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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Farm cash receipts, 2004** 3
Higher revenues for crops and hogs pushed farm cash receipts up for the first time in three years in 2004. In total, farmers received \$36.8 billion from all three sources (livestock and crop receipts and program payments), a 7.5% increase from 2003.
- **International travel account, annual 2004 and fourth quarter 2004** 7
Canada's international travel deficit jumped to its highest level in 11 years last year despite a rebound in foreign travel to Canada from a SARS-related decline in 2003. Canadians spent \$4.1 billion more abroad than foreign travellers did in Canada during the year.

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Perspectives on Labour and Income

February 2005 online edition

The February 2005 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, released today, features the article "The rising profile of women academics." The study looks at the growth in the number of women teaching full-time at Canadian universities between 1990/91 and 2002/03, examining changes in their representation by academic rank, tenure status, and field of instruction. Also in this issue is an overview of the labour market since 2000 with a focus on 2004, as well as the first of a new series of fact sheets on issues related to taxation. The last two items are available free of charge.

The February 2005 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608; henry.pold@statcan.ca), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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NEW PRODUCTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

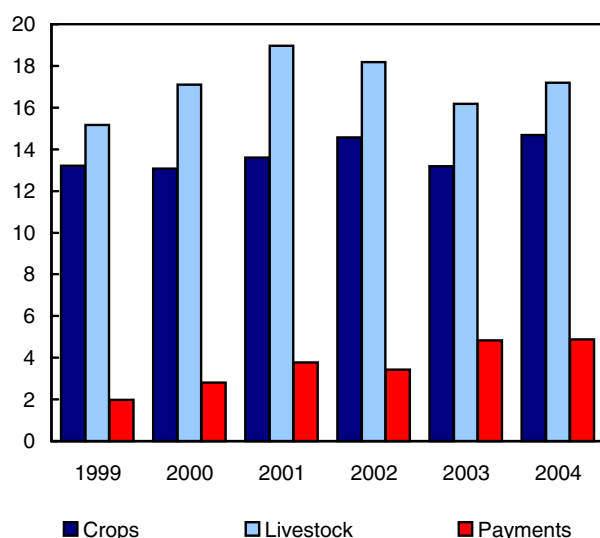
Farm cash receipts

2004

Higher revenues for crops and hogs pushed farm cash receipts up for the first time in three years in 2004. In total, farmers received \$36.8 billion from all three sources (livestock and crop receipts and program payments), a 7.5% increase from 2003.

Farm cash receipts, January to December

\$ billions



The 2004 total was about \$450 million higher than the previous record of \$36.3 billion set in 2001. However, there was a major difference in the factors behind the high points.

In 2001, the main engines of growth were livestock receipts, driven by strong cattle and hog markets, and program payments. Crop receipts grew only modestly as producers were hit by adverse weather conditions.

In 2004, however, the driving force was crop revenues, which increased 11.4% to \$14.7 billion, surpassing the previous record set two years earlier. This total was 8.6% higher than the previous five-year average between 1999 and 2003.

Livestock receipts rose 6.3% to \$17.2 billion in 2004, but this was just marginally higher than the previous five-year average of \$17.1 billion. While receipts for hog producers hit a record high, revenues from cattle and calves fell to their lowest level since 1996 as the industry's BSE-related problems continued.

Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

Farm cash receipts measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Deferments represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

Program payments include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), the Crop Insurance Act and provincial stabilization programs. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

Revised farm cash receipts for 2003 and 2004 will be available on May 25, along with preliminary data for the first quarter of 2005. These revisions will reflect any updates to all survey and administrative data not previously incorporated, including a change to methodology for calculating cattle and calf marketings and prices in Quebec.

Farmers received \$4.9 billion from program payments in 2004, up \$37 million from the previous record in 2003.

Farm cash receipts are a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather. In addition, the impact of the closure of the US border to Canadian cattle and beef on May 20, 2003 will continue to be reflected in farm financial statistics.

Farm cash receipts rose in all provinces except Prince Edward Island where revenues fell 2.0% due to a substantial decline in potato prices.

Provinces with the most significant gains in farm cash receipts were Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Crop receipts rebound to record high

Crop receipts in 2004 staged a solid rebound from one of the lowest levels in a decade. Production of grains and oilseeds returned to more normal levels

in 2003 following two consecutive droughts in Western Canada (2001 and 2002).

Two main factors contributed to this gain: substantially higher deliveries for most major crops between January and June 2004; and higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments.

