



The Daily

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Release dates

2006

A list of publication dates for 2006 is available today for 29 key economic indicators, ranging from monthly data series such as the Labour Force Survey to quarterly series such as the balance of international payments.

The dates in this calendar are cross-indexed by release title in alphabetical order and by the month of release.

This calendar is not an inclusive list of all Statistics Canada releases. For a more complete listing, consult each Friday's issue of *The Daily* for releases to be published the following week. In addition, *The Daily* issue of the last working day of the month contains a list of upcoming releases for the following month.

Release dates 2006 is now available free on *The Daily* page of our Web site in HTML and PDF format.

For more information, contact Gilbert Côté (613-951-1088; gilbert.cote@statcan.ca), Communications and Library Services Division.



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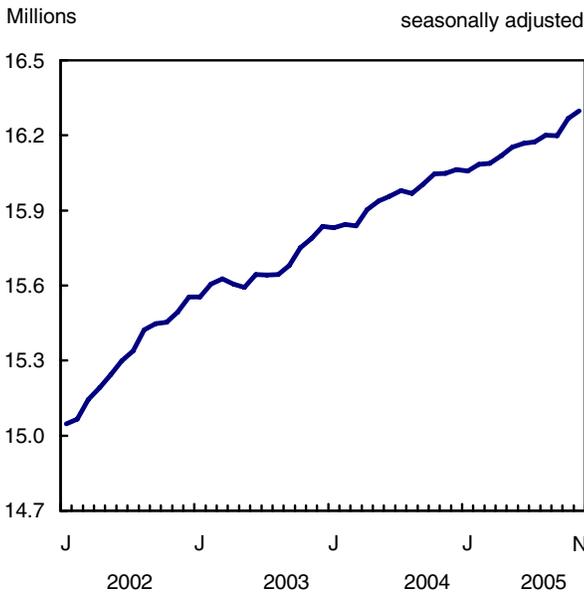
Releases

Labour Force Survey

November 2005

Spurred by full-time gains, employment increased by 31,000 in November. This brings gains over the last 12 months to 250,000 (+1.6%). The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 6.4% in November, the lowest rate in over three decades.

Employment



Average hourly wages were 3.9% higher in November than 12 months ago, well above the 2.6% year-over-year increase in October's Consumer Price Index. Alberta saw the largest rise in average hourly wages with an increase of 6.7% from a year ago.

With all of the year-over-year increase in employment coming from full time, the total actual hours worked in the economy were up 2.0% in the last 12 months.

Unemployment rate for women hits 30-year low

In November, the unemployment rate for adult women (aged 25 and over) fell by 0.4 percentage points to 5.2%, their lowest rate in the last 30 years. A small

Upcoming revisions to the Labour Force Survey

On Wednesday, January 25, 2006, there will be a revision affecting all Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates from January 1987 to December 2005.

There are three reasons for this revision. First, the revision will enable the use of improved population benchmarks in the LFS estimation process. These improved benchmarks will provide better information on the number of non-permanent residents. Second, there will be changes to the data for the public and private sectors from 1987 to 1999. Currently, the data on the public and private sectors for this period are based on an old definition of the public sector. The revised data will better reflect the current public sector definition, and therefore result in a longer time series for analysis.

Finally, the geographic coding of several small Census Agglomerations (CA) has been updated historically from 1996 urban centre boundaries to 2001 CA boundaries. This affects data from January 1987 to December 2004.

It is important to note that the changes to almost all estimates will be very minor, with the exception of the public sector series and some associated industries from 1987 to 1999. Rates of unemployment, employment and participation are essentially unchanged, as are all key labour market trends.

During the revision, CANSIM data for the LFS will be off-line from January 16 to January 24, 2006. To facilitate data users' access to the revised data, LFS data on CANSIM will be free from January 25 to February 10, 2006.

Special tabulations produced through the Client Services unit at the Labour Force Survey will be revised free of charge.

