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Releases

Releases

Canadian economic accounts

Third quarter 2005 and September 2005

Economic growth accelerated slightly during the third quarter thanks to a sharp rebound in exports, mainly automotive products and agriculture and fishing products.

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 0.9% in the third quarter, compared with advances of 0.8% in the second and 0.5% in the first.

Real gross domestic product, chained (1997) dollars[1]

	Change	Annualized change	Year-over-year change
		%	
First quarter 2004	0.6	2.6	1.6
Second quarter 2004	1.2	5.0	3.1
Third quarter 2004	0.9	3.5	3.7
Fourth quarter 2004	0.5	2.1	3.3
First quarter 2005	0.5	2.0	3.2
Second quarter 2005	0.8	3.4	2.8
Third quarter 2005	0.9	3.6	2.8

1. *The change is the growth rate from one period to the next. The annualized change is the growth rate compounded annually. The year-over-year change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in a previous year.*

Final domestic demand grew 1.0%, matching the growth registered in the second quarter. Much of the strength in real GDP in the first two quarters was from domestic demand. Growth in the third quarter received an added boost from exports which advanced 2.5%.

The third quarter was affected by a very active energy sector which pushed up business investment, corporate profits, output in the goods-producing industries and economy-wide prices. Automobile manufacturers also had a strong quarter with output increasing 6.0%.

Industrial production (the output of mines, factories and utilities) increased 1.3%. The mining, oil and gas extraction sector increased 3.2%, manufacturing output rose by 0.8%, while utilities advanced 0.4%.

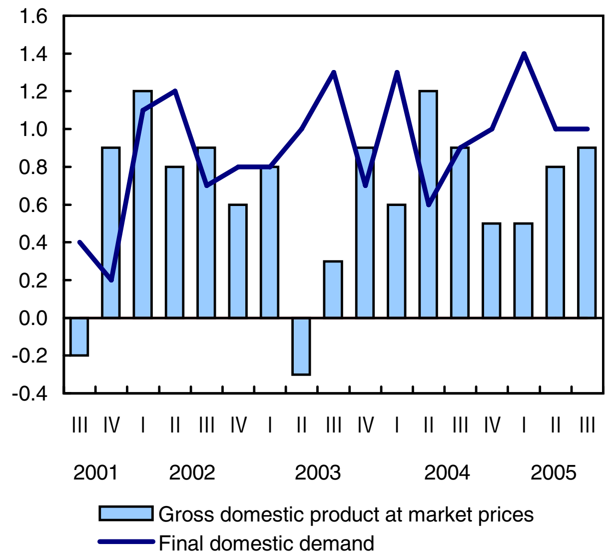
Economy-wide prices, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, increased 1.9% in the third quarter, the largest quarterly increase since the early 1980s. Excluding energy, economy wide prices increased 0.5%.

Overall, economic output was unchanged in September, after increasing 0.5% in August and 0.3% in July.

The Canadian economy grew at an annualized rate of 3.6% in the third quarter of the year, compared to 3.4% last quarter.

GDP continues to accelerate

Quarterly % change, chained (1997) dollars



Exports rebound following second quarter decline

Incentive-induced automotive sales south of the border had a substantial impact on Canadian exports. A 7% jump in automotive exports helped to push up total exports 2.5%, rebounding from the 0.2% decline in the second quarter and well above the 1.3% growth registered in the first.

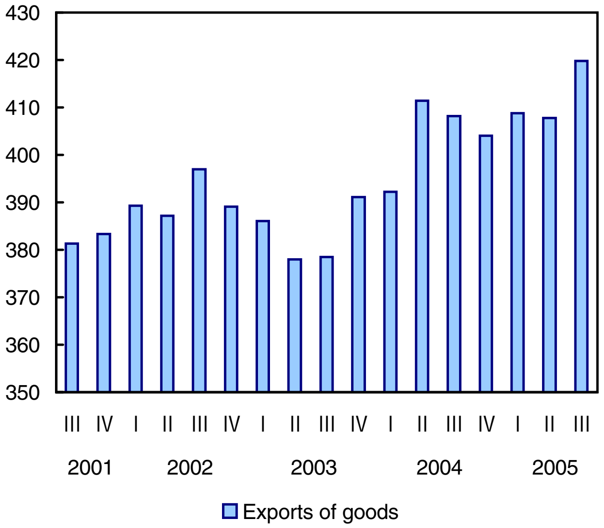
The resource sector also fared well in the third quarter as exports of agriculture and fish products and energy products registered a strong showing. Exports of agricultural and fish products skyrocketed in the third quarter (+6.4%), helped by the easing of border restrictions on Canadian live cattle in July.

