



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 28, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Survey of Household Spending, Public-use Microdata File

2005

Understanding consumer spending is important for a wide variety of users, including social policy analysts, advocacy and community groups, businesses and all levels of government. The public-use microdata file for the 2005 Survey of Household Spending gives users the ability to conduct their own analysis of spending on a wide variety of goods and services, dwelling characteristics and possession of household equipment and services. Results from the 2005 Survey of Household Spending were originally released in *The Daily* on *December 12, 2006*.

The public-use microdata file for the Survey of Household Spending contains household level information about expenditures on a wide variety of goods and services: food, shelter, clothing, transportation, health care, child care, education, reading materials, communications, recreation, furniture, tobacco and alcohol, gambling, taxes, insurance premiums, pension contributions, money gifts and charitable contributions. All records have been thoroughly screened to ensure the anonymity of respondents.

The product *Survey of Household Spending - Public-use Microdata File, 2005* (62M0004XCB, \$3,210) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about the current survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

Releases

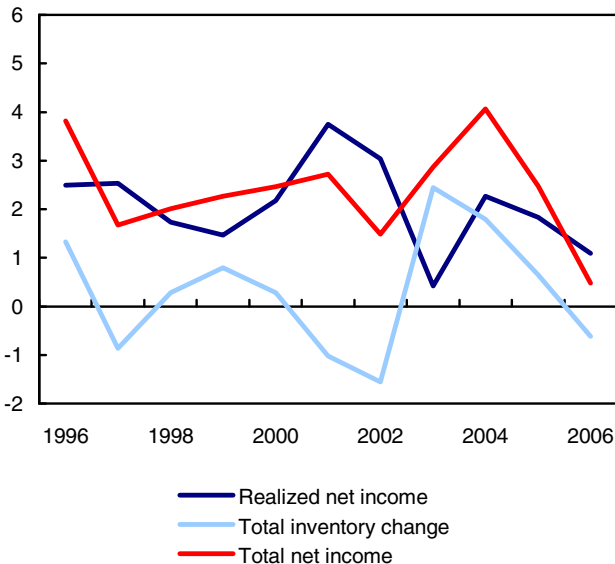
Net farm income

2006

Realized net income for Canadian farmers fell for the second consecutive year in 2006 to its lowest level since 2003. Rising interest, wage and fuel costs, together with falling hog receipts and program payments, more than offset increases in revenue from crops and cattle.

Net farm income

\$ billions



Realized net income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation, plus income in kind) declined from 2005 to \$1.1 billion. This figure was also below the previous five-year average between 2001 and 2005. Provincially, only Saskatchewan and New Brunswick recorded a gain in realized net income last year.

Total farm cash revenue from livestock and crop receipts as well as program payments edged up 0.6% to \$37.0 billion, the third consecutive annual increase. Meanwhile, higher interest rates as well as higher energy and labour costs drove farm operating expenses up 3.3% to \$31.5 billion.

Realized net income can vary widely from one farm to another because of factors such as commodities produced, prices, weather, economies of scale and

Note to readers

Net cash income measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

Realized net income measures the financial flows, both cash and non-cash, attributable to the farm businesses, similar to an income statement (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind). Realized net income represents the net income from transactions in a given year in that it includes the sale of commodities regardless of the year they were produced.

Total net income measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income in kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

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.

Farm operating expenses represent business costs incurred by farm businesses for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. Expenses are recorded when the money is disbursed by the farmer.

As a result of the release of data from the **2006 Census of Agriculture** on May 16, 2007, estimates of farm cash receipts, operating expenses, net income, capital value and other data contained in the Agriculture Economic Statistics series will be revised, where necessary. These revisions will be announced in a future release of the series in The Daily. For details on the Census of Agriculture, see the "2006 Census of Agriculture: Farm operations and operators" release published in The Daily on May 16.

management. This and other aggregate measures of farm income are calculated on a provincial basis employing the same concepts used in measuring the performance of the overall Canadian economy. They are a measure of farm business income, not farm household income. For details on farm cash receipts in the first quarter of 2007, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release.

