# The Daily

# Statistics Canada

#### Monday, May 25, 2009

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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#### Releases

#### Farm income

2008

Realized net farm income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses minus depreciation, plus income in kind) amounted to \$3.3 billion in 2008, up \$1.3 billion (+63.2%) from 2007. This was the second consecutive annual increase after declines in 2005 and 2006.

Realized net farm income decreased in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba, where large increases in operating costs outpaced gains in receipts. The remaining provinces all showed increases over 2007 levels.

Crop producers continued to benefit from higher grain and oilseed prices through the first part of 2008, more than offsetting large increases in operating costs.

Meanwhile, many livestock producers were adversely affected by higher feed costs and reduced prices resulting from the strong Canadian dollar vis-à-vis its American counterpart in the first part of the year, as well as uncertainty over the Country of Origin Labelling law in the United States.

#### Farm cash receipts

Market receipts (revenues from the sale of crops and livestock) increased 14.1% to \$41.8 billion in 2008. Crop receipts increased 25.2%, mainly as a result of higher prices, while livestock receipts rose 2.9%.

Grain and oilseed prices began to climb in the fall of 2006 and peaked in mid-2008, the result of strong global demand and tight supplies. Since then, prices have fallen in the wake of rising stocks and the impact of the financial crisis and the economic downturn on the global demand for commodities.

In the livestock sector, revenue from hogs declined 2.9%, the fourth consecutive annual decrease. Both prices and the number of head sold fell in 2008. Market receipts for cattle and calves increased 2.4% in 2008, as more cattle were exported into the United States; exports were up 13.6% over 2007.

Supply-managed commodities (dairy, poultry and eggs) showed a 5.7% increase in receipts, as rises in production costs pushed prices higher.

#### Note to readers

Realized net income can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices, weather and economies of scale. This and other aggregate measures of farm income are calculated on a provincial basis employing the same concepts used in measuring the performance of the overall Canadian economy. They are a measure of farm business income, not farm household income.

Financial data for 2008 collected at the individual farm business level using surveys and other administrative sources, will be available later in 2009. These data will help explain differences in performance of various types and sizes of farms.

For details on farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 2009, see today's "Farm cash receipts" release.

Total farm cash receipts, which include both market receipts and program payments, rose in all provinces in 2008. The largest increases occurred in Saskatchewan (+22.0%) and Alberta (+15.5%).

#### Farm expenses

Producers saw their operating costs increase 11.1% to \$37.5 billion in 2008, as fertilizer and fuel prices soared. This was the strongest annual rate of growth in expenses since 1981.

Over half of the increase was attributable to increases in fertilizer and machinery fuel expenses. Higher grain prices resulted in higher feed costs for the livestock sector as feed expenses rose 15.1%.

Expenses rose in all provinces in 2008. The largest increases occurred in the Prairie provinces.

#### Total net income

Total net income amounted to \$6.1 billion in 2008, up \$5.1 billion from 2007, despite declines in six provinces. Net income increased in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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

An increase in the farmer-owned inventories of crops was the primary factor behind the rise in total net income, as inventories of cattle and hogs declined.

The value of inventory change was \$2.8 billion in 2008, as record yields for many crops boosted production in Ontario and the Prairie provinces. Year-end stocks of canola, dry peas and oats were at record highs in 2008, while stocks of most other grains and oilseeds also increased.

#### Net value added

Agriculture's net value added rose \$5.4 billion to \$14.9 billion in 2008. The main contributors were higher grain and oilseed prices and strong crop production.

Net value added measures agriculture's annual contribution to the national economy's production of goods and services. It is derived by calculating the total value of agricultural sector production, including program payments, and subtracting the related costs of production (expenses on inputs, business taxes and depreciation).

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003 to 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474 and 5030.

