



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 2, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

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Total stocks of grain and oilseeds, including commercial and on-farm inventories, generally rose from the levels reported in 2003, according to a survey of grain farmers and commercial grain holders.
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New products



Major releases

Stocks of grain

December 31, 2004

Total stocks of grain and oilseeds, including commercial and on-farm inventories, generally rose from the levels reported in 2003, according to a survey of grain farmers and commercial grain holders, as of December 31, 2004.

Total stocks of grain at December 31

Crop	2003		2004	
	'000 tonnes	% change	'000 tonnes	% change
All wheat	17,916	20,914	16.7	
Wheat excl. durum	14,045	16,063	14.4	
Barley	8,286	9,895	19.4	
Grain corn	7,649	7,767	1.5	
Canola	4,001	5,396	34.9	
Durum wheat	3,872	4,851	25.3	
Oats	2,175	2,620	20.5	
Soybeans	1,327	2,082	56.9	
Dry peas	1,310	2,125	62.2	
Flax	410	332	-19.0	

Stocks of wheat, barley, oats, canola, grain corn and soybeans all increased to amounts above their 10-year average. Flaxseed bucked the trend with stock levels falling, the result of a decline in production. Farm stocks of corn and soybeans in the East registered increases with record on-farm stock values set in Ontario and Quebec. Stocks of peas, lentils, mustard seed and canary seed registered large increases while stocks of sunflower seed plummeted.

Overall quality was well below average in 2004, with a greater than average volume of wheat and barley being graded as feed.

Large wheat crop responsible for jump in stocks

Total wheat stocks (both those on farms and stocks in commercial positions) reached 20.9 million tonnes as of December 31, 3.0 million tonnes higher than reported in 2003.

Stocks of wheat excluding durum rose 14% to 16.1 million tonnes. On-farm stocks increased 22% to 12.6 million tonnes. The 10-year average is 11.3 million tonnes.

Stocks of durum wheat were at 4.9 million tonnes, up 1.0 million tonnes from December 31, 2003. The 10-year average is 4.4 million tonnes. A large crop,

Note to readers

The December Farm Survey of 12,900 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews and over the Internet during the last week of December to the second week of January. Farmers were asked to report the amounts of cereals, oilseeds and specialty crops in on-farm storage.

Commercial stocks of western major crops originate from the Canadian Grain Commission. Commercial stocks of corn and soybeans are estimated by a Statistics Canada sample survey of grain elevators in Eastern Canada. Commercial stocks of specialty crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of specialty crops.

combined with reduced export opportunities, contributed to the increased stocks.

Total stocks of barley continue to rise

Total stocks of barley rose to 9.9 million tonnes as of December 31, 2004, up 1.6 million tonnes from the same period in 2003. The 10-year average is 9.1 million tonnes.

This increase was the result of improved production across the West in 2004.

Canola stocks rise to near record levels

Total stocks of canola reached 5.4 million tonnes, up 1.4 million tonnes from 2003. Commercial stocks remained basically unchanged while farm stocks ballooned by 1.4 million tonnes compared with 2003. The rise in stock levels was mainly the result of a 957,000 tonnes rise in production in 2004.

Record stocks of grain corn and soybeans

Farmers experienced above average yields in Eastern Canada. As a result, stocks of grain corn rose 2% to a record 7.8 million tonnes, breaking the previous record set in 2003 and well above the 10-year average of 6.5 million tonnes. On-farm stocks are at record levels in both Ontario and Quebec.

Record soybean production in Ontario and Quebec contributed to the new record for stocks held on farms for these two provinces for 2004. Total stocks of soybeans also set a new record level of 2.1 million tonnes, up 57% compared to 2003

Total flaxseed stocks fall

Total stocks of flaxseed were estimated at 332,000 tonnes, 78,000 tonnes less than the 2003 level and well below the 10-year average of 608,000 tonnes. Farm stocks fell by 130,000 tonnes to 225,000 tonnes, while commercial stocks rose 52,000 tonnes. The decline in stocks can be attributed mainly to lower crop production in 2004, the result of an estimated 500,000 acres of flax that was not harvested.

