

The Daily

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Releases

Farm income, 2013

The realized net income of agricultural producers rose 1.1% in 2013 to \$6.4 billion, marking a fourth consecutive annual increase. The 2013 change reflected small increases in both farm cash receipts and operating expenses.

Realized net income is the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses, minus depreciation, plus income in kind.

Realized net income increased in every province except Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. It more than tripled in Manitoba.

Farm cash receipts

Farm cash receipts, which include market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock, along with program payments, edged up 2.0% from 2012 to \$54.8 billion in 2013.

Farm cash receipts rose in every province except Quebec and Alberta.

Market receipts were up 3.6% to \$52.2 billion in 2013. Both crop and livestock receipts recorded small gains, marking the third consecutive year of increases for crop receipts and the fourth successive rise for livestock receipts.

Crop receipts rose 3.9% to \$30.6 billion, as rising wheat receipts (including durum) and increased liquidations of deferred grain receipts more than offset a drop in canola receipts. Wheat receipts (including durum) rose 11.5% to \$6.9 billion, on the strength of higher prices during the first half of 2013 and increased marketings. Canola receipts were down 11.0% to \$7.3 billion as marketings fell 10.6%.

Manitoba posted the strongest gain in crop revenues, rising 25.3%. Nationally, crop receipts were up in every province except Alberta.

Revenue from livestock rose 3.2% to \$21.5 billion in 2013. Tight supplies in North America continued to exert upward pressure on prices, leading to a 4.5% rise in cattle and calf receipts and a 5.4% increase in hog revenue. Receipts for supply-managed commodities (dairy, poultry and eggs) rose 1.5%, largely the result of small price increases.

Livestock receipts rose in every province except British Columbia. Saskatchewan recorded the largest increase at 12.2%, as international cattle and calf exports more than doubled in 2013.

Program payments declined 21.2% from 2012 to \$2.7 billion. Decreases in AgriStability, provincial stabilization and crop insurance payments accounted for almost three-quarters of the decline.

Farm expenses

Farm operating expenses (after rebates) edged up 1.8% to \$42.2 billion in 2013. Decreases in fertilizer as well as livestock and poultry purchases were more than offset by generally modest increases in the remaining expense items. Pesticide expenses showed the largest dollar increase, rising 6.4% to \$2.6 billion. This was followed by a 5.6% rise in interest expenses to \$2.6 billion, as farm debt grew by 7.4%.

Total farm expenses were up 2.1% to \$48.5 billion, as depreciation charges rose 4.1%.

Total farm expenses increased in every province except New Brunswick. The 0.4% decrease in that province was largely the result of a 10.3% drop in potato seeded acres, which, in turn, led to declining crop expenses. There were gains in the other provinces, ranging from 0.2% in Prince Edward Island to 3.2% in Manitoba.

Total net income

Total net income rose by \$5.7 billion from 2012 to \$12.0 billion in 2013. Every province except New Brunswick and Quebec recorded gains in 2013. Saskatchewan and Alberta saw the largest increases for the year.

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 as well as management and risk.

The \$5.6 billion rise in the total value of farm-owned inventories accounted for almost all of the increase in total net income in 2013. Record production of several field crops contributed to the significant growth of on-farm stocks.

Note to readers

Realized net income can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including types of 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. Data are extracted from administrative files and derived from other Statistics Canada surveys and/or other sources.

Financial data collected at the individual farm business level from the [Farm Financial Survey](#) and [Agriculture Taxation Data Program](#) will soon be released. These data will help explain differences in the performance of various types and sizes of farms.

For details on farm cash receipts for the first three quarters of 2014, see today's "[Farm cash receipts](#)" release.

Table 1
Net farm income

	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013 ^p	2011 to 2012	2012 to 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	49,634	53,764	54,843	8.3	2.0
- Total operating expenses after rebates	38,300	41,404	42,166	8.1	1.8
= Net cash income	11,334	12,360	12,677	9.0	2.6
+ Income-in-kind	45	45	46	0.3	1.9
- Depreciation	5,871	6,101	6,350	3.9	4.1
= Realized net income	5,509	6,305	6,373	14.4	1.1
+ Value of inventory change	576	31	5,641
= Total net income	6,085	6,335	12,014

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0009](#).

