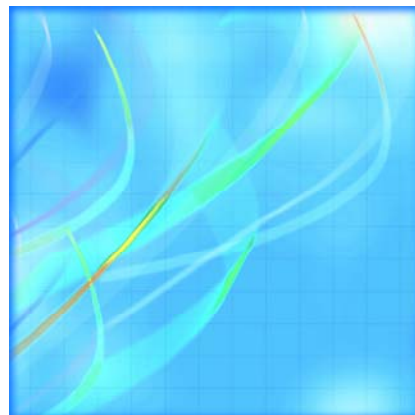


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Net Farm Income

Agriculture Economic Statistics

November 2012



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Statistics Canada
Agriculture Division
Farm Income and Prices Section

Net Farm Income

Agriculture Economic Statistics

November 2012

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Symbols

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Highlights

Farm income

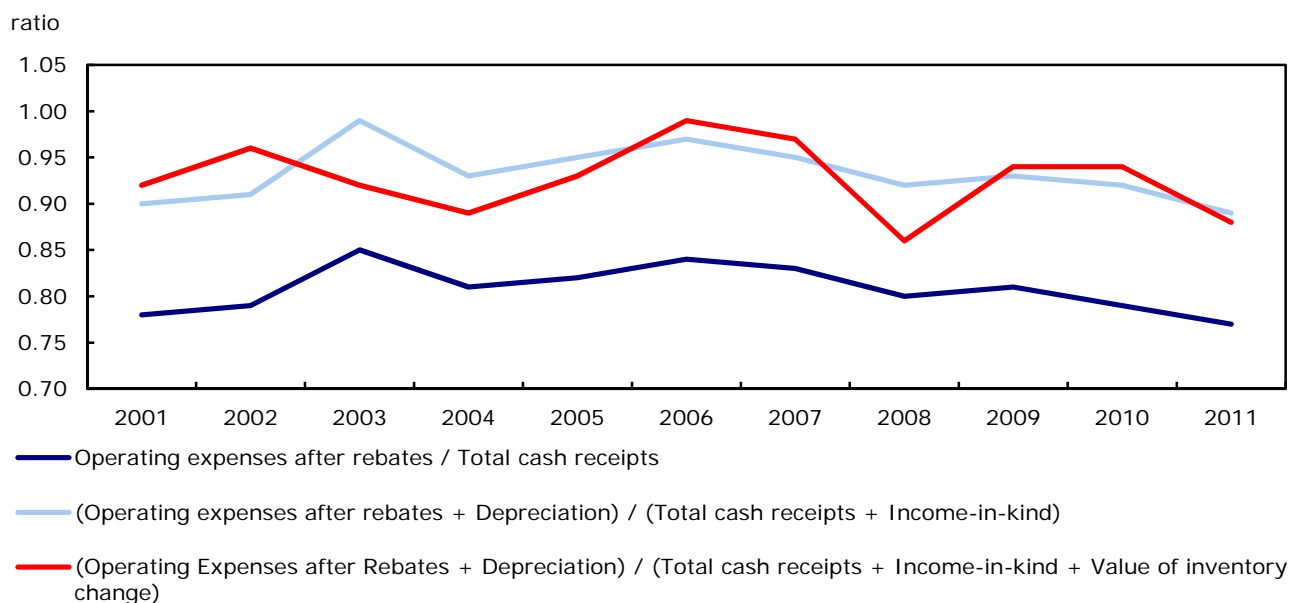
Realized net income for Canadian farmers amounted to \$5.7 billion in 2011, a 53.1% increase over 2010. This followed a 19.0% increase in 2010 and a 19.6% decline in 2009.

Realized income is the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses, minus depreciation plus income in kind.

Nationally, farmers last year paid roughly 77 cents in operating expenses for every \$1 in receipts they earned. This ratio is down from 79 cents in 2010. During the past decade, this expenses-to-receipts ratio has fluctuated between about 85 cents in 2003 and 77 cents in 2011. (The ratio is calculated by dividing operating expenses by total farm cash receipts.)

When depreciation charges are taken into account, the 2011 ratio fell to 89 cents for every \$1 of receipts.

Chart 1
Expenses-to-receipts ratios, 2001 to 2011, Canada



Analysis

Farm income

Realized net income for Canadian farmers amounted to \$5.7 billion in 2011, a 53.1% increase over 2010. This followed a 19.0% increase in 2010 and a 19.6% decline in 2009.

Realized income is the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses, minus depreciation plus income in kind.

Realized net income fell in four provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia. In each, increases in costs outpaced gains in receipts.

Farm cash receipts, which include market receipts from crop and livestock sales, plus program payments, rose 11.9% to \$49.8 billion in 2011. It was the first increase since 2008.

Market receipts alone increased 12.0% to \$46.3 billion. The major contributor was crop receipts, which increased 15.8% to \$25.9 billion. Sales from livestock products rose 7.5% to \$20.3 billion, the largest annual increase since 2005.

Stronger prices for grains and oilseeds played a major role in the increase in crop revenues. For example, canola receipts increased 37.3% in 2011 on the strength of a 27.3% gain in prices.

Grains and oilseed prices started rising in the last half of 2010 as a result of limited global stocks and strong demand. Even though prices peaked in mid-2011, on average, prices for the year remained well above 2010 levels.

Crop receipts rose in every province except Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador. In Manitoba, difficult growing conditions reduced marketings of most grains and oilseeds.

In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, increases in potato prices and marketings helped push crop receipts higher.

Stronger prices were also behind the rise in livestock receipts. Hog receipts climbed 15.5% to \$3.9 billion on the strength of a 14.7% price increase. While cattle prices rose 19.5% in 2011, receipts increased only 1.1% because of a reduced supply of market animals.

Hog, cattle and calf prices increased in 2010. The upward trend continued throughout most of 2011, primarily because of low North American inventories and high feed grain costs.

Receipts for producers in the three supply-managed sectors – dairy, poultry and eggs – increased 7.9% as rising prices reflected higher costs for feed grain and other production inputs. A 14.9% rise in chicken receipts exceeded increases for eggs (+8.7%) and dairy products (+5.3%).

Program payments increased 11.2% to \$3.5 billion in 2011. Increases in Quebec provincial stabilization payments and crop insurance payments in Manitoba and Saskatchewan accounted for much of the rise.

Farm operating expenses (after rebates) amounted to \$38.3 billion in 2011, up 8.4% from 2010, the second largest percentage increase since 1981. This increase followed two consecutive years of modest declines.

Higher prices for fertilizer, feed and machinery fuel contributed to the increase in operating expenses.

According to the Farm Input Price Index, both fertilizer and machinery fuel prices were up by over 25% in 2011. At the same time, livestock producers faced feed grain prices that increased by more than 30%.

When depreciation charges were included, total farm expenses increased 8.2% to \$44.1 billion. Depreciation costs rose 6.9%.

Total farm expenses advanced in every province in 2011. The largest percentage increases occurred in Saskatchewan (12.3%), Quebec (9.5%) and Alberta (9.0%).

Total net income reached \$5.8 billion, a gain of \$3.3 billion. There were important increases in Saskatchewan (\$2.1 billion), Alberta (\$567 million) and Ontario (\$470 million). It declined in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Total net income adjusts realized net income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, and management and risk.

The total value of farm-owned inventories rose by \$165 million in 2011. A strong increase in deferred grain payments together with the first increase in cattle inventories since 2004 contributed to the rise.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

21-007-X	Farm Product Price Index
21-011-X	Farm Cash Receipts - Agriculture Economic Statistics
21-012-X	Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges - Agriculture Economic Statistics
21-013-X	Value of Farm Capital - Agriculture Economic Statistics
21-014-X	Farm Debt Outstanding - Agriculture Economic Statistics
21-015-X	Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers - Agriculture Economic Statistics
21-016-X	Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector - Agriculture Economic Statistics
21-525-X	Understanding Measurements of Farm Income

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

002-0001	Farm cash receipts, annual
002-0002	Farm cash receipts, quarterly
002-0003	Value per acre of farm land and buildings, at July 1
002-0005	Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, annual
002-0007	Value of farm capital, at July 1
002-0008	Farm debt outstanding, classified by lender
002-0009	Net farm income, annual
002-0012	Farm income in kind, by item, annual
002-0020	Balance sheet of the agricultural sector, at December 31, and ratios

002-0021	Farm product price index (FPPI), monthly
002-0022	Farm product price index (FPPI), annual
002-0043	Farm product prices, crops and livestock
003-0025	Value per head of livestock at July 1

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3473	Net Farm Income
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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Farm cash receipts*
- *Farm cash receipts (quarterly)*
- *Net farm income*
- *Net farm income, by province*

Statistical tables

Table 1-1
Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 1981 to 1985

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
1981											
+Total cash receipts	32,239	189,582	227,003	194,913	2,681,494	4,836,578	1,651,428	3,993,891	3,849,946	877,134	18,534,208
-Operating expenses after rebates	28,702	115,022	172,748	150,796	1,973,827	3,683,217	1,251,288	2,345,457	2,685,203	782,128	13,188,388
=Net cash income	3,537	74,560	54,255	44,117	707,667	1,153,361	400,140	1,648,434	1,164,743	95,006	5,345,820
+Income in kind	408	2,903	3,793	4,008	63,237	66,426	14,887	27,286	23,404	10,434	216,786
-Depreciation charges	1,918	18,109	22,612	17,920	240,928	610,519	251,006	674,596	671,675	103,400	2,612,683
=Realized net income	2,027	59,354	35,436	30,205	529,976	609,268	164,021	1,001,124	516,472	2,040	2,949,923
+Value of inventory change	627	20,996	-1,398	9,596	-12,236	-40,389	227,125	478,252	113,451	-13,375	782,649
=Total net income	2,654	80,350	34,038	39,801	517,740	568,879	391,146	1,479,376	629,923	-11,335	3,732,572
1982											
+Total cash receipts	33,403	161,900	232,242	190,327	2,840,677	4,861,515	1,724,981	4,063,725	3,812,093	961,783	18,882,646
-Operating expenses after rebates	30,528	125,103	189,191	163,002	2,086,314	3,815,051	1,287,879	2,495,479	2,754,889	854,419	13,801,855
=Net cash income	2,875	36,797	43,051	27,325	754,363	1,046,464	437,102	1,568,246	1,057,204	107,364	5,080,791
+Income in kind	390	2,333	4,462	3,883	60,671	62,868	13,918	26,034	21,124	10,074	205,757
-Depreciation charges	1,913	18,560	23,942	18,117	259,335	628,073	274,349	740,205	721,112	103,925	2,789,531
=Realized net income	1,352	20,570	23,571	13,091	555,699	481,259	176,671	854,075	357,216	13,513	2,497,017
+Value of inventory change	-802	794	294	1,438	-33,101	-134,420	78,243	127,062	-54,749	-10,391	-25,632
=Total net income	550	21,364	23,865	14,529	522,598	346,839	254,914	981,137	302,467	3,122	2,471,385
1983											
+Total cash receipts	34,949	172,431	236,496	199,979	2,707,935	5,010,213	1,803,369	4,026,199	3,751,296	916,641	18,859,508
-Operating expenses after rebates	31,263	132,718	197,886	160,759	2,102,357	3,766,328	1,351,396	2,673,406	2,734,203	811,247	13,961,563
=Net cash income	3,686	39,713	38,610	39,220	605,578	1,243,885	451,973	1,352,793	1,017,093	105,394	4,897,945
+Income in kind	394	2,444	4,372	4,046	61,694	63,653	13,704	23,681	20,090	10,495	204,573
-Depreciation charges	1,907	17,991	25,061	18,258	260,448	617,502	283,751	769,726	725,800	106,534	2,826,978
=Realized net income	2,173	24,166	17,921	25,008	406,824	690,036	181,926	606,748	311,383	9,355	2,275,540
+Value of inventory change	1,171	-4,962	-47	-8,460	-36,759	-104,635	-164,230	-178,509	-190,906	8,714	-678,623
=Total net income	3,344	19,204	17,874	16,548	370,065	585,401	17,696	428,239	120,477	18,069	1,596,917
1984											
+Total cash receipts	41,497	191,773	258,997	217,348	3,053,799	5,301,832	1,989,523	4,433,930	3,987,826	1,004,600	20,481,125
-Operating expenses after rebates	35,239	139,481	209,932	168,620	2,145,806	3,908,877	1,456,147	2,772,107	2,999,462	866,504	14,702,175
=Net cash income	6,258	52,292	49,065	48,728	907,993	1,392,955	533,376	1,661,823	988,364	138,096	5,778,950
+Income in kind	447	2,395	4,124	4,120	60,697	63,329	14,114	23,730	19,823	10,849	203,628
-Depreciation charges	1,933	18,322	26,115	19,752	262,896	599,829	283,147	792,075	709,456	105,108	2,818,633
=Realized net income	4,772	36,365	27,074	33,096	705,794	856,455	264,343	893,478	298,731	43,837	3,163,945
+Value of inventory change	323	17,511	-615	5,117	25,369	72,792	4,817	-757,454	-329,240	-11,472	-972,852
=Total net income	5,095	53,876	26,459	38,213	731,163	929,247	269,160	136,024	-30,509	32,365	2,191,093
1985											
+Total cash receipts	43,153	172,025	258,987	216,998	3,088,627	5,045,405	2,010,535	4,057,512	3,837,576	1,061,382	19,792,200
-Operating expenses after rebates	38,138	143,249	205,526	177,981	2,232,969	4,004,468	1,510,739	2,886,599	3,028,284	887,278	15,115,231
=Net cash income	5,015	28,776	53,461	39,017	855,658	1,040,937	499,796	1,170,913	809,292	174,104	4,676,969
+Income in kind	491	2,338	4,076	4,060	60,125	61,771	13,445	23,179	18,896	10,313	198,694
-Depreciation charges	1,924	18,543	26,582	20,171	257,416	576,572	266,706	767,251	705,522	103,693	2,744,380
=Realized net income	3,582	12,571	30,955	22,906	658,367	526,136	246,535	426,841	122,666	80,724	2,131,283
+Value of inventory change	-148	647	-2,704	14,329	7,640	148,590	293,033	254,108	-20,292	-34,444	660,759
=Total net income	3,434	13,218	28,251	37,235	666,007	674,726	539,568	680,949	102,374	46,280	2,792,042

Note(s): The data in this table were last revised in June 1997.

