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Statistics on income of farm families

2001



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Statistics Canada
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Whole Farm Data Projects Section

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Note of appreciation

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . 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

Notes

Throughout this publication:

Codes A to F in the tables indicate the degree of reliability of the estimates. The reader is asked to refer to the section on Data accuracy to obtain information on the signification of the codes.

Totals may not add due to the rounding procedures used to protect the confidentiality of the respondents.

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Table of contents

Highlights	6
Notes to users	7
Introduction	8
Income of farm families – Annual review, 2001	10
Number of families	10
Average total income	10
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	16
Related products	17
Statistical tables	
1-1 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Canada	21
1-2 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Newfoundland and Labrador	21
1-3 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Prince Edward Island	22
1-4 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Nova Scotia	22
1-5 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - New Brunswick	23
1-6 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Quebec	23
1-7 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Ontario	24
1-8 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Manitoba	24
1-9 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Saskatchewan	25
1-10 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Alberta	25
1-11 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - British Columbia	26
2-1 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Oilseed and grain farming	27

Table of contents – continued

2-2	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Potato farming	27
2-3	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	28
2-4	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Fruit and tree nut farming	28
2-5	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	29
2-6	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Other crop farming	29
2-7	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	30
2-8	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Dairy cattle and milk production	30
2-9	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Hog and pig farming	31
2-10	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Poultry and egg production	31
2-11	Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Other animal production	32
3-1	Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector, 2001	33
3-2	Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector, 2001	34
4-1	Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001	35
4-2	Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001	36
5-1	Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families by farm typology group, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001	37
5-2	Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families by farm typology group, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001	38
6-1	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Canada	39
6-2	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Newfoundland and Labrador	39
6-3	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Prince Edward Island	40
6-4	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Nova Scotia	40
6-5	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - New Brunswick	41
6-6	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Quebec	41
6-7	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Ontario	42
6-8	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Manitoba	42
6-9	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Saskatchewan	43

Table of contents – continued

6-10	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Alberta	43
6-11	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - British Columbia	44
7	Average family income by source and family total income group, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001	45
8	Distribution of farm families and average total income by farm typology group and province, unincorporated sector, 2001	46
9	Distribution of farm families and average total income by farm typology group and farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001	47
10	Distribution of farm families by income group, province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector, 2001	48
11	Average total income of farm families by quintile and by province, unincorporated sector, 2001	51
12	Average total income of farm families by quintile and by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001	51

Data quality, concepts and methodology

Data sources and methodology	52
Concepts and variables measured	58
Data accuracy	60
Comparability of data and related sources	63
Glossary	65

Appendix

I.	Farm typology	70
II.	List of farm types	72
III.	Further notes on data limitations	74
IV.	Other related products	76

Charts

1.	Average total income of farm families by type of farm, Canada, 2001	12
2.	Average total income of farm families by province, 2001	13
3.	Percentage of farm families with negative family income by farm typology group, Canada, 2001	15
4.	Percentage of farm families earning at least half of their total income from farming activities by farm typology group, Canada, 2001	15

Highlights

- For the second consecutive year, the average total income of farm families recorded its largest gain in 10 years, according to data from personal income tax returns for 2001.
- Farm families saw a strong 9.7% increase in average total income to reach \$72,674. The gain was the result of a 14.8% increase in average net farm operating income (excluding capital cost allowance) and a 7.8% rise in average off-farm income. Net farm operating income increased for the second straight year, rebounding from annual declines during the late 1990s.
- Net farm operating income was buoyed by higher program payments and insurance proceeds, which resulted from poor growing conditions and increased payments from various income disaster programs.
- Net farm operating income was also supported by gains in livestock and product revenues, as cattle and hog markets remained strong, and by a jump in net cash advances (including any Canadian Wheat Board payments reported on statement). The rise in average off-farm income was again largely driven by a surge in labour income.
- Families specializing in potato farming posted the largest percentage gain in average total income in 2001 and ranked second in average total income to families running poultry and egg farms. Average total income of farm families in the Prairie provinces increased significantly in 2001. Alberta's farm families still earned the highest average total income.
- Families operating low-income farms saw their average total income fall in 2001. In this past decade, it was the first time that these families had to rely totally on non-farming activities as their source of income. Overall, income from non-farming activities accounted for 72 cents of every dollar of total farm family income in 2001, down slightly from the year before.
- Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance advanced 11.1% to reach \$60,605 in 2001.

Notes to users

Statistics on Income of Farm Families is a new Statistics Canada's (STC) publication that puts in perspective financial data derived from the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP). This new publication and two new upcoming publications¹ replace the former STC's publication **Farm and Off-Farm Income Statistics** (Catalogue no. 21-019-X), which was terminated with the 2000 taxation year for the series on farm families.²

NISA/TDP estimates presented in this publication are compiled on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the NISA/TDP adopted this new classification system starting with reference year 2001.

This issue of **Statistics on Income of Farm Families** publication covers reference year 2001 but provides some historical perspective by displaying farm and off-farm income data for farm families back to 1997.

Farm families refer to those involved in a single unincorporated farm with total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over.

The following factors should be taken into account while interpreting the data presented in this publication:

- Net operating income estimates appearing in this publication refer to the net operating income excluding capital cost allowance. Total income, which is the sum of off-farm income and net operating income, also excludes capital cost allowance. However, estimates on total income adjusted for capital cost allowance are also presented in tables 1-1 to 1-11, in tables 2-1 to 2-11, in tables 3-1 and 3-2, in tables 4-1 and 4-2, in tables 5-1 and 5-2, and in tables 6-1 to 6-11.
- The capital cost allowance obtained from the income tax returns does not correspond to the economic depreciation used in the net farm income accounts published in **Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics** (AES) (Catalogue no. 21-010-X).³ In the NISA/TDP, capital cost allowance represents the expense written off by the taxfiler as allowed by tax regulations. The farmer may, after the calculation of the capital cost allowance, deduct any amount up to the maximum allowable. In AES publications, depreciation represents the economic "wear and tear" expense, which can be very different from the amount farmers are allowed and decide to declare for tax purposes. The calculation of depreciation expenses for farm houses and other buildings are based, on a rate of 2% and 5%, respectively, while farm machinery is based on a rate, variable by province, ranging between 9% and 17%. Tax data capital cost allowance rates differ, reaching levels as high as 30% for certain farm machinery.
- Taxable capital gains are excluded from off-farm income estimates.
- Poultry hatcheries and animal aquaculture farms became part of the agriculture sector under NAICS. Starting in 2001, the NISA/TDP estimates include poultry hatcheries within poultry and egg farms. This addition affects year-over-year comparisons between 2000 and 2001 for this particular farm type, as well as comparisons at the Canada level. Animal aquaculture farms are not included in the NISA/TDP estimates.

Users are encouraged to read further information provided in Data sources and methodology, Concepts and variables measured, Data accuracy and Comparability of data and related sources.

1. *Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms* (Catalogue no. 21-208-X) will cover the data on farm operations while *Statistics on Income of Farm Operators* (Catalogue no. 21-206-X) will cover the data on farm operators.

2. In the publication *Farm and Off-Farm Income Statistics*, the series on farm operations and on farm operators were terminated with the 2001 taxation year.

3. One of the eight publications in the *Agriculture Economic Statistics* series published by the Farm Income and Prices Section of Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada.

Introduction

Since the mid-1920s, the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada (STC) has been publishing a set of annual series depicting provincial levels and trends of net farm income and its component parts.¹

Initially, these series were not designed to satisfy the important demand for farm financial data that allow comparisons by type of farm and revenue class. The requirement for financial data at the farm level became more important as a result of the evolution of the legislative and policy frameworks that govern many aspects of agriculture in Canada.

To respond to the demand, the Agriculture Division initiated the Taxation Data Program (TDP) in the early 1980's. The *Statistics Act* of 1971 provided STC with the authority to access income tax records for statistical purposes and thereby, the ability to produce annual farm financial statistics by farm type and revenue class, without causing any additional response burden on the agriculture community. The Taxation Data Program is now referred to as the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP).

The information from personal income tax records also enabled the TDP to produce off-farm income estimates for farm operators. However, it covered only the off-farm income of farm operators and not the off-farm income of farm families. In order to produce off-farm income statistics for farm families, there was a need to identify the family members of the operators, along with their off-farm income.

A viable source to provide the missing family income variables was the Tax Family System, which was developed by Small Area and Administrative Data Division in the early 1980s to group families using tax records. So, in 1989, initial strides were undertaken by Agriculture Division to evaluate the feasibility of linking both projects to produce annual off-farm income estimates for farm families operating an unincorporated farm. The basic intention was to link the two taxation-based projects in a framework that would not only preserve all the disaggregate farm features of the TDP, but also append the family off-farm components. The results obtained in the pilot studies were conclusive and it was determined that linking the two projects would produce sound family off-farm income estimates.

The NISA/TDP has been gradually expanded. Before 1987, the program was confined to the unincorporated farms outside of the Prairie provinces. In 1987, it was expanded to cover the incorporated farms and in 1990, to encompass the Prairie provinces. Finally, in 1993, it was expanded again to include the communal farming organizations.

Until 1990, the Agriculture Division had mainly used the taxation data to provide indicators for the farm operating expense estimates for the unincorporated farms outside of the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) region as published in the **Agriculture Economic Statistics** (AES). The CWB region encompasses the Prairie provinces and Peace River region in British Columbia. Data for this region were traditionally collected from the National Farm Survey in order to meet the statistical requirements of the *Western Grain Stabilization Act*. As of 1991, expense estimates for publication purposes (AES) and National Accounting are primarily based on tax records as the Western Grain Stabilization Program ended as of July 31, 1991.

The NISA/TDP constitutes a major source of financial data for the Whole Farm Data Project.² These data are used to monitor the financial health of the Canadian agricultural sector and serve as a tool for farm-level policy analysis. Specifically, the annual off-farm family income estimates are used to: measure the relative importance of farm and off-farm family income at different aggregation levels; assess the economic welfare of Canadian farm families; compare farm and non-farm family incomes; and facilitate farm policy development.

1. Refers to farm cash receipts, farm operating expenses and depreciation charges. Over the years, the Agriculture Division has developed new economic indicators. These series can be found respectively in the publication **Farm Cash Receipts - Agriculture Economic Statistics** (Catalogue no. 21-011-X) and in the publication **Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges - Agriculture Economic Statistics** (Catalogue no. 21-012-X). They form the basis for the official provincial aggregate estimates. The series on net farm income can be found in **Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics** (Catalogue no. 21-010-X).

2. The primary objective of the Whole Farm Database Project is to produce descriptive, physical and financial data at the whole farm level on an annual basis. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and Statistics Canada initiated this project in February 1991.

The **Statistics on Income of Farm Families** publication provides information on sources and levels of farm and off-farm income for farm families by province, type of farm (based on the North American Industry Classification System) and farm typology (based on age of operator, dependence on farm revenues and income level). Distributional tables on income of farm families are also presented.

This issue of **Statistics on Income of Farm Families** publication covers reference year 2001 but provides some historical perspective by displaying farm level data back to 1997.

For purposes of statistical tabulations, the estimates presented in this publication cover farm families operating a single unincorporated farm reporting total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over.

Income of farm families – Annual review, 2001

Farm and off-farm income of families operating a single unincorporated farm with total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over.

Number of families

After three consecutive annual declines, the total number of farm families rose slightly in 2001, according to taxation records. It increased 0.6% from 147,680 in 2000 to 148,560 in 2001. These families operated a total of 147,200 farms in 2001.

Average total income

Average total income of farm families recorded its largest gain in 10 years

For the second consecutive year, the average total income of farm families recorded its largest gain in 10 years, according to data from personal income tax returns for 2001.

Farm families saw a strong 9.7% increase in average total income to \$72,674. The gain was the result of a 14.8% increase in average net farm operating income (excluding capital cost allowance) and a 7.8% rise in average off-farm income. Net farm operating income increased for the second straight year, rebounding from annual declines during the late 1990s.

Net farm operating income was buoyed by higher program payments and insurance proceeds, which resulted from poor growing conditions and increased payments from various income disaster programs. Net farm operating income was also supported by gains in livestock and product revenues, as cattle and hog markets remained strong, and by a jump in net cash advances (including any Canadian Wheat Board payments reported on statement). The rise in average off-farm income was again largely driven by a surge in labour income.

Higher off-farm employment income contributed largely to the growth of farm families' income

Average off-farm employment income, which grew 8.9%, was the major factor contributing to the increase in average off-farm income of farm families (Text table1). Despite weakening labour market conditions during the year, average off-farm employment income advanced at a faster pace than the year before. Employment in all Canadian sectors grew only 0.1% for the same period, as reported by the Labour Force Survey.

Text table 1

Sources of farm families' income, Canada, 2000 and 2001

	2000	2001	2000 to 2001
	\$		% change
Off-farm employment income	32,827	35,748	8.9
Wages and salaries ¹	30,133	32,846	9.0
Net non-farm self-employment	2,694	2,902	7.7
Investment income	5,110	5,249	2.7
Pension income	6,120	6,622	8.2
Government social transfers	2,065	2,248	8.9
Other off-farm income	2,561	2,622	2.4
Off-farm income ²	48,682	52,489	7.8
Net operating income ³	17,588	20,185	14.8
Total income	66,270	72,674	9.7

1. May include wages and salaries paid to family members from the farm business.

2. Excluding taxable capital gains.

3. Excluding capital cost allowance.

Average pension income of farm families rose 8.2% in 2001 because of increases from all pension income sources. Old Age Security pension income, which grew 11.1%, contributed the most to the growth in average pension income, followed by Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan income (+8.1%) and other pensions and superannuation income (+6.2%). Higher net federal supplements also contributed slightly to the rise in average pension income.

Increases in government social transfers (+8.9%) and in investment income (+2.7%) also helped the rise in the average total income in 2001. The growth in average investment income was mostly the result of a 3.0% gain in average interest and other investment income.¹

In 2001, the share of total income from farming activities rose for the first time in six years, to 27.8%, up 1.3 percentage point from 2000. Off-farm employment contributed almost half (49.2%) to the total income. Pension income represented 9.1% of total income and investment income, 7.2%.

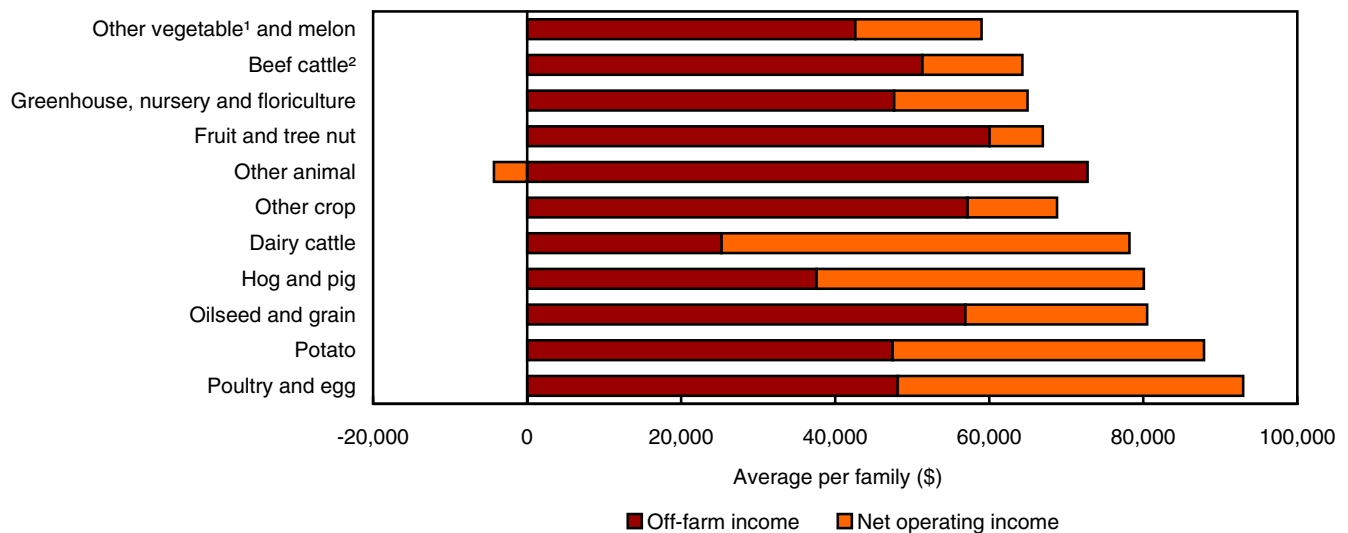
Families specializing in potato farming enjoyed the largest growth in average total income

Families specializing in potato farming enjoyed a robust 20.8% growth in average total income in 2001. This put their average total income at almost \$88,000, well above the average total income of all farm families (Chart 1). The increase was largely the result of a 35.8% surge in average net farm operating income. The jump in average net farm operating income was largely explained by higher revenues from program payments and insurance proceeds and higher revenues from potato sales in the wake of increased marketings and prices.

1. Average interest and other investment income advanced at a slower pace than in 2000, reflecting the decline in the Bank of Canada rate, which fell from 5.77% in 2000 to 4.31% in 2001.

Chart 1

Average total income of farm families by type of farm, Canada, 2001



1. Except potato.

2. Including feedlots.

Source: Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Data Base.

Families running poultry and egg farms saw the next largest percentage gain (+16.8%) in average total income. Their average total income of \$92,991 was the highest for the fifth year in a row.

Families specializing in oilseed and grain farming, and in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production also outperformed the national growth of 9.7%.

Families involved in oilseed and grain farming saw their average total income rise 13.5% to \$80,518 as their average net farm operating income jumped 28.7%. Strong increases in revenues from program payments and insurance proceeds and from net cash advances largely offset the small decrease in grain and oilseed revenues. In 2001, farm families were hit hard by reduced production due to drought or extremely wet conditions in many areas and they drew heavily on their crop inventories to support sales.

Families specializing in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production experienced an 11.8% growth in average total income as the 18.8% increase in average off-farm income largely compensated for a 3.9% decline in average net farm operating income. Lower revenues from the sales of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production, along with higher energy costs, reduced the average net farm operating income.

Families running beef cattle farms experienced a growth of 7.5% in average total income, owing to a 27.1% surge in average net farm operating income. Higher revenues from cattle sales, in the wake of increased marketings on international markets and strong prices, and from program payments and insurance proceeds, largely explained the jump in average net farm operating income.

Only families running dairy cattle farms and hog and pig farms relied more on the income from farming activities. Families specialized in dairy cattle and milk production drew 67.7% of their total income from the farm while those specialized in hog and pig farming drew 53.1%.

A comparison over the period 1992 to 2001 shows that farm families operating dairy farms were always the least dependent on off-farm work. This is mainly because farm operations that are highly labour intensive, such as dairy farms, tend to restrict opportunities for off-farm employment. In 2001, they derived 32.3% of their total income from off-farm sources. On the other hand, families involved in other animal production – who totally relied on off-farm

income in 2001 – were always the most dependent on off-farm work except in 1993. From 1992 to 2001, their share of total income from off-farm sources increased a huge 20.1 percentage points.

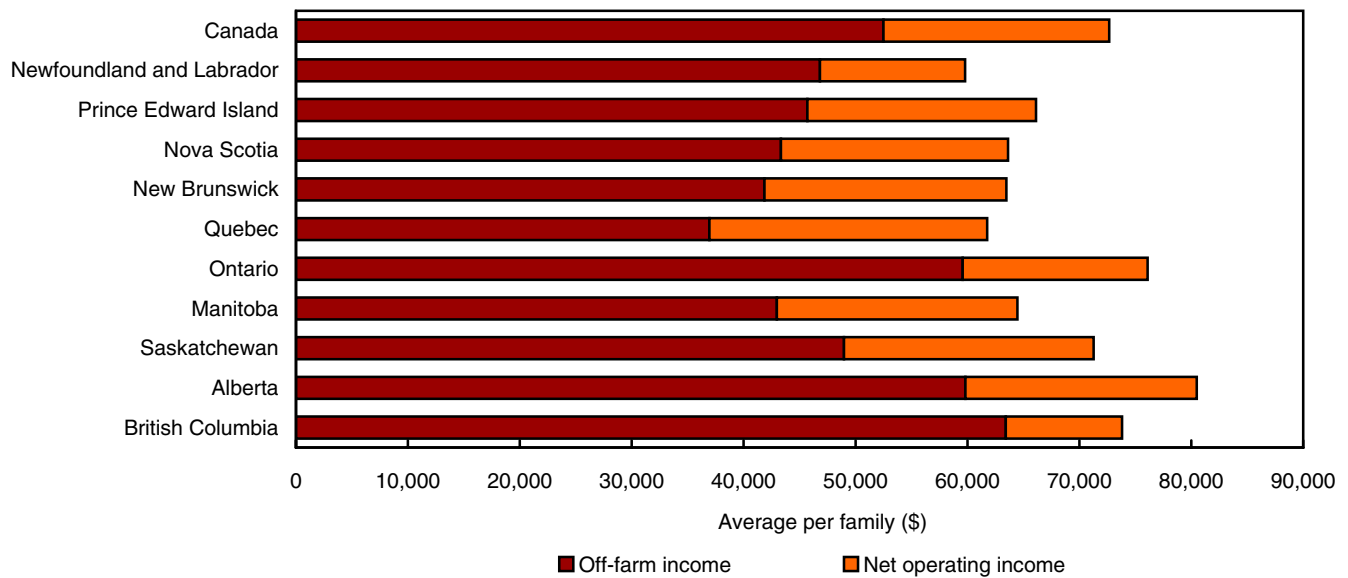
Average total income of farm families in the Prairie provinces increased significantly in 2001

Farm families in the Prairie provinces saw significant increases in average total income in 2001. The growth in average total income resulted from a significant rise in average net farm operating income in the provinces of Saskatchewan (+34.1%), Manitoba (+30.4%) and Alberta (+17.7%). Increases in program payments and insurance proceeds, as well as in net cash advances contributed greatly to the growth in average net farm operating income in these three provinces.² As mentioned earlier, higher program payments and insurance proceeds resulted from poor growing conditions.