The one dark cloud in the otherwise rosy resource picture remains the forestry sector, which saw its exports fall 0.5%, a fifth consecutive quarterly decline. Output of wood products excluding sawmills (-5.2%) and paper products (-0.9%) both fell.

A bustling mining and oil and gas extraction industry helped push up output in the goods-producing industries. This gain, combined with a 4.9% hike in the production of motor vehicles and a 2.8% increase in automotive parts, helped push growth in the goods-producing industries (+1.3%) ahead of the service sector (+0.9%) for the first time this year.

Exports climb sharply

Billions of chained (1997) dollars



Output of the manufacturing sector increased 0.8% in the third quarter. Only 9 of the 21 major groups advanced, accounting for 51% of total manufacturing output. Major contributors were transportation equipment (+3.1%), chemical products (+2.3%) and plastic products (+2.8%).

Labour income posted another solid gain

Overall growth in wages and salaries remained strong in the third quarter and has been climbing steadily for over a year. Much of this growth is coming from the service industries where the growth in wages and salaries has outpaced goods-producing industries in each of the last three quarters.

While growth in wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries has been moderate in 2005, the mining and oil and gas extraction industry has seen tremendous growth. Labour shortages in this industry and buoyant economic conditions have boosted average weekly earnings, driving up wages and salaries an average of 3.1% per quarter in 2005, compared to 1.5% for all industries.

Consumer spending slows

Personal expenditures, the main source of growth in GDP for much of the year, continued to slow in the third quarter (+0.6%), following a strong showing in the first quarter.

A warm summer drove up expenditures on electricity which climbed 1.9% in the third quarter. In addition, purchases of food and non-alcoholic beverages, drugs and pharmaceutical products, and recreational equipment all recorded large quarterly increases contributing to overall growth.

A wave of automotive dealer incentives helped to push up personal expenditures on new motor vehicles which advanced 1.4%, with the growth occurring in July. Much of the increase was attributable to purchases of fuel efficient passenger cars as the jump in the price of gasoline in late August and early September dampened purchases of sports utility vehicles.

Personal expenditures on clothing and household furnishing have slowed considerably in the last two quarters. Following eight quarters of strong growth, personal expenditures on furniture, carpets and other floor coverings have now declined for two successive quarters, falling 1.0% in the third.

New housing construction stalls

The drop in personal expenditures on household furnishing has been partly driven by a weakening housing market in which output in the residential construction sector fell 0.2%, its second quarterly decline this year. The overall value of new house construction has fallen 2.7% since its peak in the fourth quarter of 2004.

While sales of new dwellings declined significantly in the quarter, sales of existing homes remained strong. Ownership transfer costs have now posted three consecutive quarters of stellar growth, with gains of 4.7% in the third quarter, 7.3% in the second and 2.6% in the first.

Overall growth in business investment continued its steady climb. The deceleration in the growth in residential investment was more than offset by accelerated growth in non-residential structures and equipment, with significant investment occurring in the oil and gas industry.

National saving rate increases

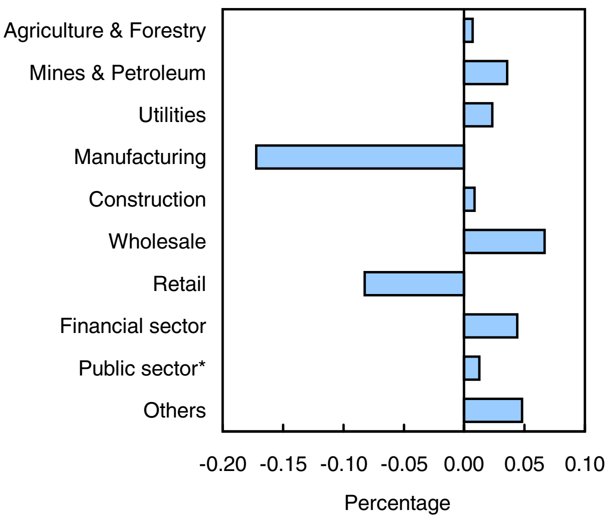
The national saving rate sat at 12.3% in the third quarter, up from 11.0% in the second. A large increase in saving by the corporate sector was responsible for the growth. For more information on the calculation of the national saving rate and the relationship between saving in the different sectors of the economy see the publication *Trends in Saving and Net Lending in the National Accounts* (13-604-MIE2005049, free).

