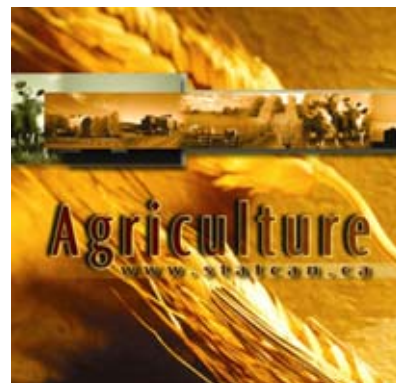


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Statistics on Income of Farm Operators

2006



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Statistics Canada
Agriculture Division
Whole Farm Data Projects Section

Statistics on Income of Farm Operators

2006

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

User information

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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Highlights

- Average total income of farm operators increased 6.2% from 2005 to \$56,899 in 2006, according to data from personal income tax returns. This level was 15.1% above its previous five-year average (2001 to 2005). Once adjusted for capital cost allowance (CCA), average total income of these operators rose 5.8% between 2005 and 2006 to \$40,842.
- The overall growth in farm operators' average total income in 2006 reflects increases in both average income from off-farm sources, up 8.6%, and average net farm operating income, up 2.6%. Off-farm income made up 61.8% of the total income of farm operators, up from 60.5% in 2005.
- Increases in both average net market income and average net program payments contributed to the rise in average net farm operating income.
- Average net market income of farm operators settled at \$6,972 in 2006, 7.5% above 2005. On average, higher operating expenses and lower hog revenues tempered the rise in net market income. Although average revenues from crop, cattle and calf sales recorded large gains, average net market income in 2006 was almost a quarter below the previous five-year average. Net market income brought 32.1% to operators' net farm operating income in 2006 compared to about 60% in 2002, the year before the onset of the BSE situation.
- In 2006, many farm operators continued to face deficit net market income due to factors such as rising input costs, falling hog prices, and a strengthened Canadian dollar. However, the impact of these factors on the net market income was compensated somewhat by the higher quality of crops to market, improved market conditions for some commodities, and firmer grain and oilseed prices in the second half of 2006.
- In 2006, average net program payments to farm operators were 0.4% higher than in 2005, at \$14,752. This increase does not reflect the trend observed for the total net program payments (-3.2%) as fewer operators received program payments in 2006. Total net program payments were down as several special programs introduced earlier to remedy cash flow problems and difficulties in the cattle sector, such as the Farm Income Payment Program and BSE-related programs, drew to a conclusion. Meanwhile, new programs partially offset losses from those terminated programs.
- Following a bumper crop in 2005, average total income of oilseed and grain farm operators grew 12.1% in 2006 to \$57,542. After three consecutive years of decline, average net farm operating income of oilseed and grain producers increased 20.5% to settle almost on par with their previous five-year average. Average net market income rose from \$562 in 2005 to \$1,470 in 2006. This rise was due largely to higher average revenues from canola, wheat and grain corn. Increased deliveries and firmer prices in the second half of 2006 improved oilseed and grain revenues. Higher average operating expenses prevented the average net market income from increasing to an even higher level.
- Potato producers posted the highest total income among crop production operators in 2006, almost on par with the 2005 level. Average net farm operating income of potato operators was pulled down by net program payments for which decreases neutralized gains in net market income. Average net market income of potato farm operators was 87.8% above that of 2005 as higher revenues from potato sales offset the rise in farm input costs. Potato revenues went up on the strength of higher average prices.
- Average total income of beef cattle farm operators rose 3.7% from 2005 to \$43,111 in 2006, due to a 10.3% growth in average off-farm income. Meanwhile, the average net farm operating income of these operators declined for a second consecutive year in 2006, down 19.9% as average net program payments to cattle producers declined

22.1%. They reported a net market income loss for a fourth consecutive year, but this loss was less than in 2005. Higher revenue from cattle and calf sales was the main contributor to the improvement in average net market income of beef cattle farm operators.

- Hog and pig farming operators saw their average total income decrease 28.6% from 2005 to \$60,713 due to a 43.6% decline in average net farm operating income. Average net farm operating income was 15.2% below its previous five-year average, at \$33,341. Hit by falling prices and increased production costs in 2006, these operators saw their average net market income drop 103.9% from 2005 resulting in an average deficit of \$1,469.
- Hog prices, 13.9% lower in 2006 compared to 2005, marked a continuing downward trend in year-over-year price changes which began in the spring of 2005. Price pressures due to a glut in North American supplies, a strong Canadian dollar, and higher feed costs exerted a dampening effect on the hog market.
- Average total income of farm operators increased in all provinces in 2006, except in Newfoundland and Labrador (-18.7%), Manitoba (-6.8%) and Quebec (-1.5%). British Columbia's farm operators earned the highest average total income, followed by those in Alberta.

Notes to users

Statistics on Income of Farm Operators is a Statistics Canada (StatCan) publication that puts into perspective the financial data derived from the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/TDP). This publication is complemented by two publications: **Statistics on Income of Farm Families** (Catalogue no. 21-207-X) and **Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms** (Catalogue no. 21-208-X).

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

This issue of **Statistics on Income of Farm Operators** covers the 2006 reference year but it also provides some historical perspective by displaying farm and off-farm income data for farm operators back to 2002.

Farm operators refer to those involved in one or more incorporated farms (with total operating revenues of \$25,000 and over) or unincorporated farms (with total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over).

The following factors should be taken into account when 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 (i.e., total income minus capital cost allowance) are presented in all tables, except tables 8, 9-1 and 9-2.
- In tables 8, 9-1 and 9-2, farm operators refer only to those involved in a single unincorporated farm with total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over.
- 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).¹ In the CAIS/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%. For 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 CAIS/TDP estimates include poultry hatcheries within poultry and egg farms. Animal aquaculture farms are not included in the CAIS/TDP estimates.
- Starting with reference year 2003, the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program replaces the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program. Therefore, the Net Income Stabilization Account and Taxation Data Program (NISA/TDP) is now referred to as the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/TDP).

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

The CAIS program is available to producers across Canada and provides assistance to those producers who have experienced a loss of income as a result of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or other factors. It combines elements of income stabilization and disaster protection, helping producers protect their farming operations from both small and large drops in income. The CAIS program is a whole-farm approach and it is available to eligible farmers regardless of the commodities they produce.

The CAIS program was actually implemented in 2004. Producer Assistance 2003 was a transition measure until CAIS came into effect.

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.

Introduction

Since the mid-1920s, the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada (StatCan) 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 StatCan 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 information from personal income tax records also enabled the TDP to produce off-farm income estimates for farm operators. The Taxation Data Program is now referred to as the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/TDP).²

The CAIS/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 CAIS/TDP constitutes a major source of financial data for the Whole Farm Data Project.³ 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 operator income estimates are used to: measure the relative importance of farm and off-farm operator income at different aggregation levels; assess the economic welfare of Canadian farm operators; and facilitate farm policy development.

The **Statistics on Income of Farm Operators** publication provides information on sources and levels of farm and off-farm income for farm operators by province, type of farm (based on the North American Industry Classification System) and revenue class. Distributional tables on income of farm operators are also presented.

This issue of **Statistics on Income of Farm Operators** covers the 2006 reference year. It also provides some historical perspective by displaying farm and off-farm income data for farm operators back to 2002.

For purposes of statistical tabulations, the estimates presented in this publication cover farm operators of one or more unincorporated farms (reporting total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over) or incorporated farms (reporting total operating revenues of \$25,000 and over).

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. Starting with reference year 2003, the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program replaces the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA).

3. 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.

Income of farm operators - Annual review, 2006

This publication reports income of Canadian farm operators according to data from personal income tax returns. It covers farm and off-farm income of individuals operating unincorporated farms with total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over and incorporated farms with total operating revenues of \$25,000 and over.

In this annual review, **total income** is presented as the sum of **off-farm income** plus **net farm operating income**:

- **off-farm income:** equals the sum of wages and salaries as per T4 slips, net off-farm self-employment income, investment income, pension income, government social transfers and other off-farm income.
- **net farm operating income:** equals the sum of **net market income** plus **net program payments**.
- **net market income:** total operating revenues minus total operating expenses minus net program payments.
- **net program payments:** program payments and insurance proceeds minus stabilization government levies or fees.

Average total income of farm operators advanced for a third consecutive year in 2006

Average total income of farm operators in Canada advanced for a third consecutive year, to reach \$56,899 in 2006, according to data from personal income tax returns. Their average total income, up 6.2% from 2005, was 15.1% above its previous five-year average¹ (2001 to 2005), a period which included two years of drought in the Prairie provinces and the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) crisis.

After adjusting for capital cost allowance (CCA),² their average total income, at \$40,842, was 5.8% above its 2005 level. The CCA adjustment accounted for 28.2% of the average total income.

The overall growth in average total income in 2006 reflects increases in both average income from off-farm sources, up 8.6%, and average net farm operating income,³ up 2.6% (Text table 1).

Text table 1

Average total income and its components, operators of all farm types, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	53,568	56,899	49,443	6.2	15.1
Off-farm income	32,390	35,175	28,789	8.6	22.2
Net operating income	21,178	21,723	20,654	2.6	5.2
Net market	6,486	6,972	9,259	7.5	-24.7
Net program payments	14,692	14,752	11,396	0.4	29.4

In 2006, average total income of farm operators in Canada ranged from \$40,006 for operators on farms earning from \$50,000 to \$99,999 in gross operating revenues to \$132,301 for those on farms earning \$500,000 and over.

1. The data series on total income of farm operators for the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/TDP) started in 1993. The trends discussed in this analysis refer to data dating back to 1993.
2. A definition can be found in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology—Glossary.
3. The trend observed for the average net farm operating income does not reflect the trend observed for the total net farm operating income. Total net farm operating income was down 1.1% between 2005 and 2006.

Average net farm operating income of farm operators grew 2.6% in 2006

Average net farm operating income of farm operators rose 2.6% from 2005 to \$21,723 in 2006, continuing the upward trend that began in 2004 after declining in 2003 following back-to-back droughts in the Prairie provinces in 2001 and 2002 and the closure of the United States border to live cattle exports in 2003,

Average net market income for all operators grew 7.5% from the previous year to \$6,972 in 2006, as average revenues from crop, cattle and calf sales recorded large gains. Nonetheless, it was almost a quarter below its previous five-year average. Higher average operating expenses and lower average hog revenues tempered the increase in average net market income.

Average operating expenses grew most for livestock operators in the wake of higher cattle purchases and expenses for feed, supplements, straw and bedding. Similarly, higher expenses for crop operators included fertilizer and lime expenses, and fuel expenses for machinery, truck and auto. All operators bore increased costs in 2006 for salaries, net interest expenses and marketing expenses.

Crop revenues were increased by higher deliveries of the two major crops (wheat and canola) and firmer prices⁴ in the second half of 2006. Crop revenues were also supported by higher revenues from the sales of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture products and, to a lesser extent, from the sales of fruit, vegetables and potatoes.

Cattle and calf revenues rose as cattle exports regained strength following the reopening of the United States border to live cattle under 30 months of age on July 18, 2005.

In 2006, many farm operators continued to face deficit net market income⁵ due to factors such as rising input costs (hired farm labour, interest, fuel, feeder cattle and fertilizers), falling hog prices and a strengthened Canadian dollar.⁶ However, the impact of these factors on the average net market income was dampened somewhat by other factors such as higher quality of crops to market, improved market conditions for some of the commodities, and firmer grain and oilseed prices in the second half of 2006.

Total net program payments to all operators were down in 2006 with the phasing out of several special programs. Certain programs linked to cash flow problems and difficulties in the cattle sector were terminated in 2006, including the Farm Income Payment Program and BSE-related programs. Lower crop insurance payments also contributed to the decrease. Meanwhile, new programs, including the Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program and the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) Inventory Transition Initiatives, as well as other CAIS enhancements, partially offset the loss from the terminated programs.

While total program payments to all farm operators were lower, average net program payments were up 0.4% from 2005 to \$14,752 as fewer operators received program payments.⁷ This level was 29.4% above the previous five-year average.

In 2006, net market income contributed 12.3% to total income and net program payments, 25.9%. Net market income also accounted for 32.1% of operators' net farm operating income in 2006 compared to about 60% in 2002, the year before the onset of the BSE situation. Taking CCA into account, operators posted an average net market income deficit of \$9,086 in 2006.

In 2006, average net farm operating income of farm operators ranged from a deficit of \$1,088 for those on farms earning from \$10,000 to \$49,999 in revenue to a profit of \$85,470 for those on farms earning \$500,000 and over.

4. Unless otherwise indicated, all trends related to commodity prices and marketings are based on data extracted from the Farm Cash Receipts Unit Database. This database was developed by the Farm Income and Prices Section of Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada. Price refers to the average price received by farmers for the sales of agricultural commodities at the first transaction point. Marketed production refers to total quantity of a particular commodity sold on the domestic or the international market. For grains, it refers to total quantity of grains delivered to be sold on the domestic or the international market. Data on prices and marketings are as of November 24, 2008.

5. In 2006, 43.8% of Canadian farm operators registered a deficit in net market income compared to 44.3% in 2005. Their average net market income stood at -\$28,717 in 2006 compared to -\$27,593 in 2005.

6. The value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the US dollar rose 6.8% on average in 2006. Canadian Economic Observer, Statistics Canada's catalogue no. 11-010-X, Table 34 Interest rates and exchange rates, December 2007.

7. The fact that the trend observed for the average net program payments (+0.4%) does not reflect the trend observed for the total net program payments (-3.2%) can partly be explained by the decrease in the number of operators on farms with revenues of \$10,000 to \$249,999 (- 11,360 operators), while the number of operators on farms with revenues of \$250,000 and over increased (+1,560 operators).

In 2006, the average operating margin⁸ for all farm operators was 12.5 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 13.1 cents in 2005. Operating margins ranged from a deficit of 5.2 cents per dollar of revenue for operators on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to a profit of 18.2 cents for those on farms with revenues between \$250,000 and \$499,999.

Off-farm income continued to be an important source of income for farm operators

Off-farm income made up 61.8% of the total income of farm operators in 2006, up from 60.5% in 2005. The major contributor to the off-farm income was employment income (at 38.4% of total income). This was followed by investment income (10.3%), pension income (8.8%), other off-farm income (3.0%) and government social transfers (1.3%).

When taking CCA into account, off-farm income contributed an 86.1% share to total income of farm operators, up 2.2 percentage points from 2005. Off-farm employment income represented 53.5% of total income adjusted for CCA in 2006.

It is important to note that not all farm operator income earned from a farming operation is net farm operating income. Income reported as wages and salaries and as investment income may have come from the farm.

Average off-farm income of farm operators continued to rise at a faster rate in 2006

In 2006, average off-farm income of farm operators posted a higher rate of increase, up 8.6% from 2005 to \$35,175, reflecting growth in all of its major components (Text table 2). This level was also 22.2% above its previous five-year average.

Text table 2

Average total income of farm operators and its components, all farm types, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	Share of total income in 2006
	dollars		percent change	percent
Total income¹	53,568	56,899	6.2	100.0
Off-farm income²	32,390	35,175	8.6	61.8
Off-farm employment income ³	20,403	21,831	7.0	38.4
Investment income	4,917	5,889	19.8	10.3
Pension income	4,719	5,014	6.3	8.8
Government social transfers	643	717	11.5	1.3
Other off-farm income	1,708	1,725	1.0	3.0
Net operating income¹	21,178	21,723	2.6	38.2

- 1. Excluding capital cost allowance.
- 2. Excluding taxable capital gains.
- 3. The sum of wages and salaries and net off-farm self-employment income.

Investment income rose the most from 2005, up 19.8%, trailed by government social transfers, up 11.5%, and off-farm employment income, up 7.0%.

In 2006, the rise in average investment income from 2005 was due to a 34.2% growth in average dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations and, to a lesser extent, to an 8.5% growth in average interest and other investment income. The rise in average interest and other investment income reflects to some degree the rise in the Bank of Canada rate, which went from 2.92% in 2005 to 4.31% in 2006. Average investment income grew by 19.8% in 2006 compared to 5.1% in 2005.

8. Operating margin corresponds to the ratio of net operating income to operating revenues, measured in cents per dollar of revenue. It is a measure of profitability and the rate of return to farm capital, labour and management.

In 2006, employment income of farm operators rose 7.0% on average, according to taxation data. This 7.0% increase was below the 9.8% gain in 2005. Overall, the employment rate in Canada grew 2.1% in 2006 compared to 1.6% in 2005.⁹ Labour force participation rose in the services-producing sector and a low unemployment rate¹⁰ cut across both goods and services-producing sectors.

Average government social transfers increased at a faster pace, up 11.5%, compared to 3.2% in 2005. The implementation of the Universal Child Care Benefit program in July 2006 was the main contributor to the growth in government social transfers. Canada Child Tax Benefits, Workers' compensation benefits and Employment Insurance benefits also contributed to the rise.

Average pension income advanced 6.3%, about the same pace as in 2005. Other pensions and superannuation income, which grew 7.6%, contributed the most to the rise in average pension income. Increases in the Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan income, in Old Age Security pension income and in net federal supplements also contributed to the rise in average pension income.

Average total income of oilseed and grain farm operators

In 2006, operators specialized in oilseed and grain farming earned a total income of \$57,542, on average, up 12.1% from 2005. After three consecutive years of decline, they posted a 20.5% increase in their average net farm operating income from 2005, to settle almost on par with their previous five-year average (Text table 3). Adjusted for CCA, their average net operating income increased from \$1,883 in 2005 to \$4,512 in 2006.

Text table 3

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in oilseed and grain farming, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	51,316	57,542	51,364	12.1	12.0
Off-farm income	33,338	35,878	29,911	7.6	19.9
Net operating income	17,978	21,664	21,453	20.5	1.0
Net market income	562	1,470	7,257	161.6	-79.7
Net program payments	17,416	20,194	14,196	16.0	42.3

Average net market income of oilseed and grain farm operators was up one and a half times, rising from \$562 in 2005 to \$1,470 in 2006. The rise was due largely to higher average revenues from canola, wheat and grain corn. Higher average operating expenses, driven by increased crop expenses, interest expenses and fuel expenses for machinery, truck and auto, prevented the average net market income from increasing to an even higher level. Although the average net market income more than doubled from 2005, it was still five times under the previous five-year average.

Following a bumper crop in 2005, oilseed and grain revenues were improved by increased deliveries (which drew down inventories) and firmer prices in the second half of 2006. Deliveries of canola and wheat increased in 2006, as farmers made use of the record or near-record stocks gleaned from the 2005 and 2006 harvests. Prices gained strength during 2006 as the bio-fuel industry expanded and adverse growing conditions—drought conditions and increased winterkill—were experienced by some of the major wheat exporting countries such as the United States, Russia and Ukraine. Improved harvest conditions in 2006 that resulted in the marketing of higher quality crops also contributed to push up prices late in the year.

9. Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), CANSIM table 282-0087.

10. Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), CANSIM table 282-0008.