Table 1-2
Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 1986 to 1990

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
1986											
+Total cash receipts	44,306	186,195	274,993	225,401	3,259,523	5,500,850	2,101,958	4,147,534	3,783,639	1,106,481	20,630,879
-Operating expenses after rebates	40,881	146,129	207,089	179,581	2,301,480	4,000,043	1,463,542	2,895,318	2,981,260	881,750	15,097,073
=Net cash income	3,425	40,066	67,904	45,820	958,043	1,500,807	638,416	1,252,216	802,379	224,731	5,533,806
+Income in kind	361	2,058	2,717	2,612	45,713	43,030	9,656	13,541	15,901	6,122	141,710
-Depreciation charges	1,931	18,664	27,228	20,396	271,442	564,242	274,745	761,309	706,409	103,216	2,749,582
=Realized net income	1,855	23,460	43,393	28,036	732,314	979,595	373,327	504,448	111,871	127,637	2,925,934
+Value of inventory change	-305	-5,259	-3,904	-16,418	-93,035	-340,624	-47,339	680,550	471,085	-2,715	642,036
=Total net income	1,550	18,201	39,489	11,618	639,279	638,971	325,988	1,184,998	582,956	124,922	3,567,970
1987											
+Total cash receipts	47,543	215,869	301,272	241,683	3,328,365	5,550,850	2,115,945	4,383,640	4,038,789	1,121,603	21,345,559
-Operating expenses after rebates	43,601	151,094	219,838	189,150	2,430,371	4,115,654	1,462,256	2,888,009	3,000,157	887,058	15,387,188
=Net cash income	3,942	64,775	81,434	52,533	897,994	1,435,196	653,689	1,495,631	1,038,632	234,545	5,958,371
+Income in kind	320	1,641	2,263	2,226	39,835	35,179	8,282	11,312	13,685	5,317	120,058
-Depreciation charges	1,995	18,518	27,686	20,940	285,909	564,008	265,711	737,814	686,455	102,618	2,711,654
=Realized net income	2,267	47,898	56,011	33,819	651,920	906,367	396,260	769,129	365,862	137,244	3,366,775
+Value of inventory change	901	-7,683	-2,483	13,813	-28,901	-53,008	-71,462	-167,891	23,555	4,864	-288,295
=Total net income	3,168	40,215	53,528	47,632	623,019	853,359	324,798	601,238	389,417	142,108	3,078,480
1988											
+Total cash receipts	55,073	209,253	321,902	252,971	3,585,434	5,779,591	2,089,475	4,467,877	4,467,340	1,206,316	22,435,232
-Operating expenses after rebates	48,442	160,165	233,275	191,962	2,555,046	4,326,903	1,494,793	2,869,202	3,107,958	954,348	15,942,094
=Net cash income	6,631	49,088	88,627	61,009	1,030,388	1,452,688	594,682	1,598,675	1,359,382	251,968	6,493,138
+Income in kind	326	1,590	2,253	2,244	41,028	34,937	8,168	10,606	13,229	5,160	119,540
-Depreciation charges	2,263	19,285	29,866	22,245	304,046	603,708	271,640	723,785	686,497	106,911	2,770,246
=Realized net income	4,694	31,393	61,014	41,008	767,370	883,917	331,210	885,496	686,114	150,217	3,842,432
+Value of inventory change	152	9,330	660	-10,091	9,702	-93,578	-224,637	-907,072	85,899	21,307	-1,108,328
=Total net income	4,846	40,723	61,674	30,917	777,072	790,339	106,573	-21,576	772,013	171,524	2,734,104
1989											
+Total cash receipts	58,568	258,163	325,899	274,056	3,755,263	5,786,193	2,108,196	4,498,721	4,599,469	1,254,741	22,919,269
-Operating expenses after rebates	50,355	170,685	243,780	203,610	2,673,228	4,463,158	1,592,498	3,120,268	3,421,258	1,027,077	16,965,917
=Net cash income	8,213	87,478	82,119	70,446	1,082,035	1,323,035	515,698	1,378,453	1,178,211	227,664	5,953,352
+Income in kind	329	1,680	2,289	2,283	41,384	35,336	8,276	10,511	13,130	5,172	120,389
-Depreciation charges	2,639	21,468	31,956	22,899	320,925	668,551	277,180	715,094	716,248	116,525	2,893,485
=Realized net income	5,903	67,690	52,452	49,830	802,494	689,820	246,794	673,870	475,093	116,311	3,180,256
+Value of inventory change	612	-266	-1,116	2,916	-15,858	176,161	144,298	452,295	99,799	5,840	864,681
=Total net income	6,515	67,424	51,336	52,746	786,636	865,981	391,092	1,126,165	574,892	122,151	4,044,937
1990											
+Total cash receipts	60,139	253,381	331,697	280,204	3,783,772	5,690,618	1,985,442	4,030,819	4,283,091	1,298,776	21,997,939
-Operating expenses after rebates	54,682	173,992	244,922	210,085	2,777,558	4,460,209	1,605,665	3,082,937	3,407,190	1,038,676	17,055,916
=Net cash income	5,457	79,389	86,775	70,119	1,006,214	1,230,409	379,777	947,882	875,901	260,100	4,942,023
+Income in kind	312	1,629	2,280	2,295	40,646	35,058	8,403	10,399	13,139	5,015	119,175
-Depreciation charges	3,051	22,715	33,395	25,005	340,765	711,392	281,822	699,658	745,388	125,962	2,989,153
=Realized net income	2,718	58,303	55,660	47,409	706,095	554,075	106,358	258,623	143,652	139,153	2,072,045
+Value of inventory change	-306	-7,888	-1,918	-5,060	10,967	4,603	314,037	818,329	202,391	-1,919	1,333,236
=Total net income	2,412	50,415	53,742	42,349	717,062	558,678	420,395	1,076,952	346,043	137,234	3,405,281

Note(s): The data in this table were last revised in June 1999.

Table 1-3
Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 1991 to 1996

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
1991											
+Total cash receipts	62,752	243,754	317,832	257,059	3,850,473	5,559,268	2,004,405	4,127,480	4,234,918	1,341,604	21,999,545
-Operating expenses after rebates	55,017	181,689	248,095	203,530	2,862,756	4,500,454	1,637,104	3,129,589	3,541,296	1,074,398	17,433,929
=Net cash income	7,735	62,065	69,737	53,529	987,717	1,058,814	367,301	997,891	693,622	267,206	4,565,616
+Income in kind	368	1,498	2,222	2,204	39,770	34,393	7,967	9,678	12,326	4,821	115,248
-Depreciation charges	3,441	23,312	34,242	26,222	343,969	738,800	272,126	693,776	726,570	132,539	2,994,997
=Realized net income	4,662	40,251	37,717	29,511	683,518	354,407	103,142	313,793	-20,622	139,488	1,685,867
+Value of inventory change	-60	-9,546	-1,959	-5,866	-9,662	2,039	-1,075	147,464	164,210	10,422	295,967
=Total net income	4,602	30,705	35,758	23,645	673,856	356,446	102,067	461,257	143,588	149,910	1,981,834
1992											
+Total cash receipts	65,000	228,204	321,587	270,400	3,871,869	6,053,177	2,168,764	4,390,865	4,956,259	1,404,077	23,730,202
-Operating expenses after rebates	54,959	191,199	253,441	208,022	2,996,338	4,688,577	1,712,185	3,202,583	3,645,587	1,122,687	18,075,577
=Net cash income	10,041	37,005	68,146	62,378	875,531	1,364,600	456,579	1,188,282	1,310,672	281,390	5,654,625
+Income in kind	421	1,552	2,341	2,323	42,370	36,603	8,296	9,780	12,830	5,429	121,573
-Depreciation charges	3,796	24,285	34,609	26,673	342,647	734,970	275,555	701,757	717,642	134,980	2,996,914
=Realized net income	6,666	14,272	35,878	38,028	575,254	666,233	189,320	496,305	605,860	151,839	2,779,284
+Value of inventory change	-411	34,409	-1,017	17,625	-37,251	-270,574	70,376	-89,011	-160,060	-25,286	-461,200
=Total net income	6,255	48,681	34,861	55,653	538,003	395,659	259,696	407,294	445,800	126,553	2,318,084
1993											
+Total cash receipts	62,323	240,737	312,715	283,095	3,981,395	5,879,690	2,380,354	4,538,639	5,064,027	1,445,545	24,188,520
-Operating expenses after rebates	54,003	195,165	256,390	211,502	3,018,291	4,845,678	1,806,920	3,348,769	4,013,191	1,176,416	18,926,327
=Net cash income	8,320	45,572	56,325	71,593	963,104	1,034,012	573,434	1,189,870	1,050,836	269,129	5,262,193
+Income in kind	486	1,847	2,844	2,799	49,950	43,781	9,691	11,322	14,955	6,344	144,022
-Depreciation charges	3,768	23,503	35,349	26,301	352,386	733,795	277,615	725,690	735,415	145,928	3,059,750
=Realized net income	5,038	23,916	23,820	48,091	660,668	343,998	305,510	475,502	330,376	129,545	2,346,465
+Value of inventory change	-769	-12,784	481	-15,063	13,238	128,284	-101,509	448,189	601,179	5,955	1,067,201
=Total net income	4,269	11,132	24,301	33,028	673,906	472,282	204,001	923,691	931,555	135,500	3,413,666
1994											
+Total cash receipts	63,406	308,685	327,612	293,249	4,214,854	6,052,852	2,451,015	5,050,540	5,581,321	1,537,862	25,881,396
-Operating expenses after rebates	56,974	217,599	267,064	232,804	3,195,309	5,133,872	1,987,697	3,563,630	4,344,105	1,322,271	20,321,324
=Net cash income	6,432	91,086	60,548	60,445	1,019,545	918,980	463,318	1,486,910	1,237,216	215,591	5,560,072
+Income in kind	516	2,176	3,296	3,177	55,711	48,070	10,174	11,835	15,549	7,120	157,623
-Depreciation charges	3,894	26,080	36,093	27,758	373,275	764,626	298,096	764,064	785,827	159,206	3,238,919
=Realized net income	3,054	67,182	27,751	35,864	701,981	202,424	175,396	734,681	466,938	63,505	2,478,776
+Value of inventory change	348	-10,734	-458	-7,110	83,693	131,039	167,066	13,065	103,018	44,962	524,889
=Total net income	3,402	56,448	27,293	28,754	785,674	333,463	342,462	747,746	569,956	108,467	3,003,665
1995											
+Total cash receipts	66,372	313,219	341,156	290,224	4,353,371	6,315,372	2,503,288	5,385,694	5,969,065	1,585,560	27,123,321
-Operating expenses after rebates	60,071	240,615	284,246	246,524	3,382,331	5,303,628	2,095,941	3,885,531	4,648,930	1,387,492	21,535,309
=Net cash income	6,301	72,604	56,910	43,700	971,040	1,011,744	407,347	1,500,163	1,320,135	198,068	5,588,012
+Income in kind	498	1,921	3,145	2,997	53,435	46,014	9,672	11,208	15,153	6,776	150,822
-Depreciation charges	3,925	28,505	36,252	29,177	398,816	807,965	321,820	809,615	850,290	175,759	3,462,124
=Realized net income	2,874	46,020	23,803	17,520	625,659	249,793	95,199	701,756	484,998	29,085	2,276,710
+Value of inventory change	131	39,207	3,472	5,781	13,556	26,502	30,713	160,203	396,563	33,914	710,042
=Total net income	3,005	85,227	27,275	23,301	639,215	276,295	125,912	861,959	881,561	62,999	2,986,752
1996											
+Total cash receipts	77,172	293,241	379,981	314,674	4,691,816	6,685,533	2,788,380	5,610,537	6,528,207	1,705,786	29,075,327
-Operating expenses after rebates	63,744	247,674	297,835	262,022	3,639,690	5,554,619	2,263,225	4,376,862	4,875,544	1,439,769	23,020,983
=Net cash income	13,428	45,567	82,146	52,652	1,052,126	1,130,914	525,155	1,233,675	1,652,663	266,017	6,054,344
+Income in kind	522	1,996	3,504	3,317	58,916	52,025	10,806	12,780	16,518	7,711	168,101
-Depreciation charges	4,063	31,085	38,519	31,640	431,909	868,711	343,781	862,769	923,756	194,932	3,731,165
=Realized net income	9,887	16,478	47,131	24,329	679,133	314,228	192,180	383,686	745,425	78,796	2,491,280
+Value of inventory change	-363	7,725	675	8,549	124,366	136,067	296,672	761,920	13,800	-21,661	1,327,750
=Total net income	9,524	24,203	47,806	32,878	803,499	450,295	488,852	1,145,606	759,225	57,135	3,819,030