GDP by industry: Highlights for September

Economic growth was flat in September following a 0.5% increase in August. Industrial production (the output of factories, mines and utilities) retreated by 0.5% in September on the weakness of manufacturing while both the mining and utilities sectors grew.

Manufacturing output dropped 1.0%, with the largest declines recorded by manufacturers of transportation equipment (-2.0%), machinery (-2.7%) and chemicals (-2.2%). Manufacturers of fabricated metal, and plastic products registered significant gains.

Main industrial sectors' contribution to total growth, September 2005



* Education, health and public administration.

The energy sector recorded a 0.6% increase in September, primarily driven by oil and gas exploration (+4.9%), electricity generation (+1.3%) and the transportation of natural gas by pipeline (+0.9%). Oil and gas extraction, however, edged down 0.1%.

Retail sales of new motor vehicles retracted sharply in August and September following a jump in July. The decline paralleled the end of special incentive programs by auto makers. The retail trade sector declined 1.5% in September on that weakness, as retailing activities excluding new motor vehicle dealers grew 0.9%. Wholesale trade activity, however, increased 1.2%, mainly on the strength of motor vehicles. Excluding motor vehicles and parts, wholesale trade grew only 0.4%.

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

	April 2005[r]	May 2005[r]	June 2005[r]	July 2005[r]	August 2005[r]	September 2005[p]
	seasonally adjusted					
	month-to month % change					
All industries	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**-0.0**
Goods-producing industries	0.5	0.7	-0.1	0.6	1.0	-0.3
Service-producing industries	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Industrial production	0.4	0.8	-0.3	0.5	1.2	-0.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.8	1.6	-3.0	4.1	0.6	0.7
Wholesale trade	0.6	1.2	0.7	-1.0	1.5	1.2
Retail trade	1.3	-1.3	1.0	1.2	-1.3	-1.5

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

Detailed analysis and tables

More detailed analysis on today's releases from the national accounts, including additional charts and tables, can be found in the third quarter 2005 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 4, no. 3 (13-010-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *National accounts*.

Products, services and contact information

Gross domestic product by industry

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

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

The September issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, Vol. 19, no. 9 (15-001-XIE, $12/$118) is now available. See *How to order products*. A print-on-demand version is available at a different price.

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; *bernard.lefrancois@statcan.ca*), Industry Accounts Division.

National economic and financial accounts

Available on CANSIM: tables 378-0001, 378-0002, 380-0001 to 380-0017, 380-0019 to 380-0035, 380-0056, 380-0059, 380-0060 and 382-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1804, 1901 and 2602.

The third quarter issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates* (13-001-XIB, $36/$117) will soon be available. A print-on-demand version will also be available at a different price.

Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly *Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001-PPB, $54/$193), *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014-PPB, $54/$193) and *Estimates of Labour Income* (13F0016XPB, $22/$70), including supplementary analytical tables and charts are now available.

At 8:30 a.m. on release day, the complete seasonally adjusted quarterly income and expenditure accounts, financial flow accounts, and monthly estimates of labour income data sets can be obtained on computer diskette. The diskettes (13-001-DDB, $134/$535; 13-014-DDB, $321/$1284; and 13F0016DDB, $134/$535) can also be purchased at a lower cost seven business days after the official release date (13-001-XDB, $27/$107; 13-014-XDB, $65/$257; and 13F0016XDB, $27/$107). To purchase any of these products, contact Client Services (613-951-3810; *iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640,*iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca*), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

□

Canadian economic accounts key indicators[1]