Financial data collected from surveys and other sources at the individual farm business level, which help to explain differences in performance of various types and sizes of farms, are not yet available for 2006. In recent years, for example, data from Statistics Canada's Whole Farm Database have shown that net operating income of farms with revenues of \$250,000 and over have been trending upwards while those of smaller

farms have not, even though many of these smaller operations still have positive net farm incomes.

Higher crop revenues boost market cash receipts

Market cash receipts, the revenues from the sale of crops and livestock, increased 1.8% to \$32.4 billion in 2006. Crop receipts jumped 7.4% to \$14.5 billion as prices recovered from recent lows. Stronger crop revenue helped offset declines in livestock receipts and program payments. Hog prices continued to languish, pushing livestock receipts down 2.4% in 2006.

The recovery in crop revenues was helped by increases in both deliveries and prices. Deliveries of canola and wheat soared in 2006, as farmers made use of the record or near-record stocks gleaned from the harvests of 2005 and 2006.

Prices gained strength during 2006 as the biofuel industry expanded and adverse growing conditions were experienced by some of the major grain-exporting countries. Late in the year, prices also benefited from the improved harvest conditions in 2006 that resulted in higher quality crops to market.

Canola revenues surged 34.8% to \$2.5 billion in the wake of a 28.7% jump in marketings. Producers of wheat (excluding durum) also saw their receipts climb by 16.2%. Both stronger prices and marketings supported this growth.

Potato receipts also contributed to the gain in crop revenues. They rose 15.3% to \$899 million as prices jumped 20.0%.

In the livestock sector, hog producers saw their receipts plunge 13.0% to \$3.4 billion. The decline left revenues 8.7% below the previous five-year average. Prices were the main factor, averaging 12.7% below those of 2005.

Increased cattle and calf receipts moderated the drop in livestock revenues, climbing 2.1% to \$6.5 billion. Cattle exports regained their strength following the reopening of the American border to live cattle under 30 months of age on July 18, 2005. The 1.0 million cattle and calves exported in 2006, while almost doubling the figure from 2005, remained 40.7% below the pre-bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) peak in 2002. Reduced US demand for Canadian cattle,

partly due to drought-stricken US ranchers shipping cattle early to feedlots, together with a strong Canadian dollar, discouraged Canadian exports.

The supply-managed sector saw its receipts fall a marginal 0.9%, the first decline since 2002. A 4.3% drop in chicken receipts was more than enough to counteract small increases in egg and turkey receipts. Dairy receipts were essentially unchanged from 2005.

Program payments fall from record levels

After three consecutive years of increases, program payments declined 7.1% from the record level of 2005 to \$4.6 billion. Despite the drop, the amount in 2006 was 4.7% above the previous five-year average.

Certain programs linked to cash flow problems and difficulties in the cattle sector were terminated in 2006, including the Farm Income Payment Program and BSE-related programs. However, new programs helped to prevent a precipitous fall in payments. These included the Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program and the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) Inventory Transition Initiatives, as well as other CAIS enhancements.

Crop insurance payments also played a role, declining 21.1% as a result of better growing conditions in 2006.

Operating expenses: Producers hit by increased interest charges, labour costs and fuel prices

Farm operating expenses reached \$31.5 billion, up 3.3% from 2005, the highest annual gain since 2001. Increases in interest rates, fuel prices and labour costs contributed to the increase. However, the 2006 increase was marginally below the average gain in expenses during the previous 10-year period (1996 to 2005).

Interest expenses shot up 16.3%, the largest increase since 1981. Prime business rates jumped by over 30%, while one-year mortgage rates rose by more than 20% from their recent lows of the past couple of years. Farm debt continued to rise, increasing 4.6% in 2006, slightly below the average increase of 5.1% over the previous five-year period.

Although fuel price increases did moderate in 2006, price rises in diesel and gasoline were the major contributors to a 5.8% climb in machinery fuel costs. Labour costs continued their ascent, rising 3.1% in 2006. Farm operators struggled to find workers in an increasingly tight labour market.

Manitoba producers experienced a 7.0% rise in operating expenses, the largest percentage increase in Canada. Added to factors already mentioned was an increase in crop expenses linked to a return to more normal levels of seeded acres. In 2005, seeded acres of field crops had declined by 10.1% as a result of excessive moisture that prevented planting in much of southeastern Manitoba.

Total net income falls as farm inventories decline

Total net income fell 80.7% in 2006 to \$479 million. This was 82.4% below the previous five-year average. Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock.

