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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Civics and society: Emerging issues

The resource kit *Civics and society: Emerging issues*, designed for secondary schools, invites young people to take a look at topical issues facing Canadians today. These issues relate to declining birth rate and increasing immigration, income levels and a "just society," raising and educating children effectively, and adopting a lifestyle for good health and longevity

The creation of this kit was inspired by a presentation on current social trends made in 2002 by Dr. Ivan Fellegi, Chief Statistician of Canada. It features 17 topics, each presented as a succinct picture: a chart with discussion points, accompanied by links to supporting resources for further exploration. Selected video clips of Dr. Fellegi are also included.

Social studies students and teachers will find this kit useful for developing skills in defining an issue, analysing graphic material and researching a topic.

Civics and society: Emerging issues is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*) on the *Learning resources* page. For more information, contact Gabriella Martello (613-951-3351), Departmental Secretariat.

MAJOR RELEASES

Principal field crop areas

2003 (preliminary)

Western farmers reported that they planted considerably more canola but less spring wheat, oats and barley. This year in eastern Canada, wet and unseasonably cool weather conditions delayed the planting of corn and soybeans in some regions.

The 2003 planting season in western Canada began under relatively favourable conditions. Generally adequate moisture levels and average planting dates combined to give western crop farmers a good overall start for 2003.

Seeding of major grains and oilseeds

	2002	2003	2002 to 2003
	Millions of acres		% change
Total wheat	**26.3**	**26.1**	**-1**
Spring wheat	19.2	18.4	-4
Barley	12.7	12.5	-2
Summerfallow	10.3	8.9	-14
Canola	9.6	11.6	21
Durum wheat	6.1	6.1	0
Oats	5.9	5.6	-5
Dry Peas	3.2	3.2	0
Grain corn	3.2	3.1	-3
Soybeans	2.5	2.6	4
Lentils	1.5	1.4	-7
Flaxseed	1.7	1.8	6
Chickpeas	0.5	0.2	-60

Canola area jumps

Western Canadian canola producers increased their plantings this year by 21% or 2.0 million acres to 11.6 million acres. This area is not far off the five-year average of 11.7 million acres. Substantial increases were reported in all three western provinces; the largest increase was in Saskatchewan, where a 30% rise in area seeded to canola was reported. Spring moisture conditions were greatly improved compared with 2002 in most canola-producing areas. Despite the large increase, the estimated 5.7 million acres of canola in Saskatchewan was only slightly above the five-year average of 5.6 million acres.

Spring wheat area down in western provinces

Farmers estimated their spring wheat plantings in 2003 at 18.1 million acres, a decline of 4%, or 751,000 acres, from 2002. The recent increase in the Canadian dollar put downward pressure on future wheat pool prices. This area is well below the five-year average of 19.5 million acres.

Declines were shown across the board, with Alberta farmers reporting the largest drop at 549,000 acres (-10%). Manitoba farmers reported a decline of 5%, while Saskatchewan area was almost unchanged, with a drop of 0.6%.

Note to readers

The June planting survey of 29,000 farms was conducted by telephone interviews during the last week of May and the first week of June. Farmers were asked to report their planted areas of cereals, oilseeds, and specialty crops.

Statistics Canada also monitors crop and pasture conditions across the Canadian Prairies on a weekly basis, using a vegetation index obtained from digital satellite data. For more information on the Crop Condition Assessment Program, please contact Gordon Reichert (613-951-3872), Agriculture Division.

Durum wheat plantings remain unchanged

In contrast to the spring wheat decline, the area seeded to durum remained virtually unchanged this year at 6.1 million acres. Similar trends were reported in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The five-year average area for durum is 5.9 million acres. Global durum values have continued to be influenced by a potential bumper crop in North Africa.

Oat and barley area declines

The acreage seeded to barley in western Canada fell by 110,000 acres, or just 0.9%, to 11.7 million acres. The five-year average area is 11.0 million acres. The largest change was reported in Saskatchewan, where a decline of 2% to an estimated area of 5.1 million acres was reported. The demand for feed grains remains uncertain.

Western farmers say they will plant 5.2 million acres of oats this year, down 6% or 315,000 acres from 2002. Saskatchewan led the decline, down 250,000 acres, followed by Manitoba with 120,000 acres. Alberta bucked the trend, reporting an increase of 3% or 50,000 acres.

