

Catalogue no. 21-207-X

# Statistics on Income of Farm Families

2006



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

## How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca), e-mail us at [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca), or telephone us, Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

### Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre

Toll-free telephone (Canada and the United States):

Inquiries line	1-800-263-1136
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	1-800-363-7629
Fax line	1-877-287-4369

Local or international calls:

Inquiries line	1-613-951-8116
Fax line	1-613-951-0581

### Depository Services Program

Inquiries line	1-800-635-7943
Fax line	1-800-565-7757

## To access this product

This product, Catalogue no. 21-207-X, is available free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca) and select "Publications."

## Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed *standards of service* that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca) under "About us" > "Providing services to Canadians."

Statistics Canada  
Agriculture Division  
Whole Farm Data Projects Section

# Statistics on Income of Farm Families

2006

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2009

All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

June 2009

Catalogue no. 21-207-X

ISSN 1712-4778

Frequency: Annual

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (n° 21-207-X au catalogue).

---

#### **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<sup>s</sup> 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.

## Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared by the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada under the general direction of **Denis Chartrand**, Director and **Martin Beaulieu**, Chief, Whole Farm Data Projects Section. The publication was prepared by Lina Di Piéto, also from the Whole Farm Data Projects Section.

Special thanks are extended to Sylvana Beaulieu, Ping Chen, Linda De Montigny, Patricia Dow, Jihad Ghanem, Geneviève Madore, Daniel Michaud, Henri Morin, Sheila Young, the staff from the Taxation Data Unit, Agriculture Division, Terri Blanchard, from Business Survey Methods Division, and Danielle St-Germain, the CANSIM and Smart Publishing teams, from Dissemination Division, for their support and contribution to this publication.

Finally, the contribution of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to the realization of this publication is also gratefully acknowledged.

# Table of contents

---

<b>Highlights</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Notes to users</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Income of farm families – Annual review, 2006</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Related products</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Statistical tables</b>	
1 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector	30
1-1 Canada	30
1-2 Newfoundland and Labrador	30
1-3 Prince Edward Island	31
1-4 Nova Scotia	31
1-5 New Brunswick	32
1-6 Quebec	32
1-7 Ontario	33
1-8 Manitoba	33
1-9 Saskatchewan	34
1-10 Alberta	34
1-11 British Columbia	35
2 Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada	35
2-1 Oilseed and grain farming	35
2-2 Potato farming	36
2-3 Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	36
2-4 Fruit and tree nut farming	37
2-5 Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	37
2-6 Other crop farming	38
2-7 Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	38
2-8 Dairy cattle and milk production	39
2-9 Hog and pig farming	39

**Table of contents – continued**

2-10	Poultry and egg production	40
2-11	Other animal production	40
3	Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector	41
3-1	by province	41
3-2	by farm type, Canada	42
3-3	by farm typology group, Canada	43
4	Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector	44
4-1	by province	44
4-2	by farm type, Canada	45
4-3	by farm typology group, Canada	46
5	Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector	47
5-1	Canada	47
5-2	Newfoundland and Labrador	47
5-3	Prince Edward Island	48
5-4	Nova Scotia	48
5-5	New Brunswick	49
5-6	Quebec	49
5-7	Ontario	50
5-8	Manitoba	50
5-9	Saskatchewan	51
5-10	Alberta	51
5-11	British Columbia	52
6	Average family income by source and family total income group, unincorporated sector, Canada	53
7	Distribution of farm families and average total income, unincorporated sector	54
7-1	by farm typology group and province	54
7-2	by farm typology group and farm type, Canada	55
8	Distribution of farm families by income group, average and median total income, by province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector	56
9	Average total income of farm families by quintile, unincorporated sector	59
9-1	by province	59
9-2	by farm type, Canada	59

**Table of contents – continued**

**Data quality, concepts and methodology**

Data sources and methodology	60
Concepts and variables measured	66
Data accuracy	68
Comparability of data and related sources	71
Glossary	73

**Appendices**

I Farm typology	79
II List of farm types	81
III Further notes on data limitations	83
IV Other related product	85

**Charts**

1. Off-farm income as a share of total income by farm typology group, Canada, 2001 to 2006	14
2. Number of farm families by farm typology group, Canada, 2001 and 2006	15
3. Share of farm families and value of production by farm typology group, Canada, 2006	17
4. Selected sources of farm families' income by farm typology group, Canada, 2006	19
5. Average operating margins by farm typology group, Canada, 2005 and 2006	22
6. Distribution of farm typology groups by farm type, Canada, 2006	24

## Highlights

---

- In 2006, average total income of Canadian farm families continued its steady year-over-year rise observed since 2004, fuelled largely by higher average off-farm income. Their average total income rose 5.7% from 2005 to reach \$87,200, according to data from personal income tax returns. This level was 14.4% above its previous five-year average (2001 to 2005).
- After adjusting for capital cost allowance (CCA), their average total income, at \$73,922, was 6.3% above its 2005 level and 16.2% above its previous five-year average.
- In 2006, average off-farm income rose 7.4% from 2005 to \$69,960, while average net farm operating income edged down 0.5% to \$17,240. These levels were respectively 19.9% above and 3.5% below their previous five-year average. Average net farm operating income went down as the 10.3% decline in average net program payments neutralized the 49.8% increase in average net market income.
- Average net program payments to all farm families 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.
- Average net market income for all farm families went up as average revenues from crop, cattle and calf sales recorded large gains. Higher average operating expenses and lower average hog revenues tempered the increase in average net market income. Despite the year-over-year gain, their average net market income remained 38.3% below its previous five-year average.
- Farm families in all farm typology groups saw their average total income increase steadily since 2004, with the exception of families with large and those with very large farms who posted a 0.3% decline between 2005 and 2006. For these two groups of farm families, a decline in average net program payments neutralized increases in both average off-farm income and average net market income. Families operating very large farms continued to report the highest average total income (\$159,684).
- Average total income of pension farm families grew the most in 2006, up 7.2% from 2005 to \$68,430. The 8.6% increase in average off-farm income compensated for the 1.5% decrease in average net operating income. Average net operating income went down as the rise in average net market income, which went from \$20 in 2005 to \$483 in 2006, could not compensate for the 6.7% decline in average net program payments.
- Average total income of farm families operating medium-size farms also grew at a pace (+5.9%) above the national average (+5.7%). Increases in both average off-farm income (+10.1%) and average net market income (+27.4%) offset the 15.7% decline in average net program payments.
- Only families with small farms reported a rise (+0.5%) in their average net farm operating income. Although their average net market income grew 77.8% from 2005, it ended in deficit for a second consecutive year. This increase, combined with a 5.9% rise in average off-farm income, contributed to push their average total income up 5.3% from 2005 to \$81,466.
- Small farm families were not alone in posting an average net market income deficit. Families with lifestyle and low-income farms also reported an average net market income deficit. This was the fourth consecutive deficit for



families with low-income farms, while this situation is typical of families with lifestyle farms. Families whose focus is lifestyle-driven earned \$112,100 in average total income in 2006, up 4.7% from 2005, and those operating low-income farms earned \$28,098, up 1.0%.

- In 2006, farm families operating medium farms reported the highest average operating margin at 21.2 cents per dollar of revenue and families operating large farms reported the second highest, at 19.4 cents per dollar of revenue.
- The share of off-farm income in total family income rose in the 1990s by 5.1 percentage points, from 67.9% in 1990 to 73.0% in 1999. Since then, their reliance on off-farm income has risen 7.2 percentage points to 80.2% in 2006.
- The reliance of farm families on off-farm income increased, to varying degrees, for all family types during the 2001-2006 period.
- Among families operating business-focused farms (i.e., small, medium, large and very large farms), the most significant increase in off-farm income share was reported for medium-size farms, as their share rose 14.0 percentage points from 2001 to reach 67.3% in 2006. Overall, business-focused farm families increased their dependence upon off-farm income by 6.7 percentage points since 2001. Off-farm income accounted for 63.4% of total income of these families in 2006.
- For families on farms classified as pension farms, lifestyle farms and low-income farms, the share of off-farm income reached 95.7% in 2006, a gain of 6.1 percentage points since 2001.

## Notes to users

---

Starting with reference year 2006, the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/TDP) uses new farm typology definitions to categorize farms into farm typology groups. Data from 2000 to 2005 have been revised using the new farm typology definitions.

There have been two major changes to Canada's typology definitions. First, the pension group now includes only families with small farms (\$10,000 to \$99,999 in gross revenues) and medium-size farms (\$100,000 to \$249,999 in gross revenues). And secondly, the low-income group is now defined using Statistics Canada's low-income measures (LIMs) and includes only families with small- and medium-size farms. Changes to size categories have also been made.

**Statistics on Income of Farm Families** is a Statistics Canada (StatCan) publication that puts into perspective the financial data derived from the CAIS/TDP. This publication is complemented by two publications: **Statistics on Income of Farm Operators** (Catalogue no. 21-206-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 Families** covers the 2006 reference year but it also provides some historical perspective by displaying farm and off-farm income data for farm families back to 2002.

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

The following factors should be taken into account 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 tables 1-1 to 1-11, in tables 2-1 to 2-11, in tables 3-1 to 3-3, in tables 4-1 to 4-3, and in tables 5-1 to 5-11.
- The capital cost allowance obtained from the income tax returns does not correspond to the economic depreciation used in the net farm income accounts published in **Net Farm Income – Agriculture Economic Statistics (AES)** (Catalogue no. 21-010-X).<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

- 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).

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.<sup>1</sup>

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 1980s. 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 Taxation Data Program is now referred to as the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/TDP).<sup>2</sup>

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

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

The 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.<sup>3</sup> These data are used to monitor the financial health of the Canadian agricultural sector and serve as a tool for farm-level policy analysis. Specifically, the annual off-farm family income estimates are used to: measure the relative importance of farm

---

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.

and off-farm family income at different aggregation levels; assess the economic welfare of Canadian farm families; compare farm and non-farm family incomes; and facilitate farm policy development.

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

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

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

## Income of farm families – Annual review, 2006

---

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

In 1998, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) developed a farm typology<sup>1</sup>, which categorizes farms into more homogeneous groups than classification based on size, contribution to total agricultural production, or national net farm operating income. Factors such as age, income, business intentions and revenue class have been used to categorize farm operators and farm families into distinct groups. The classification of farms into more homogeneous groups allows a better understanding of the diversity in the farm sector.

The farm typology developed by AAFC is similar in many respects to the typology developed by the Economic Research Service (ERS)<sup>2</sup> of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farms and farm families are sorted into seven mutually exclusive groups based on:

- age of operator (*pension farms*)
- dependence on off-farm income (*lifestyle farms*)
- total family income (*low-income farms*)
- revenue class (*small farms, medium farms, large farms and very large farms*).

There have been two major changes to Canada's typology definitions. First, the pension group now includes only families with small farms (\$10,000 to \$99,999 in gross revenues) and medium-size farms (\$100,000 to \$249,999 in gross revenues). And secondly, the low-income group is now defined using Statistics Canada's low-income measures (LIMs) and includes only families with small- and medium-size farms. Changes to size categories have also been made. They are presented in Text table 1.

A description of the new farm typology is presented in Appendix I. The impact of changes to typology definitions on the number and share of farm families is presented in Text table 2.

---

1. For more information on the AAFC farm typology, consult the brochure *Characteristics of Canada's Diverse Farm Sector*, January 2002. This brochure presents the differences among farm typology groups using data from the 2000 Farm Financial Survey.

2. For more information on the Economic Research Service/USDA's farm typology, see bulletins: *America's Diverse Family Farms—Assorted Sizes, Types and Situations*, ERS Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 769, May 2001; and *Income, Wealth, and the Economic Well-Being of Farm Households*, ERS Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 812, July 2002.

**Text table 1**  
**Changes to size categories**

Size category	Original typology	New typology
	Revenue class	
Small farms	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$10,000 to \$99,999
Medium farms	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999
Large farms	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999
Very large farms	\$500,000 and over	\$500,000 and over

**Text table 2**  
**Impact of changes of typology definitions on the number and share of farm families, Canada, 2006**

	Original typology		New typology		Variation	
	number	percentage share	number	percentage share	number	percentage points
Pension farms	36,100	29.0	33,820	27.2	-2,280	-1.8
Lifestyle farms	26,130	21.0	26,130	21.0	0	0.0
Low-income farms	6,710	5.4	14,310	11.5	7,600	6.1
Small farms	5,820	4.7	16,770	13.5	10,950	8.8
Medium farms	12,950	10.4	15,990	12.8	3,040	2.4
Large farms	32,070	25.7	12,120	9.7	-19,950	-16.0
Very large farms	4,780	3.8	5,450	4.4	670	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>124,560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Changes to size categories resulted in a shift from large farms to medium-size farms and in a shift from medium-size farms to small farms.

### Reliance of farm families on off-farm income is rising

The trend among Canadian farm families towards a greater dependence upon off-farm income in the 1990s continued into the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The share of off-farm income in total family income rose in the 1990s by 5.1 percentage points, from 67.9% in 1990 to 73.0% in 1999. Since then, their reliance on off-farm income has risen 7.2 percentage points to 80.2% in 2006.

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.

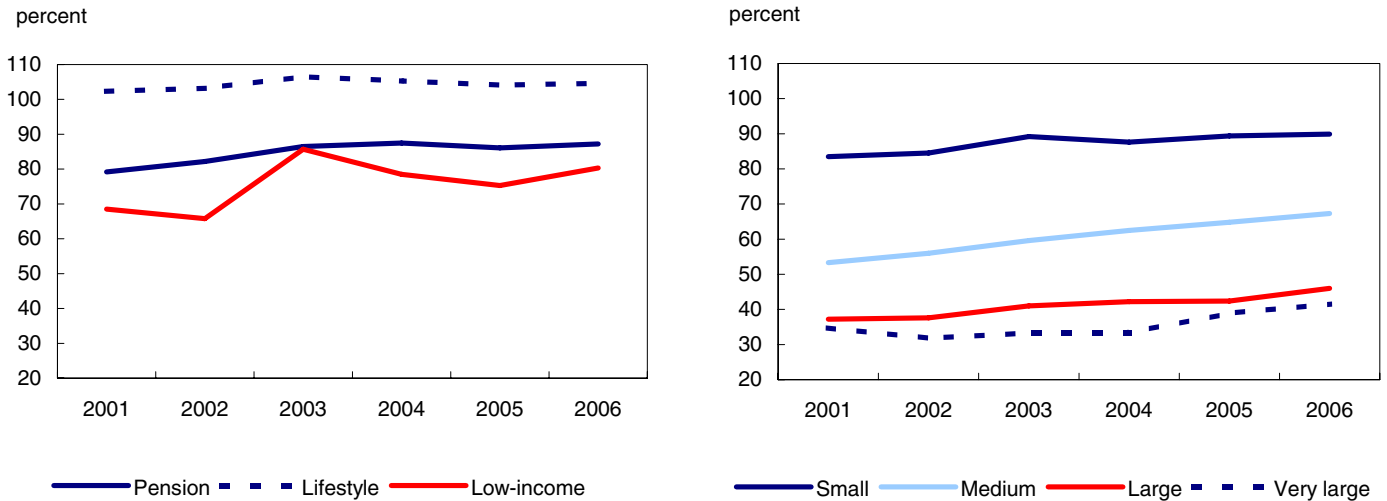
It is important to note that not all farm family income earned from a farming operation is net farm operating income. Income reported as wages and salaries and as investment income may have come from the farm.

## Reliance on off-farm income increased for all family types between 2001 and 2006

The reliance of farm families on off-farm income increased, to varying degrees, for all family types during the 2001-2006 period.

Among families operating business-focused farms (i.e., small, medium, large and very large farms), the most significant increase in off-farm income share was reported for medium-size farms, as their share rose 14.0 percentage points from 2001 to reach 67.3% in 2006 (Chart 1).

**Chart 1**  
Off-farm income as a share of total income by farm typology group, Canada, 2001 to 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

The second largest rise in off-farm income share was posted by families operating large farms. Off-farm income accounted for 46.0% of their total income in 2006, a gain of 8.8 percentage points since 2001. Relatively stable until 2004, the contribution of off-farm income for families with very large farms reached 41.5% by 2006. This proportion, up 6.8 percentage points from 2001, remained the lowest among all types.

The contribution of off-farm income for families on small farms, relatively stable since 2003, was up 6.4 percentage points from 2001, settling at 89.9% in 2006.

Overall, business-focused farm families increased their dependence upon off-farm income by 6.7 percentage points since 2001. Off-farm income accounted for 63.4% of total income of these families in 2006. For families on farms classified as pension farms, lifestyle farms and low-income farms, the share of off-farm income reached 95.7% in 2006, a gain of 6.1 percentage points since 2001.

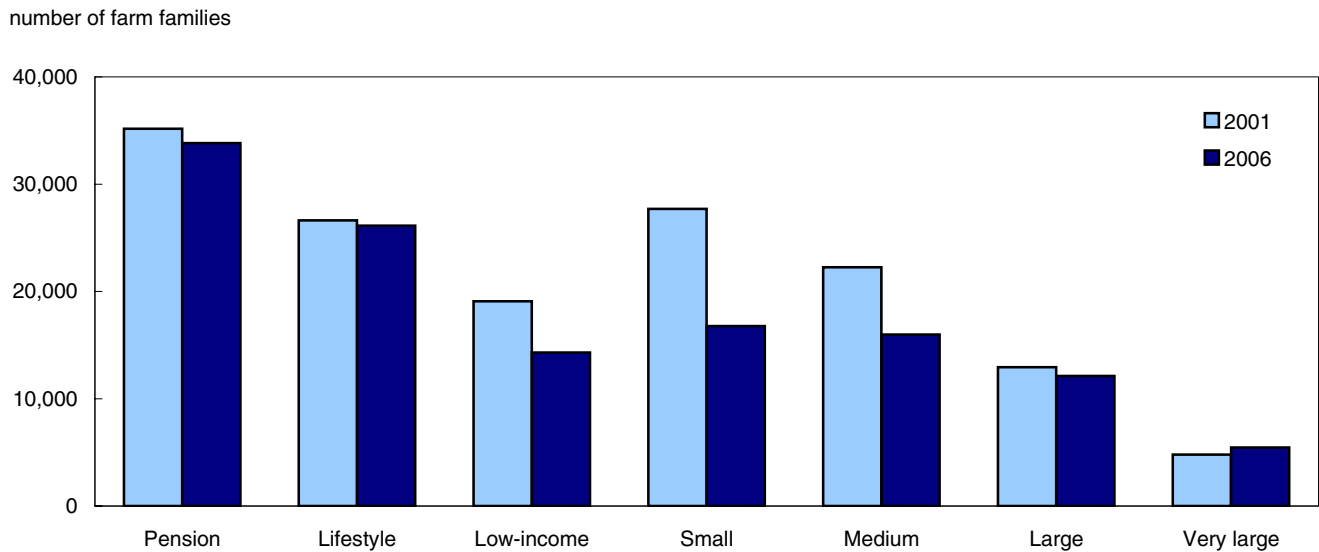
For families on farms classified as low-income farms, the importance of off-farm income fluctuated through the 2001-2006 period to settle at 80.3% in 2006, a gain of 11.8 percentage points. For families on farms classified as pension farms, the share of off-farm income, while relatively steady since 2003, increased 8.0 percentage points during this period to reach 87.2% in 2006. Finally, the share of off-farm income remained relatively stable during this 5-year span for families classified as living on lifestyle farms, up 2.3 percentage points to 104.6% in 2006.



### Only farm families on very large farms increased in number

The importance of farming activities as a source of income may evolve for an individual farm family. Consequently, a farm family may change to a different category over time. The typology class of a farm family may change as farmers move through their life (e.g., expand the farm, retire, or plan to exit or exit the sector) and as conditions in the agricultural sector change. Hence, the number of farm families in a typology group may increase while decreasing in another group.<sup>3</sup> In fact, the number of farm families operating very large farms increased between 2001 and 2006, while it decreased, to varying degrees, in all other typology groups (Chart 2).

**Chart 2**  
**Number of farm families by farm typology group, Canada, 2001 and 2006**



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

Overall, the total number of farm families operating a single unincorporated farm with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over declined by 16.2%. The number of families with business-focused farms declined at a faster pace, down 25.7%, than that of families with pension, lifestyle and low-income farms, down 8.2%.

### Share of farm families up for large, very large, pension and lifestyle farms

The proportion of farm families operating low-income farms, small- and medium-size farms declined between 2001 and 2006, while it increased for farm families operating large and very large farms, pension farms and lifestyle farms (Text table 3).

3. Beaulieu, Sylvana and Lina Di Piéto, 2003. *Canadian farm families more dependant on off-farm income, Vista on the Agri-food Industry and the Farm Community*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-004-X.