1. The data in this table were last revised in November 2003.

Table 1-4
Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 1997 to 2004

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
1997											
+Total cash receipts	76,176	281,765	374,620	320,628	4,764,398	6,848,486	3,044,005	5,922,461	6,464,646	1,738,340	29,835,513
-Operating expenses after rebates	61,467	249,358	307,863	277,277	3,648,915	5,711,964	2,342,985	4,319,799	5,126,932	1,464,818	23,511,379
=Net cash income	14,709	32,407	66,757	43,351	1,115,483	1,136,522	701,020	1,602,662	1,337,714	273,522	6,324,134
+Income in kind	346	706	1,539	1,200	13,992	12,286	3,560	7,097	9,305	3,800	53,834
-Depreciation charges	4,357	33,514	38,766	33,564	452,494	919,221	360,286	904,954	988,478	209,379	3,945,013
=Realized net income	10,698	-401	29,530	10,987	676,981	229,587	344,294	704,805	358,541	67,943	2,432,955
+Value of inventory change	-371	12,895	-5,890	6,718	-17,605	7,101	-119,646	-663,862	-61,562	-25,926	-868,148
=Total net income	10,327	12,494	23,640	17,705	659,376	236,688	224,648	40,943	296,979	42,017	1,564,807
1998											
+Total cash receipts	72,180	324,247	369,706	326,568	4,797,348	6,935,145	2,937,007	5,545,296	6,418,118	1,779,647	29,505,263
-Operating expenses after rebates	63,770	255,017	303,917	284,307	3,707,271	5,850,702	2,371,558	4,292,611	5,276,290	1,527,104	23,932,547
=Net cash income	8,410	69,230	65,789	42,261	1,090,077	1,084,443	565,449	1,252,685	1,141,828	252,543	5,572,716
+Income in kind	205	582	1,294	1,033	12,776	11,630	3,256	6,416	8,631	3,524	49,352
-Depreciation charges	4,697	35,906	40,082	34,012	466,146	943,714	382,660	957,173	1,036,389	213,961	4,114,740
=Realized net income	3,918	33,906	27,001	9,282	636,707	152,359	186,045	301,928	114,070	42,106	1,507,328
+Value of inventory change	368	-12,823	1,518	-2,012	-1,642	17,978	51,650	30,775	190,282	36,654	312,748
=Total net income	4,286	21,083	28,519	7,270	635,065	170,337	237,695	332,703	304,352	78,760	1,820,076
1999											
+Total cash receipts	72,473	349,165	389,350	375,268	5,080,960	7,131,578	2,906,809	5,535,319	6,530,826	1,885,035	30,256,780
-Operating expenses after rebates	64,061	266,333	310,829	292,245	3,864,727	6,000,196	2,363,667	4,284,186	5,717,676	1,572,949	24,736,871
=Net cash income	8,412	82,832	78,521	83,023	1,216,233	1,131,382	543,142	1,251,133	813,150	312,086	5,519,909
+Income in kind	191	552	1,234	1,072	12,564	10,965	3,128	6,159	8,402	3,131	47,401
-Depreciation charges	5,006	36,142	42,574	38,207	493,579	965,150	398,472	966,568	1,072,801	216,608	4,235,107
=Realized net income	3,597	47,242	37,181	45,888	735,218	177,197	147,798	290,724	-251,249	98,609	1,332,203
+Value of inventory change	1,886	-3,249	-4,045	-10,330	17,560	-12,241	-15,835	330,980	491,929	3,068	799,723
=Total net income	5,483	43,993	33,136	35,558	752,778	164,956	131,963	621,704	240,680	101,677	2,131,926
2000											
+Total cash receipts	73,712	322,717	413,050	368,570	5,411,030	7,793,260	3,156,056	5,733,513	7,583,288	2,024,221	32,879,399
-Operating expenses after rebates	64,975	272,058	325,708	309,983	4,159,827	6,406,220	2,538,030	4,551,032	6,148,381	1,689,100	26,465,312
=Net cash income	8,737	50,659	87,342	58,587	1,251,203	1,387,040	618,026	1,182,481	1,434,907	335,121	6,414,087
+Income in kind	286	480	1,139	1,024	12,809	11,386	3,369	6,442	9,048	3,428	49,411
-Depreciation charges	5,494	39,325	46,328	42,341	531,077	1,001,854	399,837	949,791	1,084,973	221,823	4,322,843
=Realized net income	3,529	11,814	42,153	17,270	732,935	396,572	221,558	239,132	358,982	116,726	2,140,655
+Value of inventory change	351	17,362	-1,779	10,062	-67,972	-181,091	168,128	318,413	29,821	1,644	294,939
=Total net income	3,880	29,176	40,374	27,332	664,963	215,481	389,686	557,545	388,803	118,370	2,435,594
2001											
+Total cash receipts	77,870	336,349	420,917	416,641	5,736,960	8,475,645	3,698,409	6,511,315	8,368,417	2,200,804	36,243,327
-Operating expenses after rebates	69,935	275,678	343,345	328,760	4,398,923	6,942,145	2,770,661	4,763,946	6,458,552	1,772,369	28,124,312
=Net cash income	7,935	60,671	77,572	87,881	1,338,037	1,533,500	927,748	1,747,369	1,909,865	428,435	8,119,015
+Income in kind	414	483	1,002	973	12,885	11,314	3,523	6,701	8,977	3,292	49,564
-Depreciation charges	5,950	40,448	48,316	45,374	556,349	1,016,880	415,209	979,850	1,122,187	221,337	4,451,900
=Realized net income	2,399	20,706	30,258	43,480	794,573	527,934	516,062	774,220	796,655	210,390	3,716,679
+Value of inventory change	431	-66,348	-1,454	-4,390	88,551	-119,902	-69,651	-630,844	-258,676	19,384	-1,042,899
=Total net income	2,830	-45,642	28,804	39,090	883,124	408,032	446,411	143,376	537,979	229,774	2,673,780
2002											
+Total cash receipts	79,583	369,104	407,050	428,906	5,488,561	8,435,211	3,819,776	6,452,698	8,315,809	2,173,971	35,970,624
-Operating expenses after rebates	71,819	290,161	353,258	336,686	4,475,265	7,099,342	2,894,640	4,747,417	6,321,126	1,872,941	28,462,655
=Net cash income	7,764	78,943	53,792	92,220	1,013,296	1,335,869	925,136	1,705,281	1,994,683	301,030	7,507,969
+Income in kind	522	389	923	891	11,839	10,529	3,202	5,700	8,386	2,916	45,295
-Depreciation charges	6,210	38,578	48,846	46,043	560,841	1,067,295	414,042	944,265	1,111,527	245,073	4,482,720
=Realized net income	2,076	40,754	5,869	47,068	464,294	279,103	514,296	766,716	891,542	58,873	3,070,544
+Value of inventory change	521	78,774	822	17,811	19,345	160,735	-10,422	-777,697	-1,066,029	17,238	-1,558,902
=Total net income	2,597	119,528	6,691	64,879	483,639	439,838	503,874	-10,981	-174,487	76,111	1,511,642
2003											
+Total cash receipts	81,444	355,333	421,919	411,593	5,929,482	8,407,821	3,532,318	5,755,256	7,101,628	2,248,099	34,244,827
-Operating expenses after rebates	75,332	297,586	365,933	349,026	4,776,647	7,168,704	3,039,894	4,928,849	6,323,867	1,916,790	29,242,628
=Net cash income	6,112	57,747	55,986	62,567	1,152,835	1,239,117	492,424	826,407	777,761	331,309	5,002,199
+Income in kind	382	466	838	761	10,709	8,992	2,842	5,078	8,302	2,648	41,017
-Depreciation charges	6,365	38,498	49,335	46,461	601,453	1,058,725	442,924	955,828	1,144,436	252,924	4,596,949
=Realized net income	129	19,715	7,489	16,867	562,091	189,384	52,342	-124,343	-358,573	81,033	446,267
+Value of inventory change	1,207	-3,934	-1,450	-4,579	114,247	22,605	399,660	815,448	941,157	44,408	2,328,769
=Total net income	1,336	15,781	6,039	12,288	676,338	211,989	452,002	691,105	582,784	125,441	2,775,036

Table 1-4 – continued

Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 1997 to 2004

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
2004											
+Total cash receipts	87,527	349,577	456,739	421,574	6,302,425	8,597,499	3,857,541	5,892,158	8,013,369	2,359,838	36,338,224
-Operating expenses after rebates	78,138	304,704	364,983	351,107	4,924,613	7,224,221	3,099,074	4,888,446	6,235,036	1,937,134	29,407,456
=Net cash income	9,389	44,873	91,756	70,467	1,377,812	1,373,278	758,467	1,003,712	1,778,333	422,704	6,930,768
+Income in kind	337	438	804	755	11,298	9,067	3,659	7,015	10,880	3,238	47,493
-Depreciation charges	6,713	39,481	50,862	48,659	594,332	1,054,392	444,908	969,779	1,140,581	262,889	4,612,596
=Realized net income	3,013	5,830	41,698	22,563	794,778	327,953	317,218	40,948	648,632	163,053	2,365,665
+Value of inventory change	1,322	5,177	-3,183	-8,989	118,475	315,313	-68,973	821,895	507,193	-27,489	1,660,741
=Total net income	4,335	11,007	38,515	13,574	913,253	643,266	248,245	862,843	1,155,825	135,564	4,026,406

Note(s): The data in this table were last revised in November 2008.

