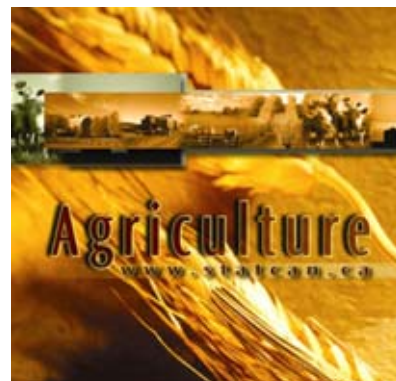


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Statistics on Income of Farm Operators

2007



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Statistics Canada
Agriculture Division
Whole Farm Data Projects Section

Statistics on Income of Farm Operators

2007

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User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

Notes

Throughout this publication:

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

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

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Highlights

- Average total income of farm operators increased 11.4% from 2006 to \$63,403 in 2007, according to data from personal income tax returns. Once adjusted for capital cost allowance (CCA), average total income of these operators rose 14.4% to \$46,731.
- The overall growth in farm operators' average total income in 2007 reflects increases in both average net farm operating income, up 20.2%, and average income from off-farm sources, up 6.0%. Off-farm income made up 58.8% of the total income of farm operators, down from 61.8% in 2006.
- Average net market income for all operators grew 97.4% to settle at \$13,764 in 2007. The rise in average revenues from grain and oilseed sales was the main factor driving the increase. Average net program payments to farm operators went down 16.3% to \$12,341. This decline was due in part to improved grain and oilseed prices. For the first time since 2003, average net market income outpaced average net program payments.
- Higher average revenues from supply-managed commodities (dairy products, poultry and eggs) and net cash advances also supported the increase in average net market income. Higher average operating expenses and lower average hog revenues tempered the increase in average net market income. Average operating expenses rose in the wake of higher feed, supplement, straw and bedding expenses, fertilizer and lime expenses, and general expenses, mainly custom work and machine rental, and net interest expenses.
- Average total income of oilseed and grain farm operators grew 19.1% to \$68,535 in 2007. Average net farm operating income of oilseed and grain producers increased 43.1% as the gain in average net market income largely offset the decline in average net program payments. Driven by higher average revenues from all major grains and oilseeds, particularly wheat, canola, grain corn and barley, average net market income of oilseed and grain farm operators increased from \$1,470 in 2006 to \$18,468 in 2007. Although grain and oilseed prices were the driving force behind the rise in grain and oilseed revenues, deliveries were strong as producers drew down farm stocks to meet demand and capitalize on stronger prices.
- The increase in grain and oilseed prices was a relief for crop producers but a serious challenge for livestock producers, notably those in the beef cattle and hog sectors, who faced rises in feed costs. Declines in hog and cattle prices in the second half of 2007 added to the tough going faced by these producers, who were squeezed by the combination of the rising loonie and increased production costs.
- Average total income of beef cattle farm operators rose 13.1% from 2006 to \$48,767 in 2007, due to increases in both average off-farm income and average net farm operating income. Struggled with a strong dollar and increasing feed costs, these operators experienced a net market income loss for a fifth consecutive year, but the loss shrank from \$4,393 on average in 2006 to \$2,817 in 2007. As a result, average net farm operating income of these operators rose 19.4% from 2006 to \$8,778.
- Hog and pig farming operators saw their average total income increase 11.4% from 2006 to \$67,649 in 2007, thanks to a strong gain in average net program payments. Hit by falling prices and increased production costs, in particular feed costs, these operators saw their average net market income decline to a deficit of \$24,276 in 2007. Average net program payments were up 79.1% from 2006 to \$62,330, offsetting the loss in average net market income.
- Farm operators in poultry and egg sector and in dairy sector saw their average total income rise respectively 8.7% and 8.0% due to increases in both average net farm operating income and average off-farm income. Average net

farm operating income advanced as prices in supply-managed commodities increased to help cover mounting production costs.

- For the first time since 2001, farm operators primarily engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production saw their average total income decrease in 2007. Declines in both average net farm operating income, after two years of growth, and average off-farm income left average total income 8.9% below the 2006 level. Their average net farm operating income declined 15.5% in 2007, as both average net market income and average net program payments went down. Greenhouse area expansion ended in 2007 after a long period of continuous growth that started in 1990.
- Average total income of farm operators increased in all provinces in 2007, except in British Columbia (-4.4%). Farm operators in all three Prairie provinces and in Newfoundland and Labrador saw their average total income increase at a double-digit pace in 2007. In the Prairies, high grain and oilseed prices helped crop producers to cope with rising input costs. Manitoba's 30.1% growth in average total income between 2006 and 2007 topped Saskatchewan's and Alberta's gains of respectively 19.5% and 16.2%. Alberta's farm operators earned the highest average total income, followed by those in British Columbia.

Notes to users

In 2007, a new suite of business risk management programs (including AgriStability and AgriInvest) replaced the former Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program. Therefore, the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization and Taxation Data Program (CAIS/TDP) is now referred to as the Taxation Data Program (TDP).

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

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

This issue of **Statistics on Income of Farm Operators** covers the 2007 reference year but it also provides some historical perspective by displaying farm and off-farm income data for farm operators back to 2003.

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

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

- Net operating income estimates appearing in this publication refer to the net operating income excluding capital cost allowance. Total income, which is the sum of off-farm income and net operating income, also excludes capital cost allowance. However, estimates on total income adjusted for capital cost allowance (i.e., total income minus capital cost allowance) are presented in all tables, except tables 8, 9-1 and 9-2.
- In tables 8, 9-1 and 9-2, farm operators refer only to those involved in a single unincorporated farm with total operating revenues of \$10,000 and over.
- The capital cost allowance obtained from the income tax returns does not correspond to the economic depreciation used in the net farm income accounts published in **Net Farm Income – Agriculture Economic Statistics (AES)** (Catalogue no. 21-010-X).¹ In the 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 aquaculture farms became part of the agriculture sector under NAICS. Starting in 2001, the TDP estimates include poultry hatcheries within poultry and egg farms. Aquaculture farms are not included in the TDP estimates.

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

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

Introduction

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

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

To respond to the demand, the Agriculture Division initiated the Taxation Data Program (TDP) in the early 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 information from personal income tax records also enabled the TDP to produce off-farm income estimates for farm operators.

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

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

This issue of **Statistics on Income of Farm Operators** covers the 2007 reference year. It also provides some historical perspective by displaying farm and off-farm income data for farm operators back to 2003.

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

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

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

Income of farm operators - Annual review, 2007

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

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

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

Average total income of farm operators advanced for a fourth consecutive year in 2007

In 2007, Canadian farm operators saw their average total income grow 11.4% from 2006 to reach \$63,403, according to data from personal income tax returns. After adjusting for capital cost allowance (CCA),¹ their average total income, at \$46,731, was 14.4% above its 2006 level. The CCA adjustment accounted for 26.3% of the average total income.

The overall growth in average total income in 2007 reflects increases in both average net farm operating income, up 20.2%, and average income from off-farm sources, up 6.0% (Text table 1).

Text table 1

Average total income and its components, operators of all farm types, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	56,899	63,403	11.4
Off-farm income	35,175	37,298	6.0
Net operating income	21,723	26,105	20.2
Net market income	6,972	13,764	97.4
Net program payments	14,752	12,341	-16.3

In 2007, average total income of farm operators in Canada ranged from \$40,830 for operators on farms earning from \$10,000 to \$49,999 in gross operating revenues to \$150,093 for those on farms earning \$500,000 and over.

Average net farm operating income of farm operators grew 20.2% in 2007

Average net farm operating income of farm operators rose 20.2% from 2006 to \$26,105 in 2007, continuing the upward trend that began in 2004 after declining in 2003 following back-to-back droughts in the Prairie Provinces in 2001 and 2002 and the closure of the United States border to live cattle exports in 2003.

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

Average net market income for all operators grew 97.4% to \$13,764 in 2007 as average revenues from grain and oilseed sales recorded large gains. Higher average revenues from supply-managed commodities (dairy products, poultry and eggs) and net cash advances (including any Canadian Wheat Board payments reported on statement) also supported the increase. Higher average operating expenses and lower average hog revenues tempered the increase in average net market income. Average operating expenses rose in the wake of higher feed, supplement, straw and bedding expenses, fertilizer and lime expenses, and general expenses, mainly custom work and machine rental, and net interest expenses.

Grain and oilseed revenues rose as prices benefited from rising food demand in emerging nations, an expanding bio-fuel sector and a string of poor crops in some major exporting countries. Drought in several large grain-producing areas such as Australia and Ukraine drove grain inventories to record lows. In Canada, dry and hot growing conditions also reduced crop production.² Wheat yields in part of the United States were also affected by frost, followed by excessive rainfall.

This increase in grain and oilseed prices was a relief for crop producers but a serious challenge for livestock producers, notably those in the beef cattle and hog sectors, who faced rises in feed costs. Declines in hog and cattle prices³ in the second half of 2007 added to the though going faced by these producers, who were squeezed by the combination of the rising loonie and increased production costs.

Meanwhile, the supply management system produced price increases for dairy products, poultry, and eggs to help cover rising input costs.

Feed grain prices rose by about 41%⁴ in 2007. Fertilizer expenses rose as fertilizer prices went up 22.7%, partly due to the increased production of ethanol in the United States and higher oil prices. Gains in interest rates and debt contributed to push up interest expenses.

The Canadian dollar⁵ continued, throughout 2007, an ascent that started in late 2002 to reach parity with the American dollar at the end of September. It peaked in early November before settling back near to parity in December. Based on the Bank of Canada's monthly noon spot rate⁶, the Canadian dollar appreciated by about 17% during 2007. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar affected Canadian farmers, particularly those who exported their products to the United States and that were paid in prices fixed in US dollars. The relative weakness of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar had the effect of deflating their Canadian dollar equivalent prices and consequently, reducing their revenues.

Average net program payments to all farm operators were down 16.3% in 2007 to \$12,341. The phasing-out of the Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program, which was implemented in 2006, largely contributed to the decrease. Lower payments under the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) and CAIS-related programs also contributed to the decrease. Cushioning the decrease were payments made under the Cost of Production Payment. Provincial stabilization and crop insurance payments both increased. Stabilization payments rose largely due to higher payouts made to hog producers in Quebec.

Net market income brought 52.7% to operators' net farm operating income in 2007 compared to 32.1% in 2006. This was the first time since 2003, the year before the onset of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) situation,

2. In much of the Prairie provinces, the 2007 planting season started off with adequate-to-good soil moisture conditions. Northern regions in the three Prairie provinces reported excess moisture conditions. Planting conditions varied in the spring, with mainly abundant-to-excessive levels of moisture reported, delaying in some areas the seeding of some field crops near the end of the spring planting season. By mid-summer, dry and hot weather reduced production expectations for the crop year, especially in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. As the harvest got underway, many central and northern regions experienced cool and wet conditions, slowing harvest operations and reducing crop quality. While the quality was generally considered lower than in 2006, it remained above average. In Eastern Canada, early favourable conditions deteriorated as hot weather and uneven distribution of precipitation lowered production expectations. Nevertheless, both Quebec and Ontario registered record grain corn production due to strong yield and large harvest area. Source: Statistics Canada's *The Daily*, Production of principal field crops, December 6, 2007.

3. Unless otherwise indicated, all trends related to commodity prices and marketings are based on data extracted from the Farm Cash Receipts Unit Database. This database was developed by the Farm Income and Prices Section of Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada. Price refers to the average price received by farmers for the sales of agricultural commodities at the first transaction point. Marketed production refers to total quantity of a particular commodity sold on the domestic or the international market. For grains, it refers to total quantity of grains delivered to be sold on the domestic or the international market. Data on prices and marketings are as of November 23, 2009.

4. Source: Statistics Canada, Farm Input Price Index (FIPI), annual (index, 1992=100), CANSIM table 328-0014.

5. The value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the US dollar rose 5.6% on average in 2007. Canadian Economic Observer, Statistics Canada's catalogue no. 11-010-X, Interest rates and exchange rates (Table 34), December 2008.

6. Source: Statistics Canada, Foreign exchange rates in Canadian dollars, daily, CANSIM table 176-0067.

that the net market income accounted for more than half of the net farm operating income. Taking CCA into account, operators posted an average net market income deficit of \$2,908 in 2007 compared to a deficit of \$9,086 in 2006.

In 2007, average net farm operating income of farm operators ranged from a deficit of \$1,448 for those on farms earning from \$10,000 to \$49,999 in revenue to a profit of \$101,731 for those on farms earning \$500,000 and over.

In 2007, the average operating margin⁷ for all farm operators was 13.7 cents per dollar of revenue, up from 12.5 cents in 2006. Operating margins ranged from a deficit of 7.0 cents per dollar of revenue for operators on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to a profit of 19.4 cents for those on farms with revenues between \$250,000 and \$499,999.

Average off-farm income of farm operators continued to climb in 2007

Average off-farm income of farm operators rose 6.0% from 2006 to \$37,298 in 2007, reflecting growth in all of its major components, except average other off-farm income (Text table 2).

Text table 2
Average total income of farm operators and its components, all farm types, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income ¹	56,899	63,403	11.4
Off-farm income ²	35,175	37,298	6.0
Off-farm employment income ³	21,831	22,954	5.1
Investment income	5,889	6,749	14.6
Pension income	5,014	5,222	4.1
Government social transfers	717	732	2.1
Other off-farm income	1,725	1,641	-4.9
Net operating income ¹	21,723	26,105	20.2

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

Investment income rose the most from 2006, up 14.6%, trailed by off-farm employment income, up 5.1%, and pension income, up 4.1%.

In 2007, the rise in average investment income from 2006 was due to a 14.6% growth in average dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations and to an 18.0% growth in average interest and other investment income. The rise in average interest and other investment income reflects to some degree the rise in the Bank of Canada rate, which went from 4.31% in 2006 to 4.60% in 2007. Average investment income grew by 14.6% in 2007 compared to 19.8% in 2006.

In 2007, employment income of farm operators rose 5.1% on average, according to taxation data. This 5.1% increase was below the 7.0% gain in 2006. Overall, the employment in Canada grew 2.3% in 2007 compared to 1.9% in 2006.⁸ Labour force participation rose in both goods- and services-producing sectors and a low unemployment rate cut across both sectors. In 2007, the annual unemployment rate fell to its lowest level on record back to 1976, down 0.3 percentage points from 2006 to 6.0%. Canadian employees also saw the average hourly wages⁹ increase 3.5% in 2007 compared to the year before.

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.
8. Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), CANSIM table 282-0008.
9. Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), CANSIM table 282-0072.

Average pension income advanced at a slower pace, up 4.1% in 2007, compared to 6.3% in 2006. This growth was largely driven by a 7.6% rise in other pensions and superannuation income. Increases in the Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan income, in net federal supplements and in Old Age Security pension income also contributed to the rise in average pension income.

Average government social transfers also increased at a slower pace in 2007, up 2.1% after recording a growth of 11.5% in 2006. The Universal Child Care Benefit program was the only contributor to the growth in government social transfers in 2007, the first full year of implementation of this program. Canada Child Tax Benefits, Workers' compensation benefits and social assistance payments all decreased, while Employment Insurance benefits remained unchanged.

Reliance of farm operators on off-farm income and net program payments declined in 2007

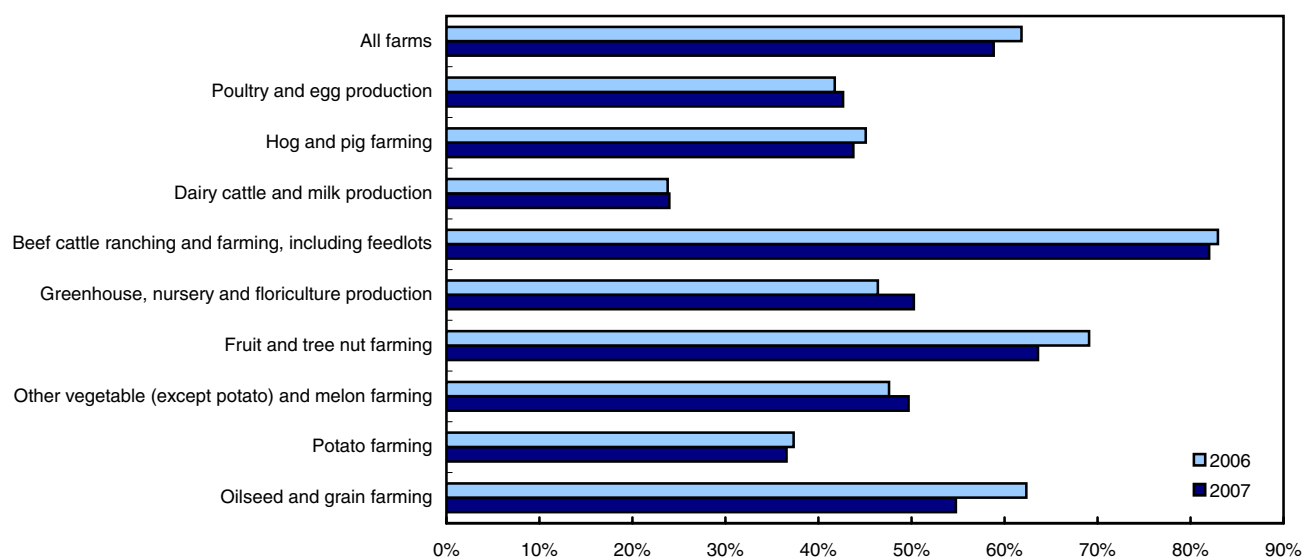
Between 2006 and 2007, the share of off-farm income in total operator income declined by 3.0 percentage points to 58.8%. The major contributor to the off-farm income was employment income (at 36.2% of total income). This was followed by investment income (10.6%), pension income (8.2%), other off-farm income (2.6%) and government social transfers (1.2%).

When taking CCA into account, off-farm income from all sources contributed a 79.8% share to total income of farm operators, down 6.3 percentage points from 2006. Off-farm employment income represented 49.1% of total income adjusted for CCA in 2007.

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

As can be seen in Chart 1, the most significant decrease in off-farm income share in 2007 was reported for operators of oilseed and grain farms, as their share declined by 7.6 percentage points. The largest rise in off-farm income share was posted by operators of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operations (+3.8 percentage points).