The increase in crop revenues was due largely to the 2003 crop. Revenues for the major grains and oilseeds rose in the first half of 2004, then fell after the harvest, as both prices and marketings decreased.

The impact of the 2004 harvest season, which was seriously delayed in many parts of the country, will continue to be reflected in revenues. (For more information see *The Daily*, December 8, 2004: November Estimate of the Principal Field Crops).

Receipts for wheat (excluding durum) increased 33.3% to \$2.4 billion in the wake of both higher CWB payments and marketings. Prices were lower than 2003 levels due to higher production in most major exporting countries.

Farmers received \$2.3 billion for canola in 2004, up 28.3% from 2003. Deliveries in 2004 increased 27.3%, while prices rose steadily in the first half of the year. However, a record US soybean crop, expectations of a bumper South American soybean crop and a rising Canadian dollar has prompted a price slide for both oilseeds that started last spring. The overall average price increase for the year was marginal. Canola production jumped over 50% in 2003 and grew again in 2004 due to increased harvested area and yield.

Revenue from horticulture crops, which include fruits, vegetables, and the floriculture, nursery and sod industries, was up 4.3% to \$4.1 billion. This sector now accounts for nearly 28% of total crop receipts, compared with less than 20% during the mid-1990s.

Hogs lead growth in livestock receipts

Hog producers led the growth in livestock revenues as their 2004 receipts reached a record \$4.3 billion, up 25.1% from 2003. This jump was due mainly to a 25.6% growth in revenue from domestic slaughter. Hog prices strengthened throughout 2004 as a result of robust exports and strong domestic demand.

Farmers exported 8.6 million hogs in 2004, which generated a record \$685 million in receipts. This level was 22.3% higher than the previous year and 73.8% higher than the previous 10-year average between 1994 and 2003.

Despite a preliminary ruling in October by the US Department of Commerce that Canadian hog exports

are being unfairly marketed and causing financial injury to US producers, hog exports continued to grow.

Revenues from cattle and calves remained flat at \$5.1 billion, the lowest level since 1996. Despite an increase in marketings, cattle and calf receipts were 23.9% below the previous five-year average. Prices plummeted with the discovery of BSE during the spring of 2003, and despite some gains, the average 2004 price remained 12.6% below that of 2003.

Since the US border remains closed to live cattle and calves, producers have responded by sending more animals to domestic slaughter. As a result, the number of slaughter cattle and calves marketed in 2004 climbed 26.2% to a record 4.4 million head. (For more information, see *The Daily*, February 17, 2005: Livestock estimates.)

Revenues for slaughter cattle rose 19.7% from 2003, as the marked increase in slaughter more than compensated for a 7.3% decline in price. Despite the increase in the volume of cattle slaughter, farm cash receipts remained 0.9% below the five-year average.

As of mid-September 2003, Canadian boneless beef from animals younger than 30 months was allowed into the United States under a special permit process.

Receipts from international trade in live cattle and calves tumbled to zero in 2004 from the \$590 million posted in 2003. In 2002, the last full year of unrestricted trade, sales from international commerce in cattle and calves accounted for almost a quarter of total revenues to Canadian cattle and calf producers.

Supply-managed commodities accounted for just over 40% of total livestock revenues in 2004. Receipts for dairy products and poultry increased. However, in British Columbia, poultry and egg receipts fell because of the avian flu outbreak, which resulted in a substantial number of birds being destroyed. Producers did not begin to replenish their flocks until the latter half of the year.

Program payments remained stable

After rising substantially in 2003, program payments grew a marginal 0.8% in 2004, setting a new record. Program payments remained well above the previous five-year average of \$3.4 billion.

Crop insurance delivered \$885 million in 2004, a \$921-million decline from the record payments in 2003. Higher levels of crop insurance in 2003 were the result of two consecutive years of drought in Western Canada in 2001 and 2002.

Canadian farmers received over \$1.1 billion through the BSE-related programs in 2004. The largest

contributor was the Transitional Industry Support Program (TISP) which delivered more than \$806 million. TISP was designed to provide assistance to producers in meeting the financial challenges resulting from the market impacts of BSE.

Withdrawals from the government portion of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) reached record levels in 2004. Farmers withdrew \$934 million from their government accounts, a 29.2% increase over 2003 withdrawals and nearly double the previous five-year average of \$536 million. The majority of this increase may be attributed to the scheduled completion of the NISA program. Rules to wind down NISA accounts require producers to withdraw all their funds by March 31, 2009. They must withdraw a minimum of 20% annually.

The Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program implemented in 2004 delivered \$777 million. The CAIS program was

designed to provide assistance to producers who have experienced a loss of income as a result of BSE or other factors.

Payments under the income disaster programs declined 46.1% to \$237 million in 2004 as the Canadian Farm Income Program neared completion.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3473.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Rita Athwal (613-951-5022; rita.athwal@statcan.ca) or Paul Murray (613-951-0065; paul.murray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

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Farm cash receipts

	January to December 2003	January to December 2004 ^P	January-December 2003 to January-December 2004	October to December 2003	October to December 2004 ^P	October-December 2003 to October-December 2004
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	34,210	36,769	7.5	9,664	10,052	4.0
All wheat ¹	2,473	3,026	22.4	615	862	40.2
Wheat excluding durum ¹	1,824	2,432	33.3	387	652	68.5
Durum wheat ¹	648	594	-8.3	228	210	-7.9
Barley ¹	409	586	43.3	153	133	-13.1
Deferments	-646	-672	4.0	-347	-331	-4.6
Liquidations of deferments	654	677	3.5	36	37	2.8
Canola	1,763	2,262	28.3	673	598	-11.1
Soybeans	763	710	-6.9	417	365	-12.5
Corn	785	790	0.6	268	205	-23.5
Other cereals and oilseeds	448	466	4.0	158	203	28.5
Special crops	824	929	12.7	303	345	13.9
Other crops	5,708	5,913	3.6	1,512	1,583	4.7
Total crops	13,182	14,686	11.4	3,787	4,001	5.7
Cattle and calves	5,144	5,138	-0.1	1,282	1,512	17.9
Hogs	3,396	4,250	25.1	796	1,061	33.3
Dairy products	4,496	4,590	2.1	1,138	1,167	2.5
Poultry and eggs	2,389	2,454	2.7	602	647	7.5
Other livestock	760	770	1.3	212	216	1.9
Total livestock	16,185	17,202	6.3	4,030	4,602	14.2
Net Income Stabilisation Account	723	934	29.2	184	115	-37.5
Crop Insurance	1,806	885	-51.0	559	384	-31.3
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	440	237	-46.1	161	1	-99.4
Provincial Stabilization	711	626	-12.0	187	119	-36.4
Dairy Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other programs	1,163	2,198	89.0	757	830	9.6
Total payments	4,843	4,880	0.8	1,847	1,449	-21.5

^P Preliminary data.

1. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to December 2003	January to December 2004 ^P	January-December 2003 to January-December 2004	October to December 2003	October to December 2004 ^P	October-December 2003 to October-December 2004
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	34,210	36,769	7.5	9,664	10,052	4.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	85	3.7	23	24	4.3
Prince Edward Island	356	349	-2.0	82	92	12.2
Nova Scotia	418	452	8.1	119	119	0
New Brunswick	404	427	5.7	107	123	15.0
Quebec	5,969	6,290	5.4	1,597	1,663	4.1
Ontario	8,469	8,668	2.3	2,420	2,351	-2.9
Manitoba	3,539	3,851	8.8	972	1,083	11.4
Saskatchewan	5,682	6,124	7.8	1,805	1,781	-1.3
Alberta	7,014	8,135	16.0	1,913	2,082	8.8
British Columbia	2,278	2,386	4.7	626	736	17.6

^P Preliminary data.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

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International travel account

Annual 2004 and fourth quarter 2004 (preliminary)

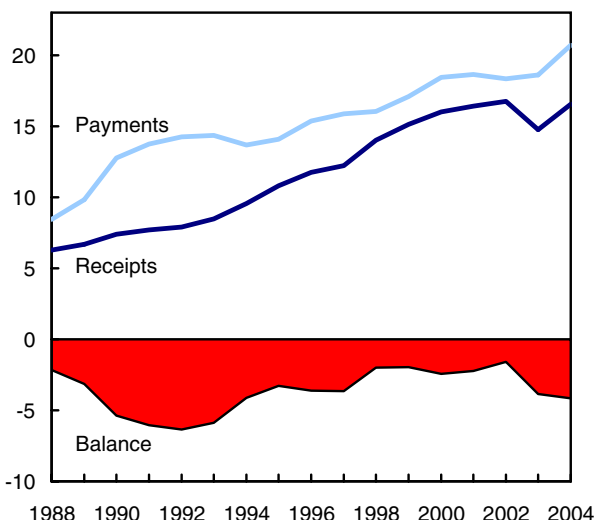
Canada's international travel deficit jumped to its highest level in 11 years last year despite a rebound in travel to Canada from a SARS-related decline in 2003. The wider deficit was due to record spending by Canadians abroad which more than offset the jump in spending by foreigners in Canada.