Table 2
Net farm income by province

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
millions of dollars						
2012^r						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	53,764	130	483	580	539	8,346
- Total operating expenses after rebates	41,404	115	387	478	441	6,242
= Net cash income	12,360	15	96	102	98	2,103
+ Income-in-kind	45	0	0	1	1	12
- Depreciation	6,101	9	44	62	54	832
= Realized net income	6,305	7	52	41	44	1,283
+ Value of inventory change	31	-2	8	1	33	16
= Total net income	6,335	5	59	42	77	1,299
2013^P						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	54,843	138	496	593	573	8,300
- Total operating expenses after rebates	42,166	118	386	480	438	6,364
= Net cash income	12,677	20	110	113	135	1,936
+ Income-in-kind	46	0	0	1	1	12
- Depreciation	6,350	9	47	64	56	856
= Realized net income	6,373	11	64	50	80	1,092
+ Value of inventory change	5,641	0	-1	2	-10	73
= Total net income	12,014	11	64	52	70	1,165
	Canada	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
millions of dollars						
2012^r						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	53,764	12,054	5,146	11,788	11,946	2,752
- Total operating expenses after rebates	41,404	9,469	4,372	8,077	9,313	2,510
= Net cash income	12,360	2,586	775	3,710	2,633	242
+ Income-in-kind	45	9	4	5	9	4
- Depreciation	6,101	1,338	584	1,341	1,454	381
= Realized net income	6,305	1,257	194	2,375	1,187	-135
+ Value of inventory change	31	-72	731	-147	-518	-19
= Total net income	6,335	1,184	926	2,227	669	-153
2013^P						
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	54,843	12,290	5,767	12,138	11,773	2,776
- Total operating expenses after rebates	42,166	9,579	4,504	8,269	9,462	2,566
= Net cash income	12,677	2,710	1,263	3,869	2,311	210
+ Income-in-kind	46	10	4	5	9	4
- Depreciation	6,350	1,378	610	1,416	1,526	389
= Realized net income	6,373	1,342	656	2,458	794	-175
+ Value of inventory change	5,641	62	751	3,061	1,642	61
= Total net income	12,014	1,404	1,407	5,519	2,436	-113

^r revised

^P preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0009](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [002-0001](#), [002-0004](#), [002-0005](#), [002-0007 to 002-0009](#), [002-0012](#) and [003-0025](#).

Table 002-0001: Farm cash receipts, annual.

Table 002-0003: Value per acre of farm land and buildings, at July 1.

Table 002-0004: Agriculture value added account, annual.

Table 002-0005: Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, annual.

Table 002-0007: Value of farm capital, at July 1.

Table 002-0008: Farm debt outstanding, classified by lender, annual.

Table 002-0009: Net farm income, annual.

Table 002-0012: Farm income in kind, by item, annual.

Table 003-0025: Value per head of livestock, at July 1.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3436](#), [3437](#), [3471](#), [3472](#), [3473](#), [5030](#) and [5214](#).

The November 2014 issues of *Net Farm Income – Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 12, no. 2 ([21-010-X](#)), and *Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers – Agriculture Economic Statistics*, Vol. 13, no. 2 ([21-015-X](#)), are now available online. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects* then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Canadian Classification of Functions of Government, 2008 to 2012 (provisional estimates)

Provisional estimates of the expenses of general government using the Canadian Classification of Functions of Government (CCOFOG) are now available from 2008 to 2012. The CCOFOG is a variant of the international functional expenditure classification standard developed by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. It was designed to allow international comparisons regardless of the organizational differences of governments. It has been modified and supplementary categories added to better reflect the Canadian perspective. Government expenditures classified by function provide an important picture of the role governments play in delivering services such as health, education, social protection and public order and safety to citizens.

This is the second of three releases from the Canadian Government Finance Statistics program and covers the functional expenses for all sectors of general government. Data on financial assets and liabilities will be released in early 2015.

The data sources, methods and concepts that underlie the CCOFOG-based data depart significantly from the Financial Management System (FMS)-based data previously published by Statistics Canada.

Given the magnitude of these differences, Statistics Canada has decided to release the data with the provisional qualifier. This qualifier signals to users that although the data are fit for use, they are subject to revisions. Over the next year these data will be integrated into the rest of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (the National accounts, Balance of payments, International investment position and Input-output tables) resulting in revisions as data, concepts and methods are reconciled and aligned within the national accounts framework.