Declining on-farm stocks of livestock were a major contributor to the negative value of inventory change in 2006. Cattle inventories fell 3.5% in the wake of renewed live cattle exports to the United States, while hog inventories declined 2.7%.

As well, the conversion of on-farm stocks of canola into market deliveries and lower stocks of feed grains

were not fully offset by increased stocks of wheat (excluding durum), potatoes and soybeans.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 3474.

The publications *Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 1 (21-010-XWE, free), *Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 1 (21-011-XWE, free), *Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 1 (21-012-XWE, free), *Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 1 (21-013-XWE, free) and *Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 1 (21-014-XWE, free) are now available from the *Publications* module of our website. Under *Free Internet Publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-0753, bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2005^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,799	91	368	461	433	6,189	8,945	3,805	6,263	7,854	2,390
- Total operating expenses after rebates	30,496	85	330	386	375	5,004	7,495	3,055	5,265	6,460	2,041
= Net cash income	6,302	6	38	74	59	1,185	1,450	750	997	1,394	349
+ Income-in-kind	147	1	1	2	2	39	49	12	10	24	7
- Depreciation	4,615	6	40	54	46	621	1,112	409	915	1,147	265
= Realized net income	1,834	1	-1	23	15	603	387	352	92	271	91
+ Value of inventory change	645	0	-21	-1	8	-25	8	-228	657	290	-44
= Total net income	2,479	1	-22	22	23	578	395	125	749	562	47
2006^p											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	37,014	96	380	452	450	6,252	8,927	3,686	6,633	7,796	2,342
- Total operating expenses after rebates	31,515	89	347	398	390	5,160	7,752	3,269	5,323	6,695	2,093
= Net cash income	5,499	7	33	55	60	1,092	1,174	417	1,310	1,102	249
+ Income-in-kind	188	1	1	3	3	45	69	12	11	37	8
- Depreciation	4,592	6	41	54	45	599	1,111	405	903	1,154	273
= Realized net income	1,096	1	-7	4	17	538	132	25	418	-16	-16
+ Value of inventory change	-616	1	20	-2	22	-105	-85	332	-409	-345	-45
= Total net income	479	1	14	1	40	433	48	357	8	-361	-62

^r revised

^p preliminary

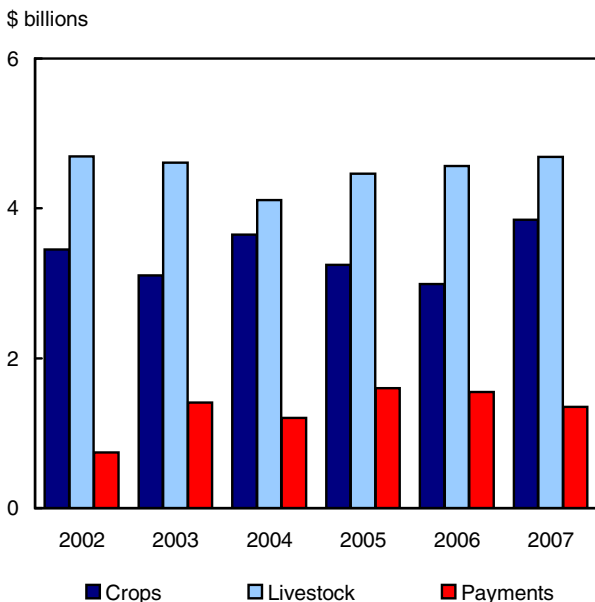
Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Farm cash receipts

First quarter 2007

Market receipts for Canadian farmers rose 13.0% in the first three months of 2007, up from 2006, when the first-quarter level was one of the lowest in a decade. The gain was mainly due to higher grain and oilseed prices as global supplies tightened and the biofuel industry continued to expand.

Farm cash receipts from January to March



Farmers received \$8.5 billion in market receipts, a record for a first quarter. (Market receipts are revenues from the sale of crops and livestock.) This total was 9.8% above the previous five-year average between 2002 and 2006. On a year-over-year basis, market receipts have increased for the fourth consecutive quarter after being relatively flat in 2005.

Crop receipts reached \$3.8 billion between January and March, 28.8% above the same period last year and 17.1% above the previous five-year average. In 2006, first-quarter crop receipts had fallen to their lowest level in a decade.