The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadians abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada) totalled \$4.1 billion in 2004, up \$285 million from the previous year. The deficit topped the \$4.0 billion level for the first time since 1994.

Canadians spent a record \$20.7 billion outside the country in 2004, up 11.3% compared with 2003 and the largest gain since 1990.

Canada's travel deficit hits 11-year high

\$ billions



On the other hand, spending by foreign travellers in Canada jumped 12.3% to \$16.6 billion in 2004, a sharp rebound from the declines caused by the SARS crisis which hammered inbound travel in 2003. The \$1.8-billion spike in inbound travel spending was the largest ever.

Travel deficit with the United States highest since 2000

Canada's travel deficit with the United States increased for the second consecutive year in 2004, reaching \$1.8 billion, its highest level since 2000. The burgeoning deficit was the result of an upswing in

Note to readers

This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending and medical spending. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending and medical spending.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

spending by Canadians south of the border, which slightly outpaced the rise in spending by Americans in Canada.

Spending by Canadians in the United States climbed to \$11.5 billion in 2004, up 8.1% from 2003. The increase was the first since 2000 and was fuelled by a 9.2% jump in the number of overnight trips by Canadians to the United States.

Americans took more overnight trips to Canada in 2004, and as a result they spent more as travel recovered from a SARS related 12.0% decline in overnight trips in 2003.

More than 15.0 million Americans took overnight trips to Canada, 5.7% more than in 2003. American travellers spent \$9.7 billion, up 7.1% from the previous year and the largest increase in spending by US visitors since 1999.

In 2004, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 7.7% against its American counterpart and averaged US 77 cents, its highest level since 1993.

Record travel deficit with overseas countries

The travel deficit with overseas countries rose for the fourth consecutive year, climbing to a record high of \$2.4 billion in 2004.

However, the \$64-million increase in the deficit was the smallest since 2000 even though both spending by Canadians in overseas countries and spending by overseas residents in Canada jumped considerably.

Overseas, Canadians spent a record high of \$9.2 billion in 2004, up 15.4% from the previous high in 2003. It was the largest gain since 1990. A jump in the number of trips contributed to this record-setting spending, as 12.8% more Canadians travelled to overseas destinations than in 2003. Remarkably, overseas spending by Canadians has increased in every year since 1991.

The number of trips and spending by overseas residents rebounded from a SARS-related decline in 2003. Spending by overseas travellers soared 20.6% to an unprecedented \$6.8 billion. This increase

in spending was in line with the higher number of overseas residents travelling to Canada in 2004. Almost 4.0 million overseas travellers made overnight trips to Canada in 2004, up 20.0% from the previous year.

The Canadian dollar gained in value in 2004 compared with the Japanese yen and Mexican peso. It fell compared with the British pound sterling, the Australian dollar and the euro.

Fourth quarter: Travel deficit again tops billion dollar mark

The international travel deficit reached \$1.0 billion during the fourth quarter of 2004, up \$210 million from the previous quarter. This marked the fifth time in the last six quarters that the quarterly deficit topped the billion-dollar level.

The jump in the deficit was mostly due to an increase in spending by Canadians abroad, which rose 3.9% to a near-high of \$5.2 billion. This was the largest increase in Canadian travel spending since the fourth quarter of 2003.

Foreign travellers spent \$4.2 billion in Canada in the fourth quarter of 2004, down 0.4% from the near two-year high recorded between July and September.

Canada's travel deficit with the United States reached \$489 million dollars during the fourth quarter, up \$212 million from the third. A combination of higher spending by Canadians in the United States and lower spending by Americans in Canada contributed to the first increase in the deficit since the first quarter of 2004.

Canadian spending south of the border rose 5.1% to \$2.9 billion, as Canadian overnight travel to the United

States climbed 6.0% to 3.6 million trips. Spending by Americans in Canada fell 2.9% to \$2.4 billion as 3.7 million overnight travellers crossed the border.

Overnight travel from the United States was down 1.3% compared with the third quarter.