The data will retain their provisional status until a number of improvements are implemented over the next year. These improvements include balancing grants across levels of government, adding capital expenditures and capital stock as well as consolidating inter-sector transactions and stock positions.

While some of the detailed series will be revised over the next year and some data gaps will remain, the general story and trends found in the current data will remain similar.

It is important to note that in the current version of the CCOFOG statistics, data are not consolidated. Users cannot use the data to make provincial or territorial comparisons, including provincial and territorial per-capita comparisons before first understanding how the services are delivered in a given province or territory. Provincial and territorial comparisons will be facilitated with future releases once the data have been consolidated and inter-government transfers have been removed. Until consolidated data are released, analysis should be limited to time-series analysis of a specific level of government within a province or territory. If provincial or territorial comparisons are made it must be done so with caution—fully understanding the service delivery model employed by the province or territory.

Note to readers

Expenses within the Canadian Government Finance Statistics program are classified according to two different classification systems: the economic classification system, as well as a functional classification, the Canadian Classification of the Functions of Government (CCOFOG). The CCOFOG is a detailed classification of the functions, or socioeconomic objectives, that government units aim to achieve through various kinds of outlays. This is different than the economic classification system, which classifies each expense according to the type of expense incurred in the course of delivering the good or service to the public (for example, compensation of employees, use of goods and services and social benefits).

No total government sector aggregate is provided in this first release of the CCOFOG statistics as further refinement of the data is required to eliminate the transactions between levels of government. Consolidated government data of all levels of government will be available in November 2015.

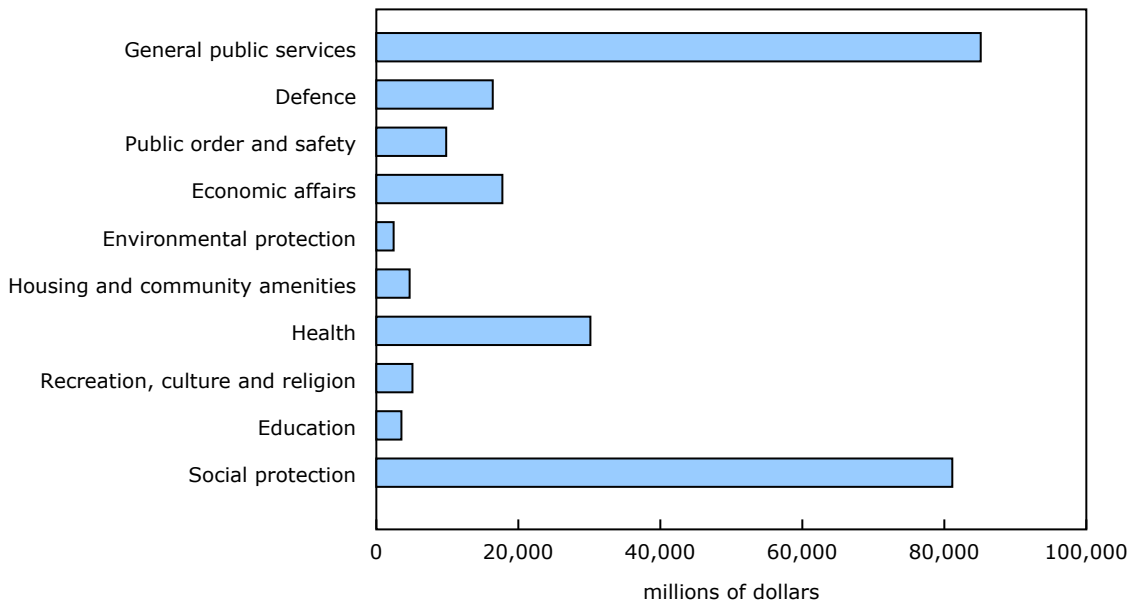
Data correspond to the end of the fiscal year closest to December 31. For example, data for the federal government fiscal year ending on March 31, 2010 (fiscal year 2009/2010), are reported in reference year 2009.

The initial compilation of the CCOFOG statistics was a complex undertaking including structural, presentational, conceptual and statistical changes. Regular users of Statistics Canada's data are urged to familiarize themselves with these changes.