Table 1-5
Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 2005 to 2007

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
2005											
+Total cash receipts	89,100	370,311	467,286	437,788	6,236,651	8,929,590	3,825,184	6,177,436	7,876,942	2,388,167	36,798,456
-Operating expenses after rebates	79,020	310,046	366,746	360,008	4,876,472	7,374,559	3,012,978	5,142,307	6,562,785	2,034,448	30,119,368
=Net cash income	10,081	60,264	100,540	77,781	1,360,180	1,555,031	812,206	1,035,129	1,314,157	353,719	6,679,088
+Income in kind	425	423	920	895	13,541	11,068	4,000	7,634	14,461	3,422	56,790
-Depreciation charges	7,195	40,725	53,152	51,346	647,207	1,107,329	460,775	971,250	1,185,387	275,874	4,800,239
=Realized net income	3,310	19,962	48,308	27,330	726,514	458,771	355,431	71,513	143,231	81,267	1,935,639
+Value of inventory change	477	-19,584	-2,231	10,345	-50,585	-11,367	-233,771	682,212	310,961	-44,898	641,559
=Total net income	3,787	378	46,077	37,676	675,929	447,403	121,660	753,725	454,192	36,369	2,577,197
2006											
+Total cash receipts	96,219	377,093	472,242	458,597	6,288,967	8,864,756	3,701,938	6,653,695	7,756,608	2,346,399	37,016,513
-Operating expenses after rebates	85,761	323,357	381,771	374,717	5,078,371	7,589,670	3,211,452	5,274,868	6,780,689	2,081,805	31,182,461
=Net cash income	10,457	53,736	90,471	83,880	1,210,597	1,275,086	490,485	1,378,827	975,919	264,594	5,834,052
+Income in kind	410	507	939	910	11,146	9,648	3,241	5,673	10,853	3,304	46,632
-Depreciation charges	7,381	41,250	53,390	51,599	638,213	1,125,749	466,919	966,304	1,200,233	298,284	4,849,321
=Realized net income	3,487	12,994	38,021	33,191	583,530	158,985	26,807	418,195	-213,461	-30,386	1,031,363
+Value of inventory change	624	27,383	-2,046	23,349	-99,806	-148,170	294,711	-568,778	-294,358	-35,397	-802,488
=Total net income	4,111	40,377	35,975	56,540	483,723	10,815	321,518	-150,583	-507,819	-65,783	228,874
2007											
+Total cash receipts	106,463	384,101	463,075	457,255	6,887,061	9,341,918	4,362,714	7,779,083	8,673,858	2,391,334	40,846,861
-Operating expenses after rebates	96,030	338,159	399,991	388,700	5,554,796	8,058,855	3,534,760	5,865,335	7,305,655	2,215,070	33,757,352
=Net cash income	10,433	45,941	63,084	68,555	1,332,265	1,283,063	827,955	1,913,748	1,368,203	176,263	7,089,509
+Income in kind	416	642	1,001	961	11,263	9,003	3,338	4,412	8,142	3,257	42,435
-Depreciation charges	7,692	39,776	54,165	53,313	664,869	1,154,639	469,764	1,002,245	1,250,330	314,637	5,011,430
=Realized net income	3,157	6,807	9,920	16,203	678,658	137,426	361,529	915,915	126,015	-135,116	2,120,514
+Value of inventory change	-85	-25,515	656	-13,356	81,955	-228,405	-102,541	-371,478	-280,361	-12,086	-951,216
=Total net income	3,072	-18,707	10,576	2,847	760,613	-90,979	258,988	544,437	-154,346	-147,202	1,169,299

Note(s): The data in this table were last revised in November 2011.

Table 1-6
Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 2008 to 2009

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
2008											
+Total cash receipts	109,706	393,171	494,188	472,720	7,530,670	10,146,072	4,829,430	9,412,795	10,182,211	2,522,955	46,093,917
-Operating expenses after rebates	103,026	361,273	430,443	409,442	5,899,117	8,610,071	3,961,705	6,765,140	8,116,963	2,415,540	37,072,721
=Net cash income	6,679	31,898	63,745	63,278	1,631,552	1,536,001	867,724	2,647,655	2,065,248	107,415	9,021,196
+Income in kind	456	568	986	869	11,899	8,723	3,314	4,331	8,003	3,401	42,549
-Depreciation charges	7,933	40,714	56,518	52,397	691,225	1,189,649	495,440	1,031,859	1,303,001	318,617	5,187,353
=Realized net income	-798	-8,248	8,213	11,750	952,226	355,075	375,598	1,620,127	770,250	-207,801	3,876,393
+Value of inventory change	-1,122	-25,962	-2,476	-21,020	-158,064	36,077	501,437	2,160,037	745,789	-36,277	3,198,419
=Total net income	-1,920	-34,210	5,738	-9,270	794,162	391,153	877,035	3,780,164	1,516,038	-244,078	7,074,812
2009											
+Total cash receipts	106,973	406,784	469,374	498,432	7,355,653	9,805,930	4,847,527	9,225,491	9,351,392	2,531,584	44,599,139
-Operating expenses after rebates	106,405	378,040	418,787	415,794	5,771,102	8,510,067	3,811,517	6,531,449	7,830,028	2,279,288	36,052,477
=Net cash income	568	28,743	50,587	82,638	1,584,551	1,295,863	1,036,010	2,694,042	1,521,364	252,296	8,546,662
+Income in kind	354	480	931	831	10,482	8,395	2,762	4,255	6,992	3,729	39,212
-Depreciation charges	8,305	41,688	59,776	54,777	735,362	1,233,917	526,711	1,119,170	1,366,842	324,058	5,470,605
=Realized net income	-7,383	-12,464	-8,258	28,692	859,670	70,341	512,060	1,579,128	161,515	-68,033	3,115,269
+Value of inventory change	-36	-680	-11,876	3,529	-66,831	-52,108	31,836	481,741	-634,711	-32,254	-281,390
=Total net income	-7,419	-13,144	-20,133	32,221	792,839	18,234	543,897	2,060,869	-473,197	-100,287	2,833,879

Note(s): The data in this table were last revised in November 2011.

Table 1-7
Net farm income — Agriculture economic statistics — 2010 to 2011

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
thousands of dollars											
2010											
+Total cash receipts	117,905	407,335	499,912	478,795	7,171,172	10,292,223	4,838,302	9,138,382	9,006,765	2,515,473	44,466,265
-Operating expenses after rebates	105,803	366,649	422,208	405,552	5,471,691	8,555,891	3,702,111	6,200,795	7,830,658	2,253,927	35,315,286
=Net cash income	12,102	40,686	77,705	73,242	1,699,481	1,736,332	1,136,191	2,937,587	1,176,107	261,546	9,150,979
+Income in kind	322	421	908	782	10,427	8,609	3,000	4,130	7,570	4,068	40,237
-Depreciation charges	8,277	40,930	59,222	53,537	726,832	1,233,565	536,503	1,144,256	1,361,600	317,891	5,482,612
=Realized net income	4,147	178	19,391	20,487	983,076	511,377	602,688	1,797,460	-177,923	-52,277	3,708,605
+Value of inventory change	-432	18,061	65	8,538	12,739	-100,600	-566,047	-874,805	354,433	-9,445	-1,157,495
=Total net income	3,715	18,238	19,455	29,025	995,815	410,777	36,641	922,655	176,510	-61,722	2,551,110
2011											
+Total cash receipts	120,366	476,736	526,594	533,283	7,967,496	11,126,826	4,943,874	11,088,210	10,374,206	2,614,169	49,771,758
-Operating expenses after rebates	114,390	390,762	447,637	423,817	6,018,497	9,092,859	3,872,667	6,979,733	8,576,404	2,359,472	38,276,237
=Net cash income	5,976	85,974	78,956	109,466	1,948,999	2,033,967	1,071,208	4,108,476	1,797,802	254,697	11,495,522
+Income in kind	307	341	970	833	11,115	9,543	3,408	4,693	8,809	4,697	44,718
-Depreciation charges	8,704	43,325	61,900	55,279	766,524	1,313,126	576,051	1,266,535	1,439,436	332,676	5,863,555
=Realized net income	-2,421	42,991	18,027	55,021	1,193,590	730,384	498,565	2,846,635	367,174	-73,281	5,676,684
+Value of inventory change	-227	-12,017	1,515	-50,286	-23,696	150,019	-492,879	154,855	376,597	61,127	165,008
=Total net income	-2,649	30,974	19,542	4,735	1,169,894	880,403	5,686	3,001,490	743,771	-12,154	5,841,692

Note(s): The data in this table were last revised in November 2012.

General information

This publication presents annual estimates of net farm income and its components starting from 1981. Data highlights are provided for the most current year.

This publication is part of a series of bulletins that also includes:

21-007-X	Farm product price index
21-011-X	Farm cash receipts - Agriculture economic statistics
21-012-X	Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges - Agriculture economic statistics
21-013-X	Value of farm capital - Agriculture economic statistics
21-014-X	Farm debt outstanding - Agriculture economic statistics
21-015-X	Direct payments to agriculture producers - Agriculture economic statistics
21-016-X	Balance sheet of the agricultural sector - Agriculture economic statistics

All series can be obtained free on the internet at the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.gc.ca). Notes on concepts and methods are also included for each data series.

Data from 1926 to 1980 inclusive are available in the November 2004 publication of **Net farm income – Agriculture economic statistics**, catalogue no. 21-014-X, vol. 3, no. 2.

The electronic publication is available in November. Revisions generally apply to two years. The date provided at the bottom of each table is the last time that a revision was made to that table.

Most data appearing in this publication are available through the Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM), Statistics Canada's corporate computerized data base network and information retrieval service.

Statistics Canada is committed to ensuring that there is no disclosure of confidential material and therefore all data are subjected to restrictions prior to release.

Concepts and methods

In addition to administrative data, there are three main sources (Census of Agriculture, Taxation Data Program and Farm Financial Survey) whose data contribute to several of the series found in this publication. Following is a brief overview of these surveys, and a summary of the methods used to reduce errors in each. Copies of any of the survey questionnaires may be obtained by contacting Farm Income and Prices Section (FIPS).

Prior to 1991, the National Farm Survey (NFS) was a major source of data, providing the results of an annual probability survey, with a sample size of 50,000. Detail on concepts, survey methodology and data quality of the NFS are available by contacting Farm Income and Prices Section (FIPS).

The **Census of Agriculture** is a quinquennial survey of all Canadian agricultural holdings, including institutional farms, research stations, community pastures and First Nations reserves.

Procedures for collecting complete and accurate information are developed and improved for each Census of Agriculture. To ensure that the data are of consistently high quality, control procedures are incorporated into each census collection and processing stage.

Some farming operations are missed, however, primarily due to the difficulty in identifying an agricultural holding when no operators live on or near the holding. Certain questionnaires are only partially completed, or not completed at all. Missing responses are obtained through follow up with respondents, or are estimated by employing an automated imputation procedure which assigns values selected from similar agricultural operations. Respondents occasionally provide inaccurate responses. Where such responses have a large impact on the estimate they are corrected or confirmed by contacting the respondents. Computerized checks identify processing errors related to keying entries, or omissions which occurred during manual processes. After processing, the data are validated by comparing them thoroughly with other survey results and administrative data. Technical information on concepts, survey methodology and data quality for the **2006 Census of Agriculture**, is available on the website at www.statcan.gc.ca/-ra2006/index-eng.htm.

The Census of Agriculture is often used as a "coherence adjustment" and a source from which to draw samples. The coherence adjusting process involves using Census estimates each fifth year, and aligning the interim year's receipt and expense data with the results of the Census of Agriculture. The difference between the previously published estimate and the Census coherence adjustment is calculated and distributed over the four preceding years. This intercensal revision procedure is undertaken for many of the series in this publication, including farm cash receipts and operating expenses whose data then feeds into other accounts published here, such as the net farm income. Intercensal revisions incorporating the 2006 Census data were released in November 2008.

The **Taxation Data Program** (TDP) involves a sample of approximately 180,000 Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) income tax records. The sampling frame covers all provinces and includes all individuals who claim either positive gross farm income, or non-zero net farm income. Research stations, institutional farms, and First Nations reserves are excluded. The sampling frame includes all corporations which report minimum sales of \$25,000, for which 50% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

Records for approximately 95% of the sample are received and raising factors are adjusted where the sample is incomplete. Basic edit checks are performed at the data capture stage and subsequent editing identifies errors, inconsistencies, extreme values, etc. As a final check, the top 25 tax filers (records which contribute the most for each income and expense item), at the provincial level, are analysed further. A process of donor imputation, using similar tax filer records, is applied in cases where tax filers fail to itemize all (or part) of their revenues or expenses. Total revenue and expense items for farms are estimated by inflating each sampled item by an estimation weight.

The processing procedures described above help minimize the occurrence of non-sampling errors (such as errors introduced during editing, and response errors) but some errors are outside Statistics Canada's control, including the fact that Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) tax forms are designed for tax purposes and not survey purposes. Since TDP estimates are based on a sample rather than the total population, they are subject to sampling errors. The potential error introduced by sampling can be estimated from the sample itself by using a statistical measure called the standard error. Over repeated surveys, 95 times out of 100, the relative difference between a sample estimate and what would have been obtained from an enumeration of all operations would be less than twice the coefficient of variation. This range of values is referred to as the confidence interval. While published estimates may not exactly equal the level indicators (due to the validation and consultation process), these estimates do remain within the confidence interval of the survey level indicators. The 1997 TDP survey had a coefficient of variation range of 0.5% to 1.7% for total operating revenues and expenses. Tables of standard error or coefficients of variation are available by contacting The Client Services and Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada at 1-800-465-1991 or by email at agriculture@statcan.gc.ca.

The quality of the TDP estimates is affected by certain limitations. Firstly the information is not collected from a standard questionnaire, but from different types of statements of income and expenses. Secondly, under the Income Tax Act, tax filers can report either on cash or an accrual basis.

The imputation of missing values may affect the accuracy of tabulations. Further documentation concerning concepts, data reliability, limitations or the methodology of this survey is available by consulting **Economic Overview of Farm Incomes**, catalogue no. 21-005-X.