Farm families in Alberta saw a 10.4% rise in average total income in 2001 and, for a second consecutive year, they earned the highest average total income among all provinces, at \$80,505 (Chart 2). Ontario’s farm families jumped in second place with \$76,112 and British Columbia’s farm families fell in third place with \$73,826. In all other provinces, average total income was below the national average. Average total income of farm families grew in every province in 2001.

Chart 2

Average total income of farm families by province, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Data Base.

In 2001, average off-farm income grew in every province except in New Brunswick. Farm families in Manitoba reported the largest increase (+9.3%). Average off-farm income ranged from \$36,947 in Quebec to \$63,429 in British Columbia.

The proportion of average farm family income from farming operations ranged from 14.1% in British Columbia to 40.2% in Quebec. Quebec’s farm families reported the highest average net farm operating income (\$24,831), down 2.0% from 2000, and Saskatchewan’s farm families ranked second (\$22,322).

² In Saskatchewan, the growth in average net farm operating income was mostly the result of increases in program payments and insurance proceeds, and in net cash advances. In Manitoba, higher revenues from the sales of grains and oilseeds also contributed to push up average net farm operating income. In Alberta, average net farm operating income was also helped by higher revenues from the sales of cattle.

Families operating low-income farms had to rely totally on off-farm income in 2001

Average total income varied greatly across the different farm typology groups. (Consult Appendix I for a detailed description of each type.)

Only families operating low-income farms made less money in 2001 than the year before. Owing to a decline in their average net farm operating income,³ these families saw their average total income fall to \$15,124 in 2001, down 8.2% from 2000 (Text table 2). In this past decade, it was the first time that these families had to rely totally on non-farming activities as their source of income.

Families whose focus was lifestyle-driven were also totally dependant on income from off-farm sources. They reported average losses of \$2,180 in net farm operating income in 2001. However, they still earned the second highest average total income (\$94,701) among all farm families, up 1.0% from 2000.

Text table 2

Average total income of farm families by farm typology group, Canada, 2001

	Number of families	Off-farm ¹ income	Net ² farm operating income	Total income	2000 to 2001
		\$			% change
Business-focused farms	74,940	43,931	33,092	77,023	11.9
Small farms	12,440	34,463	5,107	39,571	3.0
Medium farms	17,580	63,165	13,446	76,611	10.7
Large farms	40,640	38,454	44,286	82,740	10.7
Very large farms	4,290	44,431	88,637	133,068	11.0
Non-business-focused farms	73,620	61,202	7,044	68,246	7.3
Pension farms	36,950	47,905	15,720	63,625	7.4
Lifestyle farms	26,630	96,880	-2,180	94,701	1.0
Low-income farms	10,050	15,541	-417	15,124	-8.2
Total	148,560	52,489	20,185	72,674	9.7

1. Excluding taxable capital gains.

2. Excluding capital cost allowance.

In 2001, families operating very large business-focused farms with revenues of \$500,000 and over recorded the largest increase, with average total income of \$133,068, up 11.0%. The only others to exceed the national growth of 9.7% were families operating large- and medium-size business-focused farms. Families in both groups registered an average growth of 10.7%.

Pension farm families also posted a significant gain (+7.4%) in average total income, which amounted to \$63,625 in 2001. Pension income accounted for almost 35% of their total family income. These families had to depend less on income from non-farming activities in 2001. Their share of off-farm income dropped to 75.3% in 2001 from 76.8% in 2000.

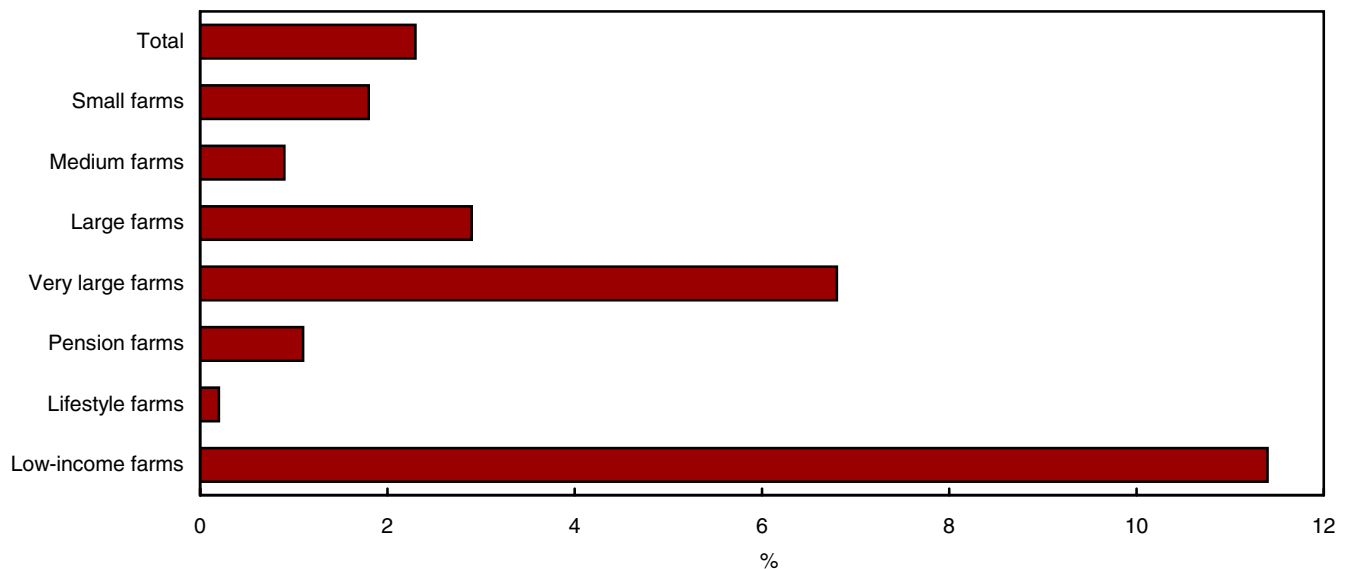
Off-farm income of all farm families accounted for 72.2% of total income in 2001, down from 73.5% the year before. The biggest decline in this proportion occurred for families operating small business-focused farms. Their share of off-farm income fell from 90.5% to 87.1%, more than three percentage points.

In Canada, only 2.3% of farm families reported a negative total income in 2001 (Chart 3). Families operating low-income farms and those operating very large farms were the most likely to have a negative total income, with respectively 11.4% and 6.8% of these families with a negative family income.

3. Average net program payments (including insurance proceeds) increased to \$3,812, up 26.9% from 2000 for families operating low-income farms. Contrary to past years, these payments were insufficient to completely offset losses in net market income. As a result, these families recorded losses of \$417 in average net farm operating income in 2001.

Chart 3

Percentage of farm families with negative family income by farm typology group, Canada, 2001

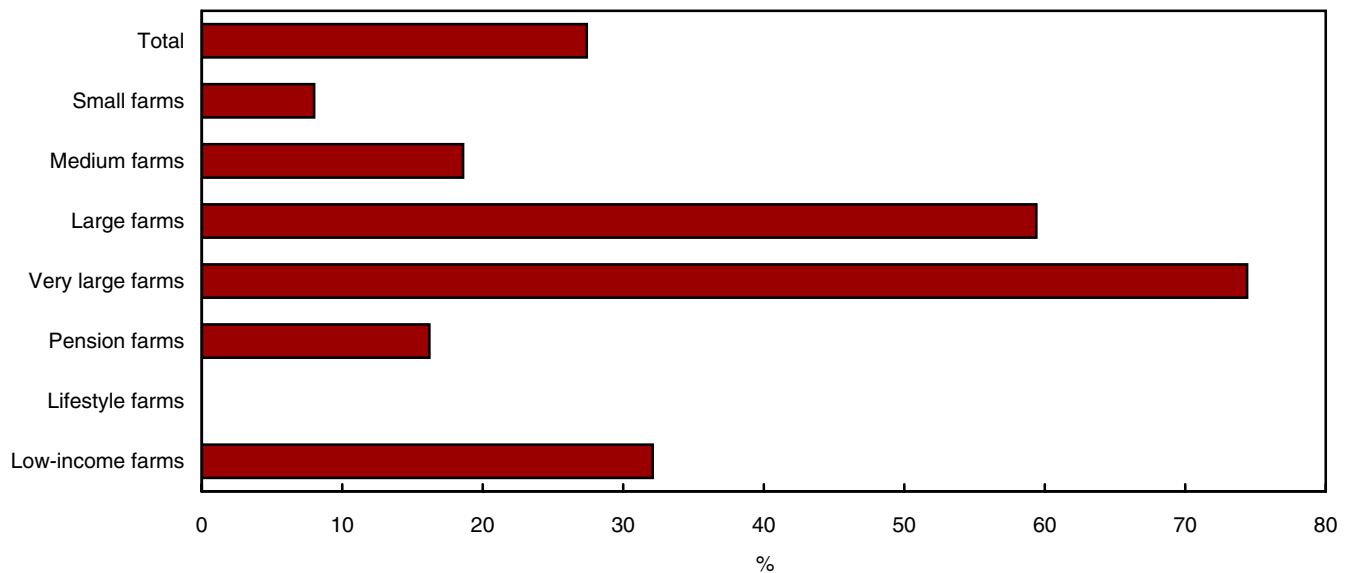


Source: Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Data Base.

Among farm families that reported positive total income in 2001, 23.0% posted losses from farming activities. An additional 47.2% received less than one-half of their total income from farming activities. Only a majority of large farm families (59.4%) and of very large farms (74.6 %) received at least half of their income from farming activities (Chart 4).

Chart 4

Percentage of farm families earning at least half of their total income from farming activities by farm typology group, Canada, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Data Base.

The number of farm families operating low-income farms and small farms decreased 20.5% and 11.0% respectively from 2000 to 2001, while it increased in all other farm typology groups.

The 20 % of families with the highest incomes earned almost 12 times more than the 20 % of families with the lowest incomes

One measure of income inequality is the ratio of average total income received by families in the top quintile of the income scale (the 20% of families with highest incomes) compared with the families in the bottom quintile.

In 2001, average total income of farm families in the top one-fifth of the income distribution was \$158,947, 11.6 times higher than the income of farm families at the bottom of the income spectrum. That is, the one-fifth of farm families with the highest income received \$11.60 in income for every \$1 received by the one-fifth with the lowest. This ratio stood at 13.5 to 1 in 2000 and at 15.6 to 1 in 1999.

Income inequality as measured by this ratio varied greatly across the different farm types and provinces.

In 2001, the income of farm families operating a potato farm in the highest quintile of the income distribution averaged \$199,037, 36.0 times higher than the income of farm families in the bottom quintile. On the other hand, the income of farm families running a dairy farm at the top of the income scale averaged \$155,360, 6.8 times higher than the income of families at the bottom of the scale.

Average total income of farm families in the bottom quintile of the income distribution was highest for families engaged in dairy cattle and milk production (\$22,751) and lowest for families specialized in other animal production (-\$10,518).

Provincially, the income inequality ratio ranged from 7.0 to 1 in Newfoundland and Labrador to 19.8 to 1 in British Columbia. Average total income of farm families in the bottom quintile was highest in Saskatchewan (\$19,383) and lowest in British Columbia (\$8,994).

Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance

Average total income of farm families **adjusted for** capital cost allowance advanced 11.1% to reach \$60,605 in 2001. The capital cost allowance brought the average total income down by 16.6% in 2001 compared with 17.7% in the previous year. The impact of capital cost allowance on average total income varied by province. In Manitoba and New Brunswick, claimed capital cost allowance reduced the average total income by 20.6% compared with 12.0% in British Columbia.

Families primarily engaged in dairy cattle and milk production used capital cost allowance the most to lower their average total income (down 28.1%). Families primarily engaged in fruit and tree nut farming were impacted the least with their average total income being reduced by only 8.8%.

Families whose focus was lifestyle-driven used capital cost allowance the least to lower their average total income (down 4.7%). Families operating very large farms and low-income farms were impacted the most with their average total income being reduced by almost 39%.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

21-004-X	VISTA on the agri-food industry and the farm community
21-006-X	Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin
21-007-X	Farm product price index
21-010-X	Net farm income - Agriculture economic statistics
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
21-017-X	Agriculture value added account - Agriculture economic statistics
21-018-X	Farm business cash flows - Agriculture economic statistics
21-019-X	Farm and off-farm income statistics
21-020-X	Food statistics
21-522-X	Farming facts
21-525-X	Understanding measurements of farm income
21-601-M	Agriculture and rural working paper series
21F0003G	People, products and services, Agriculture Division
21F0005G	Whole farm database - Reference manual
21F0008X	Farm Financial Survey
22-002-X	Field crop reporting series
22-003-X	Fruit and vegetable production
22-007-X	Cereals and oilseeds review

22-008-X	Statistical bulletin: Canadian potato production
22-202-X	Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries
23-001-X	The dairy review
23-003-X	Statistical bulletin: Production of eggs
23-009-X	Stocks of frozen and chilled meats
23-010-X	Hog statistics
23-011-X	Sheep statistics
23-012-X	Cattle statistics
23-202-X	Production of poultry and eggs
23-221-X	Production and value of honey and maple products
23-222-X	Aquaculture statistics
23-502-X	Alternative livestock on Canadian farms
95F0301X	Farm data for the 2001 Census of Agriculture
95F0303X	Agriculture-Population Linkage data for the 2001 Census
95F0355X	Farm operator data for the 2001 Census of Agriculture

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

002-0024	Total and average off-farm income by source and total and average net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector
002-0025	Total and average off-farm income by source and total and average net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector
002-0026	Total and average off-farm income by source and total and average net operating income of farm families by typology group, unincorporated sector
002-0027	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector
002-0028	Average family income by source and family total income group, unincorporated sector
002-0029	Distribution of farm families and average total income by typology group, unincorporated sector
002-0030	Distribution of farm families and average total income by typology group and farm type, unincorporated sector
002-0031	Distribution of farm families by income group and family size, unincorporated sector
002-0032	Average total income of farm families by income quintile, unincorporated sector
002-0033	Average total income of farm families by income quintile and farm type, unincorporated sector

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3447	Taxation Data Program
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Statistical tables

Table 1-1

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Canada

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	162,450 ^A	154,970 ^A	151,840 ^A	147,680 ^A	148,560 ^A
Number of farms	number	159,060 ^A	152,980 ^A	150,500 ^A	146,400 ^A	147,200 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	6,687,303^A	6,768,568^A	6,896,408^A	7,189,400^A	7,797,773^A
Average off-farm income	\$	41,165 ^A	43,677 ^A	45,419 ^A	48,682 ^A	52,489 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	2,928,876	2,701,367	2,551,358	2,597,392	2,998,720
Average net operating income	\$	18,029	17,432	16,803	17,588	20,185
Total income	\$'000	9,616,179	9,469,934	9,447,767	9,786,792	10,796,493
Average total income	\$	59,195	61,108	62,222	66,270	72,674
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	69.5	71.5	73.0	73.5	72.2
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	7,826,567	7,684,410	7,641,733	8,055,150	9,003,520
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	48,178	49,586	50,328	54,545	60,605
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	85.4	88.1	90.2	89.3	86.6

Table 1-2

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Newfoundland and Labrador

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	190 ^A	180 ^A	160 ^A	170 ^A	150 ^A
Number of farms	number	180 ^A	170 ^A	150 ^A	160 ^A	140 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	7,073^A	7,292^A	6,575^A	7,446^A	7,022^A
Average off-farm income	\$	37,228 ^A	40,510 ^A	41,095 ^A	43,799 ^A	46,811 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	2,568	1,473	1,748	1,986	1,949
Average net operating income	\$	13,514	8,184	10,922	11,680	12,992
Total income	\$'000	9,641	8,765	8,323	9,432	8,971
Average total income	\$	50,742	48,694	52,017	55,480	59,804
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	73.4	83.2	79.0	78.9	78.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	8,049	7,289	7,107	7,791	7,759
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	42,365	40,492	44,421	45,831	51,728
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	87.9	100.0	92.5	95.6	90.5

Table 1-3

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Prince Edward Island

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	1,300 ^A	1,240 ^A	1,200 ^A	1,190 ^A	1,170 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,190 ^A	1,140 ^A	1,080 ^A	1,080 ^A	1,060 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	46,986^A	47,336^A	47,840^A	50,688^A	53,466^A
Average off-farm income	\$	36,143 ^A	38,174 ^A	39,866 ^A	42,595 ^A	45,697 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	17,956	23,942	25,510	25,305	23,923
Average net operating income	\$	13,812	19,308	21,258	21,265	20,447
Total income	\$'000	64,942	71,278	73,349	75,993	77,389
Average total income	\$	49,956	57,482	61,124	63,860	66,144
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	72.4	66.4	65.2	66.7	69.1
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	50,081	55,848	58,526	60,225	62,038
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	38,524	45,039	48,772	50,609	53,024
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	93.8	84.8	81.7	84.2	86.2

Table 1-4

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Nova Scotia

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	1,870 ^A	1,800 ^A	1,830 ^A	1,910 ^A	1,800 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,740 ^A	1,670 ^A	1,730 ^A	1,780 ^A	1,690 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	66,238^A	67,480^A	73,968^A	79,558^A	77,993^A
Average off-farm income	\$	35,422 ^A	37,489 ^A	40,420 ^A	41,653 ^A	43,329 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	28,442	30,679	37,919	35,297	36,569
Average net operating income	\$	15,210	17,044	20,721	18,480	20,316
Total income	\$'000	94,681	98,159	111,887	114,855	114,562
Average total income	\$	50,631	54,533	61,141	60,134	63,646
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	70.0	68.7	66.1	69.3	68.1
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	79,669	83,664	95,542	98,010	97,841
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	42,604	46,480	52,209	51,314	54,356
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	83.1	80.7	77.4	81.2	79.7

Table 1-5

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - New Brunswick

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	1,490 ^A	1,440 ^A	1,420 ^A	1,350 ^A	1,330 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,390 ^A	1,340 ^A	1,340 ^A	1,280 ^A	1,260 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	54,293^A	55,200^A	57,455^A	57,371^A	55,664^A
Average off-farm income	\$	36,438 ^A	38,334 ^A	40,461 ^A	42,497 ^A	41,853 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	22,530	23,625	28,122	23,380	28,778
Average net operating income	\$	15,121	16,407	19,805	17,319	21,638
Total income	\$'000	76,823	78,826	85,577	80,751	84,443
Average total income	\$	51,559	54,740	60,266	59,815	63,491
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	70.7	70.0	67.1	71.0	65.9
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	62,265	63,877	70,323	64,726	67,043
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	41,788	44,359	49,523	47,945	50,409
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	87.2	86.4	81.7	88.6	83.0

Table 1-6

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Quebec

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	21,510 ^A	20,460 ^A	19,920 ^A	18,800 ^A	19,030 ^A
Number of farms	number	19,860 ^A	18,800 ^A	18,220 ^A	17,110 ^A	17,340 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	662,155^A	645,689^A	654,182^A	646,073^A	703,107^A
Average off-farm income	\$	30,784 ^A	31,559 ^A	32,840 ^A	34,366 ^A	36,947 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	455,228	491,808	506,902	476,215	472,535
Average net operating income	\$	21,164	24,038	25,447	25,331	24,831
Total income	\$'000	1,117,383	1,137,496	1,161,084	1,122,288	1,175,642
Average total income	\$	51,947	55,596	58,287	59,696	61,778
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	59.3	56.8	56.3	57.6	59.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	908,350	922,444	927,631	896,744	937,656
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	42,229	45,085	46,568	47,699	49,273
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	72.9	70.0	70.5	72.0	75.0