Role of the federal government

The CCOFOG data present a summary overview of the role of the federal government in the economy. The largest category of expenses for the federal government is general public services. This category is largely made up of transfers to other levels of government as well as debt services, and highlights the federal government's role in equalizing the fiscal capacity of every province and territory. The second-largest category of expenses is social protection. This category includes the old age security program, family allowance, and the Employment Insurance program, reflecting the federal government's role in income security for seniors and the unemployed.

Chart 1
Federal government expenses by function, five-year average, 2008 to 2012



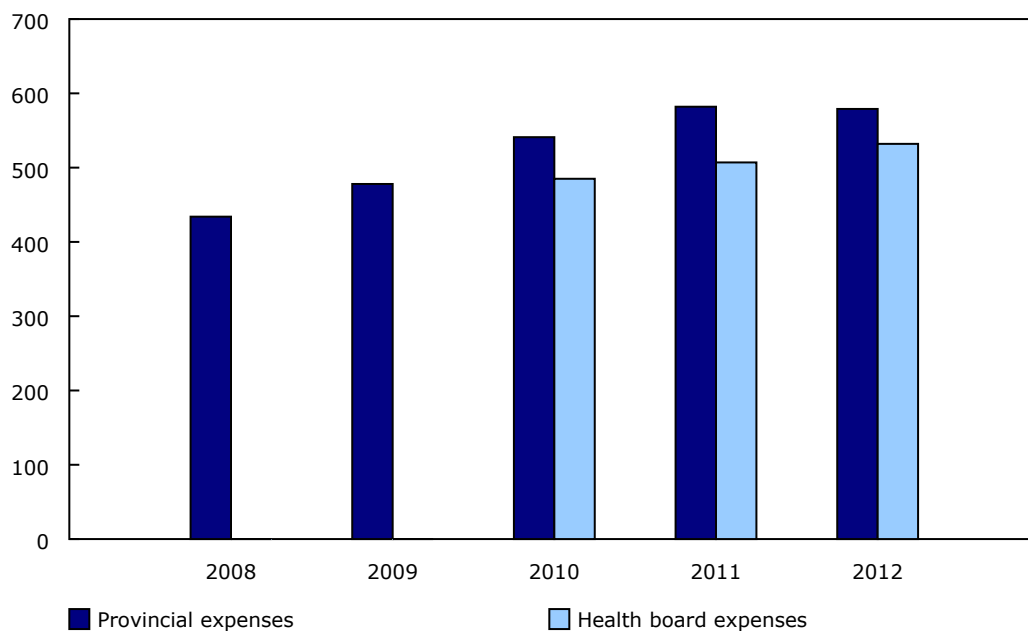
Source(s): CANSIM table [385-0040](#).

Why provincial and territorial comparisons need to be made with caution

To appropriately use the CCOFOG data, users need a solid understanding of the way government services are delivered—especially at the local, provincial and territorial levels. For example, in 2010, the Prince Edward Island provincial government restructured the delivery of health services from the provincial general government to the health sector. This change in the delivery model resulted in sharp increases of expenses in the health sector in the CCOFOG health category in 2010, as health boards were created in the province. There is not a corresponding drop in health expenses by the provincial general government in 2010, as the provincial health expenses now include the transfers to the health sector. Furthermore, totalling the expenses on health of the provincial general government and the health sector would result in double-counting the value of transfers.

Chart 2
Health expenses, Prince Edward Island, 2008 to 2012

millions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [385-0040](#).