Grain prices¹¹ received by producers in 2006 were 10.2% above the 2005 levels. The summer of 2006 signified the end of the downward trend in monthly year-over-year price changes observed since the summer of 2003. On the other hand, oilseed prices¹² received by producers in 2006 were 3.1% below the 2005 levels. However, the third quarter of 2006 also marked the end of a string of monthly year-over-year decreases for oilseed prices which began in October 2004. Ample world grain supplies and a strong Canadian dollar had continued to lower prices in the first half of 2006.

Average net program payments to operators specialized in oilseed and grain production were \$20,194, up 16.0% from 2005, and 42.3% above their previous five-year average.

Average income from off-farm sources to operators specialized in oilseed and grain farming also increased, but at a slower pace compared to that of net farm operating income, up by 7.6% on average.

In 2006, average total income of operators specialized in oilseed and grain farming ranged from \$44,438 for those earning between \$50,000 and \$99,999 in gross operating revenues to \$125,144 for those earning \$500,000 and over.

In 2006, the average operating margin for oilseed and grain operators yielded 17.1 cents per dollar of revenue, up from 15.4 cents in 2005. Operators with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 reported lower operating margins compared to those with larger revenues, reflecting the relative efficiencies inherent in large scale operations. In 2006, 18.0 cents of every dollar of revenue earned by operators earning between \$250,000 and \$499,999 in revenue were profit compared to 8.5 cents for those with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999.

Horticulture Sector

Average total income of potato farm operators

Despite the fact that the average total income of farm operators specialized in potato farming remained flat (+0.3%) in 2006, at \$109,412, these producers reported the highest total income among crop production operators, second only to those running poultry and egg farms.

In 2006, potato farm operators saw their average off-farm income rise 6.5% from 2005 to \$40,833. Their average net farm operating income declined 3.0% to \$68,580 but was nonetheless 9.0% above its previous five-year average (Text table 4). Average net farm operating income went down in 2006 from 2005 as the decline in average net program payments neutralized the rise in average net market income. Adjusted for CCA, average net farm operating income of potato farm operators went down 6.6% from 2005 to \$21,613 in 2006.

Text table 4

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in potato farming, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	109,056	109,412	97,199	0.3	12.6
Off-farm income	38,333	40,833	34,273	6.5	19.1
Net operating income	70,722	68,580	62,926	-3.0	9.0
Net market income	14,658	27,523	35,513	87.8	-22.5
Net program payments	56,064	41,056	27,414	-26.8	49.8

Average net market income of potato farm operators was 87.8% above its 2005 level, due to increased revenues from potato sales which offset higher farm input costs, namely fertilizer and lime, seed and plants, labour and energy.

11. Source: Statistics Canada, Farm Product Price Index (FPPI), annual (index, 1997=100), CANSIM table 002-0022.

12. Source: Statistics Canada, Farm Product Price Index (FPPI), annual (index, 1997=100), CANSIM table 002-0022.

Potato revenues went up on the strength of an increase in average prices. Potato prices rose 18.0%¹³ from 2005 as the upward trend in year-over-year price changes that had started in the fall of 2005 continued until the fall of 2006. Prices increased in response to reduced production in 2005 and concerns over lower seeded area in the spring of 2006. Prices fell in the fall of 2006 as the 2006 harvest yielded a large increase in production, despite a minimal rise in harvested area. Canada harvested the best yielding potato crop in history.

While prices of potatoes rose, average net program payments to potato farm operators were 26.8% below the 2005 level. Despite the decrease, net program payments were almost 50% above the previous five-year average.

In 2006, average total income for operators involved in potato farming were highest for those on large farms with reported revenues of \$500,000 and over (\$167,899) and lowest for those on small farms earning between \$10,000 and \$49,999 in revenues (\$34,096¹⁴).

In 2006, the average operating margin for operators of potato farms was 15.2 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 16.5 cents in 2005. Operating margins ranged from 10.0 cents¹⁵ per dollar of revenue for farm operators with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to 19.0 cents for those with revenues between \$50,000 and \$99,999.

Average total income of operators engaged in other vegetable and melon farming¹⁶

Fuelled by higher average net market income and increased average net program payments in 2006, farm operators specialized in other vegetable and melon farming saw their average net farm operating income grow for a second consecutive year, up 22.6% from 2005 to \$34,618. Combined with a 7.6% gain in average off-farm income, the growth in average farming income contributed to push average total income up 15.0% to \$66,052 (Text table 5).

Average net market income of operators involved in other vegetable and melon farming went up 48.8% from 2005 to \$15,722 in 2006, due to higher average revenues from vegetable sales, which outstripped increased production costs. Average net program payments were up 6.9% from 2005 and 66.4% above the previous five-year average.

Text table 5
Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in vegetable¹ and melon farming, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	57,438	66,052	53,605	15.0	23.2
Off-farm income	29,205	31,435	27,322	7.6	15.1
Net operating income	28,234	34,618	26,283	22.6	31.7
Net market income	10,563	15,722	14,930	48.8	5.3
Net program payments	17,671	18,896	11,353	6.9	66.4

1. Except potato.

Average revenues from vegetable sales rose because of higher revenues for most vegetable types, particularly sweet corn, onions, and lettuce. Both prices received and quantities sold contributed to push up revenues from the sales of sweet corn and onions. Revenues from the sales of lettuce were up due to higher prices. The rise in vegetable revenues was moderated by lower revenues from the sale of field cucumbers, due to decreased marketings.

13. Source: Statistics Canada, Farm Product Price Index (FPPI), annual (index, 1997=100), CANSIM table 002-0022.

14. This figure should be used with caution. For information on the coefficients of variation rating system, please refer to Text table 1 in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology—Data accuracy.

15. This figure should be used with caution. For information on the coefficients of variation rating system, please refer to Text table 1 in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology—Data accuracy.

16. Based on the North American Industry Classification System, this farm type excludes potatoes and includes melons.

In 2006, average total income of other vegetable and melon farm operators ranged from \$23,356 for those on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to \$149,982 for those on farms with revenues of \$500,000 and over.

In 2006, operators of these other vegetable and melon farms reported an average operating margin of 15.1 cents per dollar of revenue, up 1.0 cent from 2005. By revenue class, operating margins ranged from 8.6 cents per dollar of revenue for producers on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to 20.3 cents for those on farms with revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999.

Average total income of fruit and tree nut farming operators

Largely supported by their net market income, operators of farms primarily engaged in fruit and tree nut farming saw their average total income rise to \$59,972 in 2006, up 15.4% from 2005 and 25.9% higher than the previous five-year average. Average off-farm income, which increased 4.9%, also contributed to push average total income up (Text table 6).

Text table 6

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in fruit and tree nut farming, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	51,955	59,972	47,635	15.4	25.9
Off-farm income	39,508	41,440	35,074	4.9	18.2
Net operating income	12,447	18,531	12,560	48.9	47.5
Net market income	1,409	8,680	5,539	516.0	56.7
Net program payments	11,038	9,851	7,021	-10.8	40.3

Average net market income of these operators increased from \$1,409 in 2005 to \$8,680 in 2006 as the rise in average revenues from fruit sales outpaced the increase in production costs. The 2006 level was 56.7% above the previous five-year average.

The increase in revenues from fruit sales was boosted by higher revenues from the sale of fruits that are grown primarily for processing: blueberries, grapes and cranberries. The rise in blueberry and cranberry sales may be due partly to an increased demand for these two antioxidant-rich fruits by a health-conscious public. After they saw their crop decimated by a spring frost in 2005, Ontario's grape growers registered a record year for grapes in 2006. In British Columbia, grapes for wine are also becoming increasingly more popular.

Average net program payments went down 10.8% to \$9,851. Despite the decrease, the 2006 level was still 40.3% above its previous five-year average.

In 2006, average total income of fruit and tree nut farm operators ranged from \$35,774 for operators bringing in \$10,000 to \$49,999 in gross operating revenues to \$189,337 for those on farms with revenues of \$500,000 and over.

In terms of profitability, fruit and tree nut producers with \$10,000 to \$49,999 in gross operating revenues registered the lowest average operating margin at 1.0 cent per dollar of revenue and those on farms earning revenues of \$500,000 and over posted the highest, at 17.5 cents per dollar of revenue. In 2006, the average operating margin for operators in fruit and tree nut farming was 15.4 cents per dollar of revenue, 4.2 cents more than in 2005.

Average total income of operators specialized in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture

In 2006, the average total income of farm operators primarily engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production grew 15.4% from 2005 to \$102,661. This level was also 30.2% above its previous five-year average. The growth in average total income was supported by a 9.7% rise in average off-farm income and a 20.8% increase in average net farm operating income.

The average net operating income of operators specialized in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production was 38.8% above its previous five-year average. Average net farm operating income for these operators rose for a second year to \$55,051 (Text table 7).

Adjusted for CCA, their average net farm operating income increased 34.0% from 2005 to \$20,634 in 2006.

Text table 7

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	88,966	102,661	78,870	15.4	30.2
Off-farm income	43,409	47,610	39,214	9.7	21.4
Net operating income	45,558	55,051	39,657	20.8	38.8
Net market income	28,488	33,670	29,682	18.2	13.4
Net program payments	17,069	21,380	9,975	25.3	114.3

Both components of average net farm operating income increased for these operators in 2006. Higher revenues from greenhouse, nursery and floriculture sales (or the sale of their specialty products) outpaced the rise in average operating expenses, pushing average net market income up 18.2% from 2005. General expenses (mainly paid salaries and heating fuel) and crop expenses (mainly other crop expenses, fertilizer and lime, and seed and plants) led the increase in average operating expenses.

Average net program payments were up by over a quarter from 2005. This double-digit year-over-year increase in net program payments to greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operators was second only to that of hog operators. Over double the previous five-year average, net program payments to these operators had risen the most among operators by farm type over this period.

In 2006, average total income for operators engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production were highest for those on large farms with gross operating revenues of \$500,000 and over (\$217,850) and lowest for those on farms earning between \$100,000 and \$249,999 in revenues (\$34,260).

In terms of profitability, greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operators earning between \$10,000 and \$49,999 in revenues reported the lowest average operating margin, at 5.4 cents per dollar of revenue. Operators with farms earning between \$50,000 and \$99,999 in revenue reported the highest average operating margin, at 13.8 cents per dollar of revenue. Overall, the average operating margin of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operators was 10.0 cents per dollar of revenue in 2006, up from 9.2 cents in 2005.

Average total income of beef cattle ranching and farming operators

Average total income of operators specialized in beef cattle ranching and farming rose 3.7% from 2005 to \$43,111 in 2006, due to a 10.3% growth in average off-farm income. Meanwhile, the average net farm operating income of these operators declined for a second consecutive year in 2006. It stood at \$7,350 in 2006, down 19.9% from 2005 as average net program payments declined 22.1%. These operators also experienced a net market income loss for a fourth consecutive year, but the loss was reduced from \$5,898 in 2005 to \$4,393 in 2006 (Text table 8).

Average net farm operating income of operators of beef cattle farms was still 24.3% below the previous five-year average. Once adjusted for CCA, average net operating income went from a deficit of \$508 in 2005 to a deficit of \$3,035 in 2006.

Text table 8

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in beef cattle ranching and farming, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	41,588	43,111	38,133	3.7	13.1
Off-farm income	32,410	35,761	28,424	10.3	25.8
Net operating income	9,178	7,350	9,709	-19.9	-24.3
Net market income	-5,898	-4,393	-1,871	25.5	-134.8
Net program payments	15,076	11,744	11,579	-22.1	1.4

Higher revenue from cattle and calf sales, which offset the increase in cattle purchases, was the main contributor to the improvement in average net market income of beef cattle farm operators in 2006. Average cattle and calf revenues rose 18.2% as cattle exports regained strength following the reopening of the US border to live cattle under 30 months of age on July 18, 2005.

While the number of cattle and calves exported in 2006 almost doubled compared to 2005, it remained well below the pre-bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) peak in 2002. Canadian exports were hampered by a strengthening Canadian dollar and reduced US demand for Canadian cattle as drought-stricken US ranchers shipped cattle early to feedlots.

Revenues from slaughter cattle decreased, due to reduced marketings as exports of live cattle to the US resumed. The overall slaughter price eased back, the result of an increase in the slaughter of lower-valued cows and bulls.

Cattle and calf prices¹⁷ paid to producers in 2006 decreased 2.2% from 2005. In the autumn of 2006, the cattle and calf index dropped to its lowest level since the US border reopened in July 2005 to restricted trade of live animals as prices for feeder cattle and calves were being pressured by rising feed grain prices. Also, the American border remained closed to live animals over 30 months of age,¹⁸ limiting market options.

In 2006, average total income for beef cattle ranching and farming operators varied from \$37,229 for operators on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to \$92,978 for those on farms with reported revenues of \$500,000 and over. This first group of operators reported an average farm income loss of \$2,962 and the second, a profit of \$40,805.

In 2006, the average operating margin was 4.9 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 6.8 cents in 2005. By revenue class, operating margins ranged from a deficit of 14.2 cents per dollar of revenue for operators with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to a profit of 14.6 cents for those with revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999. Operators of the largest farms (\$500,000 and over), which tend to be feedlots operating on high volume and low margins, had operating margins that averaged 2.7 cents.

Average total income of hog and pig farming operators

In 2006, farm operators primarily engaged in hog and pig farming saw their average total income decline 28.6% from 2005 to \$60,713. This decrease stemmed from a 43.6% decline in average net farm operating income. At \$33,341, on average, their net farm operating income was 15.2% below its previous five-year average (Text table 9).

17. Source: Statistics Canada, Farm Product Price Index (FPPI), annual (index, 1997=100), CANSIM table 002-0022.

18. The US border reopened to Canadian cattle over 30 months of age in November 2007.

Adjusted for CCA, average net operating income of farm operators specialized in hog and pig farming dropped from \$28,518 in 2005 to \$373 in 2006.

Text table 9

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in hog and pig farming, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	85,030	60,713	61,732	-28.6	-1.7
Off-farm income	25,966	27,372	22,394	5.4	22.2
Net operating income	59,063	33,341	39,338	-43.6	-15.2
Net market income	37,376	-1,469	17,867	-103.9	-108.2
Net program payments	21,687	34,810	21,471	60.5	62.1

Average net market income of operators involved in hog and pig farming fluctuates significantly over time. After reaching \$38,016 in 2001, it went down the two following years, declining to a deficit of \$13,900 in 2003. The trend was reversed in 2004 and by 2005, their average net market income had risen to \$37,376. In 2006, average net market income reversed course one more time, to end in an average deficit of \$1,469.

Hit by falling prices and increased production costs in 2006, hog and pig farm operators saw their average net market income drop 103.9% from 2005. Average operating expenses rose due to higher livestock expenses (feed and supplements, and veterinary fees) and general expenses (paid salaries, net interest expenses, custom work and machine rental, and marketing expenses). In Quebec and Ontario, diseases that affected hog production more adversely than in normal years contributed to lower hog revenues.

Revenues from slaughter hogs fell in the wake of lower prices and marketings. Domestic slaughter has continued to decrease after the record high of 22.9 million head set in 2004, mainly because of lower prices paid to producers and higher feeding costs. Revenues from hog exports went down, despite the number of hogs marketed internationally reaching record levels, because prices declined. Over the years, a rising number of weaners have been exported to the United States for feeding. As feed costs continue to increase, the weaner export market remains attractive to Canadian farrowing producers.

Hog prices¹⁹ declined 13.9% in 2006 from 2005, continuing the downward trend in year-over-year price changes that began in the spring of 2005. Prices were pressured mainly by large North American supplies and a strong Canadian dollar. Higher feed costs have also affected the hog market.

Average net program payments to operators in hog and pig farming were up 60.5% from 2005 to \$34,810 in 2006, alleviating the decline in average net market income to some extent.

In 2006, average total income of hog and pig farm operators ranged from \$22,551²⁰ for those with farm revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to \$91,717 for those with farm revenues of \$500,000 and over. This first group of operators reported an average farm income loss of \$3,848²¹ and the second, a profit of \$58,434.

In 2006, hog and pig farming operators reported an average operating margin of 5.9 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 10.6 cents in 2005. In 2006, the operating margins of hog and pig farming operators ranged from a deficit of 17.4 cents²² per dollar of revenue for those earning revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to a profit of 15.9 cents for those operators with revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999.

19. Source: Statistics Canada, Farm Product Price Index (FPPI), annual (index, 1997=100), CANSIM table 002-0022.

20. This figure should be used with caution. For information on the coefficients of variation rating system, please refer to Text table 1 in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology—Data accuracy.

21. This figure should be used with caution.

22. This figure should be used with caution.

Supply-managed sector

Average total income of operators running poultry and egg farms

After rising two years in a row, average net operating income of farm operators primarily engaged in poultry and egg production declined in 2006 as both of its components receded (Text table 10). The decline in average net farm operating income, partly offset by a rise in average off-farm income, left average total income at \$112,095 in 2006, 6.7% below the 2005 level.

Although average net farm operating income of operators in poultry and egg production posted a year-over-year decrease of 15.9% from 2005, at \$65,297, it was nonetheless 10.7% above their previous five-year average. Once adjusted for CCA, their average net operating income receded 27.4% from 2005 to \$36,674 in 2006.

Text table 10

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in poultry and egg production, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	120,165	112,095	98,139	-6.7	14.2
Off-farm income	42,548	46,797	39,154	10.0	19.5
Net operating income	77,618	65,297	58,985	-15.9	10.7
Net market income	68,244	57,852	52,626	-15.2	9.9
Net program payments	9,374	7,446	6,359	-20.6	17.1

Average net market income was 15.2% below the 2005 level for operators running poultry and egg farms, but it was still 9.9% above its previous five-year average of \$52,626. Increased general expenses (marketing expenses, net interest expenses and paid salaries), combined with lower revenues from the sale of poultry and egg products, contributed to push their average net market income down. Lower feed expenses and lower poultry and egg purchases moderated this decrease in average net market income.

In 2006, average net program payments to operators primarily engaged in poultry and egg production were 20.6% below the 2005 level.

In 2006, average total income for poultry and egg operators varied from \$35,841²³ for those on farms earning between \$50,000 and \$99,999 in revenues to \$173,660 for those on farms earning \$500,000 and over.

In 2006, poultry and egg operators reported an average operating margin of 12.5 cents per dollar of revenue, a decrease of 2.2 cents from 2005. Operating margins ranged from 6.9 cents per dollar of revenue for operators on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to 23.5 cents for those on farms with revenues between \$50,000 and \$99,999.

Average total income of operators in the dairy sector

Largely supported by a 9.5% increase in income from off-farm sources, farm operators running dairy cattle and milk production operations saw their average total income increase 3.3% in 2006. Average net farm operating income of these operators edged up 1.5% from 2005 to \$51,977 in 2006, a slower pace of increase than the previous year according to taxation records. This level was 21.5% above its previous five-year average (Text table 11).

23. This figure should be used with caution. For information on the coefficients of variation rating system, please refer to Text table 1 in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology—Data accuracy.