Table 1-7

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Ontario

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	38,320 ^A	36,170 ^A	35,090 ^A	34,180 ^A	34,220 ^A
Number of farms	number	37,020 ^A	35,010 ^A	34,040 ^A	33,180 ^A	33,590 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	1,789,606^A	1,764,776^A	1,788,657^A	1,878,629^A	2,038,704^A
Average off-farm income	\$	46,702 ^A	48,791 ^A	50,973 ^A	54,963 ^A	59,576 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	627,875	569,286	568,615	548,366	565,847
Average net operating income	\$	16,385	15,739	16,204	16,043	16,536
Total income	\$'000	2,417,481	2,334,062	2,357,273	2,426,996	2,604,551
Average total income	\$	63,087	64,530	67,178	71,006	76,112
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	74.0	75.6	75.9	77.4	78.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	2,054,226	1,978,963	1,984,547	2,070,221	2,229,614
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	53,607	54,713	56,556	60,568	65,155
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	87.1	89.2	90.1	90.7	91.4

Table 1-8

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Manitoba

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	15,670 ^A	14,880 ^A	14,480 ^A	14,150 ^A	14,140 ^A
Number of farms	number	15,600 ^A	15,010 ^A	14,590 ^A	14,430 ^A	14,340 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	521,794^A	544,267^A	541,798^A	556,277^A	607,551^A
Average off-farm income	\$	33,299 ^A	36,577 ^A	37,417 ^A	39,313 ^A	42,967 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	322,087	262,652	236,323	233,321	304,080
Average net operating income	\$	20,554	17,651	16,321	16,489	21,505
Total income	\$'000	843,881	806,920	778,121	789,598	911,631
Average total income	\$	53,853	54,228	53,738	55,802	64,472
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	61.8	67.4	69.6	70.5	66.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	657,164	622,569	601,748	608,500	723,981
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	41,938	41,839	41,557	43,004	51,201
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	79.4	87.4	90.0	91.4	83.9

Table 1-9

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Saskatchewan

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	36,480 ^A	35,700 ^A	34,380 ^A	33,060 ^A	33,390 ^A
Number of farms	number	36,600 ^A	36,630 ^A	35,710 ^A	34,300 ^A	34,350 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	1,383,493^A	1,474,804^A	1,459,827^A	1,503,905^A	1,634,905^A
Average off-farm income	\$	37,925 ^A	41,311 ^A	42,462 ^A	45,490 ^A	48,964 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	795,728	685,305	545,690	550,280	745,344
Average net operating income	\$	21,813	19,196	15,872	16,645	22,322
Total income	\$'000	2,179,221	2,160,109	2,005,517	2,054,184	2,380,249
Average total income	\$	59,737	60,507	58,334	62,135	71,286
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	63.5	68.3	72.8	73.2	68.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	1,740,715	1,714,045	1,572,933	1,654,878	1,981,425
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	47,717	48,012	45,751	50,057	59,342
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	79.5	86.0	92.8	90.9	82.5

Table 1-10

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - Alberta

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	37,450 ^A	35,500 ^A	35,520 ^A	35,390 ^A	35,850 ^A
Number of farms	number	37,890 ^A	36,140 ^A	36,270 ^A	36,010 ^A	36,390 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	1,727,627^A	1,748,226^A	1,815,795^A	1,957,687^A	2,144,343^A
Average off-farm income	\$	46,132 ^A	49,246 ^A	51,120 ^A	55,318 ^A	59,814 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	588,460	564,870	521,353	622,354	741,777
Average net operating income	\$	15,713	15,912	14,678	17,586	20,691
Total income	\$'000	2,316,087	2,313,097	2,337,148	2,580,041	2,886,120
Average total income	\$	61,845	65,158	65,798	72,903	80,505
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	74.6	75.6	77.7	75.9	74.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	1,834,452	1,838,578	1,860,580	2,125,495	2,409,513
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	48,984	51,791	52,381	60,059	67,211
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	94.2	95.1	97.6	92.1	89.0

Table 1-11

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, 1997 to 2001 - British Columbia

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	8,160 ^A	7,570 ^A	7,830 ^A	7,500 ^A	7,510 ^A
Number of farms	number	7,580 ^A	7,080 ^A	7,370 ^A	7,080 ^A	7,050 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	427,616 ^A	412,202 ^A	449,814 ^A	452,832 ^A	476,354 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	52,404 ^A	54,452 ^A	57,447 ^A	60,378 ^A	63,429 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	67,809	47,948	79,210	80,966	78,076
Average net operating income	\$	8,310	6,334	10,116	10,795	10,396
Total income	\$'000	495,425	460,150	529,023	533,798	554,430
Average total income	\$	60,714	60,786	67,564	71,173	73,826
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	86.3	89.6	85.0	84.8	85.9
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	431,072	395,929	462,349	469,624	488,053
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	52,827	52,302	59,048	62,617	64,987
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	99.2	104.1	97.3	96.4	97.6

Table 2-1

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Oilseed and grain farming

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	63,270 ^A	61,090 ^A	56,230 ^A	52,740 ^A	52,810 ^A
Number of farms	number	62,840 ^A	61,800 ^A	57,220 ^A	53,460 ^A	53,640 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,748,784^A	2,816,265^A	2,764,056^A	2,773,583^A	3,004,729^A
Average off-farm income	\$	43,445 ^A	46,100 ^A	49,156 ^A	52,590 ^A	56,897 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,437,354	1,265,416	1,008,070	967,811	1,247,411
Average net operating income	\$	22,718	20,714	17,928	18,351	23,621
Total income	\$'000	4,186,139	4,081,680	3,772,127	3,741,394	4,252,139
Average total income	\$	66,163	66,814	67,084	70,940	80,518
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	65.7	69.0	73.3	74.1	70.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	3,361,494	3,252,607	2,999,755	3,042,756	3,558,050
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	53,129	53,243	53,348	57,694	67,375
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	81.8	86.6	92.1	91.2	84.4

Table 2-2

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Potato farming

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	1,020 ^B	890 ^B	920 ^B	830 ^B	810 ^B
Number of farms	number	910 ^B	820 ^B	780 ^B	740 ^B	730 ^C
Off-farm income	\$'000	31,346^B	33,407^D	30,403^B	35,672^C	38,450^C
Average off-farm income	\$	30,731 ^A	37,536 ^D	33,046 ^A	42,978 ^A	47,469 ^B
Net operating income	\$'000	21,343	26,055	27,618	24,709	32,746
Average net operating income	\$	20,924	29,276	30,020	29,769	40,428
Total income	\$'000	52,689	59,463	58,021	60,381	71,196
Average total income	\$	51,656	66,812	63,066	72,748	87,897
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	59.5	56.2	52.4	59.1	54.0
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	35,681	41,852	42,042	44,726	54,235
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	34,981	47,025	45,698	53,887	66,957
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	87.9	79.8	72.3	79.8	70.9

Table 2-3

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	2,500 ^B	2,130 ^B	1,710 ^B	1,900 ^B	1,970 ^B
Number of farms	number	2,420 ^B	2,050 ^B	1,580 ^B	1,770 ^B	1,800 ^B
Off-farm income	\$'000	93,025^C	70,869^B	57,459^B	74,646^B	83,951^B
Average off-farm income	\$	37,210 ^B	33,272 ^B	33,602 ^B	39,287 ^A	42,615 ^B
Net operating income	\$'000	36,589	47,726	30,705	29,789	32,337
Average net operating income	\$	14,635	22,407	17,956	15,678	16,415
Total income	\$'000	129,614	118,595	88,164	104,434	116,289
Average total income	\$	51,846	55,679	51,558	54,966	59,030
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	71.8	59.8	65.2	71.5	72.2
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	111,156	100,591	73,522	89,265	100,959
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	44,462	47,226	42,995	46,982	51,248
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	83.7	70.5	78.2	83.6	83.2

Table 2-4

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Fruit and tree nut farming

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	4,080 ^B	3,740 ^A	3,490 ^A	3,720 ^A	3,550 ^A
Number of farms	number	3,780 ^B	3,500 ^A	3,280 ^A	3,470 ^A	3,300 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	197,653^B	203,699^B	184,924^B	198,937^A	213,179^B
Average off-farm income	\$	48,444 ^B	54,465 ^A	52,987 ^A	53,478 ^A	60,051 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	32,626	26,624	44,485	30,105	24,607
Average net operating income	\$	7,996	7,119	12,746	8,093	6,932
Total income	\$'000	230,278	230,322	229,408	229,042	237,786
Average total income	\$	56,441	61,584	65,733	61,571	66,982
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	85.8	88.4	80.6	86.9	89.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	208,447	211,527	208,321	208,746	216,780
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	51,090	56,558	59,691	56,115	61,065
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	94.8	96.3	88.8	95.3	98.3

Table 2-5

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	2,250 ^B	2,480 ^B	2,350 ^B	2,000 ^B	2,180 ^B
Number of farms	number	2,100 ^B	2,390 ^B	2,230 ^B	1,890 ^B	2,090 ^B
Off-farm income	\$'000	78,614^B	95,267^C	95,712^B	80,203^B	103,897^B
Average off-farm income	\$	34,940 ^B	38,414 ^B	40,728 ^A	40,101 ^A	47,659 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	35,890	45,894	47,832	36,070	37,768
Average net operating income	\$	15,951	18,506	20,354	18,035	17,325
Total income	\$'000	114,505	141,162	143,543	116,272	141,665
Average total income	\$	50,891	56,920	61,082	58,136	64,984
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	68.7	67.5	66.7	69.0	73.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	94,347	119,840	119,871	97,283	120,848
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	41,932	48,322	51,009	48,641	55,435
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	83.3	79.5	79.8	82.4	86.0

Table 2-6

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Other crop farming

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	9,890 ^A	10,020 ^A	9,620 ^A	9,790 ^A	11,330 ^A
Number of farms	number	9,670 ^A	9,720 ^A	9,350 ^A	9,610 ^A	10,920 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	450,548^B	474,977^A	489,073^B	513,366^A	647,994^A
Average off-farm income	\$	45,556 ^A	47,403 ^A	50,839 ^A	52,438 ^A	57,193 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	133,185	146,178	118,017	123,926	131,680
Average net operating income	\$	13,467	14,589	12,268	12,658	11,622
Total income	\$'000	583,733	621,155	607,091	637,292	779,674
Average total income	\$	59,022	61,992	63,107	65,096	68,815
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	77.2	76.5	80.6	80.6	83.1
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	503,183	524,899	519,341	552,895	678,315
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	50,878	52,385	53,986	56,475	59,869
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	89.5	90.5	94.2	92.9	95.5

Table 2-7

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	47,500 ^A	45,330 ^A	49,240 ^A	49,640 ^A	49,550 ^A
Number of farms	number	47,340 ^A	45,390 ^A	49,630 ^A	49,830 ^A	49,820 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,047,943^A	2,053,696^A	2,261,379^A	2,461,717^A	2,543,407^A
Average off-farm income	\$	43,115 ^A	45,305 ^A	45,926 ^A	49,591 ^A	51,330 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	290,615	345,419	407,225	507,183	643,530
Average net operating income	\$	6,118	7,620	8,270	10,217	12,987
Total income	\$'000	2,338,558	2,399,114	2,668,605	2,968,900	3,186,937
Average total income	\$	49,233	52,926	54,196	59,809	64,318
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	87.6	85.6	84.7	82.9	79.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	1,972,167	2,020,871	2,229,761	2,522,257	2,707,946
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	41,519	44,581	45,284	50,811	54,651
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	103.8	101.6	101.4	97.6	93.9

Table 2-8

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Dairy cattle and milk production

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	16,500 ^A	14,860 ^A	13,700 ^A	12,690 ^A	12,260 ^A
Number of farms	number	14,790 ^A	13,220 ^A	11,980 ^A	11,280 ^A	11,020 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	330,309^A	306,488^A	287,771^A	291,745^A	309,592^A
Average off-farm income	\$	20,019 ^A	20,625 ^A	21,005 ^A	22,990 ^A	25,252 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	692,269	656,816	678,461	650,559	649,386
Average net operating income	\$	41,956	44,200	49,523	51,265	52,968
Total income	\$'000	1,022,578	963,304	966,232	942,304	958,978
Average total income	\$	61,974	64,825	70,528	74,256	78,220
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	32.3	31.8	29.8	31.0	32.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	738,735	703,493	699,413	676,391	689,763
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	44,772	47,341	51,052	53,301	56,261
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	44.7	43.6	41.1	43.1	44.9

Table 2-9

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Hog and pig farming

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	5,210 ^A	4,480 ^A	3,950 ^A	3,880 ^A	3,680 ^A
Number of farms	number	5,130 ^A	4,410 ^A	3,900 ^A	3,920 ^A	3,710 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	141,134^B	132,428^B	127,534^B	129,357^B	138,292^B
Average off-farm income	\$	27,089 ^A	29,560 ^A	32,287 ^A	33,339 ^A	37,579 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	143,675	56,379	105,189	155,422	156,461
Average net operating income	\$	27,577	12,584	26,630	40,057	42,517
Total income	\$'000	284,809	188,806	232,723	284,779	294,753
Average total income	\$	54,666	42,144	58,917	73,397	80,096
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	49.6	70.1	54.8	45.4	46.9
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	210,760	123,204	161,374	211,219	215,844
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	40,453	27,501	40,854	54,438	58,653
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	67.0	107.5	79.0	61.2	64.1

Table 2-10

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Poultry and egg production

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	2,160 ^B	1,970 ^B	1,950 ^B	1,980 ^B	1,780 ^A
Number of farms	number	2,090 ^B	1,890 ^B	2,050 ^A	1,890 ^B	1,730 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	85,662^C	77,339^B	76,423^B	82,745^B	85,664^B
Average off-farm income	\$	39,658 ^B	39,258 ^B	39,191 ^A	41,790 ^A	48,126 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	83,177	77,227	82,445	74,859	79,861
Average net operating income	\$	38,508	39,201	42,280	37,808	44,866
Total income	\$'000	168,838	154,566	158,868	157,604	165,525
Average total income	\$	78,166	78,460	81,471	79,598	92,991
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	50.7	50.0	48.1	52.5	51.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	135,215	121,537	122,870	122,868	128,465
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	62,599	61,694	63,010	62,055	72,171
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	63.4	63.6	62.2	67.3	66.7

Table 2-11

Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector, Canada, 1997 to 2001 - Other animal production

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farm families	number	8,070 ^B	7,930 ^A	8,440 ^A	8,480 ^A	8,640 ^A
Number of farms	number	7,980 ^B	7,730 ^A	8,230 ^A	8,540 ^A	8,430 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	482,299^C	497,725^B	514,064^B	546,139^B	628,641^B
Average off-farm income	\$	59,764 ^B	62,765 ^B	60,908 ^B	64,403 ^A	72,759 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	22,096	7,416	701	-3,081	-37,254
Average net operating income	\$	2,738	935	83	-363	-4,312
Total income	\$'000	504,396	505,141	514,764	543,058	591,387
Average total income	\$	62,503	63,700	60,991	64,040	68,448
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	95.6	98.5	99.9	100.6	106.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	455,323	457,931	457,637	485,465	532,215
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	56,422	57,747	54,222	57,248	61,599
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	105.9	108.7	112.3	112.5	118.1

Table 3-1

Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector, 2001

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of farm families	150 ^A	1,170 ^A	1,800 ^A	1,330 ^A	19,030 ^A	34,220 ^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	12.8	23.0
Number of farms	140 ^A	1,060 ^A	1,690 ^A	1,260 ^A	17,340 ^A	33,590 ^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	11.8	22.8
thousands of dollars						
Total income	8,971	77,389	114,562	84,443	1,175,642	2,604,551
Off-farm income	7,022 ^A	53,466 ^A	77,993 ^A	55,664 ^A	703,107 ^A	2,038,704 ^A
Off-farm employment income	4,583 ^A	34,782 ^A	53,355 ^A	36,922 ^A	476,088 ^A	1,404,460 ^A
Wages and salaries	4,243 ^A	32,857 ^A	47,923 ^A	33,518 ^A	451,941 ^A	1,283,946 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	339 ^B	1,925 ^B	5,433 ^D	3,404 ^C	24,146 ^B	120,514 ^B
Investment income	322 ^A	4,210 ^B	5,738 ^B	3,322 ^B	68,871 ^B	201,312 ^B
Pension income	1,122 ^A	6,166 ^A	10,757 ^B	8,826 ^B	69,725 ^B	270,845 ^A
Government social transfers	785 ^A	5,128 ^A	5,414 ^B	4,413 ^B	64,772 ^A	65,160 ^A
Other off-farm income	210 ^B	3,179 ^A	2,729 ^B	2,181 ^B	23,650 ^B	96,928 ^B
Net operating income	1,949	23,923	36,569	28,778	472,535	565,847
Net program payments	567 ^A	11,000 ^A	7,989 ^B	4,523 ^B	219,321 ^A	275,763 ^A
Net market income	1,382	12,923	28,580	24,255	253,214	290,084
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	1,211 ^A	15,350 ^A	16,722 ^A	17,399 ^A	237,986 ^A	374,937 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	171	-2,428	11,858	6,856	15,228	-84,853
Total income adjusted for CCA	7,759	62,038	97,841	67,043	937,656	2,229,614
thousands of dollars						
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada	
Number of farm families	14,140 ^A	33,390 ^A	35,850 ^A	7,510 ^A	148,560 ^A	
Distribution by province (%)	9.5	22.5	24.1	5.1	100.0	
Number of farms	14,340 ^A	34,350 ^A	36,390 ^A	7,050 ^A	147,200 ^A	
Distribution by province (%)	9.7	23.3	24.7	4.8	100.0	
thousands of dollars						
Total income	911,631	2,380,249	2,886,120	554,430	10,796,493	
Off-farm income	607,551 ^A	1,634,905 ^A	2,144,343 ^A	476,354 ^A	7,797,773 ^A	
Off-farm employment income	409,850 ^A	1,074,895 ^A	1,492,308 ^A	324,387 ^A	5,310,745 ^A	
Wages and salaries	371,385 ^A	993,187 ^A	1,364,308 ^A	297,127 ^A	4,879,607 ^A	
Net off-farm self-employment income	38,465 ^B	81,707 ^B	128,001 ^B	27,260 ^B	431,138 ^A	
Investment income	49,109 ^A	131,365 ^A	253,240 ^A	62,429 ^B	779,804 ^A	
Pension income	78,297 ^A	241,063 ^A	239,105 ^A	58,034 ^A	983,776 ^A	
Government social transfers	30,350 ^A	64,158 ^A	74,208 ^A	19,613 ^A	333,899 ^A	
Other off-farm income	39,945 ^A	123,424 ^B	85,481 ^A	11,891 ^B	389,549 ^A	
Net operating income	304,080	745,344	741,777	78,076	2,998,720	
Net program payments	129,719 ^A	339,644 ^A	310,595 ^A	17,961 ^A	1,317,063 ^A	
Net market income	174,360	405,700	431,182	60,115	1,681,658	
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	187,650 ^A	398,824 ^A	476,607 ^A	66,377 ^A	1,792,974 ^A	
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-13,290	6,877	-45,425	-6,263	-111,316	
Total income adjusted for CCA	723,981	1,981,425	2,409,513	488,053	9,003,520	

Table 3-2

Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector, 2001

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of farm families	150 ^A	1,170 ^A	1,800 ^A	1,330 ^A	19,030 ^A	34,220 ^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	12.8	23.0
Number of farms	140 ^A	1,060 ^A	1,690 ^A	1,260 ^A	17,340 ^A	33,590 ^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	11.8	22.8
Average per family (\$)						
Total income	59,804	66,144	63,646	63,491	61,778	76,112
Off-farm income	46,811 ^A	45,697 ^A	43,329 ^A	41,853 ^A	36,947 ^A	59,576 ^A
Off-farm employment income	30,551 ^A	29,728 ^A	29,642 ^A	27,761 ^A	25,018 ^A	41,042 ^A
Wages and salaries	28,289 ^A	28,083 ^A	26,624 ^A	25,202 ^A	23,749 ^A	37,520 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	2,262 ^B	1,645 ^B	3,018 ^D	2,559 ^C	1,269 ^B	3,522 ^B
Investment income	2,144 ^A	3,598 ^B	3,188 ^B	2,498 ^B	3,619 ^B	5,883 ^B
Pension income	7,478 ^A	5,270 ^A	5,976 ^B	6,636 ^B	3,664 ^B	7,915 ^A
Government social transfers	5,236 ^A	4,383 ^A	3,008 ^B	3,318 ^B	3,404 ^A	1,904 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,402 ^B	2,717 ^A	1,516 ^B	1,639 ^B	1,243 ^B	2,832 ^B
Net operating income	12,992	20,447	20,316	21,638	24,831	16,536
Net program payments	3,780	9,402	4,438	3,401	11,525	8,059
Net market income	9,212	11,045	15,878	18,237	13,306	8,477
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	8,076	13,120	9,290	13,082	12,506	10,957
Net market income adjusted for CCA	1,137	-2,075	6,588	5,155	800	-2,480
Total income adjusted for CCA	51,728	53,024	54,356	50,409	49,273	65,155
Average per family (\$)						
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada	
Number of farm families	14,140 ^A	33,390 ^A	35,850 ^A	7,510 ^A	148,560 ^A	
Distribution by province (%)	9.5	22.5	24.1	5.1	100.0	
Number of farms	14,340 ^A	34,350 ^A	36,390 ^A	7,050 ^A	147,200 ^A	
Distribution by province (%)	9.7	23.3	24.7	4.8	100.0	
Average per family (\$)						
Total income	64,472	71,286	80,505	73,826	72,674	
Off-farm income	42,967 ^A	48,964 ^A	59,814 ^A	63,429 ^A	52,489 ^A	
Off-farm employment income	28,985 ^A	32,192 ^A	41,626 ^A	43,194 ^A	35,748 ^A	
Wages and salaries	26,265 ^A	29,745 ^A	38,056 ^A	39,564 ^A	32,846 ^A	
Net off-farm self-employment income	2,720 ^B	2,447 ^B	3,570 ^B	3,630 ^B	2,902 ^A	
Investment income	3,473 ^A	3,934 ^A	7,064 ^A	8,313 ^B	5,249 ^A	
Pension income	5,537 ^A	7,220 ^A	6,670 ^A	7,728 ^A	6,622 ^A	
Government social transfers	2,146 ^A	1,921 ^A	2,070 ^A	2,612 ^A	2,248 ^A	
Other off-farm income	2,825 ^A	3,696 ^B	2,384 ^A	1,583 ^B	2,622 ^A	
Net operating income	21,505	22,322	20,691	10,396	20,185	
Net program payments	9,174	10,172	8,664	2,392	8,866	
Net market income	12,331	12,150	12,027	8,005	11,320	
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	13,271	11,944	13,294	8,838	12,069	
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-940	206	-1,267	-834	-749	
Total income adjusted for CCA	51,201	59,342	67,211	64,987	60,605	