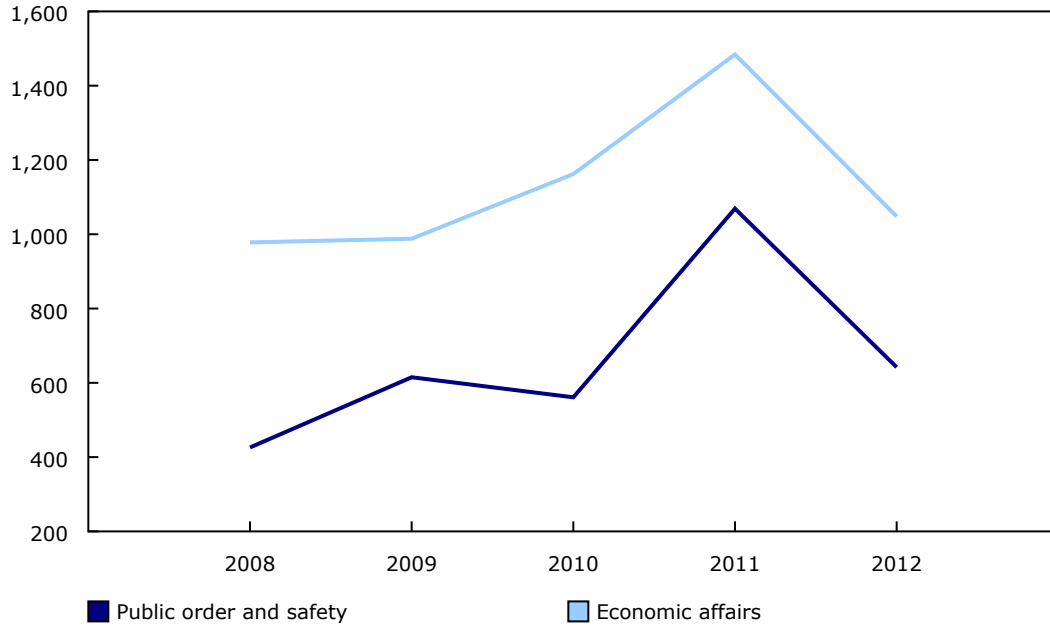
While adding the expenses of different levels of government together should be avoided, the data are useful if users would like to compare how services are delivered (that is, comparing health expenses from one level of government to another). Users are also encouraged to examine the evolution of government expenses by a given jurisdiction through time. Once CCOFOG data are consolidated, aggregate provincial and territorial comparisons will be possible—including per-capita spending comparisons.

Uses of Canadian Classification of Functions of Government data

One of the uses of CCOFOG data is to examine the role of governments during natural disasters. In 2011, unprecedented flooding in Manitoba damaged millions of acres of farmland, numerous roads and bridges and left thousands homeless. Expenses of the Manitoba provincial government in the public order and safety category almost doubled in 2011, as the Manitoba provincial government incurred emergency expenses related to flood fighting and mitigation work. Expenses in the economic affairs category increased almost 30%, as the province expanded its agricultural support programs. The nature of these expenses was temporary and both expense categories returned to their normal levels the following year.