Adjusted for CCA, average net farm operating income of dairy sector operators in 2006, at \$27,798 was 2.9% below its 2005 level.

Text table 11

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in dairy cattle and milk production, Canada, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006	5-year average (2001 to 2005)	2005 to 2006	5-year average to 2006
	dollars			percent change	
Total income	66,013	68,196	55,721	3.3	22.4
Off-farm income	14,807	16,220	12,936	9.5	25.4
Net operating income	51,207	51,977	42,785	1.5	21.5
Net market income	42,293	44,935	36,257	6.2	23.9
Net program payments	8,914	7,042	6,527	-21.0	7.9

The average net market income for operators in the dairy sector reached \$44,935 in 2006. While this income was up 6.2% from 2005, it rose 23.9% above its previous five-year average of \$36,257. Higher revenues from the sales of dairy products on the strength of an increase in average prices and, to a lesser extent, from those of cattle and calves helped to support net market income.

Average net program payments to operators primarily engaged in dairy cattle and milk production dropped 21.0% from 2005 to 2006.

In 2006, average total income for operators in the dairy sector²⁴ were highest for those on large farms with reported revenues of \$500,000 and over (\$117,898) and lowest for those on farms earning between \$50,000 and \$99,999 in revenues (\$22,516).

In terms of profitability, dairy sector operators in the highest revenue class (\$500,000 and over) reported the lowest average operating margin at 22.4 cents per dollar of revenue. Operators in the lowest revenue class (\$10,000 to \$49,999) reported the highest average operating margin, at 41.2 cents per dollar of revenue. Overall, average operating margin of dairy operators was 23.8 cents per dollar of revenue in 2006, 1.2 cents less than in 2005.

Average total income of farm operators up for most provinces in 2006

Farm operators in Saskatchewan reported the largest increase in average total income in 2006, up 15.9% to \$49,596. This level was also 15.4% above the previous five-year average. The growth in average total income was fuelled by a 26.4% rise in average net farm operating income and a 10.1% increase in average off-farm income over 2005. In Saskatchewan, excessive precipitation in the spring resulted in the fewest number of seeded acres since 1999. This was followed by a very hot and dry summer. The poor weather over the course of the season resulted in decreases in grain crop yields and production. However, marketings of above average quality crops²⁵ with firmer prices yielded higher crop revenues (specifically for canola and wheat), which largely contributed to push average net market income up. Average net market income of producers in Saskatchewan increased threefold from the deficit posted in 2005, to \$2,652 in 2006, although down 40.3% from its previous five-year average (Text table 12).

24. Average total income for operators on farms with revenues below \$50,000 is too unreliable to be published. For information on the coefficients of variation rating system, please refer to Text table 1 in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology—Data accuracy.

25. The Prairie provinces experienced adequate, and in the case of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, excess moisture to start the 2006 growing year. Dry conditions and a warmer-than-normal growing period eventually stressed crops, but allowed for quicker crop maturity and an earlier than normal harvest. Crop quality was above normal. Statistics Canada's *The Daily*, Production of principal field crops, December 7, 2006.

Text table 12
Average total income of farm operators by province, 2006

	Number of farm operators	Off-farm income ¹	Net operating income ²	Total income ²	2005 to 2006	Total income adjusted for CCA	2005 to 2006
		dollars	dollars	dollars	percent change	dollars	percent change
Newfoundland and Labrador	350	31,501	20,455	51,956	-18.7	29,156	-37.1
Prince Edward Island	1,800	26,957	27,248	54,205	5.2	33,117	8.3
Nova Scotia	2,950	33,035	28,482	61,517	7.8	47,567	9.2
New Brunswick	2,200	28,323	35,788	64,111	2.2	41,986	1.7
Quebec	39,310	22,984	29,745	52,729	-1.5	36,246	-4.7
Ontario	62,420	35,942	22,562	58,503	1.4	42,860	-0.7
Manitoba	23,430	25,056	17,006	42,062	-6.8	24,284	-13.9
Saskatchewan	54,230	30,378	19,218	49,596	15.9	35,057	20.2
Alberta	58,300	47,956	19,031	66,986	12.3	49,945	13.2
British Columbia	15,420	49,521	20,150	69,672	12.0	55,206	13.1
Canada	260,410	35,175	21,723	56,899	6.2	40,842	5.8

1. Excluding taxable capital gains.
2. Excluding capital cost allowance.

Producers in Alberta (+12.3%) and British Columbia (+12.0%) also reported double-digit increases in their respective average total income in 2006. While British Columbia's and Alberta's operators ranked first and second among provinces in terms of average total income, with \$69,672 and \$66,986 respectively, producers in Saskatchewan ranked second to last, up from last place held in the previous three years. Levels reached in British Columbia and Alberta were respectively 24.7% and 23.0% above the previous five-year averages.

In Alberta, the 12.3% increase in average total income over 2005 was largely supported by a 15.8% growth in average off-farm income and, to a lesser extent, by a 4.6% rise in average net farm operating income. Crop production also went down in Alberta in 2006. Inclement weather in the form of heat and hailstorms was the main factor for the decline of major field crops. As in Saskatchewan, increased marketings and higher prices contributed to push average net market income up. But the rise in revenue from the sales of cattle and calves was the main contributor to the increase in average net market income. Increases in cattle purchases and crop expenses were among factors that prevented the average net market income from increasing to an even higher level. Average net market income of Alberta's farm operators reached \$4,828 in 2006, up 47.7% from 2005 but down 18.9% from the previous five-year average.

Average total income of farm producers in British Columbia went up 12.0% in 2006 as rises in average off-farm income (+11.6%) and in average net market income (+61.8%) offset the 30.1% decline in average net program payments over 2005. The rise in average net market income was mainly attributable to higher revenues from the sales of fruits, greenhouse, nursery and floriculture products, poultry and eggs, and dairy products.

While average total income improved in most provinces in 2006, it was down for operators in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Quebec. A decrease in average net market income in the three provinces explains these declines.

Farm operators in Newfoundland and Labrador posted the largest decrease in average total income in 2006, down 18.7% over 2005. While the average total income of these operators remained 4.5% above its previous five-year average, at \$51,956, it fell below the national average. A 50.8% decline in average net market income due to increased production costs (feed, interest, custom work and machine rental, marketing expenses) and decreased poultry and egg revenues dragged down the average total income.

Average total income of farm operators in Manitoba went down 6.8% from 2005 to \$42,062 in 2006. This level was also 6.5% below the previous five-year average. Average total income declined as increases in both average off-farm income and average net program payments were not enough to compensate for the decrease in average net market income. Average net market income went from a profit of \$329 in 2005 to a loss of \$6,152 in 2006, largely due to higher operating expenses. In addition to growths in livestock expenses, labour costs, interest expenses and machinery fuel costs, Manitoba's producers also faced an increase in average crop expenses linked to a return to

more normal levels of seeded acres. In 2005, seeded acres of field crops went down as a result of excess moisture and flooding that prevented planting in much of southeastern Manitoba. Higher revenues from the sales of hogs and of cattle and calves, due largely to the reopened Canada-U.S. border for cattle exports for all of 2006, prevented the average net market income from decreasing to an even lower level. Only farm operators in Manitoba reported negative net market income in 2006. As a result, Manitoba's producers posted the lowest average net farm operating income (\$17,006).

Average total income of farm operators in Quebec amounted to \$52,729 in 2006, down 1.5% from 2005 but up 13.1% from the previous five-year average. Average total income declined as increases in both average off-farm income and average net program payments could not compensate for the 25.6% decrease in average net market income. Higher production costs and lower hog revenues largely explain this decline. Higher grain corn revenues due to higher prices, along with gains in other crops, moderated this decline in average net market income.

Farm operators in New Brunswick posted the highest average net farm operating income (\$35,788) for the sixth consecutive year and those in Quebec posted the second highest (\$29,745).

In 2006, average off-farm income of farm operators improved in all provinces from 2005. For the third consecutive year, the largest gain (+15.8%) occurred in Alberta, reflecting Alberta's continued strong economic growth overall. Average off-farm income ranged from \$22,984 in Quebec to \$49,521 in British Columbia. Besides British Columbia and Alberta, Ontario also registered average off-farm income above the national average in 2006.

In 2006, the share of total income from farming activities was the lowest for farm operators in Alberta (28.4%) and British Columbia (28.9%). The share of farming activities was highest for operators in Quebec (56.4%). This share was also over 50% in New Brunswick (55.8%) and in Prince Edward Island (50.3%). In Newfoundland and Labrador, the share of income from farming activities decreased 12.7 percentage points from 2005 to 39.4%.

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
21-020-X	Food Statistics
21-021-M	Farm Environmental Management in Canada
21-207-X	Statistics on Income of Farm Families
21-208-X	Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms
21-525-X	Understanding Measurements of Farm Income
21-601-M	Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series
21F0001X	Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics (ESAS)
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	Canadian Potato Production
22-202-X	Greenhouse, Sod and Nursery Industries
23-009-X	Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats
23-010-X	Hog Statistics
23-011-X	Sheep Statistics
23-012-X	Cattle Statistics
23-014-X	Dairy Statistics
23-015-X	Poultry and Egg 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
95-629-X	Farm Data and Farm Operator Data
95-632-X	Selected Historical Data from the Census of Agriculture
95-633-X	Agriculture-Population Linkage Data for the 2006 Census
96-325-X	Canadian Agriculture at a Glance

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, annual
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, annual
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, annual
002-0027	Average total income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0028	Average family income by source and family total income group, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0029	Distribution of farm families and average total income by typology group, unincorporated sector, annual

002-0030	Distribution of farm families and average total income by typology group and farm type, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0031	Distribution of farm families by income group and family size, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0032	Average total income of farm families by income quintile, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0033	Average total income of farm families by income quintile and farm type, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0034	Total and average off-farm income by source and total and average net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, annual
002-0035	Total and average off-farm income by source and total and average net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, annual
002-0036	Total and average off-farm income by source and total and average net operating income of farm operators by revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, annual
002-0037	Average off-farm income and average net operating income of farm operators by revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, annual
002-0038	Average total income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, annual
002-0039	Average total income of farm operators by farm type and revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, annual
002-0040	Distribution of farm operators by income group and farm type, with selected average incomes, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0041	Average total income of farm operators by income quintile, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0042	Average total income of farm operators by income quintile and farm type, unincorporated sector, annual
002-0044	Detailed average operating revenues and expenses of farms, by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada and provinces, annual
002-0045	Detailed average operating revenues and expenses of farms, by revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0046	Average operating revenues and expenses of farms, by revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, provinces, annual
002-0047	Average operating revenues and expenses of farms, by revenue class and farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
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002-0051	Average total agricultural sales of farms, by selected farm type and revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0052	Average net program payments and average net market income of farms, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada and provinces, annual
002-0053	Average net program payments and average net market income of farms, by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0054	Average net program payments and average net market income of farms, by revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0055	Financial ratios of farms, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada and provinces, annual
002-0056	Financial ratios of farms, by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0057	Financial ratios of farms, by revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0058	Financial ratios of farms, by quartile boundary, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada and provinces, annual
002-0059	Financial ratios of farms, by farm type and quartile boundary, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0060	Financial ratios of farms, by revenue class and quartile boundary, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0061	Average net market income of farms, by income quintile, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada and provinces, annual
002-0062	Average net market income of farms, by farm type and income quintile, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0063	Average net market income of farms, by revenue class and income quintile, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3447	Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program
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Statistical tables

Table 1-1
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Canada

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	288,790 ^A	276,480 ^A	268,330 ^A	270,210 ^A	260,410 ^A
Number of farms	number	218,260 ^A	207,265 ^A	200,545 ^A	200,280 ^A	191,860 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	7,780,694^A	7,851,966^A	8,180,019^A	8,752,028^A	9,160,043^A
Average off-farm income	\$	26,942 ^A	28,400 ^A	30,485 ^A	32,390 ^A	35,175 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	6,371,155	5,077,283	5,473,280	5,722,516	5,657,006
Average net operating income	\$	22,062	18,364	20,398	21,178	21,723
Total income	\$'000	14,151,849	12,929,248	13,653,300	14,474,544	14,817,049
Average total income	\$	49,004	46,764	50,882	53,568	56,899
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	55.0	60.7	59.9	60.5	61.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	10,264,645	9,024,411	9,765,677	10,434,543	10,635,563
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	35,544	32,640	36,394	38,616	40,842
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	75.8	87.0	83.8	83.9	86.1

Table 1-2
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Newfoundland and Labrador

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	340 ^A	330 ^A	340 ^A	350 ^A	350 ^A
Number of farms	number	225 ^A	240 ^A	240 ^A	240 ^A	240 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	9,573^A	9,840^A	10,782^A	10,721^A	11,025^A
Average off-farm income	\$	28,157 ^A	29,818 ^A	31,711 ^A	30,631 ^A	31,501 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	2,953	6,081	8,026	11,644	7,159
Average net operating income	\$	8,685	18,429	23,606	33,269	20,455
Total income	\$'000	12,526	15,922	18,808	22,365	18,185
Average total income	\$	36,841	48,247	55,317	63,900	51,956
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	76.4	61.8	57.3	47.9	60.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	8,575	10,891	13,413	16,216	10,205
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	25,222	33,003	39,450	46,331	29,156
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	111.6	90.4	80.4	66.1	108.0

Table 1-3
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— Prince Edward Island

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	1,910 ^A	1,860 ^A	1,830 ^A	1,790 ^A	1,800 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,465 ^A	1,420 ^A	1,400 ^A	1,325 ^A	1,315 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	43,748^A	43,418^A	46,253^A	46,273^A	48,522^A
Average off-farm income	\$	22,905 ^A	23,343 ^A	25,275 ^A	25,851 ^A	26,957 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	45,545	51,555	36,802	45,952	49,046
Average net operating income	\$	23,845	27,718	20,111	25,671	27,248
Total income	\$'000	89,293	94,972	83,056	92,225	97,568
Average total income	\$	46,750	51,060	45,386	51,522	54,205
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	49.0	45.7	55.7	50.2	49.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	51,650	58,501	45,491	54,731	59,610
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	27,042	31,452	24,859	30,576	33,117
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	84.7	74.2	101.7	84.5	81.4

Table 1-4
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors —
Nova Scotia

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	2,930 ^A	2,970 ^A	2,980 ^A	3,010 ^A	2,950 ^A
Number of farms	number	2,185 ^A	2,220 ^A	2,275 ^A	2,280 ^A	2,205 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	78,869^A	83,530^A	86,747^A	92,675^A	97,453^A
Average off-farm income	\$	26,918 ^A	28,125 ^A	29,110 ^A	30,789 ^A	33,035 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	62,162	61,224	78,820	79,015	84,021
Average net operating income	\$	21,216	20,614	26,450	26,251	28,482
Total income	\$'000	141,031	144,754	165,567	171,690	181,474
Average total income	\$	48,133	48,739	55,559	57,040	61,517
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	55.9	57.7	52.4	54.0	53.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	105,625	108,059	126,683	131,097	140,322
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	36,050	36,383	42,511	43,554	47,567
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	74.7	77.3	68.5	70.7	69.4

Table 1-5
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— New Brunswick

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	2,250 ^A	2,210 ^A	2,220 ^A	2,180 ^A	2,200 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,765 ^A	1,715 ^A	1,715 ^A	1,665 ^A	1,680 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	57,257^A	57,064^A	60,075^A	58,085^A	62,311^A
Average off-farm income	\$	25,448 ^A	25,821 ^A	27,061 ^A	26,645 ^A	28,323 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	85,390	76,679	67,653	78,654	78,733
Average net operating income	\$	37,951	34,697	30,474	36,080	35,788
Total income	\$'000	142,647	133,743	127,728	136,739	141,044
Average total income	\$	63,399	60,517	57,535	62,725	64,111
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	40.1	42.7	47.0	42.5	44.2
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	100,053	89,576	82,706	89,964	92,369
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	44,468	40,532	37,255	41,268	41,986
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	57.2	63.7	72.6	64.6	67.5

Table 1-6
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors —
Quebec

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	42,190 ^A	41,570 ^A	40,670 ^A	40,630 ^A	39,310 ^A
Number of farms	number	27,730 ^A	27,330 ^A	26,920 ^A	26,625 ^A	26,230 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	773,481^A	808,171^A	845,028^A	873,119^A	903,494^A
Average off-farm income	\$	18,333 ^A	19,441 ^A	20,778 ^A	21,490 ^A	22,984 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,016,203	1,038,282	1,143,735	1,300,867	1,169,265
Average net operating income	\$	24,086	24,977	28,122	32,017	29,745
Total income	\$'000	1,789,684	1,846,453	1,988,764	2,173,986	2,072,759
Average total income	\$	42,420	44,418	48,900	53,507	52,729
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	43.2	43.8	42.5	40.2	43.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	1,190,900	1,240,371	1,380,150	1,545,097	1,424,829
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	28,227	29,838	33,935	38,028	36,246
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	64.9	65.2	61.2	56.5	63.4

Table 1-7
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Ontario

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	67,090 ^A	65,000 ^A	62,100 ^A	63,580 ^A	62,420 ^A
Number of farms	number	47,280 ^A	45,480 ^A	43,360 ^A	44,615 ^A	43,280 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,054,407^A	2,074,909^A	2,103,610^A	2,250,454^A	2,243,472^A
Average off-farm income	\$	30,622 ^A	31,922 ^A	33,875 ^A	35,396 ^A	35,942 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,314,975	1,216,101	1,193,904	1,416,501	1,408,315
Average net operating income	\$	19,600	18,709	19,226	22,279	22,562
Total income	\$'000	3,369,382	3,291,010	3,297,515	3,666,955	3,651,788
Average total income	\$	50,222	50,631	53,100	57,675	58,503
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	61.0	63.0	63.8	61.4	61.4
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	2,514,043	2,400,142	2,415,812	2,742,947	2,675,308
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	37,473	36,925	38,902	43,142	42,860
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	81.7	86.4	87.1	82.0	83.9

Table 1-8
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Manitoba

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	25,820 ^A	24,920 ^A	24,130 ^A	24,040 ^A	23,430 ^A
Number of farms	number	20,210 ^A	19,240 ^A	18,580 ^A	18,290 ^A	17,650 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	521,270^A	538,325^A	560,334^A	571,375^A	587,062^A
Average off-farm income	\$	20,189 ^A	21,602 ^A	23,221 ^A	23,768 ^A	25,056 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	662,131	548,416	591,317	513,267	398,456
Average net operating income	\$	25,644	22,007	24,505	21,351	17,006
Total income	\$'000	1,183,401	1,086,741	1,151,651	1,084,643	985,519
Average total income	\$	45,833	43,609	47,727	45,118	42,062
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	44.0	49.5	48.7	52.7	59.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	794,798	684,923	741,802	677,685	568,965
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	30,782	27,485	30,742	28,190	24,284
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	65.6	78.6	75.5	84.3	103.2