Dry field pea area levels off

Dry pea acreage in the West rose just slightly, up 0.4% to 3.2 million acres, just shy of the record of 3.3 million acres set in 2001. Most of the increase in area was reported in Saskatchewan, where planted area rose 90,000 acres to 2.4 million acres. Saskatchewan accounts for three-quarters of total area. This increase was offset by a decrease of 65,000 acres in Manitoba.

The pea plant, as a member of the legume family, is the host for microorganisms that have the ability to fix nitrogen from the air, thus reducing the requirement for the application of expensive nitrogen fertilizers. Peas are being used in domestic animal rations and are exported. The price outlook has declined because of the value of the Canadian dollar.

Grain corn acreage drift downward and soybean acreage up

This year, Canadian corn producers reported that they intend to plant 3% less grain corn. The total estimate for grain corn area remained at a robust area of 3.1 million acres, down 85,000 acres from the record set in 2002. Soybean area increased 4% to 2.6 million acres, equalling the five-year average.

The majority of grain corn and soybeans are grown in Ontario and Quebec, where wet and unseasonably cool weather hampered operations. It is important to note that planting was not fully complete at the time of the survey, and some substitution of soybeans for grain corn may take place.

The popularity of grain corn is based on its use in the primary ration for the hog industry in the two largest hog producing provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and as input to the fuel ethanol industry.

Available on CANSIM: tables 001-0010, and 001-0017 to 001-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3401.

Field crop reporting series: Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas, Canada, 2003, Vol. 82, no. 4 (22-002-XIB, $11/$66; 22-002-XPB, $15/$88) 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 David Roeske (613-951-0572; *david.roeske@statcan.ca*) or Brent Wilson (613-951-1255; *brent.wilson@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Book publishers and exclusive agents

2000/01

The book industry saw substantial growth in 2000/01, with increases in revenues, sales and the number of new titles issued. Book publishers and exclusive agents recorded revenues of more than $2.4 billion in this period.

Profile of book publishing and exclusive agency in Canada

	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
		Number	
Firms			
Publishers	498	643	627
Exclusive agents	51	57	45
Titles			
Titles published[1]	11,356	14,439	15,744
Titles reprinted[1]	7,607	10,262	12,053
		$ '000	
Sales			
Sales in Canada	1,536,044	1,686,691	1,814,696
Own titles	672,511	736,799	961,528
Exclusive agency	863,533	949,892	853,169
Exports	120,611	133,177	154,785
Other foreign sales	284,645	292,081	313,411
		Number	
Personnel			
Full-time employees	7,233	7,374	8,635
Part-time employees	1,241	1,298	1,638
		$ '000	
Total personnel expenses[2]	321,535	352,477	423,106
Total revenue	**2,012,232**	**2,208,463**	**2,416,045**
Total expenses	**1,927,944**	**2,071,020**	**2,248,255**
Before-tax profit margin	84,288	137,442	167,790
		%	
As a percentage of revenues	4.2	6.2	6.9
% of firms with a profit	51.0	56.4	56.4

1 *Includes the activities of publishers only.*
2 *Includes salaries of full and part-time staff as well as outside fees.*

The 672 firms active in Canadian book publishing recorded revenues of more than $2.4 billion in the 2000/01 fiscal year, up 9.4% from the previous survey results in 1998/99 and a 20.0% increase from 1996/97.

Note to readers

The Survey of Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents is a biennial census of all book publishers and exclusive agents in Canada. The 2000/01 survey covered 627 publishers, including those also acting as exclusive agents, and 45 firms solely functioning as exclusive agents.

***Book publishers** are firms or organizations that select and edit works and enter into a contractual agreement with the author or copyright holder for the production of this work in print or other format. The publisher markets the work through any channel of distribution while bearing the associated costs. Some publishers also act as exclusive agents.*

***Exclusive agents** do no publishing of their own, but distribute and sell works published by another firm, by acting as its sole representative. The exclusive agent is generally responsible for the marketing expenses of those titles sold on an exclusive basis.*

*A **Canadian-authored title** is one whose author (or editor in the case of anthologies or collected works) is a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant.*

Many new titles entered the Canadian marketplace in 2000/01. Book publishers produced 15,744 new titles and reprinted 12,053 existing titles, an increase of over 13% from 1998/99 and over 47% from 1996/97. Textbooks and trade books each accounted for a third of the production.

Two other developments marked a reasonably strong year for the industry. First, sales from exports increased at twice the pace of domestic sales. Secondly, the share of sales made by foreign-controlled book publishers jumped.