Chart 3
Manitoba provincial government expenses, 2008 to 2012

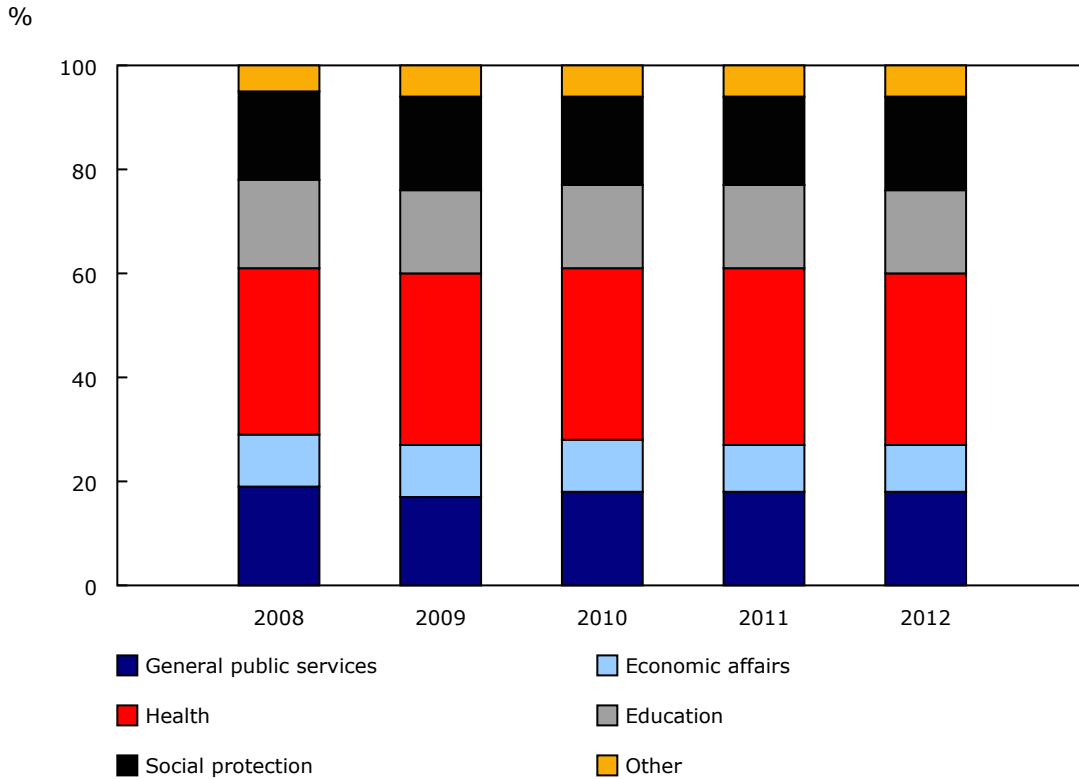
millions of dollars



Source(s): CANSIM table [385-0040](#).

Another interesting use of the CCOFOG data is to examine the stability of services provided to citizens. For example, during the five-year period under review, the expense proportions of the Quebec provincial general government remained fairly stable at the three-digit CCOFOG level. The expense proportional chart below highlights the provincial responsibilities in the areas of health, social protection and education. It takes a significant shift in the service delivery model to affect the expense proportions at the three-digit CCOFOG level. Expenses on health, the largest category, include health transfers to other sectors to deliver programs, as well as direct health program spending in the form of salaries and wages and other operating costs.

Chart 4
Canadian Classification of Functions of Government (CCOFOG): Quebec provincial general government expense proportions, 2008 to 2012



Note(s): The 'other' category includes the following CCOFOG categories: public order and safety, environmental protection, housing and community amenities, recreation, culture and religion.
Source(s): CANSIM table [385-0040](#).

Available in CANSIM: table [385-0040](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5218](#).

The classification structure [Canadian Classification of Functions of Government \(CCOFOG\) 2014](#) is now available in the *Definitions, data sources and methods* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Farm cash receipts, January to September 2014

Farm cash receipts for Canadian farmers totalled \$41.8 billion between January and September 2014, up 2.6% from the same period in 2013. The increase was due to gains in the second (+12.4%) and third (+7.7%) quarters of 2014, following a 9.2% decline in the first quarter of the year.

Farm cash receipts, which include crop and livestock revenues as well as program payments, increased in six provinces, with gains ranging from 1.3% in Ontario to 5.6% in Manitoba. Farm cash receipts were down in Nova Scotia (-14.3%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-11.4%), Prince Edward Island (-4.5%) and New Brunswick (-1.6%).

Market receipts from the sale of crops and livestock rose 4.3% compared with the first three quarters of 2013 to \$40.4 billion. A 15.5% rise in livestock receipts more than offset a 3.5% decline in crop receipts. This was the first decline in crop receipts for the January-to-September period since 2010.

Livestock receipts grew by \$2.5 billion during the first three quarters of 2014 to \$18.4 billion, led by gains in the cattle and calf sector. Cattle and calf receipts rose by \$1.6 billion (+31.8%), largely because of price increases. Hog receipts also contributed to the gain, rising \$926 million to \$4.0 billion.

Hog and cattle and calf prices continued to be at record or near-record levels, primarily a result of low North American inventories. Average cattle and calf prices for the first nine months of 2014 were up 30.5% compared with the same period in 2013, while average hog prices rose 29.2%. Lower inventories and the resulting price increases were a result of several factors, including successive years of drought in the United States in 2011 and 2012 and the porcine epidemic diarrhea virus outbreak.

International exports of cattle were stable for the first three quarters of 2014 compared with the same period a year earlier, while international exports of calves were at their highest level since at least 1983, despite the increased costs to comply with the latest version of the United States mandatory country of origin labelling legislation.

Dairy receipts rose 3.3% to \$4.5 billion, as prices increased 4.1%, while both chicken and egg receipts were down as a result of lower prices. Total farm cash receipts for the supply-managed sectors (dairy, poultry and eggs) were \$7.3 billion for January to September, 0.7% above the same period in 2013.