Table 1-9
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— Saskatchewan

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	62,610 ^A	59,100 ^A	56,590 ^A	56,020 ^A	54,230 ^A
Number of farms	number	53,880 ^A	50,465 ^A	47,995 ^A	46,680 ^A	45,015 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	1,458,329^A	1,468,023^A	1,498,156^A	1,545,887^A	1,647,412^A
Average off-farm income	\$	23,292 ^A	24,840 ^A	26,474 ^A	27,595 ^A	30,378 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,391,264	928,811	851,922	851,735	1,042,174
Average net operating income	\$	22,221	15,716	15,054	15,204	19,218
Total income	\$'000	2,849,593	2,396,833	2,350,078	2,397,622	2,689,586
Average total income	\$	45,513	40,556	41,528	42,799	49,596
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	51.2	61.2	63.7	64.5	61.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	2,069,448	1,641,713	1,602,789	1,634,324	1,901,145
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	33,053	27,779	28,323	29,174	35,057
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	70.5	89.4	93.5	94.6	86.7

Table 1-10
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors —
Alberta

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	67,580 ^A	62,500 ^A	61,660 ^A	62,680 ^A	58,300 ^A
Number of farms	number	53,085 ^A	48,725 ^A	47,865 ^A	48,280 ^A	44,660 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,169,986^A	2,122,049^A	2,314,505^A	2,596,316^A	2,795,809^A
Average off-farm income	\$	32,110 ^A	33,953 ^A	37,537 ^A	41,422 ^A	47,956 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,530,750	885,694	1,244,639	1,140,836	1,109,484
Average net operating income	\$	22,651	14,171	20,186	18,201	19,031
Total income	\$'000	3,700,735	3,007,743	3,559,144	3,737,153	3,905,293
Average total income	\$	54,761	48,124	57,722	59,623	66,986
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	58.6	70.6	65.0	69.5	71.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	2,751,138	2,080,240	2,651,129	2,764,535	2,911,814
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	40,709	33,284	42,996	44,106	49,945
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	78.9	102.0	87.3	93.9	96.0

Table 1-11
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— British Columbia

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	16,080 ^A	16,030 ^A	15,820 ^A	15,960 ^A	15,420 ^A
Number of farms	number	10,425 ^A	10,415 ^A	10,180 ^A	10,290 ^A	9,595 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	613,858^A	646,972^A	654,840^A	708,134^A	763,619^A
Average off-farm income	\$	38,175 ^A	40,360 ^A	41,393 ^A	44,369 ^A	49,521 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	259,518	264,118	255,944	284,292	310,718
Average net operating income	\$	16,139	16,476	16,179	17,813	20,150
Total income	\$'000	873,376	911,090	910,785	992,425	1,074,337
Average total income	\$	54,314	56,837	57,572	62,182	69,672
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	70.3	71.0	71.9	71.4	71.1
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	678,416	710,281	705,828	779,049	851,281
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	42,190	44,309	44,616	48,813	55,206
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	90.5	91.1	92.8	90.9	89.7

Table 2-1
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors,
Canada — Oilseed and grain farming

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	99,470 ^A	95,750 ^A	96,870 ^A	91,440 ^A	90,040 ^A
Number of farms	number	80,360 ^A	77,100 ^A	77,455 ^A	71,890 ^A	70,540 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,805,568^A	2,838,215^A	3,068,869^A	3,048,386^A	3,230,410^A
Average off-farm income	\$	28,205 ^A	29,642 ^A	31,680 ^A	33,338 ^A	35,878 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	2,515,621	2,011,866	1,923,468	1,643,929	1,950,638
Average net operating income	\$	25,290	21,012	19,856	17,978	21,664
Total income	\$'000	5,321,188	4,850,080	4,992,336	4,692,315	5,181,048
Average total income	\$	53,495	50,654	51,536	51,316	57,542
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	52.7	58.5	61.5	65.0	62.4
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	3,948,921	3,451,762	3,514,386	3,220,599	3,636,706
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	39,700	36,050	36,279	35,221	40,390
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	71.0	82.2	87.3	94.7	88.8

Table 2-2
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors,
Canada — Potato farming

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	2,390 ^A	2,680 ^A	2,440 ^A	2,300 ^A	2,250 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,525 ^B	1,665 ^B	1,500 ^B	1,360 ^B	1,315 ^B
Off-farm income	\$'000	79,333^A	92,049^A	87,248^A	88,167^A	91,874^A
Average off-farm income	\$	33,194 ^A	34,347 ^A	35,757 ^A	38,333 ^A	40,833 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	182,522	170,904	115,206	162,661	154,304
Average net operating income	\$	76,369	63,770	47,216	70,722	68,580
Total income	\$'000	261,855	262,953	202,454	250,828	246,178
Average total income	\$	109,563	98,117	82,973	109,056	109,412
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	30.3	35.0	43.1	35.2	37.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	167,977	155,223	95,027	141,411	140,503
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	70,283	57,919	38,945	61,483	62,446
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	47.2	59.3	91.8	62.3	65.4

Table 2-3
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors,
Canada — Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	4,150 ^A	4,220 ^A	4,110 ^A	4,190 ^A	3,880 ^A
Number of farms	number	2,595 ^A	2,680 ^A	2,565 ^A	2,685 ^A	2,375 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	110,125^B	120,956^B	111,864^B	122,368^B	121,966^B
Average off-farm income	\$	26,536 ^A	28,663 ^A	27,217 ^A	29,205 ^A	31,435 ^B
Net operating income	\$'000	115,123	112,281	96,404	118,299	134,317
Average net operating income	\$	27,740	26,607	23,456	28,234	34,618
Total income	\$'000	225,248	233,238	208,268	240,667	256,283
Average total income	\$	54,277	55,270	50,673	57,438	66,052
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	48.9	51.9	53.7	50.8	47.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	168,233	175,657	149,709	177,239	192,144
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	40,538	41,625	36,426	42,300	49,522
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	65.5	68.9	74.7	69.0	63.5

Table 2-4
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Fruit and tree nut farming

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	7,040 ^A	7,110 ^A	7,340 ^A	7,090 ^A	7,400 ^A
Number of farms	number	4,690 ^A	4,730 ^A	4,850 ^A	4,690 ^A	4,910 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	236,301^B	246,703^B	273,035^A	280,113^A	306,659^A
Average off-farm income	\$	33,565 ^A	34,698 ^B	37,198 ^A	39,508 ^A	41,440 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	87,039	102,660	101,744	88,252	137,131
Average net operating income	\$	12,364	14,439	13,862	12,447	18,531
Total income	\$'000	323,340	349,364	374,779	368,364	443,789
Average total income	\$	45,929	49,137	51,060	51,955	59,972
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	73.1	70.6	72.9	76.0	69.1
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	273,733	296,104	315,617	307,388	379,211
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	38,883	41,646	43,000	43,355	51,245
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	86.3	83.3	86.5	91.1	80.9

Table 2-5
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	6,190 ^A	6,090 ^A	6,090 ^A	6,110 ^A	6,340 ^A
Number of farms	number	3,810 ^A	3,840 ^A	3,875 ^A	3,870 ^A	3,865 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	235,306^A	227,374^A	239,777^A	265,228^A	301,850^A
Average off-farm income	\$	38,014 ^A	37,336 ^A	39,372 ^A	43,409 ^A	47,610 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	258,393	260,157	249,782	278,357	349,021
Average net operating income	\$	41,744	42,719	41,015	45,558	55,051
Total income	\$'000	493,699	487,531	489,559	543,585	650,871
Average total income	\$	79,758	80,054	80,387	88,966	102,661
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	47.7	46.6	49.0	48.8	46.4
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	336,039	307,876	317,402	359,277	432,669
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	54,287	50,554	52,119	58,802	68,244
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	70.0	73.9	75.5	73.8	69.8

Table 2-6
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Other crop farming

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	22,630 ^A	22,230 ^A	21,970 ^A	21,310 ^A	20,580 ^A
Number of farms	number	17,305 ^A	17,100 ^A	16,570 ^A	16,000 ^A	15,455 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	623,792^A	656,799^A	695,785^A	688,400^A	751,572^A
Average off-farm income	\$	27,565 ^A	29,546 ^A	31,670 ^A	32,304 ^A	36,520 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	330,280	252,417	261,461	236,683	258,043
Average net operating income	\$	14,595	11,355	11,901	11,107	12,539
Total income	\$'000	954,072	909,216	957,246	925,082	1,009,616
Average total income	\$	42,160	40,900	43,571	43,411	49,058
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	65.4	72.2	72.7	74.4	74.4
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	727,162	677,142	736,436	715,773	797,885
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	32,133	30,461	33,520	33,589	38,770
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	85.8	97.0	94.5	96.2	94.2

Table 2-7
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	83,750 ^A	77,150 ^A	70,320 ^A	79,260 ^A	74,180 ^A
Number of farms	number	68,060 ^A	61,810 ^A	56,635 ^A	63,355 ^A	58,990 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,214,101^A	2,138,924^A	2,118,832^A	2,568,805^A	2,652,741^A
Average off-farm income	\$	26,437 ^A	27,724 ^A	30,131 ^A	32,410 ^A	35,761 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,003,220	412,231	695,548	727,471	545,239
Average net operating income	\$	11,979	5,343	9,891	9,178	7,350
Total income	\$'000	3,217,322	2,551,155	2,814,380	3,296,277	3,197,980
Average total income	\$	38,416	33,067	40,022	41,588	43,111
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	68.8	83.8	75.3	77.9	83.0
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	2,418,440	1,817,047	2,156,334	2,528,519	2,427,584
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	28,877	23,552	30,665	31,902	32,726
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	91.6	117.7	98.3	101.6	109.3

Table 2-8
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Dairy cattle and milk production

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	30,470 ^A	29,140 ^A	28,090 ^A	27,410 ^A	26,370 ^A
Number of farms	number	17,065 ^A	16,170 ^A	15,600 ^A	14,950 ^A	14,295 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	357,539^A	375,400^A	384,460^A	405,853^A	427,714^A
Average off-farm income	\$	11,734 ^A	12,883 ^A	13,687 ^A	14,807 ^A	16,220 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,194,539	1,193,112	1,218,618	1,403,576	1,370,626
Average net operating income	\$	39,204	40,944	43,383	51,207	51,977
Total income	\$'000	1,552,078	1,568,513	1,603,078	1,809,430	1,798,340
Average total income	\$	50,938	53,827	57,069	66,013	68,196
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	23.0	23.9	24.0	22.4	23.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	962,162	974,831	1,010,327	1,190,404	1,160,753
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	31,577	33,453	35,967	43,430	44,018
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	37.2	38.5	38.1	34.1	36.8

Table 2-9
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Hog and pig farming

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	9,370 ^A	8,850 ^A	8,590 ^A	8,250 ^A	7,690 ^A
Number of farms	number	6,060 ^A	5,625 ^A	5,575 ^A	5,235 ^A	4,815 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	200,307^A	193,425^A	202,929^A	214,223^A	210,493^A
Average off-farm income	\$	21,377 ^A	21,856 ^A	23,624 ^A	25,966 ^A	27,372 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	266,621	153,527	346,691	487,274	256,392
Average net operating income	\$	28,455	17,348	40,360	59,063	33,341
Total income	\$'000	466,928	346,952	549,620	701,496	466,885
Average total income	\$	49,832	39,204	63,984	85,030	60,713
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	42.9	55.7	36.9	30.5	45.1
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	216,608	92,309	291,458	449,494	213,363
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	23,117	10,430	33,930	54,484	27,745
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	92.5	209.5	69.6	47.7	98.7

Table 2-10
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Poultry and egg production

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	7,100 ^A	7,090 ^A	6,790 ^A	6,920 ^A	7,000 ^A
Number of farms	number	4,465 ^A	4,470 ^A	4,245 ^A	4,400 ^A	4,390 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	262,241^A	278,615^A	273,929^A	294,430^A	327,581^A
Average off-farm income	\$	36,935 ^A	39,297 ^A	40,343 ^A	42,548 ^A	46,797 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	362,821	358,868	436,333	537,115	457,081
Average net operating income	\$	51,102	50,616	64,261	77,618	65,297
Total income	\$'000	625,062	637,482	710,262	831,544	784,662
Average total income	\$	88,037	89,913	104,604	120,165	112,095
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	42.0	43.7	38.6	35.4	41.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	452,550	461,463	536,033	644,039	584,300
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	63,739	65,086	78,944	93,069	83,471
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	57.9	60.4	51.1	45.7	56.1

Table 2-11
Off-farm income and net operating income of farm operators by farm type, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Other animal production

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm operators	number	16,220 ^A	16,160 ^A	15,720 ^A	15,940 ^A	14,690 ^A
Number of farms	number	12,325 ^A	12,065 ^A	11,680 ^A	11,845 ^A	10,905 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	655,750^B	683,158^B	723,172^B	776,582^B	737,469^B
Average off-farm income	\$	40,428 ^B	42,275 ^B	46,003 ^B	48,719 ^A	50,202 ^B
Net operating income	\$'000	54,683	48,840	28,092	39,112	43,753
Average net operating income	\$	3,371	3,022	1,787	2,454	2,978
Total income	\$'000	710,433	731,999	751,264	815,694	781,222
Average total income	\$	43,800	45,297	47,790	51,173	53,181
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	92.3	93.3	96.3	95.2	94.4
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	592,324	614,607	642,639	700,995	670,584
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	36,518	38,033	40,880	43,977	45,649
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	110.7	111.2	112.5	110.8	110.0

Table 3-1
Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
by province

	2006					
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of farm operators	350^A	1,800^A	2,950^A	2,200^A	39,310^A	62,420^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	15.1	24.0
Number of farms	240^A	1,315^A	2,205^A	1,680^A	26,230^A	43,280^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	13.7	22.6
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	18,185	97,568	181,474	141,044	2,072,759	3,651,788
Off-farm income	11,025^A	48,522^A	97,453^A	62,311^A	903,494^A	2,243,472^A
Off-farm employment income	7,560 ^A	30,710 ^A	56,984 ^A	37,375 ^A	568,568 ^A	1,384,168 ^A
Wages and salaries	7,438 ^A	28,596 ^A	53,347 ^A	35,289 ^A	535,940 ^A	1,261,195 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	F	2,114 ^C	3,637 ^C	2,086 ^C	32,628 ^C	122,973 ^B
Investment income	582 ^C	5,979 ^B	13,811 ^A	7,318 ^A	155,532 ^A	345,746 ^A
Pension income	1,835 ^A	6,853 ^B	18,982 ^B	11,473 ^B	105,246 ^B	371,068 ^A
Government social transfers	668 ^B	2,439 ^B	2,940 ^B	2,462 ^B	42,020 ^A	42,664 ^B
Other off-farm income	380 ^B	2,541 ^B	4,736 ^B	3,684 ^B	32,127 ^C	99,827 ^B
Net operating income	7,159	49,046	84,021	78,733	1,169,265	1,408,315
Net program payments	2,582 ^B	21,993 ^B	20,034 ^A	35,770 ^A	739,500 ^A	651,110 ^A
Net market income	4,577	27,053	63,988	42,962	429,765	757,206
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	7,980 ^A	37,958 ^A	41,152 ^A	48,675 ^A	647,930 ^A	976,479 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-3,403	-10,905	22,835	-5,713	-218,165	-219,274
Total income adjusted for CCA	10,205	59,610	140,322	92,369	1,424,829	2,675,308
	Manitoba					Canada
		Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia		
Number of farm operators	23,430^A	54,230^A	58,300^A	15,420^A	260,410^A	
Distribution by province (%)	9.0	20.8	22.4	5.9	100.0	
Number of farms	17,650^A	45,015^A	44,660^A	9,595^A	191,860^A	
Distribution by province (%)	9.2	23.5	23.3	5.0	100.0	
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	985,519	2,689,586	3,905,293	1,074,337	14,817,049	
Off-farm income	587,062^A	1,647,412^A	2,795,809^A	763,619^A	9,160,043^A	
Off-farm employment income	358,487 ^A	974,202 ^A	1,770,345 ^A	496,630 ^A	5,684,948 ^A	
Wages and salaries	313,496 ^A	890,692 ^A	1,600,870 ^A	438,671 ^A	5,165,464 ^A	
Net off-farm self-employment income	44,991 ^B	83,510 ^A	169,475 ^C	57,959 ^C	519,484 ^A	
Investment income	73,175 ^A	224,460 ^A	562,785 ^A	144,232 ^B	1,533,573 ^A	
Pension income	101,044 ^A	291,567 ^A	313,371 ^A	84,210 ^B	1,305,644 ^A	
Government social transfers	13,465 ^A	31,218 ^A	36,625 ^B	12,266 ^B	186,766 ^A	
Other off-farm income	40,891 ^C	125,966 ^B	112,682 ^B	26,280 ^B	449,112 ^A	
Net operating income	398,456	1,042,174	1,109,484	310,718	5,657,006	
Net program payments	542,599 ^A	898,336 ^A	828,001 ^A	101,788 ^A	3,841,496 ^A	
Net market income	-144,143	143,838	281,483	208,930	1,815,511	
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	416,554 ^A	788,441 ^A	993,479 ^A	223,056 ^A	4,181,486 ^A	
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-560,696	-644,603	-711,996	-14,126	-2,365,976	
Total income adjusted for CCA	568,965	1,901,145	2,911,814	851,281	10,635,563	