	Second quarter 2004	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	First quarter 2005	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	2003	2004
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
	$ millions at current prices							
GDP by income and by expenditure								
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	641,204	647,288	654,312	662,108	672,360	683,824	617,753	643,964
	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	4.2	4.2
Corporation profits before taxes	177,176	178,804	181,484	183,508	189,512	199,820	147,592	175,148
	8.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.3	5.4	8.7	18.7
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,380	57,112	57,312	57,236	57,276	60,592	50,223	55,408
	6.9	3.1	0.4	-0.1	0.1	5.8	6.5	10.3
Net income of unincorporated business	83,712	85,068	85,296	85,320	85,732	86,480	78,438	83,893
	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	4.4	7.0
Taxes less subsidies	148,568	150,276	151,212	152,628	155,044	155,052	141,424	148,682
	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	2.1	5.1
Personal disposable income	747,232	751,336	757,772	761,236	770,940	783,064	719,553	747,496
	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.6	3.7	3.9
Personal saving rate[2]	1.9	1.4	1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	2.4	1.4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	millions of chained (1997) dollars							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	637,204	642,702	648,794	658,945	664,099	668,127	619,401	640,630
	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	3.1	3.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	209,664	210,713	211,801	212,765	215,412	217,718	204,593	210,049
	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	237,551	241,206	245,637	250,025	253,038	257,810	225,199	240,150
	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.9	5.9	6.6
Investment in inventories	2,367	17,458	22,370	16,184	13,033	11,895	11,065	11,535
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and services	469,204	465,940	462,289	468,441	467,280	478,932	439,784	461,675
	4.4	-0.7	-0.8	1.3	-0.2	2.5	-2.1	5.0
Imports of goods and services	433,860	446,727	455,772	465,935	463,662	474,014	406,664	439,619
	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.2	-0.5	2.2	4.1	8.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,121,455	1,131,229	1,137,256	1,143,034	1,152,559	1,162,865	1,092,388	1,124,428
	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.9
GDP by industry								
Goods producing industries	330,763	335,635	336,330	336,294	337,146	341,627	319,035	332,217
	1.4	1.5	0.2	-0.0	0.3	1.3	2.3	4.1
Industrial production	246,514	250,084	250,505	250,021	249,888	253,014	238,271	247,374
	1.7	1.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.3	0.7	3.8
Energy sector	63,153	62,867	63,582	62,588	63,116	64,676	61,970	63,109
	0.5	-0.5	1.1	-1.6	0.8	2.5	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing	179,064	183,247	182,866	183,547	182,586	184,086	172,090	180,070
	2.3	2.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.8	-0.0	4.6
Non-durable manufacturing	73,489	74,617	74,096	73,487	72,916	73,568	72,264	73,714
	1.2	1.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	0.9	-0.1	2.0
Durable manufacturing	105,352	108,400	108,539	109,825	109,434	110,280	99,619	106,132
	3.0	2.9	0.1	1.2	-0.4	0.8	0.0	6.5
Construction	60,287	60,813	61,510	62,292	63,032	63,795	58,026	60,689
	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	5.6	4.6
Services producing industries	707,061	712,389	716,314	722,786	729,860	736,263	690,777	709,357
	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.7
Wholesale trade	61,788	62,952	63,958	65,056	66,586	67,429	59,157	62,306
	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.3	4.6	5.3
Retail trade	58,900	59,811	60,341	61,727	62,380	62,449	57,206	59,405
	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.1	2.6	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	49,781	50,068	50,547	50,892	51,255	52,313	47,665	49,804
	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.7	4.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting	205,949	207,075	208,219	210,256	212,321	214,678	199,480	206,340
	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.4
Information and communication technologies	57,651	58,616	59,190	60,233	61,128	61,705	55,698	58,112
	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	4.3

1. *The first line is the series itself expressed in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. The second line is the quarter to quarter percentage change at quarterly rates.*
2. *Actual rate.*

... *Figures not applicable.*

■

International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey: Building on our competencies

2003

Canadians with lower levels of literacy have lower rates of employment, and lower earnings, according to a new survey of literacy and numeracy among adults aged 16 and over.

The 2003 International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey found a clear link between proficiency in literacy and an individual's employability. People with low proficiency in literacy tend to have lower rates of employment, and they tend to work in occupations with lower skill requirements.

The survey tested more than 23,000 Canadians aged 16 and over on their proficiency in four domains: prose literacy, document literacy, numeracy and problem-solving. Proficiency was rated on the basis of levels one to five, that is, lowest to highest.