**Text table 3**  
**Share of farm families by farm typology group, Canada, 2001 and 2006**

	2001	2006	Variation
	percent		percentage points
Pension farms	23.7	27.2	3.5
Lifestyle farms	17.9	21.0	3.1
Low-income farms	12.9	11.5	-1.4
Small farms	18.6	13.5	-5.1
Medium farms	15.0	12.8	-2.2
Large farms	8.7	9.7	1.0
Very large farms	3.2	4.4	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

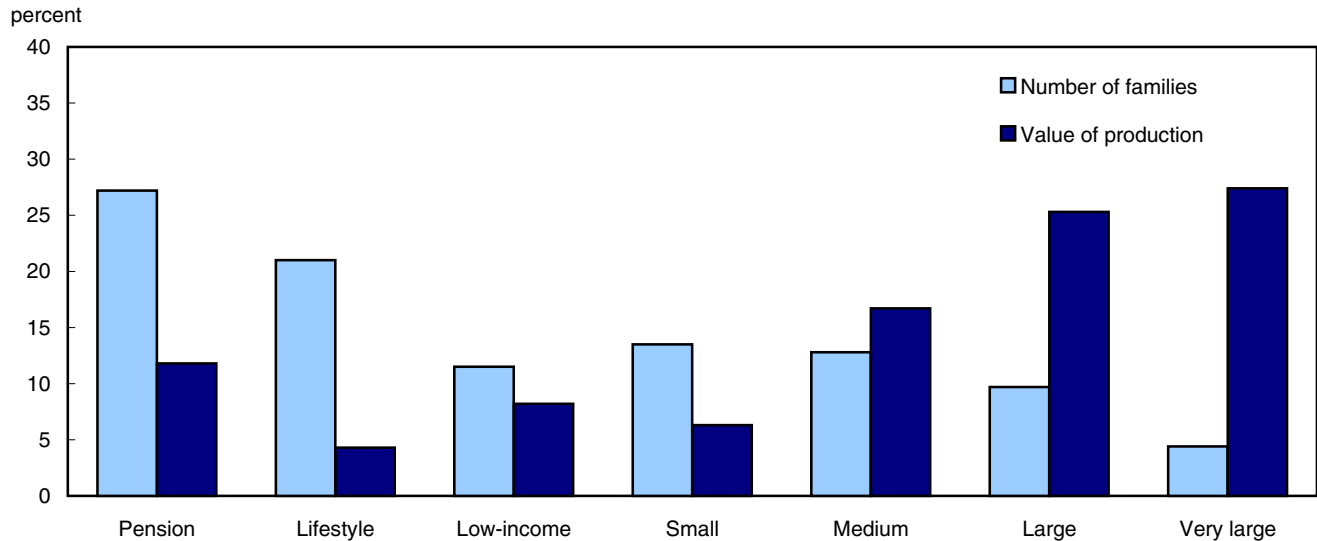
The decrease in the relative share of low-income and small-size farm families reflects in part that these families are under constant pressure to either consider leaving the farming sector or to become more viable. On the other hand, the increase in the share of pension farm families reflects mainly the aging of farm operators. Farm operators in this group are in retirement or approaching retirement and are more likely to be downsizing, selling or transferring their farm in the next few years.

In 2006, business-focused farm families accounted for a total of 40.4% of all farm families—26.3% (32,750 families) on small- to medium-size business-focused farms and 14.1% (17,570 families) on large to very large business-focused farms. However, farm families operating these farms were responsible for a large share of the agricultural production. In 2006, this group contributed 75.7% of the value of production<sup>4</sup> by all families operating a single unincorporated farm with total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over. In 2001, 45.6% of all farm families were on business-focused farms and they contributed 76.8% of the value of production.

In 2006, almost half of farm families belonged to the lifestyle and pension groups, but these families accounted for slightly over 15% of the production. On the other hand, families operating large and very large farms represented slightly less than 15% of farm families, but made up almost 53% of the agricultural production (Chart 3).

4. The value of production corresponds to total operating revenues minus program payments and insurance proceeds.

**Chart 3**  
**Share of farm families and value of production by farm typology group, Canada, 2006**



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

### Level and sources of family income varied widely across the farm typology groups

Average total income (from all sources) of farm families was \$87,200 in 2006, according to data from personal income tax returns. After adjusting for capital cost allowance (CCA),<sup>5</sup> their average total income was \$73,922. The CCA adjustment accounted for 15.2% of the average total income.

Farm families operating business focused-farms averaged \$103,685 in total income while farm families on pension, lifestyle and low-income farms earned \$76,027 on average. The level and sources of income varied widely across the farm typology groups.

Families on very large farms earned an average total income of \$159,684, about twice the income of all farm families. Families operating very large farms received 58.5% of their total income from farming activities, a larger share than any other farm typology groups (Text table 4).

5. A definition can be found in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary.

**Text table 4**  
**Sources of farm families' income by farm typology group, Canada, 2006**

	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Total
Average (\$)								
Off-farm employment income	16,834	103,038	13,605	60,119	56,464	34,569	45,357	48,426
Wages and salaries	14,992	96,104	11,650	55,743	51,686	31,389	42,303	44,602
Net off-farm self-employment income	1,842	6,935	1,956	4,376	4,778	3,180	3,054	3,824
Investment income	10,565	6,662	1,390	5,925	5,485	5,686	9,776	6,908
Pension income	27,686	2,547	820	2,353	1,448	3,481	3,122	9,123
Government social transfers	784	2,683	5,537	2,998	2,979	3,515	3,818	2,706
Other off-farm income	3,828	2,310	1,217	1,815	2,846	3,529	4,126	2,797
<b>Total off-farm income<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>59,698</b>	<b>117,240</b>	<b>22,569</b>	<b>73,211</b>	<b>69,223</b>	<b>50,780</b>	<b>66,200</b>	<b>69,960</b>
<b>Net farm operating income</b>	<b>8,733</b>	<b>-5,140</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>33,578</b>	<b>59,617</b>	<b>93,484</b>	<b>17,240</b>
Net program payments	8,249	2,461	11,916	8,482	19,441	30,669	51,630	13,005
Net market income	483	-7,601	-6,387	-227	14,137	28,948	41,854	4,235
<b>Total income</b>	<b>68,430</b>	<b>112,100</b>	<b>28,098</b>	<b>81,466</b>	<b>102,801</b>	<b>110,397</b>	<b>159,684</b>	<b>87,200</b>
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	7,290	4,934	11,175	7,989	17,864	32,698	55,546	13,278
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>61,140</b>	<b>107,167</b>	<b>16,923</b>	<b>73,477</b>	<b>84,938</b>	<b>77,699</b>	<b>104,138</b>	<b>73,922</b>
Off-farm income as a share of total income (%)	87.2	104.6	80.3	89.9	67.3	46.0	41.5	80.2
Off-farm income as a share of total income adjusted for CCA (%)	97.6	109.4	133.4	99.6	81.5	65.4	63.6	94.6
percent								
Families with positive family income and:								
Loss from farming	31.3	58.2	27.7	27.3	12.1	6.8	6.1	30.0
Gain from farming less than 25%	38.2	40.6	14.0	41.4	22.3	8.6	5.5	30.0
Gain from farming between 25% and 49.9%	18.7	0.9	15.4	22.1	29.4	19.6	11.2	16.2
Gain from farming between 50% and 74.9%	8.2	0.0	16.9	5.3	22.5	30.1	24.6	11.8
Gain from farming equal to or greater than 75%	2.1	0.0	15.9	2.6	12.3	31.1	45.5	9.3
Families with negative family income	1.4	0.3	10.0	1.3	1.5	3.9	7.3	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

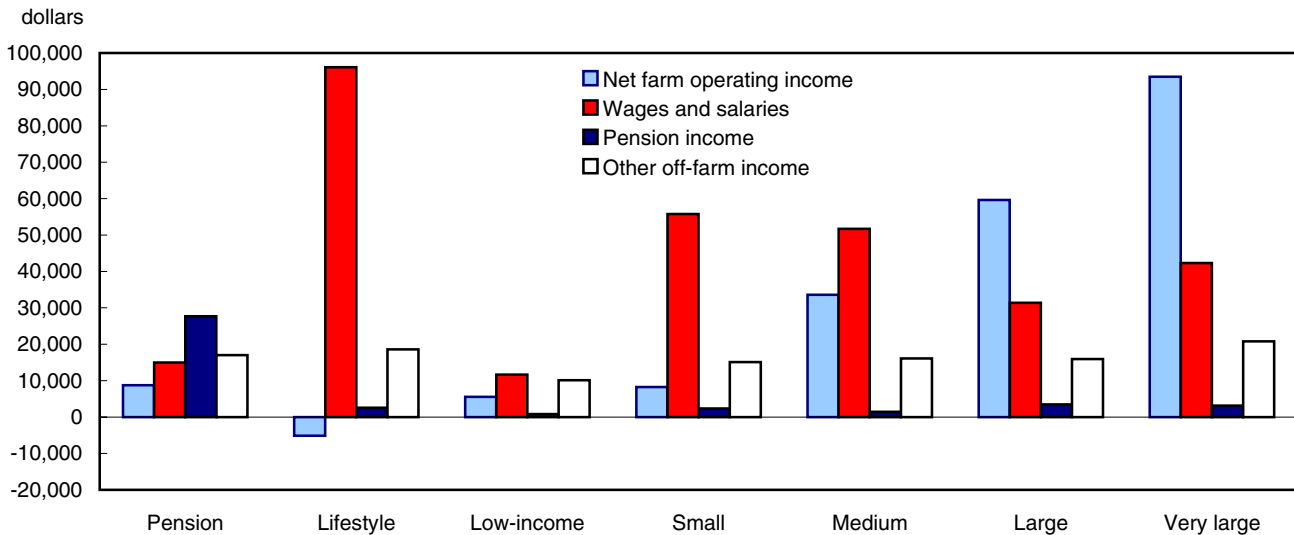
1. Excluding taxable capital gains.

Families operating very large, large and medium-size farms posted an average total income above the national average for all farm families. These families earned respectively 41.5%, 46.0% and 67.3% of their total income from off-farm sources compared to 80.2% for all farm families. About 70% of families on very large farms earned at least half of their total income from farming activities, compared to 61.2% of families on large farms and 34.7% of families on medium-size farms.

Families operating small farms earned \$81,466 on average in 2006, of which 89.9% came from off-farm sources. Families on small- and medium-size farms received respectively 68.4% and 50.3% of their total income from wages and salaries (Chart 4).

Families classified as living on lifestyle farms experienced an average loss of \$5,140 in net farm operating income in 2006 and therefore, were again totally dependant on income from off-farm sources. Despite the loss, these families earned the second highest average total income (\$112,100) among all farm families as they experienced the highest average non-farm income. Wages and salaries accounted for 85.7% of their total income. About 58% of families in this group posted losses from farming, a larger percentage than in any other group. An additional 40.6% of families earned less than a quarter of their total income from farming. For families living on lifestyle farms, average farm losses increased with increasing off-farm income. Families who earned between \$50,000 and \$99,999 in off-farm income in 2006 experienced an average loss of \$3,421 in net farm operating income compared to an average loss of \$11,324 for those who received \$250,000 and over in non-farm income. Total income averaged \$70,146 for families in the first cluster (55.3% of families in the lifestyle category) and \$436,486 for those in the second (4.6% of families).

**Chart 4**  
**Selected sources of farm families' income by farm typology group, Canada, 2006**



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

Pension income (40.5%) was the major contributor to total income for farm families belonging to the pension group, followed by wages and salaries (21.9%) and investment income (15.4%). A small percentage of these families (10.3%) received at least half of their total income from farming activities. Off-farm income represented 87.2% of the group's total family income.

Families operating low-income farms earned the lowest average total income with \$28,098. These families received 41.5% of their total income from wages and salaries and an equal proportion (19.7%) from farming income and government social transfers.<sup>6</sup> Ten percent of families in this group reported a negative total family income in 2006 (-\$30,842 on average). They reported an average loss of \$47,575 in net operating income as their net program payments were not enough to cover their net market losses of \$60,895. Another 44.2% of families experienced a total family income below \$30,000 (\$17,982 on average).

Families operating very large farms had the second highest share of families (7.3%) with negative total income (-\$123,167 on average). Average net program payments of \$64,844 were not enough to compensate for the average net market losses of \$216,930, resulting in an average net farm income loss of \$152,085.

In 2006, 75.1% of farm families received wages and salaries compared to 75.4% in 2001. As shown in Text table 5, most farm families whose focus is lifestyle-driven earn wages and salaries. Between 2001 and 2006, a higher proportion of farm families on pension, small- and medium-size farms earned wages and salaries.

6. Government social transfers include Employment Insurance benefits, Workers' compensation benefits, social assistance payments, Canada Child Tax Benefit, Universal Child Care Benefit and provincial family benefits.

**Text table 5**  
**Proportion of farm families receiving wages and salaries by farm typology group, Canada, 2001 and 2006**

	2001	2006	Variation
	percent		percentage points
Pension farms	42.5	46.1	3.6
Lifestyle farms	98.2	98.0	-0.2
Low-income farms	69.5	66.5	-3.0
Small farms	90.1	92.1	2.0
Medium farms	87.1	89.9	2.8
Large farms	75.7	75.3	-0.4
Very large farms	72.9	72.7	-0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

### Average total income of farm families up largely due to higher average off-farm income

Average total income of Canadian farm families continued its steady year-over-year rise observed since 2004, fuelled largely by higher average off-farm income. Their average total income, up 5.7% from 2005, was 14.4% above its previous five-year average (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), their average total income, at \$73,922, was 6.3% above its 2005 level and 16.2% above its previous five-year average.

In 2006, average off-farm income rose 7.4% from 2005 to \$69,960, while average net farm operating income edged down 0.5% to \$17,240. These levels were respectively 19.9% above and 3.5% below their previous five-year average. Average net farm operating income went down as the 10.3% decline in average net program payments neutralized the 49.8% increase in average net market income.

The increase in average off-farm income reflects growth in all of its major components. Investment income rose the most from 2005, up 18.3%, trailed by pension income, up 7.4%, and off-farm employment income, up 6.5%.

Average net program payments to all farm families 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.

Average net market income for all farm families went up as average revenues from crop, cattle and calf sales recorded large gains. Higher average operating expenses and lower average hog revenues tempered the increase in average net market income. Despite the year-over-year gain, their average net market income remained 38.3% below its previous five-year average.

### Average total income of farm families in large and very large farms retreated 0.3% in 2006

Farm families operating business focused-farms averaged \$103,685 in total income, up 5.2% from 2005, while farm families on pension, lifestyle and low-income farms earned \$76,027 on average, up 6.4% from 2005.

Farm families in all farm typology groups saw their average total income increase steadily since 2004, with the exception of families with large and those with very large farms who posted a 0.3% decline between 2005 and 2006. For these two groups of farm families, a decline in average net program payments neutralized increases in both average off-farm income and average net market income (Text table 6).

Text table 6

## Average total income of farm families and its components by farm typology group, Canada, 2006

	Off-farm <sup>1</sup> income	Net <sup>2</sup> operating income	Net program payments	Net market income	Total income
dollars					
Pension farms	59,698	8,733	8,249	483	68,430
Lifestyle farms	117,240	-5,140	2,461	-7,601	112,100
Low-income farms	22,569	5,529	11,916	-6,387	28,098
Small farms	73,211	8,255	8,482	-227	81,466
Medium farms	69,223	33,578	19,441	14,137	102,801
Large farms	50,780	59,617	30,669	28,948	110,397
Very large farms	66,200	93,484	51,630	41,854	159,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,960</b>	<b>17,240</b>	<b>13,005</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>87,200</b>
percent change from 2005 to 2006					
Pension farms	8.6	-1.5	-6.7	2,315.0	7.2
Lifestyle farms	5.2	-17.4	-22.0	-0.9	4.7
Low-income farms	7.8	-19.6	-10.8	1.3	1.0
Small farms	5.9	0.5	-8.2	77.8	5.3
Medium farms	10.1	-1.7	-15.7	27.4	5.9
Large farms	8.1	-6.5	-14.1	3.2	-0.3
Very large farms	6.3	-4.5	-15.9	14.5	-0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>

1. Excluding taxable capital gains.

2. Excluding capital cost allowance.

Average total income of pension farm families grew the most in 2006, up 7.2% from 2005 to \$68,430. The 8.6% increase in average off-farm income compensated for the 1.5% decrease in average net operating income. Average net operating income went down as the rise in average net market income, which went from \$20 in 2005 to \$483 in 2006, could not compensate for the 6.7% decline in average net program payments. Average total income for this group of families was 11.8% above its previous five-year average.

Average total income of farm families operating medium-size farms also grew at a pace (+5.9%) above the national average (+5.7%). Increases in both average off-farm income (+10.1%) and average net market income (+27.4%) offset the 15.7% decline in average net program payments.

Only families with small farms reported a rise (+0.5%) in their average net farm operating income. Although their average net market income grew 77.8% from 2005, it ended in deficit for a second consecutive year. This increase, combined with a 5.9% rise in average off-farm income, contributed to push their average total income up 5.3% from 2005.

Small farm families were not alone in posting an average net market income deficit. Families with lifestyle and low-income farms also reported an average net market income deficit. This was the fourth consecutive deficit for families with low-income farms, while this situation is typical of families with lifestyle farms.

As shown in Text table 6, average net program payments declined for each group of families between 2005 and 2006. The proportion of farms who reported net program payments decreased for each group, particularly for lifestyle farms (-12.4%). The share of payments by farm typology group varied slightly between the two years (Text table 7).

**Text table 7**

**Proportion of farms receiving net program payments and share of payments by farm typology group, Canada, 2005 and 2006**

	Proportion of farms			Share of payments		
	2005	2006	Variation	2005	2006	Variation
	percent	percentage points		percent	percentage points	
Pension farms	81.8	75.2	-6.6	16.0	17.2	1.2
Lifestyle farms	70.1	57.7	-12.4	4.5	4.0	-0.5
Low-income farms	81.7	75.9	-5.8	11.4	10.5	-0.9
Small farms	83.4	77.5	-5.9	9.7	8.8	-0.9
Medium farms	93.3	89.4	-3.9	19.9	19.2	-0.7
Large farms	93.5	91.1	-2.4	22.6	22.9	0.3
Very large farms	92.8	90.6	-2.2	15.9	17.4	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

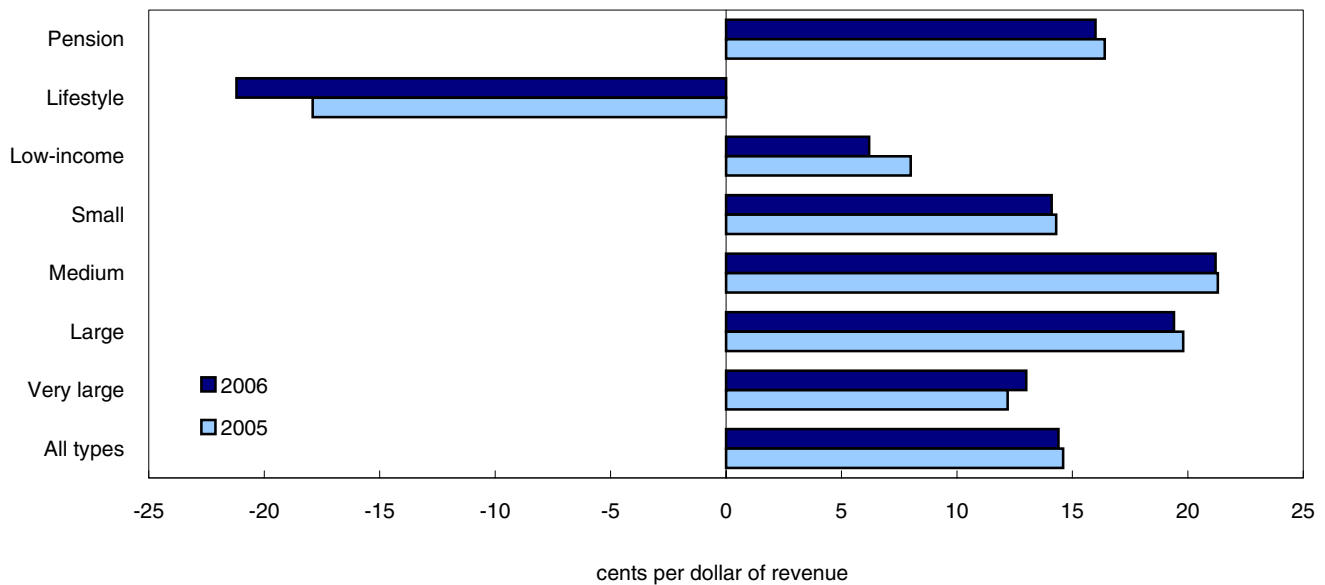
For each farm typology group, average total income rose above its respective previous five-year average, ranging from 3.6% for families with large farms to 19.7% for those with small farms.

**Average operating margins highest for families on medium-size farms**

In 2006, farm families operating medium farms reported the highest average operating margin<sup>7</sup> at 21.2 cents per dollar of revenue and families operating large farms reported the second highest, at 19.4 cents per dollar of revenue (Chart 5).

**Chart 5**

**Average operating margins by farm typology group, Canada, 2005 and 2006**



**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

7. 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.