Table 3-2

Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors by farm type, Canada

	2006					
	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 operators	90,040 ^A	2,250 ^A	3,880 ^A	7,400 ^A	6,340 ^A	20,580 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.6	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.4	7.9
Number of farms	70,540 ^A	1,315 ^B	2,375 ^A	4,910 ^A	3,865 ^A	15,455 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	36.8	0.7	1.2	2.6	2.0	8.1
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	5,181,048	246,178	256,283	443,789	650,871	1,009,616
Off-farm income	3,230,410 ^A	91,874 ^A	121,966 ^B	306,659 ^A	301,850 ^A	751,572 ^A
Off-farm employment income	1,798,509 ^A	58,152 ^A	75,255 ^B	197,065 ^B	211,084 ^A	446,975 ^A
Wages and salaries	1,627,026 ^A	55,830 ^A	62,958 ^A	178,692 ^B	199,957 ^A	410,795 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	171,483 ^B	2,322 ^B	F	18,373 ^B	11,127 ^C	36,180 ^C
Investment income	596,008 ^A	16,794 ^B	22,889 ^B	48,313 ^A	38,397 ^B	137,084 ^B
Pension income	569,098 ^A	10,927 ^D	14,512 ^C	40,022 ^B	34,626 ^C	116,169 ^B
Government social transfers	44,097 ^A	1,531 ^D	2,887 ^B	7,165 ^C	6,085 ^D	16,909 ^B
Other off-farm income	222,699 ^B	4,469 ^B	6,423 ^D	14,094 ^B	11,658 ^D	34,435 ^B
Net operating income	1,950,638	154,304	134,317	137,131	349,021	258,043
Net program payments	1,818,288 ^A	92,377 ^A	73,315 ^B	72,900 ^A	135,551 ^A	176,505 ^A
Net market income	132,350	61,928	61,002	64,231	213,470	81,539
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	1,544,341 ^A	105,675 ^A	64,139 ^A	64,578 ^A	218,202 ^A	211,731 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-1,411,992	-43,747	-3,137	-348	-4,732	-130,192
Total income adjusted for CCA	3,636,706	140,503	192,144	379,211	432,669	797,885
	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 operators	74,180 ^A	26,370 ^A	7,690 ^A	7,000 ^A	14,690 ^A	260,410 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	28.5	10.1	3.0	2.7	5.6	100.0
Number of farms	58,990 ^A	14,295 ^A	4,815 ^A	4,390 ^A	10,905 ^A	191,860 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	30.7	7.5	2.5	2.3	5.7	100.0
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	3,197,980	1,798,340	466,885	784,662	781,222	14,817,049
Off-farm income	2,652,741 ^A	427,714 ^A	210,493 ^A	327,581 ^A	737,469 ^B	9,160,043 ^A
Off-farm employment income	1,791,331 ^A	228,362 ^A	132,812 ^A	214,650 ^A	530,906 ^B	5,684,948 ^A
Wages and salaries	1,624,247 ^A	213,912 ^A	118,724 ^A	192,039 ^B	481,427 ^B	5,165,464 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	167,085 ^B	14,450 ^C	14,088 ^C	22,611 ^C	49,479 ^D	519,484 ^A
Investment income	349,228 ^B	99,889 ^A	48,556 ^B	73,072 ^B	103,403 ^C	1,533,573 ^A
Pension income	358,575 ^A	54,000 ^A	13,240 ^E	24,696 ^C	69,829 ^C	1,305,644 ^A
Government social transfers	57,180 ^A	22,941 ^A	8,273 ^B	7,219 ^D	12,487 ^C	186,766 ^A
Other off-farm income	96,426 ^A	22,522 ^D	7,613 ^B	7,944 ^B	20,845 ^D	449,112 ^A
Net operating income	545,239	1,370,626	256,392	457,081	43,753	5,657,006
Net program payments	871,139 ^A	185,687 ^A	267,689 ^A	52,119 ^B	95,513 ^B	3,841,496 ^A
Net market income	-325,899	1,184,939	-11,298	404,962	-51,761	1,815,511
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	770,396 ^A	637,586 ^A	253,522 ^A	200,362 ^A	110,638 ^A	4,181,486 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-1,096,296	547,352	-264,820	204,600	-162,399	-2,365,976
Total income adjusted for CCA	2,427,584	1,160,753	213,363	584,300	670,584	10,635,563

Table 3-3
Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
by revenue class, Canada

	2006					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
Number of farm operators	95,180 ^A	41,520 ^A	53,930 ^A	36,060 ^A	33,720 ^A	260,410 ^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	36.6	15.9	20.7	13.8	12.9	100.0
Number of farms	78,715 ^A	33,230 ^A	39,875 ^A	22,250 ^A	17,790 ^A	191,860 ^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	41.0	17.3	20.8	11.6	9.3	100.0
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	3,862,690	1,661,031	2,509,644	2,323,264	4,461,175	14,817,049
Off-farm income	3,966,282 ^A	1,341,912 ^A	1,365,581 ^A	907,203 ^A	1,579,117 ^A	9,160,043 ^A
Off-farm employment income	2,546,204 ^A	821,955 ^B	797,362 ^A	497,430 ^A	1,022,040 ^A	5,684,948 ^A
Wages and salaries	2,326,162 ^A	743,080 ^B	694,508 ^A	447,469 ^A	954,284 ^A	5,165,464 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	220,042 ^B	78,875 ^B	102,854 ^C	49,961 ^B	67,756 ^B	519,484 ^A
Investment income	448,470 ^A	211,668 ^B	255,800 ^B	228,123 ^A	389,515 ^A	1,533,573 ^A
Pension income	735,841 ^A	213,251 ^A	176,914 ^A	89,884 ^A	89,762 ^A	1,305,644 ^A
Government social transfers	70,291 ^A	28,476 ^A	37,983 ^B	27,755 ^A	22,260 ^A	186,766 ^A
Other off-farm income	165,476 ^B	66,563 ^A	97,522 ^A	64,012 ^A	55,540 ^B	449,112 ^A
Net operating income	-103,592	319,119	1,144,062	1,416,061	2,882,058	5,657,006
Net program payments	226,173 ^A	358,787 ^A	857,114 ^A	819,709 ^A	1,580,069 ^A	3,841,496 ^A
Net market income	-329,765	-39,668	286,948	596,352	1,301,989	1,815,511
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	338,687 ^A	328,567 ^A	767,967 ^A	860,200 ^A	1,886,511 ^A	4,181,486 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-668,452	-368,235	-481,019	-263,848	-584,523	-2,365,976
Total income adjusted for CCA	3,524,003	1,332,464	1,741,677	1,463,064	2,574,664	10,635,563

Table 4-1

Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors by province

	2006								
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario			
Number of farm operators	350^A	1,800^A	2,950^A	2,200^A	39,310^A	62,420^A			
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	15.1	24.0			
Number of farms	240^A	1,315^A	2,205^A	1,680^A	26,230^A	43,280^A			
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	13.7	22.6			
	Average per operator (\$)								
Total income	51,956	54,205	61,517	64,111	52,729	58,503			
Off-farm income	31,501^A	26,957^A	33,035^A	28,323^A	22,984^A	35,942^A			
Off-farm employment income	21,600 ^A	17,061 ^A	19,317 ^A	16,989 ^A	14,464 ^A	22,175 ^A			
Wages and salaries	21,253 ^A	15,887 ^A	18,084 ^A	16,041 ^A	13,634 ^A	20,205 ^A			
Net off-farm self-employment income	F	1,174 ^C	1,233 ^C	948 ^C	830 ^C	1,970 ^B			
Investment income	1,662 ^C	3,322 ^B	4,682 ^B	3,326 ^A	3,957 ^A	5,539 ^A			
Pension income	5,244 ^B	3,807 ^B	6,434 ^A	5,215 ^B	2,677 ^B	5,945 ^A			
Government social transfers	1,909 ^B	1,355 ^B	997 ^B	1,119 ^B	1,069 ^A	683 ^B			
Other off-farm income	1,085 ^B	1,412 ^B	1,605 ^B	1,674 ^B	817 ^B	1,599 ^B			
Net operating income	20,455	27,248	28,482	35,788	29,745	22,562			
Net program payments	7,378	12,218	6,791	16,259	18,812	10,431			
Net market income	13,077	15,030	21,691	19,528	10,933	12,131			
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	22,800	21,088	13,950	22,125	16,483	15,644			
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-9,723	-6,058	7,741	-2,597	-5,550	-3,513			
Total income adjusted for CCA	29,156	33,117	47,567	41,986	36,246	42,860			
	Manitoba					Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Number of farm operators	23,430^A					54,230^A	58,300^A	15,420^A	260,410^A
Distribution by province (%)	9.0					20.8	22.4	5.9	100.0
Number of farms	17,650^A					45,015^A	44,660^A	9,595^A	191,860^A
Distribution by province (%)	9.2					23.5	23.3	5.0	100.0
	Average per operator (\$)								
Total income	42,062					49,596	66,986	69,672	56,899
Off-farm income	25,056^A					30,378^A	47,956^A	49,521^A	35,175^A
Off-farm employment income	15,300 ^A					17,964 ^A	30,366 ^A	32,207 ^A	21,831 ^A
Wages and salaries	13,380 ^A					16,424 ^A	27,459 ^A	28,448 ^A	19,836 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	1,920 ^B					1,540 ^A	2,907 ^C	3,759 ^C	1,995 ^A
Investment income	3,123 ^A					4,139 ^A	9,653 ^A	9,354 ^B	5,889 ^A
Pension income	4,313 ^A					5,376 ^A	5,375 ^A	5,461 ^B	5,014 ^A
Government social transfers	575 ^A					576 ^A	628 ^B	795 ^B	717 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,745 ^C					2,323 ^B	1,933 ^B	1,704 ^B	1,725 ^A
Net operating income	17,006					19,218	19,031	20,150	21,723
Net program payments	23,158					16,565	14,202	6,601	14,752
Net market income	-6,152					2,652	4,828	13,549	6,972
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	17,779					14,539	17,041	14,465	16,057
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-23,931					-11,886	-12,213	-916	-9,086
Total income adjusted for CCA	24,284					35,057	49,945	55,206	40,842

Table 4-2

Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors by farm type, Canada

	2006					
	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 operators	90,040 ^A	2,250 ^A	3,880 ^A	7,400 ^A	6,340 ^A	20,580 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.6	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.4	7.9
Number of farms	70,540 ^A	1,315 ^B	2,375 ^A	4,910 ^A	3,865 ^A	15,455 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	36.8	0.7	1.2	2.6	2.0	8.1
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	57,542	109,412	66,052	59,972	102,661	49,058
Off-farm income	35,878 ^A	40,833 ^A	31,435 ^B	41,440 ^A	47,610 ^A	36,520 ^A
Off-farm employment income	19,975 ^A	25,846 ^A	19,396 ^B	26,630 ^B	33,294 ^A	21,719 ^A
Wages and salaries	18,070 ^A	24,813 ^A	16,226 ^A	24,148 ^B	31,539 ^A	19,961 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	1,905 ^B	1,032 ^C	F	2,483 ^B	1,755 ^C	1,758 ^C
Investment income	6,619 ^A	7,464 ^A	5,899 ^B	6,529 ^A	6,056 ^B	6,661 ^B
Pension income	6,320 ^A	4,857 ^C	3,740 ^C	5,408 ^B	5,461 ^C	5,645 ^B
Government social transfers	490 ^A	681 ^D	744 ^B	968 ^C	960 ^D	822 ^B
Other off-farm income	2,473 ^B	1,986 ^B	1,656 ^D	1,905 ^B	1,839 ^D	1,673 ^B
Net operating income	21,664	68,580	34,618	18,531	55,051	12,539
Net program payments	20,194	41,056	18,896	9,851	21,380	8,577
Net market income	1,470	27,523	15,722	8,680	33,670	3,962
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	17,152	46,966	16,531	8,727	34,417	10,288
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-15,682	-19,443	-809	-47	-746	-6,326
Total income adjusted for CCA	40,390	62,446	49,522	51,245	68,244	38,770
	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 operators	74,180 ^A	26,370 ^A	7,690 ^A	7,000 ^A	14,690 ^A	260,410 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	28.5	10.1	3.0	2.7	5.6	100.0
Number of farms	58,990 ^A	14,295 ^A	4,815 ^A	4,390 ^A	10,905 ^A	191,860 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	30.7	7.5	2.5	2.3	5.7	100.0
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	43,111	68,196	60,713	112,095	53,181	56,899
Off-farm income	35,761 ^A	16,220 ^A	27,372 ^A	46,797 ^A	50,202 ^B	35,175 ^A
Off-farm employment income	24,148 ^A	8,660 ^A	17,271 ^A	30,664 ^B	36,141 ^B	21,831 ^A
Wages and salaries	21,896 ^A	8,112 ^A	15,439 ^A	27,434 ^B	32,772 ^B	19,836 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	2,252 ^B	548 ^C	1,832 ^C	3,230 ^C	3,368 ^D	1,995 ^A
Investment income	4,708 ^B	3,788 ^A	6,314 ^B	10,439 ^B	7,039 ^C	5,889 ^A
Pension income	4,834 ^A	2,048 ^A	1,722 ^E	3,528 ^C	4,754 ^B	5,014 ^A
Government social transfers	771 ^A	870 ^A	1,076 ^B	1,031 ^D	850 ^C	717 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,300 ^A	854 ^D	990 ^B	1,135 ^B	1,419 ^D	1,725 ^A
Net operating income	7,350	51,977	33,341	65,297	2,978	21,723
Net program payments	11,744	7,042	34,810	7,446	6,502	14,752
Net market income	-4,393	44,935	-1,469	57,852	-3,524	6,972
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	10,385	24,178	32,968	28,623	7,532	16,057
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-14,779	20,757	-34,437	29,229	-11,055	-9,086
Total income adjusted for CCA	32,726	44,018	27,745	83,471	45,649	40,842

Table 4-3
Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors by revenue class, Canada

	2006					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
Number of farm operators	95,180^A	41,520^A	53,930^A	36,060^A	33,720^A	260,410^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	36.6	15.9	20.7	13.8	12.9	100.0
Number of farms	78,715^A	33,230^A	39,875^A	22,250^A	17,790^A	191,860^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	41.0	17.3	20.8	11.6	9.3	100.0
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	40,583	40,006	46,535	64,428	132,301	56,899
Off-farm income	41,671^A	32,320^A	25,321^A	25,158^A	46,830^A	35,175^A
Off-farm employment income	26,751 ^A	19,797 ^B	14,785 ^A	13,794 ^A	30,310 ^A	21,831 ^A
Wages and salaries	24,440 ^A	17,897 ^B	12,878 ^A	12,409 ^A	28,300 ^A	19,836 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	2,312 ^B	1,900 ^B	1,907 ^C	1,385 ^B	2,009 ^B	1,995 ^A
Investment income	4,712 ^A	5,098 ^B	4,743 ^B	6,326 ^A	11,551 ^A	5,889 ^A
Pension income	7,731 ^A	5,136 ^A	3,280 ^A	2,493 ^A	2,662 ^A	5,014 ^A
Government social transfers	739 ^A	686 ^A	704 ^B	770 ^A	660 ^A	717 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,739 ^B	1,603 ^A	1,808 ^A	1,775 ^A	1,647 ^B	1,725 ^A
Net operating income	-1,088	7,686	21,214	39,270	85,470	21,723
Net program payments	2,376	8,641	15,893	22,732	46,859	14,752
Net market income	-3,465	-955	5,321	16,538	38,612	6,972
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	3,558	7,913	14,240	23,855	55,946	16,057
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-7,023	-8,869	-8,919	-7,317	-17,335	-9,086
Total income adjusted for CCA	37,025	32,092	32,295	40,573	76,354	40,842

Table 5
Average off-farm income and average net operating income of farm operators by revenue class and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors

	2006					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
	number					
Number of farms						
Canada	78,715^A	33,230^A	39,875^A	22,250^A	17,790^A	191,860^A
Newfoundland and Labrador	90 ^A	35 ^A	35 ^A	x	55 ^A	240 ^A
Prince Edward Island	445 ^A	195 ^A	215 ^A	205 ^A	255 ^A	1,315 ^A
Nova Scotia	1,105 ^A	310 ^B	290 ^A	230 ^A	275 ^A	2,205 ^A
New Brunswick	750 ^A	210 ^B	250 ^A	215 ^A	255 ^A	1,680 ^A
Quebec	8,065 ^A	3,965 ^A	6,140 ^A	4,525 ^A	3,535 ^A	26,230 ^A
Ontario	19,865 ^A	6,470 ^A	7,285 ^A	4,985 ^A	4,675 ^A	43,280 ^A
Manitoba	6,765 ^A	3,180 ^A	4,010 ^A	2,115 ^A	1,575 ^A	17,650 ^A
Saskatchewan	18,275 ^A	9,175 ^A	10,685 ^A	4,645 ^A	2,225 ^A	45,015 ^A
Alberta	18,745 ^A	8,240 ^A	9,505 ^A	4,495 ^A	3,670 ^A	44,660 ^A
British Columbia	4,600 ^A	1,455 ^A	1,460 ^A	815 ^A	1,265 ^A	9,595 ^A
Number of farm operators						
Canada	95,180^A	41,520^A	53,930^A	36,060^A	33,720^A	260,410^A
Newfoundland and Labrador	110 ^A	60 ^B	50 ^B	40 ^B	100 ^A	350 ^A
Prince Edward Island	490 ^A	230 ^A	280 ^A	290 ^A	500 ^A	1,800 ^A
Nova Scotia	1,300 ^A	390 ^B	410 ^A	340 ^A	510 ^A	2,950 ^A
New Brunswick	840 ^A	250 ^A	330 ^A	330 ^A	460 ^A	2,200 ^A
Quebec	9,590 ^A	5,100 ^A	9,230 ^A	8,410 ^A	6,980 ^A	39,310 ^A
Ontario	25,320 ^A	8,730 ^A	10,700 ^A	8,340 ^A	9,340 ^A	62,420 ^A
Manitoba	8,010 ^A	3,910 ^A	5,230 ^A	3,330 ^A	2,960 ^A	23,430 ^A
Saskatchewan	20,230 ^A	10,470 ^A	12,880 ^A	6,670 ^A	3,990 ^A	54,230 ^A
Alberta	22,500 ^A	10,110 ^A	12,390 ^A	6,840 ^A	6,470 ^A	58,300 ^A
British Columbia	6,810 ^A	2,290 ^A	2,440 ^A	1,470 ^A	2,410 ^A	15,420 ^A
	Average per operator (\$)					
Off-farm income						
Canada	41,671^A	32,320^A	25,321^A	25,158^A	46,830^A	35,175^A
Newfoundland and Labrador	31,139 ^A	29,726 ^B	29,440 ^C	26,690 ^C	36,154 ^B	31,501 ^A
Prince Edward Island	30,488 ^A	24,041 ^B	15,928 ^B	14,551 ^A	38,251 ^A	26,957 ^A
Nova Scotia	32,062 ^B	27,685 ^B	21,408 ^A	23,764 ^A	55,191 ^A	33,035 ^A
New Brunswick	28,050 ^A	28,123 ^B	19,992 ^A	22,043 ^A	39,288 ^A	28,323 ^A
Quebec	32,136 ^A	17,561 ^B	14,839 ^A	17,932 ^A	31,215 ^A	22,984 ^A
Ontario	41,541 ^A	31,086 ^A	26,357 ^A	23,261 ^A	47,581 ^A	35,942 ^A
Manitoba	29,219 ^A	22,319 ^A	17,731 ^A	22,872 ^A	32,817 ^A	25,056 ^A
Saskatchewan	35,338 ^A	27,809 ^A	23,652 ^A	25,834 ^A	41,280 ^A	30,378 ^A
Alberta	54,644 ^A	49,464 ^C	35,271 ^B	33,306 ^A	62,100 ^B	47,956 ^A
British Columbia	50,638 ^B	33,998 ^A	37,386 ^B	44,524 ^A	76,467 ^B	49,521 ^A
Net operating income						
Canada	-1,088	7,686	21,214	39,270	85,470	21,723
Newfoundland and Labrador	-1,835	2,347	13,495	x	59,463	20,455
Prince Edward Island	-1,708	4,224	17,904	42,293	63,019	27,248
Nova Scotia	626	11,315	21,390	37,728	112,783	28,482
New Brunswick	46	8,033	22,719	40,060	122,213	35,788
Quebec	860	9,145	24,215	40,196	79,230	29,745
Ontario	-2,287	5,770	18,240	37,483	97,202	22,562
Manitoba	-1,433	6,049	17,364	25,686	70,787	17,006
Saskatchewan	844	9,812	22,873	43,495	84,591	19,218
Alberta	-1,666	8,483	22,823	44,267	73,547	19,031
British Columbia	-3,208	1,093	14,466	32,599	102,009	20,150