Chart 1
Off-farm income as a share of total operator income by farm type, Canada, 2006 and 2007



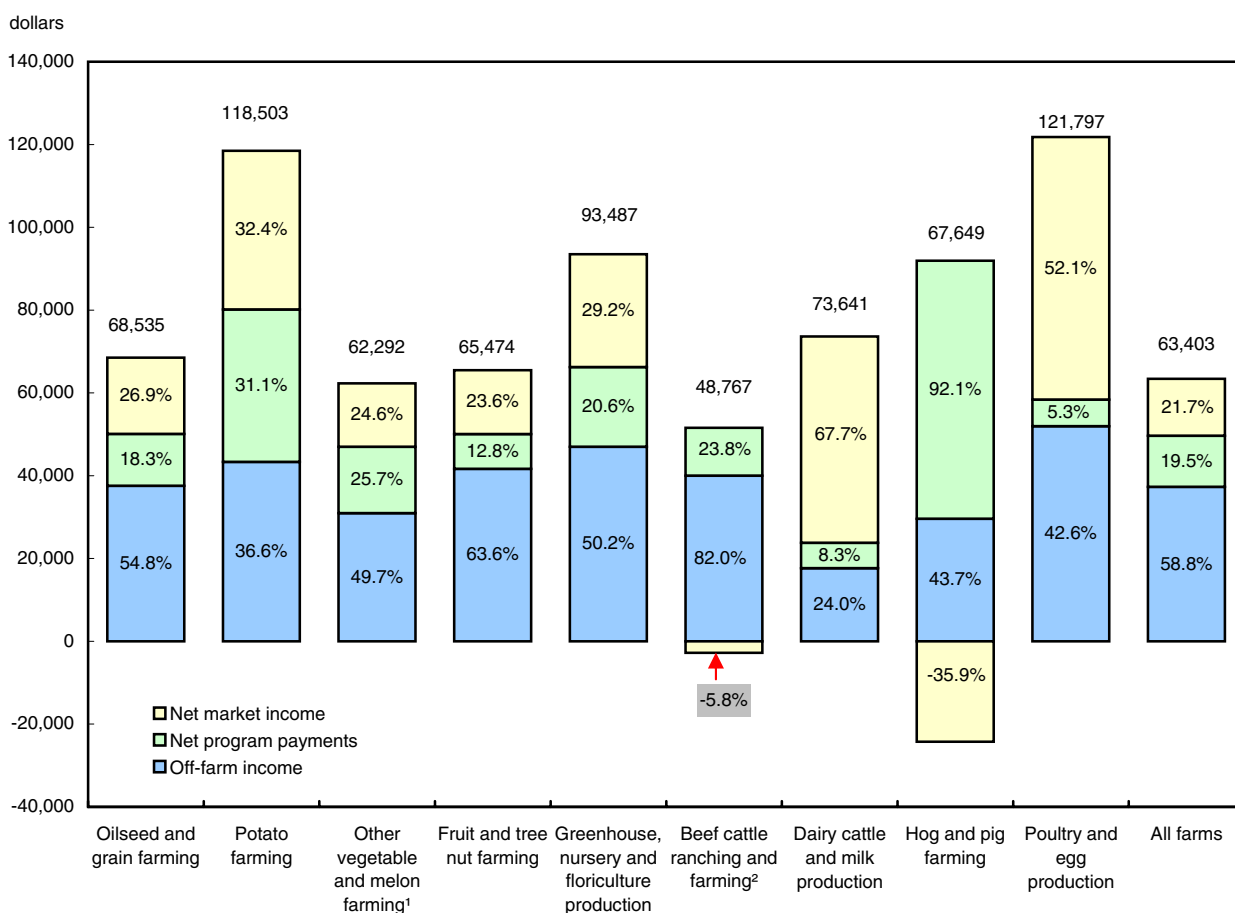
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

The share of net program payments in total operator income also decreased in 2007, down 6.4 percentage points to 19.5%. At the same time, the share of net market income was the highest since 2002, up 9.4 percentage points to 21.7%.

The level and sources of income vary widely across the farm types. For example, farm operations that are more labour intensive, such as dairy farms, tend to restrict opportunities for off-farm employment. On the other hand, due to their low relative profitability, beef cattle farm operators depend heavily on off-farm income to make up for the shortfall in net farm operating income.

Chart 2 provides a snapshot of the level of income in 2007 and the importance of off-farm income versus farm income for operators involved in different types of production.

Chart 2
Share of off-farm income and farm income by farm type, Canada, 2007



1. Except potato.
 2. Including feedlots.
 Source(s): Statistics Canada, Whole Farm Database.

In 2007, operators specialized in poultry and egg production and operators specialized in potato farming earned, on average, about 2.5 times the income of beef cattle operators. Beef cattle farm operators continued to make up the shortfall in their net farm operating income by relying heavily on off-farm income. The dependence of these operators upon off-farm income settled at 82.0% in 2007. At the other end of the spectrum, dairy farm operators earned 24.0% of their total income from off-farm sources in 2007.

Only operators specialized in supply-managed commodities continued to earn more than half of their total income from net market income. Despite facing a substantial net market income loss in 2007, hog producers saw their share of off-farm income decline by 1.4 percentage points from 2006 to 43.7% as additional government financial support helped to offset their net market income loss.

Average total income of oilseed and grain farm operators

Buoyed by a substantial increase in average net farm operating income as they benefited from rising market prices, farm operators specialized in oilseed and grain farming saw their average total income grow 19.1% to \$68,535 in 2007. Average net farm operating income increased 43.1% to \$30,999 as the gain in average net market income largely offset the decline in average net program payments (Text table 3).

Adjusted for CCA, their average net operating income increased from \$4,512 in 2006 to \$12,606 in 2007.

Text table 3
Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in oilseed and grain farming, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	57,542	68,535	19.1
Off-farm income	35,878	37,536	4.6
Net operating income	21,664	30,999	43.1
Net market income	1,470	18,468	1,156.3
Net program payments	20,194	12,531	-37.9

Largely fuelled by higher average revenues from all major grains and oilseeds, particularly wheat, canola, grain corn and barley, average net market income of oilseed and grain farm operators increased more than twelve-fold, from \$1,470 in 2006 to \$18,468 in 2007. Higher average revenues from net cash advances also contributed to push average net market income up. Increased crop expenses, namely fertilizer and lime, accounted largely for the rise in average operating expenses.

Although grain and oilseed prices were the driving force behind the rise in grain and oilseed revenues, deliveries were strong as producers drew on their inventories to meet demand and benefit from the high prices. Grain and oilseed prices gained strength since the fall of 2006, supported by the rising food demand in large and emerging countries of Asia such as India and China, and the expansion of the bio-fuel industry, which translated into increased demand for corn and soybeans. Since that time, weather-related production issues in many of the world’s major grain exporting nations resulted in tight worldwide supplies, pushing prices to levels not seen in recent years.

Due to supply concerns, some countries initiated export restrictions on grains in crop-year 2007-2008. In November 2007, Russia imposed an export tax on wheat and in December, China and Argentina joined the list of countries that imposed export restrictions on some grains.

Grain prices¹⁰ received by producers in 2007 were 58.3% above the 2006 levels. In 2007, grain prices continued the upward trend in monthly year-over-year price changes that began in the summer of 2006. Oilseed prices received by producers in 2007 were 35.0% above the 2006 levels. They trended up since the third quarter of 2006, which marked the end of a string of monthly year-over-year decreases for oilseed prices that had begun in October 2004.

Average net program payments to operators specialized in oilseed and grain production decreased to \$12,531, down 37.9% from 2006.

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

Average income from off-farm sources to operators specialized in oilseed and grain farming also increased, but at a slower pace compared to that of net farm operating income, up by 4.6% on average.

In 2007, average total income of operators specialized in oilseed and grain farming ranged from \$46,651 for those earning between \$10,000 and \$49,999 in gross operating revenues to \$153,402 for those earning \$500,000 and over.

In 2007, the average operating margin for oilseed and grain operators yielded 20.3 cents per dollar of revenue, up from 17.1 cents in 2006. Operators with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 reported lower operating margins compared to those with larger revenues, reflecting the relative efficiencies inherent in large scale operations. In 2007, 21.9 cents of every dollar of revenue earned by operators earning \$500,000 and over in revenue were profit compared to 10.0 cents for those with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999.

Average total income of beef cattle ranching and farming operators

Increases in both average off-farm income and average net farm operating income lifted average total income of operators specialized in beef cattle ranching and farming by 13.1% in 2007. But at \$48,767, their average total income remained below the national average of \$63,403 (Text table 4).

After two consecutive declines, the average net farm operating income of beef cattle operators increased 19.4% from 2006 to \$8,778 in 2007. These farmers experienced a net market income loss for the fifth consecutive year, as they struggled with a strong dollar and increasing feed costs, but the loss shrank from \$4,393 on average in 2006 to \$2,817 in 2007. Average net program payments edged down 1.3%. Once adjusted for CCA, average net operating income was a deficit of \$1,568 in 2007.

Text table 4
Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in beef cattle ranching and farming, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	43,111	48,767	13.1
Off-farm income	35,761	39,989	11.8
Net operating income	7,350	8,778	19.4
Net market income	-4,393	-2,817	35.9
Net program payments	11,744	11,595	-1.3

Higher average revenue from cattle and calf sales, which offset the increase in feed expenses, was the main contributor to the improvement in average net market income of beef cattle farm operators in 2007.

Average revenues from cattle and calf sales increased 6.5% but this trend does not reflect the trend observed for total revenues from cattle and calf sales registered by farms in the cattle sector, which went down 0.4%. This can partly be explained by a larger decrease in the number of operators with revenues of \$10,000 to \$249,999 (-4,500 operators or -7.0%) than in the number of operators with revenues of \$250,000 and over (-360 operators or -3.8%).

Revenues from exports of live animals rose but lower revenues from domestic slaughter and interprovincial trade pulled down total cattle and calf revenues. Revenues from international exports¹¹ went up due to higher

11. Exports of live cattle and calves to the United States have been increasing rapidly since the reopening of the border on July 18, 2005. Exports rose slightly over 36% in 2007, to 1.4 million head. However, this level remained below the pre-BSE peak in 2002. Live animals exports also increased as more countries ratified agreements to accept Canadian cattle. Furthermore, the American border reopened to live animals over 30 months of age on November 19, 2007, after being closed since May 2003. As feed costs continued their progression, cattle (and hog) exports to the US remained strong as the economics of finishing these animals in this country supported the movement.

marketings. Revenues from slaughter cattle and calves¹² went down largely due to lower marketings while revenues from interprovincial trade declined as both prices and marketings fell.

Overall, cattle and calf prices paid to producers in 2007 went down 3.4% from 2006. Prices increased in the first months of 2007, but in mid-2007 Canadian cattle prices started to slide due partly to the increase of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar. When the Canadian dollar gained parity with the US dollar in the fall, they were at their lowest level since the end of 2004.

In the second half of 2007, prices for slaughter cattle and calves were respectively 4.6% and 9.0% below the comparable period in 2006. At the same time, feed grain costs rose to level not seen for many years. Cattle producers were therefore caught between declining output prices and increasing input costs, which translated into low margins. Overall, prices for slaughter cattle edged up by about half a percent in 2007, while prices for slaughter calves declined by 10.4%. In addition to push up feed costs, higher grain prices also put downward pressure on feeder cattle prices.

In 2007, average total income for beef cattle ranching and farming operators varied from \$34,942 for operators on farms with revenues between \$50,000 and \$99,999 to \$163,974 for those on farms with reported revenues of \$500,000 and over. This first group of operators reported an average net farm income of \$3,753 and the second, an average of \$89,154, a substantial growth from \$40,805 in 2006.

In 2007, the average operating margin was 5.4 cents per dollar of revenue, up from 4.9 cents in 2006. By revenue class, operating margins ranged from a deficit of 22.4 cents per dollar of revenue for operators with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to a profit of 13.6 cents for those with revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999. Operators of the largest farms (\$500,000 and over), which tend to be feedlots operating on high volume and low margins, had operating margins that averaged 5.2 cents, up from 2.7 cents in 2006.

Average total income of hog and pig farming operators

Despite a drop in their average net market income as they faced a cost-price squeeze, farm operators primarily engaged in hog and pig farming saw their average net farm operating income grow 14.1% from 2006 to \$38,054 in 2007, thanks to net program payments. Combined with an 8.1% gain in average off-farm income, the 79.1% growth in average net program payments contributed to push average total income up 11.4% to \$67,649 (Text table 5).

Text table 5
Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in hog and pig farming, Canada, 2006 and 2007

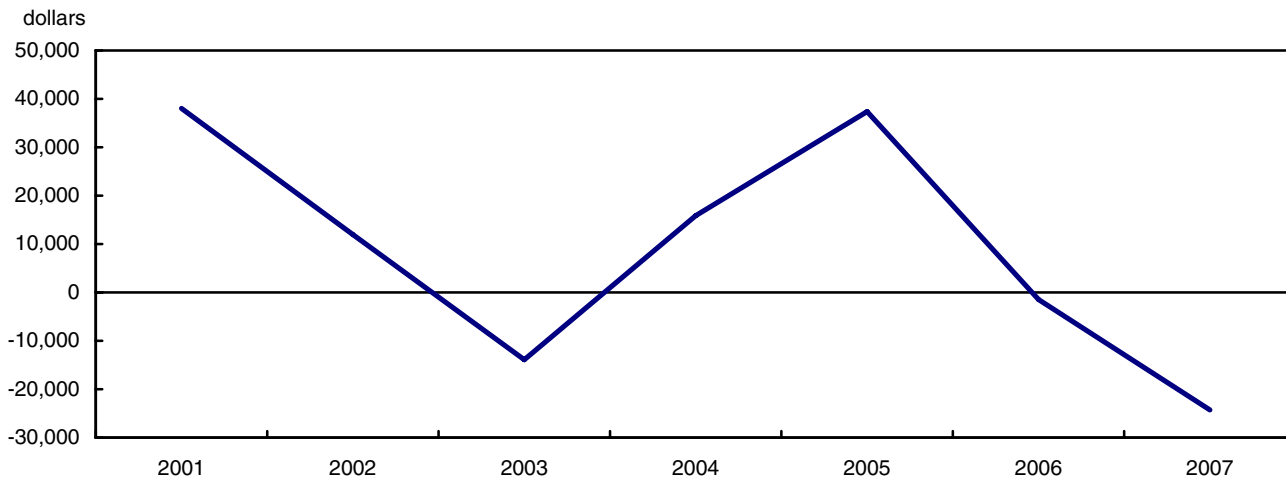
	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	60,713	67,649	11.4
Off-farm income	27,372	29,595	8.1
Net operating income	33,341	38,054	14.1
Net market income	-1,469	-24,276	-1,552.6
Net program payments	34,810	62,330	79.1

Adjusted for CCA, average net operating income of farm operators specialized in hog and pig farming increased to \$4,923 in 2007, after declining from \$28,518 in 2005 to \$373 in 2006.

12. Slaughter levels have been a key factor in the cattle industry. In 2004 and in the first half of 2005, they hit record levels, largely supported by increased slaughter capacity, domestic demand, and strong international demand for Canadian beef. However, now that the border is open to live animals and that supplies in the US have risen, slaughter levels have declined due to lower exports of beef meat. Another factor that did not help was the higher meat packing costs in Canada than in the United States, partially due to new regulations requiring meat processors to follow specific procedures regarding the removal and disposal of specified risk materials (SRM's). Meat processing is responsible for a large share of annual sales for Canadian livestock farmers.

Hit by falling prices and increased production costs, in particular feed costs, these operators saw their average net market income decline to a deficit of \$24,276 in 2007. Other factors in the rise of average operating expenses were paid salaries, hog purchases, miscellaneous expenses, and net interest expenses. As can be seen in Chart 3, average net market income of operators specialized in hog and pig farming fluctuates significantly over time.

Chart 3
Average net market income, operators of hog and pig farms, Canada, 2001 to 2007



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

Average revenues from hog sales registered by operators involved in hog production increased 6.0% but this trend does not reflect the trend observed for total revenues from hog sales, which went down 3.0%. This can partly be explained by a larger decrease in the number of operators with revenues of \$10,000 to \$249,999 (-390 operators or -16.4%) than in the number of operators with revenues of \$250,000 and over (-240 operators or -4.5%).

Revenues from slaughter hogs fell in the wake of lower prices and marketings. Domestic slaughter has continued to decrease after the record high of 22.9 million head set in 2004, mainly because of lower prices paid to producers, higher feeding costs and softer domestic demand for pork. Revenues from hog exports went up despite lower prices, as the number of hogs marketed internationally reached 10 million head, exceeding the previous record set in 2006. Over two-thirds of exported animals were weaners destined for feeding in the United States. At the end of 2007, with feeding costs on the rise, the weaner export market remained attractive to Canadian farrowing producers.

Hog prices¹³ declined 5.5% in 2007 from 2006. Following the downward trend in monthly year-over-year price changes that began in the spring of 2005, hog prices improved modestly at the beginning of 2007. Prices for slaughter and export hogs, which are largely determined in the United States and adversely influenced by a strengthening Canadian dollar, weakened during the second half of 2007. In September, they started to collapse and at the end of December they were at their lowest level since January 1999. Prices were also pressured by higher feed costs and ample supplies.

The financial pressure exerted on hog producers can better be illustrated using a ratio of hog price to feed cost.¹⁴ The higher the ratio the better the situation is for hog producers. In December 2007, the Ontario hog-corn ratio was 11.3, below the level of 22.6 registered in 2006 and the previous ten-year average (1997 to 2006) of 20.9. The hog-barley ratio in Alberta showed a similar drop.

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

14. A different approach to gauge profitability in the hog industry is to use prices. As feed is the major input for hog production, the ratio of hog-to-feed grain prices is often a good indicator of profitability.

In 2007, average total income of hog and pig farm operators ranged from \$23,892 for those with farm revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to \$96,786 for those with farm revenues of \$500,000 and over. This first group of operators reported an average farm income loss of \$2,206 and the second, a profit of \$63,894.

In 2007, hog and pig farming operators reported an average operating margin of 6.0 cents per dollar of revenue compared to 5.9 cents in 2006. In 2007, the operating margins of hog and pig farming operators ranged from a deficit of 11.2 cents per dollar of revenue for those earning revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to a profit of 12.8 cents for those operators with revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999. Operators of the largest farms (\$500,000 and over) had operating margins that averaged 5.6 cents, up 2.0 cents from 2006.

Supply-managed sector

Average total income of operators running poultry and egg farms

After posting a 6.7% year-over-year decrease in 2006, farm operators primarily engaged in poultry and egg production saw their average total income increase 8.7% in 2007 to \$121,797. This growth stemmed from an 11.0% gain in average off-farm income (to \$51,942) and a 7.0% gain in average net farm operating income (to \$69,854) (Text table 6).

Once adjusted for CCA, their average net operating income advanced 12.0% from 2006 to \$41,075 in 2007.

Text table 6

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in poultry and egg production, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	112,095	121,797	8.7
Off-farm income	46,797	51,942	11.0
Net operating income	65,297	69,854	7.0
Net market income	57,852	63,418	9.6
Net program payments	7,446	6,436	-13.6

Average net market income went up 9.6% from 2006 to \$63,418 in 2007. Higher average revenues from the sales of poultry and egg products and, to a lesser extent, from the sales of grains and oilseeds, outpaced the rise in average operating expenses, which was led by higher average livestock expenses (mainly feed, supplements, straw and bedding, and poultry purchases) and general expenses (mainly net interest expenses and marketing expenses). Revenues from poultry and egg products rose in the wake of higher prices and marketings.

In 2007, average net program payments to operators primarily engaged in poultry and egg production were 13.6% below the 2006 level.

In 2007, average total income for poultry and egg operators varied from \$29,580¹⁵ for those on farms earning between \$50,000 and \$99,999 in revenues to \$190,266 for those on farms earning \$500,000 and over.

In 2007, poultry and egg operators reported an average operating margin of 12.3 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 12.5 cents in 2006. Operating margins ranged from 5.1 cents per dollar of revenue for operators on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to 14.3 cents for those on farms with revenues between \$250,000 and \$499,999.

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

Average total income of operators in the dairy sector

Farm operators running dairy cattle and milk production operations saw their average total income increase 8.0% in 2007 to \$73,641 as both average off-farm income and average net farm operating income advanced. Average income from off-farm sources rose 8.8% to \$17,644 and average net farm operating income increased 7.7% to \$55,997 (Text table 7).

Text table 7

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in dairy cattle and milk production, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	68,196	73,641	8.0
Off-farm income	16,220	17,644	8.8
Net operating income	51,977	55,997	7.7
Net market income	44,935	49,874	11.0
Net program payments	7,042	6,123	-13.1

Adjusted for CCA, average net farm operating income of dairy sector operators in 2007, at \$31,121, was 12.0% above its 2006 level.

The average net market income for operators in the dairy sector reached \$49,874 in 2007, up 11.0% from 2006. The growth between 2006 and 2007 was mainly fuelled by higher revenues from the sales of dairy products. Revenues from milk and cream rose on the strength of increases in both average prices and marketings.

Average net program payments to operators primarily engaged in dairy cattle and milk production fell 13.1% from 2006 to 2007.

In 2007, average total income for operators in the dairy sector was highest for those on large farms with reported revenues of \$500,000 and over (\$123,489) and lowest for those on farms earning between \$10,000 and \$49,999 in revenues (\$20,315)¹⁶.

In terms of profitability, dairy sector operators in the lowest revenue class (\$10,000 to \$49,999) reported the highest average operating margin, at 32.8 cents per dollar of revenue, and those in the second lowest revenue class (\$50,000 to \$99,999) reported the lowest, at 21.3 cents per dollar of revenue. Overall, average operating margin of dairy operators was 23.5 cents per dollar of revenue in 2007, a marginal decrease from 23.8 cents in 2006.