While foreign-controlled firms represented 4% of the 672 companies, they accounted for 46% of total book sales that year. This was up from 43% in both 1996/97 and 1998/99.

Overall, publishers and exclusive agents in Canada generated a pre-tax profit of $167.8 million, or 6.9% of revenues in 2000. Two years earlier, pre-tax profit was $137.4 million, or 6.2% of revenues. However, only 56% of firms showed a profit in 2000/01.

Foreign-controlled firms accounted for $82.8 million of pre-tax profits, just under one-half the total. These firms employed nearly one-third of all full-time employees and had 35% of the industry payroll.

Publishers and agents employed 8,635 full-time and 1,638 part-time employees. They paid out $423.1 million in salaries, wages and fees to employees, contractors, consultants and other outside workers.

Profile of foreign-controlled book publishing firms in Canada

	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
	Number		
Firms			
Publishers	20	16	17
Exclusive agents	12	16	10
Titles			
Titles published[1]	1,403	1,803	2,208
Titles reprinted[1]	1,176	1,316	2,387
	$ '000		
Sales			
Sales in Canada	673,195	730,796	846,170
Own titles	224,426	231,646	408,517
Exclusive agency	448,769	499,150	437,653
Exports	5,468	4,325	8,403
Other foreign sales	29	185	171
	Number		
Personnel			
Full-time employees	2,373	2,207	2,789
Part-time employees	239	428	610
	$ '000		
Total personnel expenses[2]	101,727	100,853	147,656
Total revenue	**690,382**	**741,143**	**872,388**
Total expenses	**653,315**	**688,545**	**789,595**
Before-tax profit margin	37,068	52,598	82,793
	%		
As a percentage of revenues	5.4	7.1	9.5
% of firms with a profit	62.5	59.4	66.7

1 *Includes the activities of publishers only.*
2 *Includes salaries of full and part-time staff as well as outside fees.*

Profitability significantly lower for Canadian publishers

Profitability for Canadian-controlled publishers was significantly lower in 2000/01 than it was for their foreign-owned competitors.

Canadian-controlled firms generated a pre-tax profit of $85.0 million in 2000/01, or 5.5% of revenues. On the other hand, their foreign competitors generated a pre-tax profit of $82.8 million, or 9.5% of revenues.

Two-thirds (67%) of foreign-controlled publishers showed a profit, compared with just 56% of their Canadian-owned counterparts.

Domestic sales for foreign-controlled publishers also rose at a significantly faster pace than those for Canadian firms.

Canadian-controlled publishers and exclusive agents had sales in Canada of $968.5 million in 2000/01, up 1.3% from two years earlier. Foreign-controlled firms showed much greater growth, with sales in Canada rising by 15.8% to $846.2 million.

Profile of Canadian-controlled book publishing firms in Canada

	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01
	Number		
Firms			
Publishers	478	627	610
Exclusive agents	39	41	35
Titles			
Titles published[1]	9,953	12,636	13,536
Titles reprinted[1]	6,431	8,946	9,666
	$ '000		
Sales			
Sales in Canada	862,850	955,895	968,527
Own titles	448,086	505,153	553,011
Exclusive agency	414,764	450,742	415,516
Exports	115,143	128,851	146,382
Other foreign sales	284,616	291,896	313,239
	Number		
Personnel			
Full-time employees	4,860	5,167	5,846
Part-time employees	1,002	870	1,028
	$ '000		
Total personnel expenses[2]	219,808	251,624	275,450
Total revenue	**1,321,850**	**1,467,320**	**1,543,657**
Total expenses	**1,274,630**	**1,382,475**	**1,820,135**
Before-tax profit margin	47,220	84,845	84,997
	%		
As a percentage of revenues	3.6	5.8	5.5
% of firms with a profit	50.3	56.3	56.0

1 *Includes the activities of publishers only.*
2 *Includes salaries of full and part-time staff as well as outside fees.*

Overall, Canadian-controlled publishers generated 64% of total revenues for the industry in 2000/01, down from 66% in both 1996/97 and 1998/99.

Exports grew at twice the pace of domestic sales

Sales from exports increased at twice the pace of domestic sales from 1998/99 to 2000/01, according to the survey.

In 2000/01, the industry sold products in Canada worth $1.8 billion, up 7.6% from two years earlier. However, sales from exports reached $154.8 million, up 16.2%. The large majority of these export sales, $133 million, was generated from sales of publishers' own titles. The United States continued to be Canada's biggest foreign market.