Table 4-1

Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001

	Oilseed and grain farming	Potato farming	Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	Fruit and tree nut farming	Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	Other crop farming
Number of farm families	52,810 A	810 B	1,970 B	3,550 A	2,180 B	11,330 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	35.5	0.5	1.3	2.4	1.5	7.6
Number of farms	53,640 A	730 C	1,800 B	3,300 A	2,090 B	10,920 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	36.4	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.4	7.4
thousands of dollars						
Total income	4,252,139	71,196	116,289	237,786	141,665	779,674
Off-farm income	3,004,729 A	38,450 C	83,951 B	213,179 B	103,897 B	647,994 A
Off-farm employment income	1,944,677 A	23,377 C	50,846 C	137,388 B	68,969 C	433,079 B
Wages and salaries	1,791,982 A	21,331 C	45,395 B	128,733 B	61,720 C	406,980 B
Net off-farm self-employment income	152,694 A	F	F	8,655 C	F	26,098 B
Investment income	328,182 A	3,875 E	10,106 D	26,398 C	10,558 C	75,655 B
Pension income	444,769 A	5,041 E	12,638 D	27,975 B	14,194 D	85,810 B
Government social transfers	90,363 A	2,567 C	6,058 C	11,002 B	4,432 B	27,838 B
Other off-farm income	196,738 A	3,590 D	4,303 C	10,417 E	5,743 C	25,612 C
Net operating income	1,247,411	32,746	32,337	24,607	37,768	131,680
Net program payments	718,025 A	10,950 A	11,363 B	15,891 B	8,386 C	65,924 B
Net market income	529,386	21,796	20,975	8,716	29,382	65,756
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	694,089 A	16,962 A	15,330 B	21,007 A	20,817 B	101,358 A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-164,703	4,834	5,645	-12,290	8,566	-35,602
Total income adjusted for CCA	3,558,050	54,235	100,959	216,780	120,848	678,315
thousands of dollars						
	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	Dairy cattle and milk production	Hog and pig farming	Poultry and egg production	Other animal production	Total
Number of farm families	49,550 A	12,260 A	3,680 A	1,780 A	8,640 A	148,560 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	33.4	8.3	2.5	1.2	5.8	100.0
Number of farms	49,820 A	11,020 A	3,710 A	1,730 A	8,430 A	147,200 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	33.8	7.5	2.5	1.2	5.7	100.0
thousands of dollars						
Total income	3,186,937	958,978	294,753	165,525	591,387	10,796,493
Off-farm income	2,543,407 A	309,592 A	138,292 B	85,664 B	628,641 B	7,797,773 A
Off-farm employment income	1,812,241 A	192,248 B	99,784 B	63,311 B	484,819 B	5,310,745 A
Wages and salaries	1,662,201 A	179,657 B	88,344 B	56,091 B	437,166 B	4,879,607 A
Net off-farm self-employment income	150,041 B	12,592 C	11,440 D	7,220 D	47,653 D	431,138 A
Investment income	220,955 A	30,559 C	10,685 C	8,543 D	54,300 D	779,804 A
Pension income	303,161 A	30,517 B	7,823 D	5,887 C	45,977 B	983,776 A
Government social transfers	117,426 A	36,932 A	11,370 A	4,501 B	21,407 B	333,899 A
Other off-farm income	89,623 A	19,335 B	8,629 B	3,422 C	22,137 C	389,549 A
Net operating income	643,530	649,386	156,461	79,861	-37,254	2,998,720
Net program payments	289,947 A	102,019 A	47,676 A	9,462 B	37,407 B	1,317,063 A
Net market income	353,584	547,367	108,785	70,399	-74,661	1,681,658
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	478,991 A	269,215 A	78,909 A	37,060 A	59,171 A	1,792,974 A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-125,408	278,152	29,877	33,339	-133,832	-111,316
Total income adjusted for CCA	2,707,946	689,763	215,844	128,465	532,215	9,003,520

Table 4-2

Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001

	Oilseed and grain farming	Potato farming	Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	Fruit and tree nut farming	Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	Other crop farming
Number of farm families	52,810 A	810 B	1,970 B	3,550 A	2,180 B	11,330 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	35.5	0.5	1.3	2.4	1.5	7.6
Number of farms	53,640 A	730 C	1,800 B	3,300 A	2,090 B	10,920 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	36.4	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.4	7.4
Average per family (\$)						
Total income	80,518	87,897	59,030	66,982	64,984	68,815
Off-farm income	56,897 A	47,469 B	42,615 B	60,051 A	47,659 A	57,193 A
Off-farm employment income	36,824 A	28,861 B	25,810 B	38,701 A	31,637 B	38,224 A
Wages and salaries	33,933 A	26,335 B	23,043 B	36,263 A	28,312 B	35,921 A
Net off-farm self-employment income	2,891 A	F	F	2,438 C	F	2,303 B
Investment income	6,214 A	4,784 D	5,130 D	7,436 C	4,843 C	6,677 B
Pension income	8,422 A	6,224 E	6,415 D	7,880 B	6,511 D	7,574 B
Government social transfers	1,711 A	3,169 C	3,075 B	3,099 B	2,033 B	2,457 B
Other off-farm income	3,725 A	4,432 D	2,184 C	2,934 E	2,634 C	2,261 C
Net operating income	23,621	40,428	16,415	6,932	17,325	11,622
Net program payments	13,596	13,519	5,768	4,476	3,847	5,818
Net market income	10,024	26,909	10,647	2,455	13,478	5,804
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	13,143	20,940	7,782	5,917	9,549	8,946
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-3,119	5,968	2,865	-3,462	3,929	-3,142
Total income adjusted for CCA	67,375	66,957	51,248	61,065	55,435	59,869
	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	Dairy cattle and milk production	Hog and pig farming	Poultry and egg production	Other animal production	Total
Number of farm families	49,550 A	12,260 A	3,680 A	1,780 A	8,640 A	148,560 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	33.4	8.3	2.5	1.2	5.8	100.0
Number of farms	49,820 A	11,020 A	3,710 A	1,730 A	8,430 A	147,200 A
Distribution by farm type (%)	33.8	7.5	2.5	1.2	5.7	100.0
Average per family (\$)						
Total income	64,318	78,220	80,096	92,991	68,448	72,674
Off-farm income	51,330 A	25,252 A	37,579 A	48,126 A	72,759 A	52,489 A
Off-farm employment income	36,574 A	15,681 A	27,115 A	35,568 B	56,113 B	35,748 A
Wages and salaries	33,546 A	14,654 B	24,007 A	31,512 B	50,598 B	32,846 A
Net off-farm self-employment income	3,028 B	1,027 C	3,109 D	4,056 D	5,515 D	2,902 A
Investment income	4,459 A	2,493 C	2,904 C	4,799 C	6,285 D	5,249 A
Pension income	6,118 A	2,489 B	2,126 D	3,308 C	5,321 B	6,622 A
Government social transfers	2,370 A	3,012 A	3,090 A	2,529 B	2,478 B	2,248 A
Other off-farm income	1,809 A	1,577 B	2,345 B	1,922 C	2,562 C	2,622 A
Net operating income	12,987	52,968	42,517	44,866	-4,312	20,185
Net program payments	5,852	8,321	12,955	5,316	4,330	8,866
Net market income	7,136	44,647	29,561	39,550	-8,641	11,320
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	9,667	21,959	21,443	20,820	6,849	12,069
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-2,531	22,688	8,119	18,730	-15,490	-749
Total income adjusted for CCA	54,651	56,261	58,653	72,171	61,599	60,605

Table 5-1

Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families by farm typology group, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001

	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			Total
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
Number of farm families	12,440 ^A	17,580 ^A	40,640 ^A	4,290 ^A	36,950 ^A	26,630 ^A	10,050 ^A	148,560 ^A
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	8.4	11.8	27.4	2.9	24.9	17.9	6.8	100.0
Number of farms	12,460 ^A	17,410 ^A	40,190 ^A	3,650 ^A	37,230 ^A	26,310 ^A	9,970 ^A	147,200 ^A
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	8.5	11.8	27.3	2.5	25.3	17.9	6.8	100.0
	thousands of dollars							
Total income	492,262	1,346,825	3,362,558	570,860	2,350,937	2,521,883	152,000	10,796,493
Off-farm income	428,725^A	1,110,441^A	1,562,762^A	190,607^A	1,770,079^A	2,579,924^A	156,188^A	7,797,773^A
Off-farm employment income	317,948 ^A	926,003 ^A	1,154,335 ^A	130,011 ^A	430,713 ^B	2,259,253 ^A	93,101 ^A	5,310,745 ^A
Wages and salaries	286,373 ^A	849,172 ^A	1,041,514 ^A	113,999 ^A	390,106 ^B	2,118,722 ^A	80,285 ^B	4,879,607 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	31,575 ^C	76,831 ^B	112,820 ^A	16,012 ^B	40,606 ^B	140,531 ^B	12,816 ^C	431,138 ^A
Investment income	27,409 ^B	74,202 ^B	125,897 ^A	22,894 ^A	376,364 ^A	139,486 ^B	13,654 ^C	779,804 ^A
Pension income	26,522 ^C	26,716 ^B	34,693 ^B	1,898 ^B	818,469 ^A	63,106 ^B	12,495 ^C	983,776 ^A
Government social transfers	43,880 ^B	47,368 ^A	112,580 ^A	12,864 ^A	25,094 ^B	62,762 ^A	29,403 ^B	333,899 ^A
Other off-farm income	12,966 ^C	36,152 ^B	135,257 ^A	22,940 ^A	119,440 ^B	55,317 ^B	7,535 ^B	389,549 ^A
Net operating income	63,537	236,385	1,799,796	380,253	580,858	-58,041	-4,188	2,998,720
Net program payments	30,536 ^B	128,441 ^A	652,378 ^A	156,133 ^A	254,625 ^A	56,623 ^B	38,309 ^B	1,317,063 ^A
Net market income	33,001	107,944	1,147,417	224,120	326,233	-114,664	-42,497	1,681,658
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	43,036 ^A	153,579 ^A	893,967 ^A	221,620 ^A	304,260 ^A	117,904 ^A	58,603 ^A	1,792,974 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-10,035	-45,636	253,450	2,500	21,973	-232,568	-101,100	-111,316
Total income adjusted for CCA	449,226	1,193,246	2,468,591	349,240	2,046,677	2,403,979	93,397	9,003,520
	percent							
Families with positive family income and:								
Loss from farming	29.3	20.1	7.2	4.7	21.3	50.2	25.2	23.0
Gain from farming less than 25%	41.6	34.9	10.3	5.1	36.8	48.1	15.8	29.4
Gain from farming between 25% and 49%	19.3	25.5	20.2	8.6	24.5	1.4	15.4	17.8
Gain from farming between 50% and 74%	5.7	12.7	30.7	25.9	12.3	0.0	16.6	15.3
Gain from farming equal to or more than 75%	2.3	5.9	28.7	48.5	3.9	0.0	15.5	12.1
Families with negative total income	1.8	0.9	2.9	6.8	1.1	0.2	11.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5-2

Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families by farm typology group, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001

	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			Total
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
Number of farm families	12,440^A	17,580^A	40,640^A	4,290^A	36,950^A	26,630^A	10,050^A	148,560^A
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	8.4	11.8	27.4	2.9	24.9	17.9	6.8	100.0
Number of farms	12,460^A	17,410^A	40,190^A	3,650^A	37,230^A	26,310^A	9,970^A	147,200^A
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	8.5	11.8	27.3	2.5	25.3	17.9	6.8	100.0
	Average per family (\$)							
Total income	39,571	76,611	82,740	133,068	63,625	94,701	15,124	72,674
Off-farm income	34,463^A	63,165^A	38,454^A	44,431^A	47,905^A	96,880^A	15,541^A	52,489^A
Off-farm employment income	25,559 ^A	52,674 ^A	28,404 ^A	30,306 ^A	11,657 ^B	84,839 ^A	9,264 ^A	35,748 ^A
Wages and salaries	23,020 ^A	48,303 ^A	25,628 ^A	26,573 ^A	10,558 ^B	79,561 ^A	7,989 ^A	32,846 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	2,538 ^B	4,370 ^B	2,776 ^A	3,732 ^B	1,099 ^B	5,277 ^B	1,275 ^C	2,902 ^A
Investment income	2,203 ^B	4,221 ^B	3,098 ^A	5,337 ^A	10,186 ^A	5,238 ^B	1,359 ^C	5,249 ^A
Pension income	2,132 ^C	1,520 ^B	854 ^B	442 ^B	22,151 ^A	2,370 ^B	1,243 ^C	6,622 ^A
Government social transfers	3,527 ^A	2,694 ^A	2,770 ^A	2,999 ^A	679 ^B	2,357 ^A	2,926 ^B	2,248 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,042 ^C	2,056 ^B	3,328 ^A	5,347 ^A	3,232 ^B	2,077 ^B	750 ^B	2,622 ^A
Net operating income	5,107	13,446	44,286	88,637	15,720	-2,180	-417	20,185
Net program payments	2,455	7,306	16,053	36,395	6,891	2,126	3,812	8,866
Net market income	2,653	6,140	28,234	52,242	8,829	-4,306	-4,229	11,320
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	3,459	8,736	21,997	51,660	8,234	4,427	5,831	12,069
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-807	-2,596	6,236	583	595	-8,733	-10,060	-749
Total income adjusted for CCA	36,111	67,875	60,743	81,408	55,390	90,273	9,293	60,605
	percent							
Families with positive family income and:								
Loss from farming	29.3	20.1	7.2	4.7	21.3	50.2	25.2	23.0
Gain from farming less than 25%	41.6	34.9	10.3	5.1	36.8	48.1	15.8	29.4
Gain from farming between 25% and 49%	19.3	25.5	20.2	8.6	24.5	1.4	15.4	17.8
Gain from farming between 50% and 74%	5.7	12.7	30.7	25.9	12.3	0.0	16.6	15.3
Gain from farming equal to or more than 75%	2.3	5.9	28.7	48.5	3.9	0.0	15.5	12.1
Families with negative total income	1.8	0.9	2.9	6.8	1.1	0.2	11.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6-1

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Canada

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	72,650^A	2.3	56,327^A	8.8	20,738	21.4	77,065	11.9	65,095
Oilseed and grain farming	52,810 ^A	0.1	56,897 ^A	8.2	23,621	28.7	80,518	13.5	67,375
Potato farming	810 ^B	-2.4	47,469 ^B	10.4	40,428	35.8	87,897	20.8	66,957
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,970 ^B	3.7	42,615 ^B	8.5	16,415	4.7	59,030	7.4	51,248
Fruit and tree nut farming	3,550 ^A	-4.6	60,051 ^A	12.3	6,932	-14.3	66,982	8.8	61,065
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	2,180 ^B	9.0	47,659 ^A	18.8	17,325	-3.9	64,984	11.8	55,435
Other crop farming	11,330 ^A	15.7	57,193 ^A	9.1	11,622	-8.2	68,815	5.7	59,869
Animal production	75,920^A	-1.0	48,816^A	6.6	19,654	8.8	68,470	7.2	56,307
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	49,550 ^A	-0.2	51,330 ^A	3.5	12,987	27.1	64,318	7.5	54,651
Dairy cattle and milk production	12,260 ^A	-3.4	25,252 ^A	9.8	52,968	3.3	78,220	5.3	56,261
Hog and pig farming	3,680 ^A	-5.2	37,579 ^A	12.7	42,517	6.1	80,096	9.1	58,653
Poultry and egg production	1,780 ^A	-10.1	48,126 ^A	15.2	44,866	18.7	92,991	16.8	72,171
Other animal production	8,640 ^A	1.9	72,759 ^A	13.0	-4,312	..	68,448	6.9	61,599
Total	148,560^A	0.6	52,489^A	7.8	20,185	14.8	72,674	9.7	60,605

Table 6-2

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Newfoundland and Labrador

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	90^A	0.0	52,263^A	12.2	4,198	-17.0	56,461	9.4	51,855
Oilseed and grain farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	40 ^A	0.0	43,998 ^A	13.4	7,664	1.6	51,661	11.5	46,175
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other crop farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Animal production	70^A	0.0	38,725^A	-3.3	24,651	25.9	63,375	6.3	50,665
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dairy cattle and milk production	30 ^B	0.0	36,836 ^A	4.3	x	x	x	x	x
Hog and pig farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poultry and egg production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other animal production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total	150^A	-11.8	46,811^A	6.9	12,992	11.2	59,804	7.8	51,728

Table 6-3

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Prince Edward Island

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	400^A	-7.0	49,355^A	10.5	25,442	16.9	74,797	12.6	58,346
Oilseed and grain farming	60 ^C	20.0	49,874 ^B	0.5	5,392	..	55,266	16.1	50,121
Potato farming	240 ^A	-14.3	48,083 ^A	11.5	36,472	24.4	84,555	16.7	62,136
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	30 ^B	x	42,483 ^A	x	20,311	x	62,793	x	52,818
Fruit and tree nut farming	30 ^D	0.0	60,624 ^C	8.8	1,426	..	62,050	11.2	58,584
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other crop farming	30 ^D	0.0	51,381 ^B	9.8	18,957	34.2	70,338	15.5	52,465
Animal production	760^A	0.0	43,779^A	5.7	18,046	-12.7	61,825	-0.4	50,313
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	380 ^A	8.6	48,791 ^A	2.6	4,141	0.3	52,932	2.4	45,656
Dairy cattle and milk production	220 ^A	-12.0	35,293 ^A	15.0	39,825	6.8	75,118	10.5	56,387
Hog and pig farming	70 ^B	-12.5	35,235 ^B	-13.6	30,162	-38.3	65,396	-27.1	47,285
Poultry and egg production	30 ^D	x	46,048 ^D	x	16,774	x	62,822	x	54,219
Other animal production	50 ^C	-16.7	54,619 ^B	6.3	11,326	-15.7	65,945	1.7	61,043
Total	1,170^A	-1.7	45,697^A	7.3	20,447	-3.8	66,144	3.6	53,024

Table 6-4

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Nova Scotia

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	660^B	-14.3	47,363^A	3.1	14,499	1.2	61,863	2.6	54,763
Oilseed and grain farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	60 ^D	-25.0	33,719 ^D	-13.5	17,519	65.5	51,238	3.4	40,106
Fruit and tree nut farming	320 ^B	-11.1	53,713 ^B	5.5	14,291	-18.3	68,004	-0.6	60,914
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	150 ^D	-16.7	43,752 ^C	2.1	16,057	39.7	59,809	10.0	54,671
Other crop farming	120 ^D	-7.7	44,955 ^B	17.2	11,602	-12.4	56,557	9.6	49,437
Animal production	1,140^A	0.0	41,009^A	5.8	23,466	9.1	64,475	7.0	54,015
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	530 ^B	-8.6	46,043 ^A	7.5	6,378	36.6	52,422	10.4	46,619
Dairy cattle and milk production	280 ^A	-6.7	28,509 ^B	5.4	55,867	13.8	84,375	10.8	63,537
Hog and pig farming	50 ^C	-16.7	26,024 ^B	-14.1	43,948	-0.8	69,972	-6.2	52,664
Poultry and egg production	70 ^C	16.7	38,648 ^B	11.8	38,537	-25.3	77,184	-10.4	61,510
Other animal production	210 ^C	23.5	50,073 ^B	1.1	10,981	83.9	61,054	10.0	56,936
Total	1,800^A	-5.8	43,329^A	4.0	20,316	9.9	63,646	5.8	54,356