Horticulture Sector

Average total income of potato farm operators

Producers specialized in potato farming continued to report the highest average total income among crop production operators, second only to those running poultry and egg farms.

Average net farm operating income of potato producers rose 9.6% from 2006 to \$75,171 in 2007 as the increase in average net market income outpaced the decrease in average net program payments (Text table 8). Adjusted for CCA, average net operating income of potato producers went down 9.9% from 2006 to \$19,465 in 2007.

The gain in average net farm operating income, coupled with a 6.1% growth in average off-farm income, pushed average total income up 8.3% to \$118,503.

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

Text table 8
Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in potato farming, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	109,412	118,503	8.3
Off-farm income	40,833	43,332	6.1
Net operating income	68,580	75,171	9.6
Net market income	27,523	38,374	39.4
Net program payments	41,056	36,797	-10.4

Average net market income of potato producers increased 39.4% from 2006 to \$38,374 in 2007, as the rise in revenues, mainly from potato sales, outstripped increased production costs, namely crop expenses and general expenses (paid salaries, custom work and machine rental, marketing, and net interest expenses).

In 2007, average total income for operators involved in potato farming were highest for those on large farms with reported revenues of \$500,000 and over (\$168,884) and lowest for those on small farms earning between \$10,000 and \$49,999 in revenues (\$28,769).

In 2007, the average operating margin for operators of potato farms was 14.4 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 15.2 cents in 2006. Operating margins ranged from a deficit of 11.2 cents per dollar of revenue for farm operators with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to a profit of 17.7 cents for those with revenues between \$50,000 and \$99,999.

Average total income of operators engaged in other vegetable and melon farming¹⁷

After two years of growth, average net farm operating income of farm operators specialized in other vegetable and melon farming declined in 2007 as both average net market income and average net program payments receded. Combined with a 1.6% decline in average off-farm income, the 9.4% decrease in average net farm operating income contributed to push average total income down 5.7% to \$62,292 (Text table 9). Adjusted for CCA, their average net operating income receded 16.3%.

Average net market income of operators involved in other vegetable and melon farming edged down 2.5% from 2006 to \$15,330 in 2007, as the rise in production costs outpaced the rise in average vegetable revenues. Average net program payments were down 15.2%.

In 2007, average total income of other vegetable and melon farm operators ranged from \$26,693 for those on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to \$144,254 for those on farms with revenues of \$500,000 and over.

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

Text table 9

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in vegetable¹ and melon farming, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	66,052	62,292	-5.7
Off-farm income	31,435	30,943	-1.6
Net operating income	34,618	31,349	-9.4
Net market income	15,722	15,330	-2.5
Net program payments	18,896	16,019	-15.2

1. Except potato.

In 2007, operators of these other vegetable and melon farms reported an average operating margin of 13.4 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 15.1 cents in 2006. By revenue class, operating margins ranged from 9.2 cents per dollar of revenue for producers on farms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$49,999 to 20.1 cents for those on farms with revenues between \$50,000 and \$99,999.

Average total income of fruit and tree nut farming operators

Largely supported by their net market income, operators of farms primarily engaged in fruit and tree nut farming saw their average total income rise to \$65,474 in 2007, 9.2% above the 2006 level. Average off-farm income, which increased 0.5%, also contributed to push average total income up (Text table 10).

Text table 10

Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in fruit and tree nut farming, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	59,972	65,474	9.2
Off-farm income	41,440	41,641	0.5
Net operating income	18,531	23,832	28.6
Net market income	8,680	15,424	77.7
Net program payments	9,851	8,409	-14.6

Average net market income of these operators increased from \$8,680 in 2006 to \$15,424 in 2007 as the rise in average revenues from fruit sales outpaced the increase in production costs.

In 2007, revenues from apple sales accounted for much of the increase in fruit sales, trailed by revenues from the sales of grapes, peaches and cranberries. In contrast, revenues from blueberry sales declined from 2006 as a cold winter and spring frosts in Quebec contributed to lower yields which resulted in a sharp decline in low-bush blueberry production. After they saw their crop decimated by a spring frost in 2005, Ontario's grape growers registered a record for a second consecutive year for grapes in 2007.

In 2007, average total income of fruit and tree nut farm operators ranged from \$38,305 for operators bringing in \$10,000 to \$49,999 in gross operating revenues to \$209,079 for those on farms with revenues of \$500,000 and over.

In terms of profitability, fruit and tree nut producers with \$10,000 to \$49,999 in gross operating revenues registered the lowest average operating margin at -2.1 cents per dollar of revenue and those on farms earning revenues

of \$500,000 and over posted the highest, at 20.1 cents per dollar of revenue. In 2007, the average operating margin for operators in fruit and tree nut farming was 18.2 cents per dollar of revenue, 2.8 cents more than in 2006.

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

For the first time since 2001, farm operators primarily engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production saw their average total income decrease in 2007. Declines in both average net farm operating income and average off-farm income left average total income at \$93,487, 8.9% below the 2006 level (Text table 11).

After rising two years in a row, average net farm operating income of operators primarily engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production declined in 2007, as both average net market income and average net program payments receded. Average net farm operating income stood at \$46,514, down 15.5% from 2006. Adjusted for CCA, average net operating income regressed 41.2% from 2006 to \$12,127 in 2007.

Text table 11
Average total income and its components, operators primarily engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007	2006 to 2007
	dollars		percent change
Total income	102,661	93,487	-8.9
Off-farm income	47,610	46,974	-1.3
Net operating income	55,051	46,514	-15.5
Net market income	33,670	27,261	-19.0
Net program payments	21,380	19,252	-10.0

Average net market income of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operations stood at \$27,261 in 2007, down 19.0% from 2006. Higher expenses for seed and plants, net electricity (after rebates), and fertilizer and lime were the main contributors to the decrease in average net market income. Lower expenses for salaries, containers and heating fuel tempered this decrease.

Greenhouse area expansion ended in 2007 after a long period of continuous growth that started in 1990. The rising value of the Canadian dollar and the costs of labour and energy contributed to the development of a new logic in production decision-making. Canadian greenhouse operators adapted to the situation by decreasing the number of employees and by reducing their consumption of natural gas at the expense of other types of heating such as coal, electricity and wood chips.

In 2007, average total income for operators engaged in greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production were highest for those on large farms with gross operating revenues of \$500,000 and over (\$191,588) and lowest for those on farms earning between \$100,000 and \$249,999 in revenues (\$35,023).

In terms of profitability, greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operators earning between \$10,000 and \$49,999 in revenues reported the lowest average operating margin, at 3.1 cents per dollar of revenue. Operators with farms earning between \$100,000 and \$249,999 and between \$250,000 and \$499,999 in revenue reported the highest average operating margins, both at 11.2 cents per dollar of revenue. Overall, the average operating margin of greenhouse, nursery and floriculture operators was 8.4 cents per dollar of revenue in 2007, down from 10.0 cents in 2006.

Farm operators in the Prairie provinces posted the largest gains in average total income in 2007

Farm operators in all three Prairie provinces saw their average total income increase at a double-digit pace in 2007 as high grain and oilseed prices helped crop producers to cope with rising input costs. Although grain and oilseed prices were key forces behind the rise in grain and oilseed revenues, deliveries were strong as producers drew down farm stocks to meet demand and capitalize on stronger prices. Crop production in the Prairie provinces declined in 2007, due to lower yields.

Farm operators in Manitoba reported the largest increase in average total income in 2007, up 30.1% to \$54,731 (Text table 12). The growth in average total income was driven by a 62.1% rise in average net farm operating income and an 8.4% increase in average off-farm income over 2006. Largely fuelled by higher average revenues from all major grains and oilseeds, particularly canola and wheat, average net market income of producers in Manitoba increased from a deficit of \$6,152 in 2006 to a profit of \$13,330 in 2007. The gain in grain and oilseed revenues, combined with higher net cash advances, largely offset higher operating expenses and lower hog revenues. Average net program payments to producers in Manitoba went down 38.6% to \$14,230.

Text table 12
Average total income of farm operators by province, 2007

	Number of farm operators	Off-farm income ¹	Net operating income ²	Total income ²	2006 to 2007	Total income adjusted for CCA	2006 to 2007
		dollars	dollars	dollars	percent change	dollars	percent change
Newfoundland and Labrador	380	32,103	26,663	58,767	13.1	34,820	19.4
Prince Edward Island	1,750	27,839	27,101	54,940	1.4	31,673	-4.4
Nova Scotia	2,870	33,916	32,229	66,145	7.5	51,765	8.8
New Brunswick	2,160	31,564	34,281	65,845	2.7	42,982	2.4
Quebec	38,510	23,723	33,061	56,784	7.7	40,277	11.1
Ontario	64,320	38,409	22,100	60,509	3.4	45,243	5.6
Manitoba	22,510	27,171	27,560	54,731	30.1	35,614	46.7
Saskatchewan	53,290	32,541	26,722	59,263	19.5	43,852	25.1
Alberta	56,210	51,378	26,459	77,836	16.2	59,251	18.6
British Columbia	15,270	49,211	17,398	66,609	-4.4	51,233	-7.2
Canada	257,270	37,298	26,105	63,403	11.4	46,731	14.4

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

Average net market income of crop producers in Manitoba settled at \$20,364 in 2007, up from a loss of \$15,894 in 2006. For livestock producers, it grew from \$3,339 in 2006 to \$4,826 in 2007. In terms of profitability, crop producers reported an average operating margin of 17.9 cents per dollar of revenue, up from 11.6 cents in 2006, and livestock producers reported an operating margin of 8.3 cents per dollar of revenue, up from 8.0 cents.

Average net market income of farm operators in Saskatchewan increased almost six-fold, from \$2,652 in 2006 to \$15,154 in 2007. High grain and oilseed prices boosted crop revenues but lower output prices and rising input costs squeezed livestock producers' margins. The rise in average net market income, combined with a 7.1% gain in average off-farm income, contributed to push average total income up 19.5% from 2006 to \$59,263 in 2007. Average net program payments to operators in Saskatchewan decreased to \$11,568, down 30.2% from 2006.

Average net market income of crop producers in Saskatchewan reached \$20,001 in 2007, up from \$2,803 in 2006. For livestock producers, it rose by about \$300 to \$2,645. Average operating margins for producers in the first group rose 3.7 cents from 2006 to 21.3 cents per dollar of revenue, while for producers in the second group, it declined 1.0 cent to settle at 9.0 cents per dollar of revenue.

Farm operators in Alberta posted a 16.2% increase in average total income over 2006, to \$77,836, and moved into first place ahead of British Columbia's operators. The overall gain was supported by a 39.0% growth in average net farm operating income and a 7.1% rise in average off-farm income. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, higher grain and oilseed prices provided much of the impetus for the growth in average net market income. Higher revenues from the sales of cattle and calves also contributed to offset increases in feed and crop expenses. Average net market

income of Alberta's farm operators reached \$13,897 in 2007, up nearly three-fold from \$4,828 in 2006. Average net program payments to operators in Alberta went down 11.5% to \$12,562 in 2007.

Average net market income of crop producers in Alberta more than doubled, rising from \$11,028 in 2006 to \$23,897 in 2007. For livestock producers, it rose from a small deficit in 2006 to \$5,169 in 2007. Average operating margins reached 22.9 cents per dollar of revenue for crop producers and 7.0 cents per dollar of revenue for livestock producers, up respectively 2.5 cents and 1.8 cents from 2006.

Farm operators in Newfoundland and Labrador also recorded double-digit average total income growth in 2007, up 13.1% to \$58,767. Average off-farm income increased 1.9% and average net farm operating income rose 30.3% as both average net market income (+41.9%) and average net program payments (+9.9%) increased. The growth in average net market income reflected a stronger decrease in production costs (namely poultry and egg purchases and feed expenses) than in revenues (mainly poultry and egg revenues).

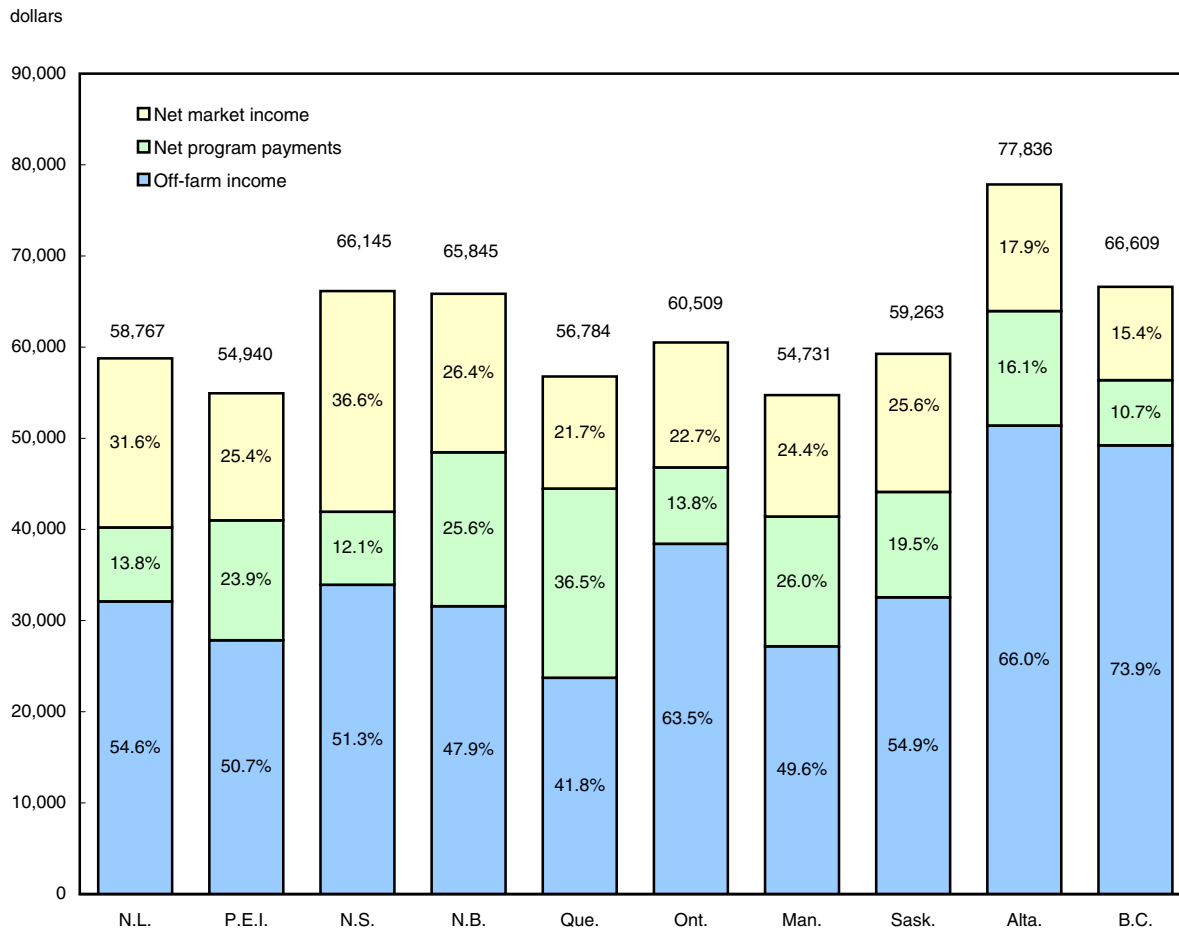
Only farm producers in British Columbia reported a decrease in average total income in 2007. Both average off-farm income and average net farm operating income fell with an overall decline of 4.4% in average total income. While average net program payments went up 8.2%, average net market income pulled back 24.3%, resulting in a 13.7% decline in average net farm operating income. The decline in average net market income reflected a steeper increase in production costs (namely feed, interest and fertilizer expenses) than in revenues.

With the exception of British Columbia, average off-farm income of farm operators improved in all provinces in 2007. New Brunswick's farm operators (+11.4%) led the pack in terms of average growth in off-farm income. Average off-farm income of farmers in the three Prairie provinces and Ontario also grew at a pace above the national average. Average off-farm income ranged from \$23,723 in Quebec to \$51,378 in Alberta. Besides Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario also registered average off-farm income above the national average in 2007.

Farm operators in New Brunswick posted the highest average net farm operating income (\$34,281) for the seventh consecutive year, despite a 4.2% decrease, and those in Quebec posted the second highest (\$33,061). Despite their substantial growths, the net farm operating income was near the nation-wide average in the three Prairie provinces and in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Farm operators in Quebec again received the highest share of their total income from farming activities (58.2%), as their share of total income from net program payments (36.5%) was, by far, the highest in the country. Their share of total income from net market income was on par with the national average at 21.7%, with only Alberta's 17.9% and British Columbia's 15.4% trailing behind (Chart 4).

Chart 4
Share of off-farm income and farm income by province, 2007



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
21-207-X	Statistics on Income of Farm Families
21-208-X	Statistics on Revenues and Expenses of Farms
21-525-X	Understanding Measurements of Farm Income
21-601-M	Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series
21F0001X	Canadian Farm Financial Database
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
002-0064	Farm financial survey, Canadian and regional agricultural balance sheet, annual
002-0065	Farm financial survey, financial structure by farm type, average per farm, annual
002-0066	Farm financial survey, financial structure of farms by revenue class, average per farm, annual
002-0067	Farm financial survey, capital investment and capital sales of farms, average per farm, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3447	Taxation Data Program
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Statistical tables

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	276,480 ^A	268,330 ^A	270,210 ^A	260,410 ^A	257,270 ^A
Number of farms	number	207,265 ^A	200,545 ^A	200,280 ^A	191,860 ^A	188,770 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	7,851,966^A	8,180,019^A	8,752,028^A	9,160,043^A	9,595,740^A
Average off-farm income	\$	28,400 ^A	30,485 ^A	32,390 ^A	35,175 ^A	37,298 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	5,077,283	5,473,280	5,722,516	5,657,006	6,715,980
Average net operating income	\$	18,364	20,398	21,178	21,723	26,105
Total income	\$'000	12,929,248	13,653,300	14,474,544	14,817,049	16,311,721
Average total income	\$	46,764	50,882	53,568	56,899	63,403
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	60.7	59.9	60.5	61.8	58.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	9,024,411	9,765,677	10,434,543	10,635,563	12,022,594
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	32,640	36,394	38,616	40,842	46,731
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	87.0	83.8	83.9	86.1	79.8

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	330 ^A	340 ^A	350 ^A	350 ^A	380 ^A
Number of farms	number	240 ^A	240 ^A	240 ^A	240 ^A	255 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	9,840^A	10,782^A	10,721^A	11,025^A	12,199^A
Average off-farm income	\$	29,818 ^A	31,711 ^A	30,631 ^A	31,501 ^A	32,103 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	6,081	8,026	11,644	7,159	10,132
Average net operating income	\$	18,429	23,606	33,269	20,455	26,663
Total income	\$'000	15,922	18,808	22,365	18,185	22,331
Average total income	\$	48,247	55,317	63,900	51,956	58,767
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	61.8	57.3	47.9	60.6	54.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	10,891	13,413	16,216	10,205	13,232
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	33,003	39,450	46,331	29,156	34,820
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	90.4	80.4	66.1	108.0	92.2

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	1,860 ^A	1,830 ^A	1,790 ^A	1,800 ^A	1,750 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,420 ^A	1,400 ^A	1,325 ^A	1,315 ^A	1,265 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	43,418^A	46,253^A	46,273^A	48,522^A	48,719^A
Average off-farm income	\$	23,343 ^A	25,275 ^A	25,851 ^A	26,957 ^A	27,839 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	51,555	36,802	45,952	49,046	47,426
Average net operating income	\$	27,718	20,111	25,671	27,248	27,101
Total income	\$'000	94,972	83,056	92,225	97,568	96,145
Average total income	\$	51,060	45,386	51,522	54,205	54,940
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	45.7	55.7	50.2	49.7	50.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	58,501	45,491	54,731	59,610	55,428
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	31,452	24,859	30,576	33,117	31,673
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	74.2	101.7	84.5	81.4	87.9