Exports by foreign-controlled firms almost doubled to $8.4 million, while exports by Canadian-controlled firms rose 13.6% to just over $146.4 million.

The language of titles had a direct and obvious effect on the accessibility of markets for books. For English-language publishers, 78.8% of their export revenues were earned in the United States. For French-language publishers, France accounted for 63.5% of export sales, and the United States for 15.6%.

Canadian publishers earned an additional $313 million from the sale of books printed and sold outside of Canada.

Growth in titles for foreign-controlled publishers mainly in textbooks

Foreign-controlled companies published 2,208 titles in 2000/01, up from about 1,800 two years earlier. These titles represent just 14% of those published in Canada in 2000/01; however, this is a greater proportion than in 1998/99, when they represented 13% of titles available.

The largest increase for foreign-controlled publishers was in sales of their own titles, which grew to 47% of their book revenue, compared to 31% in 1996/97 and 33 % in 1998/99. The increase came primarily from the sale of textbooks.

Canadian-authored children's and trade book titles growing

Overall, Canadian authors are major players in the book industry in Canada, involved in about 72% of new titles published. In particular, the textbook market has become a stronghold for Canadian authors; they were involved in the creation of 98% of all new textbooks.

Foreign authors were the main players in mass-market paperbacks, as only 15% of these types of trade books had domestic origins.

Coming up the middle were trade publications and children's books, of which Canadians authored 61% and 66% respectively.

Exclusive agents accounted for nearly half of book sales

Of the total of 672 book publishers and exclusive agents in 2000/01, 515 were publishers only and 45 were strictly exclusive agents. A total of 112 firms combined both activities. About 78% of exclusive agents were Canadian-owned.

Although less than one-quarter of firms were involved in some form of exclusive-agency activity, their sales accounted for 47% of the $1.8 billion in sales revenue earned in Canada.

Government grants have an effect on the bottom-line

Canadian-controlled publishers received $48 million in government grants in 2000/01, which represented about 56% of their pre-tax profits of $85.0 million.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3105.

Selected information from the Survey of Book Publishers and Exclusive Agents is now available in table format (87F0004XDB, $50; 87F0004XPB, $50). See *How to order products*. These tables include breakdowns by province, language of publisher and country of control. Custom tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis. A summary of the data up to 1996/97 appears in *Canada's culture, heritage and identity: A statistical perspective* (87-211-XPB, $31).

The first release of financial results for the book publishing industry, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 5511130) will be released next month by the Service Industries Division.

For general information, or to order standard or custom tabulations contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Tom Gorman (613-951-3498; fax: 613-951-1333; *tom.gorman@statcan.ca*), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

April 2003 (preliminary)

In April, average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at $687.17, up slightly from March ($686.15).

This represents a 1.3% increase from April 2002. The provinces with the strongest year-over-year earnings growth were Newfoundland and Labrador (+3.5%), New Brunswick (+2.8%) and Quebec (+2.2%). Ontario (+1.0%) and Alberta (+0.6%) showed moderate earnings growth in the past year.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees were virtually unchanged at $17.03 in April. Their average number of paid hours, meanwhile, was also unchanged at 31.9 hours.

Total payroll employment was down in April (-18,700), with Quebec (-23,700), Ontario (-12,500) and Alberta (-4,400) showing significant declines. The decreases in Ontario and Quebec were concentrated in restaurants and drinking places.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators will be available in July standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, $24/$240). Annual averages for 2002 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684) or Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	April 2002	March 2003[r]	April 2003[p]	March to April 2003	April 2002 April 2003
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**678.15**	**686.15**	**687.17**	**0.1**	**1.3**
Forestry, logging and support	853.74	835.95	826.84	-1.1	-3.2
Mining and oil and gas	1,158.04	1,181.38	1,153.60	-2.4	-0.4
Utilities	1,050.91	1,068.41	1,075.59	0.7	2.3
Construction	804.33	821.83	810.53	-1.4	0.8
Manufacturing	823.97	839.28	836.66	-0.3	1.5
Wholesale Trade	770.75	788.00	792.48	0.6	2.8
Retail trade	432.54	436.72	444.06	1.7	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	761.48	770.04	770.59	0.1	1.2
Information and cultural industries	817.59	820.10	808.35	-1.4	-1.1
Finance and insurance	853.54	873.97	858.00	-1.8	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	619.98	593.45	606.79	2.2	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	892.28	921.03	914.86	-0.7	2.5
Management of companies and enterprises	844.07	849.89	856.31	0.8	1.5
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	536.47	540.03	536.07	-0.7	-0.1
Educational Services	713.11	748.02	749.00	0.1	5.0
Health care and social assistance	602.22	606.22	612.73	1.1	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	438.68	413.67	417.49	0.9	-4.8
Accommodation and food services	298.81	272.01	277.44	2.0	-7.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	534.47	517.60	525.58	1.5	-1.7
Public administration	829.76	853.90	858.53	0.5	3.5
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	613.72	628.02	635.21	1.1	3.5
Prince Edward Island	537.59	541.72	542.87	0.2	1.0
Nova Scotia	587.07	596.16	595.85	-0.1	1.5
New Brunswick	600.83	616.81	617.73	0.1	2.8
Quebec	641.16	650.52	655.00	0.7	2.2
Ontario	722.94	731.02	729.85	-0.2	1.0
Manitoba	604.29	608.14	608.13	0.0	0.6
Saskatchewan	609.60	618.60	620.56	0.3	1.8
Alberta	697.90	706.99	702.20	-0.7	0.6
British Columbia	671.34	677.62	680.81	0.5	1.4
Yukon	764.66	759.34	756.48	-0.4	-1.1
Northwest Territories[1]	890.42	895.16	889.81	-0.6	-0.1
Nunavut[1]	790.78	793.91	809.29	1.9	2.3