Table 6-5

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - New Brunswick

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	540^A	1.9	43,776^B	7.1	24,903	46.6	68,679	18.7	54,139
Oilseed and grain farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	160 ^B	6.7	34,431 ^A	11.8	57,974	50.3	92,405	33.2	61,144
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	50 ^D	-16.7	32,453 ^C	-17.2	18,200	48.7	50,653	-1.5	41,765
Fruit and tree nut farming	100 ^C	-9.1	45,485 ^C	-14.3	4,435	-14.4	49,919	-14.3	46,273
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	80 ^D	33.3	58,193 ^D	39.1	11,477	9.6	69,670 ^E	33.2	62,622 ^E
Other crop farming	120 ^C	9.1	48,877 ^B	10.5	10,171	15.7	59,048	11.4	49,374
Animal production	800^A	-3.6	40,627^A	-6.7	19,150	10.4	59,777	-1.8	47,848
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	500 ^A	2.0	44,637 ^A	-7.2	4,746	5.3	49,382	-6.1	42,406
Dairy cattle and milk production	170 ^A	-10.5	30,971 ^A	7.5	69,689	32.5	100,660	23.6	70,779
Hog and pig farming	50 ^B	-16.7	33,670 ^C	6.0	27,741	16.9	61,411	10.7	49,006
Poultry and egg production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other animal production	60 ^D	0.0	39,649 ^C	-30.1	-3,416	..	36,234	F	30,742
Total	1,330^A	-1.5	41,853^A	-1.5	21,638	24.9	63,491	6.1	50,409

Table 6-6

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Quebec

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	6,740^A	8.9	46,814^A	7.4	12,874	-16.5	59,688	1.2	51,288
Oilseed and grain farming	2,380 ^B	11.7	48,689 ^B	9.6	13,846	-34.6	62,536	-4.7	51,477
Potato farming	150 ^D	-6.3	44,429 ^C	3.9	25,680	-16.8	70,109 ^E	-4.7	62,129 ^E
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	660 ^B	0.0	33,119 ^B	7.1	19,987	-6.5	53,106	1.5	45,007
Fruit and tree nut farming	540 ^C	-1.8	51,863 ^B	-0.5	8,745	-9.2	60,609	-1.8	54,166
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	430 ^C	2.4	39,052 ^B	22.2	23,983	15.0	63,035	19.4	54,059
Other crop farming	2,590 ^B	14.1	48,937 ^A	5.1	8,297	11.5	57,234	6.0	50,934
Animal production	12,270^A	-2.7	31,526^A	5.7	31,441	4.2	62,966	4.9	48,184
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,130 ^A	-6.3	40,401 ^A	1.3	11,564	33.4	51,966	7.1	44,708
Dairy cattle and milk production	5,930 ^A	-1.5	21,024 ^A	10.7	47,627	-3.2	68,651	0.7	48,646
Hog and pig farming	880 ^B	1.1	30,168 ^B	21.3	47,855	18.0	78,023	19.3	51,813
Poultry and egg production	240 ^C	-22.6	44,355 ^C	7.6	35,564	17.4	79,918	11.8	66,698
Other animal production	1,090 ^B	9.0	53,179 ^C	2.8	4,373	..	57,552	8.5	51,645
Total	19,030^A	1.2	36,947^A	7.5	24,831	-2.0	61,778	3.5	49,273

Table 6-7

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Ontario

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	14,740^A	4.6	65,279^A	6.8	14,044	5.5	79,323	6.6	69,719
Oilseed and grain farming	9,690 ^A	1.1	68,013 ^A	7.1	15,065	21.3	83,078	9.4	73,115
Potato farming	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	760 ^D	15.2	51,239 ^C	5.4	15,303	16.2	66,542	7.7	58,514
Fruit and tree nut farming	930 ^C	1.1	64,208 ^C	16.6	3,625	-42.8	67,833	10.5	61,379
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	790 ^D	25.4	50,290 ^B	15.2	14,501	-27.9	64,791	1.6	54,238
Other crop farming	2,390 ^B	10.6	64,344 ^B	3.7	12,092	-33.6	76,435	-4.8	66,989
Animal production	19,480^A	-3.0	55,269^A	9.1	18,429	2.6	73,698	7.4	61,712
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	9,870 ^A	-4.6	58,204 ^A	3.5	5,582	32.9	63,786	5.5	56,428
Dairy cattle and milk production	4,400 ^A	-3.7	29,763 ^B	10.6	55,703	8.4	85,466	9.1	63,457
Hog and pig farming	1,500 ^B	-7.4	42,906 ^A	12.0	41,197	2.1	84,104	6.9	65,123
Poultry and egg production	800 ^B	-10.1	51,306 ^B	22.2	52,892	33.6	104,198	27.7	79,954
Other animal production	2,920 ^B	10.2	91,388 ^B	13.9	-15,645	..	75,743	2.9	70,274
Total	34,220^A	0.1	59,576^A	8.4	16,536	3.1	76,112	7.2	65,155

Table 6-8

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Manitoba

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	7,240^A	6.0	46,502^A	7.5	24,761	53.5	71,263	20.0	56,812
Oilseed and grain farming	6,350 ^A	2.8	46,436 ^A	7.0	26,479	58.2	72,915	21.2	57,930
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	40 ^E	F	43,210 ^B	F	F	..	F	F	F
Fruit and tree nut farming	F	x	F	x	F	x	F	x	F
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	50 ^E	-28.6	55,440 ^E	6.3	14,945	..	F	F	F
Other crop farming	750 ^B	56.3	47,284 ^B	9.3	10,659	21.7	57,943	11.4	47,851
Animal production	6,900^A	-5.6	39,248^A	10.2	18,059	7.3	57,306	9.3	45,293
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	5,220 ^A	-5.1	40,765 ^A	10.0	11,388	5.0	52,152	8.9	42,770
Dairy cattle and milk production	390 ^B	-4.9	19,390 ^B	2.8	61,909	9.4	81,299	7.7	53,759
Hog and pig farming	500 ^B	-12.3	35,538 ^A	22.1	50,188	20.3	85,725	21.0	60,530
Poultry and egg production	160 ^C	-5.9	33,763 ^C	4.2	44,931	-7.1	78,694	-2.6	58,788
Other animal production	630 ^B	-4.5	43,457 ^B	7.6	14,688	13.4	58,145	9.0	45,899
Total	14,140^A	-0.1	42,967^A	9.3	21,505	30.4	64,472	15.5	51,201

Table 6-9

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Saskatchewan

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	23,570^A	-0.4	50,874^A	7.6	24,813	34.4	75,687	15.1	62,780
Oilseed and grain farming	22,260 ^A	-1.5	51,274 ^A	8.2	25,420	34.7	76,695	15.8	63,495
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	F	F	F	F	F	..	F	F	F
Other crop farming	1,190 ^C	22.7	43,651 ^B	-4.5	13,903	41.7	57,554	3.6	49,843
Animal production	9,820^A	4.6	44,379^A	8.3	16,342	35.2	60,721	14.4	51,087
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8,570 ^A	9.0	44,464 ^A	7.5	15,665	45.8	60,129	15.4	50,944
Dairy cattle and milk production	230 ^D	-8.0	24,349 ^D	22.4	51,411	-16.3	75,760 ^E	-6.8	53,232 ^E
Hog and pig farming	190 ^D	35.7	45,787 ^D	6.1	17,492	-20.0	63,279 ^E	-2.7	53,758 ^E
Poultry and egg production	50 ^D	-16.7	30,290 ^B	13.0	47,015	-25.8	77,305	-14.2	44,752
Other animal production	800 ^C	-25.2	49,733 ^B	14.4	10,888	62.3	60,622	20.8	51,594
Total	33,390^A	1.0	48,964^A	7.6	22,322	34.1	71,286	14.7	59,342

Table 6-10

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - Alberta

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	15,170^A	1.3	64,831^A	13.1	24,872	18.2	89,704	14.4	75,436
Oilseed and grain farming	11,570 ^A	-1.9	65,060 ^A	10.3	28,060	23.5	93,120	14.0	77,763
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	200 ^E	33.3	50,933 ^B	12.6	10,544	21.1	61,477 ^E	13.9	52,899 ^E
Other crop farming	3,350 ^B	15.1	65,006 ^B	25.1	14,672	-6.0	79,677	17.9	69,051
Animal production	20,680^A	1.3	56,134^A	4.3	17,624	17.1	73,757	7.1	61,177
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	17,810 ^A	1.8	55,166 ^A	2.0	18,239	26.2	73,406	7.1	61,242
Dairy cattle and milk production	280 ^B	-24.3	28,362 ^D	1.8	91,629	24.1	119,991	18.0	69,643
Hog and pig farming	400 ^B	-4.8	33,899 ^A	4.3	41,145	-1.4	75,043	1.1	51,393
Poultry and egg production	180 ^C	-5.3	41,903 ^B	4.7	43,358	23.1	85,261	13.3	67,664
Other animal production	2,000 ^B	3.1	74,393 ^B	19.3	-5,344	..	69,049	8.1	60,770
Total	35,850^A	1.3	59,814^A	8.1	20,691	17.7	80,505	10.4	67,211

Table 6-11

Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, 2001 - British Columbia

Farm type	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	Change 2001/2000	Off-farm income	Change 2001/2000	Net operating income	Change 2001/2000	Total income	Change 2001/2000	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Crop production	3,510^A	2.6	61,638^A	9.5	10,720	-2.4	72,359	7.6	64,804
Oilseed and grain farming	480 ^B	29.7	77,026 ^A	-7.8	18,242	15.3	95,267	-4.1	87,055
Potato farming	30 ^D	x	65,704 ^E	x	54,837	x	F	x	F
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	290 ^C	0.0	43,584 ^D	10.6	15,229	27.6	58,814	14.5	51,183
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,590 ^A	-2.5	63,334 ^A	15.6	6,686	-10.7	70,021	12.4	64,688
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	360 ^B	-10.0	44,677 ^B	24.2	22,840	-6.7	67,517	11.7	56,210
Other crop farming	770 ^B	8.5	63,121 ^B	-0.4	5,735	-24.2	68,856	-2.9	59,020
Animal production	4,000^A	-1.7	64,987^A	1.8	10,115	-4.9	75,102	0.8	65,134
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	2,520 ^A	-3.1	63,280 ^A	1.0	5,889	-31.4	69,170	-2.9	60,139
Dairy cattle and milk production	320 ^A	3.2	32,728 ^A	8.4	69,721	17.9	102,450	14.7	77,766
Hog and pig farming	40 ^C	-42.9	49,823 ^C	24.0	50,560	25.0	100,384	24.5	80,130
Poultry and egg production	230 ^B	-4.2	64,388 ^A	20.3	32,385	10.3	96,773	16.8	76,834
Other animal production	890 ^B	6.0	82,029 ^B	-3.2	-7,234	17.1	74,795	-1.6	70,652
Total	7,510^A	0.1	63,429^A	5.1	10,396	-3.7	73,826	3.7	64,987

Table 7

Average family income by source and family total income group, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001

Family total income group ¹	Number of farm families	Average family income by source						
		Off-farm ² employment income	Investment income	Pension income	Other ³ off-farm income	Off-farm income	Net operating income	Total income
	number	dollars						
All families								
Under \$10,000 ⁴	5,940 ^A	10,319 ^B	2,136 ^C	2,995 ^B	4,172 ^B	19,622 ^A	-47,864	-28,242
\$10,000-\$19,999	6,330 ^A	8,489 ^B	1,807 ^C	5,181 ^B	3,258 ^B	18,735 ^A	-3,046	15,689
\$20,000-\$29,999	12,190 ^A	9,296 ^A	2,182 ^B	7,637 ^A	3,288 ^A	22,403 ^A	3,062	25,465
\$30,000-\$39,999	15,390 ^A	13,396 ^A	2,524 ^A	7,833 ^A	3,821 ^A	27,573 ^A	7,413	34,986
\$40,000-\$49,999	17,540 ^A	19,422 ^A	3,085 ^B	7,482 ^A	4,111 ^A	34,100 ^A	11,257	45,357
\$50,000-\$99,999	60,550 ^A	35,126 ^A	4,262 ^A	6,414 ^A	4,751 ^A	50,552 ^A	22,225	72,777
\$100,000 and over	30,610 ^A	78,678 ^A	12,350 ^A	6,531 ^A	7,166 ^A	104,725 ^A	52,512	157,237
Total	148,560^A	35,748^A	5,249^A	6,622^A	4,870^A	52,489^A	20,185	72,674
Families whose farm had operating revenues of less than \$50,000 in 2001								
Under \$10,000 ⁴	2,460 ^B	7,446 ^C	F	4,254 ^C	2,700 ^C	15,988 ^B	-26,588	-10,599
\$10,000-\$19,999	4,040 ^B	7,654 ^B	1,691 ^B	6,247 ^B	2,616 ^B	18,208 ^A	-2,409	15,798
\$20,000-\$29,999	7,940 ^A	9,084 ^B	2,464 ^B	9,857 ^A	2,948 ^B	24,353 ^A	1,099	25,452
\$30,000-\$39,999	9,290 ^A	14,828 ^A	2,922 ^B	10,432 ^A	3,404 ^B	31,587 ^A	3,234	34,821
\$40,000-\$49,999	9,500 ^A	23,453 ^A	3,816 ^B	10,539 ^B	3,770 ^B	41,578 ^A	3,428	45,006
\$50,000-\$99,999	24,480 ^A	48,610 ^A	5,493 ^A	9,305 ^A	4,208 ^A	67,616 ^A	3,270	70,886
\$100,000 and over	10,260 ^A	117,078 ^A	14,777 ^B	9,201 ^B	5,990 ^C	147,047 ^A	2,137	149,184
Total	67,970^A	42,273^A	5,588^A	9,315^A	4,010^A	61,186^A	1,442	62,628
Families whose farm had operating revenues of \$50,000 to \$99,999 in 2001								
Under \$10,000 ⁴	1,230 ^B	10,214 ^B	1,944 ^D	2,808 ^D	4,390 ^C	19,357 ^B	-43,259	-23,902
\$10,000-\$19,999	1,210 ^B	9,793 ^C	1,356 ^C	3,487 ^D	4,046 ^C	18,682 ^B	-2,655	16,027
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,280 ^B	9,699 ^B	1,615 ^B	4,573 ^C	3,315 ^B	19,203 ^A	6,154	25,356
\$30,000-\$39,999	3,190 ^A	11,900 ^B	1,882 ^B	4,966 ^B	4,007 ^A	22,755 ^A	11,859	34,614
\$40,000-\$49,999	3,820 ^A	17,469 ^A	2,489 ^B	5,425 ^B	3,885 ^A	29,268 ^A	16,023	45,291
\$50,000-\$99,999	12,560 ^A	35,761 ^A	4,736 ^B	7,119 ^A	4,298 ^A	51,913 ^A	19,759	71,672
\$100,000 and over	4,180 ^A	104,415 ^A	15,898 ^B	7,774 ^B	5,886 ^B	133,973 ^A	17,813	151,787
Total	28,470^A	36,408^A	5,238^A	6,202^A	4,358^A	52,206^A	13,332	65,538
Families whose farm had operating revenues of \$100,000 and more in 2001								
Under \$10,000 ⁴	2,250 ^A	13,532 ^B	2,843 ^B	1,717 ^B	5,668 ^A	23,759 ^A	-73,733	-49,973
\$10,000-\$19,999	1,080 ^B	10,152 ^B	F	3,096 ^E	4,777 ^B	20,768 ^B	-5,832	14,935
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,970 ^A	9,687 ^B	1,703 ^C	2,244 ^C	4,622 ^B	18,256 ^A	7,380	25,636
\$30,000-\$39,999	2,910 ^A	10,462 ^A	1,955 ^B	2,674 ^C	4,947 ^A	20,038 ^A	15,904	35,942
\$40,000-\$49,999	4,220 ^A	12,130 ^A	1,982 ^C	2,475 ^B	5,079 ^A	21,666 ^A	24,560	46,226
\$50,000-\$99,999	23,510 ^A	20,749 ^A	2,726 ^A	3,027 ^A	5,558 ^A	32,061 ^A	43,286	75,346
\$100,000 and over	16,180 ^A	47,664 ^A	9,893 ^B	4,516 ^A	8,242 ^A	70,315 ^A	93,369	163,685
Total	52,120^A	26,879^A	4,814^A	3,340^A	6,271^A	41,304^A	48,379	89,683

1. Based on family income from all sources: farm (net operating income) and off-farm income.
2. Off-farm employment income includes "wages and salaries" and "net off-farm self-employment income".
3. Other off-farm income includes "government social transfers and RRSP".
4. Includes losses.

Table 8

Distribution of farm families and average total income by farm typology group and province, unincorporated sector, 2001

Province	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			Total
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
Number of farm families								
Canada	12,440^A	17,580^A	40,640^A	4,290^A	36,950^A	26,630^A	10,050^A	148,560^A
Newfoundland and Labrador	30 ^A	x	30 ^B	x	40 ^B	30 ^A	x	150 ^A
Prince Edward Island	110 ^B	110 ^B	370 ^A	90 ^A	240 ^B	170 ^B	70 ^C	1,170 ^A
Nova Scotia	230 ^C	140 ^B	400 ^A	90 ^A	390 ^B	320 ^B	250 ^C	1,800 ^A
New Brunswick	160 ^C	110 ^C	290 ^A	80 ^A	320 ^B	210 ^B	170 ^C	1,330 ^A
Quebec	1,980 ^B	2,290 ^B	7,210 ^A	760 ^A	2,560 ^B	2,730 ^B	1,490 ^B	19,030 ^A
Ontario	2,530 ^B	3,400 ^B	8,490 ^A	1,210 ^A	9,110 ^A	7,570 ^A	1,920 ^B	34,220 ^A
Manitoba	1,410 ^B	1,610 ^A	4,400 ^A	440 ^A	3,090 ^A	1,960 ^A	1,230 ^A	14,140 ^A
Saskatchewan	2,820 ^B	4,630 ^A	9,040 ^A	450 ^A	9,620 ^A	4,760 ^A	2,070 ^B	33,390 ^A
Alberta	2,590 ^B	4,550 ^A	9,010 ^A	1,010 ^A	9,660 ^A	6,990 ^A	2,040 ^B	35,850 ^A
British Columbia	570 ^B	730 ^A	1,400 ^A	180 ^A	1,940 ^A	1,900 ^A	800 ^B	7,510 ^A
Average total income (\$)								
Canada	39,571	76,611	82,740	133,068	63,625	94,701	15,124	72,674
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,115	x	73,720	x	46,223	87,889	x	59,804
Prince Edward Island	44,061	65,289	75,723	109,023	53,727	78,587	19,255	66,144
Nova Scotia	41,729	71,309	81,188	107,258	52,294	87,102	18,238	63,646
New Brunswick	44,151	61,493	79,468	154,238	50,751	84,953	18,388	63,491
Quebec	36,215	61,116	69,836	97,203	51,103	85,403	15,172	61,778
Ontario	39,892	88,649	86,217	132,868	60,896	96,305	13,533	76,112
Manitoba	38,567	63,368	77,936	137,376	57,508	76,711	18,952	64,472
Saskatchewan	43,019	70,856	86,233	156,340	64,194	89,532	17,858	71,286
Alberta	38,832	85,512	88,816	145,435	71,690	104,838	11,821	80,505
British Columbia	35,354	84,923	85,064	152,295	65,464	99,704	12,318	73,826

Table 9

Distribution of farm families and average total income by farm typology group and farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001