The fact that families on medium-size farms experienced a larger operating margin than those on large farms is due in part to the low-income threshold set at \$250,000 in gross revenues. When families below low-income measure (LIM)<sup>8</sup> are excluded from the large farm category, the average operating margin of families on large farms is higher (21.7 cents) than that of medium size-farms.

Average operating margin of families on very large farms yielded 13.0 cents per dollar of revenue, up from 12.2 cents in 2005. Only families in this group reported an increase in average operating margin between 2005 and 2006. The farm types concentrated in this group explained in part their lower operating margin. With the exclusion of families below LIM,<sup>9</sup> average operating margin of families on very large farms was 14.7 cents per dollar of revenue.

Families whose focus is lifestyle-driven reported a loss of 21.2 cents per dollar of revenue, down from a loss of 17.9 cents in 2005.

**Specialization<sup>10</sup>**

A large proportion of farm families are specialized in oilseed and grain production or cattle production, regardless of the farm typology group. In 2006, over 70% of farm families within three groups—pension, lifestyle and small farms—and over 65% of farm families within two groups—medium and low-income farms—were specialized in either of these two types of production. Amongst these five groups, most of the other families in the medium-size farm group were specialized in the supply-managed commodities (dairy or poultry and egg production) while most of the other families in the other four groups were specialized in the “other types of production” category such as hay farming, fruit and vegetable combination farming, sheep and goat farming, and all other miscellaneous animal production (Text table 8).

**Text table 8**  
**Specialization of farm families in different commodities by farm typology group, Canada, 2006**

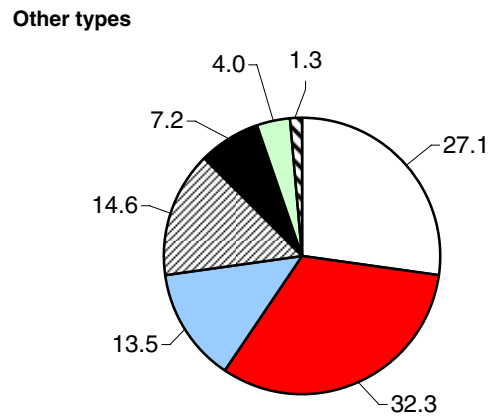
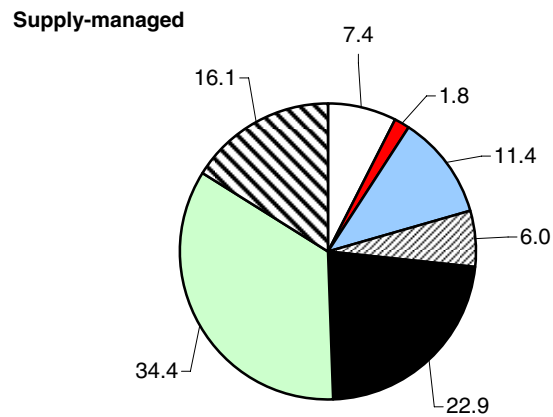
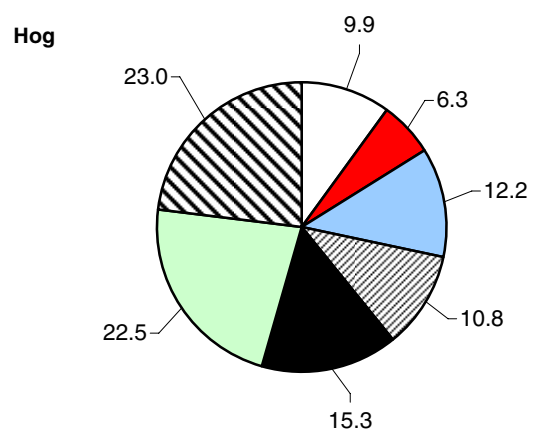
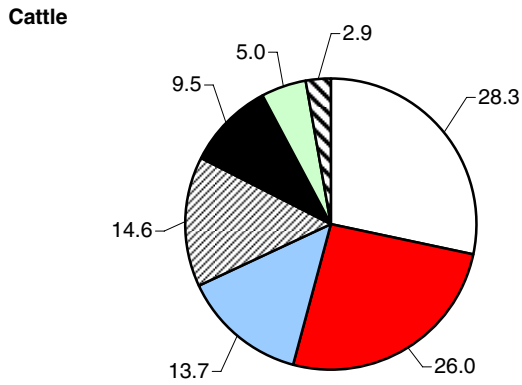
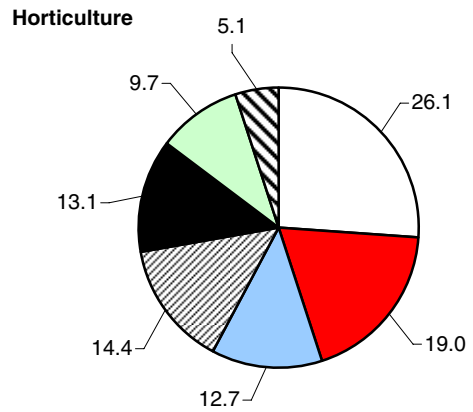
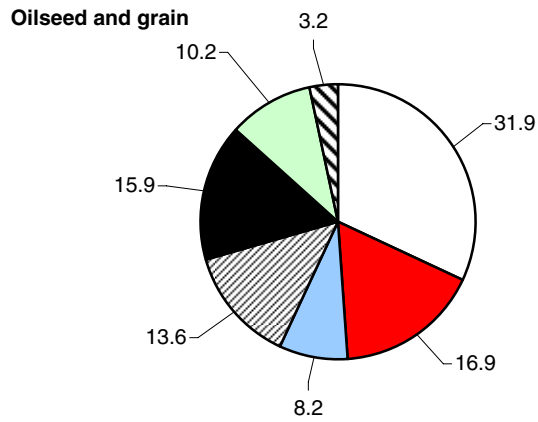
	Oilseed and grain	Horticulture	Cattle	Hog	Supply-managed	Other types	All types
	percent						
Pension farms	40.7	6.1	35.5	0.7	2.3	14.8	100.0
Lifestyle farms	27.9	5.7	42.2	0.5	0.7	22.9	100.0
Low-income farms	24.7	7.0	40.5	1.9	8.4	17.5	100.0
Small farms	35.0	6.7	36.9	1.4	3.8	16.2	100.0
Medium farms	42.9	6.4	25.1	2.1	15.1	8.3	100.0
Large farms	36.1	6.3	17.4	4.1	30.0	6.1	100.0
Very large farms	25.0	7.3	22.7	9.3	31.1	4.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In 2006, 36.1% of farm families operating large farms were specialized in oilseed and grain production, 30.0% in supply-managed commodities and 17.4% in cattle production. Of families operating very large farms, 31.1% were specialized in supply-managed commodities. In comparison, 25.0% were specialized in oilseed and grain production and 22.7% were in cattle production.

About 50% of families in the supply-managed sector and approximately 46% of families in the hog sector were operating large and very large farms (Chart 6). Farms in the “other types of production” category, as well as beef cattle farms, oilseed and grain farms, and horticulture operations are more likely to be operated by families in the pension and lifestyle categories.

8. About 25% of farm families with large farms received total family income below LIM in 2006.  
 9. Almost 30% of farm families with very large farms received total family income below LIM in 2006.  
 10. The degree of specialization measures how much a farm’s sales are derived from any one particular commodity or commodity group. The degree of specialization influences a farm’s ability to respond to changing market conditions and prices. Increased specialization increases the cost efficiency in producing that commodity. However, the more specialized a farm is, the more vulnerable it is to declines in prices and marketings. A farm is considered specialized in one commodity or commodity group when 50% of its agricultural sales are derived from that commodity or commodity group.

**Chart 6**  
**Distribution of farm typology groups by farm type, Canada, 2006**



□ Pension	■ Lifestyle	■ Low-income
▨ Small	■ Medium	■ Large
▩ Very large		

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

## 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
21-206-X	Statistics on Income of Farm Operators
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
002-0048	Distribution of farms, by farm type and net operating income group, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada and provinces, annual
002-0049	Distribution of farms, by revenue class, farm type and net operating income group, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual
002-0050	Average total agricultural sales of farms, by selected farm type, revenue class and degree of specialization, incorporated and unincorporated sectors, Canada, annual

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	Taxation Data Program
------	-----------------------

---

# Statistical tables

---

---

**Table 1-1**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Canada**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	144,350 <sup>A</sup>	135,490 <sup>A</sup>	130,970 <sup>A</sup>	130,090 <sup>A</sup>	124,560 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	143,030 <sup>A</sup>	134,360 <sup>A</sup>	129,240 <sup>A</sup>	128,160 <sup>A</sup>	120,960 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>7,967,042<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,767,376<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,076,333<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,477,775<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,714,244<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	55,193 <sup>A</sup>	57,328 <sup>A</sup>	61,666 <sup>A</sup>	65,169 <sup>A</sup>	69,960 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,846,823</b>	<b>2,095,072</b>	<b>2,172,267</b>	<b>2,254,704</b>	<b>2,147,418</b>
Average net operating income	\$	19,722	15,463	16,586	17,332	17,240
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>10,813,866</b>	<b>9,862,449</b>	<b>10,248,600</b>	<b>10,732,479</b>	<b>10,861,662</b>
Average total income	\$	74,914	72,791	78,252	82,500	87,200
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	73.7	78.8	78.8	79.0	80.2
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>9,027,302</b>	<b>8,135,852</b>	<b>8,560,704</b>	<b>9,043,702</b>	<b>9,207,716</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	62,538	60,048	65,364	69,519	73,922
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	88.3	95.5	94.3	93.7	94.6

**Table 1-2**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Newfoundland and Labrador**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	140 <sup>A</sup>	140 <sup>A</sup>	140 <sup>A</sup>	140 <sup>A</sup>	130 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	140 <sup>A</sup>	130 <sup>A</sup>	130 <sup>A</sup>	130 <sup>A</sup>	130 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>7,275<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,677<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,946<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,445<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,196<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	51,963 <sup>A</sup>	54,837 <sup>A</sup>	56,756 <sup>A</sup>	53,182 <sup>A</sup>	55,355 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>3,572</b>
Average net operating income	\$	13,736	13,003	8,824	16,954	27,478
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>9,198</b>	<b>9,498</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>9,819</b>	<b>10,768</b>
Average total income	\$	65,699	67,841	65,580	70,136	82,833
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	79.1	80.8	86.5	75.8	66.8
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>7,795</b>	<b>7,946</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>8,084</b>	<b>9,021</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	55,682	56,757	53,454	57,741	69,395
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	93.3	96.6	106.2	92.1	79.8



**Table 1-3**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Prince Edward Island**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	1,140 <sup>A</sup>	1,090 <sup>A</sup>	1,070 <sup>A</sup>	1,000 <sup>A</sup>	940 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	1,030 <sup>A</sup>	990 <sup>A</sup>	980 <sup>A</sup>	910 <sup>A</sup>	850 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>55,641<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>53,390<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>56,100<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>54,623<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>52,641<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	48,808 <sup>A</sup>	48,981 <sup>A</sup>	52,430 <sup>A</sup>	54,623 <sup>A</sup>	56,001 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>20,517</b>	<b>16,827</b>	<b>13,920</b>	<b>18,599</b>	<b>20,290</b>
Average net operating income	\$	17,997	15,438	13,010	18,599	21,585
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>76,159</b>	<b>70,217</b>	<b>70,020</b>	<b>73,221</b>	<b>72,930</b>
Average total income	\$	66,806	64,419	65,439	73,221	77,585
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	73.1	76.0	80.1	74.6	72.2
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>60,622</b>	<b>56,454</b>	<b>55,559</b>	<b>59,827</b>	<b>59,852</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	53,177	51,793	51,924	59,827	63,672
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	91.8	94.6	101.0	91.3	88.0

**Table 1-4**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Nova Scotia**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	1,680 <sup>A</sup>	1,710 <sup>A</sup>	1,700 <sup>A</sup>	1,730 <sup>A</sup>	1,550 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	1,580 <sup>A</sup>	1,600 <sup>A</sup>	1,610 <sup>A</sup>	1,640 <sup>A</sup>	1,490 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>76,005<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>82,503<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>83,909<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>91,891<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>87,604<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	45,241 <sup>A</sup>	48,248 <sup>A</sup>	49,358 <sup>A</sup>	53,116 <sup>A</sup>	56,519 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>28,630</b>	<b>29,242</b>	<b>32,253</b>	<b>31,774</b>	<b>28,477</b>
Average net operating income	\$	17,042	17,101	18,972	18,366	18,373
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>104,634</b>	<b>111,746</b>	<b>116,161</b>	<b>123,665</b>	<b>116,082</b>
Average total income	\$	62,282	65,348	68,330	71,483	74,892
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	72.6	73.8	72.2	74.3	75.5
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>89,504</b>	<b>96,371</b>	<b>97,876</b>	<b>106,367</b>	<b>100,724</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	53,276	56,358	57,574	61,484	64,984
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	84.9	85.6	85.7	86.4	87.0

**Table 1-5**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — New Brunswick**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	1,310 <sup>A</sup>	1,220 <sup>A</sup>	1,200 <sup>A</sup>	1,140 <sup>A</sup>	1,120 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	1,250 <sup>A</sup>	1,150 <sup>A</sup>	1,150 <sup>A</sup>	1,080 <sup>A</sup>	1,050 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>56,900<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>55,084<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>59,945<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>56,880<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>58,119<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	43,435 <sup>A</sup>	45,151 <sup>A</sup>	49,955 <sup>A</sup>	49,895 <sup>A</sup>	51,892 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>26,857</b>	<b>23,871</b>	<b>22,691</b>	<b>21,028</b>	<b>19,610</b>
Average net operating income	\$	20,502	19,566	18,909	18,446	17,509
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>83,757</b>	<b>78,954</b>	<b>82,636</b>	<b>77,908</b>	<b>77,729</b>
Average total income	\$	63,937	64,717	68,864	68,341	69,401
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	67.9	69.8	72.5	73.0	74.8
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>66,961</b>	<b>63,164</b>	<b>66,687</b>	<b>63,697</b>	<b>64,267</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	51,115	51,774	55,572	55,874	57,381
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	85.0	87.2	89.9	89.3	90.4

**Table 1-6**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Quebec**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	18,690 <sup>A</sup>	18,180 <sup>A</sup>	17,870 <sup>A</sup>	17,380 <sup>A</sup>	16,660 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	17,090 <sup>A</sup>	16,600 <sup>A</sup>	16,320 <sup>A</sup>	15,800 <sup>A</sup>	14,490 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>717,917<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>738,185<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>772,011<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>795,535<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>794,455<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	38,412 <sup>A</sup>	40,604 <sup>A</sup>	43,201 <sup>A</sup>	45,773 <sup>A</sup>	47,686 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>434,918</b>	<b>448,360</b>	<b>471,322</b>	<b>511,308</b>	<b>413,219</b>
Average net operating income	\$	23,270	24,662	26,375	29,419	24,803
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>1,152,835</b>	<b>1,186,545</b>	<b>1,243,333</b>	<b>1,306,843</b>	<b>1,207,674</b>
Average total income	\$	61,682	65,267	69,577	75,192	72,489
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	62.3	62.2	62.1	60.9	65.8
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>905,434</b>	<b>939,235</b>	<b>1,000,431</b>	<b>1,063,884</b>	<b>986,079</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	48,445	51,663	55,984	61,213	59,188
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	79.3	78.6	77.2	74.8	80.6

**Table 1-7**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Ontario**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	34,050 <sup>A</sup>	31,740 <sup>A</sup>	30,410 <sup>A</sup>	30,790 <sup>A</sup>	29,960 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	33,330 <sup>A</sup>	31,370 <sup>A</sup>	29,860 <sup>A</sup>	29,950 <sup>A</sup>	29,070 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,157,888<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,082,557<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,124,870<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,214,948<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,200,244<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	63,374 <sup>A</sup>	65,613 <sup>A</sup>	69,874 <sup>A</sup>	71,937 <sup>A</sup>	73,439 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>523,669</b>	<b>482,199</b>	<b>449,408</b>	<b>500,255</b>	<b>485,908</b>
Average net operating income	\$	15,379	15,192	14,778	16,247	16,219
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,681,557</b>	<b>2,564,755</b>	<b>2,574,278</b>	<b>2,715,202</b>	<b>2,686,152</b>
Average total income	\$	78,754	80,805	84,652	88,185	89,658
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	80.5	81.2	82.5	81.6	81.9
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>2,305,365</b>	<b>2,194,179</b>	<b>2,208,031</b>	<b>2,357,504</b>	<b>2,328,408</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	67,705	69,130	72,609	76,567	77,717
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	93.6	94.9	96.2	94.0	94.5

**Table 1-8**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Manitoba**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	13,490 <sup>A</sup>	12,610 <sup>A</sup>	12,110 <sup>A</sup>	11,810 <sup>A</sup>	11,250 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	13,660 <sup>A</sup>	12,620 <sup>A</sup>	12,110 <sup>A</sup>	11,750 <sup>A</sup>	11,120 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>597,979<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>579,551<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>589,369<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>598,103<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>615,827<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	44,328 <sup>A</sup>	45,960 <sup>A</sup>	48,668 <sup>A</sup>	50,644 <sup>A</sup>	54,740 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>322,315</b>	<b>237,592</b>	<b>260,286</b>	<b>211,849</b>	<b>157,490</b>
Average net operating income	\$	23,893	18,842	21,493	17,938	13,999
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>920,294</b>	<b>817,144</b>	<b>849,655</b>	<b>809,952</b>	<b>773,317</b>
Average total income	\$	68,220	64,801	70,161	68,582	68,739
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	65.0	70.9	69.4	73.8	79.6
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>719,629</b>	<b>632,206</b>	<b>666,670</b>	<b>645,228</b>	<b>607,647</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	53,345	50,135	55,051	54,634	54,013
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	83.1	91.7	88.4	92.7	101.3

**Table 1-9**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Saskatchewan**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	31,110 <sup>A</sup>	29,250 <sup>A</sup>	27,790 <sup>A</sup>	27,030 <sup>A</sup>	26,710 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	31,890 <sup>A</sup>	30,060 <sup>A</sup>	28,440 <sup>A</sup>	28,000 <sup>A</sup>	27,050 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>1,597,874<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,557,736<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,578,289<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,580,543<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,720,509<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	51,362 <sup>A</sup>	53,256 <sup>A</sup>	56,793 <sup>A</sup>	58,474 <sup>A</sup>	64,414 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>651,241</b>	<b>406,274</b>	<b>360,993</b>	<b>360,909</b>	<b>456,680</b>
Average net operating income	\$	20,933	13,890	12,990	13,352	17,098
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,249,115</b>	<b>1,964,010</b>	<b>1,939,282</b>	<b>1,941,452</b>	<b>2,177,189</b>
Average total income	\$	72,296	67,146	69,783	71,826	81,512
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	71.0	79.3	81.4	81.4	79.0
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>1,861,653</b>	<b>1,603,721</b>	<b>1,584,268</b>	<b>1,595,288</b>	<b>1,817,043</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	59,841	54,828	57,009	59,019	68,029
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	85.8	97.1	99.6	99.1	94.7

**Table 1-10**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — Alberta**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	35,160 <sup>A</sup>	32,220 <sup>A</sup>	31,570 <sup>A</sup>	31,850 <sup>A</sup>	29,480 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	35,880 <sup>A</sup>	32,910 <sup>A</sup>	31,920 <sup>A</sup>	32,100 <sup>A</sup>	29,400 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,192,490<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,105,855<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,281,748<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,525,938<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,607,190<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	62,358 <sup>A</sup>	65,359 <sup>A</sup>	72,276 <sup>A</sup>	79,307 <sup>A</sup>	88,439 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>758,650</b>	<b>365,412</b>	<b>487,318</b>	<b>518,879</b>	<b>494,548</b>
Average net operating income	\$	21,577	11,341	15,436	16,291	16,776
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,951,141</b>	<b>2,471,267</b>	<b>2,769,066</b>	<b>3,044,816</b>	<b>3,101,737</b>
Average total income	\$	83,935	76,700	87,712	95,599	105,215
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	74.3	85.2	82.4	83.0	84.1
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>2,490,964</b>	<b>2,021,719</b>	<b>2,343,733</b>	<b>2,582,584</b>	<b>2,661,129</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	70,847	62,747	74,239	81,086	90,269
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	88.0	104.2	97.4	97.8	98.0

**Table 1-11**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by province, unincorporated sector — British Columbia**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	7,560 <sup>A</sup>	7,330 <sup>A</sup>	7,120 <sup>A</sup>	7,220 <sup>A</sup>	6,760 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	7,180 <sup>A</sup>	6,930 <sup>A</sup>	6,760 <sup>A</sup>	6,790 <sup>A</sup>	6,310 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>505,907 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>504,766 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>522,888 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>552,082 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>570,336 <sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	66,919 <sup>A</sup>	68,863 <sup>A</sup>	73,439 <sup>A</sup>	76,466 <sup>A</sup>	84,369 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>78,085</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>73,624</b>	<b>77,546</b>	<b>67,680</b>
Average net operating income	\$	10,329	11,389	10,340	10,740	10,012
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>583,992</b>	<b>588,249</b>	<b>596,512</b>	<b>629,628</b>	<b>638,016</b>
Average total income	\$	77,248	80,252	83,780	87,206	94,381
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	86.6	85.8	87.7	87.7	89.4
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>518,196</b>	<b>520,792</b>	<b>530,987</b>	<b>561,409</b>	<b>573,479</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	68,544	71,049	74,577	77,757	84,834
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	97.6	96.9	98.5	98.3	99.5