Livestock receipts increased in every province except the Atlantic provinces, with gains ranging from 4.8% in British Columbia to 32.6% in Saskatchewan. Lower fur prices (-59.3%) were the primary reason behind declining livestock receipts in all four Atlantic provinces.

Lower prices were the driving factor behind the \$799 million decrease in crop receipts during the January-to-September period. Crop prices came under pressure last year following the record breaking 2013 Canadian harvest and recovering world production of many of the major grains and oilseeds, and have not recovered to the levels seen in the first half of 2013.

Wheat (excluding durum) receipts declined 8.6% to \$3.7 billion from January to September. This was \$351 million lower than in the same period in 2013. A 19.6% increase in marketings was not enough to offset a 23.6% decrease in average prices. Corn (-17.5%) and barley (-24.3%) receipts were the next two top contributors to the decline in crop receipts.

Conversely, canola receipts increased \$248 million to \$5.5 billion, despite a 24.4% drop in prices. While canola marketings were down slightly during the first quarter of 2014, leaving March 31 canola farm stocks over double the previous year's levels, producers delivered record quantities during the second and third quarters. Total marketings for April to September were up 64.8% from the same period a year earlier.

Program payments amounted to \$1.4 billion in the first three quarters of 2014, down 30.8% from the same period in 2013. Lower crop insurance payments (-42.7%) accounted for more than half of the decline. This marked the third consecutive decline in program payments for the January-to-September period.

Note to readers

Farm cash receipts measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers; they do not represent their bottom line, as farmers have to pay their expenses and loans and cover depreciation.

Farm cash receipts are, for the most part, based on monthly marketings and prices of the various commodities. Data are extracted from administrative files and derived from other Statistics Canada surveys and/or other sources.

For details on farm income for 2013, see today's "Farm income" release.

Farm cash receipts data for the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015 will be released in May 2015.

Table 1
Farm cash receipts

	January to September 2013	January to September 2014 ^P	January-September 2013 to January-September 2014	July to September 2013	July to September 2014 ^P	July-September 2013 to July-September 2014
	millions of dollars		% change ¹	millions of dollars		% change ¹
Canada						
Total farm cash receipts	40,717	41,769	2.6	12,920	13,917	7.7
Total crops	22,785	21,986	-3.5	6,843	6,948	1.5
Wheat excluding durum	4,066	3,715	-8.6	1,590	1,373	-13.7
Durum wheat	898	821	-8.6	305	313	2.6
Barley	589	446	-24.3	151	124	-18.3
Oats	363	319	-12.1	128	133	3.6
Flaxseed	167	183	9.5	35	44	27.5
Canola	5,290	5,539	4.7	1,662	1,953	17.6
Soybeans	1,133	1,082	-4.5	238	254	7.0
Corn	1,681	1,387	-17.5	428	327	-23.4
Dry peas	647	620	-4.2	258	264	2.2
Lentils	533	576	8.0	225	234	4.2
Dry beans	97	120	23.6	43	62	43.8
Potatoes	776	838	8.0	235	229	-2.6
Greenhouse vegetables	1,008	1,036	2.8	263	270	2.7
Field vegetables	886	871	-1.7	587	574	-2.3
Tree fruits	221	211	-4.3	133	128	-4.0
Small fruits	337	351	4.2	270	286	5.6
Floriculture, nursery and sod	1,417	1,429	0.8	483	487	0.8
Other crops	1,673	1,264	-24.4	297	288	-3.0
Deferments	-1,171	-849	27.5	-517	-419	18.9
Liquidations	2,173	2,029	-6.7	29	24	-17.7
Total livestock	15,940	18,404	15.5	5,369	6,364	18.5
Cattle and calves	4,878	6,430	31.8	1,623	2,234	37.7
Hogs	3,030	3,956	30.6	1,094	1,405	28.3
Dairy products	4,397	4,542	3.3	1,458	1,526	4.7
Sheep and lambs	85	112	32.0	30	35	17.9
Poultry and eggs	2,887	2,796	-3.2	973	957	-1.5
Other livestock products	663	568	-14.3	192	206	7.3
Total payments	1,992	1,379	-30.8	708	605	-14.5
Crop insurance	890	510	-42.7	331	327	-1.2
AgriInvest	286	243	-15.2	150	106	-29.3
AgriStability	388	325	-16.2	121	95	-20.9
Other payments	428	301	-29.6	106	77	-27.9

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0002](#).