Table 5 – continued

Average off-farm income and average net operating income of farm operators by revenue class and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors

	2006					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income						
Canada	40,583	40,006	46,535	64,428	132,301	56,899
Newfoundland and Labrador	29,303	32,072	42,935	x	95,617	51,956
Prince Edward Island	28,780	28,265	33,832	56,844	101,270	54,205
Nova Scotia	32,688	39,000	42,798	61,492	167,974	61,517
New Brunswick	28,096	36,156	42,711	62,102	161,501	64,111
Quebec	32,995	26,706	39,055	58,129	110,445	52,729
Ontario	39,254	36,856	44,597	60,744	144,783	58,503
Manitoba	27,786	28,369	35,095	48,558	103,604	42,062
Saskatchewan	36,182	37,621	46,525	69,329	125,871	49,596
Alberta	52,978	57,946	58,093	77,573	135,647	66,986
British Columbia	47,430	35,091	51,853	77,123	178,476	69,672
Total income adjusted for CCA						
Canada	37,025	32,092	32,295	40,573	76,354	40,842
Newfoundland and Labrador	25,948	26,067	32,882	x	32,798	29,156
Prince Edward Island	25,441	21,884	21,868	34,696	51,325	33,117
Nova Scotia	29,226	32,802	31,458	40,977	123,367	47,567
New Brunswick	24,271	25,979	28,204	36,505	96,700	41,986
Quebec	29,577	18,710	25,720	38,933	68,904	36,246
Ontario	35,965	29,520	32,928	39,898	88,003	42,860
Manitoba	24,481	20,296	19,930	21,746	39,573	24,284
Saskatchewan	32,785	29,675	30,676	39,409	67,549	35,057
Alberta	48,781	49,441	42,084	49,757	70,029	49,945
British Columbia	44,014	27,995	41,631	61,275	122,537	55,206

Table 6-1
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Canada

Farm type	2006									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	130,480^A	-1.5	36,818^A	8.5	22,872	19.8	59,690	12.6	42,758	
Oilseed and grain farming	90,040 ^A	-1.5	35,878 ^A	7.6	21,664	20.5	57,542	12.1	40,390	
Potato farming	2,250 ^A	-2.2	40,833 ^A	6.5	68,580	-3.0	109,412	0.3	62,446	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	3,880 ^A	-7.4	31,435 ^B	7.6	34,618	22.6	66,052	15.0	49,522	
Fruit and tree nut farming	7,400 ^A	4.4	41,440 ^A	4.9	18,531	48.9	59,972	15.4	51,245	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	6,340 ^A	3.8	47,610 ^A	9.7	55,051	20.8	102,661	15.4	68,244	
Other crop farming	20,580 ^A	-3.4	36,520 ^A	13.1	12,539	12.9	49,058	13.0	38,770	
Animal production	129,930^A	-5.7	33,526^A	8.4	20,570	-11.3	54,096	0.0	38,917	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	74,180 ^A	-6.4	35,761 ^A	10.3	7,350	-19.9	43,111	3.7	32,726	
Dairy cattle and milk production	26,370 ^A	-3.8	16,220 ^A	9.5	51,977	1.5	68,196	3.3	44,018	
Hog and pig farming	7,690 ^A	-6.8	27,372 ^A	5.4	33,341	-43.6	60,713	-28.6	27,745	
Poultry and egg production	7,000 ^A	1.2	46,797 ^A	10.0	65,297	-15.9	112,095	-6.7	83,471	
Other animal production	14,690 ^A	-7.8	50,202 ^B	3.0	2,978	21.4	53,181	3.9	45,649	
Total	260,410^A	-3.6	35,175^A	8.6	21,723	2.6	56,899	6.2	40,842	

Table 6-2
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Newfoundland and Labrador

Farm type	2006									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	170^A	0.0	30,164^A	-1.1	11,831	7.5	41,994	1.2	29,803	
Oilseed and grain farming	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	60 ^B	-14.3	23,954 ^B	26.2	11,705	..	35,659	52.2	25,557	
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	70 ^B	16.7	32,953 ^B	5.4	12,512	-33.3	45,465	-9.1	34,797	
Other crop farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Animal production	180^A	5.9	32,779^A	6.5	27,376	-51.1	60,156	-30.6	28,737	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	30 ^B	0.0	26,953 ^B	-11.2	x	x	x	x	x	
Dairy cattle and milk production	80 ^B	14.3	23,659 ^B	5.8	79,768	34.4	103,427	26.6	61,248	
Hog and pig farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Poultry and egg production	40 ^B	33.3	51,304 ^B	-3.3	15,112	x	66,417	x	23,948	
Other animal production	30 ^B	0.0	38,780 ^B	19.1	x	x	x	x	x	
Total	350^A	0.0	31,501^A	2.8	20,455	-38.5	51,956	-18.7	29,156	

Table 6-3
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— Prince Edward Island

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	830^A	2.5	32,926^A	2.4	29,092	12.1	62,017	6.7	36,212
Oilseed and grain farming	60 ^C	-25.0	39,080 ^B	54.7	-3,282	..	35,799	15.9	28,028
Potato farming	540 ^A	3.8	34,353 ^A	-1.6	40,919	17.5	75,272	7.9	39,308
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	40 ^B	-20.0	15,729 ^C	16.5	16,331	-1.4	32,060	6.7	20,673
Fruit and tree nut farming	90 ^B	0.0	41,422 ^B	3.8	6,734 ^E	-17.5	48,156 ^E	0.1	41,349 ^E
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	40 ^D	x	21,356 ^C	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other crop farming	60 ^C	-14.3	19,948 ^B	-12.9	6,762	-28.8	26,710	-17.5	20,787
Animal production	980^A	0.0	21,862^A	6.0	25,172	-1.7	47,034	1.7	30,371
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	430 ^A	2.4	26,292 ^B	11.4	1,400	-63.5	27,693	0.9	18,566
Dairy cattle and milk production	340 ^A	0.0	13,066 ^B	2.0	47,581	3.6	60,648	3.3	40,003
Hog and pig farming	100 ^B	-9.1	23,928 ^C	-3.3	39,107	-17.6	63,035	-12.7	25,078 ^E
Poultry and egg production	40 ^C	33.3	34,782 ^C	49.8	55,576	x	90,357	x	77,710
Other animal production	80 ^C	-11.1	27,711 ^C	-9.7	14,732	..	42,443	19.0	30,687
Total	1,800^A	0.6	26,957^A	4.3	27,248	6.1	54,205	5.2	33,117

Table 6-4
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Nova Scotia

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	1,260^A	-0.8	31,922^A	3.0	16,278	30.0	48,200	10.8	38,383
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	90 ^B	0.0	23,139 ^B	18.0	26,517	70.4	49,656	41.2	36,205
Fruit and tree nut farming	690 ^B	19.0	33,375 ^A	5.0	21,606	23.4	54,981	11.5	46,105
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	280 ^B	-17.6	34,612 ^B	-0.1	7,284	-14.1	41,897	-2.9	30,003
Other crop farming	170 ^C	-15.0	27,979 ^C	-6.4	6,523	23.3	34,502	-1.9	27,461
Animal production	1,690^A	-2.3	33,865^A	10.5	37,484	3.1	71,348	6.5	54,363
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	650 ^B	-7.1	30,426 ^A	5.0	2,560	-65.1	32,987	-9.1	25,946
Dairy cattle and milk production	470 ^A	2.2	23,325 ^A	6.7	62,568	2.0	85,893	3.2	57,640
Hog and pig farming	70 ^B	-12.5	27,137 ^B	6.2	1,892	-93.5	29,029	-47.1	5,981
Poultry and egg production	210 ^A	10.5	43,810 ^B	3.4	80,010	-23.8	123,819	-16.0	101,156
Other animal production	280 ^B	-6.7	53,702 ^C	28.6	53,304	..	107,006	63.7	91,327
Total	2,950^A	-2.0	33,035^A	7.3	28,482	8.5	61,517	7.8	47,567

Table 6-5
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— New Brunswick

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	1,070^A	3.9	32,543^A	6.2	39,686	10.0	72,229	8.3	44,509
Oilseed and grain farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	410 ^A	2.5	32,987 ^A	6.6	74,282	22.9	107,269	17.4	58,132
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	80 ^C	0.0	22,113 ^C	5.7	11,656	4.2	33,770	5.2	27,000
Fruit and tree nut farming	280 ^B	16.7	37,453 ^B	2.3	18,821	45.4	56,274	13.5	47,325
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	130 ^C	18.2	36,178 ^A	4.8	13,701	-67.6	49,878	-35.0	25,466
Other crop farming	160 ^B	-11.1	25,654 ^B	3.7	23,350	12.6	49,004	7.7	31,161
Animal production	1,130^A	-1.7	24,301^A	5.2	31,912	-11.6	56,213	-5.0	39,511
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	510 ^A	-3.8	24,975 ^A	9.4	2,541	-47.7	27,516	-0.6	20,310
Dairy cattle and milk production	370 ^A	-2.6	20,126 ^A	3.0	54,387	14.0	74,512	10.8	48,783
Hog and pig farming	70 ^B	0.0	14,946 ^B	-22.2	76,311	16.8	91,257	8.0	56,812
Poultry and egg production	60 ^C	0.0	48,870 ^C	-20.9	147,081	-39.9	195,951	-36.0	152,381
Other animal production	120 ^C	0.0	28,394 ^B	46.0	5,766	..	34,161	56.0	27,431
Total	2,200^A	0.9	28,323^A	6.3	35,788	-0.8	64,111	2.2	41,986

Table 6-6
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Quebec

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	14,330^A	-2.1	28,303^A	9.6	21,166	4.3	49,469	7.3	35,180
Oilseed and grain farming	4,980 ^A	1.0	27,544 ^A	11.6	18,080	-11.5	45,624	1.2	28,724
Potato farming	430 ^B	-8.5	31,870 ^A	1.0	62,131	3.2	94,001	2.5	65,098
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,360 ^B	-4.9	25,934 ^B	7.7	35,226	21.5	61,160	15.3	43,791
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,290 ^B	13.2	29,907 ^B	4.2	32,094	30.6	62,001	16.4	51,988
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,330 ^B	-3.6	33,518 ^B	25.2	28,894	0.4	62,413	12.4	42,252
Other crop farming	4,960 ^B	-6.2	27,585 ^B	6.1	11,810	6.4	39,395	6.2	30,378
Animal production	24,990^A	-3.9	19,935^A	4.6	34,652	-10.2	54,587	-5.3	36,853
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	5,800 ^A	-6.3	24,844 ^B	0.9	11,174	-7.1	36,017	-1.7	26,189
Dairy cattle and milk production	12,960 ^A	-5.4	14,002 ^A	9.7	45,726	-2.3	59,728	0.3	40,815
Hog and pig farming	2,730 ^A	-2.2	24,638 ^B	10.6	24,995	-44.3	49,632	-26.1	19,754
Poultry and egg production	1,370 ^B	6.2	39,736 ^B	7.5	89,155	-18.0	128,890	-11.6	97,105
Other animal production	2,120 ^B	5.0	23,933 ^C	-16.6	8,437	-23.2	32,370	-18.5	24,908
Total	39,310^A	-3.2	22,984^A	7.0	29,745	-7.1	52,729	-1.5	36,246

Table 6-7
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Ontario

Farm type	2006									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	30,440^A	2.6	40,159^A	1.8	20,594	11.9	60,752	5.0	45,632	
Oilseed and grain farming	19,540 ^A	4.0	38,152 ^A	-0.1	13,251	6.5	51,403	1.5	40,000	
Potato farming	390 ^D	0.0	46,175 ^C	24.5	54,741	-1.6	100,916	8.9	71,444	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,520 ^B	-6.7	42,267 ^C	9.3	41,355	21.9	83,623	15.2	64,654	
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,710 ^B	-6.0	41,431 ^B	-7.9	10,716	-8.5	52,147	-8.1	40,568	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	2,500 ^B	16.3	56,749 ^B	1.9	74,463	15.1	131,212	9.0	82,285	
Other crop farming	4,790 ^B	-1.8	38,115 ^A	7.2	16,653	7.8	54,768	7.4	43,215	
Animal production	31,990^A	-5.7	31,928^A	0.3	24,429	-4.8	56,358	-2.0	40,220	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	12,790 ^A	-6.6	35,450 ^A	-0.9	2,030	-30.4	37,480	-3.1	30,243	
Dairy cattle and milk production	8,400 ^A	-4.2	14,715 ^B	3.1	55,444	4.8	70,159	4.5	44,104	
Hog and pig farming	2,880 ^A	-9.1	26,867 ^A	0.9	28,610	-45.3	55,477	-29.8	26,606	
Poultry and egg production	2,850 ^A	-2.4	41,032 ^B	14.2	70,224	-4.4	111,257	1.8	80,567	
Other animal production	5,060 ^B	-5.8	49,348 ^B	-4.0	1,407	..	50,755	3.8	44,005	
Total	62,420^A	-1.8	35,942^A	1.5	22,562	1.3	58,503	1.4	42,860	

Table 6-8
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Manitoba

Farm type	2006									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	11,560^A	-4.1	27,714^A	7.8	19,110	-15.6	46,824	-3.2	25,435	
Oilseed and grain farming	9,760 ^A	-5.2	27,350 ^A	9.2	17,768	-16.4	45,119	-2.6	23,644	
Potato farming	200 ^B	-16.7	55,023 ^B	-3.1	111,913	-12.4	166,935	-9.5	69,595	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	50 ^A	-28.6	40,941 ^A	21.7	x	x	x	x	x	
Fruit and tree nut farming	30 ^E	F	20,266 ^A	F	x	x	x	x	x	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	140 ^D	7.7	33,693 ^A	6.7	40,713	13.2	74,406	10.2	52,273	
Other crop farming	1,370 ^B	7.9	25,390 ^B	2.1	11,505	-9.0	36,895	-1.7	27,243	
Animal production	11,880^A	-0.9	22,470^A	3.0	14,934	-25.4	37,404	-10.6	23,165	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8,620 ^A	-0.6	22,742 ^A	4.3	6,932	-19.7	29,674	-2.5	20,987	
Dairy cattle and milk production	920 ^A	15.0	13,318 ^B	27.8	43,580	-17.4	56,897	-10.0	26,289	
Hog and pig farming	840 ^A	-15.2	25,029 ^B	2.2	51,554	-42.5	76,583	-32.9	24,107	
Poultry and egg production	480 ^B	14.3	30,478 ^B	12.5	51,894	-8.3	82,372	-1.5	61,246	
Other animal production	1,020 ^B	-8.9	22,539 ^C	-12.7	8,530	-5.4	31,068	-10.8	19,967	
Total	23,430^A	-2.5	25,056^A	5.4	17,006	-20.4	42,062	-6.8	24,284	

Table 6-9
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— Saskatchewan

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	37,770^A	-0.7	31,473^A	10.6	22,276	41.3	53,749	21.5	37,494
Oilseed and grain farming	35,640 ^A	-0.5	31,528 ^A	10.7	22,978	42.1	54,507	22.0	37,781
Potato farming	40 ^B	0.0	41,767 ^D	-3.7	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	F	F	F	F	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	30 ^A	x	40,290 ^A	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	150 ^C	15.4	35,747 ^B	10.1	8,650	16.5	44,397	11.3	33,340
Other crop farming	1,870 ^B	-3.6	30,119 ^B	11.0	9,648	11.2	39,767	11.1	32,261
Animal production	16,460^A	-8.6	27,865^B	8.2	12,199	-12.9	40,065	0.8	29,465
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	14,450 ^A	-7.8	28,055 ^B	10.3	9,329	-13.2	37,384	3.3	28,144
Dairy cattle and milk production	400 ^C	-4.8	12,412 ^C	6.5	50,508	4.7	62,920	5.1	31,581
Hog and pig farming	210 ^C	-19.2	29,554 ^C	2.5	100,509	-33.1	130,063	-27.3	68,623
Poultry and egg production	190 ^D	-26.9	30,271 ^D	-18.4	50,073	-4.4	80,344	-10.2	53,390
Other animal production	1,220 ^B	-12.2	30,080 ^B	-2.5	12,173	58.7	42,253	9.6	33,875
Total	54,230^A	-3.2	30,378^A	10.1	19,218	26.4	49,596	15.9	35,057

Table 6-10
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors — Alberta

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	25,950^A	-6.0	46,932^A	13.0	28,391	26.2	75,324	17.6	55,250
Oilseed and grain farming	19,540 ^A	-6.3	47,473 ^A	10.5	30,702	28.4	78,175	16.9	56,586
Potato farming	130 ^A	-13.3	80,684 ^B	29.9	191,774	-10.6	272,458	-1.5	136,824
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	70 ^C	-12.5	32,887 ^C	5.8	57,407	34.6	90,294	22.5	59,655
Fruit and tree nut farming	40 ^E	33.3	41,595 ^B	-12.9	19,994 ^E	x	F	x	F
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	510 ^C	-5.6	47,487 ^B	13.8	55,949	57.0	103,436	33.7	79,606
Other crop farming	5,650 ^B	-5.2	44,451 ^A	22.8	13,846	23.0	58,297	22.8	46,520
Animal production	32,350^A	-7.7	48,775^A	18.0	11,519	-22.3	60,293	7.4	45,689
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	26,620 ^A	-7.4	46,382 ^A	18.8	9,291	-18.0	55,674	10.5	42,173
Dairy cattle and milk production	1,170 ^A	-6.4	32,995 ^B	33.6	78,605	7.2	111,600	13.8	66,896
Hog and pig farming	640 ^A	-3.0	38,337 ^B	3.8	46,268	-34.0	84,605	-20.9	53,183
Poultry and egg production	610 ^B	1.7	34,570 ^B	1.4	27,552	-59.5	62,122	-39.1	36,237
Other animal production	3,310 ^B	-12.7	78,272 ^D	18.7	-3,815	..	74,458	6.1	66,848
Total	58,300^A	-7.0	47,956^A	15.8	19,031	4.6	66,986	12.3	49,945

Table 6-11
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and province, incorporated and unincorporated sectors
— British Columbia