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries improved slightly during the fourth quarter of 2004. It narrowed from \$556 million to \$554 million as spending by overseas residents in Canada grew at a faster pace than spending by Canadian residents in overseas countries.

Overseas residents spent \$1.8 billion in Canada during the fourth quarter, up 3.2% from the third, the result of a gain in overnight travel. Spending by Canadians in overseas countries rose 2.3% to \$2.3 billion, as a record number of Canadians travelled abroad. Almost 1.5 million Canadians visited overseas countries in the fourth quarter of 2004, up 3.2% from the third.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the first quarter of 2005 will be released on May 27.

For more information, or to inquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; eric.desjardins@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.

□

International travel account receipts and payments

	First quarter 2004 ^r	Second quarter 2004 ^r	Third quarter 2004 ^r	Fourth quarter 2004 ^p	2003 ^r	2004 ^p	Third to fourth quarter 2004	2003 to 2004
seasonally adjusted ¹								
	\$ millions					% change		
United States								
Receipts	2,375	2,484	2,472	2,401	9,086	9,732	-2.9	7.1
Payments	2,888	2,975	2,748	2,890	10,635	11,501	5.1	8.1
Balance	-513	-491	-276	-489	-1,549	-1,770		
All other countries								
Receipts	1,649	1,690	1,715	1,770	5,660	6,825	3.2	20.6
Payments	2,296	2,310	2,271	2,324	7,973	9,202	2.3	15.4
Balance	-647	-620	-556	-554	-2,313	-2,377		
Total								
Receipts	4,024	4,174	4,187	4,171	14,746	16,557	-0.4	12.3
Payments	5,184	5,285	5,020	5,214	18,608	20,703	3.9	11.3
Balance	-1,160	-1,112	-832	-1,043	-3,862	-4,147		

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

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OTHER RELEASES

Study: The rising profile of women academics

1990/91 to 2002/03

Women have increased their presence among full-time university faculty during a period of shrinking public funding, rising enrolments and increasing tuition costs. The trend has been fuelled by the rising educational attainment of women generally, as well as a growing academic work force reaching retirement age that consists mainly of men.

The number of women full-time university teachers jumped by over 50% between 1990/91 and 2002/03, more than double the growth in women's full-time employment in general. By contrast, during the same period, the number of male full-time faculty declined by 14%, according to a new study.

As a result, close to 11,000 women were full-time faculty members of Canadian universities in the 2002/03 academic year and accounted for 30% of all full-time academics — a notable improvement from 20% a decade earlier.

The study, published in the online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, looks at the growth in the number of women teaching full-time at universities between 1990/91 and 2002/03, and examines changes in their representation by academic rank, tenure status and field of instruction, as well as academic credentials, age, and earnings.

Female faculty strengthened their presence in both traditional and non-traditional disciplines and made notable gains in tenure status and academic rank. Also, while their median salaries remain below those of their male colleagues, the gap generally narrows when rank and field of study are taken into account.

Women accounted for a significant share of new appointments during the study period. In 1990/91, 35% of new academic appointments were women; by 2002/03, this had risen somewhat to 39%.

Also, from 1990/91 to 2002/03, the proportion of full-time faculty positions held by women grew dramatically and steadily in all disciplines, including the non-traditional fields of engineering and the applied sciences (from 3% to 10%), and mathematics and the physical sciences (from 7% to 13%).

Moreover, the proportion of tenured staff who were women almost doubled to 26% in 2002/03 from only 14% in 1990/91. As for positions leading to tenure, 38% were held by women in 2002/03, up from 34% in 1990/91.

Having entered university in large numbers only relatively recently, female faculty members tended to be younger than their male colleagues, with a median age of 47 versus 51 for men (up from 44 and 48, respectively, in 1990/91). This age gap held true in all fields of instruction. The youngest women were in engineering and the applied sciences (median age of 42), and in mathematics and the physical sciences (43). The corresponding median ages of men in these fields were 46 and 49, respectively.

Although at successively higher ranks women continued to hold a declining portion of academic posts, their relative standing improved greatly during the 1990s. While only 8% of all full professors were women in 1990/91, this proportion had more than doubled to 17% by 2002/03. Similarly, in 1990/91, only one in five associate professors was female; 12 years later, this ratio had increased to one in three.