Prior to the Farm Financial Survey (FFS), **Farm Credit Canada** had conducted surveys (reference years 1981, 1984, 1987, 1989, and 1991) dealing with the financial structure of Canadian agriculture. This was a joint project of Farm Credit Canada (management, collection and processing personnel), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (financial support, collection and processing personnel), and Statistics Canada (survey and questionnaire design, processing and analysis of data). The structure of the FCC Farm Survey evolved over time, with the 1991 version having a Census-based sample of 12,000 farms with sales of over \$2000. These excluded institutional farms, farms on First Nations reserves, community pastures, farms in marginal areas and farms that were part of large multi-holding companies. A smaller area frame, based on the National Farm Survey area frame, was also used, in order to include entrants into agriculture since the previous Census.

In 1992, the FCC Farm Survey was replaced by the Farm Financial Survey (FFS), conducted under contract with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. In 1993, the survey was conducted in Western Canada only, with financial data referring to 1992. A biennial, nation-wide FFS was initiated in 1994 (1993 reference year), and continued until 2002. An annual version of the FFS began in 2003 (2002 reference year).

As was the case for the FCC Survey, the FFS estimates are based on a sample rather than on the entire population, they were subject to sampling errors. The potential error introduced by sampling can be estimated from the sample itself by using a statistical measure called the standard error. The 2003 FFS had a coefficient of variation of 0.88% for total assets, and 1.54% for total liabilities. The usable responses (excludes total refusals, no contacts, and others) returned from this survey totalled 90% of the sample. Tables of standard error or coefficients of variation are available by contacting Whole Farm Data. Further documentation concerning concepts, data quality and reliability, limitations or the methodology of this survey is available by contacting The Client Services and Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada at 1-800-465-1991 or by email at agriculture@statcan.gc.ca.

For administrative data, in order to reduce error, assessments are made based on historical and current trends, subject matter expertise, and information obtained through discussion with industry authorities. Users should be aware that administrative data are generally compiled for an organization's own needs, and not for survey purposes. Any anomalies or inconsistencies detected are verified with the source, and where necessary, adjustments are made to reconcile data with the conceptual framework of our series. The administrative agencies used are considered to be the best sources available, and data received from them is judged to be of very good quality, even in those circumstances where adjustments have been made. In some instances component data may not add to the total. This is ordinarily due to rounding, and considered to be of minimal impact.

Net farm income

In this publication annual estimates of net farm income at the provincial and national levels are presented from 1981 to date. These estimates are on the CANSIM database.

Due to changes in the concepts and methods for the components of net income, estimates of net income before 1971 are not comparable with those from 1971 to date.

The notes on concepts and methods for each of the components of net farm income (farm cash receipts, farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, income in kind, and value of inventory change) should be read in conjunction with these notes.

The Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada also derives estimates of farm income from several other independent sources. The Farm Financial Survey (FFS), the Taxation Data Program and the Census of Agriculture each produce separate income estimates. The table below shows the differences between the data.

Example:

Text table 1
Net cash income, Canada

	2005
	millions of dollars
Census of Agriculture	5,864
Taxation Data Project	5,671
Agriculture Economic Statistics	6,613
Farm Financial Survey	4,907

Concepts

The farm income accounts are designed to provide an annual measure of income returned to the owners of agricultural businesses from the production of agricultural commodities. Two points should be noted:

1. accounts only relate to the farm business. They do not include any income that farm operators or their families may receive from other sources (wages and salaries, investment income, etc.).
2. The accounts pertain only to the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. Revenue or expenses related to the sale or purchase of farm capital (real estate, machinery and equipment) are not included.

Currently, the accounts include the sale of any production from farm woodlots, but exclude any income earned from activities such as fish farming or the non-agricultural use of the farm.

Methods and data quality

Three measures of net farm income at the provincial and national levels have been estimated for the years 1971 to date:

- (a) **Net cash income** of farm businesses is derived by subtracting operating expenses from farm cash receipts. It represents the amount of cash generated by the farm business that is available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.
- (b) **Realized net income** of farm businesses starts with net cash income. It is derived by subtracting depreciation (economic concept) and adding income in kind to net cash income. It represents the financial flows, both cash and non-cash, attributable to the farm businesses, similar to an income statement. It 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. Realized net income does not account for stock changes (value of inventory change).
- (c) **Total net income** is net cash income adjusted for the value of inventory change, depreciation (economic concept) and income in kind. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk. Total net income accounts for agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced.

As a result of the residual method used to derive net income, a minor change in either farm cash receipts or farm operating expenses will have a significant impact on the net income level and yearly change.

The following diagram illustrates this point:

Text table 2
Impact of revisions on total net income

	Original data	Revised data	Variation in percentage
Total farm cash receipts including payments	60,000	60,600	1
- Total operating expenses after rebates	45,000	44,550	-1
= Net cash income	15,000	16,050	7
+ Income in kind	500	500	
- Depreciation	2,000	2,000	
= Realized net income	13,500	14,550	8
+ Value of inventory change	500	500	
= Total net income	14,000	15,050	= 8

In this example, a 1% change in either cash receipts or operating expenses would have resulted in a 4 to 5% change in any of the net farm income estimates, and a 1% change in both results in an 8% change to the total net income.

Farm cash receipts

This publication presents farm cash receipts by commodity and by calendar year from 1981 to date for every province. Data are available through the CANSIM database on a quarterly basis for the period 1971 to date.

Concepts

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.

The farm cash receipts series includes agricultural products such as field crops, vegetables, fruits, floriculture and nursery products, maple and forest products, livestock, dairy products, poultry, eggs, wool, fur, and honey.

The direct program payments to producers included in farm cash receipts represent the amounts paid under various government and private programs to individuals involved in agricultural production. The payments related to current agricultural production include subsidies to encourage production or to compensate producers for low market returns, payments to stabilize incomes and payments to compensate producers for crop or livestock losses caused by extreme climatic conditions, disease or other reasons.

The primary reason for compiling farm cash receipts is to estimate, on a provincial basis, the agriculture sector's contribution to gross domestic product. Consequently, all inter-farm sales within a province are excluded from farm cash receipts estimates as their inclusion would result in double counting. It should be noted, however, that farm-to-farm sales between provinces are included as are all sales outside the sector. Excluding inter-farm sales within a province means that farm cash receipts cannot be used as a measure of the gross output of the agriculture sector.

Farm cash receipts are estimated on a cash basis and represent the value of sales when they occur, that is, when ownership first changes hands. Thus, sales are only recorded when cash disbursements have actually occurred. The prices used to value transactions include any bonuses and premiums which can be attributed to specific commodities, but exclude fees deducted before the producer is paid (e.g. storage, transportation, marketing or administrative costs).

In several cases, particularly where crops are concerned, producers receive a partial or an initial payment for their commodities at the time of sale. As the marketing of the crop progresses, an adjustment or final payment is made. These payments are only shown in cash receipts when producers receive the funds. Examples of such cases include Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board (OWPMB) and Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) adjustment, interim and/or final payments for wheat, oats and barley. Oats ceased to be marketed through the CWB on July 31, 1989. Similar payment patterns also occur for sugar beets and dry beans.

Receipts from the sale of some agricultural products can be deferred. For example, producers in Western Canada have the option of deferring grain receipts to the next year. In the past, Statistics Canada used the assumption that payments ("liquidations") of deferred grain and oilseed receipts ("deferments") from the crops sold in one calendar year were all received in January of the following year. After conducting an examination of records provided by elevators, it was established that it was true for 85 to 90% of the cases. The series were revised accordingly, starting with 1998 data, to record more accurately in which month the liquidations occurred.

All published commodity receipts represent receipts from the market. Thus, any subsidy or stabilization payment directed at a specific commodity is not included in the receipts for that commodity. In fact, all direct subsidies or payments to the agriculture sector are recorded separately.

Methods

Cash receipts are, for the most part, based on monthly marketings and prices of the various commodities. Direct program payments are based on data obtained from several sources on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Calculations of commodity cash receipts involve the use of many data sources which can vary by province and by commodity. Most of the prices for the monthly marketings are collected from administrative sources such as marketing boards, regulatory agencies and market information. Some prices are also provided by a monthly farm prices survey conducted by Statistics Canada. In all cases, the prices reflect those received by producers at the point when ownership first changes hands.

Monthly marketings are mostly obtained from administrative records of marketing boards, government agencies and private companies. Grain marketings, including durum wheat, wheat excluding durum, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and canola for the Western provinces, are obtained from the Canadian Grain Commission. In Eastern Canada, the data are either obtained from marketing boards and producer associations, based on historical marketing patterns or agreed upon in consultation with provincial specialists.

Marketings for crops such as corn, soybeans, tobacco, sugar beets and dry beans are obtained from marketing boards and associations as well as private companies.

Cash receipts estimates for potatoes, fruits, vegetables, honey, maple and forest products, and greenhouse and nursery products are obtained through various surveys or censuses conducted by Statistics Canada, the provinces or other federal and provincial departments or agencies. These departments and agencies are also a major source of marketing data for mustard seed, sunflower seed, lentils, canary seed, dry peas, forage and grass seed, and hay and clover.

Livestock marketings, including cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, hens and chickens, and turkeys, are mainly based on market information from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and provincial departments and agencies. Marketings of eggs are also obtained from these sources. In the case of dairy products, producers' marketings of milk and cream are obtained from regulatory agencies and private companies.

Although the farm cash receipts series covers many commodities, it is not exhaustive. There is a miscellaneous category for crops and another for livestock. The cash receipts in these two categories are based on the quinquennial Census of Agriculture in order to account for commodities that are not estimated individually.

Since cash receipts are estimated on a cash basis, any amounts received after the sale of a product, whether in the form of a final or an adjustment payment, will be shown when the cash is received rather than when it was earned. Several items fall into this category, including payments by the CWB and the OWPMB, as well as deferments and liquidations of grain receipts. The information for these payments are obtained directly from the administrative bodies involved.

Direct program payments are tabulated quarterly. The agencies responsible for the disbursement of payments under the various programs provide the data on a monthly, quarterly and, in some cases, an annual basis. Only payments directly provided to producers are included in the series.

Payments made under private programs such as private hail insurance and livestock insurance are included in the Farm Cash Receipts series under the categories "Private hail insurance payments" and "Other payments", respectively. In the publication **Direct payments to agriculture producers – Agriculture economic statistics**, catalogue no. 21-015-X, "Crop insurance payments" and "Other payments" do not include private program payments.

Data comparability

Two new commodities were added to farm cash receipts effective January 1997 under the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): Christmas trees and poultry hatcheries. With poultry hatcheries becoming part of the agriculture sector:

- Inter-provincial sales and exports of chicks and poults are included in poultry hatchery receipts.

- Eggs sold to hatcheries in the same province are now considered as inter-farm sales and were removed from egg receipts.
- Inter-provincial sales and exports of eggs sold for hatching are still included in egg receipts along with receipts for table eggs.

As of the June 1999 intercensal revision, horse receipts are estimated using slaughter data from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency combined with international exports of slaughter horses.

Data quality

As indicated above, farm cash receipts are estimated using both administrative and survey sources of data. Where necessary, data are adjusted to ensure conceptual consistency with the receipts series. Much of the data obtained from administrative sources have been summarized from the financial transactions of individual producers. These summarized data are often subject to audit by independent professional accountants and/or are used to make payments to individual producers. As a result, the quality of these data is considered to be very good. The survey data used in the receipts series reflect typical Statistics Canada standards for quality assurance and, therefore, the quality of these data is considered to be good.

However, it is important to note that the receipts data are subject to error. Administrative data may contain non-sampling error such as keying mistakes, while survey data may suffer from both non-sampling and sampling error. Users should also note that the quality of individual estimates may not be consistent between commodities or between provinces because the data sources and their quality may vary. As well, the estimates of inter-farm sales between provinces are not strong as there are few sources for these data.

More detail on the quality of the crops and livestock data that are used to estimate farm cash receipts can be found in the following Statistics Canada publications.

22-002-X	Field Crop Reporting Series
22-007-X	Cereals and Oilseeds Review
22-008-X	Canadian Potato Production
22-003-X	Fruit and Vegetable Production
22-202-X	Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries
23-221-X	Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products
23-010-X	Hog Statistics
23-011-X	Sheep Statistics
23-012-X	Cattle Statistics
23-001-X	The Dairy Review
23-202-X	Production of Poultry and Eggs
21-007-X	Farm Product Price Index

Data revisions

Annual farm cash receipts data are published twice each year, at the end of May and at the end of November. In May, receipts for the previous two calendar years are subject to revision. In November, receipts for the previous three years may be revised. Every five years a historical revision is done based on the results of the Census of Agriculture. The results of the latest intercensal revision, based on the 2006 Census of Agriculture, have been included with the **November 2008** publication, catalogue no. 21-010-X, vol.7, no.2, and apply to the period 1997 to 2007.

An indication of the expected size of revisions to farm cash receipts can be provided by a statistic known as Theil's Root Mean Square Prediction Error (RMSPE). This statistic represents the average percent difference between the initial and current estimates during the period in question. For example, the table below indicates that, from 1993 to 2002, total farm cash receipts at the Canada level have so far been revised, either up or down, by about 1.5% from the first published estimate.