**Table 2-1**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Oilseed and grain farming**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	50,480 <sup>A</sup>	47,940 <sup>A</sup>	47,920 <sup>A</sup>	44,060 <sup>A</sup>	43,070 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	50,560 <sup>A</sup>	47,980 <sup>A</sup>	48,210 <sup>A</sup>	44,370 <sup>A</sup>	42,790 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,998,793 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,906,658 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>3,101,924 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,996,134 <sup>A</sup></b>	<b>3,148,415 <sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	59,406 <sup>A</sup>	60,631 <sup>A</sup>	64,731 <sup>A</sup>	68,001 <sup>A</sup>	73,100 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>1,219,015</b>	<b>921,928</b>	<b>869,756</b>	<b>757,359</b>	<b>872,297</b>
Average net operating income	\$	24,148	19,231	18,150	17,189	20,253
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>4,217,809</b>	<b>3,828,586</b>	<b>3,971,680</b>	<b>3,753,493</b>	<b>4,020,712</b>
Average total income	\$	83,554	79,862	82,881	85,190	93,353
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	71.1	75.9	78.1	79.8	78.3
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>3,530,505</b>	<b>3,153,245</b>	<b>3,265,912</b>	<b>3,098,540</b>	<b>3,346,701</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	69,939	65,775	68,153	70,325	77,704
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	84.9	92.2	95.0	96.7	94.1

**Table 2-2**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Potato farming**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	850 <sup>B</sup>	920 <sup>B</sup>	790 <sup>C</sup>	630 <sup>C</sup>	690 <sup>C</sup>
Number of farms	number	780 <sup>B</sup>	840 <sup>C</sup>	730 <sup>C</sup>	570 <sup>C</sup>	560 <sup>C</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>39,865<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>50,028<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>42,307<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>37,174<sup>D</sup></b>	<b>33,854<sup>C</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	46,900 <sup>B</sup>	54,378 <sup>B</sup>	53,553 <sup>B</sup>	59,006 <sup>C</sup>	49,063 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>39,078</b>	<b>28,722</b>	<b>19,142</b>	<b>27,223</b>	<b>25,560</b>
Average net operating income	\$	45,974	31,219	24,230	43,211	37,044
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>78,943</b>	<b>78,750</b>	<b>61,449</b>	<b>64,397</b>	<b>59,414</b>
Average total income	\$	92,874	85,597	77,784	102,217	86,107
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	50.5	63.5	68.8	57.7	57.0
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>57,623</b>	<b>57,927</b>	<b>43,382</b>	<b>47,115</b>	<b>44,204</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	67,792	62,964	54,914	74,786	64,064
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	69.2	86.4	97.5	78.9	76.6

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

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	1,780 <sup>B</sup>	1,820 <sup>B</sup>	1,700 <sup>B</sup>	1,790 <sup>B</sup>	1,540 <sup>B</sup>
Number of farms	number	1,700 <sup>B</sup>	1,750 <sup>B</sup>	1,640 <sup>B</sup>	1,710 <sup>B</sup>	1,360 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>77,843<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>81,752<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>80,065<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>92,412<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>74,531<sup>B</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	43,732 <sup>B</sup>	44,919 <sup>B</sup>	47,097 <sup>B</sup>	51,627 <sup>B</sup>	48,397 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>32,262</b>	<b>34,894</b>	<b>29,985</b>	<b>30,128</b>	<b>35,886</b>
Average net operating income	\$	18,125	19,172	17,638	16,831	23,302
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>110,105</b>	<b>116,645</b>	<b>110,050</b>	<b>122,540</b>	<b>110,417</b>
Average total income	\$	61,857	64,091	64,735	68,458	71,699
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	70.7	70.1	72.8	75.4	67.5
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>94,175</b>	<b>100,804</b>	<b>95,555</b>	<b>106,207</b>	<b>95,903</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	52,907	55,387	56,209	59,333	62,275
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	82.7	81.1	83.8	87.0	77.7

**Table 2-4**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Fruit and tree nut farming**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	3,550 <sup>A</sup>	3,500 <sup>A</sup>	3,500 <sup>A</sup>	3,460 <sup>A</sup>	3,670 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	3,390 <sup>A</sup>	3,240 <sup>A</sup>	3,280 <sup>A</sup>	3,200 <sup>A</sup>	3,370 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>218,141<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>241,705<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>257,034<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>261,193<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>280,809<sup>B</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	61,448 <sup>A</sup>	69,059 <sup>B</sup>	73,438 <sup>B</sup>	75,489 <sup>A</sup>	76,515 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>34,184</b>	<b>40,437</b>	<b>42,393</b>	<b>42,793</b>	<b>54,635</b>
Average net operating income	\$	9,629	11,553	12,112	12,368	14,887
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>252,325</b>	<b>282,142</b>	<b>299,427</b>	<b>303,987</b>	<b>335,444</b>
Average total income	\$	71,077	80,612	85,551	87,857	91,402
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	86.5	85.7	85.8	85.9	83.7
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>230,602</b>	<b>259,776</b>	<b>274,622</b>	<b>277,545</b>	<b>308,258</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	64,958	74,222	78,464	80,215	83,994
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	94.6	93.0	93.6	94.1	91.1

**Table 2-5**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	2,160 <sup>B</sup>	2,090 <sup>B</sup>	2,140 <sup>B</sup>	2,020 <sup>B</sup>	1,980 <sup>B</sup>
Number of farms	number	2,030 <sup>B</sup>	2,010 <sup>B</sup>	2,070 <sup>B</sup>	1,950 <sup>B</sup>	1,820 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>116,895<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>115,042<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>126,069<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>116,115<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>131,755<sup>C</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	54,118 <sup>B</sup>	55,044 <sup>B</sup>	58,911 <sup>A</sup>	57,483 <sup>A</sup>	66,543 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>39,056</b>	<b>37,274</b>	<b>36,092</b>	<b>45,162</b>	<b>36,892</b>
Average net operating income	\$	18,082	17,834	16,865	22,358	18,633
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>155,951</b>	<b>152,316</b>	<b>162,161</b>	<b>161,277</b>	<b>168,647</b>
Average total income	\$	72,200	72,879	75,776	79,840	85,175
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	75.0	75.5	77.7	72.0	78.1
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>136,772</b>	<b>129,217</b>	<b>137,843</b>	<b>141,577</b>	<b>149,873</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	63,320	61,826	64,413	70,088	75,693
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	85.5	89.0	91.5	82.0	87.9

**Table 2-6**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Other crop farming**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	12,390 <sup>A</sup>	12,180 <sup>A</sup>	11,850 <sup>A</sup>	11,210 <sup>A</sup>	10,560 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	12,150 <sup>A</sup>	12,120 <sup>A</sup>	11,610 <sup>A</sup>	11,040 <sup>A</sup>	10,260 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>724,163<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>727,774<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>749,987<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>749,006<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>783,595<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	58,447 <sup>A</sup>	59,752 <sup>A</sup>	63,290 <sup>A</sup>	66,816 <sup>A</sup>	74,204 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>166,100</b>	<b>98,807</b>	<b>112,993</b>	<b>117,583</b>	<b>115,562</b>
Average net operating income	\$	13,406	8,112	9,535	10,489	10,943
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>890,264</b>	<b>826,581</b>	<b>862,980</b>	<b>866,589</b>	<b>899,156</b>
Average total income	\$	71,853	67,864	72,825	77,305	85,147
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	81.3	88.0	86.9	86.4	87.1
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>772,781</b>	<b>706,792</b>	<b>755,412</b>	<b>762,665</b>	<b>796,329</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	62,371	58,029	63,748	68,034	75,410
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	93.7	103.0	99.3	98.2	98.4

**Table 2-7**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	47,780 <sup>A</sup>	43,480 <sup>A</sup>	40,220 <sup>A</sup>	44,950 <sup>A</sup>	42,350 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	48,440 <sup>A</sup>	44,060 <sup>A</sup>	40,160 <sup>A</sup>	44,710 <sup>A</sup>	42,150 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>2,621,113<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,476,942<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,502,990<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,960,373<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>3,011,029<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	54,858 <sup>A</sup>	56,967 <sup>A</sup>	62,232 <sup>A</sup>	65,859 <sup>A</sup>	71,099 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>561,393</b>	<b>189,631</b>	<b>305,923</b>	<b>435,356</b>	<b>317,080</b>
Average net operating income	\$	11,750	4,361	7,606	9,685	7,487
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>3,182,506</b>	<b>2,666,573</b>	<b>2,808,913</b>	<b>3,395,729</b>	<b>3,328,109</b>
Average total income	\$	66,607	61,329	69,839	75,545	78,586
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	82.4	92.9	89.1	87.2	90.5
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>2,707,149</b>	<b>2,232,678</b>	<b>2,428,776</b>	<b>2,947,705</b>	<b>2,899,957</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	56,659	51,350	60,387	65,577	68,476
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	96.8	110.9	103.1	100.4	103.8



**Table 2-8**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Dairy cattle and milk production**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	11,220 <sup>A</sup>	10,280 <sup>A</sup>	9,930 <sup>A</sup>	9,090 <sup>A</sup>	8,800 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	10,020 <sup>A</sup>	9,190 <sup>A</sup>	8,850 <sup>A</sup>	7,950 <sup>A</sup>	7,300 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>290,441<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>277,551<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>286,957<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>268,904<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>275,876<sup>A</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	25,886 <sup>A</sup>	26,999 <sup>A</sup>	28,898 <sup>A</sup>	29,582 <sup>A</sup>	31,350 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>589,042</b>	<b>588,675</b>	<b>579,978</b>	<b>617,024</b>	<b>559,455</b>
Average net operating income	\$	52,499	57,264	58,407	67,879	63,574
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>879,483</b>	<b>866,226</b>	<b>866,936</b>	<b>885,927</b>	<b>835,331</b>
Average total income	\$	78,385	84,263	87,305	97,462	94,924
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	33.0	32.0	33.1	30.4	33.0
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>618,461</b>	<b>611,404</b>	<b>616,988</b>	<b>640,947</b>	<b>604,467</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	55,121	59,475	62,134	70,511	68,689
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	47.0	45.4	46.5	42.0	45.6

**Table 2-9**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Hog and pig farming**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	3,240 <sup>A</sup>	2,900 <sup>A</sup>	2,810 <sup>A</sup>	2,510 <sup>A</sup>	2,210 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	3,190 <sup>A</sup>	2,830 <sup>A</sup>	2,790 <sup>A</sup>	2,430 <sup>A</sup>	2,110 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>134,135<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>120,612<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>123,531<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>116,665<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>103,870<sup>B</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	41,400 <sup>A</sup>	41,590 <sup>A</sup>	43,961 <sup>A</sup>	46,480 <sup>B</sup>	47,000 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>90,012</b>	<b>84,807</b>	<b>113,251</b>	<b>97,151</b>	<b>64,948</b>
Average net operating income	\$	27,781	29,244	40,303	38,705	29,388
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>224,146</b>	<b>205,419</b>	<b>236,783</b>	<b>213,816</b>	<b>168,818</b>
Average total income	\$	69,181	70,834	84,264	85,186	76,388
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	59.8	58.7	52.2	54.6	61.5
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>155,931</b>	<b>143,897</b>	<b>171,737</b>	<b>156,653</b>	<b>119,321</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	48,127	49,620	61,116	62,412	53,992
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	86.0	83.8	71.9	74.5	87.1

**Table 2-10**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Poultry and egg production**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	1,920 <sup>A</sup>	1,800 <sup>A</sup>	1,770 <sup>A</sup>	1,900 <sup>B</sup>	1,740 <sup>B</sup>
Number of farms	number	1,930 <sup>B</sup>	1,870 <sup>A</sup>	1,720 <sup>A</sup>	1,850 <sup>B</sup>	1,660 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>88,316<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>90,243<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>92,221<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>107,232<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>107,913<sup>B</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	45,998 <sup>A</sup>	50,135 <sup>A</sup>	52,102 <sup>A</sup>	56,438 <sup>A</sup>	62,019 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>75,929</b>	<b>74,174</b>	<b>89,553</b>	<b>96,579</b>	<b>76,104</b>
Average net operating income	\$	39,546	41,208	50,595	50,831	43,738
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>164,245</b>	<b>164,417</b>	<b>181,774</b>	<b>203,812</b>	<b>184,017</b>
Average total income	\$	85,544	91,343	102,697	107,269	105,757
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	53.8	54.9	50.7	52.6	58.6
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>127,577</b>	<b>126,307</b>	<b>144,906</b>	<b>164,728</b>	<b>149,117</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	66,446	70,171	81,868	86,699	85,699
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	69.2	71.4	63.6	65.1	72.4

**Table 2-11**  
**Off-farm income and net operating income of farm families by farm type, unincorporated sector, Canada — Other animal production**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of farm families	number	8,980 <sup>A</sup>	8,560 <sup>A</sup>	8,320 <sup>A</sup>	8,470 <sup>A</sup>	7,960 <sup>A</sup>
Number of farms	number	8,830 <sup>A</sup>	8,480 <sup>A</sup>	8,190 <sup>A</sup>	8,400 <sup>A</sup>	7,580 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	\$'000	<b>657,357<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>678,001<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>712,269<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>772,421<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>762,987<sup>B</sup></b>
Average off-farm income	\$	73,202 <sup>A</sup>	79,206 <sup>A</sup>	85,609 <sup>B</sup>	91,195 <sup>A</sup>	95,853 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	\$'000	<b>590</b>	<b>-3,624</b>	<b>-26,185</b>	<b>-10,873</b>	<b>-10,898</b>
Average net operating income	\$	66	-423	-3,147	-1,284	-1,369
<b>Total income</b>	\$'000	<b>657,947</b>	<b>674,377</b>	<b>686,084</b>	<b>761,548</b>	<b>752,089</b>
Average total income	\$	73,268	78,782	82,462	89,911	94,484
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	99.9	100.5	103.8	101.4	101.4
<b>Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance</b>	\$'000	<b>595,633</b>	<b>613,155</b>	<b>625,012</b>	<b>700,285</b>	<b>694,023</b>
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	66,329	71,630	75,122	82,678	87,189
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	110.4	110.6	114.0	110.3	109.9

**Table 3-1  
Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector by province**

	2006					
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>130<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>940<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,550<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,120<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>16,660<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>29,960<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	13.4	24.1
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>130<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>850<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,490<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,050<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>14,490<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>29,070<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	12.0	24.0
	thousands of dollars					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>72,930</b>	<b>116,082</b>	<b>77,729</b>	<b>1,207,674</b>	<b>2,686,152</b>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>7,196<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>52,641<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>87,604<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>58,119<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>794,455<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,200,244<sup>A</sup></b>
Off-farm employment income	4,167 <sup>A</sup>	35,450 <sup>A</sup>	53,540 <sup>A</sup>	36,090 <sup>A</sup>	533,028 <sup>A</sup>	1,504,480 <sup>A</sup>
Wages and salaries	4,195 <sup>A</sup>	33,133 <sup>A</sup>	49,622 <sup>B</sup>	34,105 <sup>A</sup>	497,945 <sup>A</sup>	1,396,714 <sup>A</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	F	2,317 <sup>B</sup>	3,917 <sup>C</sup>	1,985 <sup>C</sup>	35,083 <sup>C</sup>	107,766 <sup>B</sup>
Investment income	285 <sup>A</sup>	2,812 <sup>A</sup>	7,342 <sup>C</sup>	3,758 <sup>B</sup>	59,255 <sup>B</sup>	202,293 <sup>B</sup>
Pension income	1,730 <sup>A</sup>	7,064 <sup>B</sup>	17,753 <sup>B</sup>	11,417 <sup>B</sup>	94,869 <sup>B</sup>	343,786 <sup>A</sup>
Government social transfers	634 <sup>A</sup>	4,791 <sup>A</sup>	5,136 <sup>B</sup>	4,276 <sup>B</sup>	81,953 <sup>A</sup>	68,624 <sup>A</sup>
Other off-farm income	379 <sup>B</sup>	2,524 <sup>B</sup>	3,834 <sup>B</sup>	2,577 <sup>B</sup>	25,351 <sup>B</sup>	81,060 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>20,290</b>	<b>28,477</b>	<b>19,610</b>	<b>413,219</b>	<b>485,908</b>
Net program payments	807 <sup>A</sup>	8,865 <sup>A</sup>	8,763 <sup>A</sup>	7,374 <sup>A</sup>	272,796 <sup>A</sup>	246,192 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income	2,765	11,424	19,714	12,236	140,423	239,717
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	1,747 <sup>A</sup>	13,078 <sup>A</sup>	15,357 <sup>A</sup>	13,462 <sup>A</sup>	221,595 <sup>A</sup>	357,744 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income adjusted for CCA	1,018	-1,654	4,357	-1,226	-81,172	-118,027
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>9,021</b>	<b>59,852</b>	<b>100,724</b>	<b>64,267</b>	<b>986,079</b>	<b>2,328,408</b>
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada	
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>11,250<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>26,710<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>29,480<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>6,760<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>	
Distribution by province (%)	9.0	21.4	23.7	5.4	100.0	
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>11,120<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>27,050<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>29,400<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>6,310<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>120,960<sup>A</sup></b>	
Distribution by province (%)	9.2	22.4	24.3	5.2	100.0	
	thousands of dollars					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>773,317</b>	<b>2,177,189</b>	<b>3,101,737</b>	<b>638,016</b>	<b>10,861,662</b>	
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>615,827<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,720,509<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,607,190<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>570,336<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,714,244<sup>A</sup></b>	
Off-farm employment income	428,656 <sup>A</sup>	1,197,137 <sup>A</sup>	1,864,027 <sup>A</sup>	375,343 <sup>A</sup>	6,032,001 <sup>A</sup>	
Wages and salaries	391,635 <sup>A</sup>	1,108,948 <sup>A</sup>	1,699,421 <sup>A</sup>	339,864 <sup>A</sup>	5,555,654 <sup>A</sup>	
Net off-farm self-employment income	37,021 <sup>B</sup>	88,189 <sup>A</sup>	164,605 <sup>B</sup>	35,479 <sup>B</sup>	476,346 <sup>A</sup>	
Investment income	41,054 <sup>A</sup>	122,585 <sup>A</sup>	332,303 <sup>B</sup>	88,686 <sup>C</sup>	860,422 <sup>A</sup>	
Pension income	86,642 <sup>B</sup>	242,756 <sup>A</sup>	264,141 <sup>A</sup>	66,172 <sup>B</sup>	1,136,321 <sup>A</sup>	
Government social transfers	28,687 <sup>A</sup>	59,453 <sup>A</sup>	66,087 <sup>A</sup>	17,454 <sup>B</sup>	337,099 <sup>A</sup>	
Other off-farm income	30,787 <sup>A</sup>	98,577 <sup>B</sup>	80,633 <sup>A</sup>	22,681 <sup>B</sup>	348,401 <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>157,490</b>	<b>456,680</b>	<b>494,548</b>	<b>67,680</b>	<b>2,147,418</b>	
Net program payments	239,054 <sup>A</sup>	432,091 <sup>A</sup>	370,012 <sup>A</sup>	33,972 <sup>A</sup>	1,619,938 <sup>A</sup>	
Net market income	-81,563	24,590	124,535	33,709	527,480	
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	165,670 <sup>A</sup>	360,146 <sup>A</sup>	440,608 <sup>A</sup>	64,537 <sup>A</sup>	1,653,946 <sup>A</sup>	
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-247,234	-335,557	-316,073	-30,828	-1,126,466	
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>607,647</b>	<b>1,817,043</b>	<b>2,661,129</b>	<b>573,479</b>	<b>9,207,716</b>	

