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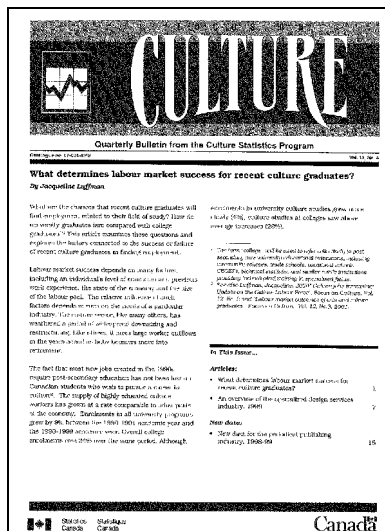
Wednesday, June 19, 2002

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Where people work has a significant bearing on the persistent wage gap between the sexes, according to a study based on the Workplace and Employee Survey.

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Focus on culture

Volume 13, number 4

Focus on culture, Statistics Canada's quarterly publication about culture statistics, presents up-to-date analysis of important cultural issues and trends. This issue features the article, "What determines labour market success for recent culture graduates?"; it examines the success of graduates in postsecondary culture programs in finding work related to their field of study, and compares the success of university graduates with their counterparts in community colleges.

This issue also includes the article "An overview of the specialized design services industry." Using 1999 data, it analyses the characteristics of this industry, including landscape architecture, interior design, industrial design and graphic design. This issue also contains tables with the latest data on the Canadian periodical publishing industry.

Focus on culture, Vol. 13, no. 4, (87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20; 87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27) is now available. The article "What determines labour market success for recent culture graduates?" is available free of charge on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *In depth*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-9040; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca) or Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028; fax: 613-951-1333; marla.waltman-daschko@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



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MAJOR RELEASES

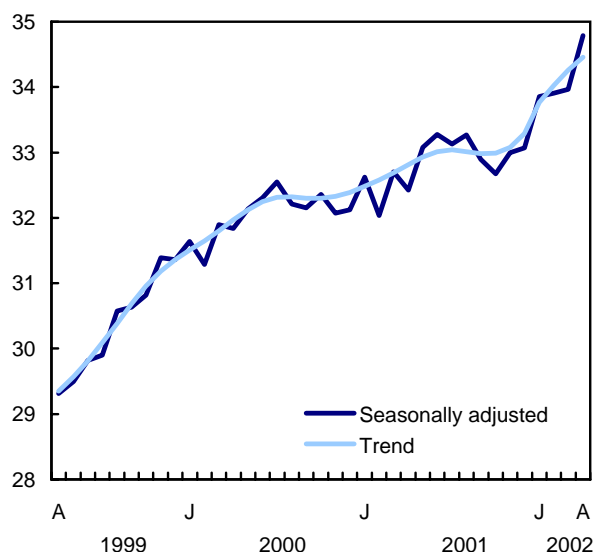
Wholesale trade

April 2002

Wholesale sales rose a strong 2.4% in April. During the month, wholesalers sold \$34.8 billion worth of goods and services. April's growth was a repeat of their January 2002 performance, when wholesalers reported a similar increase in sales. Since the start of 2002, wholesale sales have risen a strong 5.2%. This follows a relatively flat sales period from the spring of 2000 to the end of 2001.

Wholesale sales continue to generally increase

\$ billions



Nine of the 11 wholesale sectors benefited from increased sales. April's rise, like the one in January, was largely the result of higher sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories. Only food products (-0.5%) and apparel and dry goods (-0.4%) reported declines.

Consumer demand for durable goods remains strong

Consumer confidence in regard to the economic outlook continued to stimulate demand for durable goods. As a result, household goods (+1.1%) and automotive products (+4.4%) saw another rise in sales. These sectors have experienced generally positive growth since the end of 2001.

Note to readers

Estimates from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey are classified according to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Wholesale trade estimates for May will be released July 19.

Strong demand for new housing continued to have a positive impact on household goods. Since the beginning of 2002, new housing starts have posted an average monthly growth rate of 2.5%.

The automotive sector saw particularly strong growth in sales, representing more than one-third of the growth in wholesale sales in April. Various manufacturers' incentives and low interest rates helped maintain growth in this sector.