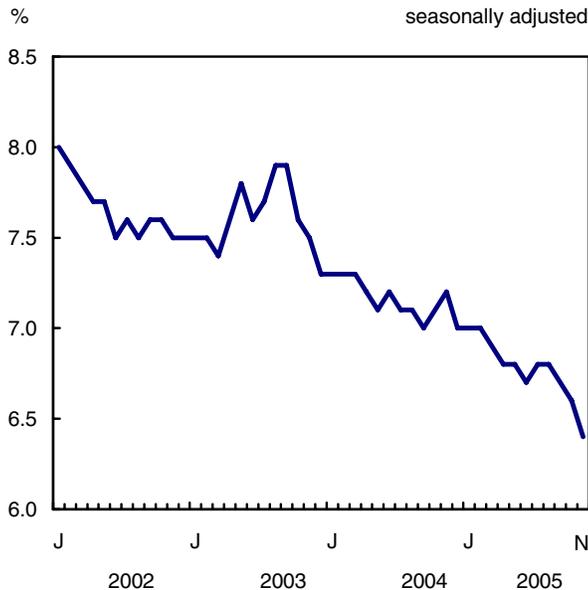
For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-4090; 1-866-873-8788; labour@statcan.ca).

increase in employment and a drop in the number of adult women in the labour force contributed to the decline in their unemployment rate.

Among adult women, full-time work increased by 36,000 in November, while part time declined by 24,000. In the past 12 months, the number of full-time jobs for women has increased by 3.1%, while part time has declined by 3.5%.

The youth unemployment rate declined in November, falling to 11.4% from 12.1% in October. Despite the lower unemployment rate, employment growth for youths has been lackluster, increasing by a very moderate 0.8% in the past 12 months. Over this same period, the participation rate among youths has declined by 1.3 percentage points to 65.7% in November.

Unemployment rate



More jobs in construction

Employment growth in November was led by a gain of 24,000 in construction, primarily in Ontario and British Columbia. Business, building and other support services also added jobs in November, employing 12,000 additional workers. In the past year, employment has grown by 7.2% (+71,000) in construction and by 6.7% (+43,000) in the business, building and other support services industry.

Accommodation and food services also made strong employment gains in November (+23,000), primarily in full-service restaurants. Even with this increase, employment growth in the industry has been weak over the past year, rising by 1.0% or 10,000.

In educational services, employment increased by 12,000 in November, mostly in primary and secondary education. This brings gains over the past 12 months to 8.2% (+86,000), the fastest

employment growth rate of all industries. Much of the added employment in education has been in Ontario and Quebec.

In November, employment declined by 17,000 in the health care and social assistance industry. While employment in health care facilities remained higher than a year ago, there were fewer people working in social assistance and nursing homes, leaving employment in the industry unchanged from a year ago.

Employment declined by 15,000 in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing in November, primarily in Quebec. Nevertheless, employment in the industry remained virtually unchanged from 12 months ago.

In November, employment in the natural resources industry dropped by 11,000. However, the number of people working in natural resources has increased by 4.9% (+14,000) in the past year, driven by gains in Alberta.

Employment continues to rise in British Columbia

In November, employment increased by 18,000 in British Columbia, bringing the unemployment rate down to 4.9%, the lowest rate in over three decades. Jobs were added in a number of industries. Since November of last year, employment in the province has grown by 4.3% (+90,000), the highest growth rate of all the provinces.

Employment in New Brunswick increased by 5,000 in November, all full time. At the same time, the number of people who were looking for work fell, pushing the unemployment rate in the province down 1.5 percentage points to 9.5%.

Employment rose by 3,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, leaving employment in the province 2.6% above the level of November 2004. The increase this November was driven by a jump in manufacturing.

In November, employment rose by 3,000 in Manitoba, causing the province's unemployment rate to edge down 0.2 percentage points to 4.2%, the lowest since April 1976.

A gain of 21,000 full-time jobs in Alberta was offset by a similar decline in part time, leaving overall employment unchanged in November. Full-time employment in the province has increased by 55,000 (+3.8%) in the past 12 months while part-time employment has declined by 27,000 (-8.3%). In November, employment in the natural resources industry fell but was still 6.2% above the level of a year ago. Employment also increased in accommodation and food services in November. However, 16,000 (-12.8%) fewer Albertans were working in the industry compared to a year earlier.