Additional data tables are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publications Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-010-X, free), Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-011-X, free), Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-012-X, free), Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-013-X, free), Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-014-X, free) and Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-017-X, free) are now available online. From the Publications module of our website under All subjects, choose Agriculture.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Stephen Boyd (613-951-1875; stephen.boyd@statcan.gc.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

#### Net farm income

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2007 <sup>r</sup>											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	40,736	106	386	458	449	6,905	9,290	4,327	7,730	8,668	2,417
- Total operating expenses after rebates	33,744	96	338	400	388	5,543	8,062	3,535	5,859	7,318	2,207
= Net cash income	6,993	11	48	58	62	1,362	1,228	793	1,871	1,350	210
+ Income-in-kind	41	0	1	1	1	11	9	3	4	8	3
- Depreciation	5,021	8	40	55	54	665	1,155	461	1,018	1,250	314
= Realized net income	2,012	3	9	4	8	707	81	335	858	109	-102
+ Value of inventory change	-1,010	0	-26	1	-13	83	-301	-85	-355	-303	-11
= Total net income	1,002	3	-17	5	-5	790	-220	250	503	-194	-113
2008 <sup>p</sup>	•										
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	45,946	115	390	474	481	7,498	10,230	4,704	9,433	10,009	2,612
- Total operating expenses after rebates	37,494	107	369	418	414	5,973	8,778	3,979	6,822	8,257	2,378
= Net cash income	8,452	9	22	57	67	1,525	1,451	725	2,611	1,752	234
+ Income-in-kind	40	0	1	1	1	11	<sup>'</sup> 9	3	4	. 8	3
- Depreciation	5,209	8	41	57	53	690	1,189	496	1.041	1,309	326
= Realized net income	3,283	1	-19	1	15	846	271	232	1.574	452	-88
+ Value of inventory change	2,850	-1	-25	-2	-25	-158	-9	493	1,876	747	-46
= Total net income	6,133	Ó	-45	-2	-9	687	262	724	3,450	1,199	-134

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Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

p preliminary

#### Agriculture value added account

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2007 <sup>r</sup>	-										
+ Total value of production <sup>1</sup>	50,126	122	425	540	497	8,688	11,295	5,061	8,410	12,231	2,856
- Expenses on inputs and business taxes	35,582	86	295	349	323	5,734	7,960	3,571	5,753	9,606	1,905
= Gross value added	14,544	36	131	191	174	2,955	3,335	1,490	2,657	2,625	951
- Depreciation	5,021	8	40	55	54	665	1,155	461	1,018	1,250	314
= Net value added	9,523	28	90	136	120	2,289	2,179	1,029	1,639	1,376	637
Distribution of net value added	·										
Cash and share rent to non-operators	1,309	0	12	3	5	77	314	157	343	344	54
Interest	2,954	6	33	36	32	628	696	303	404	627	188
Non-family wages	2,448	13	38	62	61	435	891	165	149	290	345
Family wages (unincorporated farms)	562	2	7	8	8	102	135	51	92	115	42
Family wages (incorporated farms)	1,090	3	15	21	19	240	327	83	101	164	117
Corporation profits	626	3	-10	5	-3	489	-141	168	277	-90	-73
Unincorporated operator returns	533	1	-4	1	-2	318	-43	103	273	-75	-38
2008 <sup>p</sup>											
+ Total value of production <sup>1</sup>	59.739	130	446	550	517	9,434	12,559	6.043	12.350	14.670	3.041
Expenses on inputs and business taxes	39,584	96	343	361	348	6.548	8.662	4.033	6.607	10,497	2,089
= Gross value added	20,155	34	103	189	169	2,886	3,897	2,010	5,743	4,173	952
- Depreciation	5,209	8	41	57	53	690	1.189	496	1,041	1,309	326
= Net value added	14,946	26	62	132	117	2,196	2,708	1,513	4,702	2,864	626
Distribution of net value added	,					_,	_,	.,	-,	_,	
Cash and share rent to non-operators	1.547	0	12	3	5	80	345	176	452	415	57
nterest	2,838	6	31	36	31	603	667	282	382	615	185
Non-family wages	2,535	14	39	63	62	452	921	170	155	306	352
Family wages (unincorporated farms)	582	2	7	9	8	106	138	53	95	121	43
Family wages (incorporated farms)	1,126	4	16	21	19	249	334	85	105	173	119
Corporation profits	3,579	Ö	-28	0	-5	436	203	475	1,824	764	-91
Unincorporated operator returns	2,740	0	-14	-1	-4	269	99	272	1,688	471	-40

P preliminary
 1. Total value of production includes sales of agricultural products (to other sectors and other farms), sales of secondary production, other sources of income (custom work receipts, program payments, government rebates, farm land rent), and own account production uses (income-in-kind, value of inventory change).
 Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

#### Farm cash receipts

First quarter 2009

Market receipts for Canadian farmers from the sale of crops and livestock during the first quarter of 2009 totalled \$11.0 billion, up 7.5% from the first quarter of 2008.