Wholesalers see increased demand from industrial and agricultural businesses

Wholesalers whose main clients are industrial and agricultural businesses benefited from a rise in demand from those businesses. Sales of farm machinery, equipment and supplies were particularly strong, rising 12.5% from March. This was the strongest increase in sales since December 2001. As in the automotive sector, manufacturers started to introduce various incentives to stimulate sales. After falling back in early 1999, this sector's sales remained relatively unchanged until early 2001.

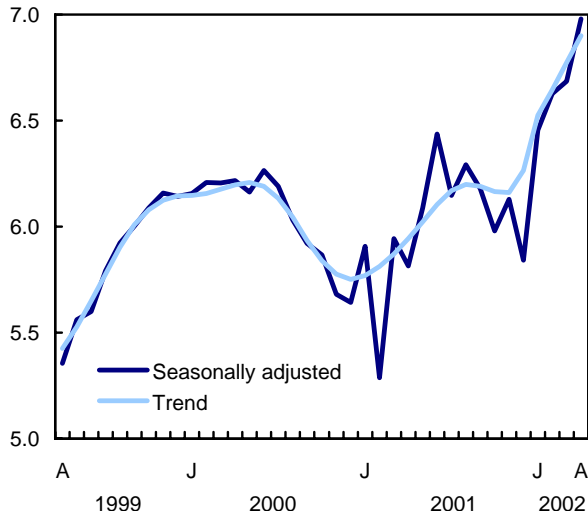
Wholesalers of industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies benefited from a 3.0% rise, making up for the drop in sales observed in March. This was the strongest advance since November 1999. The sector remains dependent to a large degree on growth in the manufacturing sector, which has gained strength since the beginning of 2002, following five consecutive quarters of contraction.

Sales of computers, software and other electronic equipment continue to rise

Sales of computers, software and other electronic equipment continued to increase in April (+2.5%). Even though sales in this sector have been increasing since November 2001, they still remain 2.8% below April 2001. Sales in this sector were hit hard during the first nine months of 2001.

Wholesale sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories continue to rise

\$ billions



Eight provinces see an increase in wholesale sales

Eight provinces saw an increase in wholesale sales. Only Saskatchewan (-0.7%) and New Brunswick (-0.9%) experienced slight declines. Four provinces benefited from stronger than average increases: Newfoundland and Labrador (+3.6%), Ontario (+3.3%), Manitoba (+2.5%) and British Columbia (+4.0%). The rise in Ontario (which makes up close to half the wholesale sales in Canada) came in large part from the automotive sector.

Aside from Saskatchewan, every province experienced positive year-over-year growth. Despite April's drop, wholesale sales in Saskatchewan have been generally increasing since the start of 2002. Prior to this, sales were on a downward trend from May to December 2001. Sales have yet to return to the level observed in April 2001.

Inventory-to-sales ratio falls to its lowest level by recent standards

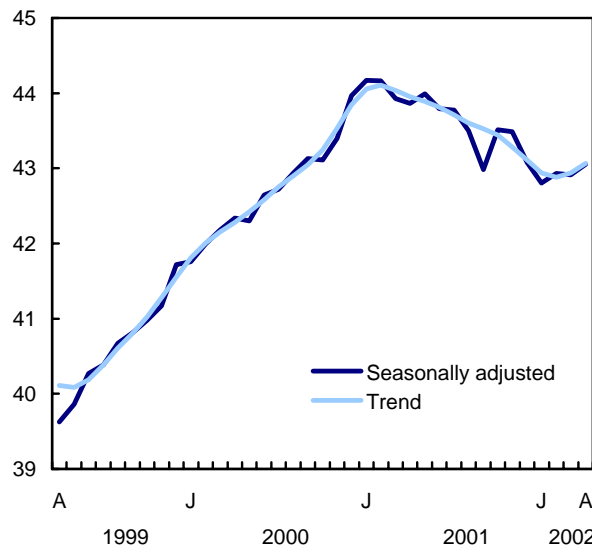
Wholesalers' inventories remained essentially unchanged in April, rising only 0.3%. The drop in

inventories of industrial machinery partly cancelled out the increases in the other sectors. The value of inventories totalled \$43.1 billion in April, \$1 billion less than the peak attained in January 2001.