In Ontario, the unemployment rate edged down 0.3 percentage points to 6.1% in November, as fewer people were looking for work. Although unchanged in November, in the past year, employment in the province has grown at a moderate rate of 1.6% (+101,000). Over the past year, employment growth in the province has been particularly strong in both educational services (+53,000) and construction (+40,000).

Despite little change in employment in Quebec, the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 8.0% in November. Declines in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing and health care and social assistance were offset by increases in other services and information, culture and recreation.

Employment was little changed in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0096 and 282-0098.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. on our Web site. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information*, is available today for the week ending November 12 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). LAN and bulk prices are available on request.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, January 6.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243), Labour Statistics Division.

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Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	October 2005	November 2005	October to November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005	October to November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	16,267.1	16,297.7	30.6	249.7	0.2	1.6
Goods-producing sector	4,007.2	4,013.4	6.2	5.6	0.2	0.1
Agriculture	352.6	342.9	-9.7	25.8	-2.8	8.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	317.0	306.5	-10.5	14.4	-3.3	4.9
Utilities	125.1	120.7	-4.4	-6.0	-3.5	-4.7
Construction	1,037.0	1,061.1	24.1	71.3	2.3	7.2
Manufacturing	2,175.5	2,182.3	6.8	-99.7	0.3	-4.4
Services-producing sector	12,259.9	12,284.3	24.4	244.0	0.2	2.0
Trade	2,599.9	2,607.0	7.1	71.3	0.3	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	807.4	810.7	3.3	18.1	0.4	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	996.8	981.8	-15.0	-2.5	-1.5	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,066.6	1,057.0	-9.6	39.5	-0.9	3.9
Business, building and other support services	662.0	674.0	12.0	42.5	1.8	6.7
Educational services	1,127.9	1,139.7	11.8	86.3	1.0	8.2
Health care and social assistance	1,751.4	1,734.3	-17.1	-7.0	-1.0	-0.4
Information, culture and recreation	734.4	739.2	4.8	2.2	0.7	0.3
Accommodation and food services	993.8	1,017.0	23.2	9.8	2.3	1.0
Other services	694.0	699.7	5.7	-4.0	0.8	-0.6
Public administration	825.8	824.0	-1.8	-12.1	-0.2	-1.4
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,119.2	3,125.1	5.9	34.4	0.2	1.1
Private sector	13,147.9	13,172.6	24.7	215.3	0.2	1.7
Private employees	10,608.0	10,634.2	26.2	145.4	0.2	1.4
Self-employed	2,539.9	2,538.4	-1.5	69.9	-0.1	2.8

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	November 2005	October to November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005	November 2005	October to November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005	November 2005	October to November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,297.7	30.6	249.7	8,660.8	4.3	117.4	7,636.9	26.3	132.3
Full-time	13,325.3	50.2	247.6	7,716.3	12.1	96.4	5,609.0	38.1	151.2
Part-time	2,972.4	-19.6	2.1	944.5	-7.8	21.0	2,027.9	-11.8	-18.9
15-24	2,502.8	11.0	19.6	1,257.1	-3.2	-12.7	1,245.7	14.2	32.3
25 and over	13,794.9	19.6	230.0	7,403.7	7.6	130.1	6,391.2	12.0	99.9
25-54	11,547.2	25.5	132.5	6,100.3	9.6	70.5	5,447.0	16.1	62.1
55 and over	2,247.7	-6.0	97.5	1,303.4	-2.0	59.6	944.3	-3.9	37.9

