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Canada's gross domestic product picked up steam in August, increasing by 0.5% after a 0.2% advance in July. Both the goods and service producing sectors contributed to this strength.

Government expenditures on culture, 2003/04 — 6

All three levels of government spent more on culture in 2003/04 than in the previous year, although the rate of growth slowed in federal government spending. Federal spending actually fell for the film and video industry, book publishing and the performing arts.

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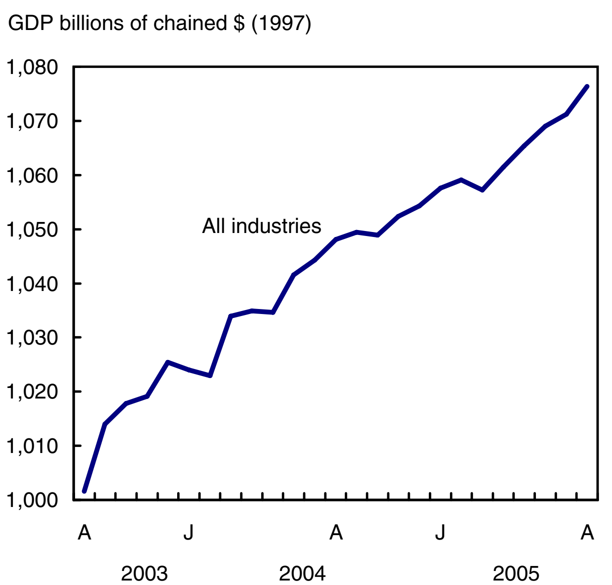
Releases

Gross domestic product by industry
August 2005

Gross domestic product (GDP) advanced 0.5% in August following a 0.2% increase in July. Growth in the goods producing sector (+1.0%) was pushed by manufacturing and mining, oil and gas extraction and exploration, while the service producing sector (+0.2%) was spurred by wholesale, transport and warehousing as well as by the real estate industries. Stronger international demand and the end of extended planned shutdowns were behind the strength in manufacturing industries. The main sources of weakness were in retail trade, construction and some tourism-related industries.

Economic growth accelerates in August



Industrial production (the output of mines, utilities and factories) increased 1.3% in August. Manufacturing (+1.7%), utilities (+0.4%) as well as the mining, oil and gas extraction sector (+0.7%) all posted gains. In the United States, the index of industrial production increased 0.2% on the strength of manufacturing, while output of utilities and mining receded.

Note to readers

The monthly gross domestic product (GDP) by industry data are chained volume estimates with 1997 as their reference year. This means that the estimates for each industry and aggregate are obtained from a chained volume index multiplied by the industry's value added in 1997. For the period 1997 to 2002, the monthly estimates are benchmarked to annually chained Fisher volume indexes of GDP obtained from the constant-price input-output tables. For the period starting with January 2003, the estimates are derived by chaining a Laspeyres volume index at 2002 prices to the prior period. This makes the monthly GDP by industry estimates more comparable with the expenditure-based GDP data, chained quarterly. For more information, see the Chain Fisher Volume Index page on our Web site.

Revisions

With this release of monthly GDP by industry, revisions have been made back to January 2005.

Conversion to NAICS 2002

In the near future, the monthly GDP by industry program will convert to the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) from NAICS 1997. This conversion will bring minor changes to the current classification, affecting only a few industries. Together with the conversion to NAICS 2002, it is planned to make some changes to the industry detail published. The goal is to reduce the number of industries whose contribution to total economic activity is less relevant, and to increase the detail provided for those that have become more important, such as some of the service industries. With these changes, the monthly GDP program will better reflect the current structure of the Canadian economy.

Manufacturing regains strength from international demand and the end of planned shutdowns

Manufacturing output rebounded 1.7%, with 17 of the 21 major groups, accounting for 89% of this sector's output, recording growth. The largest increase was recorded by manufacturers of transportation equipment (+3.5%). An increase in international demand for motor vehicles and parts, as well as the resumption of normal production activities in plants after the end of planned maintenance work, contributed to the rebound in the output of that industry. Other main sources of strength in manufacturing came from manufacturers of plastic and rubber products (+3.0%) and of fabricated metal products (+2.7%).