With the strong increase in sales, the inventory-to-sales ratio fell to 1.24, the lowest level by recent standards.

Inventories remain essentially flat

\$ billions



Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	April 2001	January 2002 ^r	February 2002 ^r	March 2002 ^r	April 2002 ^p	March to April 2002	April 2001 to April 2002
Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	32,424	33,852	33,908	33,968	34,785	2.4	7.3
Food products	5,220	5,493	5,463	5,388	5,359	-0.5	2.7
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,609	2,903	2,930	2,940	2,993	1.8	14.7
Apparel and dry goods	562	586	594	613	610	-0.4	8.7
Household goods	881	904	940	951	962	1.1	9.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	5,814	6,455	6,627	6,686	6,980	4.4	20.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,986	1,945	1,986	1,964	2,073	5.5	4.4
Lumber and building materials	2,316	2,675	2,559	2,602	2,675	2.8	15.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	608	668	688	677	762	12.5	25.2
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,060	4,927	4,959	4,841	4,984	3.0	-1.5
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,836	2,650	2,680	2,691	2,757	2.5	-2.8
Other products	4,531	4,644	4,483	4,614	4,629	0.3	2.2
Sales by province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	196	212	213	215	223	3.6	13.5
Prince Edward Island	51	56	55	54	54	0.1	6.0
Nova Scotia	566	594	592	596	599	0.4	5.8
New Brunswick	423	441	422	437	433	-0.9	2.4
Quebec	6,565	6,869	7,016	7,004	7,056	0.7	7.5
Ontario	16,232	16,860	16,894	16,999	17,567	3.3	8.2
Manitoba	892	1,049	1,005	979	1,003	2.5	12.5
Saskatchewan	1,050	1,030	1,000	1,026	1,018	-0.7	-3.0
Alberta	3,346	3,509	3,455	3,438	3,485	1.4	4.2
British Columbia	3,075	3,203	3,213	3,192	3,320	4.0	8.0
Yukon	10	9	10	9	10	9.1	1.8
Northwest Territories	17	18	32	17	15	-12.0	-13.5
Nunavut	2	2	2	2	2	-9.9	-11.7
Inventories, all trade groups	43,864	42,803	42,930	42,912	43,056	0.3	-1.8
Food products	3,155	3,286	3,230	3,253	3,250	-0.1	3.0
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,676	3,071	3,170	3,237	3,238	0.1	21.0
Apparel and dry goods	1,175	1,233	1,224	1,243	1,245	0.2	6.0
Household goods	1,653	1,426	1,554	1,569	1,606	2.4	-2.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,529	6,209	6,158	6,188	6,231	0.7	-4.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	3,810	3,508	3,576	3,536	3,547	0.3	-6.9
Lumber and building materials	4,023	4,006	4,068	4,101	4,207	2.6	4.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,882	1,800	1,820	1,875	1,916	2.2	1.8
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	11,094	10,691	10,499	10,324	10,132	-1.9	-8.7
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,186	1,871	1,912	1,952	1,980	1.5	-9.4
Other products	5,681	5,703	5,718	5,635	5,703	1.2	0.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



Gender pay differentials: Impact of the workplace

1999

Where people work — including the type of workplace and industry — has a significant bearing on the persistent wage gap between the sexes, according to a first-ever study that documents the impact of specific workplace characteristics on gender pay differentials.

Using data from the Workplace and Employee Survey (WES), the study is the first to address the role of specific workplace characteristics, such as high performance workplace systems, foreign ownership and workplace part-time rate in explaining wage differences between men and women.

In 1999, women were paid an average of 80 cents for every dollar earned by men. In other words, women earned an average of \$17.14 per hour while men received \$21.54 per hour.

There are many possible reasons for this pay gap, including differences in individual work experience, in what people do (for example, occupation and job tasks) and in where they work (for example, specific workplace characteristics).

While the survey allows an examination of a number of conventional explanations — such as education and experience — it also allows a thorough examination of the role played by the workplace in explaining the gender pay differential.