Text table 1

Root mean square prediction error (RMSPE)

	1994 to 2003
	percent
Total Receipts	1.4
Crop receipts	1.7
Livestock receipts	1.2
Payments	10.4

Further information on Theil's RMSPE is available from **A Description of Theil's RMSPE Method in Agricultural Statistical Forecasts**, Stuart Pursey, Working Paper #1, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 1980.

Income in kind

Annual income in kind estimates, at an aggregate level, are available in this publication in the net income tables. They are presented by province for the period 1981 to date. Estimates by commodity are available on the CANSIM database back to 1926.

Concepts

The income in kind series measures the value of agricultural commodities produced on farms and consumed by individuals living on these farm operations. The home-consumed products are valued at prevailing market prices such that income in kind represents the receipts producers would have received had the product been sold rather than consumed. Agricultural products that are used as inputs in the production of other agricultural products, such as grain fed to livestock, are not considered as income in kind because they form part of the value of the final product.

Agricultural commodities included in the income in kind series are dairy products, cattle, calves, hogs, lambs, hens and chickens, turkeys, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, maple products, honey and forest products. Prior to 2001, wool was also included.

Methods

Income in kind estimates are derived using three different methods, depending on the commodity. For maple products, estimates of the quantities consumed by farm operators and their families are obtained through surveys and administrative data. Prior to its exclusion in 2001, the wool income in kind estimate was obtained through a survey.

Estimates of quantities consumed for the other commodities (dairy products, cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, lambs, hens and chickens, turkeys, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and honey) are based on the number of farm operations producing the item, their average farm family size and the average annual Canadian consumption of the commodity.

Beginning in 1986, a new method for calculating income in kind was used for meat products (beef, veal, pork and lambs). Income in kind for the above listed livestock is derived from the “killed and eaten on the farm” estimates published in the **Livestock Statistics**, catalogue no. 23-010-X, 23-011-X, 23-012-X, multiplied by the annual average slaughter prices.

As of 1986, income in kind for forest products are based on the number of farm households, annual consumption of wood cords per farm and the average annual price.

Once the quantities of the farm products consumed by producers and their families have been established, they are valued at weighted average market prices received for the product during the year from the farm cash receipts series.

Data comparability

The preceding documentation is relevant for the period 1986 to date for meat and forest products and 1981 to date for the other commodities.

Data quality

Estimates of the value of income in kind are prepared using a combination of surveys, Census and administrative data. These data reflect typical Statistics Canada standards for quality assurance and, therefore, their quality is considered to be good. However, since little information on the consumption patterns of farm families exists, it is not possible to objectively validate the income in kind estimates. As a result, these estimates cannot be considered to be of high quality. Furthermore, they are subject to the general sampling and non-sampling errors present in all types of survey and administrative data.

More detail on the quality of the data that are used to estimate income in kind can be found in the following Statistics Canada publications.

23-001-X	The Dairy Review
23-603-X	Livestock Statistics
23-202-X	Production of Poultry and Eggs
22-008-X	Canadian Potato Production
22-003-X	Fruit and Vegetable Production
21-020-X	Canada Food Statistics
23-221-X	Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products
21-007-X	Farm Product Price Index

Data revisions

Annual estimates of income in kind are published twice each year, at the end of May and at the end of November. In May, data for the previous two calendar years are subject to revision. In November, data for the previous three years may be revised. Every five years a historical revision is done based on the results of the Census of Agriculture. The results of the latest intercensal revision, based on the 2006 Census of Agriculture, have been included with the November 2008 publication, catalogue no. 21-010-X, vol.7, no. 2, and apply to the period 1997 to 2007.

An indication of the expected size of revisions to income in kind can be provided by a statistic known as Theil's Root Mean Square Prediction Error (RMSPE). This statistic represents the average percent difference between the initial and current estimates during the period in question. For example, from 1994 to 2003, the total value of income in kind at the Canada level has so far been revised, either up or down, by 28.3% from the first published estimate. This result was mainly due to the change of method for calculating income in kind for meat and forest products. Prior to the June 1999 revision, RMSPE from 1988 to 1997 was estimated at 3.0%.

Further information on Theil's RMSPE is available from **A Description of Theil's RMSPE Method in Agricultural Statistical Forecasts**, Stuart Pursey, Working Paper #1, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 1980.

Value of inventory change

This publication presents annual estimates of the aggregate value of inventory change from 1981 to date in the net income tables. The data series, by item, are available on the CANSIM database by province for the period 1951 to date.

Concepts

The value of inventory change measures the value of the change in producer-owned inventories between the beginning and the end of the calendar year. The annual value of inventory change (whether positive or negative), along with farm cash receipts and income in kind, represents the gross value of agricultural production.

Many agricultural commodities, particularly grains, are produced in a given year and stored or held until they are marketed as long as two years later. In years of above-average production, farm inventories tend to be built up, only to be drawn down and sold when production returns to average or below-average levels.

Receipts from the sale of grains can be deferred and then cashed or liquidated in the next year. As a result of the methods used to derive grain receipts, an adjustment is made to the value of inventory change. The adjustment is required in order to avoid double counting in the value of inventory change series.

The value of inventory change is estimated for durum wheat, wheat except durum, oats, barley, rye, corn, flaxseed, solin, canola, soybeans, potatoes, tobacco, mustard seed, sunflower seed, lentils, canary seed, dry peas, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, hogs, hens and chickens, and turkeys. Deferred grain receipts and liquidations of deferred grain receipts, as mentioned above, are also included.

Methods

The value of inventory change series is an estimate of the value of the change in producer-held inventories of agricultural products during a calendar year. The physical change in inventories is valued at weighted average annual market prices in the case of crops and at simple average annual prices for livestock commodities. This simple average is based on the value per animal at January 1, July 1 and December 31 of each year.

In the case of crops, supply and disposition balance sheets are used to establish the beginning and ending inventories on a calendar year basis. Inventories at the end of each crop year and production levels for each crop are based on producer surveys. Monthly disposition items, including marketings, home consumption, feed, waste and dockage, and seed use, are obtained from various sources.

Physical inventory levels at calendar year-end are established for each crop by adding estimates of crop year beginning inventories to estimates of production and then deducting estimates of monthly disposition.

Physical inventory levels for livestock items are established from the quinquennial Census of Agriculture. Between Censuses, semi-annual producer surveys are used to derive inventory levels.

As explained above, the value of inventory change is adjusted to take into account the deferment and liquidation of grain receipts. This adjustment consists of adding to the value of inventory change an amount equal to that shown for deferred grain receipts. Similarly, an amount equal to the value of liquidations is deducted from the value of inventory change.

Data quality

Estimates of the value of inventory change are prepared using both administrative and survey data. These data reflect typical Statistics Canada standards for quality assurance and, therefore, their quality is considered to be good. However, it is important to note that these data are subject to the general sampling and non-sampling errors present in all types of survey and administrative data.

Estimates of the value of inventory change can also be very volatile. Inventory change can be either positive or negative, depending on whether inventories have increased or decreased. Revisions to any of the supply or disposition items will have a direct effect on inventory levels, and even small revisions could change the sign on inventory change. Furthermore, calendar year inventory levels are often derived residually. As a result, the value of inventory change series is very sensitive and often subject to substantial revision.

Valuing the on-farm inventories of livestock has proven challenging since May 2003 when trade restrictions imposed as a result of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) created uncertainty in all livestock markets. Please use this series with caution.

More detail on the quality of the data that are used to estimate the value of inventory change can be found in the following Statistics Canada publications.

22-002-X	Field Crop Reporting Series
22-201-X	Grain Trade of Canada
22-007-X	Cereals and Oilseeds Review
22-008-X	Canadian Potato Production
23-603-X	Livestock Statistics
23-202-X	Production of Poultry and Eggs
21-007-X	Farm Product Price Index

Data revisions

Annual estimates of the value of inventory change are published twice each year, at the end of May and at the end of November. In May, data for the previous two calendar years are subject to revision. In November, data for the previous three years may be revised. Every five years a historical revision is done based on the results of the Census of Agriculture. The results of the latest intercensal revision, based on the 2006 Census of Agriculture, have been included with the **November 2008** publication, catalogue no. 21-010-X, vol.7, no.2, and apply to the period 1997 to 2007.

An indication of the expected size of revisions to the value of inventory change can be provided by a statistic known as Theil's Root Mean Square Prediction Error (RMSPE). This statistic represents the average percent difference between the initial and current estimates during the period in question. For example, the table below indicates that, from 1994 to 2003, the value of inventory change at the Canada level has so far been revised, either up or down, by 55.5% from the first published estimate.

Further information on Theil's RMSPE is available from **A Description of Theil's RMSPE Method in Agricultural Statistical Forecasts**, Stuart Pursey, Working Paper #1, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 1980.

Farm operating expenses

National and provincial level estimates of farm operating expenses and depreciation charges from 1981 to date are included in this publication. The estimates present gross expenses and rebates (where applicable) are shown for each item. Gross expenses, net expenses and rebates are available on CANSIM.

Preliminary estimates of a calendar year are published in May of the following year (i.e. five months after the end of the reference year). The November issue revises these estimates to incorporate data received too late to be included in the first release, data revisions received from administrative source agencies, and to incorporate estimates from the Taxation Data Program (TDP), based on 60 to 90% of the sample. Updates based on the 100% TDP sample are incorporated into the issue released the following May (i.e. 17 months after the end of the reference year).

Concepts

Estimates of farm operating expenses represent business costs incurred by farm operators for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. All expense information is on a calendar year basis. If direct rebates are paid to farmers to reduce the cost of particular inputs, then the net expense estimates are used in the preparation of net income, although both gross and net expenses may be displayed. As the objective is to produce provincial estimates of net income, flows from one farm to another are excluded from the estimates. The province can be viewed as one large farm.

Property tax estimates include municipal and school taxes on agricultural land and buildings owned and operated by farmers. They exclude property tax on land rented to others as this is not the business of producing agricultural goods. Taxes on land rented from others are also excluded as this is accounted for in rent expenses. The personal share of property taxes on the farm house is excluded.

Cash rent expenses are estimated for rent paid for land and buildings rented from the government or private sector, including other farmers. Taxes paid on property rented from others and community pasture or grazing fees are included. Quota rental and machine rental costs are excluded. **Share rent** expenses are estimated for the value of rent which is paid on a share crop basis.

Cash wages and room and board estimates include farm wage and salary expenses for hired labour. Wages for the family, including the spouse and children, are also part of this estimate. Wages are split into family and non-family using data from the Census of Agriculture. An increase in family wages would decrease net farm income but leave family income unchanged. Employer contributions for Worker's Compensation, Employment Insurance and the Canada Pension Plan are included. A separate estimate was made for **room and board** expense prior to 1986.

Interest expense estimates are made for interest paid on all farm business loans such as mortgages or credit from suppliers and private individuals. Payments on the principal are excluded. Interest paid on land rented to others or on the personal portion of the farm house are explicitly excluded.

Repairs to buildings and fences expenses include all of the costs associated with the repair and maintenance of farm buildings and fencing, including the farm business share of the farm house. Expenses associated with capital improvements, such as renovations or alterations and new building or fence construction are excluded. A separate estimate was made for repairs to fences expense prior to 1986.

Electricity and telephone expenses are estimated for the farm business only. The personal use portion of these expenses and installation costs is excluded.

Heating fuel expenses include heating and grain drying with oil, propane, natural gas, wood and coal. The farm business share of home heating is included.

Fuel expenses include petroleum, diesel oil and lubricants used for all types of machinery and equipment from tractors and combines to generators and irrigation pumps. Only the farm business share of such expenses is included.

Machinery repair and other machinery expenses are estimated for repairs and maintenance, licence, registration and insurance costs for farm vehicles and machinery. These estimates include the cost of parts, labour and the farm business share of automobile and truck maintenance.

Fertilizer and lime expenses include all costs associated with the purchase of fertilizer and lime including spreading, if it is part of the cost. A separate estimate was made for lime expense prior to 1986.

The estimate for **pesticides** represents farm expenditures for all pesticides, herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. If the application of pesticides is part of the cost it is also included.

Commercial seed expenses include the value of seed and seedlings purchased by farmers through commercial channels, such as elevators, seed houses and seed dealers. The estimates exclude expenses for seed purchased from other farmers as this is an interfarm transfer in the provincial accounting system. The value of home-grown seed and the value of seed bought for resale are excluded. Seed cleaning and treatment costs are included if they are part of the purchase cost. Prior to 1973, purchases also included nursery stock. From 1973 to 1982, farmers' purchases of nursery stock have been deducted from nursery stock receipts in the farm cash receipts account. Since 1983, only nursery stock purchases from within the same province have been deducted.