**Table 3-2**  
**Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector 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
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>43,070<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>690<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>1,540<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>3,670<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,980<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>10,560<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.6	0.6	1.2	2.9	1.6	8.5
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>42,790<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>560<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>1,360<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>3,370<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,820<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>10,260<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm type (%)	35.4	0.5	1.1	2.8	1.5	8.5
	thousands of dollars					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>4,020,712</b>	<b>59,414</b>	<b>110,417</b>	<b>335,444</b>	<b>168,647</b>	<b>899,156</b>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>3,148,415<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>33,854<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>74,531<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>280,809<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>131,755<sup>C</sup></b>	<b>783,595<sup>A</sup></b>
Off-farm employment income	2,083,826 <sup>A</sup>	18,526 <sup>B</sup>	44,849 <sup>B</sup>	182,286 <sup>B</sup>	84,514 <sup>C</sup>	519,801 <sup>B</sup>
Wages and salaries	1,917,137 <sup>A</sup>	17,537 <sup>B</sup>	40,885 <sup>B</sup>	167,618 <sup>B</sup>	78,440 <sup>C</sup>	483,584 <sup>B</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	166,690 <sup>B</sup>	989 <sup>A</sup>	3,963 <sup>D</sup>	14,668 <sup>B</sup>	6,074 <sup>C</sup>	36,217 <sup>C</sup>
Investment income	324,089 <sup>A</sup>	3,391 <sup>E</sup>	8,394 <sup>D</sup>	33,315 <sup>B</sup>	11,829 <sup>C</sup>	107,891 <sup>D</sup>
Pension income	486,384 <sup>A</sup>	7,693 <sup>E</sup>	10,539 <sup>C</sup>	38,890 <sup>B</sup>	23,437 <sup>D</sup>	101,433 <sup>B</sup>
Government social transfers	86,889 <sup>A</sup>	2,096 <sup>B</sup>	5,701 <sup>B</sup>	13,019 <sup>B</sup>	6,334 <sup>C</sup>	27,805 <sup>B</sup>
Other off-farm income	167,226 <sup>A</sup>	2,146 <sup>B</sup>	5,049 <sup>D</sup>	13,299 <sup>B</sup>	5,642 <sup>C</sup>	26,664 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>872,297</b>	<b>25,560</b>	<b>35,886</b>	<b>54,635</b>	<b>36,892</b>	<b>115,562</b>
Net program payments	831,012 <sup>A</sup>	13,050 <sup>A</sup>	14,594 <sup>B</sup>	30,667 <sup>B</sup>	9,507 <sup>B</sup>	78,132 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income	41,286	12,510	21,292	23,968	27,385	37,430
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	674,012 <sup>A</sup>	15,210 <sup>A</sup>	14,513 <sup>B</sup>	27,186 <sup>A</sup>	18,774 <sup>B</sup>	102,828 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-632,726	-2,700	6,779	-3,218	8,611	-65,398
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>3,346,701</b>	<b>44,204</b>	<b>95,903</b>	<b>308,258</b>	<b>149,873</b>	<b>796,329</b>
	thousands of dollars					
	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	Dairy cattle and milk production	Hog and pig farming	Poultry and egg production	Other animal production	Total
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>42,350<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,800<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,210<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,740<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>7,960<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.0	7.1	1.8	1.4	6.4	100.0
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>42,150<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,300<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2,110<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>1,660<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>7,580<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>120,960<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.8	6.0	1.7	1.4	6.3	100.0
	thousands of dollars					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>3,328,109</b>	<b>835,331</b>	<b>168,818</b>	<b>184,017</b>	<b>752,089</b>	<b>10,861,662</b>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>3,011,029<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>275,876<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>103,870<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>107,913<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>762,987<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>8,714,244<sup>A</sup></b>
Off-farm employment income	2,206,736 <sup>A</sup>	179,962 <sup>A</sup>	73,152 <sup>B</sup>	73,090 <sup>B</sup>	565,439 <sup>B</sup>	6,032,001 <sup>A</sup>
Wages and salaries	2,030,811 <sup>A</sup>	169,812 <sup>A</sup>	66,172 <sup>B</sup>	63,024 <sup>B</sup>	520,817 <sup>B</sup>	5,555,654 <sup>A</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	175,925 <sup>B</sup>	10,150 <sup>B</sup>	6,980 <sup>D</sup>	10,066 <sup>C</sup>	44,622 <sup>D</sup>	476,346 <sup>A</sup>
Investment income	241,977 <sup>B</sup>	17,550 <sup>A</sup>	8,009 <sup>D</sup>	13,576 <sup>B</sup>	90,440 <sup>D</sup>	860,422 <sup>A</sup>
Pension income	352,345 <sup>A</sup>	26,479 <sup>B</sup>	F	11,703 <sup>E</sup>	68,627 <sup>C</sup>	1,136,321 <sup>A</sup>
Government social transfers	120,957 <sup>A</sup>	38,615 <sup>A</sup>	9,858 <sup>B</sup>	5,571 <sup>B</sup>	20,294 <sup>B</sup>	337,099 <sup>A</sup>
Other off-farm income	89,015 <sup>A</sup>	13,271 <sup>B</sup>	3,968 <sup>A</sup>	3,973 <sup>C</sup>	18,186 <sup>C</sup>	348,401 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>317,080</b>	<b>559,455</b>	<b>64,948</b>	<b>76,104</b>	<b>-10,898</b>	<b>2,147,418</b>
Net program payments	461,179 <sup>A</sup>	70,661 <sup>A</sup>	58,738 <sup>A</sup>	9,184 <sup>B</sup>	43,255 <sup>B</sup>	1,619,938 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income	-144,099	488,794	6,210	66,920	-54,152	527,480
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	428,152 <sup>A</sup>	230,864 <sup>A</sup>	49,497 <sup>A</sup>	34,900 <sup>A</sup>	58,065 <sup>B</sup>	1,653,946 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-572,252	257,930	-43,287	32,020	-112,218	-1,126,466
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>2,899,957</b>	<b>604,467</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>149,117</b>	<b>694,023</b>	<b>9,207,716</b>

Table 3-3

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

	2006							Total
	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>16,770<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>15,990<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>12,120<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,450<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>33,820<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>26,130<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>14,310<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	13.5	12.8	9.7	4.4	27.2	21.0	11.5	100.0
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>16,550<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>15,660<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10,870<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4,160<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>34,000<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>25,780<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>13,940<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>120,960<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	13.7	12.9	9.0	3.4	28.1	21.3	11.5	100.0
	thousands of dollars							
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1,366,181</b>	<b>1,643,792</b>	<b>1,338,011</b>	<b>870,276</b>	<b>2,314,309</b>	<b>2,929,180</b>	<b>402,083</b>	<b>10,861,662</b>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>1,227,743<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,106,878<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>615,450<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>360,789<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>2,018,974<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>3,063,493<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>322,963<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,714,244<sup>A</sup></b>
Off-farm employment income	1,008,200 <sup>A</sup>	902,854 <sup>A</sup>	418,972 <sup>A</sup>	247,197 <sup>B</sup>	569,330 <sup>B</sup>	2,692,387 <sup>A</sup>	194,689 <sup>A</sup>	6,032,001 <sup>A</sup>
Wages and salaries	934,809 <sup>A</sup>	826,454 <sup>A</sup>	380,429 <sup>A</sup>	230,551 <sup>B</sup>	507,019 <sup>B</sup>	2,511,187 <sup>A</sup>	166,705 <sup>A</sup>	5,555,654 <sup>A</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	73,391 <sup>B</sup>	76,400 <sup>B</sup>	38,543 <sup>B</sup>	16,646 <sup>B</sup>	62,311 <sup>C</sup>	181,201 <sup>B</sup>	27,985 <sup>B</sup>	476,346 <sup>A</sup>
Investment income	99,368 <sup>B</sup>	87,710 <sup>B</sup>	68,911 <sup>A</sup>	53,281 <sup>B</sup>	357,320 <sup>B</sup>	174,074 <sup>B</sup>	19,891 <sup>B</sup>	860,422 <sup>A</sup>
Pension income	39,453 <sup>B</sup>	23,158 <sup>B</sup>	42,189 <sup>A</sup>	17,014 <sup>A</sup>	936,345 <sup>A</sup>	66,554 <sup>B</sup>	11,728 <sup>B</sup>	1,136,321 <sup>A</sup>
Government social transfers	50,277 <sup>A</sup>	47,641 <sup>A</sup>	42,604 <sup>A</sup>	20,808 <sup>A</sup>	26,522 <sup>B</sup>	70,116 <sup>A</sup>	79,236 <sup>A</sup>	337,099 <sup>A</sup>
Other off-farm income	30,445 <sup>A</sup>	45,515 <sup>A</sup>	42,774 <sup>A</sup>	22,489 <sup>A</sup>	129,457 <sup>B</sup>	60,361 <sup>B</sup>	17,419 <sup>C</sup>	348,401 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>138,438</b>	<b>536,914</b>	<b>722,561</b>	<b>509,487</b>	<b>295,335</b>	<b>-134,313</b>	<b>79,120</b>	<b>2,147,418</b>
Net program payments	142,250 <sup>A</sup>	310,861 <sup>A</sup>	371,712 <sup>A</sup>	281,385 <sup>A</sup>	278,986 <sup>A</sup>	64,295 <sup>A</sup>	170,518 <sup>A</sup>	1,619,938 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income	-3,812	226,053	350,849	228,102	16,349	-198,608	-91,397	527,480
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	133,971 <sup>A</sup>	285,641 <sup>A</sup>	396,304 <sup>A</sup>	302,726 <sup>A</sup>	246,561 <sup>A</sup>	128,913 <sup>A</sup>	159,916 <sup>A</sup>	1,653,946 <sup>A</sup>
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-137,784	-59,588	-45,455	-74,624	-230,212	-327,521	-251,313	-1,126,466
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>1,232,209</b>	<b>1,358,151</b>	<b>941,707</b>	<b>567,550</b>	<b>2,067,747</b>	<b>2,800,267</b>	<b>242,167</b>	<b>9,207,716</b>
	percent							
<b>Families with positive family income and:</b>								
Loss from farming	27.3	12.1	6.8	6.1	31.3	58.2	27.7	30.0
Gain from farming less than 25%	41.4	22.3	8.6	5.5	38.2	40.6	14.0	30.0
Gain from farming between 25% and 49%	22.1	29.4	19.6	11.2	18.7	0.9	15.4	16.2
Gain from farming between 50% and 74%	5.3	22.5	30.1	24.6	8.2	0.0	16.9	11.8
Gain from farming equal to or more than 75%	2.6	12.3	31.1	45.5	2.1	0.0	15.9	9.3
<b>Families with negative total income</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4-1**  
**Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector by province**

	2006					
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
<b>Number of farm families</b>	130 <sup>A</sup>	940 <sup>A</sup>	1,550 <sup>A</sup>	1,120 <sup>A</sup>	16,660 <sup>A</sup>	29,960 <sup>A</sup>
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	13.4	24.1
<b>Number of farms</b>	130 <sup>A</sup>	850 <sup>A</sup>	1,490 <sup>A</sup>	1,050 <sup>A</sup>	14,490 <sup>A</sup>	29,070 <sup>A</sup>
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	12.0	24.0
	Average per family (\$)					
<b>Total income</b>	82,833	77,585	74,892	69,401	72,489	89,658
<b>Off-farm income</b>	55,355 <sup>A</sup>	56,001 <sup>A</sup>	56,519 <sup>A</sup>	51,892 <sup>A</sup>	47,686 <sup>A</sup>	73,439 <sup>A</sup>
Off-farm employment income	32,057 <sup>A</sup>	37,713 <sup>A</sup>	34,542 <sup>A</sup>	32,223 <sup>A</sup>	31,994 <sup>A</sup>	50,216 <sup>A</sup>
Wages and salaries	32,273 <sup>A</sup>	35,248 <sup>A</sup>	32,014 <sup>A</sup>	30,451 <sup>A</sup>	29,889 <sup>A</sup>	46,619 <sup>A</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	F	2,465 <sup>B</sup>	2,527 <sup>C</sup>	1,772 <sup>C</sup>	2,106 <sup>C</sup>	3,597 <sup>B</sup>
Investment income	2,190 <sup>A</sup>	2,992 <sup>A</sup>	4,737 <sup>C</sup>	3,356 <sup>B</sup>	3,557 <sup>B</sup>	6,752 <sup>B</sup>
Pension income	13,311 <sup>A</sup>	7,514 <sup>B</sup>	11,454 <sup>B</sup>	10,194 <sup>B</sup>	5,694 <sup>B</sup>	11,475 <sup>A</sup>
Government social transfers	4,878 <sup>A</sup>	5,097 <sup>A</sup>	3,314 <sup>B</sup>	3,818 <sup>B</sup>	4,919 <sup>A</sup>	2,291 <sup>A</sup>
Other off-farm income	2,919 <sup>B</sup>	2,685 <sup>B</sup>	2,474 <sup>B</sup>	2,301 <sup>B</sup>	1,522 <sup>B</sup>	2,706 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	27,478	21,585	18,373	17,509	24,803	16,219
Net program payments	6,209	9,431	5,654	6,584	16,374	8,217
Net market income	21,269	12,153	12,719	10,925	8,429	8,001
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	13,438	13,913	9,908	12,019	13,301	11,941
Net market income adjusted for CCA	7,831	-1,760	2,811	-1,095	-4,872	-3,939
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	69,395	63,672	64,984	57,381	59,188	77,717
	Average per family (\$)					
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada	
<b>Number of farm families</b>	11,250 <sup>A</sup>	26,710 <sup>A</sup>	29,480 <sup>A</sup>	6,760 <sup>A</sup>	124,560 <sup>A</sup>	
Distribution by province (%)	9.0	21.4	23.7	5.4	100.0	
<b>Number of farms</b>	11,120 <sup>A</sup>	27,050 <sup>A</sup>	29,400 <sup>A</sup>	6,310 <sup>A</sup>	120,960 <sup>A</sup>	
Distribution by province (%)	9.2	22.4	24.3	5.2	100.0	
	Average per family (\$)					
<b>Total income</b>	68,739	81,512	105,215	94,381	87,200	
<b>Off-farm income</b>	54,740 <sup>A</sup>	64,414 <sup>A</sup>	88,439 <sup>A</sup>	84,369 <sup>A</sup>	69,960 <sup>A</sup>	
Off-farm employment income	38,103 <sup>A</sup>	44,820 <sup>A</sup>	63,230 <sup>A</sup>	55,524 <sup>A</sup>	48,426 <sup>A</sup>	
Wages and salaries	34,812 <sup>A</sup>	41,518 <sup>A</sup>	57,647 <sup>A</sup>	50,276 <sup>A</sup>	44,602 <sup>A</sup>	
Net off-farm self-employment income	3,291 <sup>B</sup>	3,302 <sup>A</sup>	5,584 <sup>B</sup>	5,248 <sup>B</sup>	3,824 <sup>A</sup>	
Investment income	3,649 <sup>A</sup>	4,589 <sup>A</sup>	11,272 <sup>B</sup>	13,119 <sup>C</sup>	6,908 <sup>A</sup>	
Pension income	7,702 <sup>B</sup>	9,089 <sup>A</sup>	8,960 <sup>A</sup>	9,789 <sup>B</sup>	9,123 <sup>A</sup>	
Government social transfers	2,550 <sup>A</sup>	2,226 <sup>A</sup>	2,242 <sup>A</sup>	2,582 <sup>B</sup>	2,706 <sup>A</sup>	
Other off-farm income	2,737 <sup>A</sup>	3,691 <sup>B</sup>	2,735 <sup>A</sup>	3,355 <sup>B</sup>	2,797 <sup>A</sup>	
<b>Net operating income</b>	13,999	17,098	16,776	10,012	17,240	
Net program payments	21,249	16,177	12,551	5,025	13,005	
Net market income	-7,250	921	4,224	4,987	4,235	
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	14,726	13,484	14,946	9,547	13,278	
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-21,976	-12,563	-10,722	-4,560	-9,044	
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	54,013	68,029	90,269	84,834	73,922	

Table 4-2

**Average off-farm income by source and average net operating income of farm families, unincorporated sector 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
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>43,070</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>690</b> <sup>C</sup>	<b>1,540</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>3,670</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>1,980</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>10,560</b> <sup>A</sup>
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.6	0.6	1.2	2.9	1.6	8.5
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>42,790</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>560</b> <sup>C</sup>	<b>1,360</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>3,370</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>1,820</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>10,260</b> <sup>A</sup>
Distribution by farm type (%)	35.4	0.5	1.1	2.8	1.5	8.5
	Average per family (\$)					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>93,353</b>	<b>86,107</b>	<b>71,699</b>	<b>91,402</b>	<b>85,175</b>	<b>85,147</b>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>73,100</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>49,063</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>48,397</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>76,515</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>66,543</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>74,204</b> <sup>A</sup>
Off-farm employment income	48,382 <sup>A</sup>	26,849 <sup>C</sup>	29,122 <sup>B</sup>	49,669 <sup>B</sup>	42,684 <sup>C</sup>	49,224 <sup>A</sup>
Wages and salaries	44,512 <sup>A</sup>	25,416 <sup>C</sup>	26,549 <sup>B</sup>	45,673 <sup>B</sup>	39,616 <sup>C</sup>	45,794 <sup>A</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	3,870 <sup>B</sup>	1,433 <sup>C</sup>	2,574 <sup>D</sup>	3,997 <sup>B</sup>	3,068 <sup>C</sup>	3,430 <sup>C</sup>
Investment income	7,525 <sup>A</sup>	4,915 <sup>E</sup>	5,450 <sup>D</sup>	9,078 <sup>B</sup>	5,974 <sup>B</sup>	10,217 <sup>D</sup>
Pension income	11,293 <sup>A</sup>	11,150 <sup>D</sup>	6,844 <sup>C</sup>	10,597 <sup>B</sup>	11,837 <sup>D</sup>	9,605 <sup>B</sup>
Government social transfers	2,017 <sup>A</sup>	3,038 <sup>C</sup>	3,702 <sup>B</sup>	3,547 <sup>B</sup>	3,199 <sup>C</sup>	2,633 <sup>B</sup>
Other off-farm income	3,883 <sup>A</sup>	3,111 <sup>C</sup>	3,278 <sup>D</sup>	3,624 <sup>B</sup>	2,849 <sup>C</sup>	2,525 <sup>B</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>20,253</b>	<b>37,044</b>	<b>23,302</b>	<b>14,887</b>	<b>18,633</b>	<b>10,943</b>
Net program payments	19,294	18,913	9,476	8,356	4,802	7,399
Net market income	959	18,131	13,826	6,531	13,831	3,544
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	15,649	22,043	9,424	7,408	9,482	9,737
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-14,691	-3,912	4,402	-877	4,349	-6,193
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>77,704</b>	<b>64,064</b>	<b>62,275</b>	<b>83,994</b>	<b>75,693</b>	<b>75,410</b>
	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	Dairy cattle and milk production	Hog and pig farming	Poultry and egg production	Other animal production	Total
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>42,350</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>8,800</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>2,210</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>1,740</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>7,960</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>124,560</b> <sup>A</sup>
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.0	7.1	1.8	1.4	6.4	100.0
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>42,150</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>7,300</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>2,110</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>1,660</b> <sup>B</sup>	<b>7,580</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>120,960</b> <sup>A</sup>
Distribution by farm type (%)	34.8	6.0	1.7	1.4	6.3	100.0
	Average per family (\$)					
<b>Total income</b>	<b>78,586</b>	<b>94,924</b>	<b>76,388</b>	<b>105,757</b>	<b>94,484</b>	<b>87,200</b>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>71,099</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>31,350</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>47,000</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>62,019</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>95,853</b> <sup>A</sup>	<b>69,960</b> <sup>A</sup>
Off-farm employment income	52,107 <sup>A</sup>	20,450 <sup>A</sup>	33,100 <sup>A</sup>	42,006 <sup>A</sup>	71,035 <sup>B</sup>	48,426 <sup>A</sup>
Wages and salaries	47,953 <sup>A</sup>	19,297 <sup>A</sup>	29,942 <sup>A</sup>	36,221 <sup>A</sup>	65,429 <sup>B</sup>	44,602 <sup>A</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	4,154 <sup>B</sup>	1,153 <sup>B</sup>	3,158 <sup>D</sup>	5,785 <sup>C</sup>	5,606 <sup>D</sup>	3,824 <sup>A</sup>
Investment income	5,714 <sup>B</sup>	1,994 <sup>A</sup>	3,624 <sup>D</sup>	7,802 <sup>B</sup>	11,362 <sup>D</sup>	6,908 <sup>A</sup>
Pension income	8,320 <sup>A</sup>	3,009 <sup>B</sup>	F	6,726 <sup>D</sup>	8,622 <sup>C</sup>	9,123 <sup>A</sup>
Government social transfers	2,856 <sup>A</sup>	4,388 <sup>A</sup>	4,460 <sup>B</sup>	3,202 <sup>B</sup>	2,549 <sup>B</sup>	2,706 <sup>A</sup>
Other off-farm income	2,102 <sup>A</sup>	1,508 <sup>B</sup>	1,796 <sup>B</sup>	2,283 <sup>C</sup>	2,285 <sup>C</sup>	2,797 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>7,487</b>	<b>63,574</b>	<b>29,388</b>	<b>43,738</b>	<b>-1,369</b>	<b>17,240</b>
Net program payments	10,890	8,030	26,578	5,278	5,434	13,005
Net market income	-3,403	55,545	2,810	38,460	-6,803	4,235
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	10,110	26,235	22,397	20,057	7,295	13,278
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-13,512	29,310	-19,587	18,403	-14,098	-9,044
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>68,476</b>	<b>68,689</b>	<b>53,992</b>	<b>85,699</b>	<b>87,189</b>	<b>73,922</b>