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	October 2005	November 2005	October to November 2005	October 2005	November 2005	October to November 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,423.1	17,403.4	-0.1	67.2	67.0	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	253.3	255.9	1.0	59.0	59.6	0.6
Prince Edward Island	76.6	76.6	0.0	68.5	68.5	0.0
Nova Scotia	486.3	482.4	-0.8	63.8	63.3	-0.5
New Brunswick	390.0	388.2	-0.5	63.8	63.5	-0.3
Quebec	4,083.5	4,069.7	-0.3	65.8	65.5	-0.3
Ontario	6,887.1	6,864.0	-0.3	68.0	67.7	-0.3
Manitoba	607.3	608.6	0.2	68.2	68.4	0.2
Saskatchewan	505.0	507.0	0.4	67.4	67.7	0.3
Alberta	1,869.2	1,872.0	0.1	72.6	72.5	-0.1
British Columbia	2,264.6	2,278.9	0.6	65.3	65.6	0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,267.1	16,297.7	0.2	62.7	62.8	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.8	217.6	1.3	50.0	50.7	0.7
Prince Edward Island	68.1	68.5	0.6	60.9	61.2	0.3
Nova Scotia	445.2	442.8	-0.5	58.4	58.1	-0.3
New Brunswick	347.0	351.5	1.3	56.8	57.5	0.7
Quebec	3,743.9	3,745.1	0.0	60.3	60.3	0.0
Ontario	6,445.6	6,447.0	0.0	63.6	63.6	0.0
Manitoba	580.3	583.4	0.5	65.2	65.5	0.3
Saskatchewan	478.5	480.3	0.4	63.9	64.2	0.3
Alberta	1,794.9	1,795.1	0.0	69.7	69.6	-0.1
British Columbia	2,148.9	2,166.5	0.8	62.0	62.4	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,155.9	1,105.7	-4.3	6.6	6.4	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.5	38.3	-0.5	15.2	15.0	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	8.5	8.1	-4.7	11.1	10.6	-0.5
Nova Scotia	41.2	39.6	-3.9	8.5	8.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	43.0	36.7	-14.7	11.0	9.5	-1.5
Quebec	339.7	324.6	-4.4	8.3	8.0	-0.3
Ontario	441.5	417.1	-5.5	6.4	6.1	-0.3
Manitoba	27.0	25.3	-6.3	4.4	4.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	26.5	26.6	0.4	5.2	5.2	0.0
Alberta	74.4	76.9	3.4	4.0	4.1	0.1
British Columbia	115.7	112.4	-2.9	5.1	4.9	-0.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2004	November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005	November 2004	November 2005	November 2004 to November 2005
unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,211.0	17,331.0	0.7	67.3	66.8	-0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	246.5	251.0	1.8	57.3	58.5	1.2
Prince Edward Island	75.0	75.0	0.0	67.4	67.0	-0.4
Nova Scotia	485.2	480.7	-0.9	64.0	63.1	-0.9
New Brunswick	384.9	385.3	0.1	63.3	63.0	-0.3
Quebec	4,056.8	4,051.9	-0.1	66.1	65.2	-0.9
Ontario	6,784.3	6,834.6	0.7	68.1	67.4	-0.7
Manitoba	610.1	606.5	-0.6	69.0	68.1	-0.9
Saskatchewan	508.9	503.2	-1.1	68.1	67.2	-0.9
Alberta	1,849.5	1,870.6	1.1	73.3	72.5	-0.8
British Columbia	2,209.7	2,272.2	2.8	64.8	65.4	0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,035.6	16,295.0	1.6	62.7	62.8	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.8	214.2	3.1	48.3	49.9	1.6
Prince Edward Island	66.9	67.0	0.1	60.2	59.9	-0.3
Nova Scotia	444.0	442.1	-0.4	58.5	58.0	-0.5
New Brunswick	350.0	352.2	0.6	57.5	57.6	0.1
Quebec	3,703.7	3,735.1	0.8	60.3	60.1	-0.2
Ontario	6,357.4	6,458.8	1.6	63.8	63.7	-0.1
Manitoba	580.8	583.1	0.4	65.7	65.5	-0.2
Saskatchewan	484.6	478.8	-1.2	64.9	64.0	-0.9
Alberta	1,767.5	1,795.6	1.6	70.1	69.6	-0.5
British Columbia	2,072.9	2,168.0	4.6	60.8	62.4	1.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,175.4	1,036.0	-11.9	6.8	6.0	-0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.8	36.8	-5.2	15.7	14.7	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	8.1	8.0	-1.2	10.8	10.7	-0.1
Nova Scotia	41.3	38.6	-6.5	8.5	8.0	-0.5
New Brunswick	34.9	33.1	-5.2	9.1	8.6	-0.5
Quebec	353.2	316.8	-10.3	8.7	7.8	-0.9
Ontario	426.9	375.8	-12.0	6.3	5.5	-0.8
Manitoba	29.4	23.4	-20.4	4.8	3.9	-0.9
Saskatchewan	24.3	24.4	0.4	4.8	4.8	0.0
Alberta	81.9	75.0	-8.4	4.4	4.0	-0.4
British Columbia	136.8	104.1	-23.9	6.2	4.6	-1.6