The study showed that 44% of the wage gap was attributable to factors usually considered in previous studies. Most importantly, it found that a further 18% of the gap was associated with workplace characteristics, captured for the first time in the WES. The remaining 38% of the wage gap could not be explained.

Among factors usually considered in previous studies, differences in worker characteristics — particularly experience and occupation — accounted for 24% of the wage gap, while the other 20% was a result of the clustering of women in low-wage industries.

Among workplace characteristics, the workplace part-time rate accounted for 11% of the wage gap, while other factors — namely, teamwork, foreign ownership and pay-for-performance — accounted for an additional 7%.

The workplace part-time rate : an important factor

It is well known that women are more likely than men to work part-time. Despite this, they could be employed in workplaces where the percentage of part-time workers is fairly low.

Note to readers

This report is based on a new study, available today, titled The "who, what, when and where" of gender pay differentials. Using data from the 1999 Workplace and Employee Survey, it assesses the extent to which the gender wage gap can be accounted for by factors related to the type of job held and the type of workplace to which men and women belong.

The study investigates the extent to which workplace factors not previously explored, such as high performance workplace practices, foreign ownership and the proportion of part-time workers in the workplace, account for wage differences between men and women.

This study is based on hourly wage rate data; this type of data is used to eliminate the impact of gender differences in the number of hours worked during the reference year, and to provide a more accurate picture of pay differentials.

This could happen if, for instance, women were employed disproportionately in sectors with a low part-time rate, such as manufacturing.

This, however, is not the case. Women are employed in workplaces where the fraction of part-time employment is almost twice as high as it is for men.

Since workplaces with a considerable part-time workforce tend to pay lower wages than other establishments, gender differences in the workplace part-time rate may be a factor underlying the wage gap between men and women.

The study found that such differences account for 11% of the overall gender wage gap, even after controlling for differences in observable worker characteristics, industry and occupation.

The reasons why workplaces with a considerable part-time workforce pay lower wages than other establishments are currently unknown.

These workplaces may offer job characteristics (such as flexible work schedules) that women value and for which women may be willing to accept lower wages. Alternatively, these workplaces may employ relatively unskilled workers, thereby offering relatively low wages.

The modern workplace

Modern workplaces are generally seen as those in which the organization of work, among other things, is based to a relatively great extent on teams and where pay rates are tied to workers' performance.

In 1999, women were less likely than men to work in teams. Only 29% were involved in self-directed workgroups — the most intense form of teamwork — compared with 36% for men.

Self-directed workgroups operate with a high degree of autonomy. Workers in these workgroups may earn more than other workers, since they take on more

responsibility and perform a wider variety of tasks, such as problem solving and group decision making.

Women were also less likely than men to have their earnings tied to their performance. Workers whose pay is affected by their performance may receive higher wages to compensate them for greater effort on the job.

Finally, women were less likely than men to be employed in foreign-held establishments, in which employees tend to earn more than those employed in other establishments. Roughly 11% of men and 6% of women are employed in foreign-held establishments.

These three factors — teamwork, pay-for-performance and foreign ownership — account for a small but not negligible portion (7%) of the hourly wage gap between men and women in 1999.

Differences among industries remain key

The distribution of men and women across industries remains a major force underlying the gender pay differential.

This study demonstrates that the contribution of industry in explaining the wage gap is higher than what is usually found using information collected from individuals in household surveys.

According to the study, roughly 20% of the wage gap is attributable to the fact that women are clustered in low-wage industries. Other studies using data from household surveys indicate that about 15% of the gender wage gap is attributable to differences in the distribution of men and women across industries. The difference may partly reflect the more accurate measure of industry in WES data.

This study does not address the issue of why men and women tend to work in particular types of industries or workplaces. Rather, it addresses the direct impact of these differences on hourly wages.

Experience and occupation matter

Other factors, such as work experience and occupation, play a role in explaining the pay gap between men and women.

In 1999, men averaged 18 years of full-time work experience compared with 14 for women. Since wages increase with work experience, this difference in the time spent working full-time accounts for 10% of the hourly wage gap between men and women. In addition, the study found that 14% of the wage gap reflects the fact that men and women have different occupations.