A higher proportion of women have also reached higher ranks. In 1990/91, only 15% of all women working full time held full professorships, while 35% held associate professorships. By 2002/03, 22% of women were full professors and 36% were associate professors, for a total of 58% in the upper echelons. While they have yet to reach the high concentration held by their male colleagues (nearly 80% of whom held the rank of full professor or associate professor that year) women's standing appears to be slowly improving.

In 2002/03, the median salary of female university teachers was some \$13,000 lower than that of their male colleagues. Much of the difference can be attributed to women being disproportionately in the lower ranks. Indeed, when the median salaries of men and women of equal academic rank are considered, the difference narrows substantially — from \$6,100 at the full professor level (where women earned 94% of men's salaries in 2002/03) to \$2,600 (96%) at the assistant professor level.

As of 2002/03, one in four Canadian academics were men aged 55 and over. It is anticipated the majority of them will retire in the next decade. The growing pool of women with doctoral degrees should bode well for the future hiring and advancement of women in academia in the coming decade.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.

The article "The rising profile of women academics" is available in the February 2005 online edition

of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (75-001-XIE, \$6/\$52). See *How to order products*.

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Study: Variation in occupational skill levels between rural and urban Canada 1991 to 2001

Canada's urban and rural regions are at opposite ends of the spectrum when it comes to occupational skill levels within a set of industries, according to a new study.

The study found that in 2001, predominantly urban regions of Canada had a higher concentration of skilled workers, such as those in the managerial and professional skill-level groups than rural regions.

On the other hand, the intensity of unskilled occupations in rural regions was sizably higher than in urban regions.

The share of employment in the lowest skill category, the unskilled group, was higher in rural regions, and it decreased substantially towards urban regions.

This polarization was evident even after regional differences in industrial structure were taken into account.

This discrepancy in employment skill level widened between 1991 and 2001 as rural regions continued to lose skilled employment relative to urban regions.

The study found a major divide between the south and west regions of Canada and the north and east. Higher skilled employment categories were concentrated in the south and west areas, and the lower skilled categories concentrated in the north and east.

Interestingly, employment in the professional skill group in the three territories showed an above average intensity before the industry mix was accounted for. However, it showed a below average intensity after accounting for the industry mix.

The three territories had a high share of professional skill level workers because their industrial structure is biased towards sectors with a higher concentration of professional workers. One was the public service sector.

The study also found that Southern Ontario generally had a high intensity of employment in the managerial skill group. However, this employment was actually concentrated in census divisions surrounding the major metropolitan centres of the region. Thus, rural

regions in Southern Ontario also showed a lower skill intensity relative to the nearby urban centres.

This concentration of skills in the metropolitan centres increased over the 1990s.

After accounting for the differences in industrial composition, the study found that there were large differences between men and women in terms of occupational skill level.

In rural regions, within the female labour force, the share who had a managerial or professional skill level job was substantially higher than for men within the male labour force.

At the macro-regional level, in regions with a generally high labour force participation rate, there was little difference in the intensity of occupational skill level between men and women.

However, in Atlantic Canada there was a higher intensity of women in managerial and professional skill level jobs, and in unskilled skill groups. Men had a higher intensity in the technical and intermediate skill groups.

The *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin: Occupational Skill Level: The Divide between Rural and Urban Canada*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (21-006-XIE2005002, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Erik Magnusson (613-951-0218, erik.magnusson@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Management, scientific and technical consulting services 2003

The management, scientific and technical consulting services industry generated \$9.5 billion in operating revenues in 2003, up 6% from 2002. Approximately half of the industry's operating revenues were generated by firms located in Ontario (48%), followed by Quebec (18%), Alberta (16%), and British Columbia (12%). Quebec and Alberta showed the strongest growth rate, both up 12%.

Operating expenses increased 8% to \$7.9 billion compared with 2002. Salaries and wages remained the primary operating expenditure, accounting for 42 cents of each dollar spent in 2003.

The industry's before-tax operating profit margin dropped to 16.9% in 2003, down 1.8% from 2002.

Data for 2003 and revised data for 2002 are now available for the management, scientific and technical consulting industry.

Available on CANSIM: table 360-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4717.

For more information about the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Matthew Briggs (613-951-4761; fax 613-951-6696; matthew.briggs@statcan.ca), or Angela Sherman (613-951-0405; fax 613-951-6696; angela.sherman@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

February 2005

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of

February 2005 amounted to 91 469 metric tonnes, up 5% from 86 916 tonnes in January and up 2% from 89 950 tonnes in February 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

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
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