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Human Activity and the Environment: Solid waste 2005

Canadian households continue to generate more solid waste, and the majority of it ends up in landfill sites.

Each Canadian generated about 383 kilograms of solid waste on average in 2002, of which about one-fifth was recycled or otherwise diverted, according to a report in the 2005 edition of *Human Activity and the Environment*, the annual compendium of information on how Canadians interact with their environment.

In 2002, the residential component of Canada's waste was estimated at just over 12 million tonnes, a 6.8% increase from 2000. The total was equivalent to about 383 kg per person, or around 30 green garbage bags.

An estimated 2.5 million tonnes, or about one-fifth of the residential total, were recycled or otherwise diverted, a 17% increase from 2000.

The remainder, about 9.5 million tonnes, was disposed of in landfills or incinerated. This represented an average of 302 kg of household waste per person, up 2.4% from 2000.

The report showed that waste management services cost municipal governments more than \$1.5 billion in 2002.

More than 40% of this money was spent collecting waste and recyclable material, while a further 25% was spent operating disposal facilities. A further 10% went to running recycling and composting programs.

Household garbage accounts for less than half of all solid waste

Household garbage accounts for less than half of all solid waste generated in Canada.

In total, the nation produced just over 30.4 million tonnes of solid waste in 2002 from all sources, such as residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, construction and demolition. This was 3.9% higher than the total in 2000, and amounted to 971 kg per person on average.

Of this total, the 12 million tonnes of residential waste accounted for just under 40%. Industrial, commercial and institutional sources accounted for just under one-half.

Many factors affect production of waste. Solid waste tends to grow with economic output. As income and consumption of goods rise, more waste gets discarded.

Changes in society, such as the trend toward fewer people per household, also have an impact on waste production. Census data show that in 1981 households consisting of one or two people represented 49% of all households; by 2001, they accounted for 58%. All

households, regardless of size or composition, consume certain basic goods such as furniture, appliances, newspapers and other products. When there are fewer members in each household to share these goods, per capita consumption and waste generation tend to go up.

Recycling: A widespread and accepted part of waste management

Recycling has grown during the past 20 years to the point where it is a widespread and accepted part of waste management services.

In 2002, 6.6 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste materials were prepared for recycling by local waste management organizations and companies.

The bulk of recycled material consisted of two categories: paper and cardboard, which accounted for 46% of the total, and organic materials, which made up 18%.

Industrial, commercial and institutional sources provided just over one-half of the materials prepared for recycling. Households accounted for 39%.

Canadian paper mills recycled an estimated 2.8 million tonnes of waste paper in 2002. Since 1995, about 40% of waste paper has been recycled each year, compared with only 26% in 1990.

In contrast, composting occurred on a much smaller scale. In 2002, centralized composting facilities composted an estimated 1.2 million tonnes of organic waste. (The amount diverted through backyard composters or on-site by industry is not known.)

There were 351 centralized facilities composting organic waste in 2002, compared with 255 in 2000.

Waste management industry: "E-waste" a new challenge

The waste management industry consists of many small players and a few very large ones. Industry revenues surpassed \$4.1 billion in 2002, up 19.4% from 2000.