Table 4-3

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

	2006							Total
	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
<b>Number of farm families</b>	<b>16,770<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>15,990<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>12,120<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,450<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>33,820<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>26,130<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>14,310<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	13.5	12.8	9.7	4.4	27.2	21.0	11.5	100.0
<b>Number of farms</b>	<b>16,550<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>15,660<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10,870<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4,160<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>34,000<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>25,780<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>13,940<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>120,960<sup>A</sup></b>
Distribution by farm typology group (%)	13.7	12.9	9.0	3.4	28.1	21.3	11.5	100.0
	Average per family (\$)							
<b>Total income</b>	<b>81,466</b>	<b>102,801</b>	<b>110,397</b>	<b>159,684</b>	<b>68,430</b>	<b>112,100</b>	<b>28,098</b>	<b>87,200</b>
<b>Off-farm income</b>	<b>73,211<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>69,223<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>50,780<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>66,200<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>59,698<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>117,240<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>22,569<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>69,960<sup>A</sup></b>
Off-farm employment income	60,119 <sup>A</sup>	56,464 <sup>A</sup>	34,569 <sup>A</sup>	45,357 <sup>B</sup>	16,834 <sup>B</sup>	103,038 <sup>A</sup>	13,605 <sup>A</sup>	48,426 <sup>A</sup>
Wages and salaries	55,743 <sup>A</sup>	51,686 <sup>A</sup>	31,389 <sup>A</sup>	42,303 <sup>B</sup>	14,992 <sup>B</sup>	96,104 <sup>A</sup>	11,650 <sup>A</sup>	44,602 <sup>A</sup>
Net off-farm self-employment income	4,376 <sup>B</sup>	4,778 <sup>B</sup>	3,180 <sup>B</sup>	3,054 <sup>B</sup>	1,842 <sup>C</sup>	6,935 <sup>B</sup>	1,956 <sup>B</sup>	3,824 <sup>A</sup>
Investment income	5,925 <sup>B</sup>	5,485 <sup>B</sup>	5,686 <sup>A</sup>	9,776 <sup>B</sup>	10,565 <sup>B</sup>	6,662 <sup>B</sup>	1,390 <sup>B</sup>	6,908 <sup>A</sup>
Pension income	2,353 <sup>B</sup>	1,448 <sup>B</sup>	3,481 <sup>A</sup>	3,122 <sup>A</sup>	27,686 <sup>A</sup>	2,547 <sup>B</sup>	820 <sup>B</sup>	9,123 <sup>A</sup>
Government social transfers	2,998 <sup>A</sup>	2,979 <sup>A</sup>	3,515 <sup>A</sup>	3,818 <sup>A</sup>	784 <sup>B</sup>	2,683 <sup>A</sup>	5,537 <sup>A</sup>	2,706 <sup>A</sup>
Other off-farm income	1,815 <sup>A</sup>	2,846 <sup>A</sup>	3,529 <sup>A</sup>	4,126 <sup>A</sup>	3,828 <sup>B</sup>	2,310 <sup>B</sup>	1,217 <sup>C</sup>	2,797 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>33,578</b>	<b>59,617</b>	<b>93,484</b>	<b>8,733</b>	<b>-5,140</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>17,240</b>
Net program payments	8,482	19,441	30,669	51,630	8,249	2,461	11,916	13,005
Net market income	-227	14,137	28,948	41,854	483	-7,601	-6,387	4,235
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	7,989	17,864	32,698	55,546	7,290	4,934	11,175	13,278
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-8,216	-3,727	-3,750	-13,692	-6,807	-12,534	-17,562	-9,044
<b>Total income adjusted for CCA</b>	<b>73,477</b>	<b>84,938</b>	<b>77,699</b>	<b>104,138</b>	<b>61,140</b>	<b>107,167</b>	<b>16,923</b>	<b>73,922</b>
	percent							
<b>Families with positive family income and:</b>								
Loss from farming	27.3	12.1	6.8	6.1	31.3	58.2	27.7	30.0
Gain from farming less than 25%	41.4	22.3	8.6	5.5	38.2	40.6	14.0	30.0
Gain from farming between 25% and 49%	22.1	29.4	19.6	11.2	18.7	0.9	15.4	16.2
Gain from farming between 50% and 74%	5.3	22.5	30.1	24.6	8.2	0.0	16.9	11.8
Gain from farming equal to or more than 75%	2.6	12.3	31.1	45.5	2.1	0.0	15.9	9.3
<b>Families with negative total income</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 5-1**  
**Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Canada**

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>61,500<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>72,402<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>18,549</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>90,951</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>77,089</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	43,070 <sup>A</sup>	-2.2	73,100 <sup>A</sup>	7.5	20,253	17.8	93,353	9.6	77,704
Potato farming	690 <sup>C</sup>	9.5	49,063 <sup>A</sup>	-16.9	37,044	-14.3	86,107	-15.8	64,064
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,540 <sup>B</sup>	-14.0	48,397 <sup>A</sup>	-6.3	23,302	38.4	71,699	4.7	62,275
Fruit and tree nut farming	3,670 <sup>A</sup>	6.1	76,515 <sup>A</sup>	1.4	14,887	20.4	91,402	4.0	83,994
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,980 <sup>B</sup>	-2.0	66,543 <sup>B</sup>	15.8	18,633	-16.7	85,175	6.7	75,693
Other crop farming	10,560 <sup>A</sup>	-5.8	74,204 <sup>A</sup>	11.1	10,943	4.3	85,147	10.1	75,410
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>63,060<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>67,579<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>15,964</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>83,543</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>70,833</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	42,350 <sup>A</sup>	-5.8	71,099 <sup>A</sup>	8.0	7,487	-22.7	78,586	4.0	68,476
Dairy cattle and milk production	8,800 <sup>A</sup>	-3.2	31,350 <sup>A</sup>	6.0	63,574	-6.3	94,924	-2.6	68,689
Hog and pig farming	2,210 <sup>A</sup>	-12.0	47,000 <sup>A</sup>	1.1	29,388	-24.1	76,388	-10.3	53,992
Poultry and egg production	1,740 <sup>B</sup>	-8.4	62,019 <sup>A</sup>	9.9	43,738	-14.0	105,757	-1.4	85,699
Other animal production	7,960 <sup>A</sup>	-6.0	95,853 <sup>A</sup>	5.1	-1,369	-6.6	94,484	5.1	87,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>69,960<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17,240</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>87,200</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>73,922</b>

**Table 5-2**  
**Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Newfoundland and Labrador**

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>70<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>59,698<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>68,623</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>62,558</b>
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	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other crop farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>60<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>48,669<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>44,193</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>92,862</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>73,201</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dairy cattle and milk production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hog and pig farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poultry and egg production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other animal production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Total</b>	<b>130<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>55,355<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>27,478</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>82,833</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>69,395</b>

**Table 5-3  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Prince Edward Island**

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>360<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>61,463<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>26,893</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>88,357</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>71,639</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	40 <sup>C</sup>	0.0	74,370 <sup>B</sup>	-15.8	-2,180	..	72,190	-27.3	65,671
Potato farming	190 <sup>A</sup>	11.8	55,925 <sup>A</sup>	6.4	40,173	26.7	96,098	14.0	72,869
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	30 <sup>A</sup>	-25.0	47,252 <sup>A</sup>	-1.2	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	60 <sup>C</sup>	-14.3	81,359 <sup>B</sup>	13.0	2,805	-48.7	84,164	8.6	81,383
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other crop farming	40 <sup>C</sup>	-20.0	52,616 <sup>B</sup>	1.5	6,979	-40.9	59,595	-6.4	51,975
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>580<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>52,720<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>18,824</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>71,543</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>59,042</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	300 <sup>A</sup>	-9.1	58,649 <sup>A</sup>	1.8	3,280	1.7	61,929	1.8	53,332
Dairy cattle and milk production	170 <sup>A</sup>	-5.6	39,453 <sup>A</sup>	8.6	46,631	4.1	86,083	6.1	66,171
Hog and pig farming	40 <sup>B</sup>	-20.0	49,837 <sup>B</sup>	-5.0	17,987	-3.1	67,824	-4.5	47,708
Poultry and egg production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other animal production	50 <sup>C</sup>	-16.7	60,918 <sup>B</sup>	-0.6	13,714	..	74,632	21.1	65,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>940<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>56,001<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>21,585</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>77,585</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>63,672</b>

**Table 5-4  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Nova Scotia**

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>670<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>58,567<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14,784</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>73,351</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>66,556</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	40 <sup>D</sup>	-33.3	46,857 <sup>B</sup>	31.5	14,247	..	61,104	48.6	51,831
Fruit and tree nut farming	370 <sup>B</sup>	12.1	63,523 <sup>A</sup>	13.5	18,144	19.6	81,667	14.8	74,981
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	150 <sup>C</sup>	-31.8	56,139 <sup>B</sup>	8.6	14,665	-6.7	70,804	5.1	62,928
Other crop farming	90 <sup>D</sup>	-25.0	48,765 <sup>B</sup>	-5.5	2,265	-49.7	51,030	-9.1	46,876
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>890<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>54,980<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>76,100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>63,818</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	470 <sup>B</sup>	-13.0	58,242 <sup>A</sup>	1.4	3,116	-58.4	61,359	-5.5	54,682
Dairy cattle and milk production	200 <sup>A</sup>	0.0	37,870 <sup>A</sup>	8.0	62,843	-0.8	100,713	2.3	73,805
Hog and pig farming	30 <sup>C</sup>	0.0	35,838 <sup>B</sup>	-9.6	17,320	-55.9	53,158	-32.7	29,875
Poultry and egg production	50 <sup>C</sup>	0.0	53,402 <sup>A</sup>	12.7	16,733	-59.6	70,135	-21.1	57,212
Other animal production	150 <sup>C</sup>	-11.8	71,331 <sup>D</sup>	6.9	26,511	..	97,842	23.0	88,973
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,550<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>56,519<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18,373</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>74,892</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>64,984</b>

**Table 5-5**  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — New Brunswick

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>440<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>57,273<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>18,597</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>75,870</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>63,256</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	90 <sup>A</sup>	0.0	48,406 <sup>A</sup>	5.4	47,787	6.2	96,193	5.8	62,650
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	40 <sup>D</sup>	0.0	55,182 <sup>C</sup>	6.0	14,169	-20.2	69,351	-0.7	63,473
Fruit and tree nut farming	140 <sup>B</sup>	16.7	62,754 <sup>B</sup>	-7.4	9,371	-8.2	72,125	-7.5	66,984
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	70 <sup>D</sup>	16.7	68,791 <sup>B</sup>	-15.9	12,439	-49.5	81,230	-23.7	73,932
Other crop farming	90 <sup>C</sup>	-10.0	49,281 <sup>A</sup>	-3.4	11,799	8.9	61,080	-1.3	51,122
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>690<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>48,433<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>16,285</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>64,718</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>53,442</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	400 <sup>A</sup>	-7.0	51,372 <sup>A</sup>	6.6	1,580	-66.1	52,952	0.2	46,080
Dairy cattle and milk production	140 <sup>A</sup>	0.0	34,919 <sup>A</sup>	8.0	73,603	18.3	108,522	14.8	78,515
Hog and pig farming	40 <sup>C</sup>	33.3	45,723 <sup>B</sup>	5.4	14,984	-51.6	60,707	-18.3	50,029
Poultry and egg production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other animal production	70 <sup>D</sup>	-12.5	61,079 <sup>C</sup>	41.0	4,786	39.8	65,865	40.9	57,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,120<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>51,892<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>17,509</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>69,401</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>57,381</b>

**Table 5-6**  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Quebec

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>6,720<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>55,372<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>13,875</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>69,247</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>58,993</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	2,320 <sup>B</sup>	-0.4	59,062 <sup>A</sup>	9.2	14,865	-31.0	73,927	-2.2	59,938
Potato farming	100 <sup>D</sup>	11.1	39,662 <sup>B</sup>	-7.7	28,007	-41.3	67,669	-25.4	56,983
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	570 <sup>C</sup>	-1.7	42,439 <sup>C</sup>	6.8	18,460	19.6	60,900	10.4	52,883
Fruit and tree nut farming	670 <sup>C</sup>	21.8	59,555 <sup>B</sup>	-5.9	19,303	4.5	78,858	-3.6	70,122
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	450 <sup>D</sup>	-4.3	52,273 <sup>B</sup>	24.3	13,781	-41.3	66,053	0.8	59,438
Other crop farming	2,620 <sup>B</sup>	-10.9	54,965 <sup>B</sup>	2.4	10,011	-6.0	64,975	1.0	56,626
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>9,940<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>42,484<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>32,186</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>74,671</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>59,311</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	3,580 <sup>B</sup>	-8.0	52,172 <sup>B</sup>	4.6	10,734	-27.2	62,906	-2.7	53,829
Dairy cattle and milk production	4,360 <sup>A</sup>	-3.5	29,117 <sup>A</sup>	5.1	54,578	-14.6	83,695	-8.7	62,405
Hog and pig farming	670 <sup>B</sup>	0.0	42,507 <sup>B</sup>	12.5	39,025	-12.9	81,532	-1.3	56,530
Poultry and egg production	260 <sup>D</sup>	0.0	56,160 <sup>D</sup>	2.9	38,937	-19.7	95,098 <sup>E</sup>	-7.7	80,689 <sup>E</sup>
Other animal production	1,080 <sup>C</sup>	0.0	61,088 <sup>B</sup>	-7.5	6,441	10.9	67,529	-6.0	61,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,660<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>47,686<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>24,803</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>72,489</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>59,188</b>

**Table 5-7**  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Ontario

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>14,400<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>78,524<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>13,935</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>92,459</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>81,836</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	10,020 <sup>A</sup>	1.9	81,668 <sup>A</sup>	4.5	13,023	15.6	94,691	5.9	83,785
Potato farming	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	500 <sup>C</sup>	-24.2	58,369 <sup>B</sup>	-14.8	28,633	66.3	87,002	1.5	76,697
Fruit and tree nut farming	810 <sup>C</sup>	-3.6	71,269 <sup>B</sup>	-17.5	15,167	4.3	86,437	-14.3	76,888
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	690 <sup>C</sup>	16.9	72,112 <sup>D</sup>	22.8	18,363	-23.9	90,475	9.2	79,363
Other crop farming	2,170 <sup>B</sup>	0.0	76,977 <sup>B</sup>	11.1	12,129	-3.6	89,107	8.8	79,668
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>15,560<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>68,733<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>18,332</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>87,065</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>73,905</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8,300 <sup>A</sup>	-3.9	72,865 <sup>A</sup>	-2.0	750	-66.0	73,615	-3.9	66,270
Dairy cattle and milk production	3,020 <sup>A</sup>	-3.2	32,773 <sup>A</sup>	3.9	74,473	3.1	107,246	3.4	76,890
Hog and pig farming	810 <sup>B</sup>	-21.4	47,241 <sup>B</sup>	-12.0	27,402	-25.4	74,643	-17.5	52,587
Poultry and egg production	730 <sup>B</sup>	-15.1	64,242 <sup>A</sup>	17.9	53,735	-7.3	117,977	4.9	95,057
Other animal production	2,700 <sup>B</sup>	-5.9	103,898 <sup>B</sup>	4.1	-2,607	38.6	101,291	6.0	94,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,960<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>73,439<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>89,658</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>77,717</b>

**Table 5-8**  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Manitoba

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>5,260<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>57,713<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>75,548</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>57,440</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	4,480 <sup>A</sup>	-6.1	56,926 <sup>A</sup>	6.3	19,008	-15.2	75,933	0.0	56,278
Potato farming	30 <sup>D</sup>	x	53,676 <sup>A</sup>	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other crop farming	680 <sup>C</sup>	-6.8	62,509 <sup>B</sup>	12.8	9,007	-23.0	71,517	6.5	63,094
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>5,980<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>52,133<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10,648</b>	<b>-29.5</b>	<b>62,781</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>51,005</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,840 <sup>A</sup>	-2.4	53,957 <sup>B</sup>	9.4	6,951	-32.7	60,907	2.1	51,166
Dairy cattle and milk production	250 <sup>B</sup>	4.2	26,205 <sup>B</sup>	12.5	51,883	-19.5	78,088	-11.0	38,896
Hog and pig farming	260 <sup>B</sup>	-23.5	43,082 <sup>B</sup>	9.3	28,984	-25.2	72,065	-7.8	50,491
Poultry and egg production	120 <sup>B</sup>	9.1	37,717 <sup>A</sup>	-9.8	47,778	-36.7	85,495	-27.1	66,295
Other animal production	520 <sup>C</sup>	-7.1	55,152 <sup>C</sup>	6.1	7,344	-33.7	62,496	-0.9	51,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,250<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>54,740<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>13,999</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>68,739</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>54,013</b>

**Table 5-9**  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Saskatchewan

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>17,820<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>64,981<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>21,179</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>86,160</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>70,711</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	16,760 <sup>A</sup>	1.5	65,168 <sup>A</sup>	10.5	21,987	49.3	87,155	18.2	71,199
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	40 <sup>D</sup>	-20.0	67,258 <sup>A</sup>	7.2	F	F	F	F	F
Other crop farming	970 <sup>C</sup>	-10.2	62,231 <sup>B</sup>	5.9	8,484	33.4	70,714	8.6	63,523
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>8,890<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>63,272<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>-24.9</b>	<b>72,192</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>62,648</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	7,880 <sup>A</sup>	-5.9	64,249 <sup>B</sup>	10.8	7,931	-30.6	72,180	4.0	62,626
Dairy cattle and milk production	170 <sup>C</sup>	30.8	33,336 <sup>D</sup>	24.1	46,043	-16.8	79,379	-3.4	60,970
Hog and pig farming	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Poultry and egg production	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other animal production	670 <sup>D</sup>	9.8	63,748 <sup>B</sup>	8.8	6,028	78.1	69,776	12.6	62,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,710<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>64,414<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>17,098</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>81,512</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>68,029</b>

**Table 5-10**  
Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — Alberta

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>12,570<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>89,868<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>24,092</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>113,960</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>96,578</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	9,250 <sup>A</sup>	-9.4	88,993 <sup>A</sup>	8.1	26,860	14.5	115,853	9.6	97,045
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	40 <sup>D</sup>	33.3	54,959 <sup>D</sup>	22.7	44,500	90.5	99,459	45.9	73,508 <sup>E</sup>
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	180 <sup>E</sup>	-14.3	75,550 <sup>C</sup>	17.8	42,239	85.8	F	F	F
Other crop farming	3,080 <sup>B</sup>	-3.4	93,919 <sup>B</sup>	17.5	13,055	17.4	106,974	17.5	94,381
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>16,910<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>87,377<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>98,722</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>85,579</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	14,380 <sup>A</sup>	-6.6	84,420 <sup>A</sup>	12.8	11,778	-3.6	96,198	10.5	83,543
Dairy cattle and milk production	240 <sup>B</sup>	-14.3	32,104 <sup>B</sup>	20.0	101,877	2.1	133,981	5.9	83,530
Hog and pig farming	180 <sup>B</sup>	-10.0	42,796 <sup>A</sup>	-9.9	28,977	-45.5	71,773	-28.7	38,448
Poultry and egg production	240 <sup>D</sup>	14.3	44,813 <sup>C</sup>	6.1	38,380	-20.9	83,193	-8.3	64,763
Other animal production	1,880 <sup>B</sup>	-8.7	126,398 <sup>B</sup>	11.5	-9,015	..	117,383	5.9	108,106
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,480<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>88,439<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>16,776</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>105,215</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>90,269</b>

**Table 5-11**  
**Average total income of farm families by farm type and province, unincorporated sector — British Columbia**

Farm type	2006								
	Average family income								
	Number of farm families	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	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>3,190<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>83,994<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14,009</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>98,003</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>90,109</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	210 <sup>C</sup>	-36.4	98,704 <sup>C</sup>	21.5	22,102	23.1	120,807	21.8	111,003
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	260 <sup>C</sup>	-13.3	41,273 <sup>B</sup>	-0.4	24,430	15.3	65,704	4.9	56,007
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,560 <sup>A</sup>	4.0	90,590 <sup>B</sup>	14.7	13,262	46.2	103,853	17.9	97,461
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	310 <sup>B</sup>	-11.4	72,501 <sup>B</sup>	1.7	20,793	-19.4	93,294	-3.9	82,749
Other crop farming	810 <sup>B</sup>	-1.2	85,220 <sup>B</sup>	3.8	8,210	16.7	93,430	4.8	84,616
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>3,580<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>84,727<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6,417</b>	<b>-30.9</b>	<b>91,144</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>80,153</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	2,200 <sup>A</sup>	-7.2	78,525 <sup>A</sup>	10.2	1,680	-76.5	80,205	2.3	70,329
Dairy cattle and milk production	250 <sup>B</sup>	-7.4	43,580 <sup>A</sup>	16.3	76,894	-4.3	120,474	2.2	88,728
Hog and pig farming	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Poultry and egg production	250 <sup>B</sup>	-3.8	96,856 <sup>B</sup>	17.5	23,150	-24.0	120,006	6.3	99,444
Other animal production	810 <sup>C</sup>	-14.7	107,706 <sup>D</sup>	7.2	-8,355	25.6	99,351	11.3	94,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,760<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>84,369<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10,012</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>94,381</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>84,834</b>