Table 2
Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to September 2013	January to September 2014 ^P	January-September 2013 to January-September 2014	July to September 2013	July to September 2014 ^P	July-September 2013 to July-September 2014
	millions of dollars		% change ¹	millions of dollars		% change ¹
Canada	40,717	41,769	2.6	12,920	13,917	7.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	108	95	-11.4	31	30	-3.2
Prince Edward Island	365	348	-4.5	117	110	-5.6
Nova Scotia	451	386	-14.3	135	147	8.3
New Brunswick	426	419	-1.6	139	138	-1.0
Quebec	6,071	6,226	2.6	2,037	2,105	3.4
Ontario	8,640	8,757	1.3	2,979	3,053	2.5
Manitoba	4,324	4,564	5.6	1,436	1,424	-0.8
Saskatchewan	9,134	9,359	2.5	2,731	3,059	12.0
Alberta	9,147	9,467	3.5	2,580	3,057	18.5
British Columbia	2,052	2,146	4.6	736	794	7.8

^P preliminary

1. Percent change calculated using thousands of dollars.

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0002](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [002-0001](#), [002-0002](#), [002-0004](#), [002-0005](#), [002-0007](#) to [002-0009](#), [002-0012](#) and [003-0025](#).

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Table 003-0025: Value per head of livestock, at July 1.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3437](#), [3471](#), [3472](#), [3473](#), [5030](#) and [5214](#).

Additional [data tables](#) are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

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Poultry and egg statistics, September 2014

Egg production increased 2.5% in September from the same month a year earlier to 55.0 million dozen, while placements of hatchery chicks on farms increased 4.8% to 62.0 million birds in October.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on November 1 declined 11.6% from the same date a year earlier to 66 616 tonnes.

Note to readers

Poultry and egg statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.

Data on poultry and egg production for September are now available. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults for October are now available. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats and as well as edible dried egg products for November are also available.

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0021 to 003-0024](#), [003-0038](#) and [003-0039](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3425](#) and [5039](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Oilseed crushing statistics, October 2014

Oilseed processors crushed 616 037 tonnes of canola in October. Oil production totalled 266 855 tonnes while meal production amounted to 344 393 tonnes.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0005](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3404](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, September 2014

Data on milled wheat and wheat flour produced are now available for September.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0044](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#) and [3443](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Deliveries of major grains, October 2014

Data on major grain deliveries are now available for October.

Available in CANSIM: table [001-0001](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3403](#), [3404](#), [3443](#), [5046](#) and [5153](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Characteristics of international overnight travellers, second quarter 2014

Preliminary data on the characteristics of international overnight travellers for the second quarter are now available upon request.

The primary objective of the International Travel Survey is to provide statistics on travellers, to and from Canada, their characteristics of travel and spending levels.

The Mail-back and E-Questionnaires and Air Exit Survey are components of the International Travel Survey. The survey is conducted by Statistics Canada to meet the requirements of the balance of payments of the System of macroeconomic accounts. The survey provides a full range of statistics on international travellers (visitors to Canada and Canadian residents returning to Canada), including detailed characteristics of their trips such as expenditures, activities, places visited and length of stay.

In addition to fulfilling balance of payments requirements, the information collected in the questionnaires is used by the Tourism Satellite Account, Canada Border Services Agency, the Canadian Tourism Commission, provincial tourism agencies, the United States Department of Commerce, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), banks, investment companies, other private sector industries and independent researchers. The information is also used for reporting to international organizations such as the World Tourism Organization, the OECD and the Pacific-Asia Travel Association.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3152](#).

Data are now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and microdata files of characteristics of international travellers for the second quarter are now available on request.

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New products and studies

New products

Net Farm Income - Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2014, Vol. 12, no. 2
Catalogue number [21-010-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Direct Payments to Agriculture Producers - Agriculture Economic Statistics, November 2014, Vol. 13, no. 2
Catalogue number [21-015-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

Retail Trade, September 2014, Vol. 86, no. 9
Catalogue number [63-005-X](#) (HTML | PDF)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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