Oil and gas exploration and extraction continue to grow

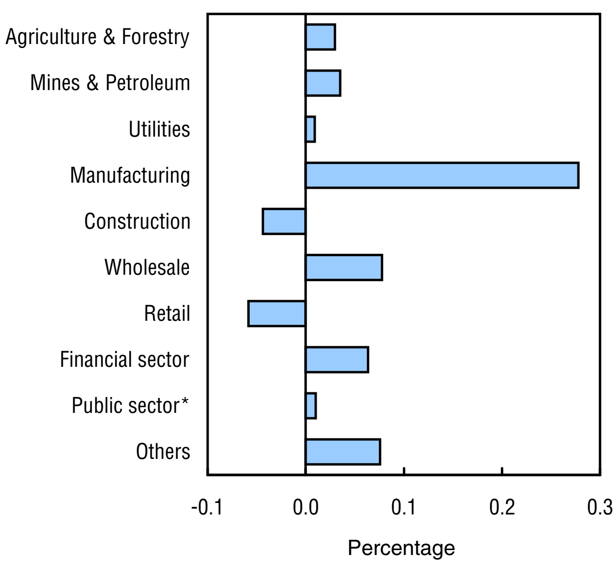
Overall, the energy sector recorded a 1.4% increase in August. The growth in output was driven by increases in both oil and gas exploration and extraction.

Output of oil and gas exploration grew a further 7.0% following a 20% rebound in July caused by favourable weather and market conditions. Light crude oil prices rose a further 8.4% in August, after increasing 3.2% in July.

Oil and gas extraction advanced 1.0% on the strength of a rebound in the tar sands area attributable to the end of maintenance work. On the East Coast, the output of conventional oil lost some ground in August as maintenance work started. Overall, there were increases in the production of both conventional oil and natural gas.

Other types of mining activity retreated 5.6%. The output in the iron ore industry retreated 13% from the exceptional surge observed in July, caused by the end of a labour dispute. Output of non-metallic minerals (which includes diamonds and potash) decreased 2.5% for a third consecutive monthly decline.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth



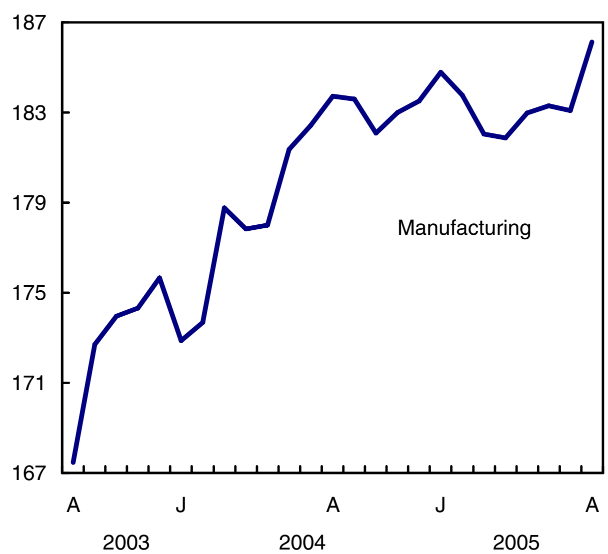
* Education, health and public administration.

Transportation rebounds from strike activities

Transportation and warehousing gained 1.0% on the strength of rail (+1.5%), truck (+0.8%) and water transportation (+8.0%). Water transportation rebounded to its June level following the end of strike activities on the West Coast. For a second consecutive month, air transportation decreased 0.3%, reflecting the persistent decline in the number of international travellers, especially from the United States. The decline paralleled the appreciation of the dollar vis-à-vis the US currency. The accommodation and food and beverages industries also appeared to have been negatively affected by the reduced number of international tourists as both industries recorded declines in August.

Manufacturing output surges

GDP billions of chained $ (1997)



Weak retail results despite incentives by auto makers

Despite special incentive programs by auto makers extended through the end of the summer, sales of new motor vehicle dealers retracted sharply, following two consecutive months of brisk sales. The retail trade sector declined 1.0% largely on that weakness, as retailing activities excluding new and used motor vehicles dropped 0.4% with the largest loss recorded by food and beverage stores, clothing and accessory stores and sporting goods and miscellaneous stores.

Wholesale trade activity increased 1.4% in August, mainly on the strength of motor vehicles. Excluding motor vehicles, wholesale trade grew only 0.4%, mostly from sales of farm products, building supplies, lumber and millwork, and pharmaceuticals. The largest decline was recorded by wholesalers of computers and other electronic equipment.