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	2,970 ^A	2,980 ^A	3,010 ^A	2,950 ^A	2,870 ^A
Number of farms	number	2,220 ^A	2,275 ^A	2,280 ^A	2,205 ^A	2,110 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	83,530^A	86,747^A	92,675^A	97,453^A	97,340^A
Average off-farm income	\$	28,125 ^A	29,110 ^A	30,789 ^A	33,035 ^A	33,916 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	61,224	78,820	79,015	84,021	92,497
Average net operating income	\$	20,614	26,450	26,251	28,482	32,229
Total income	\$'000	144,754	165,567	171,690	181,474	189,837
Average total income	\$	48,739	55,559	57,040	61,517	66,145
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	57.7	52.4	54.0	53.7	51.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	108,059	126,683	131,097	140,322	148,566
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	36,383	42,511	43,554	47,567	51,765
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	77.3	68.5	70.7	69.4	65.5

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	2,210 ^A	2,220 ^A	2,180 ^A	2,200 ^A	2,160 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,715 ^A	1,715 ^A	1,665 ^A	1,680 ^A	1,650 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	57,064^A	60,075^A	58,085^A	62,311^A	68,179^A
Average off-farm income	\$	25,821 ^A	27,061 ^A	26,645 ^A	28,323 ^A	31,564 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	76,679	67,653	78,654	78,733	74,047
Average net operating income	\$	34,697	30,474	36,080	35,788	34,281
Total income	\$'000	133,743	127,728	136,739	141,044	142,226
Average total income	\$	60,517	57,535	62,725	64,111	65,845
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	42.7	47.0	42.5	44.2	47.9
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	89,576	82,706	89,964	92,369	92,841
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	40,532	37,255	41,268	41,986	42,982
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	63.7	72.6	64.6	67.5	73.4

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	41,570 ^A	40,670 ^A	40,630 ^A	39,310 ^A	38,510 ^A
Number of farms	number	27,330 ^A	26,920 ^A	26,625 ^A	26,230 ^A	25,390 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	808,171^A	845,028^A	873,119^A	903,494^A	913,578^A
Average off-farm income	\$	19,441 ^A	20,778 ^A	21,490 ^A	22,984 ^A	23,723 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,038,282	1,143,735	1,300,867	1,169,265	1,273,167
Average net operating income	\$	24,977	28,122	32,017	29,745	33,061
Total income	\$'000	1,846,453	1,988,764	2,173,986	2,072,759	2,186,745
Average total income	\$	44,418	48,900	53,507	52,729	56,784
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	43.8	42.5	40.2	43.6	41.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	1,240,371	1,380,150	1,545,097	1,424,829	1,551,078
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	29,838	33,935	38,028	36,246	40,277
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	65.2	61.2	56.5	63.4	58.9

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	65,000 ^A	62,100 ^A	63,580 ^A	62,420 ^A	64,320 ^A
Number of farms	number	45,480 ^A	43,360 ^A	44,615 ^A	43,280 ^A	45,025 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,074,909^A	2,103,610^A	2,250,454^A	2,243,472^A	2,470,459^A
Average off-farm income	\$	31,922 ^A	33,875 ^A	35,396 ^A	35,942 ^A	38,409 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,216,101	1,193,904	1,416,501	1,408,315	1,421,501
Average net operating income	\$	18,709	19,226	22,279	22,562	22,100
Total income	\$'000	3,291,010	3,297,515	3,666,955	3,651,788	3,891,960
Average total income	\$	50,631	53,100	57,675	58,503	60,509
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	63.0	63.8	61.4	61.4	63.5
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	2,400,142	2,415,812	2,742,947	2,675,308	2,910,059
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	36,925	38,902	43,142	42,860	45,243
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	86.4	87.1	82.0	83.9	84.9

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	24,920 ^A	24,130 ^A	24,040 ^A	23,430 ^A	22,510 ^A
Number of farms	number	19,240 ^A	18,580 ^A	18,290 ^A	17,650 ^A	16,910 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	538,325^A	560,334^A	571,375^A	587,062^A	611,620^A
Average off-farm income	\$	21,602 ^A	23,221 ^A	23,768 ^A	25,056 ^A	27,171 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	548,416	591,317	513,267	398,456	620,377
Average net operating income	\$	22,007	24,505	21,351	17,006	27,560
Total income	\$'000	1,086,741	1,151,651	1,084,643	985,519	1,231,997
Average total income	\$	43,609	47,727	45,118	42,062	54,731
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	49.5	48.7	52.7	59.6	49.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	684,923	741,802	677,685	568,965	801,660
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	27,485	30,742	28,190	24,284	35,614
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	78.6	75.5	84.3	103.2	76.3

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	59,100 ^A	56,590 ^A	56,020 ^A	54,230 ^A	53,290 ^A
Number of farms	number	50,465 ^A	47,995 ^A	46,680 ^A	45,015 ^A	43,895 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	1,468,023^A	1,498,156^A	1,545,887^A	1,647,412^A	1,734,091^A
Average off-farm income	\$	24,840 ^A	26,474 ^A	27,595 ^A	30,378 ^A	32,541 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	928,811	851,922	851,735	1,042,174	1,424,023
Average net operating income	\$	15,716	15,054	15,204	19,218	26,722
Total income	\$'000	2,396,833	2,350,078	2,397,622	2,689,586	3,158,114
Average total income	\$	40,556	41,528	42,799	49,596	59,263
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	61.2	63.7	64.5	61.3	54.9
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	1,641,713	1,602,789	1,634,324	1,901,145	2,336,855
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	27,779	28,323	29,174	35,057	43,852
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	89.4	93.5	94.6	86.7	74.2

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	62,500 ^A	61,660 ^A	62,680 ^A	58,300 ^A	56,210 ^A
Number of farms	number	48,725 ^A	47,865 ^A	48,280 ^A	44,660 ^A	42,660 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,122,049^A	2,314,505^A	2,596,316^A	2,795,809^A	2,887,930^A
Average off-farm income	\$	33,953 ^A	37,537 ^A	41,422 ^A	47,956 ^A	51,378 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	885,694	1,244,639	1,140,836	1,109,484	1,487,253
Average net operating income	\$	14,171	20,186	18,201	19,031	26,459
Total income	\$'000	3,007,743	3,559,144	3,737,153	3,905,293	4,375,183
Average total income	\$	48,124	57,722	59,623	66,986	77,836
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	70.6	65.0	69.5	71.6	66.0
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	2,080,240	2,651,129	2,764,535	2,911,814	3,330,473
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	33,284	42,996	44,106	49,945	59,251
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	102.0	87.3	93.9	96.0	86.7

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	16,030 ^A	15,820 ^A	15,960 ^A	15,420 ^A	15,270 ^A
Number of farms	number	10,415 ^A	10,180 ^A	10,290 ^A	9,595 ^A	9,610 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	646,972^A	654,840^A	708,134^A	763,619^A	751,451^A
Average off-farm income	\$	40,360 ^A	41,393 ^A	44,369 ^A	49,521 ^A	49,211 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	264,118	255,944	284,292	310,718	265,672
Average net operating income	\$	16,476	16,179	17,813	20,150	17,398
Total income	\$'000	911,090	910,785	992,425	1,074,337	1,017,123
Average total income	\$	56,837	57,572	62,182	69,672	66,609
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	71.0	71.9	71.4	71.1	73.9
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	710,281	705,828	779,049	851,281	782,328
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	44,309	44,616	48,813	55,206	51,233
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	91.1	92.8	90.9	89.7	96.1

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	95,750 ^A	96,870 ^A	91,440 ^A	90,040 ^A	92,880 ^A
Number of farms	number	77,100 ^A	77,455 ^A	71,890 ^A	70,540 ^A	72,215 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,838,215^A	3,068,869^A	3,048,386^A	3,230,410^A	3,486,320^A
Average off-farm income	\$	29,642 ^A	31,680 ^A	33,338 ^A	35,878 ^A	37,536 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	2,011,866	1,923,468	1,643,929	1,950,638	2,879,184
Average net operating income	\$	21,012	19,856	17,978	21,664	30,999
Total income	\$'000	4,850,080	4,992,336	4,692,315	5,181,048	6,365,505
Average total income	\$	50,654	51,536	51,316	57,542	68,535
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	58.5	61.5	65.0	62.4	54.8
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	3,451,762	3,514,386	3,220,599	3,636,706	4,657,209
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	36,050	36,279	35,221	40,390	50,142
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	82.2	87.3	94.7	88.8	74.9

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	2,680 ^A	2,440 ^A	2,300 ^A	2,250 ^A	2,050 ^A
Number of farms	number	1,665 ^B	1,500 ^B	1,360 ^B	1,315 ^B	1,200 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	92,049^A	87,248^A	88,167^A	91,874^A	88,831^A
Average off-farm income	\$	34,347 ^A	35,757 ^A	38,333 ^A	40,833 ^A	43,332 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	170,904	115,206	162,661	154,304	154,101
Average net operating income	\$	63,770	47,216	70,722	68,580	75,171
Total income	\$'000	262,953	202,454	250,828	246,178	242,931
Average total income	\$	98,117	82,973	109,056	109,412	118,503
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	35.0	43.1	35.2	37.3	36.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	155,223	95,027	141,411	140,503	128,735
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	57,919	38,945	61,483	62,446	62,798
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	59.3	91.8	62.3	65.4	69.0

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	4,220 ^A	4,110 ^A	4,190 ^A	3,880 ^A	4,050 ^A
Number of farms	number	2,680 ^A	2,565 ^A	2,685 ^A	2,375 ^A	2,565 ^B
Off-farm income	\$'000	120,956^B	111,864^B	122,368^B	121,966^B	125,321^B
Average off-farm income	\$	28,663 ^A	27,217 ^A	29,205 ^A	31,435 ^B	30,943 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	112,281	96,404	118,299	134,317	126,962
Average net operating income	\$	26,607	23,456	28,234	34,618	31,349
Total income	\$'000	233,238	208,268	240,667	256,283	252,283
Average total income	\$	55,270	50,673	57,438	66,052	62,292
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	51.9	53.7	50.8	47.6	49.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	175,657	149,709	177,239	192,144	186,632
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	41,625	36,426	42,300	49,522	46,082
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	68.9	74.7	69.0	63.5	67.1

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	7,110 ^A	7,340 ^A	7,090 ^A	7,400 ^A	7,450 ^A
Number of farms	number	4,730 ^A	4,850 ^A	4,690 ^A	4,910 ^A	4,880 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	246,703^B	273,035^A	280,113^A	306,659^A	310,228^A
Average off-farm income	\$	34,698 ^B	37,198 ^A	39,508 ^A	41,440 ^A	41,641 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	102,660	101,744	88,252	137,131	177,552
Average net operating income	\$	14,439	13,862	12,447	18,531	23,832
Total income	\$'000	349,364	374,779	368,364	443,789	487,779
Average total income	\$	49,137	51,060	51,955	59,972	65,474
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	70.6	72.9	76.0	69.1	63.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	296,104	315,617	307,388	379,211	413,345
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	41,646	43,000	43,355	51,245	55,483
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	83.3	86.5	91.1	80.9	75.1

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	6,090 ^A	6,090 ^A	6,110 ^A	6,340 ^A	6,280 ^A
Number of farms	number	3,840 ^A	3,875 ^A	3,870 ^A	3,865 ^A	3,970 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	227,374^A	239,777^A	265,228^A	301,850^A	294,994^A
Average off-farm income	\$	37,336 ^A	39,372 ^A	43,409 ^A	47,610 ^A	46,974 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	260,157	249,782	278,357	349,021	292,107
Average net operating income	\$	42,719	41,015	45,558	55,051	46,514
Total income	\$'000	487,531	489,559	543,585	650,871	587,101
Average total income	\$	80,054	80,387	88,966	102,661	93,487
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	46.6	49.0	48.8	46.4	50.2
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	307,876	317,402	359,277	432,669	371,149
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	50,554	52,119	58,802	68,244	59,100
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	73.9	75.5	73.8	69.8	79.5

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	22,230 ^A	21,970 ^A	21,310 ^A	20,580 ^A	20,660 ^A
Number of farms	number	17,100 ^A	16,570 ^A	16,000 ^A	15,455 ^A	15,385 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	656,799^A	695,785^A	688,400^A	751,572^A	834,943^B
Average off-farm income	\$	29,546 ^A	31,670 ^A	32,304 ^A	36,520 ^A	40,413 ^B
Net operating income	\$'000	252,417	261,461	236,683	258,043	259,106
Average net operating income	\$	11,355	11,901	11,107	12,539	12,541
Total income	\$'000	909,216	957,246	925,082	1,009,616	1,094,049
Average total income	\$	40,900	43,571	43,411	49,058	52,955
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	72.2	72.7	74.4	74.4	76.3
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	677,142	736,436	715,773	797,885	888,889
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	30,461	33,520	33,589	38,770	43,025
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	97.0	94.5	96.2	94.2	93.9

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	77,150 ^A	70,320 ^A	79,260 ^A	74,180 ^A	69,330 ^A
Number of farms	number	61,810 ^A	56,635 ^A	63,355 ^A	58,990 ^A	54,815 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	2,138,924^A	2,118,832^A	2,568,805^A	2,652,741^A	2,772,417^A
Average off-farm income	\$	27,724 ^A	30,131 ^A	32,410 ^A	35,761 ^A	39,989 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	412,231	695,548	727,471	545,239	608,598
Average net operating income	\$	5,343	9,891	9,178	7,350	8,778
Total income	\$'000	2,551,155	2,814,380	3,296,277	3,197,980	3,381,015
Average total income	\$	33,067	40,022	41,588	43,111	48,767
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	83.8	75.3	77.9	83.0	82.0
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	1,817,047	2,156,334	2,528,519	2,427,584	2,663,703
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	23,552	30,665	31,902	32,726	38,421
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	117.7	98.3	101.6	109.3	104.1

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	29,140 ^A	28,090 ^A	27,410 ^A	26,370 ^A	25,620 ^A
Number of farms	number	16,170 ^A	15,600 ^A	14,950 ^A	14,295 ^A	13,950 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	375,400^A	384,460^A	405,853^A	427,714^A	452,040^A
Average off-farm income	\$	12,883 ^A	13,687 ^A	14,807 ^A	16,220 ^A	17,644 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	1,193,112	1,218,618	1,403,576	1,370,626	1,434,641
Average net operating income	\$	40,944	43,383	51,207	51,977	55,997
Total income	\$'000	1,568,513	1,603,078	1,809,430	1,798,340	1,886,682
Average total income	\$	53,827	57,069	66,013	68,196	73,641
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	23.9	24.0	22.4	23.8	24.0
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	974,831	1,010,327	1,190,404	1,160,753	1,249,364
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	33,453	35,967	43,430	44,018	48,765
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	38.5	38.1	34.1	36.8	36.2

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	8,850 ^A	8,590 ^A	8,250 ^A	7,690 ^A	7,040 ^A
Number of farms	number	5,625 ^A	5,575 ^A	5,235 ^A	4,815 ^A	4,265 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	193,425^A	202,929^A	214,223^A	210,493^A	208,351^B
Average off-farm income	\$	21,856 ^A	23,624 ^A	25,966 ^A	27,372 ^A	29,595 ^B
Net operating income	\$'000	153,527	346,691	487,274	256,392	267,897
Average net operating income	\$	17,348	40,360	59,063	33,341	38,054
Total income	\$'000	346,952	549,620	701,496	466,885	476,248
Average total income	\$	39,204	63,984	85,030	60,713	67,649
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	55.7	36.9	30.5	45.1	43.7
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	92,309	291,458	449,494	213,363	243,012
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	10,430	33,930	54,484	27,745	34,519
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	209.5	69.6	47.7	98.7	85.7

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	7,090 ^A	6,790 ^A	6,920 ^A	7,000 ^A	6,890 ^A
Number of farms	number	4,470 ^A	4,245 ^A	4,400 ^A	4,390 ^A	4,390 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	278,615^A	273,929^A	294,430^A	327,581^A	357,882^A
Average off-farm income	\$	39,297 ^A	40,343 ^A	42,548 ^A	46,797 ^A	51,942 ^A
Net operating income	\$'000	358,868	436,333	537,115	457,081	481,297
Average net operating income	\$	50,616	64,261	77,618	65,297	69,854
Total income	\$'000	637,482	710,262	831,544	784,662	839,179
Average total income	\$	89,913	104,604	120,165	112,095	121,797
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	43.7	38.6	35.4	41.7	42.6
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	461,463	536,033	644,039	584,300	640,891
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	65,086	78,944	93,069	83,471	93,018
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	60.4	51.1	45.7	56.1	55.8

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

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of farm operators	number	16,160 ^A	15,720 ^A	15,940 ^A	14,690 ^A	15,010 ^A
Number of farms	number	12,065 ^A	11,680 ^A	11,845 ^A	10,905 ^A	11,135 ^A
Off-farm income	\$'000	683,158^B	723,172^B	776,582^B	737,469^B	663,957^B
Average off-farm income	\$	42,275 ^B	46,003 ^B	48,719 ^A	50,202 ^B	44,234 ^B
Net operating income	\$'000	48,840	28,092	39,112	43,753	34,956
Average net operating income	\$	3,022	1,787	2,454	2,978	2,329
Total income	\$'000	731,999	751,264	815,694	781,222	698,913
Average total income	\$	45,297	47,790	51,173	53,181	46,563
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income	%	93.3	96.3	95.2	94.4	95.0
Total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$'000	614,607	642,639	700,995	670,584	579,420
Average total income adjusted for capital cost allowance	\$	38,033	40,880	43,977	45,649	38,602
Off-farm income as a percentage of total income adjusted for CCA	%	111.2	112.5	110.8	110.0	114.6

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

	2007					
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of farm operators	380^A	1,750^A	2,870^A	2,160^A	38,510^A	64,320^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	15.0	25.0
Number of farms	255^A	1,265^A	2,110^A	1,650^A	25,390^A	45,025^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	13.5	23.9
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	22,331	96,145	189,837	142,226	2,186,745	3,891,960
Off-farm income	12,199^A	48,719^A	97,340^A	68,179^A	913,578^A	2,470,459^A
Off-farm employment income	8,143 ^A	29,824 ^A	57,499 ^B	42,336 ^A	568,652 ^A	1,491,218 ^A
Wages and salaries	8,001 ^A	27,821 ^A	55,269 ^B	40,269 ^A	532,605 ^A	1,345,506 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	F	2,002 ^B	2,229 ^B	2,067 ^D	36,046 ^C	145,712 ^B
Investment income	691 ^B	6,490 ^A	14,220 ^A	9,240 ^A	166,470 ^A	428,661 ^A
Pension income	2,148 ^A	7,824 ^A	17,635 ^B	11,136 ^A	106,874 ^B	395,515 ^A
Government social transfers	698 ^B	2,395 ^B	2,787 ^B	2,308 ^A	43,232 ^A	47,633 ^B
Other off-farm income	520 ^B	2,187 ^A	5,199 ^B	3,159 ^B	28,351 ^B	107,432 ^B
Net operating income	10,132	47,426	92,497	74,047	1,273,167	1,421,501
Net program payments	3,082 ^B	23,015 ^A	22,996 ^A	36,477 ^A	798,799 ^A	538,690 ^A
Net market income	7,050	24,411	69,502	37,571	474,369	882,811
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	9,100 ^A	40,717 ^A	41,272 ^A	49,385 ^A	635,668 ^A	981,901 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-2,049	-16,306	28,230	-11,814	-161,299	-99,090
Total income adjusted for CCA	13,232	55,428	148,566	92,841	1,551,078	2,910,059
	Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Canada					
Number of farm operators	22,510^A	53,290^A	56,210^A	15,270^A	257,270^A	
Distribution by province (%)	8.7	20.7	21.8	5.9	100.0	
Number of farms	16,910^A	43,895^A	42,660^A	9,610^A	188,770^A	
Distribution by province (%)	9.0	23.3	22.6	5.1	100.0	
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	1,231,997	3,158,114	4,375,183	1,017,123	16,311,721	
Off-farm income	611,620^A	1,734,091^A	2,887,930^A	751,451^A	9,595,740^A	
Off-farm employment income	373,488 ^A	1,039,627 ^A	1,804,907 ^A	489,657 ^A	5,905,457 ^A	
Wages and salaries	332,292 ^A	948,788 ^A	1,632,550 ^A	427,008 ^A	5,350,196 ^A	
Net off-farm self-employment income	41,195 ^B	90,839 ^A	172,357 ^D	62,648 ^D	555,260 ^B	
Investment income	92,219 ^A	253,666 ^A	621,544 ^B	142,981 ^A	1,736,231 ^A	
Pension income	97,264 ^B	304,637 ^A	318,335 ^A	82,192 ^A	1,343,577 ^A	
Government social transfers	14,646 ^A	31,405 ^A	31,031 ^A	12,217 ^B	188,344 ^A	
Other off-farm income	34,004 ^A	104,756 ^A	112,114 ^A	24,405 ^B	422,133 ^A	
Net operating income	620,377	1,424,023	1,487,253	265,672	6,715,980	
Net program payments	320,323 ^A	616,481 ^A	706,109 ^A	109,067 ^A	3,174,898 ^A	
Net market income	300,054	807,542	781,144	156,605	3,541,083	
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	430,337 ^A	821,259 ^A	1,044,710 ^A	234,796 ^A	4,289,126 ^A	
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-130,283	-13,717	-263,566	-78,191	-748,043	
Total income adjusted for CCA	801,660	2,336,855	3,330,473	782,328	12,022,594	