In 2003, about 62% of employed Canadians between the ages of 16 and 65 had average scores in the document domain at Level 3 or above. Level 3 is the desired threshold for coping with the rapidly changing skill demands of a knowledge-based economy and society.

In contrast, over one-half of unemployed Canadians of these ages had document literacy scores below Level 3.

The survey also showed that people who work in more knowledge-intensive jobs (including such occupations as accountants, lawyers, economists, medical doctors, mathematicians, architects, college and university educators) tend to have higher proficiency in literacy and numeracy. In addition, the higher the proficiency in literacy, the more workers tend to earn, particularly women.

The IALSS also collected data on participation in various forms of adult education and learning such as taking courses, participating in programs of study and attending workshops during the 12 months prior to the survey. It found that in all provinces and territories, there was a substantial difference between the participation rates of those with the lowest and highest levels of literacy.

Overall, about half of Canadians aged 16 to 65 participated in adult education or learning activities in 2003. In all regions, around 70% of adults with the literacy scores at the highest level (Level 4/5), participated in adult education and learning. However, at 20%, this proportion was much lower for those at the lowest level of literacy (Level 1).

Note to readers

This is the second release of data from the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey (IALSS). The first, on November 9, 2005, summarized provincial and territorial findings.

The IALSS is the Canadian component of the Adult Literacy and Life Skills study, which was a joint project of the Government of Canada, the US National Center for Education Statistics and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The IALSS built on its predecessor, the 1994 International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS), which was the world's first internationally comparative survey of adult literacy. Like the IALS, the 2003 IALSS conceptualized proficiency along a continuum that denoted how well adults use information to function in society and the economy.

The IALSS did not measure the absence of competence. Rather it measured knowledge and skills in four domains across a range of abilities. Consequently, the results cannot be used to classify population groups as either "literate" or "illiterate."

The IALSS measured proficiency in four domains. Two of them, prose (continuous text such as the type found in books and newspaper articles) and document literacy (such as graphs, charts and other written information of a discontinuous nature), were defined and measured in the same manner as in the IALS survey.

The IALSS added two new domains. The first was numeracy, which expanded the quantitative measure of the IALS by adding mathematical concepts and, in some instances, removing the textual aspect of the measure. The second was problem solving, or analytical reasoning.

Proficiencies were rated on a continuous scale from 0 to 500 points and were reported on the basis of five levels (four for the problem solving domain). In all four domains, Level 1 contains respondents displaying the lowest level of ability. Level 4/5 (or Level 4 for problem solving) contains those with the highest level of ability.

Due to the small number of respondents scoring at Level 5, results in Levels 4 and 5 were combined for the prose, document and numeracy scales. The new problem-solving domain has four proficiency levels, so the regrouping was not required.

Strong link between literacy and employment

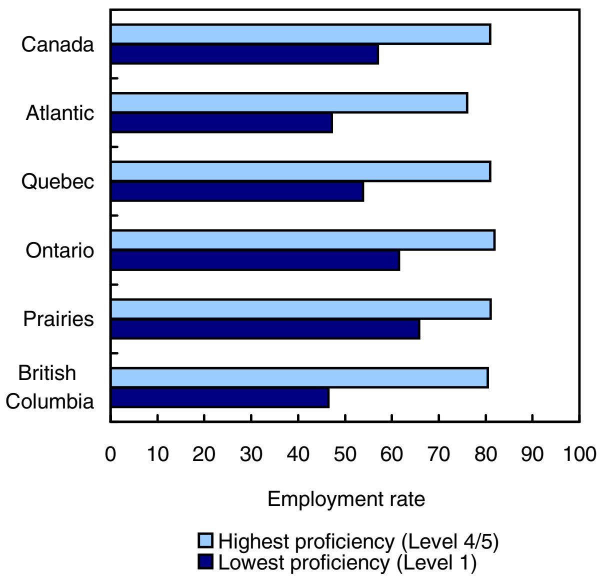
The survey found that people who had scores in the document literacy domain at Level 1 (the lowest level of proficiency) had a much lower employment rate than those at higher levels of proficiency.

About 57% of adults aged 16 to 65 at Level 1 were employed compared to more than 80% of those who scored at Level 4/5, the highest. The survey found a noticeable increase in the employment rate even between individuals in Levels 1 and 2, the two lowest proficiency levels. About 70% of individuals at Level 2 were employed.