Livestock receipts increased 2.7% from the first quarter of 2006 to \$4.7 billion. This total was 4.4% higher than the previous five-year average. An improvement in hog prices from their recent lows was the main factor behind the rise in livestock receipts.

Farmers received \$1.4 billion in program payments during the first quarter, down 12.8% from the first quarter of 2006, as crop conditions improved and several programs wound down. Despite this decrease,

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 measure 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.

Program payments include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. However, the series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers, nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs. For example, the Canadian Farm Families Options Program announced in July 2006 is not included because it has been determined not to be business income for statistical purposes.

As a result of the release of data from the **2006 Census of Agriculture** on May 16, 2007, estimates of farm cash receipts, operating expenses, net income, capital value and other data contained in the Agriculture Economic Statistics series will be revised, where necessary. These revisions will be announced in a future release of the series in The Daily. For details on the Census of Agriculture, see the "2006 Census of Agriculture: Farm operations and operators" release published in The Daily on May 16.

program payments remained 3.9% above the previous five-year average.

Total farm cash receipts, which comprise crop and livestock revenues plus program payments, increased 8.6% to \$9.9 billion and were 8.9% above the previous five-year average for a first quarter.

Provincially, total farm cash receipts rose in eight provinces. Increases ranged from 0.9% in Manitoba to 15.1% in Alberta. Receipts decreased 13.1% in Prince Edward Island and 8.2% in New Brunswick, as potato receipts dropped in both provinces.

Farm cash receipts provide a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses such as wages, fuel and feed costs incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather. For the most recent information about net farm income in 2006, consult today's "Net farm income" release.

Crop receipts leap forward as grain and oilseed prices regain ground

Production issues faced by some of the major grain exporting countries in 2006, coupled with an increase in global biofuel production, contributed to reduce the abundance of world grain supplies and improve grain and oilseed prices. This advance follows a period of very low prices received by farmers at a time when input costs were rising.

Corn receipts increased to \$271 million, fuelled by a 38.4% rise in price and a 14.8% gain in marketings. Higher demand for corn for biofuel production in the United States had a positive impact on prices, which spilled over to other crops.

Revenues from wheat (excluding durum) rose 73.9% to \$633 million, as a result of three factors: a 34.3% rise in prices, increased deliveries and higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments.

Barley receipts rose 65.6% to \$154 million, due to a combination of increased prices and CWB payments. Prices and CWB payments also pushed durum receipts up 53.8% to \$123 million. However, deliveries of both these grain crops were down, largely due to lower production in 2006 as producers chose to seed other crops and yields declined.

Canola receipts hit a record first-quarter high of \$697 million. In contrast to the same period last year, this increase was driven by a 43.6% price gain, as deliveries fell 15.0% from the first-quarter record of 2.4 million tonnes in 2006. Canola production in 2006 was down slightly from the 2005 record, but remained well above the previous five-year average.

Soybean revenues also reached a first-quarter record of \$248 million, mainly as a result of record deliveries. Soybean prices increased 11.8% over 2006, which had been a 14-year low for a first quarter.

As prices for grains and oilseeds improved, producers deferred more receipts from crops sold in 2006 for liquidation in 2007. Liquidations of grain and oilseed receipts were up 28.5% to \$473 million in the first quarter of 2007.

Improving hog prices support livestock receipts

Cash receipts for hog producers increased 8.0% in the first quarter of 2007 to \$909 million. Prices rose 9.3% above the first-quarter 2006 level, although they remained below their five-year average. Marketings fell slightly as a drop in hogs sold domestically was not offset by higher exports.

Domestic processing remains the largest market for Canadian hogs, accounting for nearly 80% of hog receipts. However, exports of weanlings into the US continue to be a growing market. Prices for hogs sold were up for both domestic processing and exports.

Despite lower prices, cash receipts for cattle and calves edged up 0.7% to \$1.7 billion as a result of higher marketings. First-quarter receipts in 2007 were still lower than in the three years prior to the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) situation, when they ranged from \$1.8 to \$1.9 billion.

Revenues from international exports of cattle rose 9.8% to \$429 million, as the number of animals

exported continued to increase after the border was reopened to live cattle under the age of 30 months.