Farm type	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			Total
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
Number of farm families								
Crop production	5,550^B	8,980^A	18,550^A	1,310^A	21,090^A	12,920^A	4,230^A	72,650^A
Oilseed and grain farming	3,300 ^B	6,780 ^A	14,820 ^A	860 ^A	16,040 ^A	8,430 ^A	2,580 ^B	52,810 ^A
Potato farming	F	F	260 ^A	130 ^B	140 ^E	80 ^E	50 ^E	810 ^B
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	220 ^E	290 ^D	490 ^B	70 ^C	450 ^D	210 ^D	230 ^D	1,970 ^B
Fruit and tree nut farming	450 ^D	430 ^B	680 ^B	50 ^C	890 ^B	790 ^B	250 ^C	3,550 ^A
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	180 ^D	220 ^D	560 ^B	110 ^B	490 ^D	480 ^D	130 ^D	2,180 ^B
Other crop farming	1,370 ^C	1,130 ^C	1,730 ^A	90 ^C	3,060 ^B	2,940 ^B	1,010 ^C	11,330 ^A
Animal production	6,890^A	8,600^A	22,090^A	2,970^A	15,850^A	13,700^A	5,810^A	75,920^A
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	5,090 ^A	6,410 ^A	9,670 ^A	1,200 ^A	12,780 ^A	10,230 ^A	4,160 ^A	49,550 ^A
Dairy cattle and milk production	310 ^E	770 ^B	8,660 ^A	690 ^A	1,230 ^B	F	440 ^D	12,260 ^A
Hog and pig farming	260 ^E	280 ^C	1,710 ^A	630 ^A	360 ^D	270 ^D	160 ^C	3,680 ^A
Poultry and egg production	60 ^D	90 ^E	790 ^B	330 ^A	210 ^D	240 ^D	70 ^D	1,780 ^A
Other animal production	1,170 ^C	1,050 ^C	1,270 ^B	120 ^B	1,270 ^B	2,800 ^B	980 ^C	8,640 ^A
Total	12,440^A	17,580^A	40,640^A	4,290^A	36,950^A	26,630^A	10,050^A	148,560^A
Average total income (\$)								
Crop production	41,165	81,225	89,066	151,952	68,008	99,894	15,293	77,065
Oilseed and grain farming	43,089	81,443	92,951	152,490	70,914	102,953	17,133	80,518
Potato farming	F	F	76,192	141,048	F	F	F	87,897
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	38,096 ^E	68,222	68,894	124,637	46,825	91,829	18,968	59,030
Fruit and tree nut farming	37,085	77,553	66,412	131,025	74,058	86,001	6,020 ^E	66,982
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	36,081 ^E	75,905	68,615	132,462	49,416	81,125 ^E	18,536	64,984
Other crop farming	39,023	85,000	79,168	220,789	56,055	98,592	11,869	68,815
Animal production	38,281	71,811	77,409	125,384	57,805	89,802	15,001	68,470
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	38,813	72,004	74,723	108,225	54,498	88,565	17,377	64,318
Dairy cattle and milk production	38,373 ^E	53,947	79,946	134,609	78,539	F	14,427	78,220
Hog and pig farming	47,602 ^E	64,344	74,894	137,410	79,382 ^E	66,779 ^E	18,153	80,096
Poultry and egg production	43,519	F	85,526	148,961	84,402	92,234 ^E	21,587 ^E	92,991
Other animal production	33,379	86,280	79,068	128,765	60,554	95,141	4,313	68,448
Total	39,571	76,611	82,740	133,068	63,625	94,701	15,124	72,674

Table 10

Distribution of farm families by income group, province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector, 2001

Family total income group ¹	All families	Family size			
		2	3	4	5 or more
number					
Canada					
Under \$10,000 ²	5,940 A	2,950 B	970 B	1,030 B	1,000 B
\$10,000-\$19,999	6,330 A	3,850 B	950 C	890 B	640 C
\$20,000-\$29,999	12,190 A	7,780 A	1,650 B	1,340 B	1,420 B
\$30,000-\$39,999	15,390 A	8,770 A	2,270 B	2,380 B	1,960 B
\$40,000-\$49,999	17,540 A	9,050 A	2,710 B	3,060 B	2,700 B
\$50,000-\$99,999	60,550 A	23,070 A	11,780 A	13,240 A	12,450 A
\$100,000 and over	30,610 A	8,390 A	6,620 A	7,730 A	7,870 A
Total	148,560 A	63,860 A	26,960 A	29,680 A	28,050 A
dollars					
Average income	72,674	61,192	78,637	81,344	83,910
Median income	61,412	49,450	68,355	70,355	73,361
number					
Atlantic Provinces					
Under \$10,000 ²	250 B	110 C	60 D	40 C	30 D
\$10,000-\$19,999	280 B	170 C	50 D	x	x
\$20,000-\$29,999	450 B	220 C	110 D	60 D	50 E
\$30,000-\$39,999	480 B	240 B	100 C	80 D	60 C
\$40,000-\$49,999	480 B	200 C	110 D	80 D	90 C
\$50,000-\$99,999	1,750 A	530 B	420 A	390 B	410 B
\$100,000 and over	760 A	170 B	140 B	190 B	260 B
Total	4,440 A	1,650 A	990 A	870 A	920 A
dollars					
Average income	64,157	52,107	61,065	73,581	80,502
Median income	56,393	42,711	54,030	66,626	70,296
number					
Quebec					
Under \$10,000 ²	870 B	350 D	170 D	180 D	180 D
\$10,000-\$19,999	1,050 B	590 C	170 D	180 D	110 E
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,660 B	860 C	310 D	180 D	310 D
\$30,000-\$39,999	2,290 B	1,050 B	490 C	490 C	250 D
\$40,000-\$49,999	2,480 B	930 B	510 C	570 C	480 B
\$50,000-\$99,999	7,980 A	1,890 B	1,840 B	2,080 B	2,170 A
\$100,000 and over	2,670 A	410 C	590 B	800 B	900 B
Total	19,030 A	6,070 A	4,080 A	4,480 A	4,400 A
dollars					
Average income	61,778	47,984	62,696	69,611	72,104
Median income	56,104	42,629	58,954	62,261	68,220

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 10 – continued

Distribution of farm families by income group, province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector, 2001

Family total income group ¹	All families	Family size			
		2	3	4	5 or more
number					
Ontario					
Under \$10,000 ²	1,410 ^B	830 ^C	200 ^D	170 ^C	190 ^C
\$10,000-\$19,999	1,570 ^C	1,010 ^C	230 ^E	190 ^E	150 ^D
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,780 ^B	1,910 ^C	300 ^D	270 ^D	310 ^D
\$30,000-\$39,999	3,070 ^B	1,830 ^B	400 ^D	460 ^D	390 ^D
\$40,000-\$49,999	3,730 ^B	1,890 ^B	580 ^D	790 ^D	470 ^D
\$50,000-\$99,999	13,580 ^A	4,820 ^A	2,700 ^B	3,060 ^B	3,020 ^B
\$100,000 and over	8,080 ^A	1,890 ^B	1,790 ^B	2,020 ^B	2,380 ^B
Total	34,220^A	14,180^A	6,190^A	6,950^A	6,890^A
dollars					
Average income	76,112	60,491	84,061	84,437	92,698
Median income	65,263	47,490	75,847	74,269	81,921
number					
Manitoba					
Under \$10,000 ²	610 ^B	240 ^B	100 ^C	140 ^C	130 ^B
\$10,000-\$19,999	700 ^B	380 ^B	130 ^D	100 ^C	90 ^D
\$20,000-\$29,999	1,410 ^A	800 ^B	240 ^C	210 ^C	170 ^C
\$30,000-\$39,999	1,710 ^A	920 ^B	220 ^B	330 ^C	220 ^B
\$40,000-\$49,999	1,700 ^A	860 ^B	250 ^B	300 ^B	290 ^B
\$50,000-\$99,999	5,770 ^A	2,160 ^A	1,190 ^A	1,200 ^A	1,200 ^A
\$100,000 and over	2,260 ^A	650 ^B	510 ^B	570 ^B	530 ^A
Total	14,140^A	6,010^A	2,650^A	2,860^A	2,640^A
dollars					
Average income	64,472	56,069	68,831	70,087	72,927
Median income	56,080	47,770	64,141	60,726	65,001
number					
Saskatchewan					
Under \$10,000 ²	990 ^C	490 ^D	170 ^D	200 ^D	110 ^C
\$10,000-\$19,999	1,100 ^B	740 ^C	150 ^E	130 ^B	90 ^C
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,680 ^B	1,900 ^B	350 ^D	230 ^A	200 ^A
\$30,000-\$39,999	3,630 ^B	2,270 ^B	380 ^C	500 ^C	470 ^C
\$40,000-\$49,999	4,230 ^A	2,120 ^B	620 ^C	780 ^C	710 ^C
\$50,000-\$99,999	14,540 ^A	6,370 ^A	2,710 ^B	2,980 ^A	2,480 ^A
\$100,000 and over	6,230 ^A	2,090 ^B	1,360 ^B	1,450 ^B	1,330 ^B
Total	33,390^A	15,990^A	5,740^A	6,270^A	5,380^A
dollars					
Average income	71,286	62,375	78,013	79,916	80,619
Median income	60,658	53,027	69,203	67,164	69,792

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 10 – continued

Distribution of farm families by income group, province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector, 2001

Family total income group ¹	All families	Family size			
		2	3	4	5 or more
number					
Alberta					
Under \$10,000 ²	1,340 ^B	590 ^C	190 ^D	250 ^C	300 ^C
\$10,000-\$19,999	1,250 ^C	740 ^C	150 ^D	210 ^D	140 ^E
\$20,000-\$29,999	2,500 ^B	1,730 ^C	250 ^D	240 ^C	290 ^D
\$30,000-\$39,999	3,400 ^B	2,020 ^B	550 ^D	360 ^D	460 ^D
\$40,000-\$49,999	4,120 ^B	2,590 ^B	540 ^D	430 ^C	570 ^C
\$50,000-\$99,999	14,250 ^A	6,120 ^A	2,440 ^B	2,980 ^B	2,710 ^B
\$100,000 and over	8,990 ^A	2,630 ^B	1,970 ^B	2,300 ^B	2,090 ^B
Total	35,850 ^A	16,430 ^A	6,090 ^A	6,760 ^A	6,570 ^A
dollars					
Average income	80,505	68,086	91,818	92,836	88,424
Median income	65,615	53,733	75,803	80,721	77,241
number					
British Columbia					
Under \$10,000 ²	500 ^B	320 ^C	60 ^D	50 ^D	50 ^C
\$10,000-\$19,999	380 ^B	230 ^C	70 ^D	50 ^D	40 ^A
\$20,000-\$29,999	710 ^B	370 ^B	80 ^D	140 ^D	110 ^D
\$30,000-\$39,999	830 ^B	440 ^B	120 ^C	170 ^C	110 ^D
\$40,000-\$49,999	810 ^B	450 ^B	110 ^C	140 ^C	120 ^C
\$50,000-\$99,999	2,670 ^A	1,170 ^A	510 ^B	550 ^B	460 ^B
\$100,000 and over	1,610 ^A	540 ^B	280 ^B	420 ^B	380 ^B
Total	7,510 ^A	3,520 ^A	1,230 ^A	1,500 ^A	1,260 ^A
dollars					
Average income	73,826	62,293	77,166	82,166	92,956
Median income	58,706	48,248	64,834	65,618	72,465

1. Based on family income from all sources: farm (net operating income) and off-farm income.

2. Includes losses.

Table 11
Average total income of farm families by quintile and by province, unincorporated sector, 2001

Province	Quintiles ¹					Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
	dollars					
Canada	13,752	42,751	62,007	85,844	158,947	72,674
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,124	33,789	45,770	67,373	120,592	59,804
Prince Edward Island	10,947	43,124	60,089	80,883	138,037	66,144
Nova Scotia	12,754	36,565	55,890	77,325	134,993	63,646
New Brunswick	12,833	35,702	53,292	77,486	138,393	63,491
Quebec	12,555	39,023	55,813	76,116	125,515	61,778
Ontario	12,212	43,626	65,704	90,150	168,747	76,112
Manitoba	13,791	38,254	57,073	78,505	134,709	64,472
Saskatchewan	19,383	44,641	61,193	83,632	147,553	71,286
Alberta	12,231	46,240	66,678	93,663	183,702	80,505
British Columbia	8,994	38,298	58,647	85,851	177,661	73,826

1. Quintiles are a measure of the distribution of total income. Average total income is calculated within these quintiles (first quintile (Q1), second quintile (Q2), third quintile (Q3), fourth quintile (Q4), fifth quintile (Q5)). Q1 = 0% to 20%, Q2 = 21% to 40%, Q3 = 41% to 60%, Q4 = 61% to 80%, Q5 = 81% to 100%.

Table 12
Average total income of farm families by quintile and by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada, 2001

Farm type	Quintiles ¹					Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
	dollars					
Crop production	19,230	46,544	66,103	90,260	163,184	77,065
Oilseed and grain farming	22,630	49,605	69,357	93,268	167,769	80,518
Potato farming	5,532	52,177 ^E	78,865	104,973 ^E	199,037	87,897
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	10,493	34,042	50,454 ^E	69,422	132,449	59,030
Fruit and tree nut farming	11,615	38,960	56,094	77,054	150,654	66,982
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	13,123	35,378	58,457	70,678	142,324	64,984
Other crop farming	13,269	39,373	58,092	83,374	149,113	68,815
Animal production	8,714	39,725	57,974	81,439	154,444	68,470
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8,847	37,614	54,132	76,802	144,041	64,318
Dairy cattle and milk production	22,751	51,421	69,692	92,018	155,360	78,220
Hog and pig farming	11,355	47,021	67,504	92,885	180,940	80,096
Poultry and egg production	20,504	54,506	83,553	109,311	191,672	92,991
Other animal production	-10,518	33,775	55,040	78,202	186,306	68,448
Total	13,752	42,751	62,007	85,844	158,947	72,674

1. Quintiles are a measure of the distribution of total income. Average total income is calculated within these quintiles (first quintile (Q1), second quintile (Q2), third quintile (Q3), fourth quintile (Q4), fifth quintile (Q5)). Q1 = 0% to 20%, Q2 = 21% to 40%, Q3 = 41% to 60%, Q4 = 61% to 80%, Q5 = 81% to 100%.

Data sources and methodology

The following information should be used to ensure a clear understanding of the basic concepts that define the data provided in this product, of the underlying methodology of the survey, and of key aspects of the data quality. This information will provide you with a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of the data, and of how they can be effectively used and analysed. The information may be of particular importance to you when making comparisons with data from other surveys or sources of information, and in drawing conclusions regarding changes over time, differences between geographic areas and differences among sub-groups of the target population.

Each year, the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP) samples unincorporated and incorporated taxfiler records to estimate a range of agricultural financial variables. Detailed revenue and expenses, and off-farm income of operators and their families compose the variables produced by the NISA/TDP.

General methodology

Universe

The Statistical Universe File – T1¹ and the Statistical Universe File – T2² of Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) contain the NISA/TDP universe for the unincorporated and incorporated sectors respectively. The Statistical Universe File – T3, also from CRA, contains the universe for the communal farming organizations.

Target population

The target population consists of all unincorporated and incorporated farms in Canada. Since the 1993 taxation year, it has also encompassed all communal farming organizations in Canada.

Sampling frame

The sampling frame for unincorporated farms contains all individuals who report either positive gross farm income or non-zero net farm income from self-employment on their CRA T1 General – Income Tax and Benefit Return. For incorporated farms, the sampling frame is made up of all corporations within the ten provinces and the territories that are classified as farms according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and that have sales of \$25,000 or more. To be classified as a farm in NAICS, 50% or more of the sales has to come from agricultural activities. The sampling frame does not include taxfilers in multiple jurisdictions (more than one province), non-Canadian residents or non-resident corporations, because they are beyond its scope. The frame also includes all communal farming organizations that report either positive gross farm income or non-zero net farm income on their CRA T3 Trust – Income Tax and Information Return.

Sources of data

The estimates presented in this publication are compiled from data extracted from CRA - Taxation returns filed by farmers.³

For the unincorporated sector, these returns comprise the following:

1. Refers to the *Self-Employment File for Agriculture (SEFA)*.
2. Refers to the *CORTAX (Corporation Tax Processing System) file*. Prior to reference year 2001, the source for the incorporated operations was the *CORPAC (corporate accounting and collection system) file*.
3. An evaluation of data quality is presented in the section on *Data accuracy*.

- a T1 General – Income Tax and Benefit Return which provides the source of all income (wages and salaries, net off-farm self-employment income, investment income, pension income, government social transfers and other off-farm income). This form serves as a source of off-farm income statistics. Data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit File supplement data on off-farm income.
- a Statement of Farming Income and Expenses of the farm operation. Taxfilers may elect to use the form⁴ T2042 – Statement of Farming Activities provided by CRA in the Farming Income Tax Guide or their own statement to report detailed revenue and expense data.
- a statement for the Net Income Stabilization Account. The taxfilers who participate in the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program use the form T1163, Statement A – NISA Account Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals to report detailed revenue and expense data. If they have more than one farming operation, they use the form T1163 for one operation and a separate form T1164, Statement B – NISA Account Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations, for each of their other farming operations.

Provincial allocation and stratification of the sampling frame for the unincorporated farms

The sampling frame for the unincorporated farms is stratified by province and territory. There is also a pre-specified sample (farms selected based on particular characteristics) to satisfy various requirements of the Whole Farm Data Projects. The predetermined total sample size of the survey is allocated, using the square-root allocation algorithm, to ensure adequate representation of all provinces, except Newfoundland and Labrador and the three territories where a census is performed. Following the square-root allocation, a substantial number of records are manually inserted to make adjustments for estimation errors (particularly to lower the coefficient of variation) and to improve quality in general.

Aside from the three territories and Newfoundland and Labrador, each province is sub-divided into a maximum of eight strata whose boundaries are based on gross farm income. The smallest two upper stratum boundaries and sampling rates are fixed manually while the highest stratum, called the take-all, has its lower boundary calculated according to the "sigma-gap" rule. The remaining, intermediate strata (three to six, where applicable) all have their upper boundaries determined by Sethi's algorithm.⁵

Sample allocation

Once the population strata boundaries and the provincial distribution of the sample size have been determined, the sample chosen is distributed within the strata. The two smallest strata are predetermined and have fixed sampling rates. As well, the largest stratum is take-all. To determine the sample size of the other strata, the Neyman allocation method, which minimizes the coefficient of variation for each province, is used.

Once Neyman allocation is completed, some manual adjustments were required to recalibrate the optimal number of provincial strata obtained through Sethi's algorithm to a long-established set of parameters with a predetermined (usually lower) number of provincial strata. This adjustment typically resulted in manually assigning the take-all to a stratum numbered lower than eight and overriding its Neyman's sampling percentage to one hundred, thus also absorbing any higher strata and so aligning overall to the desired number of provincial strata. In 2001, the sampling rates of the unincorporated sector varied from a complete census in Newfoundland and Labrador and the three territories to about 22% in Quebec.

Since the 1996 taxation year, a substantial number of electronic tax returns have been used to complete the unincorporated sample of the taxation data and since the 1997 taxation year, a substantial number of joint NISA-CRA tax returns have also been used. When CRA receives an electronic tax return or a joint NISA-CRA tax return, it is classified as "clean" or "unclean" depending on whether it satisfies all the editing rules. "Clean" returns are added to the taxation data sample since there is no additional cost. Because "unclean" returns involve

⁴ It could be a printed form or an electronic form.

⁵ The Sethi's algorithm is described in Sethi, V. K. "A Note on Optimum Stratification of Populations for Estimating the Population Means", *Australian Journal of Statistics*, Vol. 5, 1963, pp. 20-33.

verification and correction costs to make them usable, they are sampled at the same sampling rates used for taxation data.

Sample selection of unincorporated farms

The strata boundaries can change each year. However, the 2001 taxation year is the base year for a longitudinal survey and the strata boundaries will not change in 2002.

Once the sample allocation within the strata is completed, the sample is selected using a stratified pseudo-random sampling technique. Each record that is eligible for selection is assigned a three-digit hash number using a pseudorandom number generator to generate a number between 000 and 999. For the unincorporated farms, hash numbers are derived from the Social Insurance Number (SIN). Thus, when selecting a proportion p of records in a stratum where p is a value in the interval $[000,999]$, all hashes which have their last three digits less than or equal to p are chosen. The same SIN will produce the same hash number to be assigned to that record, so identical SIN will be chosen year after year. This is necessary to ensure the longitudinal aspect of the survey. Furthermore, when the record crosses stratum boundaries, it will always be included if moving upwards. Conversely, it will be pre-specified if moving downwards.

For the 2001 taxation year, the sample included around 191,200 returns of individuals operating unincorporated farms. Of the 168,800 returns classified as farms according to the NAICS, 162,000 were single unincorporated farms.

Data processing

Statistics Canada (STC) sends the sample selection specifications to CRA. Unincorporated farm data originating from printed forms are captured by CRA staff at several CRA regional taxation centres and forwarded to STC in electronic format. CRA also supplies STC with the electronically filed returns and with data from the joint NISA-CRA farming return throughout the year. All NISA returns are processed at the Winnipeg Tax Centre.

Data from all sources are subjected to a series of customized editing and imputation procedures designed and updated annually by Statistics Canada.

Detailed edit programs identify errors, inconsistencies, extreme values, etc. in the captured data. Data that fail to meet the predetermined criteria are referred to subject-matter specialists for appropriate action. As a final check, records of taxfilers that contribute the most for each income and expense item at the provincial level are analysed further.

Once all records have passed through the editing steps, those requiring imputation are identified and isolated. A process of donor imputation is used in cases where taxfilers failed to itemize (all or part of) their revenues and expenses. This involves the use of what is known as the "nearest-neighbor approach" to impute a value to a field. For example, if a farm taxfiler reports only a lump-sum figure for fertilizers, pesticides, and seed items, then an imputation will break down this aggregate figure into its component parts. The particular record is isolated and identified as a "recipient". A computer search is then made among the remaining records to identify the taxfiler that most closely matches the characteristics of the "recipient". This record would have reported values in the fields requiring imputation and have a "similar" farm type, geographic region and value of total farm expenses as the "recipient". For this example, the values reported by the donor for the three items specified above are summed and the proportion each represents of the summed value is calculated. This same proportion is then used to split the aggregate value reported by the 'recipient' into the component parts.