Table 3-2
Off-farm income sources and net operating income of farm operators, incorporated and unincorporated sectors by farm type, Canada

	2007					
	Oilseed and grain farming	Potato farming	Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	Fruit and tree nut farming	Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	Other crop farming
Number of farm operators	92,880 ^A	2,050 ^A	4,050 ^A	7,450 ^A	6,280 ^A	20,660 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	36.1	0.8	1.6	2.9	2.4	8.0
Number of farms	72,215 ^A	1,200 ^A	2,565 ^B	4,880 ^A	3,970 ^A	15,385 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	38.3	0.6	1.4	2.6	2.1	8.2
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	6,365,505	242,931	252,283	487,779	587,101	1,094,049
Off-farm income	3,486,320 ^A	88,831 ^A	125,321 ^B	310,228 ^A	294,994 ^A	834,943 ^B
Off-farm employment income	1,932,787 ^A	58,964 ^A	76,774 ^B	183,225 ^A	208,982 ^A	527,366 ^B
Wages and salaries	1,759,565 ^A	57,116 ^A	73,101 ^B	161,290 ^A	198,035 ^A	494,669 ^B
Net off-farm self-employment income	173,222 ^A	1,848 ^C	3,673 ^D	21,935 ^D	10,947 ^D	32,697 ^C
Investment income	682,783 ^A	17,377 ^B	24,968 ^B	59,705 ^B	42,864 ^B	135,243 ^B
Pension income	607,013 ^A	7,470 ^B	14,432 ^B	45,577 ^B	29,048 ^C	120,765 ^B
Government social transfers	46,190 ^A	1,526 ^D	3,305 ^B	8,696 ^B	5,567 ^B	17,830 ^B
Other off-farm income	217,547 ^A	3,494 ^B	5,841 ^B	13,024 ^B	8,533 ^C	33,738 ^B
Net operating income	2,879,184	154,101	126,962	177,552	292,107	259,106
Net program payments	1,163,919 ^A	75,435 ^A	64,877 ^B	62,643 ^A	120,905 ^A	150,190 ^A
Net market income	1,715,265	78,666	62,085	114,908	171,202	108,915
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	1,708,295 ^A	114,196 ^A	65,651 ^A	74,434 ^A	215,952 ^A	205,160 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	6,970	-35,531	-3,566	40,474	-44,750	-96,244
Total income adjusted for CCA	4,657,209	128,735	186,632	413,345	371,149	888,889
	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	Dairy cattle and milk production	Hog and pig farming	Poultry and egg production	Other animal production	Total
Number of farm operators	69,330 ^A	25,620 ^A	7,040 ^A	6,890 ^A	15,010 ^A	257,270 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	26.9	10.0	2.7	2.7	5.8	100.0
Number of farms	54,815 ^A	13,950 ^A	4,265 ^A	4,390 ^A	11,135 ^A	188,770 ^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	29.0	7.4	2.3	2.3	5.9	100.0
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	3,381,015	1,886,682	476,248	839,179	698,913	16,311,721
Off-farm income	2,772,417 ^A	452,040 ^A	208,351 ^B	357,882 ^A	663,957 ^B	9,595,740 ^A
Off-farm employment income	1,844,564 ^A	245,171 ^A	134,213 ^B	224,118 ^A	469,012 ^B	5,905,457 ^A
Wages and salaries	1,631,165 ^A	232,586 ^A	122,993 ^B	199,584 ^A	419,840 ^B	5,350,196 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	213,399 ^D	12,585 ^C	11,220 ^C	24,534 ^D	49,172 ^D	555,260 ^B
Investment income	429,141 ^B	107,488 ^A	48,347 ^B	97,584 ^B	90,619 ^C	1,736,231 ^A
Pension income	354,696 ^A	57,987 ^A	11,508 ^B	22,980 ^B	72,058 ^C	1,343,577 ^A
Government social transfers	54,142 ^A	23,504 ^A	8,212 ^B	5,982 ^B	13,380 ^B	188,344 ^A
Other off-farm income	89,875 ^A	17,891 ^B	6,070 ^B	7,218 ^B	18,887 ^C	422,133 ^A
Net operating income	608,598	1,434,641	267,897	481,297	34,956	6,715,980
Net program payments	803,875 ^A	156,872 ^A	438,803 ^A	44,346 ^B	93,016 ^B	3,174,898 ^A
Net market income	-195,277	1,277,769	-170,906	436,951	-58,061	3,541,083
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	717,312 ^A	637,317 ^A	233,236 ^A	198,289 ^A	119,493 ^A	4,289,126 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-912,589	640,452	-404,142	238,662	-177,554	-748,043
Total income adjusted for CCA	2,663,703	1,249,364	243,012	640,891	579,420	12,022,594

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

	2007					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
Number of farm operators	92,030 ^A	40,150 ^A	50,210 ^A	36,850 ^A	38,050 ^A	257,270 ^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	35.8	15.6	19.5	14.3	14.8	100.0
Number of farms	75,375 ^A	32,025 ^A	37,490 ^A	23,385 ^A	20,490 ^A	188,770 ^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	39.9	17.0	19.9	12.4	10.9	100.0
	thousands of dollars					
Total income	3,757,540	1,708,093	2,460,535	2,674,881	5,711,040	16,311,721
Off-farm income	3,890,773 ^A	1,431,401 ^A	1,357,700 ^A	1,076,322 ^A	1,840,183 ^A	9,595,740 ^A
Off-farm employment income	2,503,964 ^A	883,843 ^B	769,762 ^A	589,780 ^A	1,158,504 ^A	5,905,457 ^A
Wages and salaries	2,303,859 ^A	802,170 ^B	673,268 ^A	535,998 ^A	1,035,261 ^A	5,350,196 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	200,106 ^B	81,673 ^C	96,494 ^B	53,782 ^B	123,243 ^E	555,260 ^B
Investment income	458,635 ^B	238,494 ^B	264,994 ^A	286,907 ^B	487,266 ^A	1,736,231 ^A
Pension income	721,226 ^A	214,629 ^A	191,996 ^A	107,146 ^A	108,710 ^A	1,343,577 ^A
Government social transfers	72,180 ^A	27,126 ^A	34,708 ^A	28,174 ^A	26,169 ^A	188,344 ^A
Other off-farm income	134,769 ^A	67,309 ^A	96,239 ^B	64,315 ^A	59,533 ^A	422,133 ^A
Net operating income	-133,233	276,693	1,102,835	1,598,559	3,870,857	6,715,980
Net program payments	161,903 ^A	239,276 ^A	565,392 ^A	599,697 ^A	1,608,512 ^A	3,174,898 ^A
Net market income	-295,137	37,417	537,443	998,862	2,262,345	3,541,083
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	319,171 ^A	300,402 ^A	695,812 ^A	851,512 ^A	2,122,074 ^A	4,289,126 ^A
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-614,307	-262,985	-158,369	147,349	140,271	-748,043
Total income adjusted for CCA	3,438,369	1,407,691	1,764,723	1,823,369	3,588,966	12,022,594

Table 4-1

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

	2007					
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Number of farm operators	380^A	1,750^A	2,870^A	2,160^A	38,510^A	64,320^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	15.0	25.0
Number of farms	255^A	1,265^A	2,110^A	1,650^A	25,390^A	45,025^A
Distribution by province (%)	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	13.5	23.9
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	58,767	54,940	66,145	65,845	56,784	60,509
Off-farm income	32,103^A	27,839^A	33,916^A	31,564^A	23,723^A	38,409^A
Off-farm employment income	21,429 ^A	17,042 ^A	20,034 ^B	19,600 ^A	14,766 ^A	23,184 ^A
Wages and salaries	21,055 ^A	15,898 ^A	19,258 ^B	18,643 ^A	13,830 ^A	20,919 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	F	1,144 ^B	777 ^C	957 ^D	936 ^C	2,265 ^B
Investment income	1,819 ^B	3,708 ^A	4,955 ^A	4,278 ^A	4,323 ^A	6,665 ^A
Pension income	5,652 ^B	4,471 ^A	6,145 ^A	5,155 ^A	2,775 ^B	6,149 ^A
Government social transfers	1,836 ^B	1,368 ^B	971 ^B	1,069 ^A	1,123 ^A	741 ^B
Other off-farm income	1,368 ^B	1,250 ^B	1,812 ^B	1,462 ^B	736 ^B	1,670 ^B
Net operating income	26,663	27,101	32,229	34,281	33,061	22,100
Net program payments	8,109	13,151	8,012	16,887	20,743	8,375
Net market income	18,554	13,949	24,217	17,394	12,318	13,725
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	23,947	23,267	14,380	22,864	16,507	15,266
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-5,393	-9,318	9,836	-5,470	-4,188	-1,541
Total income adjusted for CCA	34,820	31,673	51,765	42,982	40,277	45,243
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Number of farm operators	22,510^A		53,290^A	56,210^A	15,270^A	257,270^A
Distribution by province (%)	8.7		20.7	21.8	5.9	100.0
Number of farms	16,910^A		43,895^A	42,660^A	9,610^A	188,770^A
Distribution by province (%)	9.0		23.3	22.6	5.1	100.0
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	54,731		59,263	77,836	66,609	63,403
Off-farm income	27,171^A		32,541^A	51,378^A	49,211^A	37,298^A
Off-farm employment income	16,592 ^A		19,509 ^A	32,110 ^A	32,067 ^A	22,954 ^A
Wages and salaries	14,762 ^A		17,804 ^A	29,044 ^A	27,964 ^A	20,796 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	1,830 ^B		1,705 ^A	3,066 ^D	4,103 ^D	2,158 ^B
Investment income	4,097 ^A		4,760 ^A	11,058 ^B	9,364 ^A	6,749 ^A
Pension income	4,321 ^B		5,717 ^A	5,663 ^A	5,383 ^A	5,222 ^A
Government social transfers	651 ^A		589 ^A	552 ^A	800 ^B	732 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,511 ^A		1,966 ^A	1,995 ^A	1,598 ^B	1,641 ^A
Net operating income	27,560		26,722	26,459	17,398	26,105
Net program payments	14,230		11,568	12,562	7,143	12,341
Net market income	13,330		15,154	13,897	10,256	13,764
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	19,118		15,411	18,586	15,376	16,672
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-5,788		-257	-4,689	-5,121	-2,908
Total income adjusted for CCA	35,614		43,852	59,251	51,233	46,731

Table 4-2

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

	2007					
	Oilseed and grain farming	Potato farming	Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	Fruit and tree nut farming	Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	Other crop farming
Number of farm operators	92,880^A	2,050^A	4,050^A	7,450^A	6,280^A	20,660^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	36.1	0.8	1.6	2.9	2.4	8.0
Number of farms	72,215^A	1,200^A	2,565^B	4,880^A	3,970^A	15,385^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	38.3	0.6	1.4	2.6	2.1	8.2
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	68,535	118,503	62,292	65,474	93,487	52,955
Off-farm income	37,536^A	43,332^A	30,943^A	41,641^A	46,974^A	40,413^B
Off-farm employment income	20,810 ^A	28,763 ^A	18,957 ^B	24,594 ^A	33,277 ^A	25,526 ^B
Wages and salaries	18,945 ^A	27,861 ^A	18,050 ^B	21,650 ^A	31,534 ^A	23,943 ^B
Net off-farm self-employment income	1,865 ^A	901 ^C	907 ^D	2,944 ^D	1,743 ^D	1,583 ^C
Investment income	7,351 ^A	8,476 ^B	6,165 ^B	8,014 ^B	6,825 ^B	6,546 ^B
Pension income	6,535 ^A	3,644 ^B	3,563 ^B	6,118 ^B	4,625 ^C	5,845 ^B
Government social transfers	497 ^A	744 ^D	816 ^B	1,167 ^B	886 ^B	863 ^B
Other off-farm income	2,342 ^A	1,705 ^B	1,442 ^B	1,748 ^B	1,359 ^C	1,633 ^B
Net operating income	30,999	75,171	31,349	23,832	46,514	12,541
Net program payments	12,531	36,797	16,019	8,409	19,252	7,270
Net market income	18,468	38,374	15,330	15,424	27,261	5,272
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	18,392	55,706	16,210	9,991	34,387	9,930
Net market income adjusted for CCA	75	-17,332	-881	5,433	-7,126	-4,658
Total income adjusted for CCA	50,142	62,798	46,082	55,483	59,100	43,025
	Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	Dairy cattle and milk production	Hog and pig farming	Poultry and egg production	Other animal production	Total
Number of farm operators	69,330^A	25,620^A	7,040^A	6,890^A	15,010^A	257,270^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	26.9	10.0	2.7	2.7	5.8	100.0
Number of farms	54,815^A	13,950^A	4,265^A	4,390^A	11,135^A	188,770^A
Distribution by farm type (%)	29.0	7.4	2.3	2.3	5.9	100.0
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	48,767	73,641	67,649	121,797	46,563	63,403
Off-farm income	39,989^A	17,644^A	29,595^B	51,942^A	44,234^B	37,298^A
Off-farm employment income	26,606 ^A	9,570 ^A	19,064 ^B	32,528 ^A	31,247 ^B	22,954 ^A
Wages and salaries	23,528 ^A	9,078 ^A	17,471 ^B	28,967 ^A	27,971 ^B	20,796 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	3,078 ^D	491 ^D	1,594 ^C	3,561 ^D	3,276 ^D	2,158 ^B
Investment income	6,190 ^B	4,195 ^A	6,867 ^B	14,163 ^B	6,037 ^C	6,749 ^A
Pension income	5,116 ^A	2,263 ^A	1,635 ^B	3,335 ^B	4,801 ^C	5,222 ^A
Government social transfers	781 ^A	917 ^A	1,167 ^B	868 ^B	891 ^B	732 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,296 ^A	698 ^B	862 ^B	1,048 ^B	1,258 ^C	1,641 ^A
Net operating income	8,778	55,997	38,054	69,854	2,329	26,105
Net program payments	11,595	6,123	62,330	6,436	6,197	12,341
Net market income	-2,817	49,874	-24,276	63,418	-3,868	13,764
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	10,346	24,876	33,130	28,779	7,961	16,672
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-13,163	24,998	-57,407	34,639	-11,829	-2,908
Total income adjusted for CCA	38,421	48,765	34,519	93,018	38,602	46,731

Table 4-3

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

	2007					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
Number of farm operators	92,030^A	40,150^A	50,210^A	36,850^A	38,050^A	257,270^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	35.8	15.6	19.5	14.3	14.8	100.0
Number of farms	75,375^A	32,025^A	37,490^A	23,385^A	20,490^A	188,770^A
Distribution by revenue class (%)	39.9	17.0	19.9	12.4	10.9	100.0
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income	40,830	42,543	49,005	72,588	150,093	63,403
Off-farm income	42,277^A	35,651^A	27,040^A	29,208^A	48,362^A	37,298^A
Off-farm employment income	27,208 ^A	22,014 ^A	15,331 ^A	16,005 ^A	30,447 ^A	22,954 ^A
Wages and salaries	25,034 ^A	19,979 ^B	13,409 ^A	14,545 ^A	27,208 ^A	20,796 ^A
Net off-farm self-employment income	2,174 ^B	2,034 ^C	1,922 ^B	1,459 ^B	3,239 ^E	2,158 ^B
Investment income	4,984 ^B	5,940 ^B	5,278 ^A	7,786 ^B	12,806 ^A	6,749 ^A
Pension income	7,837 ^A	5,346 ^A	3,824 ^A	2,908 ^A	2,857 ^A	5,222 ^A
Government social transfers	784 ^A	676 ^A	691 ^A	765 ^A	688 ^A	732 ^A
Other off-farm income	1,464 ^A	1,676 ^A	1,917 ^B	1,745 ^A	1,565 ^A	1,641 ^A
Net operating income	-1,448	6,891	21,964	43,380	101,731	26,105
Net program payments	1,759	5,960	11,261	16,274	42,274	12,341
Net market income	-3,207	932	10,704	27,106	59,457	13,764
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA)	3,468	7,482	13,858	23,108	55,771	16,672
Net market income adjusted for CCA	-6,675	-6,550	-3,154	3,999	3,686	-2,908
Total income adjusted for CCA	37,361	35,061	35,147	49,481	94,322	46,731