Construction activity declines for a third consecutive month

Construction activity receded 0.8% in August. Much of the weakness was in residential construction with a 3.2% drop, representing a third consecutive monthly decline. Housing starts fell substantially with most of the decline in multi-units residential buildings in all urban areas. Housing sales surged significantly in most major metropolitan areas in August, pushing up the output of real estate agents and brokers by 3.2% and that of lawyers, accountants and bookkeepers by 1.2%.

Engineering, repairs and other construction activities rose 0.7%. Non-residential building construction declined 0.1% with decreasing activity on institutional and industrial buildings, but commercial building edged up.

Available on CANSIM: tables 379-0017 to 379-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1301 and 1302.

The August issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 19, no. 8 (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

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

For general information or to order data, contact Yolande Chantigny (1-800-887-IMAD; *imad@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernard Lefrançois (613-951-3622), Industry Accounts Division.

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Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in chained dollars (1997)

	March 2005r	April 2005r	May 2005r	June 2005r	July 2005r	August 2005p	August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005
	seasonally adjusted							
	month-to-month % change						Millions of dollars[1]	% change
All Industries	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**1,076,344**	**2.7**
Goods-producing industries	**-0.7**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**-0.1**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**341,267**	**1.5**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	25,303	0.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-1.8	2.8	1.5	-2.5	3.5	0.7	39,994	2.0
Utilities	0.4	-0.9	0.8	2.9	-2.3	0.4	27,320	3.2
Construction	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	61,616	1.4
Manufacturing	-0.9	-0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.1	1.7	186,134	1.3
Services-producing industries	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**735,975**	**3.3**
Wholesale trade	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	-1.0	1.4	67,504	6.8
Retail trade	-0.5	1.3	-1.3	1.2	1.1	-1.0	62,664	4.9
Transportation and warehousing	0.1	-0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	52,226	4.5
Information and cultural industries	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	44,814	5.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	214,498	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	46,121	1.3
Administrative and waste management services	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	23,949	3.6
Education services	-1.2	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	47,228	4.1
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.0	61,871	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	-0.0	9,484	-1.6
Accommodation and food services	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.0	-0.9	22,977	0.8
Other services (except public administration)	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	25,884	1.3
Public administration	0.5	0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	58,642	1.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	-1.0	0.4	0.8	-0.1	0.4	1.3	254,746	1.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.7	0.3	0.9	73,701	-1.4
Durable manufacturing industries	-1.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	-0.4	2.1	112,190	3.2
Business sector industries	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	916,844	2.8
Non-business sector industries	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	159,990	2.1
Information and communication technologies industries	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.9	62,200	5.6
Energy sector	-1.3	1.4	1.4	-0.7	1.0	1.4	64,627	3.0

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
1. *Millions of chained dollars (1997), seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

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Government expenditures on culture

2003/04

All three levels of government spent more on culture in 2003/04 than in the previous year, although the rate of growth slowed in federal government spending. Federal spending actually fell for the film and video industry, book publishing and the performing arts.

In total, the three levels of government spent $7.3 billion on culture, up 4.1% from the previous year. This was slower than the pace of growth of 5.2% and 6.6% in preceding years.

The federal government spent $3.5 billion on culture in 2003/04, up 2.2% from the year before. The provinces and territories spent $2.2 billion, up 4.3%, while municipal allocations amounted to just over $2.0 billion, up 7.1%.

Per-capita government expenditures on culture, 2003/04

	Federal	Provincial/territorial	Municipal[1]
	in dollars		
Canada	**111**[2]	**69**	**63**
Newfoundland and Labrador	87	75	23
Prince Edward Island	139	86	20
Nova Scotia	125	61	37
New Brunswick	75	69	32
Quebec	156	97	56
Ontario	119	51	72
Manitoba	73	96	56
Saskatchewan	46	88	73
Alberta	48	63	59
British Columbia	49	64	75
Yukon	537	418	22
Northwest Territories	722	228	44
Nunavut	382	..	5

1. Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.
2. Federal expenditures at Canada level also include unallocated expenditures.
.. Figures not available.

The federal government accounted for 45% of total spending, the provinces and territories 29% and municipalities 26%. During the past five years, only the municipal share has increased.

On a per capita basis, the federal government spent $111 per person on culture, the provinces and territories $69, and municipalities, $63. Federal culture outlays were still highest in the North: $722 in the Northwest Territories, $537 in the Yukon, and $382 in Nunavut. Federal per capita spending was also higher in the Atlantic region than in the West.