Receipts for crop producers rose 7.8%, with large increases in potato, soybean and canola receipts. Potato prices were 52.5% higher in the first quarter of 2009 than they were in the same quarter last year, as a result of a lower fall harvest in North America. The quantity of soybean sold increased 26.1% while canola sales were up 25.6%.

Receipts for livestock producers increased 7.1%. Lower feed grain prices and a depreciating Canadian dollar relative to its American counterpart helped support higher cattle and hog prices. Farm cash receipts for hogs increased 27.2% from the first quarter of 2008, when hog prices were at their most recent low.

The supply-managed sector recorded a 2.4% increase in farm cash receipts as prices for milk, poultry and eggs rose. Supply-managed commodities accounted for 43% of total livestock receipts.

Program payments amounted to \$870 million in the first quarter of 2009, down 32.6%. This, in part, was the result of the phasing out of the Canadian Agriculture Income Stabilization program and favourable crop sector returns.

Total farm cash receipts, including crop and livestock revenues plus program payments, amounted to \$11.9 billion during the first quarter of 2009.

The strongest gains in farm cash receipts were in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, where potatoes contribute substantially to receipts. Ontario (-1.1%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.5%) were the only provinces in which farm cash receipts declined from the first quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2009.

**Note:** Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not represent their bottom line, as farmers have to pay their expenses and loans and cover depreciation. Preliminary information on net farm income for 2009 will be available in May 2010.

For details on realized net farm income for 2008, see today's release titled "Farm income."

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001 and 002-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3437 and 3473.

Data tables are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

The publications Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-011-X, free), Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-010-X, free), Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-012-X, free), Value of Farm Capital: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-013-X, free) and Farm Debt Outstanding: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-014-X, free) and Agriculture Value Added Account: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Vol. 8, no. 1 (21-017-X, free) are now available online. From the Publications module of our website, under All subjects, choose Agriculture.

То order data. contact Client Services 1-800-465-1991; (toll-free 613-951-3868: fax: agriculture@statcan.gc.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-6051; bernie.rosien@statcan.gc.ca) or Heather (613-951-0309: heather.miller@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division.

# **Census Subdivision Boundary File** 2009

The 2009 Census Subdivision Boundary File portrays the census subdivision geographical limits and provides a framework for mapping and spatial analysis. This file is available as a free download.

The boundaries, names, codes and status of census subdivisions reflect those in effect on January 1, 2009, the geographic reference date for this edition of the *Census Subdivision Boundary File*.

The Census Subdivision Boundary File depicts the full extent of the geographical areas, including the coastal water area. The file is available in three formats: ArcInfo®, Geography Markup Language and MapInfo®.

The 2009 Census Subdivision Boundary File does not replace the 2006 Census Subdivision Boundary File (92-160-X, free), which is a similar product available as part of the 2006 suite of geography products, and used in conjunction with products and services from the 2006 Census.

The 2009 Census Subdivision Boundary File (92-162-X, free) and Census Subdivision Boundary File, Reference Guide (92-162-G, free), are now available in electronic format from the Publications module of our website.

For more information, to order these files, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geo-Help (613-951-3889; geohelp@statcan.gc.ca), Geography Division.

## Estimates of the number of census families

As of July 1, 2008 (preliminary)

Estimates of the number of census families as of July 1, 2008, for Canada, the provinces and territories, are now available.

Note: Except for the territories, estimates are distributed by structure of family (husband-wife or lone-parent), size, age group of children, age group of husband and wife for husband-wife families as well as age group and sex of parent in lone-parent families.

These estimates are based on the 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage.

Available on CANSIM: table 051-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3606.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division.

### **New products**

Net Farm Income: Agriculture Economic Statistics,

May 2009, Vol. 8, no. 1

Catalogue number 21-010-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Farm Cash Receipts: Agriculture Economic

Statistics, May 2009, Vol. 8, no. 1

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