**Table 6**  
**Average family income by source and family total income group, unincorporated sector, Canada**

Family total income group <sup>1</sup>	2006							
	Number of farm families	Average family income by source						
		Off-farm employment income	Investment income	Pension income	Other <sup>3</sup> off-farm income	Off-farm income	Net operating income	Total income
number	dollars							
<b>All families</b>								
Under \$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	5,400 <sup>A</sup>	13,644 <sup>B</sup>	2,391 <sup>B</sup>	3,885 <sup>B</sup>	4,738 <sup>B</sup>	24,658 <sup>A</sup>	-48,357	-23,700
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4,590 <sup>B</sup>	9,023 <sup>B</sup>	2,501 <sup>E</sup>	6,005 <sup>B</sup>	4,301 <sup>B</sup>	21,830 <sup>A</sup>	-6,228	15,602
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7,920 <sup>A</sup>	11,418 <sup>A</sup>	2,067 <sup>B</sup>	9,687 <sup>A</sup>	4,082 <sup>B</sup>	27,254 <sup>A</sup>	-1,967	25,287
\$30,000 to \$39,999	10,610 <sup>A</sup>	13,720 <sup>A</sup>	2,849 <sup>B</sup>	11,440 <sup>A</sup>	4,215 <sup>A</sup>	32,224 <sup>A</sup>	2,940	35,164
\$40,000 to \$49,999	11,360 <sup>A</sup>	20,808 <sup>A</sup>	3,052 <sup>B</sup>	9,518 <sup>A</sup>	4,424 <sup>A</sup>	37,802 <sup>A</sup>	7,249	45,051
\$50,000 to \$99,999	47,870 <sup>A</sup>	37,710 <sup>A</sup>	4,646 <sup>A</sup>	9,852 <sup>A</sup>	4,997 <sup>A</sup>	57,204 <sup>A</sup>	15,619	72,823
\$100,000 and over	36,790 <sup>A</sup>	98,912 <sup>A</sup>	14,469 <sup>A</sup>	8,421 <sup>A</sup>	7,436 <sup>A</sup>	129,238 <sup>A</sup>	43,247	172,485
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>48,426<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>6,908<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>9,123<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,503<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>69,960<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>17,240</b>	<b>87,200</b>
<b>Families whose farm had operating revenues of less than \$50,000 in 2006</b>								
Under \$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	1,690 <sup>B</sup>	13,182 <sup>C</sup>	2,083 <sup>D</sup>	5,410 <sup>C</sup>	3,897 <sup>D</sup>	24,572 <sup>B</sup>	-29,300	-4,728
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,670 <sup>B</sup>	7,913 <sup>C</sup>	F	7,731 <sup>B</sup>	4,194 <sup>C</sup>	22,963 <sup>B</sup>	-8,021	14,942
\$20,000 to \$29,999	4,990 <sup>B</sup>	10,108 <sup>B</sup>	2,331 <sup>C</sup>	12,434 <sup>B</sup>	3,835 <sup>B</sup>	28,708 <sup>A</sup>	-3,086	25,622
\$30,000 to \$39,999	6,100 <sup>A</sup>	14,330 <sup>B</sup>	3,065 <sup>B</sup>	15,157 <sup>A</sup>	3,768 <sup>B</sup>	36,320 <sup>A</sup>	-1,207	35,113
\$40,000 to \$49,999	6,180 <sup>A</sup>	24,533 <sup>A</sup>	3,837 <sup>B</sup>	12,424 <sup>B</sup>	3,728 <sup>B</sup>	44,522 <sup>A</sup>	181	44,703
\$50,000 to \$99,999	22,200 <sup>A</sup>	47,725 <sup>A</sup>	5,451 <sup>B</sup>	13,915 <sup>A</sup>	4,425 <sup>A</sup>	71,514 <sup>A</sup>	185	71,699
\$100,000 and over	13,400 <sup>A</sup>	136,308 <sup>A</sup>	17,850 <sup>B</sup>	12,220 <sup>B</sup>	6,767 <sup>B</sup>	173,144 <sup>A</sup>	-1,806	171,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,240<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>56,245<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,445<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>12,820<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4,750<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>81,261<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>-1,964</b>	<b>79,297</b>
<b>Families whose farm had operating revenues of \$50,000 to \$99,999 in 2006</b>								
Under \$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	1,230 <sup>B</sup>	11,484 <sup>B</sup>	1,491 <sup>B</sup>	4,290 <sup>C</sup>	4,610 <sup>B</sup>	21,874 <sup>A</sup>	-35,517	-13,643
\$10,000 to \$19,999	890 <sup>B</sup>	8,336 <sup>B</sup>	1,920 <sup>D</sup>	4,631 <sup>C</sup>	3,910 <sup>C</sup>	18,796 <sup>A</sup>	-3,154	15,642
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,470 <sup>B</sup>	13,019 <sup>B</sup>	1,643 <sup>B</sup>	6,369 <sup>B</sup>	4,247 <sup>C</sup>	25,277 <sup>A</sup>	149	25,426
\$30,000 to \$39,999	2,330 <sup>B</sup>	11,801 <sup>B</sup>	3,002 <sup>C</sup>	8,166 <sup>B</sup>	4,392 <sup>C</sup>	27,362 <sup>A</sup>	7,949	35,310
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2,420 <sup>A</sup>	17,544 <sup>B</sup>	2,318 <sup>B</sup>	7,933 <sup>B</sup>	4,866 <sup>B</sup>	32,660 <sup>A</sup>	12,716	45,376
\$50,000 to \$99,999	9,160 <sup>A</sup>	37,067 <sup>A</sup>	5,438 <sup>C</sup>	9,543 <sup>B</sup>	4,983 <sup>A</sup>	57,032 <sup>A</sup>	16,057	73,089
\$100,000 and over	5,230 <sup>A</sup>	116,673 <sup>B</sup>	17,859 <sup>C</sup>	9,614 <sup>B</sup>	7,062 <sup>A</sup>	151,208 <sup>B</sup>	14,154	165,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,730<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>46,660<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,119<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>8,565<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,279<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>67,622<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>77,484</b>
<b>Families whose farm had operating revenues of \$100,000 and more in 2006</b>								
Under \$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	2,470 <sup>A</sup>	15,039 <sup>B</sup>	3,051 <sup>B</sup>	2,637 <sup>B</sup>	5,379 <sup>A</sup>	26,105 <sup>A</sup>	-68,133	-42,027
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,040 <sup>B</sup>	12,452 <sup>B</sup>	1,399 <sup>B</sup>	2,754 <sup>C</sup>	4,909 <sup>B</sup>	21,514 <sup>A</sup>	-4,145	17,369
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,450 <sup>A</sup>	14,293 <sup>B</sup>	1,591 <sup>A</sup>	3,615 <sup>C</sup>	4,766 <sup>A</sup>	24,264 <sup>A</sup>	-265	23,999
\$30,000 to \$39,999	2,190 <sup>A</sup>	14,068 <sup>A</sup>	2,080 <sup>B</sup>	4,538 <sup>C</sup>	5,279 <sup>A</sup>	25,965 <sup>A</sup>	9,128	35,093
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2,770 <sup>A</sup>	15,350 <sup>A</sup>	1,940 <sup>B</sup>	4,425 <sup>B</sup>	5,590 <sup>A</sup>	27,305 <sup>A</sup>	18,224	45,529
\$50,000 to \$99,999	16,510 <sup>A</sup>	24,602 <sup>A</sup>	3,123 <sup>A</sup>	4,561 <sup>A</sup>	5,773 <sup>A</sup>	38,060 <sup>A</sup>	36,119	74,178
\$100,000 and over	18,160 <sup>A</sup>	66,181 <sup>A</sup>	10,995 <sup>A</sup>	5,271 <sup>A</sup>	8,038 <sup>A</sup>	90,485 <sup>A</sup>	84,887	175,372
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,590<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>39,290<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>6,110<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>4,661<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>6,585<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>56,645<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>45,651</b>	<b>102,296</b>

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

**Table 7-1  
 Distribution of farm families and average total income, unincorporated sector by farm typology group and province**

Province	2006							Total
	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
Number of farm families								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,770<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>15,990<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>12,120<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,450<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>33,820<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>26,130<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>14,310<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	x	x	x	x	30 <sup>A</sup>	30 <sup>A</sup>	x	130 <sup>A</sup>
Prince Edward Island	140 <sup>B</sup>	110 <sup>B</sup>	150 <sup>A</sup>	80 <sup>A</sup>	200 <sup>A</sup>	150 <sup>B</sup>	100 <sup>B</sup>	940 <sup>A</sup>
Nova Scotia	230 <sup>C</sup>	120 <sup>B</sup>	160 <sup>A</sup>	70 <sup>A</sup>	480 <sup>B</sup>	300 <sup>B</sup>	200 <sup>B</sup>	1,550 <sup>A</sup>
New Brunswick	180 <sup>B</sup>	90 <sup>B</sup>	110 <sup>A</sup>	60 <sup>A</sup>	280 <sup>B</sup>	230 <sup>B</sup>	170 <sup>B</sup>	1,120 <sup>A</sup>
Quebec	2,650 <sup>B</sup>	2,770 <sup>A</sup>	2,420 <sup>A</sup>	1,230 <sup>A</sup>	2,720 <sup>B</sup>	2,690 <sup>B</sup>	2,180 <sup>B</sup>	16,660 <sup>A</sup>
Ontario	3,500 <sup>B</sup>	2,990 <sup>A</sup>	2,900 <sup>A</sup>	1,530 <sup>A</sup>	8,680 <sup>A</sup>	7,380 <sup>A</sup>	2,970 <sup>B</sup>	29,960 <sup>A</sup>
Manitoba	1,460 <sup>A</sup>	1,450 <sup>A</sup>	1,120 <sup>A</sup>	430 <sup>A</sup>	2,960 <sup>A</sup>	1,930 <sup>B</sup>	1,890 <sup>A</sup>	11,250 <sup>A</sup>
Saskatchewan	3,960 <sup>A</sup>	3,710 <sup>A</sup>	2,270 <sup>A</sup>	680 <sup>A</sup>	8,050 <sup>A</sup>	4,740 <sup>A</sup>	3,300 <sup>A</sup>	26,710 <sup>A</sup>
Alberta	3,780 <sup>A</sup>	4,110 <sup>A</sup>	2,550 <sup>A</sup>	1,150 <sup>A</sup>	8,570 <sup>A</sup>	6,790 <sup>A</sup>	2,530 <sup>B</sup>	29,480 <sup>A</sup>
British Columbia	880 <sup>B</sup>	620 <sup>A</sup>	420 <sup>A</sup>	210 <sup>A</sup>	1,840 <sup>B</sup>	1,860 <sup>B</sup>	940 <sup>B</sup>	6,760 <sup>A</sup>
Average total income (\$)								
<b>Canada</b>	<b>81,466</b>	<b>102,801</b>	<b>110,397</b>	<b>159,684</b>	<b>68,430</b>	<b>112,100</b>	<b>28,098</b>	<b>87,200</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	x	x	x	x	52,070	89,001	x	82,833
Prince Edward Island	71,844	83,250	98,832	143,933	55,918	88,183	27,506	77,585
Nova Scotia	72,428	87,732	108,224	133,777	57,589	96,274	27,415	74,892
New Brunswick	63,657	91,582	97,757	134,127	57,138	80,151	26,728	69,401
Quebec	58,539	81,765	92,029	112,466	54,269	91,331	32,628	72,489
Ontario	83,927	105,409	112,240	171,388	68,094	110,362	27,578	89,658
Manitoba	68,870	87,141	90,560	135,794	54,762	89,418	27,189	68,739
Saskatchewan	75,563	102,232	113,142	186,801	66,578	101,372	29,819	81,512
Alberta	108,969	119,490	127,551	183,975	78,282	135,842	27,243	105,215
British Columbia	77,326	122,689	147,547	181,159	81,500	122,129	17,947	94,381



**Table 7-2**  
**Distribution of farm families and average total income, unincorporated sector by farm typology group and farm type, Canada**

Farm type	2006							Total
	Business-focused farms				Non-business-focused farms			
	Small farms	Medium farms	Large farms	Very large farms	Pension farms	Lifestyle farms	Low-income farms	
Number of farm families								
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>8,570<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,600<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,550<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>1,910<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>19,270<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>11,760<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,830<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>61,500<sup>A</sup></b>
Oilseed and grain farming	5,870 <sup>A</sup>	6,870 <sup>A</sup>	4,380 <sup>A</sup>	1,370 <sup>A</sup>	13,760 <sup>A</sup>	7,300 <sup>A</sup>	3,540 <sup>A</sup>	43,070 <sup>A</sup>
Potato farming	F	80 <sup>D</sup>	120 <sup>C</sup>	100 <sup>A</sup>	F	50 <sup>D</sup>	F	690 <sup>C</sup>
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	160 <sup>C</sup>	260 <sup>D</sup>	190 <sup>C</sup>	100 <sup>C</sup>	330 <sup>D</sup>	230 <sup>D</sup>	250 <sup>C</sup>	1,540 <sup>B</sup>
Fruit and tree nut farming	600 <sup>B</sup>	460 <sup>B</sup>	270 <sup>B</sup>	70 <sup>C</sup>	970 <sup>B</sup>	890 <sup>B</sup>	400 <sup>D</sup>	3,670 <sup>A</sup>
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	280 <sup>D</sup>	240 <sup>D</sup>	170 <sup>C</sup>	130 <sup>C</sup>	590 <sup>D</sup>	320 <sup>C</sup>	270 <sup>C</sup>	1,980 <sup>B</sup>
Other crop farming	1,570 <sup>B</sup>	710 <sup>B</sup>	410 <sup>B</sup>	140 <sup>C</sup>	3,460 <sup>B</sup>	2,970 <sup>B</sup>	1,290 <sup>C</sup>	10,560 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>8,200<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>7,380<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>6,560<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>3,550<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>14,540<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>14,360<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>8,480<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>63,060<sup>A</sup></b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	6,190 <sup>A</sup>	4,010 <sup>A</sup>	2,110 <sup>A</sup>	1,240 <sup>A</sup>	12,000 <sup>A</sup>	11,020 <sup>A</sup>	5,800 <sup>A</sup>	42,350 <sup>A</sup>
Dairy cattle and milk production	480 <sup>D</sup>	2,190 <sup>A</sup>	3,190 <sup>A</sup>	1,330 <sup>A</sup>	550 <sup>C</sup>	30 <sup>C</sup>	1,030 <sup>B</sup>	8,800 <sup>A</sup>
Hog and pig farming	240 <sup>E</sup>	340 <sup>B</sup>	500 <sup>A</sup>	510 <sup>B</sup>	220 <sup>E</sup>	140 <sup>D</sup>	270 <sup>B</sup>	2,210 <sup>A</sup>
Poultry and egg production	150 <sup>E</sup>	230 <sup>D</sup>	440 <sup>B</sup>	360 <sup>A</sup>	240 <sup>E</sup>	160 <sup>A</sup>	180 <sup>E</sup>	1,740 <sup>B</sup>
Other animal production	1,140 <sup>C</sup>	620 <sup>C</sup>	320 <sup>C</sup>	100 <sup>C</sup>	1,550 <sup>C</sup>	3,010 <sup>B</sup>	1,210 <sup>C</sup>	7,960 <sup>A</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,770<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>15,990<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>12,120<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>5,450<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>33,820<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>26,130<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>14,310<sup>A</sup></b>	<b>124,560<sup>A</sup></b>
Average total income (\$)								
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>82,632</b>	<b>106,403</b>	<b>119,544</b>	<b>175,635</b>	<b>73,604</b>	<b>117,679</b>	<b>28,968</b>	<b>90,951</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	87,091	107,906	120,521	170,443	74,027	120,575	31,188	93,353
Potato farming	F	77,068	94,616	180,486	F	105,810 <sup>E</sup>	F	86,107
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	69,003	86,937	85,378	143,190	58,378	88,519	21,224	71,699
Fruit and tree nut farming	75,749	114,513	147,201	180,386	78,453	113,215	19,567	91,402
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	81,506	86,610	89,431	141,607	73,759	136,663	25,681	85,175
Other crop farming	71,817	103,108	129,984	273,792	72,272	112,347	28,178	85,147
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>80,249</b>	<b>98,647</b>	<b>102,746</b>	<b>150,844</b>	<b>61,583</b>	<b>107,530</b>	<b>27,503</b>	<b>83,543</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	82,099	103,950	94,264	145,770	58,756	106,523	25,154	78,586
Dairy cattle and milk production	56,537	86,555	107,432	147,014	59,694	74,927	44,523	94,924
Hog and pig farming	64,611	87,673	74,015	95,428	F	93,011	34,526	76,388
Poultry and egg production	70,126	96,201	118,237	166,851	F	112,934	26,494 <sup>E</sup>	105,757
Other animal production	84,917	114,617	138,218	F	80,871	111,880	22,798	94,484
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,466</b>	<b>102,801</b>	<b>110,397</b>	<b>159,684</b>	<b>68,430</b>	<b>112,100</b>	<b>28,098</b>	<b>87,200</b>

**Table 8**  
**Distribution of farm families by income group, average and median total income, by province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector**

Family total income group <sup>1</sup>	2006				
	All families	Family size			
		2	3	4	5 or more
number					
<b>Canada</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	5,400 A	2,720 B	840 B	930 B	920 B
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4,590 B	2,910 B	620 C	550 C	500 D
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7,920 A	5,150 A	1,050 B	890 C	850 C
\$30,000 to \$39,999	10,610 A	7,000 A	1,450 B	1,200 B	970 B
\$40,000 to \$49,999	11,360 A	6,540 A	1,570 B	1,820 B	1,440 B
\$50,000 to \$99,999	47,870 A	21,820 A	9,080 A	9,240 A	7,750 A
\$100,000 and over	36,790 A	11,050 A	7,910 A	9,070 A	8,780 A
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,560 A</b>	<b>57,190 A</b>	<b>22,490 A</b>	<b>23,710 A</b>	<b>21,180 A</b>
dollars					
Average income	87,200	73,178	97,952	96,038	103,750
Median income	70,645	56,683	81,241	84,871	88,170
number					
<b>Atlantic provinces</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	140 B	90 B	30 C	x	x
\$10,000 to \$19,999	160 B	100 B	40 D	x	x
\$20,000 to \$29,999	330 B	230 B	50 D	x	x
\$30,000 to \$39,999	350 B	220 B	60 B	50 D	30 A
\$40,000 to \$49,999	430 B	220 B	80 D	60 C	60 D
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,540 A	640 A	330 B	320 B	240 B
\$100,000 and over	820 A	200 B	170 B	230 B	220 A
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,740 A</b>	<b>1,700 A</b>	<b>750 A</b>	<b>710 A</b>	<b>580 A</b>
dollars					
Average income	74,153	58,679	73,970	93,200	96,300
Median income	63,369	49,647	66,480	77,584	84,275
number					
<b>Quebec</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	600 C	250 D	110 D	110 D	130 E
\$10,000 to \$19,999	710 C	460 D	80 E	110 E	F
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,080 C	720 D	160 E	70 D	110 E
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,630 B	850 C	380 D	240 D	160 D
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,930 B	790 D	320 D	460 D	370 E
\$50,000 to \$99,999	6,800 A	2,360 B	1,780 B	1,470 B	1,200 B
\$100,000 and over	3,920 A	670 B	940 C	1,150 B	1,160 B
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,660 A</b>	<b>6,100 A</b>	<b>3,770 B</b>	<b>3,610 A</b>	<b>3,180 A</b>
dollars					
Average income	72,489	58,115	73,974	82,187	87,190
Median income	65,898	49,695	72,131	76,912	81,503

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 8 – continued

**Distribution of farm families by income group, average and median total income, by province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector**

Family total income group <sup>1</sup>	2006				
	All families	Family size			
		2	3	4	5 or more
	number				
<b>Ontario</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,160 B	610 C	180 D	200 D	170 C
\$10,000 to \$19,999	970 C	490 C	210 E	F	100 D
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,780 B	990 B	260 D	300 E	220 E
\$30,000 to \$39,999	2,510 B	1,880 C	230 C	180 C	210 C
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2,320 B	1,450 B	390 D	230 C	250 B
\$50,000 to \$99,999	11,480 A	5,410 A	2,110 B	2,080 B	1,890 B
\$100,000 and over	9,750 A	2,720 B	2,000 B	2,330 B	2,700 B
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,960 A</b>	<b>13,560 A</b>	<b>5,370 A</b>	<b>5,480 A</b>	<b>5,560 A</b>
	dollars				
Average income	89,658	72,989	98,537	98,594	112,886
Median income	73,906	57,499	84,026	90,766	98,655
	number				
<b>Manitoba</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	720 A	350 B	120 B	130 B	130 B
\$10,000 to \$19,999	540 C	310 B	80 D	60 C	F
\$20,000 to \$29,999	930 B	530 B	130 C	100 B	170 E
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,150 B	670 B	180 C	150 C	150 C
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,160 B	570 B	210 C	190 B	190 D
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4,420 A	1,930 B	860 B	890 B	750 B
\$100,000 and over	2,310 A	710 B	470 B	610 B	530 A
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,250 A</b>	<b>5,060 A</b>	<b>2,020 A</b>	<b>2,140 A</b>	<b>2,010 A</b>
	dollars				
Average income	68,739	58,061	80,253	78,145	74,141
Median income	59,461	51,644	65,553	72,770	66,869
	number				
<b>Saskatchewan</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,180 B	580 C	210 D	190 C	190 D
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,010 C	720 C	110 D	110 E	60 A
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,820 B	1,280 B	210 D	180 D	150 E
\$30,000 to \$39,999	2,440 B	1,720 B	310 D	230 B	180 B
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2,510 B	1,510 B	290 B	430 D	270 C
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10,860 A	5,330 A	1,800 A	2,140 B	1,590 B
\$100,000 and over	6,900 A	2,320 B	1,350 A	1,780 B	1,450 B
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,710 A</b>	<b>13,470 A</b>	<b>4,300 A</b>	<b>5,050 A</b>	<b>3,900 A</b>
	dollars				
Average income	81,512	70,530	92,008	90,966	95,646
Median income	68,084	56,097	77,346	83,084	84,719