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	7,120^A	-0.7	48,060^A	14.0	23,257	45.5	71,316	22.7	57,808
Oilseed and grain farming	480 ^C	-22.6	54,257 ^C	7.3	18,085	-2.5	72,342	4.7	55,114
Potato farming	90 ^C	0.0	48,751 ^B	14.9	50,259	5.3	99,010	9.8	66,155
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	570 ^C	-10.9	20,422 ^B	0.9	19,983	2.4	40,405	1.6	31,697
Fruit and tree nut farming	3,240 ^A	4.9	48,249 ^B	14.3	16,870	..	65,118	30.0	58,375
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,230 ^A	0.8	52,979 ^B	10.3	68,033	27.4	121,012	19.3	84,537
Other crop farming	1,510 ^B	0.0	52,091 ^C	21.0	1,334	..	53,426	30.9	44,891
Animal production	8,300^A	-5.6	50,769^A	9.9	17,504	-9.2	68,272	4.3	52,971
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,300 ^A	-7.1	40,708 ^A	8.3	2,115	-71.8	42,823	-5.1	33,358
Dairy cattle and milk production	1,250 ^A	1.6	33,504 ^A	6.5	71,090	11.3	104,595	9.7	66,270
Hog and pig farming	150 ^E	15.4	59,005 ^C	31.3	16,359	-74.4	F	F	F
Poultry and egg production	1,160 ^A	2.7	85,910 ^B	11.9	45,831	-15.6	131,741	0.5	107,530
Other animal production	1,440 ^B	-15.3	66,681 ^D	11.3	-5,361	36.0	61,320	19.0	56,435
Total	15,420^A	-3.4	49,521^A	11.6	20,150	13.1	69,672	12.0	55,206

Table 7-1
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Gross operating revenues from \$10,000 to \$49,999

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	48,110^A	-5.8	41,493^A	11.9	1,233	-21.6	42,726	10.5	39,366
Oilseed and grain farming	30,350 ^A	-5.9	42,704 ^A	10.4	1,950	3.4	44,654	10.1	41,394
Potato farming	280 ^E	-12.5	32,153 ^C	1.0	1,943 ^E	-68.6	34,096 ^E	-10.4	F
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,120 ^C	-21.1	21,739 ^B	-24.3	1,617	8.2	23,356	-22.7	20,755
Fruit and tree nut farming	3,050 ^B	2.3	41,753 ^B	12.0	187	-54.5	41,940	11.3	39,333
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,340 ^C	-15.7	37,164 ^B	16.9	1,145	9.0	38,309	16.7	35,795
Other crop farming	11,970 ^A	-4.2	40,909 ^A	18.1	-360	..	40,548	13.8	36,596
Animal production	47,070^A	-8.6	41,852^A	8.9	-3,461	..	38,392	4.6	34,630
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	36,180 ^A	-8.2	40,191 ^A	8.5	-2,962	..	37,229	3.2	33,346
Dairy cattle and milk production	690 ^D	-10.4	F	F	11,389	26.6	F	F	F
Hog and pig farming	670 ^D	-28.0	26,399 ^D	7.0	-3,848 ^E	..	22,551 ^E	-24.8	18,537 ^E
Poultry and egg production	800 ^C	-9.1	37,737 ^B	38.1	1,152	-53.7	38,889	30.4	35,846 ^E
Other animal production	8,730 ^A	-8.1	52,295 ^B	6.6	-7,101	-6.6	45,194	6.6	41,817
Total	95,180^A	-7.2	41,671^A	10.4	-1,088	..	40,583	7.7	37,025

Table 7-2
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Gross operating revenues from \$50,000 to \$99,999

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	22,550^A	-2.9	32,745^A	0.2	9,506	7.0	42,251	1.7	34,426
Oilseed and grain farming	16,430 ^A	-2.7	34,506 ^A	1.3	9,931	11.3	44,438	3.4	36,334
Potato farming	190 ^D	35.7	26,047 ^B	-4.1	9,223	66.6	35,270 ^E	7.9	F
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	550 ^C	-5.2	14,171 ^C	-28.0	9,914	40.4	24,085	-9.9	18,285
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,420 ^B	0.0	30,957 ^A	-19.9	4,817	-23.0	35,774	-20.3	30,525
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	850 ^C	39.3	29,442 ^B	33.5	6,895	-19.7	36,337	18.6	31,951
Other crop farming	3,120 ^B	-12.8	28,842 ^B	3.3	10,025	-1.7	38,867	2.0	29,956
Animal production	18,970^A	-5.7	31,814^B	9.1	5,525	-24.6	37,339	2.3	29,318
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	14,750 ^A	-4.3	32,449 ^C	12.4	5,439	-30.3	37,888	3.3	29,612
Dairy cattle and milk production	990 ^B	-16.1	8,637 ^C	14.5	13,879	-6.0	22,516	0.9	15,441
Hog and pig farming	510 ^C	4.1	22,473 ^C	-15.1	5,731	3.4	28,204	F	19,406
Poultry and egg production	380 ^D	2.7	23,878 ^D	17.6	11,963	90.2	35,841 ^E	34.7	29,359 ^E
Other animal production	2,350 ^B	-11.7	40,924 ^C	-2.9	1,437	-16.8	42,361	-3.5	35,488
Total	41,520^A	-4.2	32,320^A	4.1	7,686	-5.8	40,006	2.0	32,092

Table 7-3
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Gross operating revenues from \$100,000 to \$249,999

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	28,940^A	-0.8	28,931^A	10.1	22,227	12.0	51,158	10.9	35,575
Oilseed and grain farming	22,270 ^A	-1.9	28,977 ^A	7.7	22,887	11.9	51,865	9.5	35,197
Potato farming	240 ^B	0.0	23,853 ^C	17.8	17,948	-7.2	41,801	5.6	28,124
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	740 ^B	4.2	33,158 ^E	..	21,465	10.4	54,623 ^E	52.1	45,856 ^E
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,540 ^A	10.0	36,121 ^B	-0.9	16,455	70.2	52,576	14.0	44,119
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,150 ^B	-3.4	26,939 ^B	40.8	7,322	-51.4	34,260	0.2	26,285
Other crop farming	2,990 ^A	1.7	24,986 ^B	12.2	26,592	19.9	51,578	16.0	35,600
Animal production	24,980^A	-7.2	21,140^A	3.3	20,054	-7.5	41,194	-2.3	28,501
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	13,740 ^A	-8.6	24,839 ^B	6.6	17,234	-14.5	42,073	-3.2	28,377
Dairy cattle and milk production	7,280 ^A	-6.3	10,109 ^A	2.4	28,318	-4.8	38,427	-3.0	27,026
Hog and pig farming	1,210 ^B	-9.7	19,560 ^B	26.6	19,699	19.0	39,259	22.6	24,699
Poultry and egg production	710 ^B	7.6	32,129 ^C	4.4	11,811	-34.5	43,941	-9.9	34,088
Other animal production	2,060 ^B	-2.4	32,587 ^D	-16.9	12,478	71.0	45,065	-3.1	34,733
Total	53,930^A	-3.9	25,321^A	7.8	21,214	2.3	46,535	5.2	32,295

Table 7-4
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Gross operating revenues from \$250,000 to \$499,999

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	16,740^A	2.6	29,623^A	8.8	41,972	13.4	71,594	11.4	42,244
Oilseed and grain farming	12,830 ^A	1.8	29,295 ^A	11.3	42,324	13.5	71,619	12.6	39,564
Potato farming	320 ^A	-3.0	21,627 ^A	-3.9	31,808	-11.9	53,435	-8.8	26,050
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	480 ^B	-4.0	23,903 ^C	10.7	35,879	11.1	59,782	10.9	43,320
Fruit and tree nut farming	750 ^B	15.4	49,412 ^C	41.7	33,532	-2.9	82,944	19.5	66,762
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	780 ^B	4.0	28,812 ^B	-31.4	24,634	-17.4	53,446	-25.6	40,956
Other crop farming	1,600 ^B	8.1	26,739 ^B	-0.9	55,261	33.9	82,001	20.1	55,882
Animal production	19,320^A	-5.8	21,290^A	7.8	36,912	-10.8	58,202	-4.8	39,118
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,980 ^A	-4.2	28,640 ^A	25.2	30,380	-15.5	59,020	0.3	39,002
Dairy cattle and milk production	10,000 ^A	-8.6	14,471 ^A	3.3	45,733	-4.1	60,204	-2.4	40,560
Hog and pig farming	1,830 ^A	0.0	22,981 ^B	8.2	15,986	-46.0	38,967	-23.4	22,285
Poultry and egg production	1,650 ^A	0.0	30,951 ^B	13.1	32,840	-14.5	63,791	-3.0	48,831
Other animal production	890 ^B	-1.1	35,590 ^C	-34.5	24,252	-2.4	59,842	-24.5	39,927
Total	36,060^A	-2.1	25,158^A	9.1	39,270	-0.5	64,428	3.1	40,573

Table 7-5
Average total income of farm operators by farm type and revenue class, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada — Gross operating revenues of \$500,000 and over

Farm type	2006								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2006/2005	Off-farm income	Change 2006/2005	Net operating income	Change 2006/2005	Total income	Change 2006/2005	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	14,130^A	11.4	52,072^A	4.7	96,610	15.7	148,682	11.6	82,933
Oilseed and grain farming	8,170 ^A	16.4	42,420 ^A	4.9	82,724	16.4	125,144	12.2	60,269
Potato farming	1,210 ^A	-4.0	53,575 ^A	9.8	114,324	0.2	167,899	3.1	91,984
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	990 ^A	0.0	54,370 ^A	12.4	95,612	14.5	149,982	13.7	105,555
Fruit and tree nut farming	650 ^A	4.8	66,816 ^A	4.4	122,521	79.4	189,337	43.2	152,132
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	2,240 ^A	13.7	77,787 ^A	4.2	140,063	19.7	217,850	13.7	132,118
Other crop farming	890 ^B	8.5	60,790 ^A	-1.3	70,734	-4.2	131,524	-2.9	78,840
Animal production	19,580^A	4.6	43,047^A	9.1	77,437	-14.9	120,485	-7.6	71,608
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,520 ^A	8.4	52,173 ^B	12.2	40,805	9.6	92,978	11.1	44,240
Dairy cattle and milk production	7,420 ^A	9.8	25,538 ^A	6.7	92,360	-0.3	117,898	1.2	70,856
Hog and pig farming	3,480 ^A	-4.9	33,284 ^A	2.5	58,434	-46.8	91,717	-35.5	34,652
Poultry and egg production	3,480 ^A	3.6	61,749 ^B	5.2	111,910	-17.8	173,660	-10.9	126,546
Other animal production	690 ^B	-9.2	F	F	79,701	1.6	F	F	F
Total	33,720^A	7.4	46,830^A	7.4	85,470	-2.8	132,301	0.6	76,354

Table 8
Distribution of farm operators by income group and farm type, with selected average incomes, unincorporated sector, Canada¹

Farm type	2006						Total
	Operator total income group						
	Under \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over		
Oilseed and grain farming							
Number of farm operators	number	7,880 ^A	17,580 ^A	18,670 ^A	19,670 ^A	6,040 ^A	69,835 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	8,824 ^A	14,973 ^A	25,463 ^A	44,361 ^A	111,687 ^A	33,728 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-17,517	5,583	14,020	26,483	62,132	16,009
Average total income	\$	-8,693	20,556	39,483	70,844	173,819	49,736
Potato farming							
Number of farm operators	number	90 ^A	280 ^E	185 ^D	215 ^D	100 ^A	870 ^C
Average off-farm income	\$	9,286 ^B	17,265 ^C	21,939 ^C	29,680 ^D	25,744 ^A	21,542 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-26,909	5,904	17,865	38,999	182,620	33,681
Average total income	\$	-17,623	F	39,804 ^E	68,679 ^E	208,364	55,223
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming							
Number of farm operators	number	470 ^C	925 ^C	575 ^C	340 ^B	120 ^D	2,430 ^B
Average off-farm income	\$	3,803 ^D	10,689 ^C	20,460 ^B	32,377 ^B	70,200 ^B	17,551 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-7,462	10,128	17,552	37,674	101,258	16,918
Average total income	\$	-3,659	20,817	38,012	70,050	171,457	34,470
Fruit and tree nut farming							
Number of farm operators	number	710 ^B	1,660 ^B	1,565 ^B	1,355 ^B	445 ^C	5,735 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	9,250 ^C	14,971 ^A	30,355 ^A	47,610 ^A	154,360 ^B	37,019 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-12,979	5,782	9,482	21,795	35,280	10,499
Average total income	\$	-3,729	20,752	39,837	69,405	189,640	47,519
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production							
Number of farm operators	number	430 ^C	965 ^C	730 ^C	680 ^C	235 ^D	3,025 ^B
Average off-farm income	\$	5,784 ^D	11,682 ^C	26,663 ^B	48,409 ^B	68,335 ^B	27,065 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-12,062	8,555	11,664	22,759	59,949	13,758
Average total income	\$	-6,278	20,237	38,327	71,168	128,284	40,823
Other crop farming							
Number of farm operators	number	2,630 ^B	5,535 ^B	4,020 ^B	3,620 ^B	1,035 ^C	16,830 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	8,876 ^C	15,998 ^A	29,237 ^A	52,033 ^A	158,652 ^A	34,605 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-11,099	3,933	10,022	17,145	44,055	8,357
Average total income	\$	-2,223	19,931	39,259	69,178	202,707	42,962
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots							
Number of farm operators	number	12,235 ^A	20,850 ^A	15,290 ^A	13,490 ^A	4,015 ^A	65,885 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	8,971 ^A	16,522 ^A	29,979 ^A	52,123 ^A	153,758 ^B	33,898 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-19,543	3,351	9,060	16,023	55,289	6,184
Average total income	\$	-10,572	19,873	39,039	68,146	209,047	40,082
Dairy cattle and milk production							
Number of farm operators	number	1,135 ^B	3,435 ^B	4,235 ^A	4,700 ^A	1,225 ^B	14,730 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	3,509 ^D	5,085 ^B	6,590 ^B	9,156 ^B	19,042 ^D	7,856 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-8,338	16,272	33,202	58,781	128,488	42,097
Average total income	\$	-4,829	21,357	39,792	67,937	147,530 ^E	49,953
Hog and pig farming							
Number of farm operators	number	665 ^B	1,085 ^B	905 ^B	775 ^B	210 ^D	3,645 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	5,608 ^B	9,174 ^B	16,205 ^B	23,548 ^B	52,166 ^C	15,795 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-20,949	10,951	21,382	46,063	97,124	20,074
Average total income	\$	-15,341	20,124	37,587	69,611	149,290 ^E	35,870

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 8 – continued

Distribution of farm operators by income group and farm type, with selected average incomes, unincorporated sector, Canada ¹

Farm type	2006						
	Operator total income group						
	Under \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total	
Poultry and egg production							
Number of farm operators	number	345 ^C	630 ^B	785 ^C	985 ^B	305 ^B	3,055 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	5,615 ^C	10,040 ^C	19,523 ^B	30,337 ^C	81,061 ^B	25,649 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-17,150	10,479	20,884	39,378	98,324	27,940
Average total income	\$	-11,534	20,519	40,407	69,715	179,384	53,589
Other animal production							
Number of farm operators	number	2,635 ^B	4,070 ^B	2,435 ^B	2,430 ^B	1,140 ^C	12,710 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	6,987 ^C	19,169 ^B	35,228 ^A	60,714 ^A	248,413 ^B	48,257 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-15,371	124	4,317	8,692	-252	-682
Average total income	\$	-8,384	19,293	39,545	69,406	248,161	47,575
Total							
Number of farm operators	number	29,205 ^A	57,020 ^A	49,395 ^A	48,245 ^A	14,875 ^A	198,750 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	8,293 ^A	15,063 ^A	25,867 ^A	43,881 ^A	127,420 ^A	32,160 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-16,998	5,150	13,446	25,630	61,218	13,123
Average total income	\$	-8,704	20,213	39,313	69,511	188,638	45,283

1. The distribution of farm operators includes only operators of a single unincorporated farm.

Table 9-1

Average total income of farm operators by quintile, unincorporated sector by province ¹

Province	2006					
	Quintiles					
	First quintile 0% to 20%	Second quintile 21% to 40%	Third quintile 41% to 60%	Fourth quintile 61% to 80%	Fifth quintile 81% to 100%	Total
	dollars					
Canada	-3,183	20,913	34,771	53,085	120,798	45,283
Newfoundland and Labrador	83	22,740	38,171	51,768	108,153	45,950
Prince Edward Island	-4,967	18,252	31,172	48,710	105,489	39,692
Nova Scotia	230	19,399	32,353	47,147	102,171	40,288
New Brunswick	374	17,688	32,232	48,457	93,049	38,581
Quebec	308	20,323	31,912	46,520	89,884	37,809
Ontario	-1,385	21,609	35,766	53,507	111,032	44,141
Manitoba	-8,921	15,241	27,522	43,339	88,776	33,201
Saskatchewan	-1,825	20,751	34,104	51,230	109,253	42,716
Alberta	-5,016	24,521	40,533	63,466	163,064	57,379
British Columbia	-5,237	19,051	32,675	51,873	145,274	48,802

1. The distribution of farm operators includes only operators of a single unincorporated farm.

Table 9-2
Average total income of farm operators by quintile, unincorporated sector by farm type, Canada ¹

Farm type	2006					Total
	Quintiles					
	First quintile 0% to 20%	Second quintile 21% to 40%	Third quintile 41% to 60%	Fourth quintile 61% to 80%	Fifth quintile 81% to 100%	
	dollars					
Crop production	871	23,377	37,305	56,274	121,401	47,852
Oilseed and grain farming	1,242	25,259	39,501	58,964	123,701	49,736
Potato farming	-1,546	F	F	F	153,418	55,223
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	-3,041	17,510	25,802	37,634	93,675	34,470
Fruit and tree nut farming	2,948	22,926	36,191	52,435	122,694	47,519
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	-1,010	20,883 ^E	31,676	51,245	99,307	40,823
Other crop farming	637	18,755	31,346	48,398	115,553	42,962
Animal production	-6,900	18,681	32,122	49,862	119,963	42,748
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	-9,135	17,145	29,874	46,756	115,519	40,082
Dairy cattle and milk production	8,530	29,089	42,909	59,506	109,563	49,953
Hog and pig farming	-12,968	18,026	29,724	46,851	97,012	35,870
Poultry and egg production	21	27,669	44,725	63,552	132,553	53,589
Other animal production	-9,075	15,272	28,133	48,874	153,024	47,575
Total	-3,183	20,913	34,771	53,085	120,798	45,283

1. The distribution of farm operators includes only operators of a single unincorporated farm.

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 Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/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 CAIS/TDP.

General methodology

Universe

The Statistical Universe File—T1¹ and the Statistical Universe File—T2² of Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) contain the CAIS/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

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 quality, concepts and methodology — Data accuracy.

For the unincorporated sector, these returns comprise the following:

- 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 Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program. Starting with the 2003 taxation year, the taxfilers who participate in the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program use the form T1163, Statement A—CAIS Program 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—CAIS Program Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations, for each of their other farming operations.
- a statement for the Net Income Stabilization Account. For the 1997 to 2002 taxation years, the taxfilers who participated in the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program used the form T1163, Statement A—NISA Account Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals to report detailed revenue and expense data. If they had more than one farming operation, they used 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.