Irrigation expense estimates are for the purchase of water or water rights, and exclude the operation or purchase of irrigation equipment.

Twine, wire and containers expenses include farmers' costs for the purchase of baler twine, binder twine, baling wire, plastic wraps and containers. Containers include burlap and plastic bags, wood and cardboard boxes, plant pots and flats, egg cartons and trays, etc. Large containers, such as grain bins, are not included since these are considered capital expenditures.

Crop and hail insurance expenses include the premiums which farmers pay towards both private and government programs. Prior to 1971, crop insurance and business insurance expenses are combined in a total insurance expense. Crop insurance indemnities have been included in the cash receipts account since 1971.

Commercial feed expenses are estimated in the same manner as those for seed. Only the cost of feed and feed supplements purchased by farmers through commercial channels is included: the value of feed bought from other farmers and the value of home-grown feed are therefore excluded. Hay and straw costs are included.

Livestock purchase estimates represent only interprovincial and international trade of cattle, calves, weanling pigs and lambs moving directly to farms. Stock bought and sold between farmers in the same province are not included. From 1971 to 1996, livestock purchase estimates included poultry purchases. **Poultry purchases** represented the cost of purchasing chicks, pullets, turkeys, geese, ducks, and all other types of poultry from hatcheries. Prior to 1997, hatcheries were considered outside of the agricultural sector. With the inclusion of hatcheries in the agricultural sector, beginning in 1997, under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), expenses for poultry purchases have decreased. Movements of birds between farms - including purchases from hatcheries - within the same province are not included.

The artificial insemination fees and veterinary expenses estimates represent all costs which farmers incur when obtaining these services, such as medicine, semen, and technical or professional assistance.

Business insurance expenses for 1971 to date represent the gross amount of premiums paid to protect the capital employed in agricultural production. Estimates for earlier years are net of indemnities and are included with crop insurance expenses.

Custom work expenses are net and represent the difference between custom work expenses and custom work receipts. They include custom work, contract work, machine hire expenses, and the rental and leasing of farm machinery, equipment and vehicles. Expenses with benefits spread out over many years such as land clearing are excluded.

Stabilization premiums are expenses which farmers pay to belong to stabilization programs which support either farm income or prices for selected commodities.

Legal and accounting fees which are pertinent to the farming operation are included. Prior to 1990, legal and accounting fees were a part of **other expenses**.

Other expenses include items which are not covered elsewhere in the accounts such as office and promotion expenses. Legal and accounting fees were part of other expenses before 1990. They are now a separate item.

Methods and data quality

Preliminary estimates of each farm operating expense except interest, irrigation, livestock and poultry purchases, crop and hail insurance, and stabilization premiums are obtained by applying price and quantity indicators to the previous year's final estimates. Prior to 1991, most of the final estimates of farm operating expenses came from the National Farm Survey (NFS) and a sample of farmers' income tax records for unincorporated farms outside of the Prairies. From 1991 to date, the Taxation Data Program (TDP) is the main data source. The first sets of estimates, based on a 60 to 90% TDP sample, are published in the November issue of the following year. Estimates based on the complete TDP sample are published in the May issue, 17 months after the end of the reference year.

On average, during non-intercensal review periods, revisions are within 2% of the original estimate, and may cover three years preceding the reference year for the November issue, and two years for the May release.

Revisions are also incorporated into this series after the results of each Census of Agriculture have been reviewed. Concepts, methods and format may also be changed at this time, to provide a historical time series which is methodologically and conceptually consistent. The most recent intercensal reviews have resulted in revisions to the estimate of total gross farm operating expenses, at the Canada level, of -1.2 %. The Census of Agriculture is also the source used to split total wages into family and non-family wages.

For information about intercensal revisions, please refer to the November 2008 publication *Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges - Agriculture economic statistics*, Catalogue no. 21-012-X, vol.7, no.2.

To obtain detailed technical information on the data quality of the Taxation Data Program, whose estimates form the base of this series, users can refer to *Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms*, Catalogue no. 21-208-X.

For the other expense items (interest, irrigation, livestock and poultry purchases, crop and hail insurance, and stabilization premiums), preliminary estimates of the previous calendar year are published in the May *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (AES) and includes all data received from source agencies or Statistics Canada sources at the time of release. The November issue revises these to incorporate changes made by the source agencies, and to accommodate data received too late to be included in the first release.

Interest expenses are estimated from administrative data prepared by banks, credit unions, the Farm Credit Canada, federal and provincial governments, and from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. The data are adjusted to conform to the required concepts. Examples of such adjustments would be converting fiscal year data to a calendar year basis, or the exclusion of the personal share portion of the interest on the house mortgage.

Irrigation expense estimates come from the Association of British Columbia Irrigation Districts, Alberta Agriculture, the Saskatchewan Water Corporation, and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Livestock purchase expense estimates are based on international and interprovincial import data. The number of animals imported interprovincially and internationally is obtained from supply and disposition balance sheets published by the Livestock and Animal Products Section. The values for animals imported interprovincially are based on prices received by farmers in the exporting province, as compiled by the Farm Income and Prices Section (FIPS). Transportation costs between provinces, as provided by the transportation industry, are added to the livestock purchase expense. The value of animals imported internationally is calculated using International Trade Division data.

Prior to 1997, **poultry purchase** expense estimates included the cost of purchasing chicks from hatcheries. With hatcheries becoming part of the agricultural sector in 1997, only the value of chicks and hatching eggs imported interprovincially and internationally is measured. Quantities of pullet and broiler chicks, turkey poults and chicken and turkey hatching eggs are obtained from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Prices are obtained from the Canadian marketing agencies for eggs, broiler hatching eggs and turkeys. International import prices are obtained through the International Trade Division, Statistics Canada.

Crop and hail insurance estimates come from the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's administrative data.

Stabilization premium estimates are provided by the provincial governments. Stabilization programs include the Farm Income Stabilization (ASRA) program in Quebec, the Dairy Subsidy (1981 to 2002), the private Dairy Livestock Insurance Program in Nova Scotia (1991 to present), private livestock insurance in Newfoundland and Labrador (1991 to present) and the Cattle Price Insurance Program (CPIP) in Alberta (2009 to present). The method for handling stabilization premiums was revised as part of the 1971 - 1987 intercensal revisions. For 1971 to date, premiums are reported in the farm operating expenses series.

Depreciation charges

Concepts

Depreciation charges against the farm business are intended to account for economic depreciation or the loss in fair market value of the capital assets. Generally, depreciation is considered to occur as a result of ageing, wear and tear, and obsolescence. It represents the value of capital which is no longer available for future use. Economic depreciation should not be confused with accounting depreciation, tax depreciation, or capacity depreciation.

Building depreciation estimates the depreciation of farm buildings on owner occupied farms, including the farm business share of houses. The charge for building depreciation on tenant occupied farms is assumed to be included in the cost of cash or share rent. Machinery depreciation estimates the depreciation of the farm business share of autos and trucks and the depreciation of other machinery, which are owned by the farm business. Autos, trucks and machinery, which the farmer leases, are not depreciated.

Methods and Data Quality

The depreciation on farm buildings is based on the value of farm land and buildings. Provincial owner-occupied proportions are derived from the Census of Agriculture estimates of land tenure. The building depreciation expenses are revised from 1997 to 2007 using the Farm Credit Corporation (FCC) farmland sales data to adjust the building/land value split. Unlike the FCC data, the Census of Agriculture does not separate the value of buildings from the value of land. The FCC sales data are used in combination with information from the Census of Agriculture on the value of land and buildings and land tenure to derive the building/land value splits by province. The proportions of houses and other buildings to land are derived from the special 1958 Farm Income and Expenditure Survey, with some adjustments prior to 1984 to account for changes in the proportions over time.

The business share of the house was based on tax allowances and expert opinion. These proportions are used to derive the owner-occupied farm business share of the value of farm houses and other buildings. Depreciation is calculated using the declining balance method where the appropriate capital value is multiplied by the depreciation rate. The depreciation rate is 2% for farm houses and 5% for other buildings. It would take 80 and 31 years, respectively, to depreciate 80% of the value from any particular year, using the declining balance method.

Depreciation of autos, trucks and other farm machinery are based on their respective capital value series, using the declining balance method. Depreciation rates vary by province, but range between 9% and 17%. It would take approximately 17 and 9 years, respectively, to depreciate 80% of the value from any particular year, using this method. Only the farm business portion of depreciation on autos or trucks is included. The business share of the autos and trucks was based on tax allowances and expert opinion.

An analysis of the quality of depreciation data was done in 1994. Weaknesses which were identified and remain unresolved include: the use of the change in value of farm land and buildings to estimate farm building depreciation; the use of a conceivably outdated 1958 survey as a coherence adjustment; the omission of fencing as depreciable capital; and the use of indirect sources of information on the proportion of owned assets to total assets. A report on the results of this analysis was prepared and is available on request.

Leasing of automobiles, trucks and farm machinery

Beginning in the early 1990's, the leasing of vehicles and farm machinery became increasingly common. That portion of the value of autos, trucks and farm machinery that was being leased by farmers was removed from the depreciation calculation.

Machinery and equipment is separated into five categories:

- (a) Automobiles,
- (b) Trucks,
- (c) Tractors,
- (d) Self-propelled combines,
- (e) All other machinery.

The practice of leasing is most common for the first four categories (above) while "all other machinery" is, for the most part, owned outright by farmers.

Decisions made on basis of information provided by manufacturers, dealers, surveys, administrative data, etc. are as follows:

1. Automobiles, trucks, tractors, and self-propelled combines purchased prior to 1992 were not purchased under a lease agreement.
2. The capital value owned by the farm operator used in calculating depreciation was reduced when the leasing calculations began in 1992.

Automobiles and trucks

It is assumed that at the end of the lease agreement for automobiles and trucks (i.e., after 3 years) either the leasee buys the vehicle outright at a "buy out" value or another farmer buys the used vehicle outright or the leasee returns the vehicle to the dealer who sells them to the non-agriculture sector.

Tractors and self-propelled combines

At the end of the lease agreement for tractors (i.e., after 4 years) and self-propelled combines (i.e., after 3 years) either the leasee buys the machinery outright at a "buy out" value or another farmer buys the used machinery outright. In either case, the value of used farm machinery purchased outright is included in the total value of owned farm machinery.

Rebates

Concepts

National and provincial estimates of rebates paid directly to farmers represent a reduction in business costs incurred in the production of agricultural commodities. Rebates, paid by various governments, are calculated on a calendar year basis. In this publication, the actual rebate estimate is displayed.

Methods and data quality

The rebate estimates include all payments made directly to producers under federal, provincial and municipal expense reducing programs. Administrative data are obtained directly from provincial departments of agriculture and of finance.

As the data are obtained directly from those agencies administering the rebate programs, and making payments to the producers, they are deemed to be of good quality.

For more information on historical programs, please see the footnotes following the tables in **Direct payments to agriculture producers - Agriculture economic statistics**, Catalogue no. 21-015-X .

Net cash income comparison

The net cash income estimates published in the Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-010-X) are the official Statistics Canada (STC) estimates. Other estimates of net cash income (farm cash receipts less operating expenses) can be derived from the STC Agriculture Division – namely those of the Taxation Data Program (TDP), the Farm Financial Survey (FFS, 21F0008X) and the Census of Agriculture. It is important to understand data sources, coverage and conceptual differences when comparing data collected for different purposes. Adjustments are required to make these estimates comparable.

1. Sources

a) Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics (AES)

The official series of measures of net cash income are published in the AES electronic publication. The net cash income series measures the aggregate earnings of all agricultural businesses from the production of agricultural goods at the provincial and national level. Annual estimates are established from a wide variety of surveys and administrative data on crop and livestock production and inventories, quantity marketed, average farm prices, program payments, agricultural expenses and rebates. For some variables – especially those on the expense side of the ledger, Census of Agriculture, TDP and FFS estimates are used either as benchmarks or indicators of annual changes.

b) Taxation Data Program (TDP)

The TDP estimates a range of financial variables, including revenue and expenses from a total sample of over 180,000 tax filer records which includes records from both incorporated and unincorporated operations. The TDP publishes annual average estimates by farm type, sales classes and sub-provincial regions.