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

	2007					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
	number					
Number of farms						
Canada	75,375 ^A	32,025 ^A	37,490 ^A	23,385 ^A	20,490 ^A	188,770 ^A
Newfoundland and Labrador	105 ^A	30 ^B	45 ^A	25 ^B	55 ^A	255 ^A
Prince Edward Island	445 ^A	155 ^A	205 ^A	175 ^A	275 ^A	1,265 ^A
Nova Scotia	1,060 ^A	270 ^B	280 ^A	205 ^A	300 ^A	2,110 ^A
New Brunswick	735 ^A	200 ^A	240 ^A	200 ^A	270 ^A	1,650 ^A
Quebec	7,805 ^A	3,805 ^A	5,215 ^A	4,655 ^A	3,900 ^A	25,390 ^A
Ontario	19,960 ^A	7,020 ^A	7,595 ^A	5,190 ^A	5,270 ^A	45,025 ^A
Manitoba	6,165 ^A	2,870 ^A	3,615 ^A	2,255 ^A	2,010 ^A	16,910 ^A
Saskatchewan	16,845 ^A	8,635 ^A	10,160 ^A	5,185 ^A	3,075 ^A	43,895 ^A
Alberta	17,655 ^A	7,580 ^A	8,815 ^A	4,580 ^A	4,020 ^A	42,660 ^A
British Columbia	4,595 ^A	1,470 ^A	1,320 ^A	910 ^A	1,320 ^A	9,610 ^A
Number of farm operators						
Canada	92,030 ^A	40,150 ^A	50,210 ^A	36,850 ^A	38,050 ^A	257,270 ^A
Newfoundland and Labrador	130 ^A	40 ^B	60 ^B	50 ^C	100 ^A	380 ^A
Prince Edward Island	490 ^A	180 ^A	270 ^A	260 ^A	540 ^A	1,750 ^A
Nova Scotia	1,260 ^A	340 ^B	420 ^A	300 ^A	560 ^A	2,870 ^A
New Brunswick	810 ^A	240 ^A	320 ^A	330 ^A	460 ^A	2,160 ^A
Quebec	9,600 ^A	5,030 ^A	7,690 ^A	8,630 ^A	7,550 ^A	38,510 ^A
Ontario	25,490 ^A	9,170 ^A	10,780 ^A	8,720 ^A	10,170 ^A	64,320 ^A
Manitoba	7,310 ^A	3,530 ^A	4,700 ^A	3,350 ^A	3,620 ^A	22,510 ^A
Saskatchewan	18,700 ^A	9,930 ^A	12,230 ^A	7,050 ^A	5,370 ^A	53,290 ^A
Alberta	21,450 ^A	9,500 ^A	11,530 ^A	6,630 ^A	7,110 ^A	56,210 ^A
British Columbia	6,770 ^A	2,190 ^A	2,210 ^A	1,540 ^A	2,560 ^A	15,270 ^A
	Average per operator (\$)					
Off-farm income						
Canada	42,277 ^A	35,651 ^A	27,040 ^A	29,208 ^A	48,362 ^A	37,298 ^A
Newfoundland and Labrador	31,625 ^A	25,953 ^A	29,019 ^B	25,287 ^B	39,991 ^A	32,103 ^A
Prince Edward Island	29,068 ^A	28,160 ^B	17,887 ^A	16,246 ^A	37,186 ^A	27,839 ^A
Nova Scotia	33,255 ^B	23,927 ^B	25,888 ^A	26,040 ^A	51,484 ^A	33,916 ^A
New Brunswick	32,442 ^B	28,950 ^A	21,882 ^A	25,098 ^A	42,837 ^A	31,564 ^A
Quebec	31,332 ^A	21,611 ^B	15,593 ^A	17,708 ^A	30,608 ^A	23,723 ^A
Ontario	42,752 ^A	34,966 ^A	30,552 ^B	25,767 ^A	49,787 ^A	38,409 ^A
Manitoba	30,226 ^A	25,559 ^A	20,394 ^A	21,666 ^A	36,453 ^A	27,171 ^A
Saskatchewan	36,615 ^A	31,085 ^A	24,061 ^A	28,590 ^A	45,530 ^B	32,541 ^A
Alberta	56,101 ^B	52,411 ^B	36,642 ^A	51,303 ^C	59,714 ^B	51,378 ^A
British Columbia	44,892 ^A	38,479 ^B	32,234 ^B	41,106 ^B	89,259 ^A	49,211 ^A
Net operating income						
Canada	-1,448	6,891	21,964	43,380	101,731	26,105
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,132	3,274	-1,055	3,572	99,912	26,663
Prince Edward Island	-2,012	4,872	16,799	36,539	61,355	27,101
Nova Scotia	992	10,584	21,248	40,545	118,433	32,229
New Brunswick	-111	8,083	19,389	38,360	116,218	34,281
Quebec	695	6,704	24,149	41,376	91,299	33,061
Ontario	-1,977	3,569	17,869	36,701	91,186	22,100
Manitoba	-1,142	6,444	18,683	41,801	104,725	27,560
Saskatchewan	1,035	11,471	25,911	53,491	111,210	26,722
Alberta	-3,251	6,005	23,725	48,534	127,182	26,459
British Columbia	-4,593	4,588	12,050	31,115	82,750	17,398

Table 5 – continued

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

	2007					Total
	\$10,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	
	Average per operator (\$)					
Total income						
Canada	40,830	42,543	49,005	72,588	150,093	63,403
Newfoundland and Labrador	32,757	29,227	27,964	28,858	139,903	58,767
Prince Edward Island	27,055	33,032	34,685	52,785	98,541	54,940
Nova Scotia	34,246	34,511	47,136	66,585	169,917	66,145
New Brunswick	32,331	37,033	41,270	63,457	159,055	65,845
Quebec	32,027	28,315	39,741	59,084	121,907	56,784
Ontario	40,775	38,535	48,422	62,468	140,973	60,509
Manitoba	29,084	32,003	39,076	63,466	141,178	54,731
Saskatchewan	37,650	42,557	49,972	82,081	156,741	59,263
Alberta	52,850	58,417	60,367	99,838	186,896	77,836
British Columbia	40,299	43,067	44,284	72,221	172,009	66,609
Total income adjusted for CCA						
Canada	37,361	35,061	35,147	49,481	94,322	46,731
Newfoundland and Labrador	28,451	23,225	13,359	10,479	73,286	34,820
Prince Edward Island	23,509	26,253	23,852	30,263	45,358	31,673
Nova Scotia	30,674	28,306	36,741	47,488	126,155	51,765
New Brunswick	28,450	27,752	26,674	41,365	89,241	42,982
Quebec	28,946	21,147	27,135	41,098	79,851	40,277
Ontario	37,686	32,191	36,757	43,435	86,517	45,243
Manitoba	25,883	24,520	24,393	38,087	78,453	35,614
Saskatchewan	34,501	35,281	35,191	53,989	98,728	43,852
Alberta	48,425	49,011	44,528	69,908	119,505	59,251
British Columbia	36,804	37,384	31,667	53,460	116,637	51,233

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

Farm type	2007									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	133,380^A	2.2	38,544^A	4.7	29,156	27.5	67,700	13.4	49,830	
Oilseed and grain farming	92,880 ^A	3.2	37,536 ^A	4.6	30,999	43.1	68,535	19.1	50,142	
Potato farming	2,050 ^A	-8.9	43,332 ^A	6.1	75,171	9.6	118,503	8.3	62,798	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	4,050 ^A	4.4	30,943 ^A	-1.6	31,349	-9.4	62,292	-5.7	46,082	
Fruit and tree nut farming	7,450 ^A	0.7	41,641 ^A	0.5	23,832	28.6	65,474	9.2	55,483	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	6,280 ^A	-0.9	46,974 ^A	-1.3	46,514	-15.5	93,487	-8.9	59,100	
Other crop farming	20,660 ^A	0.4	40,413 ^B	10.7	12,541	0.0	52,955	7.9	43,025	
Animal production	123,890^A	-4.6	35,957^A	7.3	22,821	10.9	58,778	8.7	43,396	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	69,330 ^A	-6.5	39,989 ^A	11.8	8,778	19.4	48,767	13.1	38,421	
Dairy cattle and milk production	25,620 ^A	-2.8	17,644 ^A	8.8	55,997	7.7	73,641	8.0	48,765	
Hog and pig farming	7,040 ^A	-8.5	29,595 ^B	8.1	38,054	14.1	67,649	11.4	34,519	
Poultry and egg production	6,890 ^A	-1.6	51,942 ^A	11.0	69,854	7.0	121,797	8.7	93,018	
Other animal production	15,010 ^A	2.2	44,234 ^B	-11.9	2,329	-21.8	46,563	-12.4	38,602	
Total	257,270^A	-1.2	37,298^A	6.0	26,105	20.2	63,403	11.4	46,731	

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

Farm type	2007									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	180^A	5.9	31,422^A	4.2	14,055	18.8	45,477	8.3	31,219	
Oilseed and grain farming	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	..	x	
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	70 ^B	16.7	27,372 ^B	14.3	8,545	-27.0	35,917	0.7	25,361	
Fruit and tree nut farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	60 ^B	-14.3	35,909 ^B	9.0	17,223	37.7	53,132	16.9	37,914	
Other crop farming	30 ^B	x	33,500 ^B	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Animal production	190^A	5.6	32,916^A	0.4	41,211	50.5	74,127	23.2	38,678	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Dairy cattle and milk production	80 ^B	0.0	24,260 ^B	2.5	84,749	6.2	109,008	5.4	71,193	
Hog and pig farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Poultry and egg production	50 ^B	25.0	54,215 ^B	5.7	x	x	x	x	x	
Other animal production	50 ^B	66.7	33,477 ^B	-13.7	-17,437	x	16,040	x	-9,790	
Total	380^A	8.6	32,103^A	1.9	26,663	30.3	58,767	13.1	34,820	

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	830^A	0.0	33,532^A	1.8	27,628	-5.0	61,160	-1.4	30,679
Oilseed and grain farming	80 ^B	33.3	33,185 ^A	-15.1	7,669	..	40,853	14.1	30,014
Potato farming	500 ^A	-7.4	35,255 ^A	2.6	38,527	-5.8	73,782	-2.0	28,921
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	30 ^A	-25.0	15,783 ^B	0.3	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	100 ^B	11.1	42,608 ^B	2.9	14,274	..	56,882	18.1	50,134
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	30 ^D	-25.0	28,798 ^C	34.8	x	x	x	x	x
Other crop farming	80 ^C	33.3	20,941 ^B	5.0	-1,668	..	19,273	-27.8	15,637
Animal production	920^A	-6.1	22,675^A	3.7	26,833	6.6	49,507	5.3	32,557
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	340 ^A	-20.9	25,449 ^A	-3.2	2,910	..	28,359	2.4	20,351
Dairy cattle and milk production	330 ^A	-2.9	15,699 ^A	20.2	53,863	13.2	69,562	14.7	46,237
Hog and pig farming	90 ^B	-10.0	29,457 ^B	23.1	36,634	-6.3	66,091	4.8	27,480
Poultry and egg production	30 ^B	-25.0	22,760 ^B	-34.6	80,980	45.7	103,740	14.8	75,265
Other animal production	120 ^B	50.0	28,864 ^B	4.2	5,826	-60.5	34,690	-18.3	26,306
Total	1,750^A	-2.8	27,839^A	3.3	27,101	-0.5	54,940	1.4	31,673

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	1,280^A	1.6	33,525^A	5.0	25,195	54.8	58,720	21.8	47,767
Oilseed and grain farming	50 ^C	x	32,657 ^C	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	110 ^B	22.2	23,007 ^B	-0.6	22,470	-15.3	45,478	-8.4	34,376
Fruit and tree nut farming	640 ^A	-7.2	37,359 ^A	11.9	38,033	76.0	75,391	37.1	64,720
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	330 ^C	17.9	32,249 ^B	-6.8	5,723	-21.4	37,972	-9.4	27,607
Other crop farming	150 ^C	-11.8	29,930 ^C	7.0	13,989	..	43,919	27.3	34,366
Animal production	1,590^A	-5.9	34,233^A	1.1	37,777	0.8	72,010	0.9	54,920
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	530 ^B	-18.5	29,762 ^A	-2.2	4,949	93.3	34,711	5.2	28,295
Dairy cattle and milk production	440 ^A	-6.4	23,654 ^A	1.4	65,123	4.1	88,777	3.4	62,741
Hog and pig farming	90 ^D	28.6	30,695 ^D	13.1	-5,674	..	25,022	-13.8	6,236
Poultry and egg production	210 ^B	0.0	48,962 ^B	11.8	94,781	18.5	143,744	16.1	119,425
Other animal production	310 ^B	10.7	48,154 ^C	-10.3	29,980	-43.8	78,134	-27.0	59,715
Total	2,870^A	-2.7	33,916^A	2.7	32,229	13.2	66,145	7.5	51,765

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	1,090^A	1.9	36,539^A	12.3	33,484	-15.6	70,023	-3.1	43,126
Oilseed and grain farming	30 ^B	x	29,461 ^A	x	x	x	x	x	x
Potato farming	400 ^A	-2.4	33,726 ^A	2.2	59,087	-20.5	92,813	-13.5	44,932
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	70 ^C	-12.5	25,229 ^C	14.1	17,913	53.7	43,142	27.8	35,311
Fruit and tree nut farming	290 ^B	3.6	41,953 ^A	12.0	30,375	61.4	72,328	28.5	62,843
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	160 ^C	23.1	47,132 ^C	30.3	6,804	-50.3	53,936	8.1	31,750
Other crop farming	150 ^B	-6.3	28,973 ^A	12.9	6,363	-72.7	35,336	-27.9	18,437
Animal production	1,070^A	-5.3	26,491^A	9.0	34,884	9.3	61,375	9.2	42,761
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	460 ^B	-9.8	26,584 ^A	6.4	1,080	-57.5	27,664	0.5	20,220
Dairy cattle and milk production	390 ^A	5.4	22,149 ^A	10.1	65,873	21.1	88,022	18.1	59,528
Hog and pig farming	50 ^B	-28.6	20,281 ^B	35.7	18,732	-75.5	39,012	-57.3	-3,737
Poultry and egg production	50 ^B	-16.7	49,996 ^B	2.3	206,644	40.5	256,640	31.0	199,672
Other animal production	110 ^C	-8.3	33,145 ^D	16.7	6,063	5.2	39,209 ^E	14.8	33,249 ^E
Total	2,160^A	-1.8	31,564^A	11.4	34,281	-4.2	65,845	2.7	42,982

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	14,740^A	2.9	29,551^A	4.4	23,314	10.1	52,865	6.9	38,485
Oilseed and grain farming	5,290 ^A	6.2	29,055 ^A	5.5	20,774	14.9	49,829	9.2	31,552
Potato farming	400 ^B	-7.0	35,958 ^A	12.8	55,176	-11.2	91,134	-3.0	58,320
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,310 ^B	-3.7	28,159 ^A	8.6	37,598	6.7	65,757	7.5	48,992
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,400 ^B	8.5	34,334 ^B	14.8	37,061	15.5	71,395	15.2	60,234
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,110 ^B	-16.5	34,406 ^B	2.6	41,508	43.7	75,914	21.6	52,902
Other crop farming	5,230 ^B	5.4	27,598 ^B	0.0	12,364	4.7	39,962	1.4	32,475
Animal production	23,770^A	-4.9	20,110^A	0.9	39,101	12.8	59,211	8.5	41,389
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	5,400 ^A	-6.9	24,615 ^A	-0.9	11,566	3.5	36,181	0.5	26,917
Dairy cattle and milk production	12,230 ^A	-5.6	14,994 ^A	7.1	49,873	9.1	64,867	8.6	45,439
Hog and pig farming	2,680 ^A	-1.8	23,905 ^A	-3.0	38,684	54.8	62,589	26.1	34,301
Poultry and egg production	1,340 ^B	-2.2	37,159 ^B	-6.5	101,352	13.7	138,511	7.5	105,770
Other animal production	2,120 ^B	0.0	22,548 ^B	-5.8	7,998	-5.2	30,546	-5.6	22,939
Total	38,510^A	-2.0	23,723^A	3.2	33,061	11.1	56,784	7.7	40,277

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

Farm type	2007									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	31,510^A	3.5	43,620^A	8.6	20,370	-1.1	63,990	5.3	48,932	
Oilseed and grain farming	20,430 ^A	4.6	43,132 ^A	13.1	16,723	26.2	59,856	16.4	48,241	
Potato farming	240 ^C	-38.5	47,705 ^B	3.3	57,169	4.4	104,873	3.9	57,872	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,750 ^B	15.1	35,583 ^B	-15.8	31,282	-24.4	66,866	-20.0	49,569	
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,790 ^B	4.7	47,985 ^B	15.8	14,448	34.8	62,433	19.7	48,842	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	2,590 ^B	3.6	51,821 ^B	-8.7	57,885	-22.3	109,706	-16.4	64,451	
Other crop farming	4,710 ^B	-1.7	42,328 ^C	11.1	11,825	-29.0	54,153	-1.1	42,704	
Animal production	32,820^A	2.6	33,406^A	4.6	23,755	-2.8	57,161	1.4	41,700	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	12,970 ^A	1.4	38,589 ^A	8.9	1,139	-43.9	39,728	6.0	32,948	
Dairy cattle and milk production	8,740 ^A	4.0	16,524 ^A	12.3	57,428	3.6	73,952	5.4	47,982	
Hog and pig farming	2,440 ^A	-15.3	27,399 ^A	2.0	33,316	16.4	60,716	9.4	32,087	
Poultry and egg production	2,890 ^A	1.4	45,385 ^B	10.6	66,476	-5.3	111,861	0.5	82,217	
Other animal production	5,780 ^B	14.2	43,839 ^B	-11.2	-1,932	..	41,907	-17.4	35,567	
Total	64,320^A	3.0	38,409^A	6.9	22,100	-2.0	60,509	3.4	45,243	

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

Farm type	2007									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	12,310^A	6.5	28,878^A	4.2	36,636	91.7	65,514	39.9	42,494	
Oilseed and grain farming	10,590 ^A	8.5	28,094 ^A	2.7	36,503	..	64,596	43.2	41,415	
Potato farming	170 ^A	-15.0	69,650 ^A	26.6	184,193	64.6	253,843	52.1	137,205	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	50 ^A	0.0	48,203 ^A	17.7	x	x	x	x	x	
Fruit and tree nut farming	50 ^E	66.7	31,718 ^B	56.5	x	x	x	x	x	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	130 ^B	-7.1	34,021 ^B	1.0	41,916	3.0	75,937	2.1	53,733	
Other crop farming	1,340 ^B	-2.2	28,563 ^B	12.5	17,927	55.8	46,490	26.0	36,718	
Animal production	10,210^A	-14.1	25,113^A	11.8	16,571	11.0	41,685	11.4	27,303	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	7,410 ^A	-14.0	24,722 ^A	8.7	4,841	-30.2	29,563	-0.4	21,195	
Dairy cattle and milk production	730 ^A	-20.7	14,876 ^B	11.7	60,277	38.3	75,153	32.1	39,778	
Hog and pig farming	690 ^A	-17.9	28,672 ^B	14.6	77,802	50.9	106,473	39.0	47,845	
Poultry and egg production	480 ^B	0.0	39,708 ^A	30.3	58,466	12.7	98,174	19.2	77,392	
Other animal production	900 ^C	-11.8	26,221 ^B	16.3	8,001	-6.2	34,222	10.2	24,877	
Total	22,510^A	-3.9	27,171^A	8.4	27,560	62.1	54,731	30.1	35,614	

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	38,410^A	1.7	33,423^A	6.2	32,493	45.9	65,916	22.6	48,755
Oilseed and grain farming	36,210 ^A	1.6	33,247 ^A	5.5	33,798	47.1	67,045	23.0	49,365
Potato farming	40 ^A	0.0	57,609 ^A	37.9	x	x	x	x	x
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	F	F	F	F	x	x	x	x	x
Fruit and tree nut farming	30 ^A	0.0	44,270 ^A	9.9	x	x	x	x	x
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	180 ^E	20.0	26,056 ^D	-27.1	15,043	73.9	41,099	-7.4	29,661
Other crop farming	1,890 ^B	1.1	37,284 ^B	23.8	9,507	-1.5	46,791	17.7	38,979
Animal production	14,880^A	-9.6	30,264^A	8.6	11,831	-3.0	42,095	5.1	31,201
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	13,140 ^A	-9.1	30,207 ^A	7.7	9,371	0.5	39,577	5.9	30,608
Dairy cattle and milk production	350 ^C	-12.5	16,977 ^B	36.8	70,723	40.0	87,700	39.4	53,742
Hog and pig farming	230 ^D	9.5	38,177 ^D	29.2	32,548	-67.6	70,725	-45.6	-990
Poultry and egg production	170 ^E	-10.5	x	x	51,113	2.1	x	x	x
Other animal production	990 ^B	-18.9	30,023 ^B	-0.2	12,265	0.8	42,288	0.1	32,023
Total	53,290^A	-1.7	32,541^A	7.1	26,722	39.0	59,263	19.5	43,852

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	26,190^A	0.9	48,308^A	2.9	36,808	29.6	85,116	13.0	62,912
Oilseed and grain farming	19,740 ^A	1.0	46,457 ^A	-2.1	40,924	33.3	87,381	11.8	63,233
Potato farming	180 ^C	38.5	71,484 ^C	-11.4	196,879	2.7	268,363	-1.5	139,526
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	60 ^B	-14.3	66,003 ^A	..	38,627	-32.7	104,630	15.9	63,804
Fruit and tree nut farming	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	570 ^C	11.8	48,221 ^B	1.5	48,264	-13.7	96,485	-6.7	74,760
Other crop farming	5,480 ^A	-3.0	54,774 ^C	23.2	16,605	19.9	71,379	22.4	59,177
Animal production	30,030^A	-7.2	54,054^B	10.8	17,419	51.2	71,473	18.5	56,053
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	24,810 ^A	-6.8	53,993 ^B	16.4	15,143	63.0	69,136	24.2	55,115
Dairy cattle and milk production	1,070 ^A	-8.5	29,474 ^B	-10.7	84,365	7.3	113,839	2.0	66,016
Hog and pig farming	640 ^B	0.0	57,370 ^E	49.6	30,609	-33.8	87,979 ^E	4.0	56,945 ^E
Poultry and egg production	450 ^A	-26.2	31,602 ^A	-8.6	74,570	..	106,172	70.9	74,579
Other animal production	3,060 ^B	-7.6	65,659 ^C	-16.1	1,898	..	67,557	-9.3	57,392
Total	56,210^A	-3.6	51,378^A	7.1	26,459	39.0	77,836	16.2	59,251