For the incorporated sector, the statistics on detailed revenues and expenses were compiled from the T2 Corporation—Income Tax Return and financial statements, up to and including 1999 data year. Since the 2000 taxation year, corporate farming data have been gathered from the General Index of Financial Information (GIFI).⁵

Stratification of the sampling frame and sample allocation for the unincorporated farms

For the unincorporated farms, a census is performed in Newfoundland and Labrador and the three territories while a random sample is taken in the rest of the provinces. There is also a pre-specified sample (farms selected based on particular characteristics) to satisfy various requirements of the Whole Farm Data Projects. The sampling frame for the unincorporated farms is stratified by province/territory and gross farm income. The predetermined initial sample size is allocated, using the square-root allocation algorithm for the sampled provinces, to ensure adequate representation of all provinces. Following the initial provincial allocation, additional records are added to the sample in some provinces to improve the quality of the estimates.

Aside from the three territories and Newfoundland and Labrador, each province is sub-divided into nine strata whose boundaries are based on gross farm income. The smallest three stratum boundaries are fixed manually while the highest stratum, called the take-all, has its lower boundary calculated according to the "sigma-gap" rule. The remaining strata all have their upper boundaries determined by Sethi's algorithm.⁶

Once the provincial sample sizes and strata boundaries have been determined, the provincial sample is allocated to the gross farm income strata. The smallest stratum has a fixed initial sampling rate of 5.0% for Prince Edward Island, 2.0% for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and 0.5% for the other provinces. As well, the largest stratum is take-all. The Neyman allocation method, which minimizes the coefficient of variation for each province, is used to allocate the remaining sample to the other strata.

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

5. The GIFI is an index of items generally found on balance sheets and income statements. Each item has its own field code, which allows us to obtain financial information in a codified format. It could be a printed form or an electronic form.

6. Sethi's algorithm is designed to find the optimal stratification boundaries for estimating the population means.

Once the provincial sample is allocated to the gross farm income strata within each province, the sample size of some strata was increased to ensure certain criteria are met. Firstly, each stratum was given a minimum sampling rate of 2% to ensure that the weight of a unit does not exceed 50. Secondly, the minimum sample size of the second stratum was set to 200 units, while it was set to 100 units for the third stratum. Finally, to ensure that a record would be sampled if it moved up a stratum from the previous year, the sampling rates from the smallest stratum to the largest stratum, within a province, had to be equal or increasing in value. If two or more consecutive strata had a sampling rate of 100%, they were combined into one stratum.

In 2006, the sampling rates of the unincorporated sector varied from a complete census in Newfoundland and Labrador and the three territories to about 31% 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 2003 taxation year, a substantial number of joint CAIS-CRA tax returns have also been used. (For the 1997 to 2002 taxation years, a substantial number of joint NISA-CRA tax returns had also been used.) When CRA receives an electronic tax return or a joint CAIS-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 verification and correction costs to make them usable, they are sampled at the same sampling rates used for non-electronically submitted taxation data.

NAICS code assignment

The corporations in the sampling frame are classified by farm type using the six-digit NAICS codes. Starting with the 2006 taxation year, the six-digit NAICS codes, which were assigned to each record, are grouped according to eleven NAICS groups for stratification purposes. These eleven NAICS groups refer to the eleven major farm types⁷ created for the purpose of statistical tabulations in this publication.

The NAICS codes replaced the less detailed three-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes since the 2001 taxation year.

Stratification of the sampling frame and sample allocation for the incorporated farms

A census is performed in the Atlantic provinces and the territories while a sample is taken in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There is also a pre-specified sample (farms selected based on particular characteristics) to satisfy various requirements of the Whole Farm Data Projects. The sampling frame for the incorporated farms is stratified by province/territory, NAICS group and sales. (The variable “sales” reflects income from all sources and not necessarily strictly agriculture). The predetermined initial sample size is allocated to the province/NAICS group strata based on the square-root allocation algorithm for the sampled provinces to ensure adequate representation of all province/NAICS group strata. Following the initial province/NAICS group allocation, additional records are added to the sample in some province/NAICS group combinations to improve the quality of the estimates.

For the sampled provinces, each province/NAICS group combination is divided into a maximum of four sub-strata (one take-all and three take-some) based on the sales. The boundaries of the first stratum are manually specified. The fourth stratum is take-all and its lower boundary (equivalent to the upper boundary of the third stratum) is calculated according to the “sigma-gap” rule. The upper boundary of the second stratum in each province/NAICS group combination (equivalent to the lower boundary of the third stratum) is determined by Sethi’s algorithm.

The province/NAICS group sample is allocated to the three take-some strata, which are based on sales, using the Neyman allocation method which minimizes the coefficient of variation at the provincial level.

The sample size of some strata was increased to ensure certain criteria are met. Firstly, each stratum was given a minimum sampling rate of 5% to ensure that the weight of a unit does not exceed 20. Secondly, if the population size

7. For a description of the eleven major farm types, please refer to the section Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary.

of a stratum was equal to or greater than five units, the minimum sample size of the stratum was set to five units. Thirdly, if the population size of a stratum was less than five units, the stratum was take-all. Finally, to ensure that a record would be sampled if it moved up a stratum from the previous year, the sampling rates from the second sales stratum to the largest sales stratum, within a province/NAICS group combination, had to be equal or increasing in value. The smallest stratum was excluded from this rule. In the incorporated sector, the sampling rates varied from a complete census in the Atlantic provinces to about 27% in Alberta in 2006.

Sample selection of unincorporated and incorporated farms

The longitudinal survey, which started in 2001, was extended to 2006. Originally, the 2005 taxation year was supposed to be the final year of the longitudinal survey. Even though the longitudinal survey was continuing, the stratum boundaries and sampling rates were recalculated for the 2006 taxation year.

The sample for unincorporated and incorporated farms is selected using a pseudo-random sampling technique. Once the sample allocation within the strata is completed, a sampling rate is calculated for each stratum. Each record that is eligible for selection is assigned a three-digit hash number between 000 and 999. Hash numbers are derived from the Social Insurance Number (SIN) for the unincorporated farms and from the Business Number (BN) for the incorporated farms. Thus, when selecting a proportion p of records in a stratum where p is equivalent to the sampling rate with a value in the interval [000,999], all records whose hash number is less than p are chosen.⁸ The same SIN (or same BN) will produce the same hash number each year. This is necessary to ensure the longitudinal aspect of the survey. Furthermore, when the record crosses stratum boundaries from year to year, it will always be included if moving upwards. Conversely, it will be included if moving downwards because the longitudinal records are pre-specified for inclusion in the sample.

For the 2006 taxation year, the sample included over 203,000 returns. Of these returns, about 172,300 were classified as farms according to the NAICS (160,800 unincorporated farms and 11,500 incorporated farms).

Data processing

Statistics Canada (StatCan) 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 StatCan in electronic format. CRA also supplies StatCan with the electronically filed returns and with data from the joint CAIS-CRA farming return throughout the year. All CAIS returns are processed at the Winnipeg Tax Centre.

For the incorporated sector, StatCan captured all of the financial data (i.e., detailed revenues and expenses) from corporate farm taxation returns up to and including the 1999 data year. Since the 2000 taxation year, corporate farming data have been supplied electronically by CRA from a file termed General Index of Financial Information (GIFI).

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 the 25 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

8. For example, a sampling rate of 20% would mean that all units with hash numbers between 000 and 199 would be selected in the sample.

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 of the summed value, that each represents, is calculated. This same proportion is then used to split the aggregate value reported by the “recipient” into the component parts.

Estimation

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, each entity is assigned a weight, which reflects the proportion of the population actually observed in the sample, multiplied by the partnership share of the entity (in the case of unincorporated farms). The pre-specified units are self-representing (estimation weight equals one) as they are included in the sample with certainty. 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 revenue class or a combination of these variables.

Off-farm income

Items in total operator’s off-farm income are estimated using the same approach as in the case of farm items except that the “weight” is not multiplied by the partnership share of the entity. However, the weight of entities involved in more than one farm is divided by the number of occurrences. These procedures also take into account corporations that do not provide the social insurance number of shareholders on their tax return. The calculated weighted off-farm income items are summed by domain to produce the total off-farm income items. These procedures take into account the possibility that the sampled records reporting farm income could include sales that should not be considered as agricultural sales.

For statistical purposes, the estimates presented in the publication cover farm operators of one or more unincorporated farms (with total farm operating revenues equal to or greater than \$10,000) or incorporated farms (with total farm operating revenues of \$25,000 and over).

Data for the three territories are excluded. Data for non-farmers, as defined in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary, are also excluded.

Data confidentiality

StatCan 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 is rounded to the base of 5 and the estimates for the other variables in that table are adjusted by a variable factor. Each estimated number of farm operators is rounded to the base of 10. This method preserves the confidentiality of the data, without jeopardizing the quality of the actual estimates.

Reference period

The series on farm operators contained in this data product are based on the 2006 taxation year. Information for tax purposes is collected in the year following the taxation year being reported upon; in this case, 2006 data were collected in 2007.

Revisions

Data from the CAIS/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 operators. The estimates are produced at different aggregation levels such as province, type of farm and revenue class. (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 minus 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 sum of the net operating income and off-farm income of incorporated or unincorporated farmers involved in one or more farm operations.

Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance: the sum of the net operating income adjusted for capital cost allowance (e.g., net operating income minus capital cost allowance) and the off-farm income of incorporated or unincorporated farmers involved in one or more farm operations.

Industrial classification

Starting with the 2001 reference year, the CAIS/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 I to obtain a complete set of farm types available in the CAIS/TDP.

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

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 (c.v.), 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 c.v. In this publication, the c.v. is used to measure the sampling error of the estimates.

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

Text table 1
Coefficients of variation rating system

Coefficients of variation 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 c.v. 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 c.v. of 10%, the standard error will be \$1,500,000 or the estimate multiplied by the c.v. 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 c.v. 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 c.v. 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 c.v.'s 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 c.v. 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 c.v.'s. Data quality symbols are assigned as follows: 1) When the c.v. of both components is below 35.00% and the c.v. 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 c.v. 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 c.v. 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 c.v. 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 c.v. for the variables total income and total income adjusted for capital cost allowance cannot be evaluated. Total income is the sum of 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 Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/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 out their tax returns. As a result, 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 CAIS/TDP. However, until the 2000 reference year, watermelons were included with fruits. This misclassification, coupled with the fact that the sale of 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 II—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 operators is randomly rounded and then, the estimates of the other variables are adjusted by a variable factor.

iv) 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.

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

Comparability of data and related sources

Comparisons of the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/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 CAIS/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 CAIS/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 2000, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm operator income includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve.
- Starting in 2000, only Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm operator income. RRSP income is part of other off-farm income.
- The comparability of other off-farm income and program payments and insurance proceeds estimates are affected by the replacement of Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program by the CAIS program in 2003.¹ NISA withdrawals by unincorporated operators are included in other off-farm income while payments delivered through the CAIS program are included in program payments and insurance proceeds. Both NISA and CAIS payments to incorporated operators are included in program payments and insurance proceeds. (For more details, also refer to the “Program payments and insurance proceeds” item in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary.)

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

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

1. The CAIS program was actually implemented in 2004.

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 operators included in the domain. A domain is defined as a region, a type of farm, a revenue class, a combination of these variables, etc.

Capital cost allowance (CCA): 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 CCA claimed by farm operators 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, and incorporated farms with sales of \$25,000 or more, for which 50% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

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 Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program [CAIS/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 CAIS/TDP estimates.)

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

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.

Net market income adjusted for capital cost allowance (CCA): Total operating revenues minus 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 minus 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:** total operating revenues minus 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 2000, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm operator 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 Universal Child Care Benefit. 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 Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB) program for children under 6 years of age was introduced in July 2006.
- **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) to unincorporated farmers (see box below), and other income (such as registered education savings plan income and training allowances). Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) income is also included. Starting in 2000, only RRSP income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm operator income.

In this publication, total income (farm and off-farm income) for operators applies to both unincorporated and incorporated farm operators.

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 Business Risk Management and disaster assistance programs such as the Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA) Program in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec; the Canadian Farm Income Program (CFIP) in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec; 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 Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program¹
- 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

Exclusions: NISA withdrawals are not included in program payments (see box below) for unincorporated farms. NISA withdrawals are included for incorporated farms.

1. The CAIS program is available to producers across Canada and provides assistance to those producers who have experienced a loss of income as a result of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or other factors. The program integrates stabilization and disaster protection into a single program, helping producers protect their farming operations from both small and large drops in income. The CAIS program is a whole-farm program available to eligible farmers regardless of the commodities they produce.

The Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) was established in 1991 under the *Farm Income Protection Act*.

NISA was replaced by the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program beginning with reference year 2003. The purpose of NISA was to encourage farm producers to save portion of their income for use during periods of reduced income. Producers could deposit up to 3% of their “Eligible Net Sales” annually in their NISA account and receive matching government contributions. The federal government and several provinces offered enhanced matching contributions over and above the base 3% on specified commodities. All these deposits earned a 3% interest bonus in addition to the regular rates offered by the financial institutions where the account was held.

Most primary agricultural products were included in the calculation of “Eligible Net Sales” (sales of qualifying commodities minus purchases of qualifying commodities), the main exception being those covered by supply management (dairy, poultry and eggs).

The NISA account was comprised of two funds. Fund No. 1 held producer deposits and Fund No. 2 contained the matching government contributions and all accumulated interest earned on both Fund 1 and Fund 2.

The last year for NISA contributions was 2003 as the program has been replaced by CAIS. Rules to wind down NISA accounts require producers to withdraw all their funds by March 31, 2009.

Withdrawals from Fund 2 by incorporated producers are included in program payments while withdrawals by unincorporated producers are included in off-farm income.

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 the first class are less than the first quintile, those in the 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.

Revenue class: The classification of farms based on total operating revenues.

Total income: The sum of the net operating income and off-farm income of incorporated or unincorporated farmers involved in one or more farm operations.

Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance (CCA): The sum of the net operating income adjusted for capital cost allowance (e.g., net operating income minus capital cost allowance) and the off-farm income of incorporated or unincorporated farmers involved in one or more farm operations.

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

List of farm types

Text table 1

List of farm types available in the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program

Description	NAICS	Codes available
Crop production	111 ¹	yes
Oilseed and grain farming	1111 ²	yes
Soybean farming	111110	yes
Oilseed (except soybean) farming	111120	yes
Dry pea and bean farming	111130	yes
Wheat farming	111140	yes
Corn farming	111150	yes
Rice farming	111160	no
Other grain farming	111190	yes
Vegetable and melon farming	1112	yes
Potato farming	111211 ²	yes
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	111219 ²	yes
Fruit and tree nut farming	1113 ²	yes
Orange groves	111310	no
Citrus (except orange) groves	111320	no
Non-citrus fruit and tree nut farming	111330	no
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1114 ²	yes
Mushroom production	111411	yes
Nursery, floriculture and other greenhouse production	1114A ³	yes
Other food crops grown under cover	111419	no
Nursery and tree production	111421	no
Floriculture production	111422	no
Other crop farming	1119 ²	yes
Tobacco farming	111910	yes
Cotton farming	111920	no
Sugar cane farming	111930	no
Hay farming	111940	yes
Fruit and vegetable combination farming	111993	yes
All other miscellaneous crop farming	111999	yes
Animal production	112 ¹	yes
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	yes
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	112110 ²	yes
Dairy cattle and milk production	112120 ²	yes
Hog and pig farming	1122	yes
Hog and pig farming	112210 ²	yes
Poultry and egg production	1123 ²	yes
Chicken egg production	112310	yes
Broiler, turkey and all other poultry production	1123A ³	yes
Broiler and other meat-type chicken production	112320	no
Turkey production	112330	no
Combination poultry and egg production	112391	no
All other poultry production	112399	no
Poultry hatcheries	112340 ⁴	yes

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Text table 1 – continued

List of farm types available in the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program

Description	NAICS	Codes available
Other animal production	112A ^{2,3}	yes
Sheep and goat farming	1124	yes
Sheep farming	112410	no
Goat farming	112420	no
Animal aquaculture	1125 ⁵	no
Animal aquaculture	112510 ⁵	no
Other animal production	1129	yes
Apiculture	112910	yes
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	112930	yes
Horse and all other animal production	1129A ³	yes
Horse and other equine production	112920	no
All other miscellaneous animal production	112999	no
Animal combination farming	112991	yes

1. One of the two agriculture subsectors presented in the data tables.
2. For the purpose of this publication, one of the eleven farm types presented in the data tables.
3. Farm types created by Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada for the purpose of statistical tabulations and to address the problems faced by the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program in absence of detailed information on tax returns.
4. Poultry hatcheries are included in CAIS/TDP estimates starting with reference year 2001.
5. Not included in CAIS/TDP estimates.

Appendix II

Further notes on data limitations

Impact on farm type classification

In the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/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 to 111130, Dry pea and bean farming, 111150, Corn farming and 111190, Other grain farming, respectively. Hay farms and farms growing grass seed, which are included in the industry group 1119, Other crop farming, should have been classified to 111940, Hay farming and 111999, All other miscellaneous crop farming, respectively. In the CAIS/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.)
- Depending on the type of tax returns, taxfilers may not have to provide detailed information on fruits and vegetables when filling out their tax returns. As a result, 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 CAIS/TDP. However, until the 2000 reference year, watermelons were included with fruits. This misclassification, coupled with the fact that the sale of 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 CAIS/TDP to make a distinction between the 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 included in Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming (111219) and those in the second, in All other miscellaneous crop farming (111999). In the CAIS/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. NAICS Canada classifies these farms to 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming, and to 111419, Other food crops grown under cover, respectively. In the CAIS/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 an underestimation of the number of farms classified in Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming (111219).

- In the CAIS/TDP, there is only one commodity code for exotic poultry, such as emu and ostrich, which also includes other animals, such as horses, ponies and dogs. 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 their proper NAICS industry or national industry code. This has no impact on the farm types presented in this publication however, since these farms are included within appropriate standard farm types.¹ Consider the following examples: 1) Data for the different types of grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, soybeans, etc.) were imputed to a greater extent for the data years 1996 to 2004 since the unincorporated source of electronically filed taxation data had no breakdown of grains and oilseeds available. This may have resulted in an overestimation or underestimation of some national industries (e.g., Soybean farming [111110] or Wheat farming [111140]). However, this had no impact upon the industry group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming. 2) Most 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 classified to 111419, Other food crops grown under cover, 111421, Nursery and tree production, and 111422, Floriculture production, respectively. In the CAIS/TDP, farms in these three types of production are classified to 1114A, Nursery, floriculture and other greenhouse production. This has no impact upon 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 CAIS/TDP estimates.

Appendix III

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)**

The database **Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics (ESAS)** (Statistics Canada catalogue no. 21F0001X) is an easy-to-use tool which provides the means to evaluate agriculture policies and programs as well as analyze the viability, stability and competitiveness of farm businesses. This web-based product is a comprehensive and timely database of administrative and survey sources of agricultural statistics, containing thousands of cross-classified data series, spanning two decades. The database offers:

- detailed 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.

The publication **Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics (ESAS)** (21F0001X, free) is available from the *Publications* module of our website (www.statcan.gc.ca).

- **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 Whole Farm Database (WFDB) should refer to the **Whole Farm Database Reference Manual**. This document is available from the Agriculture Division at no charge. This product, Catalogue no. 21F0005G, is also available for free from the *Publications* module of our website.

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

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