Estimation: Total income of farm family

Family total income is derived from personal income tax returns of each family member. Prior to the estimation, two steps are performed:

1. identification of farm families;
2. exclusion of certain types of records.

Identification of farm families

Farm families are identified by linking two source files. One contains the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program's (NISA/TDP) sample of individuals operating unincorporated farms. The other, the T1 Family File (T1FF), contains family units developed by Small Area and Administrative Data Division (SAADD). Records are linked (and farm families⁶ are identified) through the Social Insurance Number (SIN).

SAADD's Family Formation Process⁷ is as follows: Family units are formed by linking personal income tax records. Various fields on a tax return are used in the linkage process. Among these fields, the most often used are SINs (of the taxfiler and of the taxfiler's spouse), Address, Marital Status, Gender, Age, and Surname. The initial population used to develop the family unit comprises all taxfilers for the reference year.

Exclusions

The following records are removed from the farm family file prior to the estimation of family income:

1. "Non family persons⁸" are excluded because they do not constitute a family.
2. Families in which members derived all of their farm revenues from non agricultural sources. (See the definition of "non farmer" in Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary.)
3. Families in which members are involved in more than one farming operation. These families are excluded in order to produce statistics by various farm characteristics such as farm type and farm typology group (Appendix I for definition).
4. Families operating a farm showing a gross operating revenue of less than \$10,000.

Estimation

The estimation is based on the premise that each sampled unit represents, in addition to itself, a certain number of unsampled units in the population. A weight is attached to each record in the farm family file to reflect this representation.

Farm revenues and expenses

Total farm revenue and expense items are estimated by inflating the in-sample revenue and expense items using an estimation weight. To represent the entire population of taxfilers, each entity is assigned an initial weight, which reflects the proportion of the population actually observed in the NISA/TDP sample, multiplied by the partnership share of the entity in the case of unincorporated farms. The initial weight (WGT_I) of the sampled members in the NISA/TDP is calculated as follows:

$$WGT_I = (N_h/n_h) * \text{Partnership share}$$

where N_h is the population size for stratum h
 n_h is the sample size for stratum h, and
 WGT_I is the weight of the sampled member(s) within each family.

The prespecified units are self-representing (estimation weight equals one) as they are included in the sample with certainty. The weight is then multiplied by the partnership share of the entity.

The final estimation weight (WGT_F) used in the estimation of total farm revenue and expense for families is the sum of the initial weight for all sampled members in the NISA/TDP within each family. It is calculated as follows:

6. Families refer to a married couple or a common-law couple with or without children at home; or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There is no restriction on the age of the children. Children must report a marital status other than "married" or "living common-law" and have no child living in the household. Previous to the 1998 data, children had to report "single" as their marital status. Starting with the 2000 data, same-sex couples are also included.

7. For more information on concepts and methodology, an unpublished paper, **Overview of the Taxation Family File (T1FF) Processing** may be obtained by contacting Small Area and Administrative Data Division, (613) 951-9720.

8. Non-family persons are household members who do not belong to a husband-wife family or a lone-parent family.

WGT_F = sum of WGT_1 for all sampled members within each family.

The calculated weighted revenue and expense items are summed by domain to produce the total revenue and expense items. A domain is defined as a region, a type of farm, a farm typology group or a combination of these variables.

Off-farm income

Off-farm income estimates are produced by adding the off-farm income components of family members and applying the appropriate family weight to each record. (N.B. Each record corresponds to a family.) Then, the weighted data from all the sampled families are summed to the needed level of aggregation.

In order to calculate the family weight ($FWGT_i$), the following steps are taken:

First, for each sampled and unsampled tax record with either positive gross farm income or non-zero net farm income in the population, the probability of non-selection was calculated as follows:

$$PN_{ij} = 1 - n_h/N_h$$

where n_h is the sample size for stratum h ,
 N_h is the population size for stratum h , and
 PN_{ij} is the probability of non-selection for member j in family i .

For all other records, the probability of non-selection is set to 1.

$$PN_{ij} = 1.$$

Secondly, for each family, the probability of not selecting one member of the family from the initial NISA/TDP sample was calculated as follows:

$$PNF_i = PN_{i1} * PN_{i2} * \dots * PN_{in}$$

where PNF_i is the probability of non-selection for family i , and
 n is the number of members in family i .

Finally, for each family, the family weight was calculated as follows:

$$FWGT_i = 1 / (1 - PNF_i)$$

where $FWGT_i$ is the family weight for family i .

The calculated weighted off-farm income items are summed by domain to produce the total off-farm income items.

For statistical purposes, the estimates presented in the publication cover families operating a single unincorporated farm with total farm operating revenues equal to or greater than \$10,000.

Data for the three territories are excluded.

Data confidentiality

STC maintains a strict level of data confidentiality. All tabulated data are subject to confidentiality restrictions prior to release. Several computerized checks are performed on all data to prevent the publication or disclosure of any confidential information.

For each of the tabulations produced, the estimated number of farms and farm families is rounded to the base of 10 and the estimates for the other variables in that table are adjusted by a variable factor. This method preserves the confidentiality of the data, without jeopardizing the quality of the actual estimates.

Reference period

The series on farm families contained in this data product are based on the 2001 taxation year. Information for tax purposes is collected in the year following the taxation year being reported upon; in this case, 2001 data were collected in 2002.

Revisions

Data from the NISA/TDP are not subject to revision.

Concepts and variables measured

Characteristics

The major variables measured are operating revenues, operating expenses, net operating income, off-farm income, total income and total income adjusted for capital cost allowance of farm families. The estimates are produced at different aggregation levels such as province, type of farm and farm typology group. (More detailed definitions of variables and other concepts can be found in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary at the end of this document.)

Operating revenues: agricultural sales, program payments and insurance proceeds as well as custom work and machine rental, rental income and miscellaneous revenues. (Inter-farm sales are included in these revenues.)

Operating expenses: the business costs incurred by a farm operation in the production of agricultural commodities. (Inter-farm purchases are included in these costs but capital cost allowance is excluded.)

Net operating income: the profit or loss of the farm operation measured by total operating revenues less total operating expenses, excluding capital cost allowance, the value of inventory adjustments and other adjustments, for tax purposes.

Off-farm income: the sum of six sources of income: wages and salaries, net off-farm self-employment income, investment income, pension income, government social transfers (excluding pension amounts) and other off-farm income.

Total income: the total income of each taxfiling member of the family. It is the sum of the net operating income and the off-farm income of a family involved in a single, unincorporated farm.

Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance: the total income adjusted for capital cost allowance of each taxfiling member of the family. It is the sum of the net operating income adjusted for capital cost allowance (e.g., net operating income less capital cost allowance) and the off-farm income of a family involved in a single, unincorporated farm.

Industrial classification

Starting with the 2001 reference year, the NISA/TDP has adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The NAICS is an industry classification system that was developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Created against the background of the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAICS is designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis and the comparability of the three economies. NAICS is based on a production-oriented or supply-based conceptual framework. This means that producing units that use similar production processes are grouped together in NAICS. By grouping businesses that use similar production processes, data classified according to NAICS are more suitable for the analysis of production related issues such as productivity or industrial performance.

The NAICS has a hierarchical structure and uses a six-digit numbering system. The first two digits designate the sector (the agriculture sector is part of 11—Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting), the third digit represents the subsector, the fourth indicates the industry group, the fifth represents the industries, and the sixth digit designates national industries. (NAICS with Canadian detail is designated NAICS Canada.)

NAICS replaces both the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Establishments (SIC-E) and the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises (SIC-C). Consult Appendix II to obtain a complete set of farm types available in the NISA/TDP.

Data for 2000 and for previous years have been recalculated to the new classification system. Each record has been revisited and the farm type has been reassigned according to the new classification.

Data accuracy

The statistics contained in this publication are estimates derived from a random sample of income tax returns and, as such, are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. The quality of the estimates thus depends on the combined effect of these types of errors. The methodology of this survey has been designed to control errors and to reduce the potential effects of these. However, the results of the survey remain subject to error – e.g., coverage, response and processing error, and errors as a result of non-response.

Sampling errors

These errors arise because observations are made only on a sample and not on the entire population. The sampling error depends on such factors as the size of the sample, the variability of the characteristic of interest in the population, the sampling design and the method of estimation. For example, for a given sample size, the sampling error will depend on the stratification procedure employed, allocation of the sample, choice of the sampling units and method of selection.

In sample surveys, since inference is made about the entire population covered by the survey on the basis of data obtained from only a part of the population, the results are likely to be different than if a complete census was taken under the same general survey conditions. The most important feature of probability sampling is that the sampling error can be measured from the sample itself.

Non-sampling errors

These errors are present whether a sample or a complete census of the population is taken. Non-sampling errors may be introduced at various stages of data processing (such as coding, data entry, editing, weighting, tabulation, etc.) and include response errors introduced by the taxfilers as a result of misclassifications. All efforts are undertaken to minimize non-sampling errors through extensive edits and data analysis, but some of these errors are outside the control of Statistics Canada. Specifically, CRA tax forms are designed for the collection of income data for tax purposes and not for survey purposes.

Sampling error measures

The sample used in the survey is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design under the same general conditions. If it was possible that each one of these samples could be surveyed under essentially the same conditions, with an estimate calculated from each sample, it would be expected that the sample estimates would differ from each other. The average estimate derived from all these possible sample estimates is termed the expected value. The expected value can also be expressed as the value that would be obtained if a census enumeration was taken under identical conditions of collection and processing. An estimate calculated from a sample survey is said to be precise if it is near the expected value.

Sample estimates may differ from this expected value of the estimates. However, since the estimate is based on a probability sample, the variability of the sample estimate with respect to its expected value can be measured.

Guides to the precision (reliability) of sample estimates or potential size of sampling errors are provided through sampling variance (defined as the average, over all possible samples, of the squared difference of the estimate from its expected value) or the standard error (square root of the sampling variance) of the estimates. The standard error and variance are measures of precision in absolute terms. The coefficient of variation (CV), defined as the standard error divided by the sample estimate, is a measure of precision in relative terms. For comparison purposes one may

more readily compare the sampling error of one estimate to the sampling error of another estimate, through the use of the CV. In this publication, the CV is used to measure the sampling error of the estimates.

The estimates contained in this publication have been assigned a letter to indicate their CV (expressed as a percentage). The letter grades represent the following CVs:

Text table 1

CV rating system

CV Range	Symbol	Meaning
0.00% to 4.99%	A	Excellent
5.00% to 9.99%	B	Very good
10.00% to 14.99%	C	Good
15.00% to 24.99%	D	Acceptable
25.00% to 34.99%	E	Use with caution
35.00% and more	F	Too unreliable to be published

The variability in the estimate can be obtained by constructing confidence intervals around the estimate using the estimate and the CV. Thus, for our sample, it is possible to state with a given level of confidence that the confidence interval constructed around the estimate will cover the expected value. For example, if an estimate of \$15,000,000 has a CV of 10%, the standard error will be \$1,500,000 or the estimate multiplied by the CV. It can then be stated that the interval whose length equals the standard deviation about the estimate, i.e., between \$13,500,000 and \$16,500,000, will cover the expected value over repeated surveys, 68% of the time. Or, it can be stated that the interval whose length equals two standard deviations about the estimate, i.e., between \$12,000,000 and \$18,000,000, will cover the expected value over repeated surveys, 95% of the time.

The CV is not always a good indicator of the precision for some variables. This is particularly true when the different values of a variable are positive and negative. In that case, the standard error of the estimate tends to be large and the estimate tends to be small or approaching zero, thus resulting in a high CV. Therefore, the estimate might be near the exact population value and, at the same time, be rated as being unreliable. The variables net operating income, net market income and net market income adjusted for capital cost allowance (CCA) are in that situation and therefore, the CVs calculated for these variables are not used. In order to give an indication of their precision, these variables have been assigned a data quality symbol based on the CV of variables from which they are derived.

For example, while net operating income values may fluctuate around zero, we have two distinct components (total operating revenues and total operating expenses) for which we can calculate CVs. Data quality symbols are assigned as follows: 1) When the CV of both components is below 35.00% and the CV of at least one of the two components is between 25.00% and 34.99%, the symbol “E” is assigned. This symbol means that the estimate should be used with caution. 2) When the CV of at least one component is equal to or greater than 35.00%, the symbol “F” is assigned. This symbol means that the estimate is too unreliable to be published. 3) When the CV of both components is below 25.00%, no symbol is assigned. The quality of the estimates not accompanied by a data quality symbol is assessed to be “acceptable or better”.

Variables for which a CV cannot be calculated have been handled in a similar manner.¹

Non-sampling error measures

The exact population value is aimed at or desired by both a sample survey as well as a census. We say the estimate is accurate if it is near this value. Although this value is desired, we cannot assume that the exact value of every unit in the population or sample can be obtained and processed without error. Any difference between the expected value and the exact population value is termed the bias. Systematic biases in the data cannot be measured by the

1. The CV for the variables total income and total income adjusted for capital cost allowance cannot be evaluated. Total income is the sum of total off-farm income and net operating income and is calculated in two different steps.

probability measures of sampling error as previously described. The accuracy of a survey estimate is determined by the joint effect of sampling and non-sampling errors.

However, in the context of this survey of administrative tax records, no measures of the non-sampling errors have been developed.

Data limitations

Users of data from the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP) should be aware of the following limitations:

i) The data reported on the tax return do not always make it possible to assign the appropriate farm type.

Consider the following examples:

- Many taxfilers in Quebec do not itemize the type of crop sold. Prior to the 1993 taxation year, their farm was typed as “crops unspecified”. Under the NAICS-based structure, these farms are classified to 111999, All other miscellaneous crop farming. For purposes of statistical tabulations, these farms are classified to 1119, Other crop farming, thus underestimating the figures for other crop farming types such as Oilseed and grain farming (1111), Potato farming (111211), Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming (111219), and Fruit and tree nut farming (1113) for Quebec and, therefore, for Canada. In 1992, 980 farms involved in Other crop farming, received 50% and over of their sales from these “unspecified crops”. The total operating revenues and expenses of the estimated 980 farms amounted to \$85.5 million and \$63.6 million respectively. This limitation has been addressed by subject matter specialists. Since the 1993 taxation year, the “unspecified crop” revenues have been allocated according to the crop type.
- Depending on the type of tax returns, taxfilers may not have to provide detailed information on fruits and vegetables when filling their tax returns. Melons may be classified under either fruits or vegetables. When detailed information is provided, all melons, including watermelons and cantaloupes, are included with vegetables in the NISA/TDP. However, until the 2000 reference year, watermelons were included with fruits. This misclassification and the fact that melons may be recorded under fruits by taxfilers may result in an overestimation of the number of farms classified to 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming and in an underestimation of the number of farms classified to 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming. (All cases similar to this one are discussed in Appendix III—Further notes on data limitations.)

ii) The differentiation between a farmer and a non-farmer is not always evident. For example, one may not be able to identify individuals whose farm income comes from a crop share agreement based on the information provided on the tax return. They are considered farmers even though they are not involved in a farming operation.

iii) The estimates are slightly altered by the confidentiality method used. Each estimated number of farms and farm families is randomly rounded and then, the estimates of the other variables are adjusted by a variable factor.

iv) The estimates on the number of farms may be greater than the estimates on the number of farm families even though the estimates only cover families in which members are involved in one farming operation. The fact that the estimates are subject to sampling error and that the two sets of estimates are produced using different estimation weights explains this situation. The estimated number of farms is produced using the estimation weight for individuals, while the number of families is estimated using the family weight.

v) Under the *Income Tax Act*, taxfilers can report on a cash or accrual basis. This may result in some distortions when making year-to-year comparisons.

vi) The imputation of missing values may affect the accuracy of the tabulations.

Comparability of data and related sources

Comparisons of the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP) estimates with other Statistics Canada sources such as the Census of Agriculture, the Farm Financial Survey and the Agriculture Economic Statistics (AES) series are affected by differences in concepts, methods and coverage. The combined effect of these differences may result in substantial discrepancies in level estimates and in trends. For example, the NISA/TDP estimates on operating revenues and expenses are not directly comparable with other sources. As a result of the residual method used to derive net income, relatively small differences in either operating revenues or expenses can result in relatively large differences in net income level and yearly change.

Changes over time

The following changes in the data series over time should be taken into account when comparing NISA/TDP data from year-to-year.

- The definition of a farm was expanded in 1995 to include operations that produced only Christmas trees. Prior to the 1995 taxation year, only farms that produced Christmas trees as well as other agricultural products were included in the estimates. Operations that produced only Christmas trees are also included in the AES series since 1997.
- Starting in 1999, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm family income includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve.
- Starting in 1999, only Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm family income. RRSP income is part of other off-farm income.
- Farm families are modeled after 'Census families'. The definition of a census family has evolved over time. A census family now refers to a married couple or a common-law couple with or without children at home; or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There is no restriction on the age of the children. Children must report a marital status other than "married" or "living common-law" and have no child living in the household. Previous to the 1998 data, children had to report "single" as their marital status. Starting with the 2000 data, same-sex couples are also included.
- The comparability of government social transfers estimates is affected by the implementation of different provincial family benefits programs in the last half of the 1990s. Provincial family benefits are included in the farm family income series.

With the introduction of the North American Industry Classification System, hatcheries became part of the agriculture sector in 1997. The following difference should be considered when comparing the NISA/TDP data with other sources of data based on NAICS.

Starting with the 2001 reference year, the NISA/TDP estimates include hatcheries. However, the sales of hatching eggs by poultry and egg farms are included in the NISA/TDP estimates since 1996.

Hatchery receipts are included in the AES series since 1997. With hatcheries becoming part of the agriculture sector, receipts from the sales of eggs to hatcheries in the same province are considered inter-farm sales and are excluded from the estimates. Only sales to hatcheries outside of the province are included in the estimates. (Intra-provincial purchases of both eggs by hatcheries and chicks from poultry and egg farms are considered inter-farm purchases and are excluded from the estimates.)

The 1996 definition of a census farm was expanded from the definition used in 1991 to include, in addition of operations that produced only Christmas trees, commercial poultry hatcheries.

Finally, hatcheries are included in the FFS estimates starting with the 2002 reference year.

Glossary

Average: The estimate of a cell divided by the number of families included in the domain. A domain is defined as a region, a type of farm, a farm typology group, a combination of these variables, etc.

Capital cost allowance: A tax term for depreciation used to define the portion of the cost of the depreciable property, such as equipment and buildings, that is tax-deductible. After the calculation of the capital cost allowance, farmers may deduct any amount up to the maximum allowable.

The estimated amount of capital cost allowance (CCA) claimed by farm families is shown in certain tables of the publication. Net market income adjusted for CCA and total income adjusted for CCA are also shown in certain tables.

Depreciation: The loss in value of an asset over its estimated life due to wear and tear and obsolescence. (For tax purposes, depreciation is represented by the capital cost allowance, i.e. an amount deducted from income to account for annual depreciation costs at a rate specific to the depreciable capital item.)

Farm operations: Unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 or more.

Farm type (classification): The farm type classification is based on the percentage of the sales of the major commodity or commodity group. For example, to be classified as a hog and pig farming operation, 50% or more of the farm's agricultural sales must come from the sale of hogs. A farm with less than 50% of sales from hogs is not classified as a hog and pig farming operation.

Farm types are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS divides establishments in the agriculture sector in two subsectors: crop production and animal production.

- **Crop production (NAICS code 111):** This subsector comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, trees and their seeds (excluding those engaged in forestry operations). Industries have been created taking into account input factors, such as suitable land, climatic conditions, type of equipment, and the amount and type of labour required. The production process is typically completed when the raw product or commodity grown reaches the "farm gate" for market, that is, at the point of first sale or price determination. An establishment is classified to a NAICS industry or a national level industry within this subsector provided that 50% or more of the establishment's agricultural production consists of the crops of the industry. Establishments with 50% or more in crop production and with no one product or family of products of an industry accounting for 50% of the production are treated as combination crop farms and classified to 11199, All other crop farming, except for establishments with 50% or more in the production of oilseeds and grains, which are classified to 11119, Other grain farming.

For the purpose of this publication, six farm types are presented under the **Crop production** subsector:

- **Oilseed and grain farming (NAICS code 1111):** This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing oilseeds and grains. Establishments primarily engaged in producing seeds are classified in the appropriate crop industry.
- **Potato farming (NAICS code 111211):** This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing potatoes and seed potatoes, except sweet potatoes.
- **Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming (NAICS code 111219):** This Canadian industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other Canadian industry, primarily engaged in growing vegetables and melons. Establishments primarily engaged in producing vegetable and melon seeds, except seed potatoes, and vegetable and melon bedding plants are also included in this industry.