This relationship held throughout most regions in Canada, although it was stronger in some than in others.

For example, in the territories and British Columbia, there was a large difference in employment rates by literacy level. Over 90% of those at Level 4/5 were employed in the territories compared to 50% of those at Level 1. In British Columbia the rates were 81% and 47% respectively.

Employment rate among respondents at the highest and lowest levels of document proficiency, 2003



The difference in employment rates between people at Level 1 and people at Level 4/5 is smallest in Ontario and the Prairies.

Occupations linked to literacy and numeracy proficiencies

The survey found that people who work in more knowledge intensive jobs tend to have higher literacy and numeracy proficiencies.

The IALSS grouped occupations based on knowledge content and common skills, including cognitive, communication, management and motor skills. Knowledge expert occupations include such jobs as accountants, lawyers, economists, medical doctors, architects, college and university educators. Manager occupations include jobs such as corporate management, department managers, and senior government officials. Service occupations cover a range of occupations including travel attendants, housekeeping and restaurant workers, home care workers and hairdressers. Examples of goods-related occupations include fishery workers, miners, roofers, dairy and livestock producers, bricklayers and bakers.

In most regions, the average scores of knowledge experts, managers and information skills professionals corresponded to Level 3 proficiency in prose literacy, document literacy and in numeracy. On the other hand, the average scores of workers in services and goods-related occupations across these three domains were generally at Level 2 proficiency.

At the national level, workers in two industries stood out as having relatively high average proficiency scores in prose and document literacy, and in numeracy. These were knowledge-intensive market services industries; and public administration, defense, education and health.

Some industries are more dependent on technology and knowledge inputs than others and the IALSS grouped manufacturing industries according to their relative intensity of technology use (high, medium-high, medium-low and low). Market service industries were grouped according to their use of knowledge inputs. The knowledge-intensive market service activities category includes post and telecommunications, finance and insurance, and business activities. Examples of primary industries include agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing; mining and quarrying.

Two industries, low- and medium-low technology manufacturing, and primary industries, had workers with average scores at Level 2 in prose, document and numeracy domains.

There were some notable regional differences in the proficiencies of workers by industry — most likely a reflection of the nature of industries in these regions. For example, in the Prairies, British Columbia and the territories, about one in five workers in the primary industries were at the highest level of proficiency (Level 4/5). This was about twice the proportion that was found in the Atlantic region, Quebec and Ontario.

Clear association between literacy and earnings

The survey showed a clear link between high proficiency in prose literacy and earnings, reinforcing findings of previous studies. However, the link was generally stronger for women than for men at both the national and regional levels.

Just under a third of men who were earning at least $60,000 a year were at the highest level of prose proficiency, compared to 15% among those earning less than $20,000.

The difference was even greater for women. About one-half of women with annual earnings of $60,000 or more were at the highest level of prose literacy, compared with 19% who earned less than $20,000.

The situation was somewhat different at the lowest end of the literacy scale. A much higher proportion of men than women who were earning at least $60,000 a year were at the lowest levels of literacy. One in four men were at this level, but fewer than one in ten women.

Literacy associated with health and community participation

Although the nature of the relationship between health and literacy needs to be explored further, the survey evidence suggests that health issues and literacy issues intersect. The IALSS measured health using a widely recognized and validated set of questions on self-reported physical and mental health. Responses to the questions on physical health were used to establish four groups: poor, fair, good and excellent.

Those aged 16 to 65 who reported being in poor physical health scored lower in document literacy than did those reporting better health.

In each of the provinces and territories, with the exception of the Yukon, about half of all seniors (older than 65) reported being in poor physical health. In each jurisdiction, the average document literacy score of seniors reporting poor health was at Level 1.

Given that about half of all seniors reported being in poor physical health and that they scored at the lowest level of proficiency there may be serious implications for their overall quality of life.

Higher levels of prose literacy are associated with higher levels of involvement in various community groups and organizations and in volunteer activities. Half of all respondents at the lowest level of prose literacy proficiency, compared with one in five at the highest, reported that they were not involved in any of the community activities measured by the IALSS.

In a society ever more dependent on obtaining its information through electronic means, familiarity with, and use of, information and communications technologies is almost a necessity. The survey results showed that use of computers was lowest among those with low prose literacy — meaning that in addition to a digital divide, non-users may also face a literacy challenge.

