob.mx/Nats/*).

For more information on the NATS database in Canada, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Masse (613-951-8699; *robert.masse@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

## Aircraft movement statistics: Major Airports

August 2005

The August monthly report, Vol. 1 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site at the following URL: (*http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm*).

**Note:** The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release on Transport Canada's Web site.

The June monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is also available today.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; *villenm@tc.gc.ca*), Transport Canada.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

# New products

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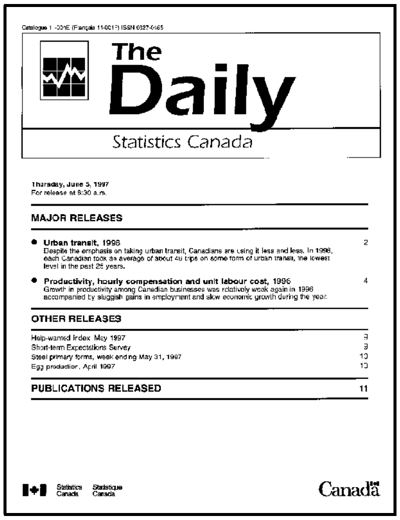
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