Receipts from slaughter cattle were also up 2.3%, mainly because of higher marketings. From January to March 2007, 2.1% more cattle were shipped for slaughter.

Decreases in the cattle sector were attributable to interprovincial export markets, where receipts fell 19.2% from the first quarter of 2006. Average feeder cattle and calf prices were down 10.2% and 16.4% respectively, as feed prices soared. The number of animals marketed was also down.

Receipts from supply-managed commodities increased 2.2% in the first quarter after a slight decline in 2006. Despite a reduction in marketings, receipts were up for poultry and dairy products as prices improved. Revenues from egg sales decreased slightly, as a result of lower prices for eggs for consumption.

Program payments are down but remain above the previous five-year average

Farmers received \$1.4 billion in program payments during the first quarter, down from the same period in 2006, but still nearly double the amount distributed in the years prior to the BSE situation.

Crop insurance payments, to which producers contribute via premiums, declined 53.2% to \$117 million, due to improved growing conditions in 2006.

The Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program, a one-time program for producers of grains, oilseeds, or special crops, delivered over \$4 million in payments in the first quarter of 2007. This was down significantly from \$400 million in the corresponding quarter of 2006, when the majority of payments were made under this program.

The Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program and CAIS-related payments of \$718 million increased 43.3% and helped cushion the overall decline in program payments.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0002 and 002-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3437 and 3473.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Estelle Perrault (613-951-2448; estelle.perrault@statcan.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

□

Farm cash receipts

	January to March 2006	January to March 2007 ^P	January–March 2006 to January–March 2007
	\$ millions		% change
Total Farm cash receipts	9,103	9,889	8.6
Total market receipts¹	7,554	8,537	13.0
All wheat ²	443	757	70.9
Wheat excluding durum ²	364	633	73.9
Durum wheat ²	80	123	53.8
Barley ²	93	154	65.6
Deferments	-41	-70	70.7
Liquidations of deferments	368	473	28.5
Canola	571	697	22.1
Soybeans	130	248	90.8
Corn	171	271	58.5
Other cereals and oilseeds	94	125	33.0
Special crops	160	229	43.1
Potatoes	215	204	-5.1
Floriculture and Nursery	344	350	1.7
Other crops	441	412	-6.6
Total crops	2,988	3,849	28.8
Cattle and calves	1,653	1,664	0.7
Hogs	842	909	8.0
Dairy products	1,224	1,242	1.5
Poultry and eggs	594	617	3.9
Other livestock	252	257	2.0
Total livestock	4,566	4,688	2.7
Net Income Stabilisation Account	276	258	-6.5
Crop Insurance	250	117	-53.2
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	905	724	-20.0
Provincial Stabilization	28	225	703.6
Other programs	90	28	-68.9
Total payments	1,550	1,352	-12.8

^P preliminary

⁰ true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Total market receipts are the sum of crop and livestock receipts.

2. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

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

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to March 2006	January to March 2007 ^P	January–March 2006 to January–March 2007
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	9,103	9,889	8.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	24	25	4.2
Prince Edward Island	107	93	-13.1
Nova Scotia	134	137	2.2
New Brunswick	122	112	-8.2
Quebec	1,353	1,531	13.2
Ontario	1,978	2,139	8.1
Manitoba	1,034	1,043	0.9
Saskatchewan	1,800	1,927	7.1
Alberta	2,061	2,373	15.1
British Columbia	492	508	3.3

^P preliminary

⁰ true zero or a value rounded to zero

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

Food consumption

2006

Canadians are eating more cereal products, yogurt, pork, beef and poultry on a per capita basis, according to the 2006 snapshot of food available for consumption.

On the other hand, they prefer less milk and sugar, and fewer oils, fats and vegetables in their diet. The amount of other key products available for consumption, such as eggs, fish, cheese and fresh fruits has remained stable in general.

These estimates on food availability have been adjusted to account for losses that occurred in homes, restaurants and institutions resulting from cooking, storage and wasted food. Another term for these estimates is "apparent food consumed".

Total cereals available from the food supply, adjusted for these loss factors, amounted to a record high 61.0 kilograms (kg) per person in 2006, up from 60.3 kg in 2005. These grain-based products include pasta, bakery products and cereal-based snacks.