- **Fruit and tree nut farming (NAICS code 1113):** This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing fruit and nuts.
- **Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production (NAICS code 1114):** This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover, growing nursery crops and growing flowers. "Under cover" includes in greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. The crops grown are removed at various stages of maturity.
- **Other crop farming (NAICS code 1119):** This industry group comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry group, primarily engaged in growing crops, such as tobacco, peanuts, sugarbeets, cotton, sugar cane, hay, agave, herbs and spices, mint, hops, and hay and grass seeds. Combination crop farming and the gathering of maple sap are included in this industry group.
- **Animal production (NAICS code 112):** This subsector comprises establishments, such as ranches, farms and feedlots, primarily engaged in raising animals, producing animal products and fattening animals. Industries have been created taking into account input factors such as suitable grazing or pasture land, specialized buildings, type of equipment, and the amount and type of labour required. An establishment is classified to a NAICS industry or a national level industry within this subsector provided that 50% or more of the establishment's agricultural production consists of the products of that industry. Establishments with 50% or more in animal production and with no one product or family of products of an industry accounting for 50% of the production are treated as combination animal farms and classified to 11299, All other animal production.

For the purpose of this publication, the **Animal production** subsector is divided in five different farm types:

- **Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots (NAICS code 112110):** This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising and fattening cattle. The raising of cattle for dairy herd replacements is also included in this industry.

Exclusion(s): Establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle (Dairy cattle and milk production).

- **Dairy cattle and milk production (NAICS code 112120):** This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle.

Exclusion(s): Establishments primarily engaged in: raising, feeding or fattening cattle (Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots); raising dairy herd replacements (Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots); milking goats (Goat farming).

For farms involved in dairy cattle and milk production, the rule of 50% or more is altered slightly—only 40% or more of agricultural sales are derived from the sale of dairy products and 10% or more from raising and selling dairy cattle.

- **Hog and pig farming (NAICS code 112210):** This Canadian industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising hogs and pigs.
- **Poultry and egg production (NAICS code 1123):** This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in breeding, hatching and raising poultry for meat or egg production.

Up to taxation year 2000, hatcheries are not included in the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP) estimates.

- **Other animal production (NAICS code 112A):** NAICS code 112A, which has been created by the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada, is a combination of the two following industry groups: Sheep and goat farming (NAICS code 1124) and Other animal production (NAICS code 1129). The first industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising sheep and goats, and feeding or fattening lambs. The second industry group comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry group, primarily engaged in raising animals, such as bees, horses and other equines, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, llamas, deer, worms, crickets, laboratory animals and companion animals, for example dogs, cats, pet birds and other pets. The production of animal products, such as honey and other bee products, is also included. Establishments primarily engaged in raising a combination of animals, classified in other industries with no one predominating, are also included in this industry group.

Animal aquaculture (NAICS code 1125), which became part of the agriculture sector under NAICS, is not included in the NISA/TDP estimates.

(Consult Appendix II to obtain a complete set of farm types available in the NISA/TDP.)

Farm typology group: The classification of farm families based on characteristics of the farm and the family. Farms and farm families are sorted into seven categories based on age of operator, dependence on farm revenues and income level:

- Pension farms
- Lifestyle farms
- Low-income farms
- Small farms
- Medium farms
- Large farms
- Very large farms

(Refer to Appendix I for a detailed description of each type.)

Incorporated sector: All corporations classified as engaging in farming activity (50% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities) that reported total sales of \$25,000 and over on their Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) T2 Corporation – Income Tax Return.

Median income: The value of income for which half of the units in the population have lower incomes and half have higher incomes.

Net market income adjusted for capital cost allowance: The sum of total operating revenues less total operating expenses including capital cost allowance minus net program payments.

Net operating income: The profit or loss of the farm operation measured by total operating revenues less total operating expenses, excluding capital cost allowance, the value of inventory adjustments and other adjustments, for tax purposes.

In some tables, net operating income is presented as the sum of the two following components:

- **net program payments:** program payments and insurance proceeds after deducting stabilization levies or fees (government levies).
- **net market income:** is the sum of total operating revenues less total operating expenses minus net program payments.

Non-farmer: Taxfilers who, under the *Income Tax Act*, are allowed to file a Statement of Farming Income and Expenses to CRA but are not considered farmers for our purposes. For example, taxfilers who report 100% of their farm income from the following sources of operation are considered out-of-scope: Wood (including stumpage fees) and horse racing. Prior to the 1995 taxation year, taxfilers who reported 100% of their farm income from the sale of Christmas trees were also considered out-of-scope.

Off-farm income: The sum of six sources of income:

- **wages and salaries:** the sum of gross wages and salaries before deductions (including commission income) as per T4 slips, and other employment income such as tips and gratuities. Starting in 1999, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm family income includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve.
- **net off-farm self-employment income:** business income, professional income, commission income and fishing income, on a net basis. The net income is the amount reported after expenses and costs are deducted from the gross income.
- **investment income:** the sum of net rental income, net limited partnership income, the amount of dividends actually received from taxable Canadian corporations, and interest and other investment income.
- **pension income:** Old Age Security pension, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits, other pensions and superannuation, and net federal supplements.
- **government social transfers (excluding pension amounts):** Employment Insurance benefits, Workers' compensation benefits, social assistance payments, Canada Child Tax Benefit and provincial family benefits. Provincial family benefits are included only in the off-farm family income. The Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) program, which started in July 1998 in support of the National Child Benefit initiative, replaces the previous Child Tax Benefit (CTB) program. The CTB was introduced in January 1993, replacing a system of universal family allowances and child tax credits. The provincial programs which are explicitly accounted for in the farm family income are: the Newfoundland and Labrador Child Benefit (beginning in 1999), the Nova Scotia Child Benefit (beginning in 1998), the New Brunswick Child Tax Benefit (beginning in 1997), the New Brunswick Working Income Supplement, the Quebec family allowances (starting with 1994 estimates), the Ontario Child Care Supplement for Working Families (beginning in 1998), the Saskatchewan Child Benefit (beginning in 1998), the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit (beginning in 1997), the British Columbia Family Bonus (beginning in 1996), and the British Columbia Earned Income Benefit (beginning in 1998).
- **other off-farm income:** taxable amount of support payments received, items reported on line 130 of the T1 tax return such as scholarships, fellowships and bursaries, lump-sum payments from pensions and deferred profit-sharing plans received when leaving a plan, retiring allowances (severance pay), amounts paid out of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), and other income (such as registered education savings plan income and training allowances). Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) income is also included. Starting in 1999, only RRSP income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm family income.

In this publication, total income (farm and off-farm income) for farm families applies to families operating a single unincorporated farm.

Operating expenses: The business costs incurred by a farm operation in the production of agricultural commodities. Inter-farm purchases are included in these costs but capital cost allowance is excluded. Some expense items are reported at net cost (for example, property taxes, interest, and fuel are net of rebates that were applied to the farming operation).

Operating revenues: Agricultural sales, program payments and insurance proceeds as well as custom work and machine rental, rental income and miscellaneous revenues. Inter-farm sales are included in the estimates. Some revenue items are net of payments made (for example, cash advances are net of cash advances repayment).

Program payments and insurance proceeds: income from the following six sources:

- provincial stabilization programs
- federal and provincial disaster assistance programs such as the Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA) Program in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick; the Canadian Farm Income Program (CFIP) in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick; the Whole Farm Insurance Pilot (WFIP) Program in British Columbia; the Farm Income Disaster Program (FIDP) in Alberta; the Ontario Whole Farm Relief Program (OWFRP) and the Ontario Farm Income Disaster Program (OFIDP) in Ontario; the 'Aide en cas de catastrophe liée au revenu agricole (ACRA)' in Quebec; and the Agricultural Disaster Insurance Program (ADIP) and the Canadian Farm Income Program (CFIP) in Prince Edward Island
- Gross Revenue Insurance Program (GRIP), now terminated
- government payments and other subsidies (such as hog incentive programs, acreage payments, assistance for clearing land and government grants)
- aggregate amounts reported for subsidies, patronage dividends and reimbursements
- insurance proceeds from programs (private and government) for crops and livestock due to adverse weather conditions, disease or other reasons

Dairy subsidies are not included in program payments nor are NISA withdrawals for unincorporated farms.

Quintile: Any of the four values that divide the units of a frequency distribution into five classes each containing the fifth (20%) of the total number of units such that the values corresponding to the units in one class are less than the first quintile, those in a second class are greater than the first quintile and less than the second quintile, and so on throughout. Quintile can also refer to each of the five classes that were created.

Total income: The total income of each taxfiling member of the family. It is the sum of the net operating income and the off-farm income of a family involved in a single, unincorporated farm.

Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance: The total income adjusted for capital cost allowance of each taxfiling member of the family. It is the sum of the net operating income adjusted for capital cost allowance (e.g., net operating income less capital cost allowance) and the off-farm income of a family involved in a single, unincorporated farm.

Unincorporated sector: Individual taxfilers who reported positive gross farm income or non zero net farm income on their CRA T1 General - Income Tax and Benefit Return. Those taxfilers who are considered non farmers for our purposes are excluded. For purposes of statistical tabulations, unincorporated farms with total operating revenues below \$10,000 are also excluded.

Appendix I

Farm typology

In 1998, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) developed a farm typology¹ that categorizes farms into more homogeneous groups than a classification based on their size, their contribution to total agricultural production, or national net farm operating income. The definitions have evolved over the past few years. The AAFC farm typology is similar in many respects to the typology developed by the Economic Research Service (ERS),² U.S. Department of Agriculture, to monitor the diverse needs of small farm businesses in the United States. Factors such as age, income, business intentions and revenue class have been used to categorize farm operators and farm families into distinct groups.

The AAFC typology classifies farms into more homogeneous groups based on five factors:

- age (retirement farms)
- dependence on off-farm income (lifestyle farms)
- total family income (low-income farms)
- revenue class
- organizational structure (non-family farms)

Originally, the AAFC typology was developed to better target the needs of individual farms and farm families using the Farm Financial Survey (FFS). This typology has been slightly modified and adapted to the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP) — farm family series.³

The typology definitions used for the NISA/TDP — farm family series — are presented hereunder.

Typology definitions

Farms and farm families were sorted into seven categories based on age of operator, dependence on farm revenues and income level. The following describes in detail the characteristics of each type.

Non-business-focused farms

Pension (family) farms are farms in which the oldest operator is 65 years of age and older or is aged 60 to 64 and receiving pension income. This group represents farmers, approaching or in retirement, who may be downsizing or will be in the process of selling off or transferring the farm to their children in the next few years. It is expected that these farmers would not readily adopt new technology at this stage in their life cycle. Therefore, by identifying these

1. Discussion of the AAFC farm typology can be found in the brochure *Characteristics of Canada's Diverse Farm Sector*, January 2002. This brochure presents the differences among farm typology groups using data from the 2000 Farm Financial Survey.

2. Discussion of the ERS farm typology can be found in the brochure *America's Diverse Family Farms — Assorted Sizes, Types and Situations*, ERS Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 769, May 2001.

3. The main differences between the two data sources are the following: a) The NISA/TDP includes only families operating a single unincorporated family farm while FFS includes families involved in unincorporated and incorporated family farms. b) The FFS includes information on non-family farm operations (Hutterite colonies and other communal operations, non-family corporations and co-operatives) while the NISA/TDP does not include them. c) The low-income cutoff used in the "low-income farms" group varies between data sources. The NISA/TDP defines the low-income farms based on the low-income cutoff (LICO) for a family of four living in rural Canada while the FFS defines the low-income farms based on the LICO with an adjustment for capital cost allowance. d) The FFS "retirement farms" group excludes family farms with younger family members involved in the day-to-day operation of the farm — in order to better define farms which may be sold in the near future to non-family members. The NISA/TDP "pension farms" group does not distinguish whether children are involved.

farmers, it would be easier to determine the impact of a policy encouraging the adoption of new technology on other types of farms.

Lifestyle (family) farms are farms that are not operated by full-time farmers. They are defined as farms with gross farm revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 that are operated by families with off-farm income equal to or greater than \$50,000, and that do not fall into the pension category. Generally, these families rely almost exclusively on off-farm employment for their main source of income and operate a farm for reasons of “lifestyle” choice or perhaps tax purposes. These farms do not report significant net farm operating income.

Low-income (family) farms are farms with gross farm revenues between \$10,000 and \$99,999 that are operated by families with a total family income⁴ below the low-income cutoff.⁵ They do not fall into either the pension or lifestyle categories. This group represents farms or farm families that are struggling financially. Similar to the previous group, these families rely almost exclusively on off-farm employment for their main source of income. These farms are unable to reach economies of size or scale, resulting in low or negative margins.

Business-focused farms

Small and medium (family) farms are viable small- to medium-size farms that may expand over time. Small farms are those farms with gross farm revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 and medium farms with gross farm revenues between \$50,000 and \$99,999. These two categories do not fall into any of the previous categories. Due to the small size of their operations, these families rely heavily on off-farm income; however, these farms tend to have higher operating margins than other farms in their size category.

Large (family) farms are defined as farms with gross farm revenues between \$100,000 and \$499,999 that do not fall into the pension category. Farm families operating these farms generally receive more than 50% of their total family income from the farm.

Very large (family) farms are those farms with gross farm revenues of \$500,000 or more that do not fall into the pension category.

4. Total family income is the sum of net farm operating income as reported for tax purposes (i.e. taking into account inventory adjustments, capital cost allowance, etc.) and off-farm income.

5. Statistics Canada defines the low-income group based on the low-income cutoff for a family of four living in rural Canada. In 2001, this value was \$24,500.

Appendix II

List of farm types

Text table 1

List of farm types available in the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program

Description	NAICS	Codes available
Crop production	111	x
Oilseed and grain farming	1111	x
Soybean farming	111110	x
Oilseed (except soybean) farming	111120	x
Dry pea and bean farming	111130	x
Wheat farming	111140	x
Corn farming	111150	x
Rice farming	111160	
Other grain farming	111190	x
Vegetable and melon farming	1112	x
Potato farming	111211	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	111219	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	1113	x
Orange groves	111310	
Citrus (except orange) groves	111320	
Non-citrus fruit and tree nut farming	111330	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1114	x
Mushroom production	111411	x
Nursery, floriculture and other greenhouse production	1114A ¹	x
Other food crops grown under cover	111419	
Nursery and tree production	111421	
Floriculture production	111422	
Other crop farming	1119	x
Tobacco farming	111910	x
Cotton farming	111920	
Sugar cane farming	111930	
Hay farming	111940	x
Fruit and vegetable combination farming	111993	x
All other miscellaneous crop farming	111999	x
Animal production	112	x
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	x
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	112110	x
Dairy cattle and milk production	112120	x
Hog and pig farming	1122	x
Hog and pig farming	112210	x
Poultry and egg production	1123	x
Chicken egg production	112310	x
Broiler, turkey and all other poultry production	1123A ¹	x
Broiler and other meat-type chicken production	112320	
Turkey production	112330	
Combination poultry and egg production	112391	
All other poultry production	112399	
Poultry hatcheries	112340 ²	x

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Text table 1 – continued

List of farm types available in the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program

Description	NAICS	Codes available
Other animal production	112A ¹	x
Sheep and goat farming	1124	x
Sheep farming	112410	
Goat farming	112420	
Animal aquaculture	1125 ³	
Animal aquaculture	112510 ³	
Other animal production	1129	x
Apiculture	112910	x
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	112930	x
Horse and all other animal production	1129A ¹	x
Horse and other equine production	112920	
All other miscellaneous animal production	112999	
Animal combination farming	112991	x

1. Farm types created by Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada for the purpose of statistical tabulations and to address the problems faced by the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program in absence of detailed information on tax returns.
2. Poultry hatcheries are included in NISA/TDP estimates starting with reference year 2001.
3. Not included in NISA/TDP estimates.

Appendix III

Further notes on data limitations

Impact on farm type classification

In the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP), some farms cannot be assigned under the proper NAICS code because the information gathered from most of the data sources is not detailed enough. This results in an overestimation (or underestimation) of the number of farms for the farm types affected (and consequently, of the total operating revenues and expenses within these farm types).

- It is impossible to make a distinction between the following five farm types: Farms growing faba beans for forage, fodder corn, oats for fodder, hay and grass seed. The first three farm types, which are comprised in the industry group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming, should have been classified respectively to 111130, Dry pea and bean farming, 111150, Corn farming and 111190, Other grain farming. Hay farms and farms growing grass seed, which are included in the industry group 1119, Other crop farming, should have been classified respectively to 111940, Hay farming and 111999, All other miscellaneous crop farming. In the NISA/TDP, these five farm types are classified to 111940, Hay Farming. This results in an overestimation of the number of farms included in Other crop farming (1119) and in an underestimation of the number of farms involved in Oilseed and grain farming (1111). (Results for both farm types are presented in this publication.)
- For most data sources, taxfilers do not have to provide detailed information on fruits and vegetables when filling their tax returns. They may report their income from the sale of melons with fruits or vegetables. When detailed information is provided, all melons, including watermelons and cantaloupes, are included with vegetables in the NISA/TDP. However, until the 2000 reference year, watermelons were included with fruits. This misclassification and the fact that melons may be recorded under fruits by taxfilers may result in an overestimation of the number of farms classified to 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming and in an underestimation of the number of farms classified to 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming.
- It is impossible in the NISA/TDP to make a distinction between the two following farm types: Farms growing root crops (e.g., turnips) for livestock feed and those growing sugar beets, hops, mangels and other miscellaneous field crops. Under NAICS Canada, the farms in the first group are to be included in Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming (111219) and those in the second, in All other miscellaneous crop farming (111999). In the NISA/TDP, these farms are classified to 111999, All other miscellaneous crop farming, resulting in an overestimation of the farms classified to 1119, Other crop farming and hence in an underestimation of the farms primarily engaged in growing vegetables (111219).
- It is also impossible to distinguish farms growing vegetable bedding plants from farms growing other food crops under cover. Under NAICS Canada, these farms are to be coded respectively to 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming and to 111419, Other food crops grown under cover. In the NISA/TDP, these farms are classified to 1114A, Nursery, floriculture and other greenhouse production. (NAICS code 1114A was created by the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada.) This results in an overestimation of the number of farms included in the industry group 1114, Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production and again, in a slight underestimation of the number of farms classified in Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming (111219).

- In the NISA/TDP, there is only one commodity code for exotic poultry, such as emus and ostriches, and for horses, ponies, dogs, etc. All farms primarily engaged in raising animals recorded under that commodity code are included under 1129A, Horse and All Animal Production. (NAICS code 1129A was created by the Agriculture Division.) This results in an overestimation of the number of farms in Other Animal Production (112A) and in an underestimation of the number of farms in Poultry and Egg Production (1123). (NAICS code 112A was also created by the Agriculture Division.)
- Other farms could not be classified under the proper NAICS industry or national industry code. However, this has no impact on the types of farms presented in this publication since these farms are included in the appropriate standard farm types.¹ Consider the following examples. 1) Data for the different types of grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, soybeans, etc.) are imputed to a greater extent for 1996 and beyond since the unincorporated source of electronically filed taxation data has no breakdown of grains and oilseeds available. This may result in an overestimation or underestimation of some national industries (e.g., Soybean farming (111110) or Wheat farming (111140)). However, this has no impact for the industry group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming. 2) Most of the data sources do not provide a breakdown between income derived from the sale of food crops grown under cover, nursery products and floriculture products. Under NAICS Canada, farms specialized in these three types of production are to be classified respectively to 111419, Other food crops grown under cover, 111421, Nursery and tree production, and 111422, Floriculture production. In the NISA/TDP, they are classified to 1114A, Nursery, floriculture and other greenhouse production. This has no impact for the industry group 1114, Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production.

1. Refer to the 11 farm types that are presented in this publication. They serve as a basis for the NISA/TDP estimates.

Appendix IV

Other related products

To satisfy various user needs, the Agriculture Division offers a number of products and services as well as customized products.

- **Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics (ESAS) – CD-ROM**

The **Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics** (ESAS) CD-ROM (Statistics Canada catalogue no. 21F0001XCB) is a compilation of the most commonly requested estimates from the Whole Farm Database (WFDB). This CD-ROM product has been designed to provide users with desktop access to a wide array of physical and financial farm statistics. The system offers:

- a complete itemization of operating revenues and expenses
- sources and levels of farm and off-farm income for operators and farm families
- data on assets, liabilities and capital investments for farms
- information on land use and livestock inventories

Data are available for selected years by region, type of farm and revenue class.

- **Customized requests**

For specialized needs, users may request customized tables on a cost-recovery basis. Customized tables are available on paper or on diskette, on CD-ROM or by e-mail.

- Those interested in learning more about the WFDB should refer to the **Whole Farm Database – Reference Manual**. This document is available from the Agriculture Division at no charge. It is also available free of charge on Statistics Canada's Internet site at www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/freepub.cgi.

To order WFDB products and services or for more information, please write to the:

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