As usual, culture industries consumed the lion's share of the federal culture budget, although in general, spending was down. On the other hand, the heritage sector, the second major recipient of federal funding, got a big increase. Libraries still dominated provincial/territorial and municipal cultural budgets.

Note to readers

The survey of federal and provincial/territorial government expenditures on culture is a census of all 30 federal and 180 provincial/territorial departments and agencies with culture-related expenses. This release includes results for the financial year April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004. Municipal data are based on a sample of municipalities for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2003.

There are three main categories of spending on culture: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions.

Unless otherwise stated, all values are in current dollars with no adjustment for inflation.

Survey results do not include data from the Government of Nunavut. The missing information is estimated at 0.1% of the total provincial and territorial culture budget and will have a minor impact on data comparability.

Expenditures on certain activities in certain provinces have been revised to conform to the data of the current year. Revisions are noted in the tables.

Federal government spending down on key culture industries

The 2.2% increase in federal culture spending in 2003/04 was only one-quarter of the 8.9% increase two years earlier.

Most of the federal cultural budget is devoted to key culture industries, which include broadcasting, the film and video industry, book and periodical publishing and the sound recording industry. Spending on this group of industries declined 1.0% in 2003/04 to $2.2 billion.

Federal spending on broadcasting amounted to $1.6 billion, or nearly three-quarters of total spending on culture industries. However, federal allocations were up just 0.3%, compared with 0.9% in 2002/03 and 7.5% in 2001/02. Cuts in spending in New Brunswick, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Manitoba contributed significantly to this decline.

Federal spending on the film and video industry fell 2.9% to $386.2 million. Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan suffered the biggest cuts.

In addition, federal funding for book and periodical publishers declined 11.6% to $162.1 million. This was largely due to drops in federal contributions to the Canadian Magazine Fund and the Book Publishing Industry Development program by the Department of Canadian Heritage.

On the other hand, federal funding to the heritage sector, including museums, archives, nature parks and historic sites, rose 19.2% to $937.2 million. Heritage institutions in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia were the major recipients.

Federal spending on the performing arts fell 11.2% to $184.5 million. Performing arts organizations in Quebec and Alberta were hit hardest.

Federal spending on culture rose in all provinces and territories in 2003/04 except in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The highest percentage increase (+63%) occurred in Nunavut, with nature parks benefiting the most. Nature parks were also the biggest beneficiaries in British Columbia, where federal spending was up 11.2%.

The federal government spent 9% less in Prince Edward Island, with performing arts organizations suffering the most.

Provinces/territories more than double their percentage increase in culture spending

The 4.3% gain in provincial/territorial spending on culture in 2003/04 was more than twice the increase of 1.9% in the previous year.

Overall, most provinces and territories reported growth in spending, ranging from a high of 14.6% in Alberta to a low of 2.5% in Saskatchewan. Spending actually declined in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The film and video industry and the heritage sector benefited the most from increased spending by the government of Alberta. At the same time, film and video suffered the most from reduced spending in New Brunswick.

Libraries dominated spending, receiving $856 million in total, up 6.0%. They accounted for nearly two-fifths of the total provincial/territorial culture budget, although the priority attached to libraries varied widely. For example, in British Columbia, two-thirds of all culture expenditures were allocated to libraries, while the Yukon devoted only 19%.

The next most significant funding recipient overall was heritage at $557 million or one-quarter of the total provincial and territorial culture budget, up 5.2% from 2002/03. The increase was largely attributable to increased funding for heritage in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

There was also a wide range in the proportion of spending on heritage. In Yukon, for example, spending on heritage represented 58% of total culture outlays, compared with only 13% in British Columbia.

Provincial and territorial governments allocated $298.6 million (or 14% of their total culture budgets) to the culture industries, a 0.8% increase. One-fifth of Quebec's culture budget went to these industries, the highest proportion, compared with only 0.7% in Prince Edward Island, the smallest.

The performing arts received $179.1 million, a 4.4% increase. They accounted for 8% of total provincial/territorial spending. Increased grants and contributions to performing arts organizations in Ontario were a significant factor.

Again, priorities varied. The government of Quebec spent 15 cents of every dollar of its culture budget on the performing arts, while the Northwest Territories spent well under one cent.