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted*

Number of Employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	February 2003	March 2003[r]	April 2003[p]	February to March 2003	March to April 2003
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**13,305.5**	**13,313.3**	**13,294.6**	**0.1**	**-0.1**
Forestry, logging and support	59.8	59.3	58.9	-0.8	-0.7
Mining and oil and gas	145.2	143.5	141.7	-1.2	-1.3
Utilities	113.5	112.9	113.1	-0.5	0.2
Construction	635.1	630.0	624.2	-0.8	-0.9
Manufacturing	2,074.2	2,065.4	2,069.2	-0.4	0.2
Wholesale trade	749.4	748.5	751.0	-0.1	0.3
Retail trade	1,591.5	1,593.5	1,592.0	0.1	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	618.4	616.9	616.4	-0.2	-0.1
Information and cultural industries	350.5	350.5	352.5	0.0	0.6
Finance and insurance	573.9	576.2	577.0	0.4	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	228.4	227.4	226.7	-0.4	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	656.8	654.4	648.8	-0.4	-0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	91.7	91.8	90.8	0.1	-1.1
Admininistrative and support, waste management and remediation services	585.8	585.8	586.6	0.0	0.1
Educational Services	961.2	959.2	965.4	-0.2	0.6
Health care and social assistance	1,342.9	1,347.9	1,347.9	0.4	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	239.8	246.0	247.5	2.6	0.6
Accommodation and food services	957.3	953.7	934.8	-0.4	-2.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	495.6	496.9	493.8	0.3	-0.6
Public administration	753.6	756.2	752.8	0.3	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	185.0	185.0	184.3	0.0	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	59.8	60.7	62.1	1.5	2.3
Nova Scotia	374.0	376.3	376.8	0.6	0.1
New Brunswick	303.0	302.8	302.9	-0.1	0.0
Quebec	3,166.5	3,166.2	3,142.5	0.0	-0.7
Ontario	5,187.8	5,179.5	5,167.0	-0.2	-0.2
Manitoba	520.4	522.2	524.1	0.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	386.1	390.5	393.2	1.1	0.7
Alberta	1,447.0	1,447.4	1,443.0	0.0	-0.3
British Columbia	1,641.5	1,642.4	1,642.8	0.1	0.0
Yukon	15.5	15.5	15.9	0.0	2.6
Northwest Territories[1]	21.5	21.8	21.6	1.4	-0.9
Nunavut[1]	10.8	11.1	11.1	2.8	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

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Aircraft movement statistics

May 2003 (preliminary)

In May, the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 416,211 total movements, down 4.0% from May 2002 (433,683 movements). Thirty airports showed decreases in total aircraft movements compared with May 2002; 5 of these 30 airports showed decreases greater than 20%.

Overall, the decrease in May was reflected in both itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) and local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport). Itinerant movements dropped 2.4 % (down 6,844 movements) while local movements dropped 7.0% (down 10,628 movements). A second outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) as well as Air Canada's filing for bankruptcy protection in April contributed to the decline in air travel.