Employment rate by document proficiency level, population aged 16 to 65[1], 2003

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
	%			
Atlantic	47.2	60.2	69.5	76.1
Quebec	53.8	68.2	75.1	81.0
Ontario	61.5	73.0	77.3	81.9
Prairies	65.8	75.3	80.5	81.1
British Columbia	46.5	66.6	74.0	80.5
Territories	50.1	67.6	81.6	90.1
Canada	**57.0**	**70.2**	**76.4**	**81.0**

1. *Due to small sample sizes for certain categories, it is necessary to limit observations to regional statistics.*

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4406.

The publication *Building on our Competencies: Canadian Results of the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey*, 2003 (89-617-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*.

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

Federal Jurisdiction Workplace Survey

2004 (preliminary)

The Federal Jurisdiction Workplace Survey is the first survey to provide information on employees and employers that fall under the jurisdiction of federal labour standards legislation (contained in Part III of the *Canada Labour Code*). The survey collects information on workplace policies and human resource management practices.

For the first time ever, data are available, for the reference year 2004, on the main sectors that fall within the federal jurisdiction — notably the banking, communications, and transportation sectors (including air, maritime, rail and road) — with breakdowns available according to size of business and region.

Data are now available on hours of work, leave entitlements, wages, benefits and the working environments of employees who work for federal jurisdiction employers.

This survey, which was undertaken for the Labour Program, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, will allow analysis of working conditions in businesses within the federal jurisdiction and will support the review of federal labour standards legislation which is now underway.

The survey data will also allow researchers to examine working conditions of businesses in the federal jurisdiction.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5076.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Yves Gauthier (613-951-0188; *yves.gauthier@statcan.ca*), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

September 2005 (preliminary)

Total estimated sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $3.3 billion in September, a 3.1% increase over September 2004 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

The largest year-over-year increases, at the provincial level, were recorded in Alberta (+9.7%), Quebec (+5.2%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.8%) and Saskatchewan (+3.7%).

The year-over-year increase in sales, at the national level, was due to higher sales at limited (+3.6%) and full service (+3.3%) restaurants. These two sectors accounted for 85% of industry sales in September. Food service contractors (+8.6%) and caterers (+9.1%) also posted significant growth. These two sectors account for about 8% of industry sales.

Note: Sales estimates at the provincial and national level were revised from January 2005. The revisions include late data received from respondents and the corresponding updates were made. Estimated data were replaced by reported data (once they became available), as well companies that were not part of the industry group were reclassified. To obtain the revised data, refer to the following CANSIM table.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. □

Food services sales

	September 2004[r]	August 2005[r]	September 2005[p]	September 2004 to September 2005
	not seasonally adjusted			
	$ thousands			% change
Total, food services sales	**3,154,847**	**3,389,406**	**3,251,972**	**3.08**
Full service restaurants	1,507,760	1,616,193	1,558,032	3.33
Limited service restaurants	1,173,962	1,334,515	1,216,498	3.62
Food service contractors	168,192	148,660	182,576	8.55
Social and mobile caterers	73,877	66,969	80,642	9.16
Drinking places	231,057	223,070	214,224	-7.28
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,249	41,857	35,885	4.78
Prince Edward Island	16,007	16,941	14,376	-10.19
Nova Scotia	86,224	85,096	79,450	-7.86
New Brunswick	65,712	63,252	58,887	-10.39
Quebec	658,486	717,716	692,722	5.20
Ontario	1,281,292	1,339,598	1,319,432	2.98
Manitoba	84,137	84,757	81,331	-3.34
Saskatchewan	74,569	84,648	77,320	3.69
Alberta	334,292	379,455	366,867	9.74
British Columbia	509,394	565,193	516,158	1.33
Yukon	3,723	3,236	2,670	-28.28
Northwest Territories	6,071	7,163	6,501	7.07
Nunavut	690	493	372	-46.11

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

■

Newly redesigned community profiles
2001 Census

As part of the ongoing effort to update and improve our Census applications on the Internet and to prepare our users for the dissemination of 2006 Census data, the 2006 Census Dissemination Project announces the release of the newly redesigned "Community Profiles" (93F0053XIE, free) via our Web site home page and through the Census Internet module.

