

# Statistics Canada

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## **Language Industry Survey** 2004

The more than 600 private sector firms that comprise Canada's language industry (including translation, training and interpretation) recorded over \$404 million revenues in 2004, according to benchmark data from a survey. This is the first survey ever to be conducted in this field.

Almost half of these revenues came from classroom and online training services, while translation accounted for more than one-third.

The objective of the Language Industry Survey, conducted on behalf of Industry Canada, is to collect new statistical information on the economic production of the nation's private language industry and its sectors. These data will create an industry profile and provide benchmark data for future surveys to track the industry's economic performance.

Translation services revenues reached \$154.1 million, or 38% of total revenue, while interpretation services, which accounted for only 2% of revenues, totalled \$8.7 million. Classroom and online language training services reported the highest revenues at \$193.2 million, representing 48% of total revenue. Accommodation fees (associated with language study) earned another \$23.1 million in revenues.

Language training and translation services that were exported accounted for one-quarter of all revenues (\$103.5 million). More than one-third (38%) of translation and interpretation establishments exported goods and services. About 81% of these companies exported to the United States, while 38% exported to Europe.

In terms of language training services, Asia was the main export market. The language training establishments that exported their services (18% of all language training establishments) did so to Asia. Europe and Mexico, South and Central America were also large markets for language training exports.

Industry expenses hit \$375.7 million in 2004, largely as a result of operating expenditures, such as rent, hydro, equipment, and wages and salaries. However, \$48.7 million (or 13% of all expenses) came from subcontracting translation and interpretation services.

About 7,405 permanent workers, split almost evenly between full-time and part-time workers, were employed by the companies surveyed. Another 6,954 workers were employed on contract. Over one-quarter (2,447) of all workers were employed as English language instructors, while 1,033 were employed as translators.

There were nearly 200,000 enrollments in language training in Canada in 2004. Private language schools accounted for 84% of all schools surveyed, while non-profit language schools represented 9%.

Almost two-thirds (64%) of language schools offered training to foreign students. Asia was the leading region of origin for foreign students in nearly 73% of these schools, followed by Mexico, South and Central America (17%), and Europe (8%).

Note: Businesses involved in language technology activities were initially included in this survey. However, as there was a limited number of responses, the data cannot be released for confidentiality purposes.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5090.

An Industry Canada analytical report based on the results is scheduled for publication in spring 2006 on the department's website.

To request data, to obtain more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Shelley Harman (613-951-2000; shelley.harman@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

## Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

January 2006 (Preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 795 200 cubic metres in January, down 9.7% from January 2005. Sales decreased in all of the seven major product groups, with heavy fuel oil down 225 100 cubic metres or 27.3%. Light fuel oil sales fell 175 000 cubic metres or 23.6%. Motor Gasoline sales decreased 157 900 cubic metres or 4.8%.

By grade, sales of regular non-leaded gasoline fell 3.6%, while sales of mid-grade and premium gasoline dropped 5.3% and 17.8% respectively, compared to January 2005.

#### Sales of refined petroleum products

	January 2005 <sup>r</sup>	January 2006 <sup>p</sup>	January 2005 to
			January 2006
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 636.1	7 795.2	-9.7
Motor gasoline	3 299.1	3 141.2	-4.8
Diesel fuel oil	2 133.0	2 067.1	-3.1
Light fuel oil	742.9	567.9	-23.6
Heavy fuel oil	823.9	598.8	-27.3
Aviation turbo fuels Petrochemical	454.2	413.2	-9.0
feedstocks <sup>1</sup> All other refined	397.0	244.8	-38.3
products	786.0	762.3	-3.0

r Revised.

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer toll free at 1-866-873-8789 or 613-951-9497, (e-mail: energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

#### Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending February 25, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 25 totalled 309 048 metric tonnes, up 4.5% from 295 837 tonnes a week earlier and down 3.9% from 321 683 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of February 25 was 2 348 762 tonnes, down 7.4% from 2 535 567 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

## Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

p Preliminary.

Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

#### **New products**

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, March 2006 Catalogue number 62-013-XIE (free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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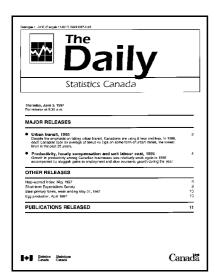
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#### The Daily, March 3, 2006

### Release dates: March 6 to March 10

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	January 2006
7	Women in Canada	·
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	January 2006
9	New Housing Price Index	January 2006
10	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Fourth quarter 2005
10	Labour Force Survey	February 2006