The top ten airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in May showed year-over-year variations ranging from 23.4% at Montéal/St Hubert to -10.6% at Toronto/LB Pearson Intl. Six airports recorded decreases from May 2002. The top ten airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from 52.4% at Sault Ste Marie to -21.0% at Winnipeg/St Andrews. Five airports recorded decreases compared to May 2002.

The May issue of *Aircraft movement statistics*, Vol. 2, no. 5 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*. Previous issues are available on Transport Canada's website (*http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm*).

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for May.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

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

Coal and coke statistics

March 2003

Data on coal and coke are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0016 and 303-0017.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.

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. ■

Real estate agents, brokers, appraisers and other real estate activities industries

2001

Total revenue for real estate agents, brokers, appraisers and other real estate activities industries was $6.9 billion in 2001, up 17% from $5.9 billion in 2000. Ontario (+28%), British Columbia (+21%) and the Atlantic provinces (+19%) reported the largest increases in revenue. These industries are largely dominated by the Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers, which generate 97% of the total revenue.

Data on the real estate agents, brokers, appraisers and other real estate activities industries are now available for 2001. These data provide information on revenue and expenses at the provincial and territorial level.

Available on CANSIM: table 352-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4706.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Jerry Fiori (613-951-6517) *fiorigt@statcan.ca*, Service Industries Division. ■

Part-time work and family-friendly practices

The report *Part-time work and family-friendly practices in Canadian workplaces*, based on data from the 1999 Workplace and Employee Survey (WES), examines two human resource practices that can make it easier for employees to harmonize life at work with their family responsibilities.

These two practices are part-time work and the provision of "family-friendly" work arrangements. Such arrangements include flextime, telework, childcare and services to help care for the elderly.

This report, the latest release in the Evolving Workplace Series, a joint project by Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, gauges the extent to which part-time work and flexible work arrangements are offered, their incidence by company size, and the motivations of companies for relying on part-timers.

The WES data suggest that most companies do not foster climates that promote the integration of work and family through formal workplace practices.

Some one-third of Canadian employees reported having flextime schedules. However, access to other family-friendly work arrangements was extremely low.

Data strongly suggest that access to family-friendly practices is a function of the type of work performed and the company's characteristics, such as size and industry. It was virtually unrelated to the personal needs or family characteristics of its employees. The study showed little or no increase in participation rates either for mothers in two-parent families, or for lone parents, compared with other women. Just over one-thirds (34.6%) of women with children reported using flextime, virtually the same proportion as women who did not have children.

In terms of occupation, access to family-supportive practices was generally highest among well-educated employees in managerial or professional jobs. Flextime and telework were most available to employees working in small workplaces such as those with fewer than 10 employees.

Women had lower participation rates in flexible work arrangements than did men, and this held within occupation and industry. This finding suggests that even within occupations, women may perform tasks that are less amenable to flexible time or place.

Data suggest that women accept lesser quality jobs when taking part-time jobs. About 30% of women working part time earned less than $9 an hour, almost twice the proportion of 16% among women who worked full time. Women in part-time work were 50% less likely than those who worked full-time to report access to non-wage benefits.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2615.

Part-time work and family-friendly practices in Canadian workplaces (71-584-MIE, no. 6, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Labour*.

The report is also available from Human Resources Development Canada on the Applied Research Branch's web page (*www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/arb*).

For more information on the WES, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the survey, contact Nathalie Caron (613-951-4051), Labour Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

For more information on this release, contact the media relations unit (819-994-5559), Human Resources Development Canada. ■

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Catalogue number 22-002-XPB ($15/$88).

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats, June 2003
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, 2001
Catalogue number 26-226-XIB
(free).

Aircraft movements statistics, May 2003, Vol. 2, no. 5
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

The evolving workplace series: Part-time work and family-friendly practices in Canadian workplaces, no. 6
Catalogue number 71-584-MIE
(free).

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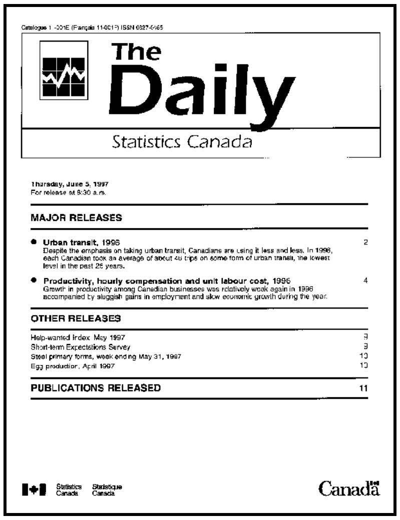
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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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