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 8 – continued

**Distribution of farm families by income group, average and median total income, by province (or region) and family size, unincorporated sector**

Family total income group <sup>1</sup>	2006				
	All families	Family size			
		2	3	4	5 or more
	number				
<b>Alberta</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,240 B	640 C	150 A	230 C	230 D
\$10,000 to \$19,999	840 C	600 D	80 A	60 B	100 D
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,600 B	1,130 C	F	160 D	140 E
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,900 B	1,270 B	220 D	240 D	170 B
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2,420 B	1,670 B	210 D	290 C	230 D
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10,400 A	5,080 A	1,710 B	1,860 B	1,740 B
\$100,000 and over	11,100 A	3,640 B	2,590 B	2,550 B	2,330 B
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,480 A</b>	<b>14,020 A</b>	<b>5,130 A</b>	<b>5,390 A</b>	<b>4,950 A</b>
	dollars				
Average income	105,215	87,159	129,863	114,197	121,004
Median income	80,578	61,772	100,901	97,369	94,873
	number				
<b>British Columbia</b>					
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	370 B	210 C	60 C	60 C	50 C
\$10,000 to \$19,999	370 D	220 D	40 D	F	F
\$20,000 to \$29,999	410 B	270 C	x	60 C	x
\$30,000 to \$39,999	630 C	390 C	70 C	100 D	70 E
\$40,000 to \$49,999	610 B	330 C	60 D	150 D	60 D
\$50,000 to \$99,999	2,370 A	1,080 B	490 D	470 C	330 B
\$100,000 and over	2,010 A	790 B	390 B	430 B	410 B
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,760 A</b>	<b>3,280 A</b>	<b>1,160 B</b>	<b>1,320 B</b>	<b>1,020 B</b>
	dollars				
Average income	94,381	83,924	100,162	99,587	114,901
Median income	68,701	58,824	77,137	79,607	82,224

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

**Table 9-1**  
**Average total income of farm families by quintile, unincorporated sector by province**

Province	2006					
	Quintiles					Total
	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					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,259</b>	<b>47,584</b>	<b>70,714</b>	<b>99,604</b>	<b>202,853</b>	<b>87,200</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,653	x	64,132	95,485	x	82,833
Prince Edward Island	15,982	47,689	68,734	92,316	163,644	77,585
Nova Scotia	18,753	42,538	62,289	85,487	165,794	74,892
New Brunswick	16,982	41,575	58,338	81,802	150,069	69,401
Quebec	18,155	45,102	65,476	88,530	145,141	72,489
Ontario	18,158	50,327	74,363	106,634	198,756	89,658
Manitoba	8,240	39,673	59,903	80,924	154,902	68,739
Saskatchewan	16,332	46,705	68,644	93,425	182,438	81,512
Alberta	14,572	53,408	80,942	114,278	262,741	105,215
British Columbia	7,395	44,041	67,915	99,963	251,363	94,381

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

Farm type	2006					
	Quintiles					Total
	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					
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>20,034</b>	<b>50,872</b>	<b>74,796</b>	<b>104,076</b>	<b>204,947</b>	<b>90,951</b>
Oilseed and grain farming	21,269	53,969	78,527	107,444	205,482	93,353
Potato farming	14,743	F	F	91,266	207,334	86,107
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	13,990	40,570	58,131	86,665	163,082	71,699
Fruit and tree nut farming	21,769	48,678	72,346	100,669	213,418	91,402
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	14,856	45,476	69,308	97,534	197,949	85,175
Other crop farming	17,850	43,244	65,085	93,934	204,819	85,147
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>10,896</b>	<b>44,558</b>	<b>66,969</b>	<b>95,009</b>	<b>200,280</b>	<b>83,543</b>
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	8,016	41,614	62,759	89,842	190,688	78,586
Dairy cattle and milk production	30,515	60,737	84,128	109,500	189,191	94,924
Hog and pig farming	359	46,400	68,399	96,993	170,150	76,388
Poultry and egg production	19,920	60,402	89,379	127,656	228,144	105,757
Other animal production	11,979	40,470	65,487	95,529	257,893	94,484
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,259</b>	<b>47,584</b>	<b>70,714</b>	<b>99,604</b>	<b>202,853</b>	<b>87,200</b>

# 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—T1<sup>1</sup> and the Statistical Universe File—T2<sup>2</sup> 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 sales must 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.<sup>3</sup>

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 form<sup>4</sup> 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.

#### **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.<sup>5</sup>

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.

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.

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

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

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.

### **Sample selection of unincorporated 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 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. 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.<sup>6</sup> The same SIN 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 about 190,000 returns of individuals operating unincorporated farms. Of the 160,800 returns classified as farms according to the NAICS, 153,500 were single unincorporated 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.

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

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

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

---

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



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 its component parts.

**Estimation: Total income of farm family**

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

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

**Identification of farm families**

Farm families are identified by linking two source files. One contains the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program’s (CAIS/TDP) sample of individuals operating unincorporated farms. The other, the T1 Family File (T1FF), contains family units developed by Small Area and Administrative Data Division (SAADD). Records are linked (and farm families<sup>7</sup> are identified) through the Social Insurance Number (SIN).

SAADD’s Family Formation Process<sup>8</sup> is as follows: Family units are formed by linking personal income tax records. Various fields on a tax return are used in the linkage process. Among these fields, the most often used are SINs (of the taxfiler and of the taxfiler’s spouse), Address, Marital Status, Gender, Age, and Surname. The initial population used to develop the family unit comprises all taxfilers for the reference year.

**Exclusions**

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

1. “Persons not in census families<sup>9</sup>” since they do not constitute a family.
2. Families in which members derived all of their farm revenues from non-agricultural sources. (See the definition of “non-farmer” in Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary.)
3. Families in which members are involved in more than one farming operation. These families are excluded in order to produce statistics by various farm characteristics such as farm type and farm typology group (consult Appendix I for definition).
4. Families operating a farm reporting a gross operating revenue of less than \$10,000.

**Estimation**

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

**Farm revenues and expenses**

Total farm revenue and expense items are estimated by inflating the in-sample revenue and expense items using an estimation weight. To represent the entire population of taxfilers, each entity is assigned an initial weight, which reflects the proportion of the population actually observed in the CAIS/TDP sample, multiplied by the partnership share of the entity in the case of unincorporated farms. The initial weight ( $WGT_1$ ) of the sampled members in the CAIS/TDP is calculated as follows:

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

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

9. Persons not in census families (previously non-family persons) are household members who do not belong to a couple family or a lone-parent family.

$$WGT_1 = (N_h/n_h) * \text{Partnership share}$$

where  $N_h$  is the population size for stratum h  
 $n_h$  is the sample size for stratum h, and  
 $WGT_1$  is the weight of the sampled member(s) within each family.

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

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

$$WGT_F = \text{sum of } WGT_1 \text{ for all sampled members within each family.}$$

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

### Off-farm income

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$PN_{ij} = 1.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data for the three territories are excluded. Data 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 and farm families is rounded to the base "10" and the estimates for the other variables in the same table are adjusted by a variable factor. This method preserves the confidentiality of the data, without jeopardizing the quality of the actual estimates.

### **Reference period**

The series on farm families contained in this data product are based on the 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 families. The estimates are produced at different aggregation levels such as province, type of farm and farm typology group. (More detailed definitions of variables and other concepts can be found in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary at the end of this document.)

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

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

**Net operating income:** the profit or loss of the farm operation measured by total operating revenues 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 net operating income and off-farm income of each taxfiling member of a family involved in a single unincorporated farm.

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

## 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 II 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 errors, 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.<sup>1</sup>

### 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 III — Further notes on data limitations.)

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

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

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

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

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



## Comparability of data and related sources

---

Comparisons of the 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 1999, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm family income includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve.
- Starting in 1999, only Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm family income. RRSP income is part of other off-farm income.
- Farm families are modeled after 'Census families'. The definition of a census family has evolved over time. A census family now refers to a married couple or a common-law couple with or without children at home; or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one child living at home. There is no restriction on the age of the children. Children must report a marital status other than "married" or "living common-law" and have no child living in the household. Previous to the 1998 data, children had to report "single" as their marital status. Starting with the 2000 data, same-sex couples are also included.
- The comparability of government social transfers estimates is affected by the implementation of different provincial family benefits programs in the last half of the 1990s. Provincial family benefits are included in the farm family income series.
- The comparability of other off-farm income and program payments and insurance proceeds estimates are affected by the replacement of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program by the CAIS program in 2003.<sup>1</sup> 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. (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.

---

1. The CAIS program was actually implemented in 2004.

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.)

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

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

# Glossary

---

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

**Capital cost allowance (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 families is shown in certain tables of the publication. Net market income adjusted for CCA and total income adjusted for CCA are also shown in certain tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Fruit and tree nut farming (NAICS code 1113):** This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing fruit and nuts.
- **Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production (NAICS code 1114):** This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover, growing nursery crops and growing flowers. “Under cover” includes in greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. The crops grown are removed at various stages of maturity.
- **Other crop farming (NAICS code 1119):** This industry group comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry group, primarily engaged in growing crops, such as tobacco, peanuts, sugarbeets, cotton, sugar cane, hay, agave, herbs and spices, mint, hops, and hay and grass seeds. Combination crop farming and the gathering of maple sap are included in this industry group.

**Animal production (NAICS code 112):** This subsector comprises establishments, such as ranches, farms and feedlots, primarily engaged in raising animals, producing animal products and fattening animals. Industries have been created taking into account input factors such as suitable grazing or pasture land, specialized buildings, type of equipment, and the amount and type of labour required. An establishment is classified to a NAICS industry or a national level industry within this subsector provided that 50% or more of the establishment’s agricultural production consists of the products of that industry. Establishments with 50% or more in animal production and with no one product or family of products of an industry accounting for 50% of the production are treated as combination animal farms and classified to 11299, All other animal production.

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

- **Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots (NAICS code 112110):** This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising and fattening cattle. The raising of cattle for dairy herd replacements is also included in this industry. (Exclusion[s]: Establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle [Dairy cattle and milk production].)
- **Dairy cattle and milk production (NAICS code 112120):** This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle. (Exclusion[s]: Establishments primarily engaged in: raising, feeding or fattening cattle [Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots]; raising dairy herd replacements [Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots]; milking goats [Goat farming]. For farms involved in dairy cattle and milk production, the rule of 50% or more is altered slightly—only 40% or more of agricultural sales are derived from the sale of dairy products and 10% or more from raising and selling dairy cattle.)
- **Hog and pig farming (NAICS code 112210):** This Canadian industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising hogs and pigs.
- **Poultry and egg production (NAICS code 1123):** This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in breeding, hatching and raising poultry for meat or egg production. (Up to taxation year 2000, hatcheries are not included in the 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 II to obtain a complete set of farm types available in the CAIS/TDP.)

**Farm typology group:** The classification of farm families based on characteristics of the farm and the family. Farms and farm families are sorted into seven categories based on age of operator, dependence on off-farm income, total family income and revenue class:

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

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

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

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

**Net market income adjusted for capital cost allowance (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 1999, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm family income includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve.
- **net off-farm self-employment income:** business income, professional income, commission income and fishing income, on a net basis. The net income is the amount reported after expenses and costs are deducted from the gross income.
- **investment income:** the sum of net rental income, net limited partnership income, the amount of dividends actually received from taxable Canadian corporations, and interest and other investment income.
- **pension income:** Old Age Security pension, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits, other pensions and superannuation, and net federal supplements.
- **government social transfers (excluding pension amounts):** Employment Insurance benefits, Workers' compensation benefits, social assistance payments, Canada Child Tax Benefit, Universal Child Care Benefit and provincial family benefits. Provincial family benefits are included only in the off-farm family income. The Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) program, which started in July 1998 in support of the National Child Benefit initiative, replaces the previous Child Tax Benefit (CTB) program. The CTB was introduced in January 1993, replacing a system of universal family allowances and child tax credits. The Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB) program for children under 6 years of age was introduced in July 2006. The provincial programs which are explicitly accounted for in the farm family income are: the Newfoundland and Labrador Child Benefit (beginning in 1999), the Nova Scotia Child Benefit (beginning in 1998), the New Brunswick Child Tax Benefit (beginning in 1997), the New Brunswick Working Income Supplement, the Quebec Child Assistance Payment which, in 2005, replaced the Quebec Family Allowance (which was in place from 1994 to 2004), the Ontario Child Care Supplement for Working Families (beginning in 1998), the Saskatchewan Child Benefit (beginning in 1998), the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit (beginning in 1997), the British Columbia Family Bonus (beginning in 1996), and the British Columbia Earned Income Benefit (beginning in 1998).
- **other off-farm income:** taxable amount of support payments received, items reported on line 130 of the T1 tax return such as scholarships, fellowships and bursaries, lump-sum payments from pensions and deferred profit-sharing plans received when leaving a plan, retiring allowances (severance pay), amounts paid out of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) (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 1999, only RRSP income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm family income.

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

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

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

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

- provincial stabilization programs
- federal and provincial 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) program<sup>1</sup>
- 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.

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 required producers to withdraw all their funds prior to March 31, 2009.

Withdrawals from Fund 2 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.

**Total income:** The sum of net operating income and off-farm income of each taxfiling member of a family involved in a single unincorporated farm.

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.



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

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



# Appendix I

---

## Farm typology

In 1998, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) developed a farm typology<sup>1</sup>, which categorizes farms into more homogeneous groups than classification based on size, contribution to total agricultural production, or national net farm operating income. Factors such as age, income, business intentions and revenue class have been used to categorize farm operators and farm families into distinct groups. The classification of farms into more homogeneous groups allows a better understanding of the diversity in the farm sector.

The farm typology developed by AAFC is similar in many respects to the typology developed by the Economic Research Service (ERS)<sup>2</sup> of the United States Department of Agriculture, to monitor the diverse needs of small farm businesses in the United States.

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

- age of the oldest operator (pension farms)
- dependence on off-farm income (lifestyle farms)
- total family income (low-income farms)
- revenue class
- farm organizational structure (non-family farms)

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

The definitions have evolved over the past few years. Starting with reference year 2006, there have been two major changes to Canada's typology definitions. First, the pension group now includes only families with small farms (\$10,000 to \$99,999 in gross farm revenues) and medium-size farms (\$100,000 to \$249,999 in gross farm revenues). And secondly, the low-income group is now defined using Statistics Canada's low-income measures (LIMs) and includes only families with small- and medium-size farms. Changes to size categories have also been made.

Historical data from 2000 to 2005 have been revised using the new farm typology definitions.

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

1. For more information on the AAFC farm typology, consult the brochure *Characteristics of Canada's Diverse Farm Sector*, January 2002. This brochure presents the differences among farm typology groups using data from the 2000 Farm Financial Survey.
2. For more information on the Economic Research Service/USDA's farm typology, see bulletins: *America's Diverse Family Farms—Assorted Sizes, Types and Situations*, ERS Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 769, May 2001; and *Income, Wealth, and the Economic Well-Being of Farm Households*, ERS Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 812, July 2002.
3. The main differences between the two data sources are the following: a) The CAIS/TDP includes only families operating a single unincorporated family farm while FFS includes families involved in unincorporated and incorporated family farms. b) The FFS includes information on non-family farm operations (Hutterite colonies and other communal operations, non-family corporations and co-operatives) while the CAIS/TDP does not include them. c) The low-income measure (LIM—see note 5) defining "low-income farms" also varies between data sources. While both the CAIS/TDP and the FFS now define low-income farms using Statistics Canada's before-tax LIM, which varies depending upon the number of adults and children in the family, the FFS adds an adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA) to the LIM to determine the LIM before CCA. d) The FFS "pension farms" group excludes multi-generational farms, where both the parents and children are involved in the day-to-day operation of the farm. The CAIS/TDP "pension farms" group does not distinguish whether children are involved.

## Typology definitions

Farms and farm families are sorted into seven mutually exclusive groups based on: age of operator, dependence on off-farm income, total family income and revenue class. They are sorted in the order provided below. The following describes in detail the characteristics of each type.

### Non-business-focused farms

**Pension (family) farms** are farms with gross farm revenues between \$10,000 and \$249,999 in which the oldest operator is 65 years of age or older or is aged 60 to 64 and receiving pension income. This group represents farmers, approaching or in retirement, who may be downsizing or will be in the process of selling off or transferring their farm operation in the next few years. It is expected that these farmers would not readily adopt new technology at this stage in their life cycle. Therefore, by segmenting these farmers, it is easier to determine the impact of policies encouraging the adoption of new technologies or the acquisition of new skills on other farm operators. These policies would not appeal to farm operators in the pension group.

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

**Low-income (family) farms** are farms with gross farm revenues between \$10,000 and \$249,999 that are operated by families with a total family income<sup>4</sup> below Statistics Canada’s low-income measures (LIMs).<sup>5</sup> This group represents farms or farm families that are struggling financially. Like the previous group, these families rely almost exclusively on off-farm income for their main source of livelihood, although this source is inadequate.

The other (family) farms fall into the business-focused group. They are further separated based on the revenue class.

### Business-focused farms

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

**Medium (family) farms** are those farms with gross farm revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999 that do not fall into any of the previous categories. They rely on both farm and off-farm income to support the farm family.

**Large (family) farms** are defined as farms with gross farm revenues between \$250,000 and \$499,999. Farm families operating these farms generally receive more than 50% of their total family income from the farm.

**Very large (family) farms** are those farms with gross farm revenues of \$500,000 or more.

---

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

5. Low income measures (LIMs) are relative measures of low income, set at 50% of adjusted median family income where “adjusted” indicates that family needs are taken into account. These measures are categorized according to the number of adults and children present in families, reflecting the economies of scale inherent in family size and composition. For a detailed description of the method used to calculate LIMs, consult Statistics Canada’s publication *Low Income Cut-offs for 2008 and Low Income Measures for 2007*, Income Research Paper Series, (Catalogue no. 75F0002M – No. 002). In 2006, the low income measure before tax for a family of 2 adults and 2 children was \$34,874.

# Appendix II

## 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
<b>Crop production</b>	<b>111</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>yes</b>
<b>Oilseed and grain farming</b>	<b>1111</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
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
<b>Potato farming</b>	<b>111211</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
<b>Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming</b>	<b>111219</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
<b>Fruit and tree nut farming</b>	<b>1113</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
Orange groves	111310	no
Citrus (except orange) groves	111320	no
Non-citrus fruit and tree nut farming	111330	no
<b>Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production</b>	<b>1114</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
Mushroom production	111411	yes
Nursery, floriculture and other greenhouse production	1114A <sup>3</sup>	yes
Other food crops grown under cover	111419	no
Nursery and tree production	111421	no
Floriculture production	111422	no
<b>Other crop farming</b>	<b>1119</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
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
<b>Animal production</b>	<b>112</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>yes</b>
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	yes
<b>Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots</b>	<b>112110</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
<b>Dairy cattle and milk production</b>	<b>112120</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
Hog and pig farming	1122	yes
<b>Hog and pig farming</b>	<b>112210</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
<b>Poultry and egg production</b>	<b>1123</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>yes</b>
Chicken egg production	112310	yes
Broiler, turkey and all other poultry production	1123A <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	yes

See notes 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
<b>Other animal production</b>	<b>112A</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	<b>yes</b>
Sheep and goat farming	1124	yes
Sheep farming	112410	no
Goat farming	112420	no
Animal aquaculture	1125 <sup>5</sup>	no
Animal aquaculture	112510 <sup>5</sup>	no
Other animal production	1129	yes
Apiculture	112910	yes
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	112930	yes
Horse and all other animal production	1129A <sup>3</sup>	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 III

---

### 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 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 IV

---

### Other related product

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;
- 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](http://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, 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:

Whole Farm Data Projects Section  
Agriculture Division  
Statistics Canada  
12th Floor, Jean Talon Building  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6

Other ways to reach us:

Toll-free: 1 800 465-1991

Fax: (613) 951-3868

E-mail:

[agriculture@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:agriculture@statcan.gc.ca)