Municipal spending on culture continues to grow

The 7.1% gain in municipal spending on culture in 2003 was more than twice the growth of 3.3% in 2002. But this growth was still below the increases of 9.2% in 2001 and 8.1% in 2000.

Libraries dominated in municipal culture spending, consuming nearly three-quarters of all municipal culture budgets.

In 2003, municipalities spent $1.5 billion on libraries, up 5.9%. Spending increased in all provinces and territories, except for British Columbia and the Yukon.

Available on CANSIM: tables 505-0001 and 505-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3116 and 3117.

Selected details from the Survey of Government Expenditures on Culture in table format (87F0001XIE, free) are now available online. Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

To obtain more information, order data or enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382 or 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

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Government expenditures on culture

	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03 to 2003/04
	$ millions					% change
Federal	2,809	2,955	3,217	3,426	3,500	2.2
Provincial and territorial	1,958	2,079	2,069	2,109[r]	2,200	4.3
Municipal[1]	1,536	1,660	1,814	1,874[r]	2,007	7.1
All levels[2](current dollars)	**5,918**	**6,291**	**6,708**	**7,054**	**7,341**	**4.1**

1. *Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.*
2. *These totals exclude inter-governmental transfers; therefore, they cannot be derived by adding the three figures above.*

r *Revised*

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Savers, investors and investment income
2004

The number of taxfilers reporting investment income and the amount of investment income they reported both rebounded last year.

More than 7.5 million people reported just under $31.3 billion of income from investments in 2004, according to income tax returns filed in the spring of 2005. The number reporting investment income rose 2.0%, while the income itself was up 1.8%. (In comparisons involving dollar amounts, all figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.)

The increases followed three consecutive years of declines in the number of persons reporting such income, and two years of declines in the amounts.

The number of people reporting investment income rose 3.3% in both British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador, followed closely by Quebec (+3.2%).

The proportion of taxfilers reporting investment income remained relatively stable at 33% last year, after continual declines since 2000.

The median investment income reported in 2004 was $460. In other words, one-half of those reporting investment income reported more than $460 and half reported less.

Among census metropolitan areas, the highest median investment income was reported in Victoria at $780, followed by Vancouver at $580 and St. Catharines-Niagara at $510.

Investment income recipients are either investors (those who reported dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations), or savers (those who reported interest income). Investors may have also reported interest income.

Last year, 3.1 million investors reported $24.3 billion of dividend and interest income. The number of investors rose 6.3%, while the income they reported went up 4.6%.

The number of investors rose in all provinces and territories except Nunavut where it remained stable. The amount of dividend and interest income rose in most provinces and territories although there were small declines in New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

On the other hand, the number of savers declined 0.9% to 4.4 million in 2004. This was a much smaller percentage decline than in the previous two years.

The amount of interest income reported in 2004 fell 7.1% to $6.9 billion, about the same decline as in 2003. However, these drops were not nearly as steep as in 2002 when interest income reported fell by 25.5% compared with the previous year.

Note: Investment income refers to the interest and dividend income reported by savers and/or investors from investments in non-tax-sheltered vehicles. Income earned from investment held under the terms of registered retirement savings plans or registered income funds, for example, are excluded. Capital gains are also excluded.

Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0036 to 111-0038 and 111-0042.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4106.

The databanks *Canadian Savers* (17C0009, various prices), *Canadian Investors* (17C0007, various prices), *Canadian Investment Income* (17C0008, various prices) and *Canadian Capital Gains* (17C0012, various prices) are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories, cities, towns, census metropolitan areas, census divisions, federal electoral districts, forward sortation areas (the first three letters of the postal code) and letter carrier routes.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; fax: 1-866-652-8444 or 613-951-4745; *saadinfo@statcan.ca*), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Investment income, 2004

	Number reporting investment income	2003 to 2004	Investment income	2003 to 2004	Taxfilers reporting investment income
		% change	$'000	% change	%
Canada	**7,526,130**	**2.0**	**31,262,431**	**1.8**	**33**
Newfoundland and Labrador	71,090	3.3	137,082	4.7	18
Prince Edward Island	28,280	0.2	80,016	5.6	28
Nova Scotia	176,510	0.2	748,836	3.0	26
New Brunswick	131,070	0.0	355,741	-3.4	24
Quebec	1,718,930	3.2	6,448,537	4.5	30
Ontario	3,017,760	1.2	12,541,172	-1.4	35
Manitoba	284,080	-0.3	816,704	-1.2	35
Saskatchewan	251,520	0.8	874,489	1.9	36
Alberta	764,340	2.6	4,371,107	6.2	34
British Columbia	1,071,000	3.3	4,852,937	3.4	37
Yukon	5,290	1.9	20,153	4.2	25
Northwest Territories	4,950	-3.3	11,831	-7.9	18
Nunavut	1,310	-5.8	3,826	-15.1	9

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Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

August 2005 (preliminary)

Crude oil production declined 2.3% this month compared to the same month last year, and year-to-date production fell 5.2% compared to the same period a year earlier.