Pea stocks set record

Total pea stocks were 2.1 million tonnes, up from 1.3 million tonnes in 2003. Massive production pushed farm stocks to over 2.0 million tonnes at the end of 2004 compared with 1.1 million tonnes in December 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3443, 3464 and 3476.

The publication *Field Crop Reporting Series: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 2004*, Vol. 84, no. 1 (22-002-XIB, \$12/\$71; 22-002-XPB, \$17/\$95) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca), or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; dave.roeske@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Other releases

Secondary school graduates

2002/03

Just under 199,000 people graduated from secondary schools in provinces and territories (other than Ontario) in the academic year 2002/03, virtually unchanged from the level in 1997/98.

However, high schools in Alberta and British Columbia bucked the trend from 1997/98 to 2002/03, recording a strong rate of growth in the number of students who received diplomas.

A total of 31,335 students graduated in Alberta in 2002/03, up 17.8% from 1997/98. In British Columbia, the number rose 16.8% to 44,073.

On the other hand, the number of graduates declined 17.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador, and 12.1% in Quebec. The big decline in Newfoundland and Labrador followed a drop in school enrolment, the result of out-migration to other provinces or territories.

Data were available for this release for all provinces and territories, except Ontario. Graduates in Ontario represent generally about 37% of all graduates in Canada. Furthermore, because of the elimination of Grade 13 (OAC), two cohorts graduated in 2002/03 in Ontario. These cohorts were not reflected in this release.

Graduation rates remained relatively stable during the five-year period in all provinces and territories, exclusive of Ontario.

In 2002/03, three-quarters of youth graduated with a high school diploma, unchanged from 1997/98. Graduation rates had increased in the first half of the 1990s.

The highest graduation rates were in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The lowest were in the three territories.

Among the provinces, the lowest graduation rate occurred in Alberta where only two-thirds of youth graduated from high school in 2002/2003.

Between 1997/98 and 2002/03, the largest increase in graduation rates occurred in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In that period, the graduation rate in the Northwest Territories jumped from 34% to 43%. The largest declines took place in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Manitoba.

The graduation rate for Canada outside Ontario was higher for women in 2002/03. Some 81% of young women received a high school diploma, compared with just 70% for their male counterparts, unchanged from 1996/97. In 2002/03, graduation rates among young women were higher than average in the Northwest Territories, Quebec and Yukon.

Note: The number of graduates is as of the end of a school year while the population estimates are as of July 1 of the corresponding school year. Late graduates in "youth" programs are included in the calculations while graduates from upgrading programs for out-of-school adults, leading to "equivalency" certification or to regular high school graduation certification, are not. For this reason, this methodology underestimates the "final" graduation rate and should not be used to infer dropout rate.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5082.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; educationstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patric Blouin (613-951-0935; patric.blouin@statcan.ca) or François Nault (613-951-9039; francois.nault@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Secondary school graduates¹

	1997/98	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	1997/98 to 2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03
					% change	
Canada	310,909	321,718	..	..	..	..
Canada w/out Ontario	198,806	201,980	200,650	198,906	0.1	-0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	7,073	6,049	6,020	5,848	-17.3	-2.9
Prince Edward Island	1,741	1,733	1,678	1,760	1.1	4.9
Nova Scotia	10,387	10,064	10,124	10,387	0.0	2.6
New Brunswick	8,754	8,552	8,574	8,291	-5.3	-3.3
Quebec ³	82,341 ^r	78,286	76,297	72,384	-12.1	-5.1
Ontario	112,103	119,738 ^E	..	..	..	..
Manitoba ⁴	11,970	12,518	11,489	11,962	-0.1	4.1
Saskatchewan	11,584	12,236	12,180	12,162	5.0	-0.1
Alberta	26,591 ^r	30,005	30,640	31,335	17.8	2.3
British Columbia	37,739	41,842	42,983	44,073	16.8	2.5
Yukon	245	283	280	282	15.1	0.7
Northwest Territories ⁵	381	284	250	283	..	13.2
Nunavut ⁵	..	128	135	139	..	3.0

.. not available.