Of the 1,785 waste management businesses operating in 2002, the top five firms reported 34% of revenues and 55% of the 24,355 jobs in the industry.

The industry faces many new challenges, such as mitigating environmental hazards associated with waste, and the burgeoning stream of "e-waste," including, for example, computers, television sets, stereos and cell phones.

According to Environment Canada, an estimated 140,000 tonnes of e-waste are discarded annually in Canadian landfills, and this number continues to increase.

E-wastes contain toxic materials such as lead, mercury, arsenic and chromium, all of which are known or suspected to harm wildlife and human health.

E-waste re-use organizations are active in most provinces. In 2000, Ontario had only four companies in the business of recycling information technology equipment; by 2004, there were 14.

Other environmental highlights

In addition to the article on solid waste, *Human Activity and the Environment* also provides a comprehensive set of data describing how Canadians interact with the environment. It includes data on topics

such as climate, natural resources, ecosystems, and environmental practices.

Human Activity and the Environment: Annual Statistics 2005 (16-201-XIE, \$26; 16-201-XPE, \$46, including CD-ROM) is now available. See *How to order to products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts methods or data quality of this release, contact (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634; environ@statcan.ca), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Farming operating revenues and expenses 2004 (preliminary)

Higher crop and hog revenues in 2004 pushed up the average operating margins for Canadian farms, according to taxation records.

Average operating revenues per farm increased 3.4% in 2004 to \$209,519, up 13.0% in current dollars from the five-year average between 1999 and 2003. At the same time, average operating expenses went up 1.8% to \$181,218.

As a result, operating margins increased 1.4 cents to 13.5 cents per dollar of revenue, slightly under the previous five-year average.

The gain in average operating revenues was once again mostly due to an increase in average crop revenues. For the second year in a row, average crop revenues recorded growth of about 6%. Grain and oilseed revenues were up 7.4%, partly the result of increases in average canola (+23.4%) and barley (+14.1%) revenues. Sales gains for fruits (+18.6%) and vegetables (+12.3%) also played an important role. In fact, average horticulture revenues, which include fruits, vegetables, and greenhouse, nursery and floriculture products, have been constantly increasing in the last three years, and were almost 30% higher in 2004 than they were in 2001.

Average cattle revenues fell in 2004, mainly because of the continuing ban on beef trade to the United States, which remained in force during all 12 months of the year. At the same time, hog revenues climbed by 23.1%. Average hog revenues have actually more than doubled in the last five years.

Dairy revenues went up 6.4% in 2004 and, despite the avian flu outbreak in British Columbia, poultry revenues increased by 8.8%. Furthermore, average revenues from supply-managed commodities have increased steadily in the last five years, up 45.6% since 1999.

Average program payments and insurance proceeds rose 10.1% in 2004. They accounted for 9.5% of average operating revenues, the largest share since the early 1990s.

The higher operating expenses were mostly driven by an 8.7% increase in machinery expenses, in particular a 12.9% increase in fuel costs. Crop expenses were also 4.9% higher, as pesticide costs were up by 6.7%.

Livestock expenses fell 6.6% in 2004, partly due to a 23.3% decline in cattle purchases. In the meantime, hog purchases increased by 18.7%.

Marketing expenses rose with a sharp 17.5% increase over 2003. Rent, salaries, custom work and machine rental were also up notably.

Of the 11 major farm types, 6 posted higher operating margins in 2004. Canada's dairy farmers were the only farms with operating margins above 20 cents on average at 23.0 cents per dollar of revenue, up 0.1 cents from 2003. Grain and oilseed farms ranked second at 17.9 cents, down 1.1 cents. Potato farms reported a 4.0 cent drop, the biggest decline in 2004. Beef cattle farms (+4.1 cents) and hog farms (+3.7 cents) posted the biggest increases over 2003.