Exports in August, accounting for 63.5% of total production, rose 1.2% from the same period a year earlier, reflecting the first percentage increase this year.

Crude oil and natural gas

	August 2004	August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	12 649.6	12 360.1	-2.3
Exports	7 759.3	7 849.9	1.2
Imports[2]	4 887.1	4 340.5	-11.2
Refinery receipts	9 834.7	8 725.5	-11.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	13 576.3	14 018.2	3.3
Exports	8 753.5	9 215.8	5.3
Canadian domestic sales[4]	3 882.8	3 889.8	0.2
	Jan. to Aug. 2004	Jan. to Aug. 2005	Jan.–Aug. 2004 to Jan.–Aug. 2005
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]			
Production	100 201.3	94 955.5	-5.2
Exports	63 414.2	60 127.6	-5.2
Imports[2]	36 555.2	35 448.4	-3.0
Refinery receipts	74 037.0	71 359.7	-3.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[3]			
Marketable production	111 169.2	112 301.1	1.0
Exports	69 402.7	71 365.8	2.8
Canadian domestic sales[4]	47 849.8	47 245.5	-1.3

1. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2. *Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.*
3. *Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
4. *Includes direct sales.*

Marketable natural gas production increased 3.3% over the same period last year. Exports of natural gas advanced 5.3% over last August. Domestic sales also increased 0.2% because of higher industrial sales (+0.8%) from the same month last year, they were offset by lower residential (-1.3%) and commercial sales (-4.1%).

Preliminary data are available on CANSIM at the national level to August 2005 inclusive. Detailed information is available at the national and provincial level for *Crude Oil* (126-0001) up to June 2005 inclusive, and for *Natural Gas* (131-0001) up to March 2005 inclusive.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Innovation in selected professional, scientific and technical services: Results from the Survey of Innovation

2003

A working paper highlighting aspects of innovation in selected professional, scientific and technical service industries is now available. It is based on data from the 2003 Survey of Innovation, which covered all information and communication technologies (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, where 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 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.

Innovation in Selected Professional, Scientific and Technical Services: Results from the Survey of Innovation 2003 (88F0006XIE2005013, free), the second of four working papers on innovation in selected service industries, 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. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes

August 2005

The computer and peripherals price indexes (CPPI, 2001=100) are now available for August. The index for commercial computers declined 0.2% from July to 41.1 while the consumer computers index fell 2.1% to 23.6.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices and printer prices were unchanged from July.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 331-0001 and 331-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

New products

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Second quarter 2005, Vol. 53, no. 2
Catalogue number 13-001-XIB ($36/$117).

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Capital Expenditure Price Statistics, Second quarter 2005, Vol. 21, no. 2
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Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 2005, Vol. 83, no. 8
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Government Expenditures on Culture: Data Tables, 2003/04
Catalogue number 87F0001XIE
(free).

Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: Innovation in Selected Professional, Scientific and Technical Services: Results from the Survey of Innovation 2003, 2001 to 2003, no. 13
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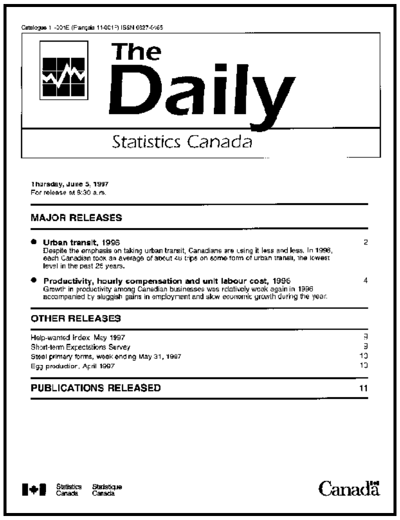

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29	**Employment, earnings and hours**	September 2005
29	**Employment insurance**	September 2005
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