... not applicable.

^E Use with caution.

^r Revised figure.

1. Secondary schools include public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. Equivalencies and "General Education Diplomas" are excluded.
2. From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, high school graduation was based on school results only; there were no provincial examinations.
3. Secondary graduations for Quebec include graduates from adult and trade/vocational programs.
4. Prior to 2001/02 includes Manitoba mature students enrolled in regular high school.
5. Northwest Territories boundaries included Nunavut prior to April 1, 1999.

Secondary school¹ graduation rates

	1997/98	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Canada	76.0	76.9	..	..
Canada w/out Ontario	75.6	77.2	75.8	75.6
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	81.5	75.2	76.0	76.6
Prince Edward Island	86.5	83.5	82.2	82.6
Nova Scotia	81.7	77.9	79.4	81.1
New Brunswick	83.1	82.6	83.2	81.5
Quebec ³	82.2 ^r	82.9	81.6	78.6
Ontario	77.0	76.8 ^E	..	..
Manitoba ⁴	75.9	77.6	69.0	71.3
Saskatchewan	73.0	78.7	76.5	77.0
Alberta	63.2 ^r	65.7	65.9	66.5
British Columbia	71.4	76.1	74.7	77.1
Yukon	57.9	59.8	57.2	57.2
Northwest Territories ⁵	34.1	45.7	38.3	43.3
Nunavut ⁵	..	25.4	26.5	25.6

.. not available.

... not applicable.

^E Use with caution.

^r Revised figure.

1. Secondary schools include public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired. Equivalencies and "General Education Diplomas" are excluded.
2. From 1995/96 to 1999/2000, high school graduation was based on school results only; there were no provincial examinations.
3. Secondary graduations for Quebec include graduates from adult and trade/vocational programs.
4. Prior to 2001/02 includes Manitoba mature students enrolled in regular high school.
5. Northwest Territories boundaries included Nunavut prior to April 1, 1999.

Population of businesses with employees Fourth quarter 2004

Just over 1,031,600 Canadian businesses had employees in the fourth quarter of 2004, up 1.5% from the same period last year, according to the count of payroll deduction accounts.

British Columbia (+2.9%), Alberta (+2.3%) and Ontario (+1.6%) contributed to most of the increase while the largest declines occurred in Prince Edward Island (-2.3%) and Nova Scotia (-0.5%).

On a quarterly basis, the total number of businesses with employees rose 0.7% from the third to the fourth quarter of 2004. British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario

accounted for the bulk of the increase. Prince Edward Island had the only decrease (-0.3%).

Information on Nunavut and the Northwest Territories will be available when sufficient quarterly observations are collected.

Available on CANSIM: table 178-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1105.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Beau Cinnamon (613-951-9021; fax: 613-951-0104; beau.cinnamon@statcan.ca), Business Register Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

December 2004

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

November 2004

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

The November 2004 issue of *Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard*, Vol. 40, no. 11 (36-003-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

December 2004

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for December.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

The December 2004 issue of *Asphalt Roofing*, Vol. 56, no. 12 (45-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2004, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-016-XIE
(free).

Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2004, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-017-XIE
(free).

Farm Business Cash Flows: Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2004, Vol. 3, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-018-XIE
(free).

Field Crop Reporting Series: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 2004, Vol. 84, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-002-XIB (\$12/\$71).

Field Crop Reporting Series: Stocks of Canadian Grain at December 31, 2004, Vol. 84, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB (\$17/\$95).

Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard, November 2004, Vol. 40, no. 11
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Asphalt Roofing, December 2004, Vol. 56, no. 12
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB (\$6/\$51).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 20 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 1997** 12

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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