Much of the gap remains unexplained

Despite the addition of a rich variety of workplace variables, roughly 38% of the gender pay gap remains baffling. As a result, after accounting for differences in worker and workplace characteristics, women earn roughly 92 cents for every dollar earned by men. This means that worker and workplace characteristics account for 12 cents of the 20-cent gap (for every dollar earned) observed between men and women in the raw data.

The study *The "who, what, when and where" of gender pay differentials*, no. 4, (71-584-MIE, free) is now available from Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications* and then *Labour*. The study is also available on the Web site of Human Resources Development Canada's Applied Research Branch (www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/arb). A paper version (71-584-MPE, \$15) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marie Drolet (613-951-5691), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division, or Nathalie Caron (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries April 2002

Travel to Canada decreased by almost 1% in April from March, further delaying the recovery to pre-September 11 levels. While trips abroad by Canadians increased slightly from March to April, they remain well below last August's numbers.

An estimated 3.7 million travellers arrived in Canada in April, down 0.9% from March. The number of trips from overseas countries dropped 3.3%, while travel from the United States decreased only 0.6%. (Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted).

About 3.4 million Americans travelled to Canada in April, 10.8% below the levels recorded in August 2001, and 8.4% below April 2001. The number of same-day car trips from the United States declined 1.4% in April from March, but the number of overnight car trips rose 3.1% to 911,000. American residents made 297,000 overnight trips to Canada by plane, down 4.7% from March, and 12.8% below pre-September 11 levels.

In April, 327,000 people from overseas countries visited Canada, 6.7% less than in August and 14.5% less than in April 2001.

Canadian travel abroad increased slightly (+0.2%) from March to 3.2 million trips in April, but remained 16.4% below pre-September 11 levels. Canadian travel to the United States was stable at about 2.8 million trips. Travel to overseas countries increased 1.4% from March to 386,000 in April.

Same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States fell 1.1% to 1.7 million, the third consecutive monthly decline since January.

Canadians took 1,045,000 overnight trips south of the border in April, down slightly (-0.3%) from March. Overnight travel by car dipped 1.6%, but overnight trips by plane rose 2.7%. Overnight car travel remained 4.3% below pre-September 11 levels, while travel by plane advanced to within 15.8% of those levels.

Only three of Canada's top 12 overseas markets showed increases in same-day and overnight trips to this country in April. Japan posted the largest monthly increase (+15.0%), followed by China (+7.6%) and Taiwan (+1.6%). Mexico recorded the largest decline from March at 50.9%.

Four countries among these 12 top markets showed more travel in April than in August 2001. The Netherlands, Japan, China and South Korea all recorded numbers that exceeded pre-September 11 levels.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

The April 2002 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (66-001-PIE, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca) or Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	March 2002 ^r	April 2002 ^p	March to April 2002	August 2001 ^r to April 2002	April 2002	April 2001 to April 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted	
	'000		% change		'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,205	3,212	0.2	-16.4	3,248	-17.4
to the United States	2,824	2,826	0.1	-17.6	2,821	-19.0
to Other Countries	381	386	1.4	-6.2	427	-4.6
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,719	1,699	-1.1	-22.4	1,667	-21.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,429	1,431	0.2	-8.7	1,531	-12.4
United States ²	1,048	1,045	-0.3	-9.6	1,104	-15.1
Car	624	614	-1.6	-4.3	614	-10.4
Plane	334	343	2.7	-15.8	408	-17.9
Other modes of transportation	90	88	-2.5	-17.8	82	-30.3
Other countries ³	381	386	1.4	-6.2	427	-4.6
Travel to Canada¹	3,775	3,742	-0.9	-10.5	2,970	-14.1
from the United States	3,436	3,415	-0.6	-10.8	2,740	-13.4
from Other Countries	338	327	-3.3	-6.7	230	-20.7
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,949	1,922	-1.4	-16.2	1,747	-16.9
Total trips, one or more nights	1,650	1,664	0.8	-0.8	1,108	-9.6
United States ²	1,326	1,345	1.5	0.5	885	-6.7
Car	884	911	3.1	7.3	554	-1.2
Plane	312	297	-4.7	-12.8	240	-11.3
Other modes of transportation	130	136	4.9	-8.1	91	-22.1
Other countries ³	325	319	-1.9	-5.8	223	-19.7
Most important overseas markets⁴						
United Kingdom	76	66	-12.3	-11.6	43	-28.9
Japan	34	39	15.0	2.7	33	-1.6
France	28	27	-5.5	-11.3	18	-21.6
Germany	27	25	-6.8	-14.7	14	-27.6
South Korea	16	14	-12.3	0.7	10	-1.6
Australia	13	12	-6.1	-12.5	9	-23.6
Mexico	20	10	-50.9	-28.2	8	-47.2
Netherlands	10	10	-0.4	2.8	6	8.7
Hong Kong	10	9	-9.9	-14.4	6	-35.3
Taiwan	8	9	1.6	-12.4	9	-19.6
China	7	8	7.6	1.3	6	2.8
Italy	8	7	-6.6	-10.6	4	-23.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

² Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

³ Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

⁴ Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

Foreign control in the Canadian economy 1999

Enterprises under foreign control held \$794.3 billion in Canadian assets in 1999, or 22% of total assets, and they generated \$604.9 billion in operating revenues, or almost 30% of the total.

During the five-year period prior to 1999, foreign control averaged about 22% of assets and 30% of operating revenues, with some fluctuations.

The United States continues to be the largest foreign contributor to economic activity in Canada, accounting

for 60% of the assets and 69% of the operating revenues under foreign control.

Foreign activity is more prevalent in the non-financial sector of the economy, where foreign interests control 25% of assets and 30% of operating revenues. In contrast, in the financial sector, foreign interests control 18% of assets and 25% of operating revenues.

Where foreign-controlled firms dominate the industry, there is a corresponding dominance in the control of assets of the larger enterprises (those with revenue greater than \$75 million). This is especially notable in the oil and gas extraction and coal mining,

manufacturing, non-depository credit intermediation and insurance carriers industries. Foreign control is greater than 40% for both assets and operating revenues in these industries.

In the non-financial sector, manufacturing is the largest industry in both assets and operating revenues. Manufacturing accounts for 28% of combined foreign and domestic assets in the non-financial sector, and 32% of combined foreign and domestic operating revenue.

Foreign enterprises control 47% of Canada's manufacturing assets, and generate 52% of its operating revenues. Manufacturing accounts for 53% of total non-financial assets under foreign control, and 56% of total foreign-controlled operating revenues in the non-financial sector.

Oil and gas extraction and coal mining is the only other non-financial industry where foreign control exceeds 40%. Foreign enterprises control 44% of the assets and 53% of the operating revenues recorded by the oil and gas extraction and coal mining industry.

At the global level, these industries are highly integrated and dominated by several large multinational corporations with geographically dispersed facilities. In addition, foreign control restrictions in Canada are minimal for these industries.

In the financial sector, government regulations that restrict the operations of foreign banking subsidiaries continue to constrain the level of foreign control in the deposit credit intermediation industry, by far the largest industry in the financial sector.

This industry in 1999 accounted for 68% of the \$1,842.7 billion in financial sector assets, and 42% of the \$209.4 billion in operating revenues earned by the financial sector. Foreign control of the deposit credit intermediation industry was a modest 11% of assets and 13% of operating revenues.

Foreign-controlled enterprises, however, have a significant presence in the insurance carrier and non-depository credit intermediation industries, accounting for more than 40% of assets and operating revenues in both.

Note: Beginning with reference year 1999, data for the *Corporations Returns Act* are presented on the basis of the 1997 North American Industry Classification System. This differs markedly from the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises, which was used until 1998. Also, for the first time, the 1999 data are collected from a census of in-scope businesses, rather than from a sample survey. For a more detailed description of changes to the 1999 data, consult the *Corporations Return Act - Foreign control in the Canadian economy*.

Available on CANSIM: table 179-0004.

The report *Corporations Returns Act - Foreign control in the Canadian economy* (61-220-XIE, \$30) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stewart Taylor (613-951-6564), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Labour market success for culture graduates

1997

Students who graduated in 1995 from postsecondary programs in culture had more problems finding work related to their studies than graduates in many other fields.