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

Farm type	2007									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	6,840^A	-3.9	45,380^A	-5.6	21,318	-8.3	66,698	-6.5	51,826	
Oilseed and grain farming	470 ^B	-2.1	60,126 ^B	10.8	15,143	-16.3	75,269	4.0	54,018	
Potato farming	90 ^D	0.0	45,619 ^B	-6.4	72,750	44.8	118,369	19.6	83,994	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	540 ^B	-5.3	22,130 ^B	8.4	19,947	-0.2	42,077	4.1	31,757	
Fruit and tree nut farming	3,000 ^A	-7.4	43,268 ^A	-10.3	21,292	26.2	64,560	-0.9	56,767	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,140 ^A	-7.3	57,352 ^B	8.3	48,129	-29.3	105,480	-12.8	64,187	
Other crop farming	1,600 ^B	6.0	44,265 ^A	-15.0	1,317	-1.3	45,582	-14.7	37,836	
Animal production	8,440^A	1.7	52,316^A	3.0	14,217	-18.8	66,533	-2.5	50,752	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,240 ^A	-1.4	42,879 ^A	5.3	-1,750	..	41,129	-4.0	31,220	
Dairy cattle and milk production	1,270 ^A	1.6	39,390 ^B	17.6	67,415	-5.2	106,805	2.1	66,650	
Hog and pig farming	120 ^A	-20.0	46,676 ^B	-20.9	-11,381	..	35,295	F	6,550	
Poultry and egg production	1,240 ^B	6.9	96,133 ^B	11.9	39,386	-14.1	135,519	2.9	112,878	
Other animal production	1,580 ^B	9.7	53,882 ^C	-19.2	-3,552	33.7	50,330	-17.9	44,908	
Total	15,270^A	-1.0	49,211^A	-0.6	17,398	-13.7	66,609	-4.4	51,233	

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

Farm type	2007									
	Average income of operators									
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA	
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	
Crop production	46,210^A	-3.9	41,769^A	0.7	1,660	34.6	43,429	1.6	40,204	
Oilseed and grain farming	28,040 ^A	-7.6	44,319 ^A	3.8	2,331	19.5	46,651	4.5	43,643	
Potato farming	220 ^D	-21.4	31,454 ^B	-2.2	-2,686	..	28,769	-15.6	25,213 ^E	
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,230 ^C	9.8	24,821 ^D	14.2	1,872	15.8	26,693	14.3	24,593	
Fruit and tree nut farming	2,910 ^B	-4.6	38,677 ^B	-7.4	-371	..	38,305	-8.7	35,038	
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,530 ^C	14.2	35,182 ^B	-5.3	598	-47.8	35,780	-6.6	33,271	
Other crop farming	12,290 ^A	2.7	39,386 ^A	-3.7	799	..	40,185	-0.9	36,281	
Animal production	45,810^A	-2.7	42,790^A	2.2	-4,583	-32.4	38,207	-0.5	34,494	
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	34,900 ^A	-3.5	42,655 ^B	6.1	-4,583	-54.7	38,073	2.3	34,146	
Dairy cattle and milk production	630 ^D	-8.7	13,843 ^E	F	6,472	-43.2	20,315 ^E	F	F	
Hog and pig farming	680 ^D	1.5	26,099 ^C	-1.1	-2,206	42.7	23,892	5.9	18,899 ^E	
Poultry and egg production	920 ^C	15.0	29,865 ^B	-20.9	851	-26.1	30,716	-21.0	28,167 ^E	
Other animal production	8,690 ^A	-0.5	48,064 ^B	-8.1	-6,148	13.4	41,916	-7.3	38,982	
Total	92,030^A	-3.3	42,277^A	1.5	-1,448	-33.1	40,830	0.6	37,361	

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	22,690^A	0.6	39,468^A	20.5	9,903	4.2	49,371	16.9	41,951
Oilseed and grain farming	16,480 ^A	0.3	38,637 ^A	12.0	10,439	5.1	49,076	10.4	41,537
Potato farming	100 ^C	-47.4	25,345 ^B	-2.7	10,258	11.2	35,603	0.9	30,402
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	680 ^C	23.6	21,786 ^C	53.7	10,049	1.4	31,835	32.2	28,335
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,540 ^B	8.5	35,781 ^B	15.6	8,055	67.2	43,836	22.5	39,273
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	760 ^C	-10.6	33,987 ^C	15.4	3,536	-48.7	37,523	3.3	31,594
Other crop farming	3,140 ^B	0.6	51,226 ^D	77.6	9,447	-5.8	60,673	56.1	51,239
Animal production	17,450^A	-8.0	30,689^A	-3.5	2,983	-46.0	33,672	-9.8	26,103
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	13,190 ^A	-10.6	31,189 ^A	-3.9	3,753	-31.0	34,942	-7.8	26,790
Dairy cattle and milk production	1,110 ^C	12.1	8,212 ^C	-4.9	12,195	-12.1	20,407	-9.4	14,995
Hog and pig farming	340 ^C	-33.3	25,738 ^C	14.5	3,918	-31.6	29,656	5.1	20,921
Poultry and egg production	380 ^D	0.0	23,591 ^E	-1.2	5,989 ^E	-49.9	29,580 ^E	-17.5	25,575 ^E
Other animal production	2,440 ^B	3.8	40,014 ^C	-2.2	-5,993	..	34,021	-19.7	28,281
Total	40,150^A	-3.3	35,651^A	10.3	6,891	-10.3	42,543	6.3	35,061

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	28,530^A	-1.4	30,306^A	4.8	24,108	8.5	54,414	6.4	39,719
Oilseed and grain farming	22,290 ^A	0.1	30,893 ^A	6.6	25,323	10.6	56,215	8.4	40,757
Potato farming	180 ^B	-25.0	24,011 ^A	0.7	10,209	-43.1	34,220	-18.1	20,873
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	740 ^B	0.0	17,852 ^B	-46.2	18,687	-12.9	36,540	-33.1	27,555
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,440 ^A	-6.5	37,761 ^B	4.5	17,793	8.1	55,555	5.7	47,007
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1,000 ^B	-13.0	22,366 ^B	-17.0	12,657	72.9	35,023	2.2	25,926
Other crop farming	2,900 ^A	-3.0	28,355 ^B	13.5	23,994	-9.8	52,349	1.5	37,065
Animal production	21,670^A	-13.3	22,742^A	7.6	19,152	-4.5	41,894	1.7	29,132
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	12,090 ^A	-12.0	27,188 ^A	9.5	15,838	-8.1	43,026	2.3	29,433
Dairy cattle and milk production	5,890 ^A	-19.1	12,015 ^B	18.9	29,398	3.8	41,413	7.8	29,335
Hog and pig farming	970 ^B	-19.8	20,533 ^C	5.0	13,951	-29.2	34,485	-12.2	22,318
Poultry and egg production	570 ^C	-19.7	32,829 ^B	2.2	16,791	42.2	49,620	12.9	41,707
Other animal production	2,140 ^B	3.9	25,445 ^C	-21.9	12,658	1.4	38,103	-15.4	26,578
Total	50,210^A	-6.9	27,040^A	6.8	21,964	3.5	49,005	5.3	35,147

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	17,980^A	7.4	30,886^A	4.3	49,784	18.6	80,670	12.7	52,762
Oilseed and grain farming	14,340 ^A	11.8	30,675 ^A	4.7	52,653	24.4	83,328	16.3	53,050
Potato farming	280 ^B	-12.5	24,073 ^B	11.3	26,595	-16.4	50,668	-5.2	25,710
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	420 ^B	-12.5	22,429 ^B	-6.2	39,230	9.3	61,659	3.1	45,315
Fruit and tree nut farming	780 ^B	4.0	40,792 ^C	-17.4	42,309	26.2	83,102	0.2	67,996
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	770 ^B	-1.3	31,037 ^B	7.7	22,942	-6.9	53,979	1.0	41,321
Other crop farming	1,390 ^B	-13.1	31,290 ^B	17.0	46,835	-15.2	78,125	-4.7	55,056
Animal production	18,870^A	-2.3	27,610^B	29.7	37,311	1.1	64,921	11.5	46,370
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,920 ^A	-1.2	46,120 ^C	61.0	30,410	0.1	76,530	29.7	56,302
Dairy cattle and milk production	9,910 ^A	-0.9	14,798 ^A	2.3	46,731	2.2	61,528	2.2	43,036
Hog and pig farming	1,590 ^A	-13.1	30,274 ^E	31.7	21,758	36.1	52,033 ^E	33.5	36,295 ^E
Poultry and egg production	1,490 ^B	-9.7	32,063 ^B	3.6	33,694	2.6	65,756	3.1	49,543
Other animal production	960 ^B	7.9	53,832 ^D	51.3	6,814	-71.9	60,646	1.3	41,770
Total	36,850^A	2.2	29,208^A	16.1	43,380	10.5	72,588	12.7	49,481

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

Farm type	2007								
	Average income of operators								
	Number of farm operators	Change 2007/2006	Off-farm income	Change 2007/2006	Net operating income	Change 2007/2006	Total income	Change 2007/2006	Total income adjusted for CCA
	number	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars	percent	dollars
Crop production	17,960^A	27.1	49,829^A	-4.3	111,689	15.6	161,518	8.6	97,715
Oilseed and grain farming	11,740 ^A	43.7	40,787 ^A	-3.8	112,615	36.1	153,402	22.6	92,000
Potato farming	1,260 ^A	4.1	54,025 ^A	0.8	114,859	0.5	168,884	0.6	86,561
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	1,010 ^A	2.0	57,328 ^A	5.4	86,926	-9.1	144,254	-3.8	97,392
Fruit and tree nut farming	790 ^A	21.5	72,358 ^B	8.3	136,721	11.6	209,079	10.4	166,115
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	2,230 ^A	-0.4	75,975 ^A	-2.3	115,613	-17.5	191,588	-12.1	107,061
Other crop farming	940 ^B	5.6	68,450 ^E	12.6	90,212	27.5	158,661 ^E	20.6	104,342 ^E
Animal production	20,100^A	2.7	47,050^A	9.3	92,835	19.9	139,885	16.1	91,290
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	4,240 ^A	-6.2	74,820 ^C	43.4	89,154	..	163,974	76.4	114,694
Dairy cattle and milk production	8,080 ^A	8.9	26,828 ^A	5.1	96,661	4.7	123,489	4.7	77,053
Hog and pig farming	3,450 ^A	-0.9	32,892 ^A	-1.2	63,894	9.3	96,786	5.5	41,585
Poultry and egg production	3,540 ^A	1.7	72,155 ^A	16.9	118,110	5.5	190,266	9.6	143,481
Other animal production	770 ^B	11.6	54,586 ^A	F	90,075	13.0	144,661	F	96,275
Total	38,050^A	12.8	48,362^A	3.3	101,731	19.0	150,093	13.4	94,322

Table 8
Distribution of farm operators by income group and farm type, with selected average incomes, unincorporated sector, Canada ¹

Farm type	2007						
	Operator total income group					Total	
	Under \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over		
Oilseed and grain farming							
Number of farm operators	number	7,305 ^A	15,615 ^A	17,805 ^A	21,950 ^A	8,510 ^A	71,185 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	8,430 ^A	15,307 ^A	25,698 ^A	40,933 ^A	98,546 ^A	35,051 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-16,982	5,699	13,959	28,387	70,069	20,135
Average total income	\$	-8,552	21,006	39,657	69,320	168,615	55,186
Potato farming							
Number of farm operators	number	105 ^D	115 ^B	145 ^D	215 ^C	85 ^A	670 ^B
Average off-farm income	\$	9,774 ^D	14,030 ^B	17,850 ^B	25,644 ^B	24,654 ^A	19,278 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-32,012	8,163	22,619	45,055	163,724	35,805
Average total income	\$	F	22,193	40,469	70,699	188,378	55,083
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming							
Number of farm operators	number	475 ^C	1,105 ^C	620 ^C	440 ^D	120 ^C	2,765 ^B
Average off-farm income	\$	4,677 ^D	11,265 ^C	20,576 ^B	42,402 ^D	81,054 ^B	20,190 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-6,135	9,801	16,631	25,630	89,919	14,646
Average total income	\$	-1,459	21,067	37,207	F	170,972	34,836
Fruit and tree nut farming							
Number of farm operators	number	695 ^C	1,660 ^B	1,445 ^B	1,350 ^B	420 ^C	5,575 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	9,152 ^C	14,901 ^B	29,441 ^A	50,489 ^A	124,687 ^A	34,873 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-14,139	5,314	11,116	19,423	44,887	10,758
Average total income	\$	-4,987	20,215	40,557	69,912	169,573	45,630
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production							
Number of farm operators	number	480 ^D	1,015 ^C	755 ^C	690 ^C	205 ^D	3,140 ^B
Average off-farm income	\$	5,179 ^D	12,245 ^B	24,592 ^B	47,020 ^B	107,275 ^A	27,948 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-7,075	7,501	13,848	19,632	57,615	12,707
Average total income	\$	-1,896 ^E	19,746	38,440	66,651	164,889	40,654
Other crop farming							
Number of farm operators	number	2,090 ^B	5,710 ^B	4,325 ^B	3,685 ^B	1,280 ^C	17,090 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	7,860 ^B	15,933 ^A	29,388 ^A	52,035 ^A	187,481 ^D	38,944 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-11,566	4,485	9,093	15,173	31,858	8,050
Average total income	\$	-3,706	20,419	38,481	67,208	219,339	46,994
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots							
Number of farm operators	number	12,925 ^A	18,145 ^A	14,165 ^A	12,780 ^A	3,945 ^A	61,965 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	9,414 ^A	17,588 ^A	32,368 ^A	53,728 ^A	182,514 ^C	37,228 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-18,390	2,240	6,979	13,463	60,259	5,027
Average total income	\$	-8,976	19,828	39,347	67,191	242,772	42,255
Dairy cattle and milk production							
Number of farm operators	number	1,120 ^C	2,965 ^B	3,595 ^A	5,070 ^A	1,465 ^A	14,220 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	3,478 ^E	5,391 ^B	6,658 ^B	10,760 ^B	16,500 ^C	8,618 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-11,648	15,630	33,542	57,993	131,749	45,070
Average total income	\$	-8,170 ^E	21,021	40,200	68,753	148,249	53,688
Hog and pig farming							
Number of farm operators	number	675 ^B	880 ^B	745 ^B	635 ^C	210 ^B	3,145 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	7,191 ^B	11,040 ^B	16,965 ^B	26,566 ^C	40,035 ^B	16,670 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-22,759	9,355	22,826	41,490	112,765	19,344
Average total income	\$	-15,568	20,394	39,791	68,057	152,799	36,014

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 8 – continued

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

Farm type	2007						
	Operator total income group						
	Under \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total	
Poultry and egg production							
Number of farm operators	number	390 ^D	760 ^C	730 ^C	930 ^B	315 ^A	3,120 ^B
Average off-farm income	\$	F	13,219 ^B	19,521 ^B	29,025 ^B	80,024 ^A	24,848 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-14,797	6,753	20,387	41,260	114,613	28,617
Average total income	\$	F	19,972	39,907	70,286	194,637	53,465
Other animal production							
Number of farm operators	number	3,330 ^B	4,110 ^B	2,095 ^B	2,445 ^B	1,175 ^C	13,150 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	8,932 ^B	18,314 ^B	38,522 ^B	59,909 ^A	213,678 ^B	44,355 ^B
Average net operating income	\$	-18,238	1,505	648	9,108	8,298	-1,599
Average total income	\$	-9,306	19,819	39,170	69,017	221,976	42,756
Total							
Number of farm operators	number	29,585 ^A	52,090 ^A	46,440 ^A	50,190 ^A	17,730 ^A	196,030 ^A
Average off-farm income	\$	8,492 ^A	15,579 ^A	26,947 ^A	42,768 ^A	123,749 ^A	33,946 ^A
Average net operating income	\$	-16,915	4,780	12,501	25,763	67,364	14,367
Average total income	\$	-8,424	20,359	39,449	68,530	191,112	48,313

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

Table 9-1

Average total income of farm operators by quintile, unincorporated sector by province¹

Province	2007					
	Quintiles					
	First quintile 0% to 20%	Second quintile 21% to 40%	Third quintile 41% to 60%	Fourth quintile 61% to 80%	Fifth quintile 81% to 100%	Total
	dollars					
Canada	-3,359	21,603	36,482	55,509	131,332	48,313
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,218	21,039	36,169	52,125	111,763	42,694
Prince Edward Island	-8,788	18,361	30,924	47,587	93,977	36,320
Nova Scotia	-3,160	20,048	32,156	49,014	110,353	41,722
New Brunswick	-130	19,778	33,902	51,100	106,910	42,416
Quebec	-2,735	19,658	32,063	47,693	98,546	39,055
Ontario	-3,576	21,125	36,541	55,396	121,201	46,170
Manitoba	-6,210	19,574	33,095	49,370	100,264	39,227
Saskatchewan	-403	23,323	37,936	56,726	116,481	46,818
Alberta	-4,860	24,000	41,266	64,511	187,024	62,386
British Columbia	-4,226	19,125	32,378	48,970	129,113	45,079

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

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

Farm type	2007					
	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					
Crop production	2,510	25,602	40,385	59,900	132,797	52,247
Oilseed and grain farming	3,209	28,236	43,919	64,252	136,304	55,186
Potato farming	-14,112 ^E	27,115	44,185	67,815	142,620	55,083
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	256	17,217	27,241 ^E	38,413	91,140	34,836
Fruit and tree nut farming	1,989	21,769	35,972	53,979	114,290	45,630
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	724 ^E	18,409	31,590	48,544	103,423	40,654
Other crop farming	2,564	21,114	32,614	48,474	130,025	46,994
Animal production	-8,577	17,612	32,223	50,706	128,922	44,181
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	-9,786	16,084	29,977	47,104	127,554	42,255
Dairy cattle and milk production	7,223	31,073	46,648	64,647	118,613	53,688
Hog and pig farming	-17,719	16,171	31,040	48,109	101,415	36,014
Poultry and egg production	F	24,239	41,026	61,975	141,107	53,465
Other animal production	-14,066	13,304	25,302	46,276	141,189	42,756
Total	-3,359	21,603	36,482	55,509	131,332	48,313

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

Data sources and methodology

The following information should be used to ensure a clear understanding of the basic concepts that define the data provided in this product, of the underlying methodology of the survey, and of key aspects of the data quality. This information will provide you with a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of the data, and of how they can be effectively used and analyzed. 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 Taxation Data Program (TDP) samples unincorporated and incorporated taxfiler records to estimate a range of agricultural financial variables. Detailed revenues and expenses, and off-farm income of operators and their families compose the variables produced by the TDP.

General methodology

Universe

The Statistical Universe File—T1¹ and the Statistical Universe File—T2² of Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) contain the 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.³

For the unincorporated sector, these returns comprise the following:

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

- a T1 General—Income Tax and Benefit Return which provides the source of all income (wages and salaries, net off-farm self-employment income, investment income, pension income, government social transfers and other off-farm income). This form serves as a source of off-farm income statistics. Data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit File supplement data on off-farm income.
- a statement of Farming Income and Expenses of the farm operation. Taxfilers may elect to use the form⁴ T2042—Statement of Farming Activities provided by CRA in the Farming Income Tax Guide or their own statement to report detailed revenue and expense data.
- a statement for the AgriStability and AgriInvest programs. Starting with the 2007 taxation year, taxfilers in Alberta, Ontario and Prince Edward Island who participate in the AgriStability and/or AgriInvest programs use the form T1163, Statement A—AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals to report detailed revenue and expense data. If they have more than one farming operation, they complete the form T1163 for one operation and a separate form T1164, Statement B—AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations, for each of their other farming operations.