The amount of beef available for consumption rose from 13.6 kg per person to 13.9 kg. Although there has been some fluctuation, the amount of beef available from the food supply has been more stable after trending down from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s.

The amount of pork available rose modestly from 9.5 kg to 9.7 kg, following a 13.5% decline in 2005.

Domestically, pork faces competition from both the beef and poultry sectors. Canadians export more pork than they consume, because of high external demand and favourable exchange rates. Exports of pork meat are 44% higher than the total available for consumption in Canada.

Poultry consumption, which has been increasing over time, inched up from 13.3 kg per person in 2005 to 13.4 kg in 2006.

As well, yogurt continues to gain in popularity. Canadians ate 4.9 litres of yogurt on average in 2006, up from 4.8 litres in 2005 and 2.2 litres a decade earlier. Milk consumption continued its long-term downward trend, falling from 59.1 litres in 2005 to 58.7 litres in 2006.

Canadians are apparently not dipping into the sugar bowl as often. Data indicate that refined sugar

availability fell from 23.3 kg per person in 2005 to 22.3 kg in 2006, a 4.0% decline.

On average, fresh vegetables available for consumption (excluding potatoes) dipped to 37.8 kg per person in 2006 from 38.8 kg in 2005. Even so, the amount of fresh vegetables now available for consumption is more than 50% higher than it was in 1970.

The amount of oils and fats available for consumption, including butter, margarine and salad and cooking oils, tumbled (-13.2%) from the peak reached in 1998. In 2006, Canadians used 18.6 kg of oils and fats per person, compared with 19.3 kg in 2005 and 21.4 kg in 1998.

The amount of fresh fruits available remained virtually unchanged from 2005 at 37.6 kg per person. One exception was apples, the availability of which fell from 7.2 kg in 2005 to 6.8 kg in 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0010, 002-0011, 002-0019, 003-0035, 003-0036, 003-0037 and 003-0080.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404, 3407, 3423, 3430, 3460 and 3475.

The 2006 issue of *Food Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 1 (21-020-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. Under *Free Internet Publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

The *Canada Food Stats* CD-ROM (23F0001XCB, \$81) will be available soon. This is an easy-to-use system that provides access to a broad spectrum of data, preformatted reports and articles on food and the food industry. The same application can be downloaded free of charge.

The *Canada Food Stats* (23F0001XBB, free), which can be downloaded directly from our website to your desktop, will be available at the end of June.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Pierre Pelchat (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; 613-951-2860; jean-pierre.pelchat@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Poultry and eggs

2006

The value of poultry products totalled \$2.6 billion in 2006, virtually unchanged from 2005. Sales of poultry meat, including turkey, decreased 3.3 % to a total value of \$1.8 billion. The value of egg sales increased 2.0% from 2005 to \$731.1 million.

Canadian farmers produced 1.2 million tonnes of poultry meat in 2006, up 0.4% from 2005. Chicken (including stewing hens), which accounts for 86% of all poultry meat produced, decreased 0.3% from year-ago levels. Turkey production stood at 163 000 metric tonnes in 2006, an increase of 5.1% from 2005.

Egg production in 2006 reached 588.4 million dozen in 2006, a slight increase of 0.3% from 2005. The central region produces over half of the eggs in Canada. Ontario alone produced 227 million dozen eggs in 2006, while

Quebec, with 102.7 million dozen, produced 17.4% of the Canadian total.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0017 to 003-0020, 003-0022 to 003-0024, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

The publication *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 1 (23-015-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.ca) or the information line (toll-free 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts
Catalogue number 13-605-XIE
(free).

Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2007, Vol. 6, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-010-XWE
(free).

Farm Cash Receipts - Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2007, Vol. 6, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-011-XWE
(free).

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges - Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2007, Vol. 6, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-012-XWE
(free).

Value of Farm Capital - Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2007, Vol. 6, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-013-XWE
(free).

Farm Debt Outstanding - Agriculture Economic Statistics, May 2007, Vol. 6, no. 1
Catalogue number 21-014-XWE
(free).

Food Statistics, 2006
Catalogue number 21-020-XWE
(free).

Poultry and Egg Statistics, January to March 2007, Vol. 4, no. 1
Catalogue number 23-015-XWE
(free).

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

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