In 1997, two years after graduation, only one-third of employed culture graduates reported that their job was closely tied to their education, compared with more than one-half of other graduates.

A report in the latest edition of *Focus on culture* looks at the labour market experiences of recent culture graduates, with a focus on how university graduates fared compared to their community college and CEGEP counterparts.

The report found that the labour market appears to have shifted in the 1990s, favouring the specialized training or technical skills obtained through a college program, rather than a university program.

The majority of culture graduates in 1995 had attended university, but they had lower odds of finding work in culture industries than did college graduates from the same year. University graduates in culture programs were also more likely to return for more schooling than their college graduate counterparts.

Two years after graduation, 13% of university culture graduates worked in a culture occupation, while 15% worked in a culture industry. In comparison, college culture graduates fared somewhat better: 27% were working in a culture occupation, and 30% in a culture industry.

Fewer than 5% of culture graduates had at least six months of work experience in a culture industry prior to graduation. However, such experience had a major impact on the likelihood of securing a culture job. Culture graduates with prior related work experience were seven times more likely to work in the culture sector two years after graduation than their contemporaries with no such previous work experience.

Graduates with prior work experience in the culture sector were more likely to secure a job after graduation.

They were also less likely to go back to school for further studies, and they had higher average earnings than those with no previous work experience in the sector.

Writing and technology skills, acquired through education or training, were also a significant predictor of working in the culture sector. Culture graduates who reported these skills had odds three times higher of working in the culture sector than graduates who did not report having these skills.

The article "What determines labour market success for recent culture graduates?" is available free of charge on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *In depth*.

Also in this issue of *Focus on culture* is the article "An overview of the specialized design services industry." For more information, contact Klarka Zeman (613-951-2753) or Pat Adams (613-951-3473), Service Industries Division.

Focus on culture, Vol. 13, no. 4 (87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20; 87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-9040; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca) or Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028; marla.waltman-daschko@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Refined petroleum products

April 2002 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for April. Other selected data about these products are also available.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca) or Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

April 2002 (preliminary)

There were 399,306 take-offs and landings recorded in April at the 43 Canadian airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers, down 5.9% from April 2001.

The April issue of *Aircraft movement statistics* (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free*

publications, then *Transport and warehousing*. Historical issues are available on Transport Canada's Web site (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm>).

Statistics for the 55 Canadian airports with Nav Canada flight service stations are also available for April.

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. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

December 2001

There were 388,525 take-offs and landings recorded in December at the 98 airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers and flight service stations, up 2.8% from December 2000. There were 100 airports in the tower and flight service station categories in December 2000; Churchill and Fort Simpson are now included with the data for airports without air traffic control towers.

Statistics for the airports without air traffic control towers participating in this survey are also available. In December, these 112 airports reported 47,115 take-offs and landings.

The December 2001 monthly report (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

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. ■

Travel arrangement services

2000

Data for 2000 for the travel arrangement services industry are now available. These data provide information such as revenue, salaries and wages, profit margin, the percentage distribution of revenue by type of service, expenditures and client base for North American Industry Classification System codes 561510 and 561520.

The travel arrangement industry, which comprises travel agents and tour operators services, grew 5.7% in 2000 to reach \$6.9 billion. The revenue generated by the travel agents in 2000 saw a slight increase of 1.1% to \$1.76 billion. The weak growth in revenue

can be attributed to cuts in commission rate paid by the suppliers of travel services such as airlines. The tour operators industry grew 7.4% in 2000 to reach \$5.1 billion.

Available on CANSIM: table 351-0003.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-6306; farhadi@statcan.ca) or Joan Farnworth (613-951-6303), Service Industries Division. ■

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Aircraft movement statistics, February 2002
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Aircraft movement statistics, April 2002
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
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Corporations Returns Act - Foreign control in the Canadian economy, 1999
Catalogue number 61-220-XIE (\$30).

International travel, advance information, April 2002,
Vol. 18, no. 4
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE (\$6/\$55).

The "who, what, when and where" of gender pay differentials, no. 4
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Focus on culture, Vol. 13, no. 4
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
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