In British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and in the Yukon, taxfilers use the form T1273, Statement A—Harmonized AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals. If they have more than one farming operation, they complete the form T1273 for one operation and a separate form T1274, Statement B—Harmonized AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations, for each additional operation. In Quebec, participants in these programs use the form T2042—Statement of Farming Activities.

- a statement for the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program. For the 2003 and 2004 taxation years, taxfilers who participated in the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program were using the form T1163, Statement A—CAIS Program Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals to report detailed revenue and expense data. If they had more than one farming operation, they were using 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.

In 2005 and 2006, taxfilers in Alberta, Ontario and Prince Edward Island continued to use these forms while those in the other provinces (except in Quebec) and in the Yukon were using the form T1273, Statement A—Harmonized CAIS Program Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals. If they had more than one farming operation, they were using the form T1273 for one operation and a separate form T1274, Statement B—Harmonized CAIS Program Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations, for each additional operation.

- a statement for the Net Income Stabilization Account. For the 1997 to 2002 taxation years, taxfilers who participated in the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program were using the form T1163, Statement A—NISA Account Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals to report detailed revenue and expense data for one operation and form T1164, Statement B—NISA Account Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations, for each additional operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2.0% 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 100.0%, they were combined into one stratum.

In 2007, the sampling rates of the unincorporated sector varied from a complete census in Newfoundland and Labrador and the three territories to about 38% in Quebec.

Since the 1996 taxation year, a substantial number of electronic tax returns has been used to complete the unincorporated sample of the taxation data and since taxation year 2007, a substantial number of joint AgriStability/AgriInvest-CRA tax returns has also been used. (In previous taxation years, a significant number of joint NISA-CRA [1997 to 2002] and joint CAIS-CRA [2003 to 2006] tax returns completed the sample.) When CRA receives an electronic tax return or a joint AgriStability/AgriInvest-CRA tax return, it is classified as "clean" or "unclean" depending upon whether it satisfies all the editing rules. "Clean" returns are added to the taxation data sample since there is no additional cost. Because "unclean" returns involve verification and correction costs to make them usable, they are sampled at the same sampling rates used for non-electronically submitted taxation data.

NAICS code assignment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sample size of some strata was increased to ensure certain criteria are met. Firstly, each stratum was given a minimum sampling rate of 5.0% to ensure that the weight of a unit does not exceed 20. Secondly, if the population size of a stratum was equal to or greater than five units, the minimum sample size of the stratum was set to five units. Thirdly, if the population size of a stratum was less than five units, the stratum was take-all. Finally, to ensure that a record would be sampled if it moved up a stratum from the previous year, the sampling rates from the second sales stratum to the largest sales stratum, within a province/NAICS group combination, had to be equal or increasing in value. The smallest stratum was excluded from this rule. In the incorporated sector, the sampling rates varied from a complete census in the Atlantic provinces to about 26% in Alberta in 2007.

Sample selection of unincorporated and incorporated farms

The longitudinal survey, which started in 2001, was extended to 2007. For taxation years 2006 and 2007, new longitudinal panels (or cohorts) have also been created and they will be followed each year.

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

For the 2007 taxation year, the sample included over 215,500 returns. Of these returns, about 179,000 were classified as farms according to the NAICS (167,900 unincorporated farms and 12,000 incorporated farms).

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

Data processing

The source of data of the unincorporated sector is currently comprised of three different types of tax filer returns: printed forms, electronic forms (since 1992) and joint AgriStability/AgrInvest-CRA tax returns (since 2007). (From 1997 to 2002, joint NISA-CRA forms were used and from 2003 to 2006, joint CAIS-CRA forms were used.) There are three types of printed forms: traditional printed forms, printed forms that are completed using tax preparation software designed to produce only paper records and printed forms that are completed using tax preparation software that print a two-dimensional bar code on the bottom of the first page of the returns. Unincorporated farm data originating from traditional printed forms or from printed forms with no bar code on them are captured by CRA staff at several CRA regional taxation centres and forwarded to StatCan in electronic format. Since 2007, data on printed forms with a bar code printed on the first page of the return are captured in electronic format by scanning the bar code on them and forwarded to StatCan. CRA also supplies StatCan with the electronically filed returns and with data from the joint AgriStability/AgrInvest-CRA farming return throughout the year. All AgriStability/AgrInvest returns are processed at the Winnipeg Tax Centre.

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

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

Detailed edit programs identify 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. Then, the records of the 25 taxfilers that contribute the most for each revenue and expense item at the provincial level are analyzed further.

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

The majority of total non-respondents are dealt with through weight adjustments, i.e., the records are excluded from the sample counts and the weights of the other sampled records are adjusted to compensate for these non-responses.

Once the records have been imputed and the weights have been applied, the weighted top 25 contributors for each revenue and expense item at the provincial level are analyzed further. As a final check, the top 10 contributors by province and type of farm are reviewed. At this stage, the weights may be adjusted if records are added or removed.

Estimation

Farm revenues and expenses

Total farm revenue and expense items are estimated by inflating the in-sample revenue and expense items using an estimation weight. To represent the entire population, each entity is assigned a weight, which reflects the proportion of the population actually observed in the TDP sample, multiplied by the partnership share of the entity in the case of unincorporated farms. The pre-specified units are self-representing (estimation weight equals one) as they are included in the sample with certainty. The calculated weighted revenue and expense items are summed by domain to produce the total revenue and expense items. A domain is defined as a region, a type of farm, a revenue class or a combination of these variables.

Only in-scope sampled records are included in the estimates.

Off-farm income

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

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

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

Data confidentiality

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

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

Reference period

The series on farm operators contained in this data product are based on the 2007 taxation year. Information for tax purposes is collected in the year following the taxation year being reported upon; in this case, 2007 data were collected in 2008.

Revisions

Data from the TDP are not subject to revision.

Concepts and variables measured

Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial classification

Starting with the 2001 reference year, the 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 of the three economies. NAICS is based on supply-side or production-oriented principles, to ensure that industrial data, classified to NAICS, are suitable for the analysis of production-related issues such as 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 industry, and the sixth digit designates national industry. 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).

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. In 2007, NAICS was revised to reflect changes to Canadian and world economies, which continue to impact on classification systems. Starting with reference year 2007, NAICS 2007 replaces NAICS 2002. The impact on farm types is negligible. Consult Appendix I to obtain a complete set of farm types available in the TDP.

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 is used 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 or tabulation) and include response errors introduced by the taxfilers as a result of misclassifications. All efforts are undertaken to minimize non-sampling errors through extensive edits and data analysis, but some of these errors are outside the control of Statistics Canada. Specifically, CRA tax forms are designed for the collection of income data for tax purposes and not for survey purposes.

Sampling error measures

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

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

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

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

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

Text table 1
Coefficients of variation rating system

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

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

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

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

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

Non-sampling error measures

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

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

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

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

Data limitations

Users of data from the Taxation Data Program (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 TDP. However, until the 2000 reference year, watermelons were included with fruits. This misclassification, coupled with the fact that the sale of melons may be recorded under fruits by taxfilers, may result in an overestimation of the number of farms classified to 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming and in an underestimation of the number of farms classified to 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming. (All cases similar to this one are discussed in Appendix II—Further notes on data limitations.)
- ii) The differentiation between a farmer and a non-farmer is not always evident. For example, one may not be able to identify individuals whose farm income comes from a crop share agreement based on the information provided on the tax return. They are considered farmers even though they are not involved in a farming operation.
- iii) The estimates are slightly altered by the confidentiality method used. Each estimated number of farms and farm operators is randomly rounded and then, the estimates of the other variables are adjusted by a variable factor.
- iv) Under the *Income Tax Act*, taxfilers can report on a cash or accrual basis. This may result in some distortions when making year-to-year comparisons.
- v) The imputation of missing values may affect the accuracy of the tabulations.

Comparability of data and related sources

Comparisons of the Taxation Data Program (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 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 TDP data from year-to-year.

- The definition of a farm was expanded in 1995 to include operations that produced only Christmas trees. Prior to the 1995 taxation year, only farms that produced Christmas trees as well as other agricultural products were included in the estimates. Operations that produced only Christmas trees are also included in the AES series since 1997.
- Starting in 2000, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm operator income includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve.
- Starting in 2000, only Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm operator income. RRSP income is part of other off-farm income.
- The comparability of other off-farm income and program payments and insurance proceeds estimates is affected by the replacement of Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) program by the CAIS program in 2003.¹ NISA withdrawals by unincorporated operators are included in other off-farm income while payments delivered through the CAIS program are included in program payments and insurance proceeds. Both NISA and CAIS payments to incorporated operators are included in program payments and insurance proceeds. (For more details, also refer to the “Program payments and insurance proceeds” item in the section Data quality, concepts and methodology — Glossary.)

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

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

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

1. The CAIS program was actually implemented in 2004.

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

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

Glossary

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

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

The estimated amount of CCA claimed by farm operators is shown in certain tables of the publication. Net market income adjusted for CCA and total income adjusted for CCA are also shown in certain tables.

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

Farm operations: Unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 or more, and incorporated farms with sales of \$25,000 or more, for which 50% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities.

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

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

Crop production (NAICS code 111): This subsector comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, trees and their seeds (excluding those engaged in forestry operations). Industries have been created taking into account input factors, such as suitable land, climatic conditions, type of equipment, and the amount and type of labour required. The production process is typically completed when the raw product or commodity grown reaches the "farm gate" for market, that is, at the point of first sale or price determination. Establishments in these industries may use traditional crop production methods, employ modified or improved crop inputs or engage in organic crop production.

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 11211):** This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing potatoes, yams and seed 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 Taxation Data Program [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. (Aquaculture [NAICS code 1125], which became part of the agriculture sector under NAICS, is not included in the TDP estimates.)

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

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

Net market income adjusted for capital cost allowance (CCA): Total operating revenues minus total operating expenses including capital cost allowance minus net program payments.

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

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

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

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

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

- **wages and salaries:** the sum of gross wages and salaries before deductions (including commission income) as per T4 slips, and other employment income such as tips and gratuities. Starting in 2000, the total wages and salaries in the statistical series on off-farm operator income includes tax-exempt employment income earned on an Indian reserve.
- **net off-farm self-employment income:** business income, professional income, commission income and fishing income, on a net basis. The net income is the amount reported after expenses and costs are deducted from the gross income.
- **investment income:** the sum of net rental income, net limited partnership income, the amount of dividends actually received from taxable Canadian corporations, and interest and other investment income.
- **pension income:** Old Age Security pension, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits, other pensions and superannuation, and net federal supplements. Starting in 2007, spouses or common-law partners may jointly elect to split pension income. To avoid double-counting, the amount reported by the pension transferee is not included in the estimates, as the full pension amount has been reported by the pensioner.

- **government social transfers (excluding pension amounts):** Employment Insurance benefits, Workers' compensation benefits, social assistance payments, Canada Child Tax Benefit and Universal Child Care Benefit. The Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) program, which started in July 1998 in support of the National Child Benefit initiative, replaces the previous Child Tax Benefit (CTB) program. The CTB was introduced in January 1993, replacing a system of universal family allowances and child tax credits. The Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB) program for children under 6 years of age was introduced in July 2006.
- **other off-farm income:** taxable amount of support payments received, items reported on line 130 of the T1 tax return such as scholarships, fellowships and bursaries, lump-sum payments from pensions and deferred profit-sharing plans received when leaving a plan, retiring allowances (severance pay), amounts paid out of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) to unincorporated farmers, and other income (such as registered education savings plan income and training allowances). Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) income is also included. Starting in 2000, only RRSP income of people aged 65 or older is included in the statistical series on off-farm operator income.

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

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

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

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

- provincial stabilization programs.
- federal and provincial Business Risk Management and disaster assistance programs such as the Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA) Program in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec; the Canadian Farm Income Program (CFIP) in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec; the Whole Farm Insurance Pilot (WFIP) Program in British Columbia; the Farm Income Disaster Program (FIDP) in Alberta; the Ontario Whole Farm Relief Program (OWFRP) and the Ontario Farm Income Disaster Program (OFIDP) in Ontario; the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program¹ and the AgriStability Program, including interim payments.
- 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.

1. The CAIS program is being phased out. CAIS payments will continue for a few more years since producers can make claims going back a few historical years. The CAIS program was available to producers across Canada and provided assistance to those producers who had experienced a loss of income as a result of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or other factors. The program integrated 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 was a whole-farm program available to eligible farmers regardless of the commodities they produced.

Exclusions: Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) withdrawals² are not included in program payments for unincorporated farms. NISA withdrawals are included for incorporated farms.

In 2007, federal, provincial, and territorial Ministers of agriculture agreed to *Growing Forward*—a market-driven vision for Canada’s agriculture, agri-food and agri-based products industry in every region of the country. As part of *Growing Forward*, a new suite of business risk management programs (including AgriStability and AgrilInvest) was made available. These programs replace the former Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program.

AgriStability. This is a margin-based program that provides income support when a producer experiences larger income losses. AgriStability replaces the coverage provided under CAIS for income declines of more than 15%. Payments are based on a decline in the farm’s current year margin compared to an average historical margin. Payments started in the last quarter of 2007.

AgrilInvest. This program replaces the coverage under CAIS for margin losses of 15% or less. Through government and farmer contributions to producer accounts, it provides producers with flexible coverage for small income declines as well as support for investments to help mitigate risks or improve market income. Benefits are calculated on the basis of Allowable Net Sales (ANS).

For the 2007 program year, producers did not have to make a deposit to receive matching government funds. This was a transition measure for 2007 AgrilInvest.

As of 2008, producers can deposit up to 1.5% of their “Allowable Net Sales” annually in their AgrilInvest account and receive matching government contributions. Producers are limited to ANS of \$1.5 million per year. Based on this limit, the largest matching government contribution is \$22,500.

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

The AgrilInvest account is comprised of two funds. Fund No. 1 holds producer deposits and Fund No. 2 contains the matching government contributions and all accumulated interest earned on both Fund 1 and Fund 2.

Producers started to receive government contributions under AgrilInvest in 2008. Starting with the 2009 Taxation Data Program, withdrawals from Fund 2 by incorporated producers will be included in program payments while withdrawals by unincorporated producers will be included in off-farm income.

AgrilInvest Kickstart. To assist producers in the transition to the new suite of business risk management programs, the Government of Canada provided \$600 million to kickstart AgrilInvest accounts. Deposits were made to accounts based on 2.63% of a farmer’s average “Allowable Net Sales” from previous years. There was a cap on average ANS of \$3 million. Based on the 2.63% payment rate, this means that a farmer’s kickstart payment was capped at \$78,900.

Deposits were made to accounts in 2008 and 2009. Payments received from the AgrilInvest Kickstart Program by incorporated producers will be included in program payments while payments received by unincorporated producers will be included in off-farm income.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix I

List of farm types

Text table 1

List of farm types available in the Taxation Data Program

Description	NAICS	Codes available
Crop production	111 ¹	yes
Oilseed and grain farming	1111 ²	yes
Soybean farming	111110	yes
Oilseed (except soybean) farming	111120	yes
Dry pea and bean farming	111130	yes
Wheat farming	111140	yes
Corn farming	111150	yes
Rice farming	111160	no
Other grain farming	111190	yes
Vegetable and melon farming	1112	yes
Potato farming	111211 ²	yes
Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming	111219 ²	yes
Fruit and tree nut farming	1113 ²	yes
Orange groves	111310	no
Citrus (except orange) groves	111320	no
Non-citrus fruit and tree nut farming	111330	no
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture production	1114 ²	yes
Mushroom production	111411	yes
Nursery, floriculture and other greenhouse production	1114A ³	yes
Other food crops grown under cover	111419	no
Nursery and tree production	111421	no
Floriculture production	111422	no
Other crop farming	1119 ²	yes
Tobacco farming	111910	yes
Cotton farming	111920	no
Sugar cane farming	111930	no
Hay farming	111940	yes
Fruit and vegetable combination farming	111993	yes
Maple syrup and products production	111994 ⁴	yes
All other miscellaneous crop farming	111999	yes
Animal production	112 ¹	yes
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	yes
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	112110 ²	yes
Dairy cattle and milk production	112120 ²	yes
Hog and pig farming	1122	yes
Hog and pig farming	112210 ²	yes
Poultry and egg production	1123 ²	yes
Chicken egg production	112310	yes
Broiler, turkey and all other poultry production	1123A ³	yes
Broiler and other meat-type chicken production	112320	no
Turkey production	112330	no
Combination poultry and egg production	112391	no
All other poultry production	112399	no
Poultry hatcheries	112340 ⁵	yes

See notes at the end of the table.

Text table 1 – continued

List of farm types available in the Taxation Data Program

Description	NAICS	Codes available
Other animal production	112A ^{2,3}	yes
Sheep and goat farming	1124	yes
Sheep farming	112410	no
Goat farming	112420	no
Aquaculture	1125 ⁶	no
Aquaculture	112510 ⁶	no
Other animal production	1129	yes
Apiculture	112910	yes
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	112930	yes
Horse and all other animal production	1129A ³	yes
Horse and other equine production	112920	no
All other miscellaneous animal production	112999	no
Animal combination farming	112991	yes

1. One of the two agriculture subsectors presented in the data tables.
2. For the purpose of this publication, one of the eleven farm types presented in the data tables.
3. Farm types created by Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada for the purpose of statistical tabulations and to address the problems faced by the Taxation Data Program in absence of detailed information on tax returns.
4. New NAICS industry for 2007.
5. Poultry hatcheries are included in TDP estimates starting with reference year 2001.
6. Not included in TDP estimates.

Appendix II

Further notes on data limitations

Impact on farm type classification

In the Taxation Data Program (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 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 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 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 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 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 TDP, there is only one commodity code for exotic poultry, such as emu and ostrich, which also includes other animals, such as horses, ponies and dogs. All farms primarily engaged in raising animals recorded under that commodity code are included under 1129A, Horse and all animal production. (NAICS code 1129A was created by the Agriculture Division.) This results in an overestimation of the number of farms in Other animal production (112A) and in an underestimation of the number of farms in Poultry and egg production (1123). (NAICS code 112A was also created by the Agriculture Division.)
- Other farms could not be classified under their proper NAICS industry or national industry code. This has no impact on the farm types presented in this publication however, since these farms are included within appropriate standard farm types.¹ Consider the following examples: 1) Data for the different types of grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, soybeans, etc.) were imputed to a greater extent for the data years 1996 to 2004 since the unincorporated source of electronically filed taxation data had no breakdown of grains and oilseeds available. This may have resulted in an overestimation or underestimation of some national industries (e.g., Soybean farming [111110] or Wheat farming [111140]). However, this had no impact upon the industry group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming. 2) Most data sources do not provide a breakdown between income derived from the sale of food crops grown under cover, nursery products and floriculture products. Under NAICS Canada, farms specialized in these three types of production are classified to 111419, Other food crops grown under cover, 111421, Nursery and tree production, and 111422, Floriculture production, respectively. In the 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 TDP estimates.

Appendix III

Other related products

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

- **Canadian Farm Financial Database (CFFD)**

The **CFFD** is an easy-to-use tool which provides the means to evaluate agriculture policies and programs as well as analyze the viability, stability and competitiveness of farm businesses. This web-based product is a comprehensive and timely database of administrative and survey sources of agricultural statistics, containing thousands of cross-classified data series, spanning two decades. The database offers:

- detailed operating revenues and expenses;
- sources and levels of farm and off-farm income for operators and farm families;
- data on assets, liabilities and capital investments for farms;
- information on seeded area and livestock inventories.

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

The publication **Canadian Farm Financial Database (CFFD)** (21F0001X, free) is available from the *Key resource* module of our website (www.statcan.gc.ca) under *Publications*.

- **Customized requests**

For specialized needs, users may request customized tables on a cost-recovery basis. Customized tables are available on paper, 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 *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

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

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