The redesigned Community Profiles (2001 Census data) reflects changes based on extensive user/focus group testing and also follows the direction Statistics Canada will be taking as part of its upcoming Web site improvement initiatives. Most importantly will be the changes/new functionality that users will notice with the interface itself.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

For more information, contact the National Contact Centre (1-800-263-1136; *infostats@statscan.ca*), Advisory Services Division. ■

Computer and peripherals price indexes
September 2005

The computer and peripherals price indexes (CPPI) are now available for September.

The index for commercial computers declined 2.4% from August to 40.1 (2001=100) while the consumer computers index fell 0.8% to 23.4.

In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices declined 0.3% to 68.8 and printer prices declined 0.9% to 55.1.

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

Economic Analysis Research Paper Series: Key Indicators in Canada, no. 37
Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2005037
(free).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates: Day of Release, September 2005
Catalogue number 13F0016DDB ($134/$535).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates, September 2005
Catalogue number 13F0016XDB ($27/$107).

Estimates of Labour Income, Monthly Estimates, September 2005
Catalogue number 13F0016XPB ($22/$70).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates: Day of Release, third quarter 2005, Vol. 53, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-001-DDB ($134/$535).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, third quarter 2005, Vol. 53, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-001-PPB ($54/$193).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, third quarter 2005, Vol. 53, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-001-XDB ($27/$107).

Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, third quarter 2005, Vol. 4, no. 3
Catalogue number 13-010-XIE
(free).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates: Day of Release, third quarter 2005
Catalogue number 13-014-DDB ($321/$1,284).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, third quarter 2005
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Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, third quarter 2005
Catalogue number 13-014-XDB ($65/$257).

Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: Trends in Saving and Net Lending in the National Accounts, no. 49
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(free).

Income and Expenditure Accounts Technical Series: Trends in Saving and Net Lending in the National Accounts, no. 49
Catalogue number 13-604-MPB2005049
(free).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, September 2005, Vol. 19, no. 9
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE ($12/$118).

Building on our Competencies: Canadian Results of the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey, 2003
Catalogue number 89-617-XIE
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All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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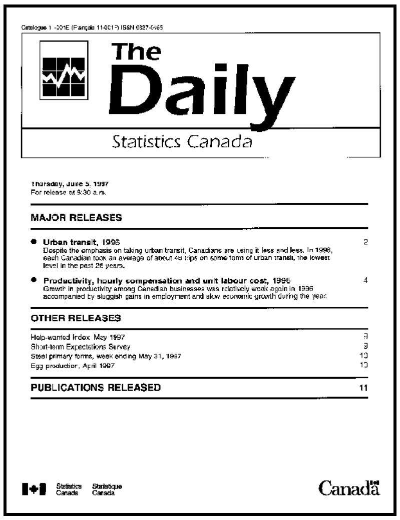

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Release dates: December 2005

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	**Youth correctional services: Key indicators**	2003/04
1	**Financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises**	2004
2	**Human Activity and the Environment**	2005
2	**Labour Force Survey**	November 2005
5	**Study: Mandatory retirement among university professors**	1983 to 2001
5	**Study: Impact of foreign ownership on growth in productivity**	1980 to 1999
6	**Building permits**	October 2005
7	**Production of principal field crops**	November 2005
8	**Deaths**	2003
8	**Study: Intergenerational mobility and marital matching on parental income**	
8	**New Housing Price Index**	October 2005
9	**Industrial capacity utilization rates**	Third quarter 2005
9	**Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost**	Third quarter 2005
12	**Household spending**	2004
12	**Satellite Account of Nonprofit Institutions and Volunteering**	1997 to 2001
13	**New motor vehicle sales**	October 2005
13	**Leading indicators**	November 2005
14	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	October 2005
14	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 2005
15	**Canada's international investment position**	Third quarter 2005
15	**Current economic conditions**	December 2005
16	**National balance sheet accounts**	Third quarter 2005
16	**Adult correctional services**	2003/04
19	**Canada's international transactions in securities**	October 2005
19	**Wholesale trade**	October 2005
19	**Travel between Canada and other countries**	October 2005
20	**Consumer Price Index**	November 2005
20	**Criminal Justice Indicators**	
20	**Employment Insurance**	October 2005
21	**Retail trade**	October 2005
22	**Employment, earnings and hours**	October 2005
23	**Gross domestic product by industry**	October 2005