On the basis of sales, all sales classes posted increases in operating margins. Farms with operating revenues between \$250,000 and \$499,999 had the highest operating margins, estimated at 18.6 cents per dollar of revenue, up 0.5 cents from 2003. Farms with operating revenues between \$50,000 and \$99,999 posted the highest increase going from 10.7 cents in 2003 to 13.3 cents in 2004.

In 2004, farms with operating revenues below \$250,000 represented 27.1% of total farm revenues. A decade earlier, they accounted for 50.4%, dropping on average more than 2 percentage points per year.

Note: The purpose of today's tax data release is to present preliminary average operating revenues and expenses for the agriculture sector and by farm type. These estimates complement the aggregate agriculture sector data published in *The Daily* on November 25, 2005 (see Net Farm Income, 2004).

These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over, and corporations with total farm sales of \$25,000 and over for which 50% or more of sales come from agricultural activities. These estimates exclude communal organizations such as Hutterite colonies. Operating margin is defined as one dollar minus operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3447.

For custom data requests, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-5027). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Michaud (613-951-0701), Agriculture Division. □

Average operating revenues and expenses per farm and operating margins
2004 (preliminary)

	2003			2004			2003 to 2004	
	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Operating margins ¹	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Operating margins ¹	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses
	dollars	dollars	cents	dollars	dollars	cents	% change	% change
All farms	202,562	178,065	12.1	209,519	181,218	13.5	3.4	1.8
Grain and oilseed	136,855	110,760	19.1	141,647	116,262	17.9	3.5	5.0
Potato	596,629	493,984	17.2	660,177	573,259	13.2	10.7	16.0
Other vegetable and melon	285,750	243,854	14.7	318,773	277,638	12.9	11.6	13.9
Fruit and tree nut	154,587	132,883	14.0	172,136	150,708	12.4	11.4	13.4
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture	729,604	661,855	9.3	775,840	702,445	9.5	6.3	6.1
Other crop	95,810	81,049	15.4	93,530	77,365	17.3	-2.4	-4.5
Beef cattle and feedlots	170,318	163,649	3.9	159,094	146,360	8.0	-6.6	-10.6
Dairy and milk production	322,523	248,738	22.9	343,397	264,382	23.0	6.5	6.3
Hog and pig	740,756	713,463	3.7	860,907	797,057	7.4	16.2	11.7
Poultry and egg	743,863	663,579	10.8	827,084	718,021	13.2	11.2	8.2
Other animal	104,779	100,731	3.9	99,279	96,206	3.1	-5.2	-4.5

1. Defined as one dollar less operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

Elementary and secondary public school enrolments, graduates and educators
2003/04

Regular enrolment in public elementary and secondary schools (including enrolments in minority and second language programs) and the number of educators are now available for 2003/04. Data on the number of graduates of those institutions is also available for 2004.

Data on elementary-secondary public schools for 2003/04 are obtained using information from the Elementary Secondary Education Statistics Project (ESESP). Historical data on enrolments and educators for 1997/98 to 2003/04 are available. Historical data on graduates for 1998 to 2004 are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5102.

For additional information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca).

Steel primary forms, weekly data
Week ending November 26, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 26 totalled 309 135 metric tonnes, up 25.9% from 245 589 tonnes a week earlier and down 3.1% from 318 951 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of November 26 was 13 849 724 tonnes, down 5.5% from 14 655 319 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

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.

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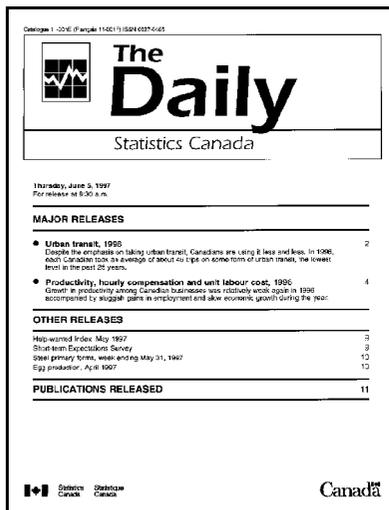
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Release dates: December 5 to 9, 2005

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
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	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