The TDP publishes information representing all individual tax filers who reported total farm operating revenues of \$10,000 or more on their income tax return and agricultural corporations reporting total farm operating revenues of \$25,000 and over, and for which 50% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities. Data on unincorporated farms reporting total operating revenues below \$10,000 are available but these are not included in the TDP publication because of the lower quality of these estimates.

c) Farm Financial Survey (FFS)

The annual FFS is another source of financial information collected from a sample of about 14,000 farms. (This survey was biennial prior to the 2003 FFS.) The sample includes both incorporated and unincorporated farms with annual sales from agricultural activities exceeding \$10,000 (\$2,000 prior to 1998). This survey collects total gross receipts from program payments and the sales of agricultural products grouped by major categories (e.g., grains and oilseeds, horticulture) as well as total expenses (excluding depreciation) along with detail on crop, livestock and machinery expenses, interest expenses, wages and crop insurance premiums. The FFS program produces average estimates of primarily financial balance sheet items including details on income and expenses at the provincial level by sales class and farm type.

d) Census of Agriculture

Every five years, the Census of Agriculture collects a wide variety of data, including total gross farm receipts and operating expenses by category, on all farm operations in Canada producing agricultural products with the intention of selling them. The Census of Agriculture publishes estimates of total gross farm receipts and operating expenses by farm type, sales classes and sub-provincial regions.

2. Conceptual Differences

a) Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics (AES)

AES estimates include all agricultural businesses. These data are not available by farm type, sales classes, sub-provincial regions or at the micro level.

Receipts and expenses are estimated by calendar year. They are recorded on a cash basis when the money is paid to or disbursed by the farmer.

AES receipts and expenses exclude: income earned from non-agricultural use of the farm (e.g., income from tourism activities on farm); income that farm operators or their families receive from other sources (e.g., wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities, and investment income); revenue or expenses from the sale or purchase of farm capital (real estate, machinery and equipment), although the interest paid on these purchases is included as an expense; capital payments where funds do not relate to current production and transfer payments (such as training allowances) directed to individuals; unlike the TDP, FFS and Census of Agriculture, AES estimates exclude farm-to-farm transactions, unless they occur across provincial or national borders. Within a province, sales from one farm are considered an expense to another, thus offsetting each other.

b) Taxation Data Program (TDP)

The TDP estimates represent all individual tax filers who reported total farm operating revenues of \$10,000 or more on their income tax return and agricultural corporations reporting total farm operating revenues of \$25,000 and over, and for which 50% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

Some non-farmers may be present on the TDP database (e.g., someone reporting farm income from a crop share agreement but not involved in a farming operation).

The estimates are published on a calendar year basis but no attempt is made to adjust data from agricultural corporations reporting data on a fiscal year that may not coincide with a calendar year.

The TDP "Total Operating Revenues" includes revenues from "Custom Work and Machine Rental" and "Rental Income" which are not included in the AES farm cash receipts.

c) Farm Financial Survey (FFS)

The sample includes both incorporated and unincorporated farms with annual sales from agricultural activities exceeding \$10,000 (\$2,000 prior to 1998). Like the TDP, no adjustment is made to agricultural corporations reporting data on a fiscal year that may not coincide with the calendar year period.

The FFS "Total Gross Farm Receipts" includes agricultural custom work receipts that are not directly accounted for in the AES farm cash receipts. The treatment of "custom work" is similar to the TDP.

d) Census of Agriculture (CEAG)

The CEAG collects data from any farm operation producing agricultural products with the intention of selling them. Data are generally provided on a calendar year basis, or for a complete fiscal year.

Unlike the AES, CEAG data on receipts include dividends received from co-operatives, Goods and Service Tax (GST) refunds, custom work receipts, and rebates received.

3. Comparison of estimates

Conceptual and methodological differences and data collection methods can result in misleading comparisons between AES receipts or expenses series and total income or expenses derived from TDP, FFS or Census of Agriculture data. The exclusion of farm-to-farm transactions within a province in the AES and their inclusion in the TDP, FFS and CEAG datasets is the main reason making the comparison difficult. However, net cash income estimates (farm cash receipts less operating expenses) are more directly comparable since, within a province, sales from one farm is an expense to another farm, thus offsetting each other.

As is the case with farm-to-farm sales, some receipt items not included in the AES receipt series would tend to cancel each other out when deriving net cash income estimates from the various sources. For example, the exclusion of custom work receipts in AES receipts is compensated to a large extent in the net income estimates by the use of a net custom work estimate (custom work expenses – custom work receipts) in the AES expense series. The subtraction of custom work receipts from custom work expenses is done in an attempt to minimize - in the aggregate - the presence in the AES of operating costs incurred by agricultural producers in providing custom work services. In a less precise manner, one could expect the TDP estimates for the components of “miscellaneous revenue” and “miscellaneous farm expenses” not included in the AES series to offset each other to some degree.

The TDP publishes average receipts and expenses only for farms reporting total farm operating revenues of \$10,000 or more on their income tax return and agricultural corporations reporting total farm operating revenues of \$25,000 and over, and for which 50% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities. For purposes of comparisons with the AES, estimations for the unincorporated farms reporting total operating revenues below \$10,000 are used internally in spite of the lower quality of these estimates.

4.Results

Text table 1

Net cash income comparison — Total

	2005			
	AES ¹	TDP ²	CEAG ¹	FFS ³
	thousands of dollars			
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,927	10,917	15,075	9,968
Prince Edward Island	63,137	44,574	41,514	43,789
Nova Scotia	100,420	79,013	75,164	74,749
New Brunswick	77,765	75,914	75,764	57,212
Quebec	1,345,095	1,285,574	1,402,029	1,281,848
Ontario	1,529,909	1,281,894	1,516,718	1,248,139
Manitoba	792,801	547,833	587,457	377,409
Saskatchewan	1,069,463	889,143	761,529	563,995
Alberta	1,283,707	1,216,444	1,104,029	947,287
British Columbia	339,400	239,810	285,109	302,199
Canada	6,612,584	5,671,115	5,864,388	4,906,595

1. The Agriculture economic statistics (AES) and the Census of agriculture (CEAG) cover all agricultural holdings. For comparison purposes, the Canada total is the sum of the provincial totals.
2. Adjusted to include unincorporated farms with total farm operating revenues lower than \$10,000. Does not include agricultural corporations with total operating revenues below \$25,000.
3. Does not include farms with total operating revenues below \$10,000.

Text table 2

Net cash income comparison — Absolute difference

	2005		
	(TDP ¹ - AES)	(CEAG ² - AES)	(FFS ³ - AES)
	thousands of dollars		
Newfoundland and Labrador	-10	4,158	-959
Prince Edward Island	-18,563	-3,060	-19,348
Nova Scotia	-21,407	-3,849	-25,671
New Brunswick	-1,851	-150	-20,553
Quebec	-59,521	116,455	-63,247
Ontario	-248,015	234,824	-281,770
Manitoba	-244,968	39,624	-415,392
Saskatchewan	-180,320	-127,614	-505,468
Alberta	-67,263	-112,415	-336,420
British Columbia	-99,590	45,299	-37,201
Canada	-941,469	193,273	-1,705,989

1. Taxation data program (TDP) minus the Agriculture economic statistics (AES) divided by the Agriculture economic statistics (AES).
2. Census of agriculture (CEAG) minus the Agriculture economic statistics (AES) divided by the Agriculture economic statistics (AES).
3. Farm Financial Survey (FFS) minus the Agriculture economic statistics (AES).

Text table 3
Net cash income comparison — Relative difference

	2005		
	(TDP ¹ - AES / AES)	(CEAG ² - AES / AES)	(FFS ³ - AES / AES)
	percent		
Newfoundland and Labrador	-0.1	38.1	-8.8
Prince Edward Island	-29.4	-4.8	-30.6
Nova Scotia	-21.3	-3.8	-25.6
New Brunswick	-2.4	-0.2	-26.4
Quebec	-4.4	8.7	-4.7
Ontario	-16.2	15.3	-18.4
Manitoba	-30.9	5.0	-52.4
Saskatchewan	-16.9	-11.9	-47.3
Alberta	-5.2	-8.8	-26.2
British Columbia	-29.3	13.3	-11.0
Canada	-14.2	2.9	-25.8

1. Taxation data program (TDP) minus the Agriculture economic statistics (AES) divided by the Agriculture economic statistics (AES).

2. Census of agriculture (CEAG) minus the Agriculture economic statistics (AES) divided by the Agriculture economic statistics (AES).

3. Farm Financial Survey (FFS) minus the Agriculture economic statistics (AES) divided by the Agriculture economic statistics (AES).

5. Conclusion:

Comparing data collected for different purposes is not an easy task. It is extremely difficult to identify precisely what causes the discrepancies at the aggregate level. There will be always discrepancies due to differences in coverage, accounting methods, fiscal years as well as the edit, imputation and estimation methods of the survey, census or administrative data. These differences are often compounded in an estimate, such as net cash income, that is measured residually. The intercensal revisions conducted after the release of the 2006 Census of Agriculture reduced the discrepancies with the TDP at the national level.

Impact of using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

Statistics Canada has been using the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC) for collecting, compiling and disseminating economic statistics on Canada's businesses. Beginning with the 1997 reference year, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which includes hatcheries and farms with only Christmas trees in the agricultural sector, was introduced. The impact of this added less than 1% to farm cash receipt and total operating expenses.

Changes to 1997 Farm Cash Receipts

Classification changes affected receipts for three commodities. Christmas trees were added as a new commodity using the National Forestry Database, Taxation Data Program, and the 1996 Census of Agriculture to derive estimates. Hatchery receipts were estimated using Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada data on interprovincial movements and exports of chicks and poults and prices from several sources. With hatcheries becoming part of the agricultural sector, receipts from the sales of eggs to hatcheries in the same province are now considered inter-farm sales and are removed from the estimate. Only sales to hatcheries outside of the province are counted.

Farm cash receipts were 0.2% lower as a result of the classification changes. The addition of Christmas tree and hatchery (chicks and poults) receipts was more that offset by the removal of inter-farm sales of hatching eggs.

Impact on Farm Cash Receipts:

- Christmas tree receipts: +\$58.5 million
- Hatchery receipts: +\$30.6 million
- Eggs for hatching receipts: -\$141.0 million
- Net impact: -\$51.9 million

Changes to 1997 Farm Operating Expenses

Operating expenses (wages, fuel, electricity, etc.) of hatcheries and farm operations with only Christmas trees were added to the expenses. The bases for these estimates were the 1996 Census of Agriculture and the Taxation Data Program. With hatcheries becoming part of the agriculture sector, poultry purchase expenses fell. Intraprovincial purchases of both eggs by hatcheries and chicks by poultry and egg farms became interfarm purchases and were removed from the estimate. Data on interprovincial movements and imports of chicks and poults provided by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada were used to remove these interfarm purchases.

These changes resulted in a 0.2% drop in operating expenses after rebates.

Impact on Farm Operating Expenses:

- additional operating expenses: +\$267.8 million
- changes to poultry purchases: -\$326.3 million
- Net impact: -\$58.5 million

Changes to 1997 Net Cash Income

The overall impact of the inclusion of hatcheries and farms specializing in Christmas tree production increased net cash income by 0.1 %. The magnitude of the impact should not be interpreted as the sum of net cash income from hatcheries and farms with only Christmas tree operations. Many expense estimates are based on farm-level data from the Census of Agriculture and the Taxation Data Program. Due to the difficulty in identifying and removing expenses related to hatchery and Christmas tree production on farms that produce other commodities, some expenses associated with this production were already in the estimates prior to the introduction of NAICS. As well, some receipts from hatchery and operations with only Christmas trees (e.g., program payments, poultry and egg receipts in the case of integrated hatchery operations) will have already been included in the pre-NAICS data series.

Accordingly, in those provinces where the impact of implementing NAICS is negative, the inference should not be made that hatchery and operations with only Christmas trees are receiving negative cash flows. The negative impact is more likely a factor of more receipts than expenses being included in the SIC-based estimates.

Other Changes

Based on capital value data from the 1996 Census of Agriculture, depreciation charges increased by less than 1% as a result of the introduction of NAICS.

Text table 1
Impact of including NAICS on receipts, expenses and net cash income

	1997						Net cash income total change
	Farm cash receipts			Farm operating expenses			
	Receipts added	Interfarm sales (eggs for hatching)	Total change	Expenses added	Interfarm purchases (eggs and chicks)	Total change	
	millions of dollars						
Atlantic provinces	22,371	-10,218	12,153	28,509	-13,313	15,196	-3,043
Quebec	32,114	-40,118	-8,004	89,166	-83,892	5,274	-13,278
Ontario	24,159	-42,450	-18,291	107,308	-115,600	-8,292	-9,999
Manitoba	5,958	-7,616	-1,658	11,998	-22,634	-10,637	8,979
Saskatchewan	701	-4,311	-3,610	4,055	-6,925	-2,870	-740
Alberta	1,795	-16,163	-14,368	14,463	-36,176	-21,713	7,345
British Columbia	1,975	-20,146	-18,171	12,330	-47,794	-35,464	17,293
Canada	89,073	-141,022	-51,949	267,828	-326,333	-58,505	6,556